

THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

BEING THE
COMPLETE VOCABULARY OF ALL DIALECT WORDS STILL IN USE, OR KNOWN
TO HAVE BEEN IN USE DURING THE LAST TWO HUNDRED YEARS

*FOUNDED ON THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY AND ON A LARGE
AMOUNT OF MATERIAL NEVER BEFORE PRINTED*

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VOLUME I. A—C

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NOTE

THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY *is printed at the expense of* JOSEPH WRIGHT, M.A.
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TO THE REV.
PROFESSOR W. W. SKEAT, Litt.D., D.C.L.

Founder and President of
The English Dialect Society

Editor of
'Chaucer,' 'Piers Plowman,' and 'The Bruce'

*The unwearied Worker in the varied Field of English Scholarship
To whose patient industry and contagious enthusiasm
in connexion with the laborious task of accumulating
dialect material, the possibility of compiling
an adequate
Dictionary of English Dialects
is mainly due*

P R E F A C E

THE Dictionary includes, so far as is possible, the complete vocabulary of all English dialect words which are still in use or are known to have been in use at any time during the last two hundred years in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. All words occurring both in the literary language and in the dialects, but with some local peculiarity of *meaning* in the latter, are also included. On the other hand, words which merely differ from the literary language in pronunciation, but *not* in meaning, are generally excluded, as belonging properly to the province of grammar and not to that of lexicography. It also contains (1) the exact geographical area over which each dialect word extends, together with quotations and references to the sources from which the word has been obtained; (2) the exact pronunciation in each case according to a simple phonetic scheme, specially formulated for the purpose; (3) the etymology so far as it relates to the immediate source of each word. The work can never become antiquated, and, when completed, will be the largest and most comprehensive Dialect Dictionary ever published in any country. It will be a 'storehouse' of information for the general reader, and an invaluable work to the present and all future generations of students of our mother-tongue. It also includes American and Colonial dialect words which are still in use in Great Britain and Ireland, or which are to be found in early-printed dialect books and glossaries. After some experience it became clear that this plan was absolutely necessary in order to avoid admitting into the Dictionary words for which I had not full and reliable evidence. It is difficult enough to obtain information about the pronunciation and exact usage of many words in the United Kingdom, and it would have been still more difficult to obtain such information from abroad. Some idea of the labour involved in this respect may be gathered from the fact that at least 12,000 queries have been sent out from the 'Workshop' connected with words contained in this volume. And yet, in spite of all this labour, it has been necessary to keep back quite a number of words—see list on pp. xxi-xxiv—for which there is at present insufficient evidence to allow them to be included in the Dictionary. It is intended to issue a list of such words with each Part, and all the friends of this undertaking are kindly invited to send to the Editor more information about these words, so that they can eventually be included in a Supplement. The article on the verb 'To be' cost very considerable time and trouble. Copies of a printed form containing 194 points were sent to 150 persons in various parts of the United Kingdom; and 150 similar forms containing many queries were sent out about the words *By*, *By(e)*. Many of the replies to these two sets of queries showed how very difficult it is becoming to obtain information about minute points connected with grammar. It is quite evident from the letters daily received at the 'Workshop' that pure dialect speech is rapidly disappearing from our midst, and that in a few years it will be almost impossible to get accurate information about difficult points. Even now it is sometimes found extremely difficult to ascertain the exact pronunciation and the various shades of meanings, especially of words which occur both in the literary language and in the dialects. And in this case it is not always easy to decide what is dialect and what is literary English: there is no sharp line of demarcation; the one overlaps the other. In words of this kind I have carefully considered each case separately, and if I have erred at all, it has been on the side of inclusion.

It has taken hundreds of people, in all parts of the United Kingdom, twenty-three years to collect the material for the Dictionary. For the lists of Workers and Correspondents see pp. ix-xiv. In almost

every county, competent people have been secured to assist in answering queries and in supplying any words that may have been omitted from the glossaries in their respective districts. Such a plan ensures a far higher degree of accuracy and completeness than can possibly be attained by any other method. In addition to the great amount of material sent in from unprinted sources—see pp. xi, xii—upwards of three thousand dialect glossaries and works containing dialect words have been read and excerpted for the purposes of the Dictionary¹. Through the great kindness of the Princess, the whole of the MS. collections and the library of the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte were placed at my disposal for over two years, which enabled me to get many thousand words and quotations from hundreds of small local books not to be found in any of our public libraries.

I had hoped to give a classification of the Dialects in this Preface, but I now think that it will be better to wait until I have finished a greater portion of the Dictionary. From the words contained in this volume, it would be easy to give a sketch-map showing clearly those districts in which the Norse element is particularly strong. It is also most remarkable how in certain districts many French words have been preserved, which are now obsolete in the literary language. At present I have not the necessary leisure to work out and account for the fact that in Ireland the dialects of some districts are essentially Scotch whilst in other districts they agree with those of the West of England. Also it cannot be a mere accident that the dialect of South Pembrokeshire contains quite a number of words of Flemish origin. Later on I hope to work out these matters fully, and also to account for the special peculiarities of the Kentish dialects. It will also be easy to show that a great many words which are now confined to particular districts, were confined to those districts already in the Middle Ages, e. g. early illustrations of many words still in use in East Anglia are only to be found in the Promptorium; the same applies to many modern Yorkshire words and the York Mystery Plays. In fact, when the Dictionary is completed it will be of immense value in helping to settle the dialect in which many of our Middle-English manuscripts were written, and it will throw a flood of light upon many problems connected with Old and Middle-English phonology.

Any one who takes the pains to examine the Dictionary will find that neither time nor trouble has been spared in order to obtain accurate information about popular games, customs, and superstitions; and, as far as possible, to give the literature where further information will be found. In the etymological part of the dictionary, it must not be assumed that where no etymology is given, there has been no attempt made to find one. The very opposite is the case. It has often happened that dozens of dictionaries, special glossaries, and articles in philological journals have been carefully searched without any satisfactory results. In all such instances I have preferred to give nothing rather than a mere guess. In thousands of instances it will be noticed that there is no previously printed authority for the use of words in some districts. In all such cases I give the initials of the persons who supplied the information; and I may add that one of my senior assistants has spent over a fortnight in verifying these initials; so that they may be accepted as being correct. Several words found in printed glossaries are omitted from the Dictionary as being 'Ghost Words.' All such words will be collected together and printed in the last volume.

The number of queries sent out was proportionately greater in the *C*-words than in *A* and *B*, owing to the great importance of obtaining accurate information about their pronunciation; as it is of special value to students of English philology to know in which districts the initial guttural has remained and in which districts it has become the affricata *ch*. When the letters *C* and *K* are finished, it will become evident that several factors have to be taken into consideration in formulating the laws for the normal development of Germanic initial *k*. This volume contains a large number of words which will be specially interesting to folk-lorists and English philologists, as well as to the students of dialects in general; e. g. *Acre*, *Adder*, *Agate*, *All*, *As*, *At*, *Bandy sb.*¹, *Banian-day*, *Banshee*,

¹ There is now in the 'Workshop' over a million and a half of slips—and the number increases daily—each containing the source, with quotation, date, and county.

Barghest, Barley-break, Barring out, Baum-rappit, Begaged, Beltane, Bln v., Blithemeat, Blue adj., Bly, Bo sb.¹, Bode v.¹, Boggart sb.¹, Bogle, Bout sb.², Bondage, Boneshave, Bood, Boon sb.², Boorey, Boot sb.², Boun, Braid v.², Brideale, Bride-door, Bull sb.¹, Bungums, Bushel sb.¹, Busk v.³, But prep., Buttony, Call v.¹, Calve v.² and sb., Canny, Cantrip, Car-cake, Carlin(g)s, Carritch, Cat sb.¹, Gattern, Char(e sb.¹ and v.¹, Chilver, Clout, Cock, Come v.¹, Cow, Creck sb.¹ and v., Cradden, Crook sb.¹ and v., Crouse, Crundel, Cuckoo, &c.

Owing to the large number of *A*-words containing Latin and Greek prefixes, the difference between the number of words beginning with *A* and *B* is not great in a dictionary of literary English;—e.g. in *Webster*, *A* occupies 99 pages and *B* 81 pages. *A* occupies 106 pages in the *English Dialect Dictionary*, but *B* occupies no less than 370 pages. The statistics given below will show what an immense wealth of words there is in our dialects, and from them some idea can also be formed of the enormous amount of labour involved in the production of this volume. It ought to be mentioned that the figures do not include the quotations, &c., from early writers, which are placed within square brackets at the end of each article. Nor is any account taken of the many thousands of cross-references. This volume contains 17,519 simple and compound words, and 2,248 phrases, illustrated by 42,915 quotations with the exact source from which they have been obtained. There are, in addition, 39,581 references to glossaries, to manuscript collections of dialect words, and to other sources; making a total of 82,496 references. These figures are made up as follows:—

	A	B	C	Total
Simple and Compound Words	1,508	7,789	8,222	17,519
Phrases	379	910	959	2,248
Quotations	6,759	18,198	17,958	42,915
References without quotations	2,500	17,542	19,539	39,581
Total references	9,259	35,740	37,497	82,496

As stated on the title-page, the Dictionary is in a great measure founded upon the publications of the *English Dialect Society*. It was with this express object in view that the Society was started at Cambridge in 1873, with the Rev. Prof. Skeat as Secretary and the Rev. J. W. Cartmell as Treasurer. In 1876 the Headquarters of the Society were removed to Manchester; when J. H. Nodal, Esq., became the Secretary and G. Milner, Esq., the Treasurer. The Headquarters remained at Manchester until 1893. During these eighteen years Mr. Nodal rendered most valuable services to the Society, and it is not too much to say that it was mainly through his great interest in the subject that the Society published so many excellent County and other glossaries. From 1893 to 1896 the Headquarters were in Oxford, during which time I acted as Secretary and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew as Treasurer. After the Dictionary had been begun, it was no longer necessary to continue the existence of the Society, and it was accordingly brought to an end in 1896 after it had published 80 volumes, all of which are being incorporated in the Dictionary.

In the year 1886 Professor Skeat raised a fund, to which he contributed nearly half the money himself, for the purpose of helping to defray the expenses of collecting and arranging the material for the Dictionary. He had the good fortune to obtain the services of the Rev. A. Smythe Palmer, D.D., who acted as organizing Editor for two years and a half. During this period Dr. Smythe Palmer succeeded in getting together and in arranging in rough alphabetical order a large amount of material. And I take this opportunity of expressing to him my sincere gratitude for all the valuable help he rendered at this initial stage of the work. In 1889 it was thought the material was sufficiently complete to enable me to begin to edit the work for press. I accordingly prepared several articles and had them printed. These articles convinced me that at least twice the amount of the material which had then been collected would be required before attempting to edit the Dictionary. I issued a circular stating the kind of help wanted, and sent it to all the principal newspapers and public libraries in the United Kingdom, as well as to many thousand people who might be likely to help in the work. By this means the number of voluntary helpers was increased to over 600. It then became advisable to form local Committees in various parts of the country with the object of getting all the books relating to the respective districts read and the slips arranged in alphabetical order before being sent to me. After preparing several lists of books which still remained to be read for the Dictionary, I addressed many meetings on the great

value of dialects for philological and other purposes, and succeeded in forming a number of local Committees which have rendered most valuable assistance. In this connexion I wish to express my best thanks to all the Committees and their Secretaries, and more specially to J. K. Hudson, Esq., B.A., Manchester; S. K. Craven, Esq., Bradford; R. O. Heslop, Esq., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. C. Peter, Esq., Redruth; and W. H. Hills, Esq., Ambleside, who have spared neither time, trouble, nor expense in helping to make the material as complete as possible. I have also the pleasant task of expressing my sincere gratitude to all the voluntary readers, correspondents, and those people who so kindly placed their manuscript collections of dialect words at my disposal. From the lists given on pp. ix-xiv it will be seen that something like a thousand people have in one way or another rendered valuable assistance in the work. In the Preface it is not necessary to repeat all these names, but I must specially mention the following who have so largely contributed to make my material what it is:—Mrs. F. A. Allen, Ilminster; H. A. Barnes, Esq., Farnworth; Dr. G. F. Blandford, London, W.; the Rev. G. B. R. Bousfield, M.A., London, W.; Dr. T. N. Brushfield, Budleigh-Salterton; Miss E. F. Burton, Carlisle; Miss R. H. Busk, London, W.; R. Pearse Chope, Esq., B.A., Bayswater, W.; G. E. Dartnell, Esq., Salisbury; J. W. Darwood, Esq., Cambridge; Prof. C. A. Federer, Bradford; Dr. Fitzedward Hall, Marlesford; the Rev. E. H. Goddard, M.A., Wootton Bassett; Mrs. S. Hewett, Lynton; J. K. Hone, Esq., Dudley; E. C. Hulme, Esq., F.R.C.S., S. Kensington; the Rev. Hamilton Kingsford, M.A., Stoulton; Miss S. A. Kirby, London; B. Kirkby, Esq., Batley; Miss E. Lloyd, Crowborough; the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, S. Leith; the Rev. W. M. Morris, M.A., Treherbert; Mrs. Parker, Oxford; A. Pope, Esq., B.A., Manchester; Dr. E. W. Prevost, Newnham, Glos.; Miss Romanes, Oxford; the Rev. W. F. Rose, M.A., Weston-super-Mare; the Rev. J. S. F. Singleton, M.A., Weston-super-Mare; E. Smith, Esq., Birmingham; J. E. Sugars, Esq., M.A., Manchester; S. P. Unwin, Esq., Shipley; the Rev. Alex. Warrack, M.A., Stranraer; T. C. Warrington, Esq., B.A., Carnarvon; I. Wilkinson, Esq., Skelton, Yorks.; the Rev. G. Williams, M.A., Thornhill; Mrs. Joseph Wright, Oxford; and also the Editors of *The Leeds Mercury Supplement*, *The Penrith Observer*, *Notes and Queries*, and *The Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

I owe most sincere thanks to my senior Assistants, Miss Partridge, Miss Hart, and Miss Yates, as also to the other Assistants who have helped so faithfully and excellently in the preparation of this volume. My special thanks are also due to Mr. Horace Hart, Controller of the University Press, for much valuable advice in regard to the technic of the Dictionary; and also to Mr. Ostler, the press reader, for the most excellent manner in which he has read the press proofs. I also express my deep sense of indebtedness and obligation for the bequest of the late Thomas Hallam, Esq., Manchester, and for the grant from the Royal Bounty Fund made by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., the First Lord of the Treasury. Had it not been for this timely substantial support, the labours of hundreds of people, extending over nearly a quarter of a century, would have been spent in vain; for I had exhausted all my own money, amounting to considerably over £2,000. And lastly, to the Delegates of the University Press I owe my best thanks for their great kindness in providing me with a 'Workshop' at the Press at a nominal rent; but the Delegates, while offering me every facility for the production of the work, have no responsibility, pecuniary or other, in connexion with it. The whole responsibility of financing and editing the Dictionary rests upon myself. I am therefore all the more grateful to the Subscribers who have supported me in this great and difficult undertaking. They may rest assured that every effort will be made to maintain the present quality of the work, and to issue the Parts at regular intervals of six months until the Dictionary is completed.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,
June 1898.

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YOUNG, R. M., Belfast. [n.Ir.]
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Where no authority is given for plant-names, the information has been obtained from *A Dictionary of English Plant Names*, by J. Britten and R. Holland. E. D. S., 1878-86.

PRONUNCIATION

AFTER making many experiments, it has been found advisable to devise a plain and simple phonetic alphabet to represent the approximate pronunciation. An elaborate transcription is useless to people who have not had a practical training in phonetics. And it can all the more easily be dispensed with in giving the pronunciation of the dialect words in the body of the Dictionary, because the phonological introduction which I hope to write when the Dictionary is finished will contain the exact pronunciation of all the common words in everyday use. It is impossible to attempt this part of the work alongside of the Dictionary, as it will require some years of patient toil to collect reliable material and to digest it. In the meantime I must ask philologists to be contented with the brief résumé given at the beginning of each letter of the alphabet for the vowels, see e.g. pp. 1, 2. On comparing the results given there with those arrived at by Karl Luick in his excellent book *Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautgeschichte*, it will be found that we differ in a few minor points. After a careful perusal of his book, I now think it would have been better to have used the word *usual* instead of *normal* on p. 1 of the Dictionary.

I. CONSONANTS

The only consonants which require to be specially mentioned are :

dg like the <i>j</i> in <i>just</i> .	tʃ like the <i>ch</i> in <i>cheap</i> .
j " " <i>y</i> " <i>yon</i> .	p " " <i>th</i> " <i>thin</i> .
ʒ " " <i>s</i> " <i>pleasure</i> .	θ " " <i>th</i> " <i>then</i> .
x " " <i>ch</i> " Germ. <i>Nacht, ich</i> .	ŋ " " <i>n</i> " <i>think</i> .
ʃ " " <i>sh</i> " <i>ship</i> .	

Note: (r) is only sounded when the next word in the same sentence begins with a vowel.

II. VOWELS

SIMPLE VOWELS.	DIPHTHONGS.
a like the <i>a</i> in Germ. <i>Mann</i> .	ai like the <i>i</i> in <i>five</i> .
æ " " <i>a</i> " Southern Engl. <i>bat</i> .	au " " <i>ou</i> " <i>mouse</i> .
ɐ " " <i>u</i> " <i>up</i> .	ei " " <i>a</i> " <i>late</i> .
e " " <i>e</i> " <i>men</i> .	eu " " <i>ou</i> " the s. dial. pronun. of <i>mouse</i> .
i " " <i>i</i> " <i>bit</i> .	eə " " <i>a</i> " <i>care</i> .
o " " <i>o</i> " <i>mob</i> .	iu " " <i>ew</i> " <i>few</i> .
u " " <i>u</i> " <i>full</i> .	iə " " <i>ea</i> " <i>fear</i> .
ə " " <i>e</i> " Germ. <i>Gabe</i> .	oi " " <i>oy</i> " <i>boy</i> .
ā " " <i>a</i> " <i>father</i> .	ou " " <i>ow</i> " <i>low</i> (with the first element more open).
ē " " <i>e</i> " Germ. <i>Reh</i> .	oə " " <i>o</i> " <i>bone</i> (dial. pronun. of w.Yks.).
ī " " <i>ee</i> " <i>feet</i> .	ɔə " " <i>a</i> " <i>all</i> (n. dialects).
ō " " <i>o</i> " Germ. <i>Bote</i> .	ui " " <i>oo</i> " <i>mood</i> (n. dialects).
ō " " <i>aw</i> " <i>law</i> .	
ū " " <i>oo</i> " <i>food</i> .	
ə " " <i>i</i> " <i>bird</i> .	
œ " " <i>ö</i> " Germ. <i>mögen</i> .	
ü " " <i>ü</i> " Germ. <i>Güte</i> .	

Note: (1) No attempt is made to distinguish between close and open e. (2) The first element of *oə* is a very close sound closely approaching u. (3) The stress is always on the first element of diphthongs, unless the contrary is indicated in the Dictionary. (4) Vocalic m, n are written *əm*, *ən*. (5) A point after a vowel (no·b·) indicates that the vowel bears the chief stress in the word.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

<i>adj.</i>	= adjective.	Goth.	= Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic)	OWS.	= Old West Saxon.
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb.	gram.	= grammatical.	Palsgr.	= Palsgrave.
<i>advb.</i>	= adverbial, -ly.	Hall.	= Halliwell.	<i>pass</i>	= passive, -ly.
AFr.	= Anglo-French.	<i>imp</i>	= Imperative.	<i>pers.</i>	= person, -al
Amer.	= American.	<i>impers.</i>	= impersonal.	<i>pf</i>	= perfect.
<i>app.</i>	= apparently.	<i>impf.</i>	= imperfect.	<i>phr.</i>	= phrase.
<i>arch.</i>	= archaic.	<i>ind</i>	= Indicative.	<i>pl., pl.</i>	= plural.
<i>assoc.</i>	= association.	<i>indef.</i>	= indefinite.	<i>pop.</i>	= popular, -ly.
<i>attrib.</i>	= attributive, -ly.	<i>inf.</i>	= Infinitive.	<i>pp.</i>	= past participle.
B. & H.	= Dictionary of English Plant Names By J. Britten and R. Holland.	<i>int.</i>	= interjection.	<i>ppl. adj.</i>	= participial adjective.
<i>c.</i>	= circa, about.	<i>intr.</i>	= intransitive.	<i>pred.</i>	= predicative, -ly.
C.D.	= Century Dictionary.	<i>Ir.</i>	= Irish.	<i>pref.</i>	= prefix.
Cf., cp.	= confer, compare.	<i>It.</i>	= Italian.	<i>prep.</i>	= preposition.
cogn. w.	= cognate with.	Jam.	= Jamieson.	<i>pres.</i>	= present.
Coll. L.L.B.	= Collection of Louis Lucien Bonaparte.	K.	= Kennett.	<i>pret.</i>	= pretense.
colloq.	= colloquial.	lang.	= language.	<i>Prim. sign</i>	= Primary signification.
<i>Comb.</i>	= combination.	Lat.	= Latin	<i>priv.</i>	= privative.
<i>Comp.</i>	= compound.	LG.	= Low German.	<i>prob.</i>	= probably.
<i>compar.</i>	= comparative.	<i>lit.</i>	= literary.	<i>pron</i>	= pronoun
<i>conj</i>	= conjunction.	<i>lit.</i>	= literal, -ly.	<i>pron.</i>	= pronunciation, pronounced.
<i>const</i>	= construction.	M. & D.	= Dictionary of the Gaelic Language By Rev N. Macleod and Rev. D. Dewar.	<i>prov.</i>	= proverb.
<i>contam.</i>	= contamination.	MDu.	= Middle Dutch.	<i>prp.</i>	= present participle.
<i>contr.</i>	= contracted, contraction.	ME.	= Middle English.	<i>q v.</i>	= quod vide, which see.
Cotgr.	= Cotgrave.	mg.	= meaning	<i>reg.</i>	= regular.
Dan.	= Danish.	MHG.	= Middle High German.	<i>repr.</i>	= { representative, representing, represents.
Dav.	= Supplementary English Glossary. By Rev. T. L. O Davies	midl.	= midland (dialect).	Rom.	= Romanic, Romance.
dem.	= demonstrative.	Mlat.	= mediaeval Latin.	<i>sb.</i>	= substantive.
der.	= derivative, -ation.	MLG.	= Middle Low German.	Sc.	= Scotch.
dial.	= dialect, -al.	mod.	= modern.	<i>sing.</i>	= singular.
Dict.	= Dictionary.	<i>n.</i>	= north, northern (dialect).	<i>sp.</i>	= spelling.
dim.	= diminutive.	naut.	= nautical.	<i>spec.</i>	= special.
Du.	= Dutch.	<i>N. & Q.</i>	= Notes and Queries.	<i>subst.</i>	= substantively.
Dy.	= Daily.	N.E.D.	= New English Dictionary.	<i>suff.</i>	= suffix.
E.	= English.	NFr.	= Northern French.	<i>superl.</i>	= superlative.
e midl.	= east midland (dialect).	NHG.	= { New High German, modern German.	Sw.	= Swedish
E.E.T.S.	= Early English Text Society.	Norw.	= Norwegian.	<i>sw.</i>	= south-western (dialect).
equiv.	= equivalent.	obj.	= object	<i>trans.</i>	= transitive.
erron.	= erroneous, -ly.	<i>Obs</i>	= obsolete.	<i>transf.</i>	= transferred sense.
esp.	= especially.	<i>Obsol.</i>	= obsolescent.	<i>unkn.</i>	= unknown.
etym.	= etymology.	occas.	= occasional, -ly.	<i>v, vb.</i>	= verb.
fig.	= figurative, -ly.	ODan.	= Old Danish.	<i>var.</i>	= variant of.
Flem.	= Flemish.	ODu.	= Old Dutch.	<i>var. dial.</i>	= various dialects.
Fr.	= French.	OE.	= Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).	<i>vbl. sb.</i>	= verbal substantive.
freq.	= frequently.	OFlem.	= Old Flemish.	<i>v. r.</i>	= various readings.
frequent.	= frequentative.	OFr.	= Old French.	<i>v. str.</i>	= verb strong
Fris.	= Frisian.	OFris.	= Old Frisian.	<i>v w. irr.</i>	= verb weak irregular
G.	= German.	OHG.	= Old High German.	W. & J. Gl	= Glossary of Provincial Words in use in Somersetshire.
Gael.	= Gaelic.	OIr.	= Old Irish.	wd	= word.
gen.	= genitive.	ON.	= Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	Wel.	= Welsh.
gen.	= general, -ly.	ONFr.	= Old Northern French.	WGer.	= West Germanic.
gen. sign.	= general signification.	ONorth.	= Old Northumbrian.	Wkly.	= Weekly.
Gl.	= Glossary.	orig.	= original, -ly.	w midl.	= west midland (dialect).
gloss.	= glossaries.	OS.	= Old Saxon.	WS.	= West Saxon.
		OSw.	= Old Swedish.	Wtb.	= Wörterbuch.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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Abd. = Aberdeen	Dor. = Dorset.	Leic. = Leicester.	Rdn. = Radnor.
Agl. = Anglesea	Dub. = Dublin.	Lim. = Limerick.	Rnf. = Raffrew.
Ags. = Angus.	Dur. = Durham.	Lin. = Lincoln.	Rs. = Ross.
Amer. = America.	Dwn. = Down.	Lng. = Longford.	Rsc. = Roscommon.
Ant. = Antrim.	e.An. = East Anglia.	Lnk. = Lanark.	Rut. = Rutland.
Arg. = Argyll.	Edb. = Edinburgh.	Lnl. = Linlithgow.	Rxb. = Roxburgh.
Arm. = Armagh.	Elg. = Elgin.	Lns. = Leinster.	Sc. = Scotland.
Aus. = Australia.	Eng. = England.	Lon. = London.	Sc.I. = Scilly Isles.
Bch. = Buchan.	Ess. = Essex.	Lou. = Louth.	s Cy. = South Country.
Bck. = Bucks.	e Yks. = East Riding of York-	Lth. = Lothian.	Sh I. = Shetland Isles.
Bdf. = Bedford.	Fif. = Fife. [shire.	Ltr. = Leith.	Shr. = Shropshire.
Bnff. = Banff.	Flt. = Flint.	Mea. = Meath.	Slg. = Stirling.
Brk. = Brecknock.	Fr. = Forfar.	Mer. = Merioneth.	Slk. = Selkirk.
Brks. = Berks.	Frm. = Fermanagh.	Mid. = Middlesex.	Slo. = Sligo.
Bte. = Bute.	Gall. = Galloway.	Midl. = Midlands.	Som. = Somerset.
Bwk. = Berwick.	Glo. = Gloucester.	Mng. = Monaghan.	Stf. = Stafford.
Ca. = Caithness.	Glw. = Galway.	Mon. = Monmouth.	Sth. = Sutherland.
Cav. = Cavan.	Gmg. = Glamorgan.	Mry. = Moray.	Suf. = Suffolk.
Cdg. = Cardigan.	Hdg. = Haddington.	Mtg. = Montgomery.	Sur. = Surrey.
Chs. = Cheshire.	Hmp. = Hampshire.	Mun. = Munster.	Sus. = Sussex.
Cla. = Clare.	Hnt. = Huntingdon.	Myo. = Mayo.	s.Wal. = South Wales.
Clc. = Clackmannan.	Hrf. = Hereford.	Nai. = Nairn.	Tip. = Tipperary.
Cld. = Clydesdale.	Hrt. = Hertford.	n Cy. = North Country.	Tyr. = Tyrone.
Cmb. = Cambridge.	I Ma. = Isle of Man.	Nfld. = Newfoundland.	Uls. = Ulster.
Con. = Connaught.	Inv. = Inverness.	Nhb. = Northumberland.	U.S.A. = United States.
Cor. = Cornwall.	Ir., Irel. = Ireland.	Nhp. = Northampton.	Wal. = Wales.
Crk. = Cork.	I.W. = Isle of Wight.	Not. = Nottingham.	War. = Warwick.
Crk. = Carlow.	Kcb. = Kircudbright.	Nrf. = Norfolk.	w Cy. = West Country.
Crm. = Cromarty.	Kcd. = Kincardine.	N.S.W. = New South Wales.	Wgt. = Wigtown.
Crn. = Carnarvon.	Kco. = King's County.	n.Wal. = North Wales.	Wil. = Wiltshire.
Cth. = Carmarthen.	Ken. = Kent.	n Yks. = N Riding of York-	Wkl. = Wicklow.
Cum. = Cumberland.	Ker. = Kerry.	N Z. = New Zealand. [shire.	Wm. = Westmoreland.
Der. = Derby.	Kld. = Kildare.	Or.I. = Orkney Isles.	Wmh. = West Meath.
Dev. = Devon.	Klk. = Kilkenny.	Oxf. = Oxford.	Wor. = Worcester.
Dmb. = Dumbarton.	Knr. = Kinross.	Peb. = Peebles.	Wrf. = Waterford.
Dmf. = Dumfries.	Lakel. = Lakeland.	Pem. = Pembroke.	Wxf. = Wexford.
Dnb. = Denbigh.	Lan. = Lancashire.	Per. = Perth.	w.Yks. = West Riding of
Don. = Donegal.	Ldd. = Londonderry.	Qgo. = Queen's County.	Yks. = Yorks. [Yorkshire.

LIST OF COUNTIES, ETC.

IN THE ORDER QUOTED

SCOTLAND.

Shetland . . Sh.I.
Orkney . . Or I.
Caithness . . Cai.
Sutherland . . Sth.
Cromarty . . Crm.
Ross . . Rs.
Inverness . . Inv.
Moray . . Mry.
Nairn . . Nai.
Elgin . . Elg.
Banff . . Bnff.
Buchan . . Bch.
Aberdeen . . Abd.
Angus . . Ags.
Kincardine . . Kcd.
Forfar . . Frf.
Perth . . Per.
West Scotland. w.Sc.
Argyll . . Arg.
Bute . . Bte.
Fife . . Fif.
Kinross . . Knr.
Clackmannan . . Clc.
Stirling . . Slg.
South Scotland s.Sc.
Clydesdale . . Cld.
Dumbarton . . Dmb.
Renfrew . . Rnf.
Ayr . . Ayr.
Lanark . . Lnk.
Linlithgow . . Lnl.
Lothian . . Lth.
Edinburgh . . Edb.
Tweeddale . . Twd.
Haddington . . Hdg.
Berwick . . Bwk.

Peebles . . Peb.
Selkirk . . Slk.
Roxburgh . . Rxb.
Dumfries . . Dmf.
Galloway . . Gall.
Kirkcudbright. Kcb.
Wigtown . . Wgt.

IRELAND.

North Ireland. n.Ir.
Ulster . . Uls.
Antrim . . Ant.
Down . . Dwn.
Londonderry . . Ldd.
Tyrone . . Tyr.
Donegal . . Don.
Fermanagh . . Frm.
Cavan . . Cav.
Monaghan . . Mng.
Armagh . . Arm.
West Ireland. w.Ir.
Connaught . . Con.
Leitrim . . Ltr.
Sligo . . Slo.
Mayo . . Myo.
Galway . . Glw.
Roscommon . . Rsc.
East Ireland. e.Ir.
Leinster . . Lns.
Longford . . Lng.
West Meath . . Wmh.
Meath . . Mea.
Louth . . Lou.
Dublin . . Dub.
Wicklow . . Wkl.
Kildare . . Kld.

King's County . . Kco.
Queen's County . . Qco.
South Ireland . . s Ir.
Kilkenny . . Klk.
Carlow . . Crk.
Wexford . . Wxf.
Munster . . Mun.
Waterford . . Wtf.
Tipperary . . Tip.
Clare . . Cla.
Limerick . . Lim.
Cork . . Crk.
Kerry . . Ker.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Northumberland . . Nhb.
Durham . . Dur.
Cumberland . . Cum.
Westmoreland . . Wm.
Yorkshire . . Yks.
Lancashire . . Lan.
Isle of Man . . I Ma.
Cheshire . . Chs.
Wales . . Wal.
North Wales . . n Wal.
Flintshire . . Flt.
Denbighshire . . Dnb.
Carnarvonshire . . Crn.
Anglesea . . Agl.
Merionethshire . . Mer.
Staffordshire . . Stf.
Derbyshire . . Der.
Nottinghamshire . . Not.
Lincolnshire . . Lin.
Rutlandshire . . Rut.
Leicestershire . . Lei.

Northamptonshire . . Nhp.
Warwickshire . . War.
Worcestershire . . Wor.
Shropshire . . Shr.
Montgomeryshire . . Mtg.
Herefordshire . . Hrf.
South Wales . . s.Wal.
Cardiganshire . . Cdg.
Radnorshire . . Rdn.
Brecknockshire . . Brk.
Glamorganshire . . Gmg.
Carmarthenshire . . Cth.
Pembrokeshire . . Pem.
Gloucestershire . . Glo.
Oxfordshire . . Oxf.
Berkshire . . Brks.
Buckinghamshire . . Bck.
Bedfordshire . . Bdf.
Hertfordshire . . Hrt.
Middlesex . . Mid.
London . . Lon.
Huntingdonshire . . Hnt.
East Anglia . . e.An.
Cambridgeshire . . Cmb.
Norfolk . . Nrf.
Suffolk . . Suf.
Essex . . Ess.
Kent . . Ken.
Surrey . . Sur.
Sussex . . Sus.
Hampshire . . Hmp.
Isle of Wight . . I.W.
Wiltshire . . Wil.
Dorsetshire . . Dor.
Somersetshire . . Som.
Devonshire . . Dev.
Cornwall . . Cor.
Scilly Isles . . Sc.I.

LIST OF WORDS FOR THE PRESENT KEPT BACK FROM THE WANT OF FURTHER INFORMATION

- ABLACH**, *sb.* An insignificant person (Abd.).
ACCIDENCE, *sb.* A slip [of memory] (Ayr.).
ACHE, *v.* To walk hurriedly (w.Yks.).
ACTION, *sb.* The game also called *Baccare*, q.v. (Waf.).
ADDER-STINGER, *sb.* A large dragon-fly (Hmp.).
AESOME, *adj.* Single (Sc.).
AFLOCHT, *ppl. adj.* Agitated, in a flutter (JAM.).
AFLOITS, *adv.* In confusion (Yks.).
AFORE THE STEM, *phr.* A large sleeping bunk in a ship (Sc.).
AGOY, *int.* A form of oath (Lan.).
AIRIE, *sb.* A hill-pasture; a level green among the hills (Sc.).
ALLOW, *v.* To order (n.Irel.).
ALMANAC, *sb.* A diary (Yks.).
ALMARK, *sb.* An animal addicted to breaking fences or trespassing (Sh.I.).
ALWAYS, *adv.* Still, at the present moment (Sc.).
AMAUNGE, *sb.* A muddle, confusion (Lan.).
AMBUSH, *v.* To hide (Yks.).
AMEND, *v.* In *phr.* *amend me*, a mild oath (Oxf. or Slang).
AMIND, *v.* To consider, bear in mind (Irel.).
AMOVET, *pp* Moved, roused (Sc.).
ANCHOVY-DUCK, *sb.* ? (Sc.).
ANGLE, *sb.* A large hook fixed into the ceiling (Lan.).
ANGLER, *sb.* The fish *Lophinus piscatorius* (dial. unknown).
ANKER, *sb.* The angular end of a scythe-blade, by which it is attached to the pole (Wm.).
APPLE-CHAMBER, *sb.* A spare bedroom (Suf.).
APPLE-TWELIN, *sb.* An apple-turnover, q.v. (c.An.).
ARCELL, *sb.* A kind of lichen, *Omphalodes* (Cum.).
ARGUE, *v.* To talk to oneself, to muse (Yks.).
ARICH, *sb.* The morning (s.Wxf.).
ARMED BULL-HEAD, *phr.* The fish *Aspidophorus europaeus* (dial. unknown).
ARMED GURNARD, *phr.* The fish *Peristedion malarum* (dial. unknown).
ARN-LOIN, *sb.* Straightened circumstances (Lan.).
ARTILLERY, *sb.* Baggage (Yks.).
ARUM, *adv.* Within (s.Wxf.).
ASHEAPLY, *adj.* Senseless, stupid (Not.).
ASSART, *sb.* Land cleared of trees (Hrf.).
ASS-KIT, *sb.* A portable tub or removing ashes (Wm.).
ASTID, *conj.* As well as (Sc.).
ASTRID, *adv.* Inclined (Suf.).
AUDISCENCE, *sb.* Hearing, attention (Abd.).
AUMA, *sb.* A kind of pancake (Hrf.).
AWID [*sic*], *adj.* Anxious, eager (Sc.).
A-WITTINS, in *phr.* *me awittins*, without my knowledge (Sc.).
AYVISH, *adj.* Babyish, foolish (Wil.).
BAAKER [*sic*], *sb.* A wood-louse (Som.).
BABBLE, *adj.* Half-witted (Sc.).
BACHILLE, *sb.* A small piece of arable ground (Sc.).
BADDERLOCKS, *sb.* The hart's-tongue fern (Sc.).
BADGER, *sb.* A heavy fall in sliding (Not.).
BADGER-SNAIL, *sb.* A large snail (Not.).
BADLINS, *adv.* Out of health, unwell (Sc. Nhb.).
BADOCK, *sb.* The Arctic gull, *Larus parasiticus*; also the common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes* (dial. unknown).
BAFFLE, *sb.* A portfolio (Sc.).
BAL, *sb.* A quarry (Cor.).
BALEEN, *sb.* Whalebone (Sc.).
BALL AND CAT, *phr.* A game played by children. *Obs.* ? (Lon.).
BALLANT-BODICE, *sb.* A lady's bodice made of leather (Sc.).
BALLER, *sb.* An implement for breaking clods of earth (n.Dev.).
BALLION, *sb.* A reaper who assists those who are falling behind in the work (Sc.).
BALLOON, *sb.* A cylinder for drying warps (w.Yks.).
BALLY-ACK, *sb.* In *phr.* *to knock a man to bally-ack*, to give a sound beating, to get the better of a fight (Cor.).
BALZIE, *sb.* Neuralgia (Suf.).
BAMMOCK, *v.* To 'field' in a cricket match (Lan.).
BANDY, *sb.* The stickleback (?) (Sc.).
BANG, *adj.* Wrong; in a contrary direction (w.Yks.).
BANGE, *v.* To idle about (?) (Wor.).
BANG UP AND DOWN, *phr.* Straightforward, blunt (Wm.).
BANK, *v.* In coal mines: to fill in crevices after cribs are set (w.Yks.).
BANNYS, *sb.* In *phr.* *I'll box . . . ye, over the bannys* (?) (Sc.).
BANTERS O' BOBY'S, *phr.* *Fig.* destitution, death (Lan.).
BARK, *sb.* In *phr.* *to go or be atween bark and the tree* (Nrf.).
BARLEY-HUMMELLER, *sb.* A machine to take the awns from barley (Ken.).
BARLING, *sb.* The smallest pig of a l (Nrf.).
BARMIGOAT, *sb.* A skin disease; er pelas (?) (n.Irel.).
BARN-FAN, *sb.* A winnowing-fan; a cl basket (Sc. Suf.).
BARREL-BREISTED, *adj.* Corpulent (?).
BASTOUN, *sb.* A stick, a staff (Sc.).
BAT AND BREED, *phr.* The gro which a mower covers with one stroke his scythe (w.Yks.).
BAT-BEGGAR, *sb.* A beadle (Lan.).
BATCH, *sb.*¹ A bachelor (Sc.).
BATCH, *sb.*² A clump of fern or shrub (Sc.).
BATCHING, *sb.* An unfledged bird (Wa.).
BEAR-STAKE, *sb.* A piece of wood used to guide the driving-belt of a pulley (w.Yks.).
BEEDS, *sb.* A wooden collar put on horse to keep it from biting itself (Bdf.).
BEEST, *sb.* In *phr.* *to give beest of a business*, &c., to relinquish it (w.Yks.).
BEETON, *sb.* In rime 'Hushie-ba, burd beeton' (?) (Sc.).
BEIRSH, *sb.* and *v.* To run headlong, violent push, a sudden motion (Cum.).
BEIST, *sb.* A rabbit-hole (Glo.).
BELLANDINE, *sb.* A broil, squabble (Sc.).
BELLAVEN, *sb.* In *phr.* *to give bellaven*, treat with violence, to beat (Yks.).
BELLERSOUND, *adj.* As sound as a bell (n.Lan.).
BELL-HAUR, *sb.* A beadle (n.Irel.).
BELLONIE, *sb.* A noisy, brawling woman (Sc.).
BELLRAIVE, *v.* To rove about; to be unsteady; to act hastily (Sc.).
BELLY-RIVE, *sb.* A great feast, a social gathering (Sc.).
BELSTRACHT, *adv.* Prostrate, headlong (Sc.).
BELTON, *sb.* or *adj.* (?) Said of a cow 'hoven' or swollen in the body (w.Yks.).
BELVET, *sb.* An article of woman's dress (w.Yks.).
BESHREW, *v.* *Obs.* (?) To curse, to wish ill to (Sc.).
BEWIDDIED, *ppl. adj.* Bewildered (Sc.).

- BILER**, *sb.* The metal handle of a pail (Nrf.).
- BILLET**, *sb.*¹ A curved knife (Bdf.).
- BILLET**, *sb.*² A bundle of half-threshed straw (Wm.).
- BIRR**, *v.* To scotch a cart-wheel (Wm.).
- BIT**, *sb.* In phr. *As dark as bit* (?) (Nhp.).
- BLACKLIE**, *adj.* Ill-coloured, dirty-looking (Sc.).
- BLACK-RAPPER**, *sb.* Also called Black-guard (?) (Sc.).
- BLADE**, *sb.* In ploughing: 'put it a blade lower' [plough a little deeper] (?) (w.Yks.).
- BLAIRHAWK**, *sb.* A term of contempt used to persons (n.Yks.).
- BLAONGY** [*sc.*], *adj.* Of weather: misty, drizzling (w.Yks.).
- BLASNIT**, *ppl. adj.* Of leather: without hair (?) (Sc.).
- BLENS**, *sb.* A cod-fish (Cor. and var. dial.).
- BLETT**, *v.* Pret. of *bleat* (Sc.).
- BLISH**, *v.* To hack wheat, to spool it in reaping (Wil.).
- BLUB**, *sb.* A bulb (Lin.).
- BLUDKERCAKE**, *sb.* (?) (Sc.).
- BLUELY**, *sb.* The porpoise (Sus.).
- BLUNNTHERR**, *sb.* A person of hasty temper and ungarded speech (Ant.).
- BOARD-RADES**, *sb. pl.* Movable sides of a cart (Som.).
- BOBBY-JUB**, *sb.* Strawberries and cream (w.Yks.).
- BOD**, *v.* To poke, 'bob' (Lan.).
- BODABID**, (?) Applied to two boats' crews fishing in company, and sharing the fish (Sh.I.).
- BODACH**, *sb.* The small ringed seal, *Phoca foetida* (dial. unknown).
- BODE**, *v.*¹ To bid at a sale (n.Sc.).
- BODE**, *v.*² To board, dwell (e.An.).
- BODEN**, *v.* To be in a difficulty (n.Cy.).
- BODGE**, *sb.* A wooden basket or 'scuttle' (Ken., Sus.).
- BODLE**, *sb.* A bodkin (Lan.).
- BODY**, *sb.* In phr. *to be up in the body*, to be intoxicated (Dor.).
- BOFTLY**, *adj.* Untidy, wretched (Irel.).
- BOGGIE-BAW**, *sb.* Anything nasty or disgusting. Used in speaking to children (n.Cy.).
- BOILING**, *ppl. adj.* Feverish, in phr. *a boiling cold* (Sur.).
- BOLD**, *adv.* Of a draught of cider: in phr. *to go down very bold* (?) (Wor.).
- BOLLS**, *sb. pl.* The beard of barley (Wor.).
- BONELESS**, *sb.* The north wind (Ken.).
- BONEY**, *sb.* A rag-and-bone man (w.Yks.).
- BOOLYIE**, *sb.* A loud, threatening noise (Sc.).
- BOOMER**, *sb.* A heron (Ken.).
- BOON**, *sb.* Drink (Yks.).
- BOOROOSHING**, *sb.* A scolding (Hrt.).
- BOOR-STAFF**, *sb.* The pin with which a hand-weaver turns the beam (Cum.).
- BOOST**, *v.* To guide (?) (Sc.).
- BOOTY**, *sb.* A disease in wheat (Sc.).
- BOPPERTY**, *adj.* Conceited (Suf.).
- BOSTIN**, *sb.* The rack or trough in a stable (Lan.).
- BOTTOM**, *sb.* The horizon (Wor.).
- BOUGAN**, *sb.* The large end of a piece of wood (Cor.).
- BOUGUE**, *sb.* A nosegay, posy (Ayr.).
- BOUKIT-WASHIN**, *sb.* An annual wash, 'bucking-wash' (Sc.).
- BOULT**, *v.* To cut pork into pieces for pickling (Ken.).
- BOULTING-TUB**, *sb.* A tub in which pork is salted (Ken.).
- BOUNDER**, *sb.* Anything very large of its kind (Dev.).
- BOVACK**, *sb.* A bed (Sh.I.).
- BOWHILL**, *sb.* A species of apple (Dev.).
- BOWNESS**, *sb.* Plumpness (Suf.).
- BOWPIT**, *adj.* Of rain: accompanied by a north-east wind and threatening a downfall (?) (Brks.).
- BOW-SHOTTLED**, *adj.* Of an umbrella: having bent wires. Of a child: bow-legged (Nhb.).
- BOX OVER**, *vbl. phr.* To talk a matter over (Lin.).
- BOXY**, *adj.* Right, 'ship-shape' (Glo.).
- BOYLUM**, *sb.* A kind of iron ore (Stf.).
- BOZEN**, *sb.* A wooden milk-dish (Sc.).
- BOZZARD**, *sb.* A ghost (Wor.).
- BRAAL**, *sb.* A fragment (n.Sc.).
- BRACH**, *sb.* A crop of beans (?) (Bdf.).
- BRADDOCK**, *sb.* A weed growing in corn-fields. The same as *Brasscock* (?) (Yks.).
- BRADLEY**, *sb.* A 'broad lea' pasture (Lan.).
- BRAG**, *adv.* Proudly, haughtily (Lan.).
- BRAGEANT**, *adj.* Bombastic (Hrf.).
- BRAISHY**, *sb.* A hill (Yks.).
- BRAITH-HURDLE**, *sb.* A hurdle made with wattles (Hmp.).
- BRAM-YED**, *sb.* A muddle-headed fellow (Lan.).
- BRAN**, *sb.* The carrion crow (dial. unknown).
- BRAND BETE**, *v.* To make or mend a fire (Dev.).
- BRANDLY**, *adv.* Sharply, fiercely (n.Cy.).
- BRANDY-BALL**, *sb.* A children's game (Suf.).
- BRANNOCK**, *sb.* A young salmon (Sc.).
- BRASH**, *v.* To bank up a fire with small coal (Dev.?).
- BRAVE**, *v.* To pay court to (Stf.).
- BRAWL**, *v.* To gallop (n.Sc.).
- BRAWLINS**, *sb.* The trailing strawberry-tree, *Arbutus Uva-ursi*; also the red bilberry (n.Sc.).
- BRAWN**, *sb.*¹ The fork between a branch and the trunk of a tree (Yks.).
- BRAWN**, *sb.*² The fungus *Ustilago segetum* (w.Cy.).
- BRAZE**, *v.* Of food: to become tainted from standing in brazen vessels (Yks.).
- BREAKAGEMENT**, *sb.* A breakage (Hrf.).
- BREAM**, *sb.* In phr. *a bream of kippers* (?) (Lan.?).
- BREE**, *sb. or adj.* In phr. *he's no bree*, he is not good (Cum.).
- BREEL**, *v.* To move rapidly (Sc.).
- BREESE or BREEZE**, *sb.* Sand sprinkled on the floor of a house (Ayr.).
- BREFLING**, *sb.* A species of apple (Hrf.).
- BREK**, *v.* To bask, to lie exposed to the sun (Not.).
- BREX**, *sb.* The breast (Lan.).
- BREXIE**, *sb.* A deep pond or pit (Yks.).
- BRIM(E)**, *v.* To bring (e.An., Sus.).
- BRINDLE**, *sb.* Money, cash (n.Sc.).
- BRINDLED DOWN**, *phr.* Thrown down violently (Ess.).
- BROD**, *sb.* The sea-shore, beach (Lan.?).
- BRODGET**, *v.* To brag, boast (Stf.).
- BROG**, *v.* To break up, to exhaust (?) (Yks.).
- BROGH**, *sb.* A mussel-bed (Sc.).
- BROWN-DOVE**, *sb.* The swallow (?) (Hmp.).
- BRUDLER**, *sb.* A boy (Nrf.).
- BRUMBLE**, *v.* To make a rumbling noise, to murmur like water (w.Sc.).
- BRUMBLE HANDED**, *adj.* Awkward, clumsy (Nrf.).
- BRUNSH**, *sb.* A blotch, an eruption on the skin (Not.).
- BRUNT**, *adj.* Sharp to the taste (n.Cy.).
- BRUSEY**, *sb.* An overgrown girl, a romp (Cum.).
- BUBLICANS**, *sb. pl.* Flowers of the marsh marigold, *Calitha palustris* (Yks.).
- BUCH**, *v.* To dash, rush (Sh.I.).
- BUCHT OOT**, *phr.* Used as an ejaculation: get out! (Irel.).
- BUCHTS**, *sb. pl.* The roots of a hedge (Irel.).
- BUCK**, *v.* To fill a basket (?) (Ken.).
- BUCK**, *int.* A call to horses, used by carters and ploughmen (Yks.).
- BUCK AND CRUNE**, *phr.* To be extremely desirous of anything (?) (Sc.).
- BUCKAW**, *sb.* The short game which ends a curling match (Sc.).
- BUCKER**, *sb.*¹ A bucket (e.An.).
- BUCKER**, *sb.*² A species of whale (w.Sc.).
- BUCKET**, *sb.* A beam (Suf.).
- BUCKETIE**, *sb.* The paste used by weavers in dressing their webs (e.Sc.).
- BUCKIE**, *sb.* The hind-quarters of a hare (n.Sc.).
- BUCKIE-INGRAM**, *sb.* A species of crab (Sc.).
- BUCKIE-TYAUVE**, *sb.* A good-humoured struggle, a wrestling match (n.Sc.).
- BUCKISE**, *sb.* A smart stroke. Also used as *v.* (n.Sc.).
- BUCKLER**, *sb.* A large beam (Lin.).
- BUGALUG**, *sb.* An effigy, dummy figure (Dor.).
- BUGHULK**, *sb.* A coarse, awkward woman (Irel.).
- BULB, BULBOCH**, *sb.* A disease among sheep (Sc.).
- BULBS**, *sb. pl.* Blight, esp. green fly (Sur.).
- BULCARD**, *sb.* The fish Blenny (Cor.).
- BULK**, *v.* To play marbles (Irel.).
- BULLE**, *sb.* An oil measure (Sh.I.).
- BULLEN**, *sb.* A heap (Sh.I.).
- BULLIHEISLE**, *sb.* A scramble, squabble; also a boys' game (Sc.).
- BULL IN**, *phr.* To swallow hastily (Sc.).
- BULLYART**, *sb.* The stick or piece of wood used in the game of 'knur and spell' (Lan.).
- BULLYEND**, *adv.* Head foremost, headlong, rashly (Cum.).
- BULLYON**, *sb.* A quagmire, treacherous ground (Lan.).
- BULLYTHRUMS**, *sb. pl.* Frayed tufts, as on cord, &c. (Chs.).
- BULTY**, *adj.* Large (Sc.).
- BULYON**, *sb.* A crowd, collection (Sc.).
- BULYOR**, *sb.* An uproar, outcry (Irel.).
- BUNGO**, *sb.* In phr. *under the bungo o' th' moon*, in difficulties, 'under the weather' (Chs.).
- BUNK**, *sb.* A rabbit (Suf.).
- BUNNY-HEADED**, *adj.* Dull, stupid (Sur.).
- BUNYOCH**, *sb.* The last sheaf to be tied on the harvest-field (s.Irel.).

LIST OF WORDS KEPT BACK

- BUOYREN**, *v.* To frighten (Wxf.).
BURLINS, *sb. pl.* Bread burnt in the oven (Sc.).
BURN, *sb.* A five-gallon wooden measure, with two handles (Yks.).
BURTLE, *v.* To do anything awkwardly (Cum.).
BURTON DOG, *phr.* In prov. 'As stiff as Burton dog' (Yks.).
BUTTON, *v.* In phr. *to have one's coat buttoned behind*, to look like a fool (Irel.).
BUZZERT, *sb.* Inferior coal (Lan.).
BUZZIES, *sb. pl.* Flies (Som.).
BUZZLE-HEAD, *sb. (?)* (e.An.)
BUZZY, *sb.* A cockchafer (Suf.).
BY, *v.* To hush to sleep (Lan., Stf.).
BY, *prep.* In form *bin* before vowels (n.Cy.).
BYENIR, *sb.* A cow (Sh.I.).
BYLEER, *adv.* Just now (Som., Cor.).
BYSTART, *adj.* Bastard (?) (Sc.).
- CADDLE**, *sb.* A set of four, applied to cherry-stones in the game of 'cherry-pit' or 'papes' (Ge.Sc.).
CALL, *v.* In phr. *to call to*, to be aware of (Sur.).
CAMDOOTSHIE, *adj.* Sagacious (Per.).
CAMPABLE, *adj.* Capable (n.Cy.).
CANDLESTY, *adv.* Secretly, clandestinely (Dev.).
CANDLING, *sb.* A feast on the eve of Candlemas Day (dial. unknown).
CANNECA, *sb.* The woodworm (Fif.).
CANNEL, *sb.* A stickleback; a tadpole (Brks.).
CANNON, *sb.* A cataract or other disease of the eye (dial. unknown).
CANNY, *adj.?* In phr. *to be at lang canny*, to be distressed for want of food (w.Yks.).
CANNYGOSHAN, *sb.* One who dwells in the Canongate, Edinburgh.
CANTATION, *sb.* Talk, conversation (Frf.).
CANTLING-STONE, *sb.* A rocking stone (?) (Shr.).
CAPELTHWAITE, *sb.* A sprite or hobgoblin in the form of an animal (Wm., Yks.).
CAPOOCH, *adv.* In phr. *to go capooch*, to collapse, give way (Dev.).
CAPPLESNOD (?). Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
CARAVASSING, *ppl. adj.* Restless, wandering (Lin.).
CARB, *sb.* A raw-boned, loquacious woman (Cld.).
CARKEEN, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Irel.).
CARKERED, *adj.* Ill-natured (Lan.).
CARLING, *sb.* A fish, prob. the pogge, *Agonus cataphractus* (Fif.).
CARMUDGELT, *ppl. adj.* Made soft by lighting (Ayr.).
CARNAP, *adj.* Coquettish (s.Pem.).
CARNELL, *sb.* A bird, prob. a rook (I.W., Dor.?).
CAST, *v.*¹ To choke oneself by over-eating (n.Cy.).
CAST, *v.*² To groan (War.).
CATAMARAN, *sb.* Anything very rickety or unsafe (Dev.).
CATCHELD, *ppl. adj.* Of thread, &c.: entangled (Bdf.).
CATERRAMEL, *v.* To hollow out (War.).
CATTERILS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).
CAUTION, *sb.* A person who is clever or capable in business—not conveying the sense of curious or amusing (Irel.).
- CAWSIE-TAIL**, *sb.* A dunce (n.Cy.).
CEGDY, *adj.* Stiff, clinging together (Ken.).
CELTER, *sb.* Money (Lin.).
CHA' FAUSE, *phr.* To suffer (?) (Abd.).
CHAMLETED, *adj.* Of timber: having the appearance of 'charlet' or camlet (?) (Hrt.).
CHAMP, *sb.* Quality, stamp, kind (s.Sc.).
CHANDLER PINS, *phr.* *To be a' on chandler pins*, of speech: to be elegant, refined (?) (Ayr.).
CHARIOT, *sb.* A lorry for carrying wood in mines (w.Yks.).
CHASTIFY, *v.* To chastise, castigate (Fif.).
CHAVELING, *sb.* A spokeshave (Sc.).
CHEMIS, *sb. pl.* Chips (?) (s.Wxf.).
CHERRY-FINCH, *sb.* The hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris* (dial. unknown).
CHESTER, *sb.* A penny (w.Yks. Slang).
CHETTOUN, *sb.* The setting of a precious stone (Ayr.).
CHEURE, *v.* To chide, scold (Dev.).
CHICK(Y), *v.* To crouch down (Cor.).
CHIME-HOURS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Som.).
CHIP-CHACK, *sb.* The young shoots or leaves of the oak (Sus.).
CHISELER, *sb.* A heavy blow with the fist (Not.).
CHISM, *v.* To take the sprouts from potatoes (Wil.).
CHIT-A-DEE-DEE, *sb.* The tomtit, *Parus caeruleus* (War.).
CHIVELLER, *sb.* The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans* (Nrf.).
CHOCKERED, *adj.* Of sheep: having a swelling under the jaws (dial. unknown).
CHOCKY, *adj.* Pert, lively (War.).
CHOG, *sb.* The soft part of a boiled crab (dial. unknown).
CHORCE, *v.* To rejoice (Glo.).
CHORIES, *sb. pl.* Thieves (n.Yks.).
CHORK, *adj.* Saturated or soaked with water (Nhb.).
CHRISTMAS-TUP, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Yks.).
CHUFF, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Wxf.).
CHUGH, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Wxf.).
CHULZ, *v.* To coddle (Hmp.).
CHURCHIL'D MANE, *phr.* Meaning unknown (w.Yks.).
CHUTE, *sb.* A steep, hilly road (I.W.).
CHYWOLLOCK, *sb.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus* (Cor.).
CILLINS, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Ayr.).
CIPHAX, *sb.* A fool, nonentity (Der.).
CLADPOLE, *sb.* A blockhead, stupid (?) (Lan.).
CLAM, *adj.* Hard (Dur.).
CLAM, *v.* To kill, 'do for' (e.An.).
CLAMISH, *adj.* Dry (Cum.).
CLAMMAS, *v.* To climb (n.Cy.).
CLAMMIN', *vbl. sb.* Bickering (Chs.).
CLAMPER, *v.* To fight anything out among themselves (?) (Gall.).
CLAMPHER, *v.* To litter, strew in confusion (?) (Ayr.).
CLANDESTICAL, *adj.* Clandestine (Hrf.).
CLANG, *sb.* A number, bevy (w.Yks.).
CLANGUM, *sb.* A delicious beverage, 'nectar' (Oxf.).
CLANGUMSHOUS, *adj.* Sulky (Lnk.).
CLASP-FEET, *adv.* Holding the feet closely together (Suf.).
- CLAW**, *v.* In phr. *to claw off*, to reel (n.Cy.).
CLEASH, *sb.* A measure of wool (Cu.).
CLEIRO, *sb.* A sharp noise, a shrill s (Sc.).
CLEMMY, *sb.* A stone (Hrf.).
CLEP, *v.* To walk or move like a crane (Wgt.).
CLEVICE, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Ox.).
CLICKY, *sb.* A shepherd's staff (Gall.).
CLIMBERS, *sb. pl.* Eyes (?) (w.Yks.).
CLINCH, *sb.* The clinging of a bucket, to the water, when it is being pulled (Wor.).
CLISHAWK, *v.* To steal (Lin.).
CLOSH, *sb.*¹ A boys' game played with stones (n.Yks.).
CLOSH, *sb.*² A pronged instrument, used by whalers (n.Yks.).
CLOWE, *sb.* A heap, a cock of hay, (Dev.).
CLUGSTON, *sb.* An amusement among farmers (Wgt.).
COACH, *sb.* A small cart for carrying about wet pieces of cloth (w.Yks.).
COACH, *v.* To coax (Nrf.).
COARY, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Hmp.).
COBBY, *int.* A call to sheep (n.Yks.).
COBSEEDING, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
COCKER, *sb.* A dram or drink of whisky (Nrf.).
COCK-HORNS, *sb. pl.* Horns standing on the head (s.Wor.).
COCK-THROPPLED, *adj.* Having the throat projecting (Wm.).
CODING-COMBER, *sb.* A wool-comb who went his rounds on foot (e.An.).
CODNOR, *sb.* Stewing (?) (Cor.).
CODPIGEON, *sb.* A pigeon with a ruff feathers (?) (Wor.).
COGLAN-TREE, *sb.* A large tree in front of the house, where the laird always meets his visitors (Sc.).
COK, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Sc.).
COLLIRUMP, *sb.* The oak (w.Yks.).
COLMACE or **COLMATE**, *sb.* A coul-stone (Dur.).
COLT, *sb.* A piece of gritstone set in wood used by shoemakers to rub the soles and heels to make them take the black stain (Ant.).
COMBER, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Der.).
COMEPED, *adj.* Facetious (e.An.).
COMREE, *sb.* Trust, confidence (Wxf.).
CONFABULATE, *v.* To agree to; to make an arrangement or agreement (Dev.).
CONK, *sb.* A collection of people (Som.).
CONSTANCE, *sb.* Conscience (?) (Abd.).
CONTERMONES, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Lan.).
CONTRAVESS, *adv.* Quite the reverse (I.W.).
COOZELY, *adj.* Meaning unknown (Cum.).
COP, *sb.* A spider (Wm.).
CORBOT, *sb.* A cloth or material of some kind (?) (Wgt.).
CORP, *sb. Fig.* The mouth, lips (Irel.).
CORSING, *vbl. sb.* Horse-dealing (dial. unknown).
COSS, *sb.* A mow, heap of corn (Som.).
COTTONIAL, *adj.* Cotton-like (Ayr.).
COUNTER, *sb.* The cutting-knife of a plough (e.An.).

- COURSE**, *sb.* A basket hung on the side of a boat, used to keep fish alive in, in sea-fishing (Dev.?).
- COUTRIBAT**, *sb.* A confused struggle, tumult (Slk.).
- COVIE**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Lnk.).
- COWK**, *sb.* A cow's hoof (Dev.?).
- COWN**, *v.* To whimper (Cai.).
- COW-WIDDOWS**, ? To lead cows with ? (Lakel.).
- COZE**, *v.* To carouse (?) (Lan.).
- CRACKEL**, *sb.* A cricket (n.Cy.).
- CRADDOCK**, ? Said of a woman when confined (w.Yks.).
- CRAID**, *sb.* Yellow clover (?) (Sc.).
- CRAINIE**, *sb.* A sea-bird (n.Yks.).
- CRAMMET**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Hmp.).
- CRAMMOCK**, *v.* To hobble (Yks.).
- CRANCRUMS**, *sb. pl.* Things hard to be understood (?) (Rxb.).
- CRANKUM-BOSBERRY**, *sb.* A white badge worn on the hat at funerals (Wor.).
- CRAP**, *sb.* Assurance (?) (Wil.).
- CRAWS**, *sb. pl.* In phr. *waes my craws!* an expression of great sympathy (Sc.).
- CREAR**, *v.* To rear (Lin.).
- CREASE**, *adj.* Loving, fond (Lan.).
- CRECHE**, *sb.* The prong or fork of a tree (e.Yks.).
- CREED**, *adj.* Hard (?) (Yks.).
- CREELY**, *sb.* A nervous child (n.Yks.).
- CRESSY**, *adj.* Winding, twisting, turning (?) (Sc.).
- CREYSER**, *sb.* The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius* (Cor.).
- CRIST**, *v.* In phr. *to crist his head*, meaning unknown (Sc.).
- CROCK**, *sb.* In phr. *no heed of smock or of crock*, meaning unknown (Oxf.).
- CROCKER**, *sb.* A species of boy's marble (Abd.).
- CROFTING**, *prp.* Walking lame, halting (Stf.).
- CROHEAD**, *sb.* Part of a boat (Sh.I.).
- CROKER**, *sb.* Cottage, dwelling (?) (Suf.).
- CROT**, *sb.* A very small part (w.Yks.).
- CROYL**, *sb.* Clay indurated with shells (Yks.).
- CRUDE**, *v.* To brood, as a hen (Pem.).
- CRUDEN**, *sb.* A partan crab, *Carcinus Maenas* (Irel.).
- CRUMPETS**, *sb. pl.* News, gossip (n.Yks.).
- CRUMPTINS**, *sb. pl.* Small, deformed apples (Cor.).
- CRUPPLE**, *v.* To crouch (Lan.).
- CRUPPOCKS**, *sb. pl.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).
- CRUTTLE**, *v.* To curdle (Nhb.).
- CUBALD**, *adj.* Parti-coloured, piebald (Nrf.?).
- CUBIT-FAGOT** or **WOOD**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Suf., Ken.).
- CUBBY-HOLE**, *sb.* A dog-hutch (Gall.).
- CUCKLE**, *v.* To cuddle (Oxf.).
- CUD-BUSH**, *sb.* An esculent plant (Nhb.).
- CUDDIAN**, *sb.* The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus* (Dev.).
- CUDGY**, *sb.* The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis* (s.Not.).
- CUDRIDEN**, *sb.* An excitement, noise (Cor.).
- CUFFUFFLE**, *sb.* A squeeze, hug (Ant.).
- CUMFETHIS**, *sb. pl.* Sweetmeats, comfits (Sc.).
- CUMPUS**, *adj.* Clever, '*compos mentis*' (Dev.).
- CUMSTRUM**, *adj.* Dangerous, quarrelsome (?) (Sc.).
- CUNNING**, *sb.* The lamprey (n.Cy.).
- CUNNYFAVER**, *v.* To sneeze, curry favour (Yks.).
- CUPPEEN**, *sb.* A spindle (s.Ir.).
- CUYP**, *v.* To stick up (Nrf.).
- CUZ**, *adj.* and *adv.* Close (Frf.).
- CYPHER-MAN**, *sb.* Meaning unknown (Slk.).

THE ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY

A

A. I. Apart from the influence of neighbouring sounds, the normal development of OE. *æ* in closed syllables is as follows:—

1. *a* in Sc., all the northern and midland counties to n Hrf., Wor., n.Glo., n.Brks., Oxf., se.Hrt., s.Cmb., nw.Nrf., n.Suf.

2. The sound *æ* has remained in all the other counties except the parts of counties named under 1, and the parts of the country named under 3, 4.

3. It has become *a*¹, a sound closely approaching *æ*, in e.Suf., ne.Nrf. and parts of Hrf., Ess.

4. It has become *e* in Mid., se.Bck., s.Hrt., and sw.Ess.

II. The normal development of OE. *æ* and *a* in open syllables is:—

1. Long close *ē* in Bnff., Frf., Lothian and Fif., se Arg., s.Bte., n.Ayr., e. and s.Dmb., Lnk., Rnf., m.Nhb. (Whittingham), s.Yks., Lan. (see 4, 5, 7), ne.Chs., Stf. (see 3, 4, 8), Dér. (see 2), Not., Lei., ne. and sw.Nhp., e.War., s.Wor., n., me. and se.Shr., nw.Brks., nw.Hrt., s.Cmb., nw.Nrf., e.Suf. (Orford), w.Cor.

2. Long open *ē* in Nai., Mry., Abd., Kcd., Per., s.Ayr., w.Dmf., Kcb., Wgt., Dur. (Berwick-upon-Tweed, Lanchester), se.Yks., w.Yks. (Huddersfield, Halifax), nw.Der., Rut., m.Nhp., Hrf. (Ledbury), Brks. (Hampstead Norris), m.Cmb., ne. and s.Nrf., n. and w.Suf., e.Suf. (Framlingham), Hmp. (Andover), e.Dor., s.Som. (Montacute), n.Dev. (North Molton), s.Dev.

3. Long *ī* in nw.Fif., Chs. except ne., Stf. (Stretton, Burton-under-Wood), Shr. (Market Drayton).

4. *ea* in e.Dur., m.Nhb. (Rothbury, Embleton), w.Yks. (Dewsbury, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Skipton, Craven, Upper Craven with Upper Nidderdale), e.Yks. (S. Ainsty, Holderness), n.Lan. (Furness and Cartmel), s.Stf. (Darlaston, Willenhall), Lin., sw.Nhp. (Badby), m.Nhp. (see 2), War. (see 1), n.w. and e.Wor., n.Hrf., s.Shr., se.Brks., Bck., m.Bdf., Hrt. (Arderley), e.Suf., nw. and e.Ken., ne. and s.Sur., w. and e.Sus., n. and sw.Dev., w.Som., e.Cor.

5. *ia* in Rxb., Slk., e. and m.Dmf., s. and sw.Nhb., n.Cum., Dur. (Weardale, Teesdale, Stanhope), n. and e.Yks., n.Lan. (Coniston), Hrf. (Much Cowarne, Eggleton), Glo. (Vale of Gloucester, Shenington), Oxf. (Banbury), se.Hrt., n.Ken. (Faversham), e.Sus. (Selmeaton), I.W., Wil., e.Dor. (Cranborne, Winterborne Came), e.Som.

6. *ie* in m.Nhb. (Snitter, Harbottle, Warkworth), Dur. (Annfield Plain), Wm. (Crosby Ravensworth, Temple Sowerby). In se.Nhb. (Stamfordham, Newcastle, North

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Shields), Dur. (South Shields), Cum. (Carlisle), the diphthong seems to be *je* rather than *ie*.

7. *ia* in Dur. (Sunderland), Wm. (see 6), Cum. (see 5), n.Yks. (Muker, Hawes), w.Yks. (Howgill, Dent), n.Lan. (Lower Holker-in-Cartmel).

8. *ei* in s.Stf. (Walsall, Wednesbury), m.Nhp. (Lower Benefield), e.Shr. (Shiffnal), Bck. (Buckingham, Chackmore, see 4), Bdf. (Ridgmont), Hrt. (Hatfield, Harpenden), Hnt. (Great Stuckley).

9. *æi* in Mid., Ess., and parts of Hrt., se.Bck.

III. The normal development of OE. *ā* is:—

1. Long close *ē* in Abd., Bnff., Mry., Nai., w.Dmf., Frf., Kcb., Wgt., se.Arg., s.Bte., Ayr., e. and s.Dmb., Lnk., Rnf., Lothian and Fif.

2. Long open *ē* in Per., Frf. (Dundee), Kcd., Cai. (Wick).

3. Long close *ō* in m.Nhb. (Warkworth, Alnwick, Whittingham), se.Nhb. (Stamfordham), Dur. (Sunderland), se.Lan. (Oldham, Rochdale), w. and m.Chs., nw.Der., Stf. (see 5), Not., Lei., Rut., Shr., n. and e.Hrf., w.Oxf., m. and s.Cmb., nw. and ne.Nrf., n. and w.Suf., n.Dev. (Iddesleigh), s.Dev., w.Cor., e.Cor. (St. Columb Major).

4. Long open *ō* in m.Nhb. (Rothbury, Snitter, Wooler), se.Nhb. (North Shields), sw.Nhb. (Hexham), Dur. (Lanchester), se.Yks. (Sutton), ne. and m.Nhp., s.Nrf.

5. Long *ū* in s.Chs. (Farndon), w. and e.Stf., Der. (see 3), e.Suf.

6. *eo* in m.Yks., e.Yks. (Holderness), w.Yks. (Washburn river district, Skipton, m.Craven, Upper Craven and Upper Nidderdale), n.Lan. (Broughton-in-Furness, Lower Holker).

7. *oa* in se.Nhb. (Whaflon), w.Yks. (Hurst), I. Ma., e.War., n.Wor., Hrt. (Welwyn), n.Cmb., e.Ken. (Wingham), e. and w.Sus., s.Sur., I.W., e.Som.

8. *oo* in Dur. (see 3), ne.Yks. (Skelton), se.Yks. (Goole), n.Lin., m.Nhp., Wor. (Hanbury), Hrf. (Ledbury), Glo. (Tetbury), Oxf. (Banbury), se.Brks., Bck. (Chackmore), Ess. (Great Dunmow, Maldon), nw.Ken., ne.Sur., e.Dor. (Handford), e.Cor. (Camelford, Cardynham).

9. *uo* in m.Nhb. (Embleton), sw.Nhb. (Haltwhistle), ne.Yks. (Danby, S. Ainsty), se.Yks. (East Holderness), w.Yks. (Giggleswick, Doncaster, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Sheffield), Lan. (see 3, 6, 10), Chs. (Pott Shrigley), s.Stf. (Dudley), n. and e.Der., m. and s.Lin., sw.Nhp., w. and s.War., e.War. (Atherstone), Glo. (Vale of Gloucester, Forest of Dean, Shenington), Bck. (see 8), Hrt. (see 7), Hnt., n.Ken. (Faversham), e.Sus. (Marklye), Hmp.

B

(Andover). W¹, e.Dor. (Cranborne, Winterborne Came), w.Som., e.Som. (Axe-Yarty), n. a¹ sw.Dev.

10. *ia* in Cum. (Langwathby, Ellonby, Keswick, Clifton), w.Cum., Wm (see 11), n.Yks. (Muker), nw.Yks. (Hawes, Dent, Howgill, Sedberg), n.Lan. (Coniston).

11. *ie* in sw Nhb. (Knaresdale), Wm. (Crosby Ravensworth, Temple Sowerby), Cum. (Bevcastle). In the Teviotdale, Nhb. (Newcastle), Dur. (South Shields), Cum. (Carlisle), the diphthong seems to be *ie* rather than *ie*.

12. *ie* in Rxb., Slk., e. a¹ m.Dmf., s Nhb., Cum. (Bampton, Holme Cultram), Dur. (Weardale and Teesdale), ne Yks. (Whitby), nm Yks. (Lower Nidderdale, South Cleveland), nw. Yks. (Upper Swaledale, The Upper Mining Dales).

13. *ou* in Stf. (Darlaston, Codsall, Willenhall), m.Nhp. (Lower Benefield), e.Ken. (Folkestone).

14. *æu* in Chs. (Tarporey, Middlewick), s Chs.

For further details see *The Phonological Introduction*, and Ellis, *E. E. Pr.*, v. *passim*.

A. Although the following examples of A are for the most part merely the dialectic pronunciation of common literary words, they are here included so as to facilitate the understanding of the numerous meanings of what is written a in the quotations throughout the Dictionary.

[Pron. I, II, V, VIII, IX a; III stressed form ā, ō, unstressed a; IV a; VI (1) ā, (2, 3) e, ə; VII (1) ē, (2) ā; X a, when strongly emphasized ē; XI (1) ā, ē, (2) ē.]

I. A, *indef. art.* Var. dial.

1. Used redundantly with *sb.* or *adj.*

Sc. Not worth a sixpence, *Monthly Mag* (1800) I 238 Ken.¹ A bread and butter, a piece of bread and butter; Ken.² A good hair, good hair. w.Som.¹ I sh'll be back about of a dinner-time, *Introd.* xxiv

2. Used in place of *an* before a vowel or *h* mute.

Nhb.¹ Not a ounce. n.Yks.¹ Top ov a awd rain watter tub. w.Yks.² A idle, ill-tempered gossip Sur.¹ Half a hour agoo Wil.¹ The article *an* is never used Gie I a apple. w.Som.¹ He's same's a old hen avore day.

3. Before numerals, and nouns of multitude and quantity.

Ir. We'll be givin' them a boil in a one of the little saucepans, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 61 n.Cy.¹ A many, a great number. Nhb.¹ Thor's amany at dissent knaa Thor's not a-one on ye dar come Yks. Ye've each on ye gotten a two or three childer, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) i. w.Yks.¹ A many. sw.Lin.¹ There's a many as can't raise a pie Nhp.¹ A many. Sur. There be a hundreds of 'em, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 37; There be a plenty of 'em, *ib.* 44 Sur.¹ w.Som.¹ We shall have a plenty o' gooseberries There was about of a forty Purty nigh of a fifty. Som. A drie or fower children, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 45 nw.Dev.¹ 'Bout a nine o'clock. 'Bout a vower or vive mile

[There's not a one of them but in his house I keep a servant fæ'd, SHAKS. *Macb.* III. IV. 131; And up they rysen, wel a ten or twelve, CHAUCER *C. T. F.* 383.]

4. Used with nouns in *pl.*, to denote quantity.

Nhb.¹ What a barns thor is [what a number of barns]. What a picturs he hes iv his hoose.

II. A, *num. adj.* One, when standing before *sb.*, but not absolutely, in which case *ane* or *yan* is used. In Yks. Lan. Som., and occas. so written in other dialects.

ne.Yks.¹ A, one w.Yks.² They're just about a size ne.Lan.¹ w.Som.¹ Same's the crow zaid by the heap o' toads, They be all of a sort.

III. A, *adj.* All. Chiefly in Sc. and n.Cy. In Sc., when followed by a *pl. sb.*, it means *every* with the sense of *each* (JAM.).

Sc. A' folks, every body; a' bairns, each child. A' body sais sae, everyone says so (JAM.); I thought you were named Robbie A' Thing from the fact of your keeping all kinds of goods, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1859) II. 128. Frf. He was standin' at the gate, which, as a' body kens, is but sax steps frae the hoose, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 211, ed. 1894. Ayr. The man's the gowd for a' that, BURNS *For a' That* (1795). Rxb. Then a' the wives of Teviotside Ken there will be a flood, SWAINSON *Weather Flk Love* (1873) 207. Ir. Is *that* generally believed? It is by a' man (W.J.K.). Nhb.

And soon fill a' our creels, *Coquet Dale Sngs* (1852) 46; 'Aw've suppd a' the milk an' wine, ROBSON *Evangeline, &c* (1870) 6. Wm.¹ Tha were a there. Lan. There is na a fractious choilt i' a' ar yard, BANKS *Manch Man* (1876) 1 Chs. It's woi't a' the brass to yer that, BANKS *Forbidden* (ed. 1885) xiv

IV. A, *pron. I.* In Irel. n.Cy. and some of the midl. counties.

N.I.¹ A'm sayin'. Dur.¹ A'l, I will Cum.¹ Wm. A caant reetly tell ya, *Specimens Dial* (1885) pt III. 1 Yks. A wish a'd been theer' GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. v w.Yks. A've eard him call em legs, PRESTON *Poems, &c* (1864) 3. e.Lan.¹ w.Wor. A dunna think it (W B).

V. A, *pron.* Used for the third *pers. pron.* in *sing.*, and occas. in *pl.*

1. He Very widely distributed through the dialects (see quot.), but not found in those n.Cy. districts where the aspirate is retained.

w.Yks.¹ Lin. The amoighty's a taakin o' you to 'issén, my friend, 'a said, TENNYSON *N Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 7 Nhp.¹², se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ A wuz all of a dither; Shr.² There a comes. Pem.¹ A's coming tereckly, a's shoer to kum. Brks.¹ If zo be as a zes a wunt, a wunt [i¹ he says he won't, he won't]. Suf.¹ Hmp. I tow a will [expect he will] (M C W B) I.W.¹² n.Wil. A do veed amang th' lilies, KITE *Sng Sol* (c 1860) II. 16. Som. Moi zowel vailed when a' speaked, BAYNES *Sng Sol* (1860) v 6 w.Som.¹ The doctor've a-do'd hot a can [done what he can]. Dev. In a com [in he came], PETER PINDAR *Roy. Visit Exeter* (1795) 156. [A fair knyzt a was to see, *Sir Ferumbas* (1380) 250.]

2. She. In a few midl. and sw counties

A wanted me to go with her, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M) Nhp.¹², se.Wor.¹ Shr., Hrf. Did a do it? BOUND *Prov.* (1876) Wil.¹ A zed a 'oodden bide yer no longer, fur ef a did her'd never let an gwo Dor. A's getting wambing on her pins [shaky on her legs], HARDY *Tower* (1882) 124, ed. 1895.

3. It. Often used of inanimate objects, when it probably represents *he* applied to things as well as to persons. Chiefly in w. and sw. counties.

w.Wor.¹ W'ahr bin a' may mean either *Where is he, she, or it?* se.Wor.¹ This tree a got a good crap o' opples on 'im, aant a? Hrf.¹², Oxf.¹, w.Som.¹ Dev. He've a got a great venture on hand, but what a be he tell'th no man, KINGSLEY *W. Ho'* (1855) 120, ed. 1889

4. They. Lin. Shr.

Lin. Doctors, they knaws nowt, fur a says what's nawways true, TENNYSON *N Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 2. Shr.¹ Whad wun a doin' theer? Shr.² Whire bin a?

VI. A, *v.* Occas. used for *are, has, hath*; very general in place of *have, sing.* and *pl.*

1. Are.

e.Yks.¹ What a yā a deea-in on there? [What are you doing there?]

2. Hath, has.

Shr.² He a got none. w.Wor.¹ 'Er a gon' awaay. Hrf.² Him a' gone away.

3. Have.

Sc. Often used, in vulgar language, as an abbreviation of 'hae' (JAM.); For they were a' just like to eat their thumb, That he wi' her sae far ben should a come, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) II. Cum. I waddent a hed sic a cloon (M.P.). w.Yks.¹ You mud as weel a dunt as nut. ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹ Lin. I moant 'a naw moor aale, TENNYSON *N Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1. n.Lan.¹, Nhp.¹ w.Wor.¹ A done, ool ee! Shr.¹ We mun a this oven fettled. Now, Polly, yo'n a to goō. Glo. When a man's owld and a-weered out, and begins to 'a a summat the matter, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 7. Sur. Plagued if I builded a house if I'd 'a a front door to 'ee, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. i. Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹ Have, when followed by a consonant, sometimes written *ha*, but seldom aspirated. This is the commonest of all the forms, and it is occasionally heard even before a vowel. Dev.³ Wull yū come an' 'a' yer brekzis, Betty?

VII. A, *adv.* Seldom found, except in sense 1. More usually written *ae, ah, aw, ay*.

1. Ay, always.

n.Cy.¹, Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

2. How.

w.Yks. Wel ez a wə se(ə)in, 'šūd tel jə, ā, wiər ən wen šə fan d'rukj ənd ət šə koəlz ər uzbn [Well, as I was saying, she'd tell you how, where and when she found the drunken hound that she calls her husband], WRIGHT *Gr. Windhill* (1892) 172,

VIII. A, *prep.* In very general use.

1. At, denoting place.

w.Wor.¹ 'E were a chu'ch o' Sund'y. Hrf.² Suf.¹ 'A live a' hin house.

2. Of.

Wm. Tlass hersel war i' t'saame way a thinkin', JACK ROBISON *Auld Tales* (1882) 3. w.Yks.¹ If she nobbud could git a bit a naturable rist. n.Lan.¹ T' beams a our house are cedar, PHIZACKERLEY *Sng. Sol.* (1860) 1. 17. Lin.¹ Out a work. n.Lin.¹ Th' fraamie a' this here döör. Nhp.¹ Out a doors Suf.¹ I.W.¹ A lig a mutton. w.Som.¹ What manner a man. The tap a the hill. Dev. Lets drink drap a ale, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Let.* (1847) 49.

3. On; in.

N.Cy.² A this side. Nhb.¹ Wm.¹ Et wes a Monda mornin n.Yks.¹ To'n (turn) doon a that hand w.Yks.¹ I'll gang wi the a Tuesday Lan. I don't think every one would grieve a that way, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) v; Lan.¹ He went a-horseback. ne.Lan.¹ Stf.¹ I shall go to Litchfield a Tuesday. Der.² Dow it a' thissens. He's allys a' thatens n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ A the t'oothe soide Shr.² A Wednesday. Suf.¹ We'll go 'a Sunday. Sur.¹ Croydon Fair is a' Monday w.Som.¹ They be all a pieces. Let-n vall out a thick zide [on this side].

4. To.

w.Som.¹ Down a Minehead. I be gwain in a town.

5. With.

Wor. I'm gsin' a Bill Saunders to Redditch tu-night (J.W.P.). Nhp.² Cam in a me [came in with me].

[Cf. athin, athout.]

IX. A, *conj.* Occas.

1. And; also when used in the sense of *if*.

Suf.¹ I'll gi' ye a dunt i' the hid 'a ye dew so no more. Dev. Chem a laced well-a-fine aready [well-a-fine = well and fine, i.e. finely] *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 81.

2. Or.

Suf.¹ Wutha 'a wool 'a nae [whether he will or no]

X. A, *affirm. part. in comp.* A-but, Aye-but. In n. counties to Lin. and Chs. Also Shr. Not in midl. and s. gloss.

n.Yks.¹ A' but, that was a big yan. e.Yks.¹ Abud. w.Yks. Ah'll bensil him! A' bud he happen weant let theh, BANKS *Whfd Wds.* (1865). n.Lin.¹ A! But Charlie is a big leear, an noa mistaake. Shr.² A but

XI. A, *int.* In n.Cy. Chs. Lin. Lei.

1. Ejaculatory; oh! ah!

N.Cy.² A' man alive! n.Yks.¹ A' man' that was a yarker! w.Yks. A' tha daz lewk bonny, BINNS *Wilsden Org.* (1889) I. i. Lei.¹ A, moy surs!

2. Interrogatory; eh?

N.Cy.¹ A? what? What do you say? Cum. *Gl.* (1851). w.Yks.²⁴, n.Lin.¹

A, *pref¹* Before *prp.* and *vbl. sb.*, repr. OE. an, on. Sc. Irel. Not found in Eng. counties n. of Pem. Shr. War. Nhp. Rut. n.Cam Nrf., exc. in e.Lan. n.Lin. Lei (Belgrave and Waltham); also not found in Hnt nw.Nrf. e.Ken.

1. Before *prp.* or *vbl. sb.* used with *vb.* to be to form continuous tense.

Ir. I'm a-thinkin', BARLOW *Bog-land* (1892) 52. Lin. Git ma my aale, fur I beant a-gawin', TENNYSON *N Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 1. n.Lin.¹ A consumptive person is said to be awearin'. Rut.¹ I'm a-goin' whum. Nhp.¹ How they are a-talking! s.War.¹ We are a-coming directly Wor. I don't know how they'm a-going now (H.K.). se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Bin yo agwine? [going]. Glo.¹ He'll be a puggin' all as he can; Glo.², Oxf.¹ Brks.¹ Thaay be a-vightin. Bdf. 'Is she a-going?' he said, WARD *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 8. Ess. Who is a goin' to buy? DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 7. Ken.¹ She's always a making mischief about somebody or another. Sur. I've been a-draining this forty year, HOSKYN'S *Talpa* (1852) 16. Sus.¹ I am a-going. I.W.¹ n.Wil. Who's thus a comen out o' th' weaste? KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) iii 6. Wil.¹ They was a-zaayin'. Dev. Who'm a-gwain for to kill'e? BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1881) ii; I know what I'm a-saying of. O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 23. e.Cor. The mutton is a-roasting, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421.

2. Before *vbl. sb.*

Sc. They hae taen Yule before it comes, and are gaun aguisarding [mumming], SCOTT *Guy Mannering* (1815) xxxvi. e.Lan.¹ Gone a-working. sw.Lin.¹ The birds, they start a-whistling of a morning. Hrf.² Measter's got seventeen on 'em out a yacorning [pigs feeding on acorns]. Glo.¹ A-chatting, picking up chats or small sticks.

A, *pref²* Before *prp.* repr. OE. ge. In all the sw. counties, including Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.; also in Pem. and parts of Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Hmp.

se.Wor.¹ 'I was a dreamed' for 'I dreamt'. Glo. Ye and William Stretch be so easy a-gallowed [frightened], GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) l. 117; It be a-rooted on his side of the bruck, ib 287; Me and Mary have a-bin-a-doin' arl us can for'er, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iv. Oxf. You sec, ma'am, all this time she is adreamt between sleeping and waking (HALL). Brks.¹ I've a zed what I've a got to say. Sur. Your charity have a outrun your discretion, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III vi. Hmp. Ye must be nigh famished, and afore [frozen] too, VERNEY *L. Isle* (1870) xxiii; I'm better than I have been (H.C.M.B.). n.Wil. You've a got dove's eyes, KITE *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) 1. 15. Dor. The zun' have a-burnt me so dark, BARNES *Sng. Sol.* (1859) 1. 6, I've a took, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 3, I misdout if the hatches be a-heven [lifted] down yonder, HARE *Vil Street* (1895) 95. Dor.¹ Thy new frock's tail A-tore by hitchen in a nail. How you, a-zot bezide the bank. Som. Th' cooin o' th' turtle-doo be a-yeard in th' lap, BAYNES *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 12; My vingers be all a-vraur, JENNINGS *Dial. w Eng.* (1869); Avroze, frozen, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ There's a good many chores [pieces of work] I ant a put down at all. The gutter's a stalled again. Dev. Sweet out thicke glass avore 'e's a-used again, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. A-slat, cracked like an earthen vessel, GROSE (1790). s.Dev. My bread's a-chit [made heavy] (F.W.C.). Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹

A, *pref³* Repr. the OE. *prep. on.* It is very common as a prefix of state or condition. In var. dial. of Sc. Irel. and Eng. (For distribution, &c. of some of the most general instances of words having this *pref.* see Aback, Aboon, Agate, Aneath, Astead, &c.)

Sc. At length when dancing turn'd adwang, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 14; The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft a-gley, BURNS *To a Mouse* (1785) l. 39, A-grufe, 'flat or grovelling' (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹ He fell dead asoond [in a swoon]. Ir. The air was a-flutter wid snow, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 70; When th'ould master had tore it wid his hands all a shake, ib. 12. Ant. The chimney's a-low [on fire] (W.J.K.). N.I.¹ Abreard [of corn, in the blade] Wxf.¹ A-veel, abroad [in the field]. Agether, together. N.Cy.¹ Acow, acaw, crooked. Nhb. Enough to rive atwee the heart, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) pt. II. st. 17; Nhb.¹ He couldn't run acas on his bad foot 'Stan aby there' is a familiar shout in a crowd when a way is to be cleared. It com atwoi' me hand. Dur. Let's see ift veyne slurrish, whedder t'tender grape's aseet, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 12; Whe's this 'at cums up frae t'wilderness, leanen atoppiv hur beluved? ib viii. 5; Dur.¹ Tek the cows afield. Cum. He's nut been varra weel'leately an' so he's a-bed (E.W.P.); Nancy sed she wad set off for Cockermuth market afeut, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 145; Cum.³ Acoase they think he kens me. Wm.¹ Thoo canna gan afeut. n.Yks. His shoes is trodden a-cow. Lift it up a-height. Old John gans sair astoop (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ Marget an' her man hae gotten aqant [at variance] agen; n.Yks.² Acant, leaning to one side. Apeek, in a peak, e.Yks. Ah's varry tired; Ah've been afeet all day, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; e.Yks.¹ Is kittle aboil d'ye think? w.Yks.¹ Our lad's quite bobberous, an aw a roav [on the rove, stirring about], w.Yks.⁵ He wur afront an' we wur aback on him. Takt t'umbrella wi' thuh achonce it raans. ne.Lan.¹ It went awheels. e.Lan.¹ Aback o' th' hill. s.Chs.¹ Get atop o' th' bauks. Not.¹ A-two, in two. n.Lin.¹ It's that mucky and torn, it's abargens what becums on it. Squire Heala an' him got atwist. Th' wall's nobut a brick abreard. Lei.¹ [Work is done] a-great, by the piece. Nhp.¹ The house is afire, Nhp.² Wheer's maester?—Up afield. War. Afire. Afoot (J.R.W.). s.War.¹ Abed. Wor. I can't sleep anights (H.K.). w.Wor.¹ Er's a bed mighty bad, wi' a paayn a top o' er yud. Shr.¹ Fund it a top o' the cubbert shif. Glo. Down er went on ers back arl a-mullock, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii; Agig, giggling, excited (F.H.). Oxf.¹ They be com'e afresh. If thee beginst any o' thy eggerevatn' ways ye'r, I'll cut tha. clane a-two-in-the-middle. Brks.¹ A corpse is said to be 'amove wi' gaayme.' Thee get on avront o' I, ther yent room vor us bwo-ath in the paath. e.An.¹ I saw Mr Brown a'top of his new horse yesterday. Suf.¹ Ta crumble all 'apieces. Ken.¹ The pig-trade's all asprawl now: Sur.¹ Abed. Hmp.¹ His head is all agoggle [i.e. of a person with palsy]. Wil.¹ Put the door ashard when you goes out. Som. When a hen is sitting on her eggs she is said to be abroad, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ The primroses be all ablow up our way. The grass is, shockin bad to cut, tis all ahe. Thick there bisgy stick's a put in

all atwist. *Dev.* Zes I tu a chap, 'What dee cal thic a-head?' [overhead]. *NATHAN HOGG Post. Let.* (1847), 'Bout tha *Balvane*; Like a 'ouze avire, *HEWITT Peas. Sp.* (1892) 48; Polly ought tū bring out 'er chicken tu-day; her'tha zot a-brood vur dree weeks, *ib.* 153. *nw.Dev.* Alie, in a recumbent position. *Cor.* She rode ascrode; *Cor.* The door's a-sam.

A, pref.⁴ Equiv. to *of*. In a few words retained in var. dial. See *Alate*, &c.

Sc. Adoun, addown, down; *poet.* GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) *w.Yks.* Alun, related by blood (S.P.U.); *w.Yks.* Alatt, of late, lately; *w.Yks.* Pleaz mother may I goa out adoors a bit? *ne.Lan.* Alayat, of late, lately. *n.Lit.* You're alus clattin' in and oot a-dōors. *Nhp.* He's gone out a-doors; *Nhp.* Athirst. *se.Wor.* A-hungry. A-late, lately. *Glo.* Affurst, athirst, thirsty, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) *Brks.* I be a-veelin' ahungerd. *Cor.* Nor drive too fast addown the hills, *TREGELLAS Farmer Brown.* (1857) 22.

A, pref.⁵ Equiv. to *at*.

Sc. I'll hae naething a-do wi't, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) *Lan.* There's no peace i' th' world i' there's no peace awhoam, *WAUGH Sngs* (1859) *Jamie's Frolic.* *Chs.* Oo made much adoo abait it. *Stf.* Is the doctor a-whum? *War.* Awum. *Nhp.* They always make such adoo with me, whenever I go to see them.

A, pref.⁶ Repr. OE. *ā-*, earlier *ar-*, orig. implying motion onward; hence used as an intensive *pref.* See *Afeard*, *Agast*, *Agone*.

Sc. To come alist, to recover from faintness or decay (JAM.); But well's my heart that ye are come alist, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 15. *N.Cy.* Agrote, surfeit, cloy, saturate. *Nhb.* 'Let yorsel allowse' [loose], was the exhortation of a pitman to a friend who was battling stiffly at a cricket match. *n.Yks.* Akest, cast or twisted to one side. *e.Yks.* It's all akest, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; *e.Yks.* It was agin [given] to me. *Lan.* To a right a boat (F.H.). *Glo.* Very many years agone. *Gissing Vil Hampden* (1890) I. iv. *Brks.* Thaay've a-bin agone this dree hour. *n.Dev.* Agush'd and Gush'd, used for Agusted, dismayed, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) *Dev.* The frost agives. *w.Cor.* He went to Africa some time agone (M.A.C.).

A, pref.⁷ Repr. OE. *and*, against, opposite. See *Along*, *Alongst*.

A, pref.⁸ Repr. OE. *ān*, one, in oblique case. See *Awhile*.

A, pref.⁹ Repr. an *int* A!

Sc. Aweel, it's the worst thing I ken about, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1816) vi. *S. & Ork.* Alake! alas! *Gall.* 'Aweel, aweel,' soliloquised the considerate Baillie, 'this is a matter that requires management,' *NICHOLSON Hist. Tales* (1843) 68. *w.Yks.* Alack! *Suf.* Alawk, alawkus! *w.Som.* Alack-a-day! [A-God-cheeld! Exclamation, God shield you! God forbid! GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)]

A, pref.¹⁰ Of uncertain origin; in many cases due to analogy with one or other of the above prefixes.

Sc. Awalt sheep, one that has fallen down, so as not to be able to recover itself (JAM.). *S. & Ork.* To go a-gaairy, to leave one's service before the term day. *Ir.* Poor Mick grabbed a-hould of me, *BARLOW Idylls* (1892) 214. *N.Cy.* Amackally, in a manner, as well as one can. *Wm.* T'poor fello's pluck he amackily roosed, *BOWNESS Studies* (1868) 80. *n.Yks.* God a-rest you, merry gentlemen, *TWEDDELL Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 6; *n.Yks.* A-craz'd, wrong-headed. *Black-aviz'd*, dark complexioned. *ne.Lan.* A-warrant, to assure, to warrant. *n.Lan.* John'll cum hoām drunk ageān to meet I'll awarrant it. *Wor.* It be a lot nigher this away [way] (H.K.). *se.Wor.* Be yer 'onds acaowd? come either an' warm um. I sh'll come afrawl [a + for all] thee. *Shr.* An old man . . . speaking of his schoolmaster, said, 'E used to amaister me, Sir.' *Glo.* Adry, thirsty. *Brks.* I be a-veelin' acawld. *Ess.* John was a-dry, *CLARK J Noakes* (1839) 18. *Sur.* I'd like to know, not a-wishful to be prying, *BICKLEY Sur. Hills* (1890) III. vi. *I.W.* Goo whooam wi' the wagon aleer [empty]. Goo into the ground and cut the wheeat adwine [clear away] right drow. *Dor.* To be amest, to lose one's way, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii 366. *w.Som.* I was most aready to drop. They wadn a wo'th nort. *Dev.* 'Giggling akether!' shrieked the old woman, *MADDOX-BROWN Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. i. i. *n.Dev.* Azoon, anon, presently, GROSE (1790). *Cor.* Aketha! Forsooth!

A, suff. Occas. used redundantly after a word; merely euphonic. 'A is sometimes used in songs and burlesque poetry to lengthen out a line, without adding to the sense' (HALL.).

Ir. Is it that-a-way he went, did you notice? *BARLOW Lisconnell* (1895) 207. *w.Som.* You never ded-n ought to a went-a. It is very commonly heard after proper names when shouted . . . [or] when calling out to urge on horses or oxen by their names. *Dev.* The Devonians often introduce a vowel into words, as *Black-a-hook*, for *Blackhook*, *BRAY Tamar and Tavy*, I. 121, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (M).

A, num. adj. *Sc.* n.Cy. *Yks.* *Lan.* Written *ae* in *Sc.*; this spelling also occurs in *n.Cy.* *Nhb.* *Cum.* *n.Yks.* Also written *ya* *Cum.* *Wm.* *Yks.* *w.Yks.* *Lan.*; *yah* *Wm.* *n.Yks.*; *yaa* *Wm.* See below. [ē.]

1. One.

Sc. *Ae* swallow disna mak a simmer (JAM.); *Ae* good turn may meet anither, if it were at the brigg o' London, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737); And no *ae* halfhour to the gospel testimony, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xi. *Gall.* The *ae* legged chuckie will be clocking, *CROCKETT Moss Hags* (1895) 217. *Bwk.* Till said to Tweed, Though ye rin wi' speed, and I rin slaw, Where ye drown ae man, I drown twa, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 27. *n.Cy.* *Ae*, one, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (D A). *Nhb.* *Cum.* *Fra* ya week end till anudder, *FARREL Betty Wilson* (1886) 41. *Wm.* Let us alaan yaw wee bit, *HUTTON Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 242. *n.Yks.* *Ae*, *Yah*, one. *e.Yks.* *Yaa*, one, with the subs. expressed: as *yaa* man, *yaa* horse, *MARSHALL Ruf. Econ* (1788). *w.Yks.* Price a penny, *Deusbre Olm.* (cover); *Ea*, one, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); *w.Yks.* He didn't knaw his awn mind *ay* ya minute to another, *ib.* 294. *Lan.* Sooa yā day, ther' wos sich a noration as niver wos seen, *MORRIS Invasion o' U'ston* (1867) 4. *ne.Lan.* *Aa* cow (s.v. *An*).

2. Only.

Sc. Thour kill'd my brethren three, Whilk brak the heart o' my *ae* sister I loved as the light o' my *ee*, *Jacob Rel* (1819) II. 33. *Ayr.* I am my mammie's *ae* bairn, *BURNS I'm Ower Young*.

3. Used with superlatives in an intensive sense (JAM.).

Ayr. The *ae* best fellow e'er was born, *BURNS Elegy on Capt. Matthew Henderson*.

4. *Comp.* *Ae*-beast-tree; -fur, -fur-land, see below; -haunt, single-handed (JAM.); -pointit gairss [grass], sedge-grass, a species of *Carex*.

Or.I. *Ae*-beast-tree, a swingle tree by which only one horse draws in ploughing (JAM.). *S. & Ork.* *Ae*-beast-tree *Clyd.*, *Sik.* *Ae*-fur, having all the soil turned over by the plough in one direction; *Ae*-fur-land, ground which admits of being ploughed only in one direction (JAM.). *w.Sc.* They wadna be a jiffy o' gripping ye like a gled, they're no sae *ae*-haunt, *Saint Patrick* (1819) l. 220 (JAM.). *Sc.* *Carex*, *ae* pointit gairss, blue-grass (B. & H.). *Lnk.* *Ae*-pointit-gairss. Sedge-grass, a species of *Carex*, single-pointed grass. The reason why this tribe of plants is denominated *Ae*-pointit Gairss, is because the points of its blades are sharper and much more stiff than those of rich succulent grass (JAM.).

[In *Sc.* *ae* is used before a *sb.* whether beginning with a cons. or a vowel. Occurring absolutely *ane* is the form. OE. *ān*.]

A, sb. *Wil. Som.* (?) Apparently *obs.* except in *comp.* *A*-harrow or -drag.

s.Wil. Ais or As, harrows or drags, *DAVIS Agric.* (1813), quoted *Archaeol. Rev.* (1888) I. 34. *Wil.* This term for a harrow was still occasionally to be heard some thirty years ago, in both Somerset and Wilts, but is now disused.

Hence *comp.* **A**-drag.

Wil. For some years a very heavy triangular machine was used, called an *A*-drag, with its tines so fixed on its three sides, as that when drawn by one point, it made parallel furrows eight or nine inches apart, *DAVIS Gen. View Agric. Wil.* (1811) vii. 52-3. The late Mr. Jas. Rawlence, a great authority on agriculture, told me it [word *A*-drag] was still in use in *s.Wilts*, though no doubt it would be an improved form of the machine (G.E.D.); *Wil.* *A*-Drag. Still used in *s.Wilts* for harrowing turnips before the hoers go in.

[This term is derived from the triangular shape of the drag, resembling the letter *A*.]

A, AA, see *Ea*.

AA, see *Owe*.

AAM, sb. *e.An.* Also written *alm e.An.* The chill; only found in phr. *to take the aam off*.

e.An. Just set the mug down to the fire, and take the cold aam off the beer. *Suf.* To take cold aam off the beer is occasionally

heard (J. H.); The cold aam of beer is cold sharpness or sting. Only a few old people now use the word (F. H.).

[This is prob. a Flem. word; cp. w. Flem. *aam* = *adem*, breath (DE Bo); so in Saxony *aam* = *athem* (BERGHAUS). For a similar expression as applied to beer see *Air*, sb. 4.]

AAM, see *Harm*.

AAN, see *Own*.

AANDORN, see *Undern*.

AAR, see *Arn*.

AARNIT, see *Earth-nut*.

AARON'S BEARD, sb. A name applied to several plants—(1) *Hypericum calycinum* (Bwk Rxb Nhb. n Dur. Shr. Glo. Ess. Dev.); (2) *Linaria Cymbalaria* (Edb); (3) *Orchis mascula* (Bwk.); (4) *Saxifraga sarmetosa* (Dev.); (5) *Spiraea salicifolia* (Lin. Lei. n.Bks.). [*ērēnz-biəd*, n. ē-rēnz-biəd.]

n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Aaron's Beard, *Spiraea salicifolia*. Shr. Aaron's Beard, St. John's wort (G E D.).

[The name contains a reference to *Ps.* cxxxiii. 2.]

AARON'S ROD, sb. A name applied to several plants—(1) *Solidago Virgaurea* (Shr. War.); (2) A garden species of *Solidago* (Hrt.); (3) *Verbascum Thapsus* (Sc. Lin. Glo. and the midl. counties). [*ērēnz-rod*.]

Bnf.¹ Aaron's-rod, mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*. Lin.¹ Aaron's Rod, *Verbascum Thapsus* Shr.¹ Aaron's-rod, *Solidago Virgaurea*, common golden rod. Glo.¹ Aaron's Rod, *Verbascum Thapsus* Var. dial. Aaron's Rod, from the tall straight stem, and connected with Aaron because his rod, like his beard, is familiar from its mention in Scripture.

[The name contains a reference to the account of Aaron in *Numbers* xvii. 8.]

AB, sb. Or. I. [ab.]

Or. I. Ab, check, hindrance, impediment (JAM Suppl.). Not in S. & Ork.¹

AB, v. Or. I.

Or. I. To Ab, to hinder, keep back, place at a disadvantage; also to pain, cause pain (JAM Suppl.). Not in S. & Ork.¹

ABACK, prep. and adv. In Sc. and all the n. counties to Lin. and Chs., Stf. War. [əbək]

1. prep. Of position; behind, to the rear (usually with prep. of).

Nhb.¹ Howay aback o' the hoose an' aa'll show ye. He com' in at the finish just aback on him Dur.¹ Cum.² Aback o' the fells Wm. As t'sun sank doon aback o' t'hills, WHITEHEAD Leg (1889) 17, l. 4. n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ It popp'd oot aback o' t' stee e.Yks. Up-stairs a-back o' bed, Sike a riot as niver was led, NICHOLSON *Flk-Speech* (1889) 40; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Think o' the divil an' he's sure to be aback o' yuh. Lan.¹ Just as aw coom up he wur hidin' aback o' th' hedge. ne Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Aw seed him aback o' th' edge. s.Chs.¹ [with meaning of beyond] Aback o' Nantweych (Nantwich). [In fig. sense] Owd Dan tells some awful lies, bu' yo conna ger aback on him. Stf.² n.Lin.¹ It's aback o' the beer barril. War. (J. R. W.)

2. adv. Behind, to the rear.

Ayr. The third that gaed a wee aback, Was in the fashion shining Fu' gay that day, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) ver. 2.

3. Of motion: back, backwards.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Hadaway aback, aa tell ye. Ye've com' ower far on; gan aback ti the road end.

4. Of time: ago, since.

Abd. Eight days aback a post came frae himsel, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 37.

5. *Aback o' Durham*, delayed, thrown back from the beginning; *aback frae*, aloof from; *to take aback*, to surprise, astonish (in gen. use).

n.Yks.² All aback o' Durham together. Ayr. O would they stay aback frae courts, An' please themsels wi' countra sports, It wad for ev'ry ane be better, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786). Frf. This took Sam'l, who had only been courting Bell for a year or two, a little aback, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 159. n.Yks. Ah wer rayder teean aback when it com, TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 62. n.Lin.¹ I was ta'en clear aback when she tell'd me on it.

6. *Aback-o'-behind*, (1) in the rear, behind; (2) behind-hand; (3) far away, remote.

(1) N.Cy.¹ Aback-a-behind where the grey mare foaled the fiddler [that is, threw him off in the dirt]. Nhb.¹ Aback-a-behind the set [the very last wagon]. Get up aback-a-behind [get up over

the horse's rear]. Cum. Aback o' behind, behind, in the rear, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295. w.Yks. Aback o' behind, *Hyx. Wds.* ne.Lan.¹ Aback-a-behind, very far behind or in the rear. (2) Dur.¹ Behind hand, too late. (3) Lan.¹ Wheer does he live?—Eh' aw know no', aback-a-beheend, wheer nob'dy comes.

7. *Aback-o'-beyond*, (1) 'the other end of Nowhere,' in the far distance; (2) of work: behindhand, delayed, thrown back; (3) behind, in the rear of.

(1) Nhb.¹ Aback-a-beyond, far away behind—out of ken. Cum.¹ Nowhere, lost in the distance. 'Whoar t'meer fwoal't t'fiddler.' n.Yks.² They live aback o' beyond, where they kessen cawvs and knee-band lops [christen calves, and bind the fleas by the legs]. ne.Yks.¹ Ah wadn't mahnd if they was all aback o' beyond [at Jericho]. ne.Lan.¹ Aback-o-beyond, at a very great distance away. n.Lin.¹ [fig. use] A man is aback o' beyond his sen, when he is, through his own fault or ignorance, unable to perform what he has undertaken. (2) n.Yks.¹ We were all thrown aback o' beyond the day through [could never recover the ground lost by delay in the morning]. e.Yks. That slaw beggar awlas aback-o-beyond wiv his wahk, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 49. (3) e.Yks.¹ Where's Jack?—He's just geean aback-o-beyond there [at the back of yonder house or stack].

[They drew aback, as halfe with shame confound, SPENSER *Sh. Cal.* June. ME. Therwith-al a-bak she sterte, CHAUCER *Leg. G. W.* 864. OE. *on bæcc*.]

ABACK, adv. n.Irel. [əbək.] Of the position of a weight or load: contracted form of 'on the back.'

N.I.¹ When a cart is loaded, the load can be arranged so as to press very lightly on the horse, this is having it 'light-a-back'; when the chief weight is towards the front of the cart, and therefore presses on the horse, the cart is 'heavy-a-back.'

[A-, on + back.]

ABARGAINS, phr. n.Lin. [əbā gənz.] Of no value or consequence.

Lin. Among Lincolnshire phrases one may hear, 'It's a bargains on it' or 'Oh, a bargains on (or of) him' when one would depreciate a man or a thing, *N & Q* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 162. n.Lin.¹ It's that mucky and torn, it's abargens what becums on it. It's abargens whether he cums or no noo.

[A-, on + bargains, q.v.]

ABASTING, vbl. sb. w. and s.Sc. (JAM.) [əbē'sin.]

w. & s.Sc. Abasting, abaisin, abasin, abusing, hurting, ill-treating by word or act.

[*Abais* (s)e, v, is a northern form of AFr. *abaiss* (whence E. *abash*), prp. stem of *abair*, OFr. *esbair* (mod. *ébahir*).]

ABATE, v. Nhp. [əbē't, əbeə't.] To uncover; to clear away the superincumbent soil preparatory to working stone in a quarry. See *Bate* and *Unbate*.

Nhp.¹ To make bare; to uncover. [In e.An. 'uncallow' is the corresponding word.]

[OFr. *abatre*, to beat down.]

ABATE, adv. n.Lin. [əbeə't.] Accustomed to, in the habit of doing anything.

n.Lin.¹ He's gotten abate o' drinkin'.

ABAW, v. n.Cy. [əbō:] To daunt, astonish.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

[ME. *abawen*. Found in R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* and CHAUCER. See M. & S., HALL. See HATZFELD, and Skeat's note to CHAUCER *Duchesse*, 614.]

ABB, sb. Glo. Wil. Som. n.Dev. Also written *ab* Glo.; *ob* Glo. n.Dev. [æb; Glo. w.Som. ob.]

1. The weft, woof, yarn woven across the warp.

Glo. Ab, Ob, trama, substramen, GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (H.) w.Som.¹ Abb, weaver's weft.

2. In wool-sorting, one of two qualities of wool known as coarse abb and fine abb respectively (C.D.).

w.Cy. The wool of the sheep's back is finer, and makes in druggets, the thread called abb, Lisle *Husbandry* (1757). w.Som.¹ Abb, the name of a particular sort or quality of short-stapled wool, as sorted, usually from the belly part of the fleece.

3. *Comp. Abb-chain*, a carded warp; -wool (C.D.).

w.Som.¹ The abb is nearly always spun from carded wool, and hence a carded warp, such as that used in weaving blankets, is called an abb-chain, in distinction to one spun from combed wool, such as that used in weaving serge, which is a worsted chain.

[OE. *āweb* (ōwēb, ab). A cognate OE. form was *āwef*, *ōwef*; whence E. *woof*.]

ABBAR, ABBER, see Aye but.

ABBEY, *sb.* Som. The abee or great white poplar, *Populus alba*.

Som. The great white poplar: one of the varieties of the *Populus alba*, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825), W. & J. Gl. (1873); Abbey-lug, a branch of the abele tree (G.S.).

*ABBEY LUBBER, *sb.* Yks Som, also naut. [æbi-lubə, n. a'bə-lubə(r)] An idle person, a loafer.

Yks. A term of reproach for idle persons, WRIGHT. Som. A lazy, idle fellow, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873). Naut. SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-Bk.* (1867). Colloq. From deans and from chapters who live at their eases... And he like abbey-lubbers stew'd in their own greases, *Libera nos, Domine, Jacob. Rel.* (1819) 393.

[*Archimarmitonerasique*, an Abbey-lubber or arch-frquenter of the Cloyster beefe-pot or beefe-boyler. *His estoient à table aises comme Peres* (a phrase whose author by Peres meant Abbey-lubbers), CORGR.; An Abbey-lubber, *fucus*;... *Fucus*, a Drone, Sluggard, an Abby-lubber, COLES (1679); Abbey-Lubber, a slothful loiterer in a religious house under pretence of retirement and austerity ('This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbey-lubber; this is but a diminutive sucking friar', Dryden *Sp. Fr.*), JOHNSON.]

ABBUD, ABBUT, see Aye but.

ABBY, *sb.* S. and Ork. [a'bi.]

1. The sea-gillflower.

S. & Ork.¹

2. *Comp.* Abby-root, the root of the sea-gillflower.

S. & Ork.¹

A B C, also in *pl.* In *gen.* colloq. use.

1. The English alphabet; to be able to say one's A B C, to be able to read.

W.Yks. Can he say his A-B-C's? BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). NW.Der.¹ W.Som.¹ Dhee urt u puur-tee skau'lurd, sho'ur nuuf! wuy kas-n zai dhee ae ü. bee, see [thou art a pretty scholar sure enough, why thou canst not say thy A B C]. Pop. rhyme. Duncce, duncce, double D, Can't say his A B C.

2. A B C Book, a book for beginners containing the alphabet; in A B C fashion.

W.Som.¹ A B C Book, the book from which infants are first taught. A B C Fashion, perfectly, applied to things known, as a trade, a lesson, &c. A man would be said to know his business or profession a-b-c faar'sheen—i. e. as perfectly as his alphabet.

[1. To sigh, like a school-boy that had lost his A B C (i. e. his book containing the alphabet), SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 23. 2. And then comes answer like an Absey book, *ib. K. John*, I. i. 196.]

A-BE, Sc. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Stf Oxf. See below. [æbɪ.]

1. In phr. to let a-be (rarely, to leave a-be), to leave undisturbed, to let alone; let a-be, not to mention. Cf. let-alone.

Sc. A wheen kilted loons that dunna ken the name o' a single herb or flower in braid Scots, let abee in the Latin tongue, *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii; Get up! I wadna rise out of my chair for King George himsell let abee a Whig minister, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1859) 1st S. 93. Nhb. Av' let a' useless sticks a-bee, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 363; Nhb.¹ Let's away and he' some yell, and let sic things abee man, *The Keelman's reasons for attending church*, ALLAN'S *Collection* (1863). Lan. I nivver wanted to see yore face again. Leave me a-be, BURNETT *Lowne's* (1877) xxii; Aw would o lett'n it obee till th' weddin' wur o'er, *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 8. ne.Lan.¹ Let me abe, let me alone.

Chs.¹ Let that choilt a-be, wilt ta. s.Stf. Let him a-be, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). s.Oxf. Let'im a-be, 'ee 'ave made 'is bed, an' 'ee'd best lie on it, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 112.

2. *sb.* Forbearance.

Sc. I'll gie you let-a-bee for let-a-bee, like the bairns o' Kelty, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 123; I am for let-a-be for let-a-be, as the boys say, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xxxvii, Let-abee for let-a-be, mutual forbearance. Let-abee maks mony a loon [forbearance increases the number of rogues] (JAM., s.v. Let).

[The prefix a- is difficult to explain. N.E.D. has 'prob. for at be, early northern infinitive=to be,' but there is no evidence of the existence of the phrase, or of the construction of let with at in ME.]

ABEAR, *v.* Widely diffused throughout the dialects. Also

written abeeare e.Yks. ne.Lan.¹; abeare ne Lan.¹ See below. [æbeə(r), æbiə(r).] To endure, tolerate; usually with the verb can and a negative. Cf. abide.

Nhb.¹ She couldn't abeer to sit aside him Wm.¹ A cannot abeer et n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Ah cant abeeare stooryin'. Lan.¹ I conno' abear th' seet on't. s.Stf. I can't abear the sight on him, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Not.¹ s.Not. Non of uz can't abear non o' them (J P K.). Lin. I couldn abear to see it, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1860) st. 16. sw.Lin.¹ I hate smoke-reek'd tea, I can't abear it. They couldn't abear her; they rantann'd her out at last. Lei.¹ Oi can't abear 'er Nhp.¹ s.War.¹ I can't abear it. w.Wor.¹ 'E's 'ad the tūthache that desprit till 'e couldn't scachrcely abar it. Shr.¹ The missis toud me I wuz to sarve them pigs an' I canna-d-abere it Hrf.² Glo. The townsfolk be got so 'nation finnickin', thaay can't abear a bit o' nize, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi. Oxf.¹ Brks.¹ I can't abear zuch a vool as he be. n.Bck. Abear or abeer, to tolerate (A.C.). Mid. I can't abear it, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M.) Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ess. I can abear it when the sarmon's done, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 9. Sur.¹ I can't a-bear their goings on. Sus.¹ I never could a-bear that chap. Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ I can't abear to see the poor theng killed. w.Som.¹ I can abear to see a riglur fair stand-up fight, but I can't never abear to zee boys always a naggin and a guardlin. Uur kēod-n ubae ur vur tu pae'urt wai ur bwuuy [she could not bear to part with her boy]. Dev. Get thee gone out o' my sight, Noll!—I can't abear the daps o' thee, MADDOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) *Introd. v.* Cor.¹ I caan't abear what I caan't abide, Cor.² Abear, not always used negatively: I don't know how thee cust abear un.

[OE. *āberan*, to endure, suffer. Although the word is so widely diffused in the dialects, it apparently was of rare occurrence in the literary language at a very early date. The latest quotation for the word in Matzner is from the *Ancren Riwe* (c. 1230).]

ABED, *adv.* Widely diffused throughout the midland and southern counties. [æbed.] In bed; confined to bed by illness, &c. Cf. slug-abed.

Cum. If I is abed, its better nor being in bed-lam, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) I. 31. s.War.¹ se.Wor.¹ Er's a bed mighty bad, uv a bwile a top uv 'er yud. Brks.¹ If a lez a-bed o' marnins a wunt never graw rich. Ken.¹ Sur.¹ Sus.¹ Hmp.¹ Dev. I were forced to lie abed, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 87.

[You have not been abed then? SHAKS. *Oth.* III. i. 33; I would have been abed an hour ago, *ib. R. & J.* III. iv. 7. ME. Some wolde mouche hir mete alone Liggig a-bedde, CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* I. 915. The word occurs in *P. Plowman* B. v. 395, 417. OE. *on bedde*, *Luke* xvii. 34.]

ABEFOIR, *adv.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.) Formerly, before.

Sc. Abefore is frequently used in this sense in... Pitscottie, i. e. Lindsay's (of Pitscottie) *Chronicles of Scotland*, 1768.

[A-, on + before.]

ABEIGH, *adv.* Obs. w.Sc. Also written abeech (JAM.). Away, aside, aloof.

Sc. The wise auld man was blythe to stand abeigh, *Auld Gray Mare* (c. 1707) in *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 69. Ayr. Town's bodies ran, an' stood abeigh, An' ca't thee mad, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*. Kcb. The lasses turned skiegh man, They hid themselves among the corn To keep the lads abeigh, man, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 90.

[Pref A-, on + -beigh, the etym. of which is uncertain; it may possibly be identical with Norse *beig* (*beyg*) fear. (So N.E.D.) Cp. ON. *beygr* fear, *beygja* to bend, bow, cogn. of OE. *būgan* to bend, to yield, to flee.]

ABEIS, *prep.* Fif. Also written abies. [æbi's.] In comparison with (JAM.).

Fif. London is a big town abeis Edinburgh.

[Prob. *Abeis*=*al-*, all + *beis*, be as, to be as; see *Beis*.]

ABER, *adj.* S. & Ork. Also written aaber, abir. [a'ber.] Eager, anxious.

S. & Ork.¹ Anxious to obtain a thing. Sh.L. Abir, eager (*Coll.* L.L.B.). Aaber (JAM.).

ABERZAND, see Ampersand.

ABEUN(E, see Aboon.

ABIDE, *v.* In *gen.* use in Gt. Brit. and Irel. Not in glossaries of e.An. (Forby, Nall, Moor, Charnock) or Cor.¹ Also written aboide Der.² Freq. by aphaeresis *abide*, q.v. [æbaɪd.]

1. To stay, remain, tarry.

Sc. Abaid, abade; abode, stayed, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Gall. He abode to see what should happen, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 45. e.Dev. Yeue, mai dove, that abaid'th in th' gaps o' th' rocks, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) II. 14.

2. To wait for.

Sc. I wad e'en streek mysell out here, and abide my removal, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) XXI. [Abide, [to] expect or wait for (K).]

3. To endure, tolerate. (Used nearly always with the negative.)

Per. The stour is mair than onybody can abide, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 117. Ir. My belief is it's left something at the bottom of his mind that he can't abide the looks of, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 125. Nhb.¹ Aa canna abide him. It is generally shortened to Bide. Cum.¹ I caa-n't abide sec wark. Yks. Yo' have a' the cow's hair in. Mother's very particular, and cannot abide a hair, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) II. 1. n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Ah can't abide to see 'ro' like that, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 52. Lan. I can't abide the chap, FOTHERGILL *Probation* (1879) VI. Lan.¹ He wur soa ill he cudn't abide. ne.Lan.¹ Abode, Abidden, endured. s.Chs.¹ It's noo use, we shan ha' to abide it. s.Stf. Her could never abide red-haired chaps, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.² I conna' abode hur. No.¹ s.Not. There's not many folk I can't abide, but her I can't. W^{er}kin' a Satdy's 'what ah niver could abide (J.P.K.). n.Lin.¹ I can't abide no barns nobut my awn. Lei.¹ s.War.¹ w.Wor.¹ Mother's 'er never could abide that thahr mon. Hrf.² Glo.² Brks.¹ I can't abide such me-un waays. Ken.¹ Sus.¹ Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ I can't abide un nohow. w.Som.¹ I never can't abide they there fine stickt-up hussies. Dev. I can't abide the notion of lying in my coffin in thiccy coarse black stockings, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 11; Dev.¹ I could'n abide her vather,—a shoul-a-mouth'd, hatchet-faced, bandy-legg'd wink-a-puss.

[Falstaff says, 'Never, never, she would always say she could not abide Master Shallow,' SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. II. 215; Ye cannot abyde the hearynge off my wordes, TINDALE *John* VIII. 43. OE. *ābidan*, to abide, tarry.]

ABIER, *adj.* w.Som. [əbiə'r.] Dead, but unburied. w.Som.¹ Poo ur saul! uur mae'un duyd uun'ee büt tuudh'ur dai, un naew uur luyth ubee ur [poor soul! her man (husband) died only the other day, and now she lies dead].

[A-, on + bier.]

ABILITY, *sb.* Sc. Oxf. [əbi'liti.] Wealth.

Sc. Nobility without ability is like a pudding without suet, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Oxf.¹ Gentility without ability is like a pud'n without fat, *MS. add.*

ABIN, *conj.* Hmp. [əbi'n.] Because.

Hmp.¹ [A- pref. (OE. *ge*) + *bin*, been, *pp* of *be*. Cp.: You loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up, SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. I. 199]

ABIN, *v.* S. & Ork.

S. & Ork.¹ Or. I. Abin (G.P.); Aabin is to halve the sheaf between man and beast (JAM *Suppl.*); Aabin, abin, to half-thrash a sheaf before giving it to horses. The sheaf being held in the hands is raised upwards; then, by a sudden downward stroke, against some fixture, the bulk of the best grain is knocked off (*ib.*).

ABIN, see Aboon.

ABIR, *sb.* S. & Ork.; cf. abin.

S. & Ork.¹ Or. I. Abir, a sheaf thrashed for giving to horses (G.P.); Aabir, aaber, abir, a sheaf of grain half thrashed (JAM *Suppl.*).

ABITED, *pp.* Obs. Ken. Of linen: mildewed; of wood: rotten, decayed.

Ken. Abited, mildewed, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); Abited, GROSE (1790); Ken.¹

ABLACH, *sb.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.) See Aploch.

1. A dwarf; an expression of contempt.
2. The remains of any animal that has become the prey of a dog, fox, polecat, &c. (Abd.)

3. A particle, a fragment (Rnf.).

Sc. An' a' the ablachs glow'r'd to see A bonny kind of tulyie Atweish them twa, SKINNER *Christmas Ba'rug* (1805).

[Gael. *ablach*, a mangled carcass, carrion, the remains of a creature destroyed by ravenous beasts (M. & D.). Gael. *abhac*, a dwarf (M. & D.). Ir. *abhach*, a carcass; *abhac*, a dwarf, pigmy, manikin, a sprite; *abhach*, the entrails of a beast (O'REILLY).]

ABLE, *adj.* Sc. and all the n. counties to Yks. and Lan. Also in Lin. Lei. War. Hrf. Rdn. Som. Also written

able ne Lan.¹; abable n.Yks.¹; yable Dur.¹ Cum.² Wm.; yabble Cum.³ Wm. n.Yks.² m and e.Yks. Lan.; yabbable n.Yks.² See below. [ē'bl, eə'bl, yē'bl, yea'bl.]

1. Of sufficient means, well-to-do, rich.

N.Cy.¹ Able, 'wealthy. an able man. Nhb. It was plain as a pik'-staff that he wad syun be won (one) o' the yebblist men i' the country side, *Keelmm's Annueal* (1869) 11; Nhb.¹ Obs. Dur.¹ Able, possessed of large pecuniary means. Cum.³ Yan o' t'yablest men i' thur parts. Wm. A varra yabbleman i heeh life, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (1868) *Jenny Shippard's Jurna.* n.Yks.¹ Nanny B. is nane sae needful; she's a yabble body enough. e.Yks.¹ Yabble, somewhat wealthy, 'Bob's a yabble chap, he can live w'foot wahkin (working); *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Able, wealthy, an able man, *Hlf. Wds.* ne.Lan.¹ Aiable, wealthy. ne.Der.¹ War. (J.R.W.) Hrf. Able, a Herefordshire word meaning wealthy, as 'An' able man,' *Bound Prov* (1876), Hrf.¹; Hrf.² Able, well-to-do in money matters. Rdn. Able, rich, well-to-do, *MORGAN Rdn. Wds.* (1881).

2. Of objects: substantial.

n.Yks.² A yabble pie-crust, one of substantial construction.

3. Able for, fit to cope with.

Ir. Ah, he'd never be able for the attornies, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 28; (G.M.H.)

4. Fit, subject, liable.

Sc. If found hable or fit for being received at a college, *Parish of Mortlach Statist. Acc.* XVII. 433 (JAM.). Cum. [He] is noo yable to be beggared if folks hev a mind, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1866) III. 116.

5. To spell able, to perform a difficult task in fulfilment of a boast. (Cf. Amer. to spell baker.)

N.I.¹ Can you spell able? [are you sure you can do what you are bragging about?] Cum., Wm. A defiant rustic jeer, at boast of future achievements, was, 'Thou mun spell yable, furst' (M.P.).

Hence Ableless, *adj.* incompetent, careless, listless, awkward. Ablement, *sb.* (1) ability, mental power; (2) bodily strength. Ableness, *sb.* strength, agility. Able-some, *adj.* wealthy, well-to-do. Ablish, *adj.* somewhat able.

w.Yks.² A poor abeless thing. Lin. Abless, careless and negligent, or untidy, or slovenly in person (HALL.). n.Lin.¹

Abless. w.Som.¹ A plain tee u ae'ublmunt baewt ee [a plenty of ability about him]. [In.pl tools, gear] We should ha finished avore we comed away, on'y we 'ad-n a-got no ablements 'long way us. I 'sure ee, mum, I bin that bad, I hant no more ae'ublmunt-n u chee'ul [strength than a child]. Saum'feen luyk u fuul ur, sm-ae'ubl-nees baewt ee [something like a fellow, some strength in him]. n.Yks.² They're varry yabblesome. A yabblish lot, people of wealth. ne.Lan.¹ Rather able, of tolerable pecuniary means. n.Lin.¹ He's an ablish chap for a little un, but he can't hug a seck o' wheat abo'ard a vessil. Lei.¹ Ablish, tolerably strong. w.Som.¹ U ae'ubleesh soa'urt u yuung chaap [an active, industrious kind of young fellow].

[1. Able (wealthy), *opulentius*, COLES (1679); To be able or rich, *Estre riche, avoir de quoi*, SHERWOOD (1672); It was the child of a very able citizen in Gracious Street, PEPYS (N.E.D.). 3. Be able for thine enemy, SHAKS. *All's Well* I. I. 74. 4. A sowe, er [before] she be able to kyl, FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534) 75; To fortune both and to infortune hable, *King's Quair*, I. xiv. OFr. *able*, Lat. *habilis*, fit, able:]

ABLE, *v.* m.Yks. Written yabble. [yē'bl.] To enable. m.Yks.¹ Yabble, to enable

[ME. God tokneth and assigneth the tymes ablynge hem to hir propres offices, CHAUCER *Boethius* I. m. VI.]

ABLET, *sb.* Obs. Wm. (HALL.) The bleak, *Leuciscus alburnus*.

Wm. On the auth. of Hall., but not found in any Wm. books, and according to our correspondents unknown.

[Ablet (a local word), the bleak, a small river fish, ASH (1795). Fr. *Ablette*, a little blay or bleak; ... *Able*, a blay or bleak fish, COTGR. *Ablette* occurs in a Fr. text dated 1317; see HATZFELD, and GODEFROY *Suppl.* Fr. *able*, Rom. *albulum*, means 'the little white (fish)'; so HATZFELD.]

ABLINS, *adv.* In Sc. n.Irel. and all the n. of Eng. to n.Yks. and n.Lin.; not in gloss. of Lan. Chs. Also written aiblins Sc. N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ Lin.; able, ablis Sc. (JAM.); aeblyns Wm. & Cum.¹ See below. [ē'blinz, yē'blinz.] Possibly, perhaps.

Sc. She may aiblins hae been his honour's Squire Thorncliff's in her day, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) XVII; Kippeltrangan was distant at first 'a gey bit'; then the 'gey bit' was more accurately

described as 'ablins three mile,' Scott *Guy M* (1815) i. Abd. We'll ablins get a flyte, and ablins nane, Ross *Helenore* (1768)*142. Ayr. O wad ye tak a thought an' men' Ye ablins might, BURNS *Address to the Deil* (1785). Gall. Ye may ablins come to a mishap, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) 386. N.I.¹ N. Cy.¹ Yables, yeblins, yeablesae, yebblesee; N.Cy.² Yeable sea. Nhb.¹ Vey, aa aiblins hed twee, or aiblins hed three glasses o' whisky. Cum. Aiblins I woul, and aiblins I woot, LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 295. Wm. Whya thuf aiblin ma ha forgotten, GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 66. n.Yks.^{1,2} I aiblins might. ne Yks.¹ He'll aablins manish. n.Lin. Aiblins I shall do it, bud belike I shan't, I really doant knaw (M.P.); n.Lin.²

[Able + -lings (suff.)]

ABLOW, *prep.* Sc. [əblou:] Below.

Sc. A troot ablow the big stane, LAN MACLAREN *Erner Bush* (1895) 141. Gall. I pat it ablow the clock, CROCKETT *Stickit Minn* (1893) 67.

[A-, on + below.]

ABLOW, *adv.* w.Som. [əblou:] Blooming, in flower. w.Som.¹ The primroses be aī ablow up our way

[A-, on (the prefix of state or condition) + blow; cp. blow, v., to bloom.]

ABOARD, *adv.* Lin. Dev. [əbuə'd.]

1. Drunk.

n.Lin.¹ He's sum'uts aboard to-daay; he could nobud just sit e' his gig as he cum'd fra Brigg market.

2. *Aboard on*, up against, in contact with; *to be aboard*, to be in confusion; *to fall aboard*, to attack, assault.

n.Lin.¹ He runned aboard on me as I druv doon Ranthrup Hill, an' I thoht he'd a' tekken a wheal off. Her things is all-aboard Dev. 'Tez a gude job yū comed when yū did, or I shūde a-valled aboard aw'n in quick-sticks, HEWERT *Peas Sp* (1892)

[1. Aboard, drunk. This means he has got more than he can carry in the way of drink. The phrase was used to me by a Bottesford labouring man who had just seen a neighbouring farmer drive by, coming from market, who had great difficulty in sitting in his gig. It may originally have been a sailor's term, but is widespread now. I have very often heard it, and there is no sign of its dying out (E.P.). 2. Antiochus Epiphanes would often . . . fall aboard with any tunker, clowne . . . or whomsoever he met first, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621) 351 (ed. 1836). A-, on + board.]

ABOIL, *adv.* Sc. Yks. [əboi:l.] Boiling, in or into a boiling state.

Sc. Aboil, to come aboil, to begin to boil. By the time it [the pot] comes aboil, *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* 432 (JAM.). n.Yks.² Coming aboil, bubbling up. e.Yks.¹ Is kittle aboil d'ye think?

[A-, on + boil.]

ABOK, *sb.* w. & s.Sc. (JAM.)

w. & s.Sc. Abok, Yabok, a name given to a gabbing, talkative, or impudent child.

ABOON, *adv. and prep.* In Sh. and Or.I. Sc. n.Irel. and the n. counties to Chs. Der. Not. Lin. In Wxf. and sw.Irel. Dev. and Cor. the -n has not survived. Also written *abun* e.Cum.; *aboun* Nhb.¹; *abune* S. & Ork.¹ Sc. Dur.¹; *abeun* Cum. n.Yks.; *beun* Nhb.¹; *abeune* Cum.²; *abeyun*, *abyun*, *byun* Nhb.¹; *abuon* Wm. & Cum.¹; *o boon* w.Lan.; *abou* Dev.; *aboo* Wxf. w.Som.¹ Dev. Cor.; *abew* Dev. Cor. See below. [əbū'n, əbū:]

1. *adv.* Of position: overhead; in the sky, aloft; upstairs. Also *fig.*

Sc. Aboon, above, MACKAY. N.I.¹ Abin, aboon, above. w.Ir. He was murdered . . . and throw'n into the lake abow, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) l. 40. Wxf.¹ Aboo, above. N.Cy.¹ Aboon, aboun, above, overhead. Nhb. She a'ways keeps maw heart abuin, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13; Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Abune. Cum.¹ Abeunn, c.; Abocan, sw; Aboon, ne. s.Wm. Lord aboon knaws, HUTTON *Dia. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 47. n.Yks. She's aboon ith Chawmber, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 252; n.Yks.² Gang t'll aboon [go upstairs]. w.Yks. T'lark aboon an' them below, *Bairnsia Ann.* (1862) 7; w.Yks.³ The Man aboon. ne.Lan. Th'Almeety's name is spoken more daan i' th' hoile than it is up aboon, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 15. Chs.¹ Der.² Dev. A dwalin drumble-drone i' th' rewts, An apple-dreane aboo, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. ii. Cor.² Abew, above, *MS. add.*

2. *prep.* Of position: beyond; above, superior to, higher than; *fig.* exceeding, higher than, superior to, beyond.

Sc. A mile aboon Dundee, Scott *Redg.* (1824) ii. (*Old Song*); As lang as our heads are abune the grund, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) xi. Gal. Some buiks o' Tammas Carlyle . . . hae garred . . . a farmer body lift his een abune the nowt an' the shaf'n, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) *Trials for License*. Kcb W1s bonnet trigg aboon his ear, DAVISON *Seasons* (1789) 15. Nhb. His flag aboon us wis love, ROBSON *Sng Sol.* (1859) ii. 4. Dur.¹ Cum. A girt flag flappen ayeun his heed, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 5. Wm. It's clean away abocan Kendal n.Yks.¹ The Queen's aboon us all. e.Yks. 'Nay, bayn, that's aboon me,' said a mother to her child, who had asked a question the mother could not answer, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) w.Yks. A deal better nor some 'at reckons to be aboon me, BRONTE *Shirley* (1849) v. Lan. Set hee aboon want or danger, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xxiv. e.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ If he duzn't feal paain o' th' turpe'tune aboon paain o' th' inflammation it'll be to no ewse. Dev.¹ O dear me! the bread and butter that many a poor soul woud a jump'd abou ground vor, hed smeeching and frizzing in the vire, pt. 1. 4. I told en, but that whether a know et or no, that my dame was abu doing ort in hugger-mugger, *ib.* pt. ii. 13.

3. More than, exceeding in quantity or number.

Sc. He canna get it wrought in abune twa days in the week at no rate whatever, Scott *Waverley* (1814) ix. Nhb.¹ An' ower abyun this band o' men, HORSLEY *The Chaddies an' the Hoses* (1881). Wm. & Cum.¹ Wm. For aboon twenty years I hev duly tented the flock of my allotment, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 20. n.Yks. Ah's aboon eighty year awd, TWEDDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 39. ne.Yks.¹ There'll be aboon a scoore w.Yks.¹ He's gaan aboon two howers sin. Lan. Mark an' 'oi, an' aboon twenty moor'ull be nigh yo, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) l. 168; Lan.¹ Wheer hasto bin worthin at 'I've druvven for Owd Copper Nob aboon nine year, WAUGH *Sancho's Wallet in the Sphinx* (1870) III. go. sw.Lin.¹ They'll not get aboon two loads often it. It's aboun a twelvemonth sin'. Not.² The ramper is not aboon a-mile off. w.Som.¹ Dhur waud-n beo' zab m u-laf [there were not above seven left].

4. In phr. *Abune a'*, beyond reason; *aboon-a-bit*, excessively; *aboon the breath*, across the forehead; *abone-broe*, see quot.; *aboon grees*, upstairs; *to get aboon hands*, to become supreme, get the 'upper hand'; *aboon with oneself*; *aboon plum*, drunk; *ower* (over) *and aboon*, (1) entirely, altogether, (2) into the bargain.

S. & Ork.¹ Abune a'. Sh. & Or.I. & Sc. Abune a' (JAM. *Suppl.*). w.Yks. That pleased me aboon a bit, TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 7. ne.Lan.¹ T'meer dud kack aboon a bit. n.Lin.¹ It raain'd aboon a bit last Brigg fair. Sur. Poor chap, thee do look abon a bit hot, BICKLEY *Sur Hills* (1890) l. i. 11. w.Som.¹ Ee gid ut tūe un ubeo' u beet [he gave it him above a bit] *EWK.* Some o' thae hags they burn'd to dead—And some aboon the breeth did bleed, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 59. Sc. Abone-broe, aboon-bree, above water. Of a person in difficulty, or one who has a very small income, it is commonly said, 'He can hardly keep his head abone-broe' (JAM. *Suppl.*). n.Yks.² Aboon grees [upstairs]. They've gitten sair aboon hands [much beyond control]. He's varry far aboon hands [he has abilities beyond his teacher]. Cummer gat aboon hands on 'em [debt became their master]. Cum.¹ Abeunn wid hussel, rejoicing beyond reasonable control. n.Lin.¹ Aboon plum, drunken. Yks. I isn't ower an' aboon satisfied, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 50. Cor. Over and aboo, into the bargain, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421.

5. *Comp.* **Aboon-head**, (1) upper, (2) of the weather, &c.: up above, overhead.

n.Yks.¹ It wets aboon-heead; n.Yks.² They live in a boon-heead spot [an upper room]. n.Lin.¹ It's do'ty under foot, but dry aboon-head.

[ME. *abuven* (aboven), A-, on + *buven*, OE. *bufan* (above) = *be + ufan*, cp. G. *oben*.]

A-BOOT, *adv.* Sc. Into the bargain.

Rxb. Aboot, to boot, the odds paid in a bargain or exchange (JAM.).

[A-, at + boot, q.v.]

ABOUT, *prep., conj. and adv.* In *gen.* use. See below. [əbūt, əbāt, əbēt, əbeut.]

1. *prep.* Without; *to get about a person*, see below. Also *conj.* unless: usually by aphaeresis *Bout*, q.v.

w.Yks. Ah wor rarly off abaght it, TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsia Ann.* (1860) 39; 'E's tekken t'dthrink wile 'e can't do about it (F.P.I.). Lan. Aw cannot tell hes abeawt aw say 'at he's a pratty un, WAUGH *Owd Bodle* 255. Chs.² To get about a person, is to get without him, to get rid of him. Stf.¹ Abawt.

2. Nearly, almost; of number, quantity: near to, approximating.

e.An.¹ Is the horse worth £40?—Nothing about it. Is he a mile off?—No, nor 'bout it. Nrf.¹ Nrf., Suf., Sus. HOLLOWAY.

3. Upon (the person).

w.Som.¹ Aay aa n u-gau t u vaardn ubaewt mee [I have not a farthing ab ut me]. Dhee-s au'rt u ae'u dhu stik ubaewt dhu baak u dhee [thou oughtest to have the stick (beaters) upon thy back].

4. For the purpose of.

w.Som.¹ Dhush yuur haar-ti-feesh ul, ud n neet u bee t lik gèod oal raat'ud duung, ubaewt git een voa r uv u kraap wai [this new-fangled artificial (manure) is not nearly as effectual as good old rotten dung, for the purpose of securing a crop]. That there's a capical sort of a maunger 'bout savin' o' corn

5. *adv* Unfinished, in process, on hand; to be about, to be engaged upon, occupied with.

Nhb. And what the de'il folks war about, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 113. n.Yks. About, in hand, in the doing, on hand (I W.).

n.Lin.¹ We'd a three-weeks' wesh about that daay. Chs.¹ What's Mary doin'?—Oh! oo's about th' butter About th' beds [making the beds] Nhp.¹ Applied to the domestic and other culinary etceteras resulting from a pig being killed for family use: We've got a pig about this week War. (J.R.W.) w.Som.¹ While the harvest is about. Shockin hand vor to keep work about. Cor.² What are you about now?

6. Moving, esp. applied to the resuming of bodily activity on recovery from an illness.

Lin.¹ He will soon be about again Not.¹ Mester's a nice bit better, he's getting about agen Wil. Before the second child died, two more fell ill on the same day Only Abel and Jan were still about, EWING *Jan of Windmill* (1876) xxv. Wil.¹ My missus were bad aal last wick wi' rheumatiz, but she be about agen now.

7. Near at hand.

Not.¹ Lei.¹ An' a shillinswuth o' arranges, if yo've got any about.

8. Intensive or otiose in *about now*, *about right*, *about what*, and *just about*.

Wm. You're about right there, sir, WARD *Elsmere* (1888) bk. i vii. e.Yks.¹ It's tahn t set tates about noo, MS add. (T H.). w.Yks. Abaht reight, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds* (1865). n.Lin.¹ He's a strange good hand at tellin' taales an' hinderin' uther foaks walkin' wi' listenin' to him, an' that's about what he's fit for. Hmp.¹ She war just about mad. Wil.¹ 'Twer just about cold s'marnin [Amer. To do a thing about right is to do it well. I fell foul of the old mare, and if I didn't give it to her about right, then there's none o' me, that's all, BARTLETT]

9. *About nowt*, good for nothing; *about of*, 'bout house, see below; *about what*, the upshot of an affair; *all about*, (1) nearly, (2) in confusion, disorder, (3) lightheaded; *all about it*, the whole matter; *to be about*, to stroll idly; *to have nothing about one*, to be useless; *to put about*, to upset, distress.

n.Yks. He's about nowt (I W.). Glo.¹ About of sixteen I.W.² Bout house, on the floor or on the ground. Don't dro the things bout house. He up vist and I vound myself bout house. Cum.¹ They bodder't t'poor lad, for they wantit to git shot on him, and that's about what, and nowder mair nor less. e.Yks.¹ Maisther bullyragg'd mā about nowt at all, bud he wants te be shut o' mā, an that's about what (1) w.Yks. Ah've all abaht eniff apple-trees i' t'gardin (Æ B). (2) n.Yks. All about, scattered, in disorder (I.W.). w.Wor.¹ To think as the missis should come to see me, an' my 'ouse ahl-about like this! Hrf.² Our 'ouse be all about just now. Glo.¹ All about, in a state of confusion. Hmp. I'm all about the place [my house is untidy] (H C.M.B.). w.Som.¹ Dhai bee ugoo' un laf dhur dhingz au'l ubaewt [they are gone and (have) left their things (i.e. tools) scattered about]. (3) War. (J.R.W.) Hrf.¹ To get all about in his head, to become light-headed, Hrf.²

n.Lin.¹ I weant gie the another farden so that's all about it. w.Wor.¹ Thee canna go to-daay; thee mun stop at oatm, an' that's ahl-about-it Hrf.¹ That's all about it. w.Som.¹ Lae'uzee fuul'ur, ee-z au'vees ubaewt [lazy fellow, he is always idly strolling]. Neef uun-ee aay kud yuez mee an'; aay sheod-n bee ubaewt [if only I could use my hand, I should not be walking about idly] sw.Lin.¹ When a woman has nothing about her, it's a bad job for a man. Not.¹ I wor that put abaout I didn't know what way to turn.

10. *Bide-about*, (1) to loiter, (2) to be given to drinking; *lie-about*, drunken; *run-about*, (1) *adj.* wandering, restless, (2) *sb.* a pedlar, itinerant trader, a gossip, (3) *v.* to go gossiping.

(1) w.Som.¹ Lèok shaarp-n neet buyd ubaewt [make haste, and

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do not loiter]. (2) Ee du buyd ubaewt maus aul dhu wik laung [he stays drinking in public-houses nearly all the week long]. Dhai du zai aewe e-z u tuur ubl luy-ubaewt fuul'ur [they say how he is a terribly drunken fellow]. (1) Aay-v u-yuurd aew ee-z u tuur ubl turn-ubaewt fuul'ur [I have heard that he is a very roving fellow]. (2) Aay nuv ur doa un dae ul wai noa urn-ubaewts [I never deal with pedlars] We be ter'ble a-pestered way urn-about. Uur-z u rig'ur urn-ubaewt [she is a thorough gossip].

(3) Her do urn-about most all her time

ABOUTEN, *adv.* and *prep.* Irel. e.Yks. Suf. Sus. Hmp. [əbē tən, əbeu'tən.] About, in its various lit. senses.

Wxf.¹ Abut, Abouten, about e.Yks.¹ Abootan, around, round about. MS add (T H.). Suf. *Obsol.* Only in phr. as 'Abouten ten' (F H.). Sus.¹ I was abouten going out, when Master Noakes he happened along, and he kpp' me; Sus.² Hmp.¹ Abouten, about, near to.

[ME. *abouten*, *abuten*, OE. *ā-*, *on-būtan*. Hence E. *about*, which is merely a contracted form. *Abouten* occurs in CHAUCER and P. *Plowman* (see SKEAT's Glossaries).]

ABOVE, *prep.* Var. dial. used in Sc. and Eng. [əbu v, əbē v.]

1. In addition to, after; too much for, beyond.

Edb. Couple above couple dating the day of their happiness, MORR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 11. Lin. She had a sleeping-draught, but the pain was above it (R.E.C.).

2. *Above of*.

Som. The 'urd rhoofs. peepen' above the apple orchards, an' a bit o' the grey church tow'r risen' above o' them, LEIGH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 92

3 *Above-a-bit*, more than a little, exceedingly, to a great degree.

Lin. I'm above a bit behind hand, GASKELL *M Barton* (1848)

v Cas.¹ Eh, Polly! aw do love thee above a bit s Chs.¹

Str.¹ War.² Wor. When we came out of church, it peppered

down above a bit, I fancy it rained all church-while (H.K.).

w.Wor.¹ These 'ere bad times werrits me above-a-bit, thaay do;

I dunno w'at to do, no more than the dyud. se Wor.¹ s Wor.¹

Shr.¹ E fund as 'e'd got all the work to do 'isself, so 'e off' with

'is smock an' went into it above-a-bit. Hrf.² I like that man above

a bit. Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ Brks.¹ Sur. You do look above a bit better,

BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. w.Som.¹ Maister let-n 'ave it

s-morning 'bove a bit, but I widd bide to hear it; I baint no ways

fond o' the vulgar tongue [Aus., N.S.W. He could handle the

ribbons above a bit, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. xvi.]

4. *Above bank*.

Nhb., Dur. Above bank—the surface, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.*

(1888).

[ME. *abade(n)*, *abuven*; OE. *ābufan*=*on*+*be*+*ufan* (cf. G. *oben*).]

ABRAHAM, ISAAC, AND JACOB. Lin. A name of *Symphytum officinale* (N O. *Boraginaceae*), as well as of other plants having different shades of colour among the flowers on the same stem.

n.Lin. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, *Borago orientalis*; n.Lin.¹ Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, (1) the Garden Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*, (2) *Pulmonaria officinalis*, (3) *Borago orientalis*.

ABRAID, *v.*¹ [əbrē'd.] To reprove, upbraid.

n Yks.²

[I abrayde one, I caste one in the tethe of a matter, PALSG. 415. The same word as below.]

ABRAID, *v.*² Cum. Yks. Lin. [əbrē'd, əbreā'd, əbriā'd.] To rise nauseously in the stomach.

N.Cy.¹ Abraid, to rise on the stomach. Cum. Abraide, to have the acid, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295. Yks. The grossness of the food, as some say, upbraids him properly it abraids, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 340 w.Yks. This term is applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste, and difficult of digestion, WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Lin.¹

[ME. *abreyden*, to wrench, to start; OE. *ābregdan*, to twist, to draw a sword. The dialect sense is found in ELYOT's *Castel of Helth*: An appetite to eate or drynke mylke, to the extent that it shal not arise or abraied in the stomake (N.E.D.).]

ABREARD, *adj.* n.Irel. [əbriā'd.]

N.I.¹ Abreard, the condition of a field when the crop appears.

[A-, on + *braird*, q.v.]

ABREDE, *adv.* Sc. and the n. counties to Yks. and Lin. [əbrē'd, əbrī'd, əbriā'd.]

1. In breadth; to spread abrede, to expand.

Ayr. Spread abreed thy well-fill'd brisket, Wi' pith an' power, BURNS (1787) *To his Auld Mare*. N.Cy.¹ Abrede, in breadth Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² Quite full abrede [sufficient in breadth]. The wall was only a brick abrede [a single brick in thickness]. ne.Yks.¹ T'wall was nobbut a brick a-brede (s.v. Brede). e.Yks.¹ Abreed. n.Lan.¹ Th' wall's nobut a brick abrede.

2 In a loose or scattered manner; spread or cast about.

N.Cy.¹ Abredē, spread out. Dur.¹ Cum. Sad wedder, an' sea mickle hay liggan abreed (M.P.). Wm.¹ T'rain hes catch'd t'hay abreed. Tha mun scale that muck abreed. n.Yks.¹ [Of corn not yet shocked] When Ah passed i' t'moorn, 'twur liggan abreed; but 'twur led afore neeght. w.Yks.¹ T'hay's abreed. ne.Lan.¹ His hay is o abrede.

3. Apart; in pieces, asunder.

Rxb. Haud your legs abreid till I creep through (JAM.). Cum. T'pye-dish is flown abreid i' t'yubben (M.P.)

[ME. a brede, on brede (CHAUCER); OE. on brēde, in breadth.]

ABREDE, v. Sc. Cum. To publish widely.

Sc. Abrede, to spread abroad (JAM.). Cum.² Abreed, to spread or extend.

[ME. abreden, OE. ābrēdan, to broaden, expand.]

ABRICOCK, sb. Chs. Som. [æ brikok.] The apricot. See Apricock.

Chs.¹³ Abrecock, an apricot. Som. (B. & H.); w.Som.¹ Our abricocks 'ont be fit to pick vor another fortnight.

[*Malus armeniaca* is called in Greeke, *Melea armeniace*, in highe duche Land en amarel baume, in the dioses of Colō Kardumelker baume, in frēch Vng abricotther, & some englishe mē cal the fruite an Abriock, W. TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1548), 52; The-fruit is named . . . in English, Abrecoke, Aprecock, and Aprecox, GERARD (1636) 1449 Port. *albricoque*, Sp. *albaricoque*, It. *albercocca*, *albicocca*, Arab. *al-burqūq*, Gr. *πραϊκόκιον* (Byzantine *βερεκόκιον*, pl.), Lat. *praecoquum*, early ripe.]

ABROACH, v. Yks. [æbruə'tʃ]

n.Yks. Commonly used in Cleveland (R. H. H.), n.Yks.² Abroach'd, set afloat as a report.

[ME. *abrochen*, to pierce a cask so as to let the liquor flow out, also, to give utterance to. So in *Allit. Poems*, i. 1122: Then glory and gle watz newe abroched. OFr. *abrocher*, to broach a cask]

ABROAD, adv. Sc. Irel., gen. throughout the midl and s. counties, but not in gloss. of n.Cy. [æbroəd, æbruəd]

1. Out of doors, out in the air, away from home; up and about; out to sea.

Frf. He was seldom seen abroad in corduroys, BARRIE *Thrums* (1890) 110. Gall. He went less frequently abroad, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 236. Ir. God save you, Mrs. M'Gurk, you're abroad in great ould polthers, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 95. War.² Drive them chickens abroad. Shr.¹ That peckled 'en's al'ays about the door ððth'er chickens; I wish 'er'd tak' 'em abroad awilde. Glo. When a man's owld, . . . and can't get abroad as er'd used to, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. Brks.¹ A farmer is sometimes described as gone abro-ad when walking in the fields. e.An.¹ Abroad, out to sea, outside the house. Suf. There's a rare waterpot abroad [it was raining heavily] (C.T.). Sur.¹ We wants a tom turkey very bad; perhaps when you're abroad you may hear of one. Dev. You don't mean, carrier, that you surmise it's the 'old gentleman' abroad. O'NEILL *Told in Dimples* (1893) 43. Slang. When a boy returned to school work after sick leave, he was said to 'come abroad,' *Winchester Sch.* (L.L.S.).

2. Lying scattered, spread about; in different directions, dispersed; all-abroad, in great confusion.

Brks.¹ Corn or hay is said to be layin' abro-ad when scattered about, and neither in cocks nor zwaths. Sur.¹ Sus.¹ Abroad, in all directions, all about. (s.v. Abusefully) He threw abroad all her shop-goods. Hmp.¹ Scattered. w.Som.¹ Dee'ur, dee'ur! dhu raayn-z u kaum'een, un aul dh-aay-z ubroa'ud [dear, dear! the rain is coming and all the hay is lying loose and scattered]. Dev. Now the rain's awyer you'd better draw they haypooks abroad, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 87.

3. In pieces, asunder.

Hrf.² The carriage has gone abroad. Glo. The brim's broke abroad in a please or two, look'ee . . . but what I says is, Never buy no new un! wear th'owld un till the crownd draps out on

un; wear un till the zides vall abroad, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. Dor.¹ The vu'st time he [a wagon]'s a hauled out in the zun, he'll come all abroad. w.Som.¹ V-uur u-teokt dhu klauk ubroa'ud? [has he taken the clock to pieces?] Ees! kèodir due noart tūe un, voar u wuz u-tèokt aul ubroa ud [yes, (he) could not do anything to it, until it was taken all to pieces] Shauk een bwuuy vur braik ubroa'ud-z kloa'uz [shocking boy for tearing his clothes to pieces]. Dev. 'Tez a bit ov mutton; I've a bowled it an' I've a bowled et, I've a chowed et an' I've a chowed et. me an' my ole man tu, an' us cudden git et abroad, chow za har! us cude, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 62; Jelly so stiff that if you were to throw it over the house 'twouldn't fall abroad, SHARLAND *Dev Village* (1885) 54. nw.Dev.¹ Abroad, in pieces. w.Cor. I ca-ant mend this 'umberella' afore its taken abroad (M.A.C.); I'll tear it abroad, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421.

4. Open, apart.

w.Som.¹ My head's splittin abroad. Laur Jún! dheefrauk-s aul ubroa ud [law, Jane! thy frock is all unfastened]. Dev. Yū mid be zartin Brownie wānt vā coming down hill. Dreckly 'er veel'th 'erzel a-shipping; 'er spraddlth 'er legs abroad and stapp'th dead-still! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 126 nw.Dev.¹ Abroad, unfastened, open. Cor. Why I never heard et at all, but I kept my eyes abroad, FORFAR *Kyganee Cove* (1865) 43; Cor.¹ The door is all abrawd.

5. Confused, mistaken, 'astray,' wide of the mark, esp. in all abroad.

Nhp.¹ All abroad, an expression used when any undertaking has failed, and the person is at a loss what fresh steps to pursue; equivalent to 'all at sea.' Mid. He isn't off his head, exactly, but—you know that we all get a little abroad, when we lie on our backs so long as not to know our legs, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II ii. Cor.² He's all abroad there. Colloq. All abroad, wide of the mark (FARMER). [Amer. Abroad, confused, staggered (FARMER).]

6. Boiled, cooked, or squeezed to pieces, to a mash, or liquid condition.

w.Som.¹ Skwaut ubroa'ud dhu ving'ur oa un [squeezed his finger quite flat]. Dhai bee fac umus tae udees, dhai-ul bwuuy'ul ubroa'ud sae-um-z u dūst u flaa'w ur [those are splendid potatoes, they will boil to a mash like a dust of flour]. Dev. 'Be they tatties a cūked 'et?' 'Ess. 'Well, than, drain um off or they'll be bowled all abroad,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 55. Ef theyse yer tatties du bowl inny longer they'll val awl abroad, ib. 45. w.Cor. The sugar is gone abroad (M.A.C.).

[1. Abroad (in the open air, from home, or not within), *foris*, *sub dio*, in *publico* or *aperto*. As, they often sup abroad, *foris saepe coenant*. There must be a fit place tak'n abroad, *Idoneus sub dio sumendus locus*. He lay abroad all night, *pernoctavit in publico*, COLES (1679); I am glad to see your lordship abroad (not confined to your sick-chamber), SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, i. ii. 108. ME. For thorw his breth bestes wexen and abrode zeden, *P. Plowman* (B.) xiv. 60. 3. ME. His brayne fyl alle abrode, CAXTON *G. Leg.* 165.]

ABROADY, adv. Nhp. Oxf. A child's word for abroad, out of doors.

Nhp.¹ Come, let's go abroad, or 'all abroad, Oxf.¹ [Said to children] Come an' go abroad along o' I.

ABRON, adj. Obs. Shr. Auburn.

Shr.¹ 'Er wuz a sweet pretty babby, ððth nice abron ar, but too cute to live.

[This is a 16th-cent. form. Cp. A lustie courtier, whose curled head With abron locks was fairly furnished, HALL *Virgidemarium* (1597) III. Sat. v. 8. ME. *aborne*, OFr. *auborne*, Lat. *alburnus*]

ABROOD, adj. w.Som. Dev. [æbrəd.] In the act of incubating.

w.Som.¹ Uur zaut ubrəd d uur vèol tuym [she sat on her eggs her full time]. Dh-oa l ain-z ubrəd d tu laas [the old hen is sitting at last]. Still the common word used. Dev. When tha ducks a brood wis zot, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Let.* (1847) 52, ed. 1865; Polly ought tu bring out 'er chicken tu-day, her'th a zot a-brood vur dree weeks, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 153.

[A-, on + brood.]

ABSENT, adj. Stf. Obsol. Intoxicated.

Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

ABUD, see Aye but.

ABUNDATION, sb. In Chs. Shr. Stf. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Also written bundation, Glo.¹ Hrf.² [æbundē'ʃən, əbundē'ʃən.] Abundance.

Chs.¹ Abundation, in frequent use at Middlewich thirty-five years ago. **s.Chs.**¹ There'll be very fyow (few) turmits this 'ear, bu' we shan have abundation o' teetoes **Shr.**¹ **Stf.**¹ Abundation, a large quantity. **Wor.** Porson *Quant Wds.* (1875). **Hrf.**¹, **Glo.**¹ [A late dialect formation, composed of *abund-* (in *abundance*) + the suffix *-ation*. The word does not seem to have been used at any time in the literary language, although the formation has the perfect analogy of *inundation*.]

ABUSEFUL, *adj.* Yks. Lin. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [əbiu'sful, əbiu'sfəl]. Abusive.

n.Yks.² Abuseful, insolent. **m.Yks.**¹, **n.Lin.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.), **Shr.**¹ **Hrf.**¹² Abuseful, abusive. **Glo.**¹ Abuseful, abusive.

Hence **Abusefully**, *adv.* in an abusive manner.

Sus.¹ As my missus was a-going home a Saddaday night, she met Master Chawbery a-coming out of the Red Lion, and he treated her most abusefully, and threw abroad all her shop-goods.

[A late formation. *Abuse*, *sb.* + *full*. The word was not uncommon in 17th cent. literature; for instance, it occurs in **BARLOW'S Remains** (1693) 397: He scurrilously reviles the King and Parliament by the abuseful names of Hereticks and Schismatics (N.E.D.). It must have been but rarely used by later writers, for it does not appear in **Gouldman**, **Coles**, **Bailey**, or **Johnson**.]

ABY, *v.* Obs. Sc. n.Cy. Also written *abie*, **N.Cy.**¹ To pay (dearly) for an offence, to expiate, atone.

Sc. I trust he should dearly aby his outrecudance, **Scott Waverley** (1814) I. 58. **N.Cy.**¹ Ye shall dearly abie it.

[If I catch him in this company . . . he dearly shall aby, **SPENSER F. Q.** III. vi. 24; Lest to thy peril thou aby it dear, **SHAKS M. N. D.** III. ii. 175 **ME.** *abyen*, to buy, purchase; **OE.** *abyegan*.]

ABY, *adv.* Nhb. Wm. [əbai'.] On one side. **Nhb.**¹ Aby, aside, that is, a-by or a-oneside. 'Stan' aby there' is a familiar shout in a crowd when a way is to be cleared. **Wm.**¹ [A-, on + *by*.]

ACABO, *phr.* Nrf. Suf. [əkə bō.] **Nrf.** That would puzzle Acabo, **COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf** (1893) 68. **Suf.** It would puzzle Acabo (F.H.). **Slang.** He beats Akeybo, and Akeybo beat the devil, **HOTTEN Slang Dict** (1865).

ACAMY, *sb. adj.* Sh. & Or. I. and w. & s.Sc. A diminutive thing; also *attrib.* diminutive.

Sh.I. Often used for a weakly young creature of any kind (K.I.). **Or. I.** (G.P.) **S. & Ork.**¹ **Or I.** w & s.Sc. Acamy, applied to any small, diminutive person or animal. Acamy, acamie, small, diminutive (**JAM. Suppl.**).

[Prob. the same word as *atomy*, a diminutive being; so in **SHAKS.**: Drawn with a team of little atomies Athwart men's noses, **R. & J.** i. iv. 57.]

ACANT, *adv.* n.Yks. [əkə'nt] **n.Yks.** A box is acant when it is not level with the ground (**G.W.W.**); **n.Yks.**² Acant, leaning to one side.

[A-, on + *cant*, edge, slope.]

ACAST, *adv.* Yks. [əkə'st, əke'st.] Crooked, twisted, warped.

n.Yks.² Akest, cast or twisted to one side. **e.Yks.** It's all akest, **NICHOLSON Flk-Sp** (1889) 50; **e.Yks.**¹ **MS. add** (T.H.) [A-, on + *cast*.]

ACAUSE, *conj.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Brks. Sus. Dev. [əkə s.] Because. Also in *phr.* *acause on*, because of.

Nhb.¹ He wadn't gan acas he wis flaid. He couldn't run acas on his bad foot. **Cum.**³ For noute at o' else but acoase they think he kens me. **n.Yks.** Akaws t'sup o' milk's gotten scattert, **TWEDDELL Clevel. Rhymes** (1875) 36. **ne.Yks.**¹ Acoz. **ne.Lan.**¹ Acos. **e.Lan.**¹ Ocoze. **Der.** Happen I'm slow acos it's an owd, owd tale wi' me, and you're quick acos it's a new story to you, **CUSHING Voe** (1888) I. ix. **Not.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ Acos **Lei.**¹ Acoz. **Brks.**¹ A wunt come acause thes bist yer **Sus.** Acus all de family be troubled wud sich bad eyes, **Lower Tom Cladpole** (1831) pt. iv. **Dev.** Her's a pining acause you be so long away, **BARING-GOULD J. Herring** (1888) 325.

[A-, on + *cause*.]

ACCABE, *int.* s.Pem. [əkəbi.] An expression of disgust. **s.Pem.** Accabe! there's a doorty owld shanty Maary keeps (**W.M.M.**).

[Prob. of L.G. origin, the expression being due to the Flemish colonists in Pembroke. **SCHUERMANS** gives

(s.v. *Aqē*) *ake-puu*! The Holstein *Idiotikon* (s.v. *Akheu*) has *akkefi*! *akkefu*! an expression of disgust employed by nurses to dirty little children. 'So *akke pu*! in the Bremen *Wibsch*.]

ACCASPIRE, see **Acrospire**

ACCESS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Ken. Sus. Also written *aixies*, *exies* **Sc.**, **N.Cy.**¹; *axes* **S. & Ork.**¹ **Ken.**; *axey* **Sus.**

1. An ague fit.

Sc. The cookmaid in the trembling exies, **Scott Br. of Lam** (1819) xi; Shiverin an' shakin wi' the trem'lin aixies, **HUNTER J. Inverke** (1895) xvi. **S. & Ork.**¹, **N.Cy.**² **Nhb.** **GROSE** (1790). **Ken.** **N. & Q.** (1885) 6th S. xi. 308. **Sus.**¹

2. Hysterics.

Sc. Jenny Rintherout has ta'en the exies, and done nothing but laugh and greet, **Scott Antiquary** (1816) xxxv.

[The access of an ague is the approach or coming of the fit. . . In Lancashire they call the ague itself the access, as 'such a one is sick of the access', **BLOUNT** (1670). The word occurs as early as **Chaucer** in the sense of an ague fit: A charme . . . The whiche can helen the of thyn accesse, **Tr. & Cr.** II. 1316. **Fr.** *accès*, cp. *un accès de fièvre* (**HATZFELD**).]

ACCOMIE, *sb.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.) Also written *accumie*. A species of mixed metal.

Sc. His writing pen did seem to me to be Of harden'd metal, like steil or accumie, **Scot** (of Satchell) *Hist Name of Scot* (1776) 34.

[This word is a form of *alchemy*, used in the sense of a metallic composition imitating gold, as if by the art of the alchemist. In byrnyst gold and finest alcomye, **DOUGLAS Aeneis** XII; Alkamyte, metalle, *alkama*, **Prompt**; Alcanamy, *corinthum*, **Cath. Angl.** The form *ockamy* (or *occamy*) was also once in use. **Skinner** says: *Ockamy, Metallum quoddam mistum, colore argenti aemulum, sed vilissimum, corruptum a nostro Alchymy.* **Steele** mentions 'an ockamy spoon,' **Guardian**, No. 26; see **NARES**.]

ACCORA-EARTH, *sb.* n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan. Also written *accorah*. n.Cy. w.Yks. ne.Lan.; *acora*. w.Yks. [əkərə-iəp.] Green arable earth; a field.

n.Cy. *Accorah-earth*, green arable earth, **GROSE** (1790), **HOLLOWAY**. w.Yks. **HUTTON Tour to Caves** (1781), **LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale** (c. 1882) 228. **ne.Lan.**¹

ACCORD, *v.* Sc. Wor. Hrf. [əkə'rd, əkə'd.] To agree, come to an agreement.

Sc. Proceed as we accorded before dinner, **Scott Waverley** (1814) XIX; The Queen accorded with this view of the matter, **CARLYLE Fred Gl.** (1865) X. 57. **w.Wor.**¹ 'Im an' 'er can't accard together nowaay. **s.Wor.**¹ **Hrf.**²

[My consent and fair according voice, **SHAKS. R. & J.** I. ii. 19. **ME.** *acorden*, to agree: If evesong and morweson acorde, **CHAUCER C.T. A.** 830. **OFR** *acorder*.]

ACCORDING, *adv.* Wor. Glo. Som. and var. dial. [əkə'din, əkə'din] Comparatively, in proportion to; dependent upon (in *gen.* use).

se Wor.¹ It's as much bigger accardin' as my fut is nur that there young un's [it is as much larger comparatively, as my foot is than that child's]. **Glo.**¹ He's the biggest according [i. e. in proportion to his age]. **w.Som.**¹ D-ee dthing ee-ul bee ae'ubl vur kau'm? Wuul, kaa'n tuul ee nūzaa klee, t-aez koa rdeen wuur aayv u-fūn'eesh ur noa [Do you think you will be able to come? Well, (I) cannot tell you exactly; it is dependent upon whether I have finished or not].

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.* Yks. Lin. [əkə'dinlai'.] In proportion. See **According**.

n.Yks.². **e.Yks.**¹ Thoos deean varry lahtle (little), an' thoo may expect to be paid accoadinlye. This word is hardly ever heard in the sense of consequently. **w.Yks.** Jack's tallest, but Tom's taller accordinglye to his age, **Leeds Merc. Suppl.** (Apr. 11, 1891). **n.Lin.** He's gotten a sixty-aacre farm an' stock an' things accordin'-ly (**M.P.**); **n.Lin.**¹ **sw.Lin.**¹ I don't think it's dear—not accordingly. Oh, they're a lot cheaper accordingly. It's accordingly as they do it.

ACCOUNT, in *phr.* Sc. Brks. Sus. Wil. Dev. [Sc. əkūnt; əke'unt.]

To lay one's account with, to assure one's self of, make up one's mind to, to reckon on; to make account of, to value, esteem; to set account by, to value; to take account of, to pay attention to, value.

Sc. I counsel you to lay your account with suffering, **WALKER**

Peden. (1827) 56 (JAM.); You may lay your account with opposition, *Schöta* (1787) 51. Brks. 'Most young men would have been crippled for life by it' 'Zo 'em would, the young wosbirds; I dwon't make no account on 'em,' said Simon, *HUGHES T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxiii. Sus. They don't seem to make much account of parsons up here, sir, *EGERTON Flks and Ways* (1884) 106 Dev.³ I dawnt zit no account by 'n, 'e idden vit vor much. n.Wil. She do take a turrible deal o' 'count o that vflower as you give her (E.H.G.). n.Dev.¹ Doan ee take no 'count o' 'n, my dear, he waan't aurt ee. I caan't tell ee 'ow many there waz; I did'n take no count o' min [i. e. I did not observe them closely].

[I must lay my account with such interruption every morning, *SMOLLETT R. Random*, l. 176; To make great (little) account of, *magui facio, parvi aut nihili pendo*, COLES (1679); *Estimer*, to set by, make much account of, COLES; Or the son of man, that thou makest account of him, BIBLE Ps. cxliv. 3; A leon in his rage Which of no drede set accompt, *GOWER C.A.* iii. 267; I set it at no more accompt Than wolde a bare straw amount, *ib.* ii. 286]

ACCOUNTREMENTS, *sb. pl.* w.Cor. [əku'təments] Things strewn about.

w.Cor. Pick up your accountments (M.A.C.)

[In SHAKS. **accountments** is used of a person's dress, apparel. Point-device in your accountments, *As You, III* ii 402; In habit and device, exterior form, outward accountments, *K. John*, i. 1. 211.]

ACCROSHAY, *sb.* Cor. A kind of leap-frog.

Cor.¹ A cap or small article is placed on the back of the stooping person by each boy as he jumps over him, the one who knocks either of the things off has to take the place of the stooper the first time he jumps over the boy says 'Accroshay,' the second 'Ashotay,' the third 'Assheflay,' and lastly 'Lament, lament Leleeman's (or Lelena's) war'; Cor.² *MS. add.*

[On inquiry of some of our Board School boys I learn that here (at Redruth) they occasionally play leap-frog with the 'pillar boys' arranged in two lines, boys standing on each line simultaneously, and this they call 'Crossy,' as my informants the boys say, from crossing each other continually (T.C.P.).]

ACCUSE, *v.* w.Som. [əku'z.] To appoint, invite, inform.

w.Som.¹ Uvoar uur duyduur ukēo'z dhai uur weesh vur tu kaar ur [before she died she appointed those she wished to carry her] Ee wuz maa yn jul'ees kuz ee waud-n ukēo'z tu dhu suup'ur [he was very jealous because he was not invited to the supper]. Dhai wu zukeo z uvoar an; un zoa dhai wuz u-prai-pae'ur [they were informed beforehand, and so they were prepared].

[Cf Fr. *accuser*, 'signaler, rendre manifeste,' 'J'accuse la réception de votre lettre.' See HATZFELD.]

ACCUSSING, see HACKAZ.

ACE, *sb.* Nrf. [ē's.] In *ace and douce*, wholly, entirely.

Nrf. He baat the 'Merricans ace and douce, *SPILLING Giles's Trp* (1872) 23. w.Nrf. Bate it ace an' douce if yow can find it, *ORTON Beeston Ghost* (1884) 9.

ACELET, see HARSLET.

ACH, *inf.* s.Pem. In phr. *ach upon you*.

s.Pem. Ach upon you, *LAWS Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

ACHANCE, *conj.* w.Yks. [ətʃəns.] In case that, for fear that, lest.

w.Yks. Achonce, in case that, *Leeds* (F.M.L.); w.Yks.⁵ Let me tak care on't achance tuh loises it. Tak t'umbrella wi' thuh achonce it rāans

[A-, on + chance.]

ACHE, *sb.*¹ Chs Shr Written aitch. [ētʃ.] A sudden pain or attack of illness; paroxysms in an intermittent disorder. Cf. access.

Chs.¹ Hot aitches are flushings in the face; fainty aitches are fainting fits. [Also] Fainty haitches, slight indisposition; Chs.²; Chs.³ Used to express a paroxysm of an intermitting disorder. s.Chs.¹ I've had some desper bad feenty (fainting) aitches leet-wheelies (lately). Hot aitches are flushings of heat. Shr.¹ 'They tell'n me as poor owd Matty Roberts is mighty bad,' 'Aye 'er's uset to these aitches every spring an' fall.' I dunna like these faintin'-aitches.

[OE. *æce*, ache, pain.]

ACHE, *sb.*² Cor. [ēk, eək.] A large and comfortless place; used of a room or house.

Cor.² *MS. add.* [Perhaps a special sense of Ache¹ (T.C.P.).]

ACHE, *sb.*³ Cor. [ētʃ, eətʃ.] A plant-name, Bryony. Cor.² Ache, bryony. Ache-mor, bryony root, *MS. add.*

[In BRITTEN & HOLLAND's *English Plant-names* **ache** appears as the name of the three following plants: (1) *Apium graveolens*, L. (2) *Ranunculus sceleratus*, L.; in Turn., Lib, from its celery-like leaves. (3) *Fraxinus excelsior*, L. ('This seems to be its meaning in the Plumpton correspondence, p. 188,' Hall.) The application of the name to bryony seems to be peculiar to Cornwall. COLES (1679) has *ache* for *smallage* (herb), *apium*. ME. *ache*, smallage; OFr. *ache*, celery; Rom. *apia* (for Lat. *apium*).]

ACHE, *v.* Ken. Sus.

- 1 To be weary, tired.
- Sus.¹ I am afraid you'll ache waiting so long.
2. To long for, desire anything.
- Sus.¹ Nancy just will be pleased, she has ached after a dole I don't know the time when.

Hence **Aching-tooth**, *comp.*

Ken.¹ To have an aching-tooth for anything, is to wish for it very much. Muster Moppett's man's got a terrible aching-tooth for our old sow.

[To have an aking tooth at one, *Indignor, infensum esse alium*, COLES.]

ACHE-BONE, see AITCH-BONE.

ACHER, see ICKER.

ACK, *v.* A mistaken form for **Rack**, q.v.

ACKADUR, *v.* S. & Ork. To persevere, endeavour.

Sh. or Or. I. Akkadur, to persevere (*Coll L.L.B.*). S. & Ork.¹ Ackadur, to endeavour.

ACKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Also written *aiker*, Sc

1. A ripple or dark streak on the surface of water, a 'cat's paw' or 'curl.'

n.Cy. Sailors at sea name it when seen on a larger scale by the expressive term 'cat's-paw.' The North-country peasant, however, knows it by the name 'acker,' implying, as it were, a space ploughed up by the wind, *Cornh. Mag* (July 1865) 34, n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ e.An.² Aker, a turbulent current, a commotion of a river

2. The break or movement made by a fish in the water (JAM).

[This word occurs in ME in the sense of a strong current in the sea: Akyr of the see flowynge, *impetus maris*, *Prompt.*; An aker is it clept I understonde Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt stonde, *MS. poem* (c. 1500), quoted by WAY; Aker of the sea whiche preventeth the flowde or flowynge, *impetus maris*, HULOET.]

ACKER, *v.* Nhb Cum. Yks. [ē'kər, a kə(r)]

1. To ripple, curl, as water ruffled from wind.

n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. LINTON Lake Cy. (1864) 295.

2. Of the hair.

m.Yks.¹ The hair is said to acker when in wavy outline.

[See **ACKER**, *sb.*]

ACKER, see **ACRE**.

ACKEREL, *sb.* w.Yks. Not. An acorn.

w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.*; Akerils [in Calder Vale], *Yks N. & Q.* (1888) II. 13; Akeril was in general use when I was a lad, in Halifax and district. . . . Not very often used now (*Letters*, per S.K.C.). Not. This word is still used (S.O.A.).

ACKERMETUT, *sb.* w.Yks. Liquid manure.

w.Yks.² Ackermetus, Ackermetoota, Ackermantut: the word is well known to old farmers about Sheffield.

ACKERSPRIT, see **ACROSPIRE**.

ACKNOW, *v.* Obs. n.Cy. To acknowledge, confess.

n.Cy. Acknown, acknowledged, *GROSE* (1790), n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ [ME. *aknowen*, OE. *oncnāwan*.]

ACKNOWLEDGE, *v.* e.An. [əkno'lidʒ.] To give a 'tip.'

e.An.¹ Acknowledge, to tip. Nrf. Suf. I hope you will acknowledge me (F.H.).

Hence **Acknowledgement**, pecuniary gift, without reference to services rendered (F.H.).

ACKWARDS, see **AWKWARD**.

ACLITE, *adv.* Rxb. Nhb. [əklait.] Out of joint, awry.

Rxb. Aclite, ackleyt, awry to one side (JAM). Nhb.¹ Newcastle's now a dowly place, all things seems sore aclite, For here at last

Blind Willie lies, an honest, harmless wight, GILCHRIST *Blind Willie's Epitaph* (c. 1844).

[A-, on + *clute*, q.v.]

* **ACOCK**, *adv.*¹ Yks. Lan. Glo. [əko k.]

Astride; *fig.* elated, triumphant.

w.Yks.⁵ Acock o' t'horse. Acock o' t'bezom. Acock'n a rāal. Glo. To get a-cock of the house, and sit a-cock, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Colloq. Ride acock horse To Banbury Cross, *Nursery Rhyme*. All a-cock, highly elated, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

Hence **A-cock-horse**, *adj.* triumphant.

ne Lan.¹

[A-, on + *cock*, a heap, a hay-cock.]

ACOCK, *adv.*² Colloq. To knock (a person) a bit acock, to disabie him; hence, *fig.* to surprise, discomfit.

War.² Colloq. I can remember axin' my feyther how it was as some folks was rich an' some was poor. It knocked him a bit acock, my axin' him that, MURRAY *Nov Note-bk.* (1887) 259.

[A-, on + *cock*. Cp. *cock* used in the sense of an upward turn, *in a cock* of the eye, a cock of the nose, a cock of a hat.]

ACOLD, *adj.* Wor. Brks. Cmb. I.W. Som. [əkou'ld, əkoud.] * Cold.

se.Wor.¹ Be yer 'onds acaowd! come ether an' warm um. Brks.¹ I be a-veelin acawld. Cmb. (M.J.B.) I.W.¹ Acoolde, very cold. w.Som.¹ I be a-cold sure 'nough z-mornin.

[A- (*pref.*¹⁰) + *cold*. This word is sometimes used as a quasi-archaic word by the poets of the 19th cent.: The owl for all his feathers was a-cold, KEATS *St. Agnes' Eve*. The word is best known from its occurrence in SHAKS., Tom's a-cold, *K. Lear*, III. iv 59. ME. Thus lay this pover in great distresse Acolde and hongry at the gate, GOWER *C. A.* III. 35. Perhaps the repr. of OE. *acōlod*, pp. of *acōlhan*, to cool.]

ACORN, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Hrf. Hmp.

1. In phr. *right as an acorn*, honest, fair; *sound as an acorn*, without a flaw, free from imperfection; *a red pig for an acorn*; *a horse foaled by an acorn*, the gallowes.

Lan. Come, aw think o's reet an' square. Reet as a hatch-horn, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) 1; Lan.¹ Lan. An' seaund as an achurn, BRIERLEY *Jingo* (1878) 9. Chs.¹ As sound as a atchern. w.Wor.¹ 'As sound as an ackern' is a local proverb, apphed to everything from a horse to a nut. Hrf.² Chs.¹ A red pig for a atchern. Slang. A horse foaled by an acorn, the gallowes, GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tong.* (1811), (FARMER); As pretty a Tyburn blossom as ever was brought up to ride a horse foaled by an acorn, LYTTON *Pelham* (1827) lxxxii.

Hence, of pigs, **Yackery**, *adj.*, q.v.

2. *Comp.* **Acorn-mast**, acorns, or acorns mixed with mast; **Acorn-tree**, the oak.

Hmp. Akermast, a collective name for acorns and mast, *Wise New Forest* (1883) 82, Hmp.¹ n.Lin. Acorn-tree, *Quercus Robur*, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.⁸

ACORN, *v.* Chs. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Also written *ackern* War; *yacorn*, *atchörn* Hrf.; see below. To pick up acorns; to feed on acorns. Usually in *ppp.*

Chs.¹; Chs.² The pigs are gone o' atchörnning, Chs.³ To go atchörnning is to go picking up acorns. s.Chs.¹ I've sent the children a-atchernin. War. (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ The children bin gwyn achernin, Shr.² The pigs gween a akkering (or o' atchörnning). Hrf.¹; Hrf.² Measter's got 17 on 'em out a yacorning [i.e. pigs in the woods]. Brks.¹ When the acorns fall pigs are turned into the woods aaykernin. Sur.¹ Pigs when turned out in the autumn are said to be akyring. Hmp.¹ The children be all gone akering. Wil. The old country proverb, 'Ah, well, we shall live till we die, if the pigs don't eat us, and then we shall go acorning,' JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 65.

Hence **Akering-time**.

Hmp.¹ Akering-time, the autumn, when acorns fall, and are gathered.

ACOW, *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Also written *acaw* n.Cy.¹ [əkau:] Crooked, askew, awry; also *fig.*

n.Cy.¹ n.Yks. His shoes is trodden a-cow (I.W.); n.Yks.² A-cow, on one side, twisted. His mind's a-cow, he is crotchety.

[A-, on + *cow*; see *Cow*, v.]

ACQUAINT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. n.Irel. I.Ma. [əkwe'nt] Acquainted.

Sc. He is weel acquent wi' a' the smugglers, thieves, and banditti, SPOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xv. Inv. Acquent, acquainted (H.E.F.).

3Afr. John Anderson my jo, John, When we were first acquent, BURNS *John Anderson* Gael. The lassie nicht no be acquaint wi' the name, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 173. N.I.¹ I'm well acquat wi' all his people. I.Ma. But James and me Was well acquent, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 28.

[ME. *aqueynt*. With such love be no more aqueynt, *Rom. Rose*, 5200. Afr. *aqueynt*. OFr. *acount*, personally known.]

ACQUAINTANCE, *sb* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [əkwe'ntəns.] A sweetheart.

War.², s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ 'Molly, do you know that Miss F— is going to be married?' 'Well, sir, I thought I sid 'er 80th an acquaintance' Hrf.², Glo.¹

ACQUAINTED, *ppl. adj.* Rut. Hrf. Nrf. [əkwe'ntid, -əd.] To be acquainted, to be 'keeping company.'

Rut.¹ Acquainted, in the first stage of courting. Hrf.² They've been acquainted a good while. Nrf. Acquainted with, engaged to be married (E.M.).

ACRAZED, *pp.* n Yks. [əkre'zd.]

n Yks.² A-craz'd, wrong-headed.

[From OFr. *acraser* (mod. *écraiser*), to break in pieces. The E. *crase* is probably an aphetic form of *acraise*]

ACRE, *sb.* Various dial. uses in Great Britain and Irel. See below. [ēkə(r), əkə(r), ya'kə(r).]

1. Any piece of land, arable or tilled, a field; chiefly confined to names of fields, whatever their extent may be.

w.Yks.¹ Acker, fine mould. Nhp.² Fields of much larger extent than an acre are called by this name, as Green's-yacker, Rush-yacre. Nrf. Acre, a field, as Castle Acre in Norfolk (K.).

2. A measure of land, differing in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland from the normal statutable piece of 40 poles long by 4 broad=4840 sq. yds. This variation sometimes coincides with the different nature of the crop, &c., which the land yields.

Sc. A Scotch acre commonly = 6084 square yards, ROBERTSON *Agric. in Per.* (1799) (N.E.D.). The Scotch acre was nearly one acre, one rood, two perches of Eng. measure, *Libr. Agric.* (1830) Ir. 121 Irish acres do make 196 English statute acres, PERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 52. Wm. The acre [has] 6760 yards (C.D.). s.Lan. Chs.¹ The acre is 10,240 sq. yards, and is still in constant use amongst farmers, especially in the northern half of the county, and in s. Lan. Chs. land measure is as follows.—64 square yards = 1 rood (i.e. rod), 40 roods = 1 quarter, 4 quarters = 1 acre. Lan. Among the customary English acres are found . . . 200 [perches] for copyhold land (C.D.). Lei. The acre has 2308½ yards (C.D.). Wales. A Welsh acre is usually two English acres, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681); In Wales different measures, the erw, the stang, the paladr, are called acres (C.D.). Cor. [5760 yards] *Libr. Agric.* (1830). Var dial. An acre sometimes is estimated by the proportion of seed used on it; and so varies according to the richness or sterility of the land, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 321. Among the customary English acres are found measures of the following numbers of perches—80 or 90 (of hops), 107, 110, 120 (shut acre), 130, 132, 134, 141, 180 (forest acre), 212, 256 (of wood) (C.D.).

3. A lineal measure.

Not. Acre is 28 yards running measure (W.W.S.); Not.¹ The word 'acre' is occasionally used by elderly men here instead of 'chain'—22 yards—for the measurement of hedging and ditching, but it is not in common use, nor is it known as a lineal measure by the majority of country people in this district. n.Lin.¹ Acre, a measure of length. An acre-length, 40 poles or a furlong. An acre-breadth, 4 poles or 22 yards. Midl. Acre, a species of long measure, consisting of 32 yards; four roods, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1790) II. Lei. Acre is 24 yds. running measure (W.W.S.), Lei.¹ In addition to its ordinary meaning, [acre] is used as a measure of length in two distinct senses. In one it is equal to 220 yards; in the other it is equal to four rods of 8 yards, or 32 yards. In measurements of hedging, ditching, and draining it is . . . used in the latter sense.

4. *In his acres.*

Cor.¹ In his acres, in his glory.

5. *Comp.* **Acre-breadth**, see 3; **Acker-dale**, applied to land apportioned in acre strips; **Acre-length**, see 3; **-mould**, finely tilled earth, see 1; **-painting**, easy painting of which a great quantity can be quickly done; **-stones**, field stones, see 1; **-tax**, see below.

Sc. Wad Phillis loo me, Phillis soud possess Sax acre-braid o' richest pasture grass, *Picken Poems* (1788) 104 (JAM.); Gillmer-toune . . . being all of it acker-dale land, *Somervills Mem.* (1815)

I 168 (JAM.). N Cy.¹ Acker-dale lands, common fields in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or less extent. Nhb.¹ Acre-dale or acredeal lands, land apportioned in acre strips. n Lin.¹ Acre-length. w.Yks.¹ A nice birk—at grew atop o' th' Ealand, on some acker mound; w.Yks. Ah'm dewin' a bit o' acre-paintin' (Æ B.). nw.Dev.¹ Acre-stones, loose stones, such as are picked up in fields. n.Lin.¹ Acre-tax, a draining tax on the Ancholme Level [for maintaining sea-banks].

Hence **Ackery**, *adj.* abounding in finely tilled earth.

w.Yks.¹ Ackery, abounding with fine mould.

[OE. *æcer*, field + *æal*, a portion, share]

ACRE, *v.* Sc. To make payment at a fixed rate per acre the basis of any transaction, esp. to pay labourers at this rate to gather the harvest in. Of a labourer: to work under these conditions.

Sc. Acre, Ackre, Aikur, to buy, sell, let, deal, or work. . . at a fixed rate per acre (JAM. *Suppl.*). Bnff.¹ Ma an servan's are nae t'wark at the hairst wark this hairst a'm gain' t'ackre 'ta'. A'm nae gain' t'fee this hairst a'm t'ackre.

Hence **Acrer**, one who acres; **Acreing**, the act of harvesting grain-crops at a stated sum per acre.

Bnff.¹ Ackrer, one who undertakes to harvest crops at a fixed sum per acre. Sc. Acrein', Ackrin' (JAM. *Suppl.*). Bnff.¹ Ackran.

ACRE, see **Icker**.

ACRE-A-BUNG, *sb.* S. or Ork.

S. or Ork. Acre-a-bung, fog grass, *holcus mollis* (Coll. L.L.B.).

ACRER, *sb.* s Sc. A very small proprietor (JAM.).

s Sc. The provincial name of acrerers, portioners, and feuars, *Agr. Surv. R. 15* (JAM.).

ACRIMONY, *sb.* Lei. War. [a krimoni.] The deliquescence of putrefying animal matter.

Lei.¹ The acrimony run out o' the jintes o' the coffin all down me. War.³

[The effect of the acrimony of the putrid blood, **ABERNETHY** (N.E.D.).]

ACROOKED, *adj.* Yks Lan. Also written **acreeak**.¹ n.Yks.; **acreak** d ne Lan.¹ [ækriu kt, ækrū kt.] Crooked, twisted, awry, askew.

n.Yks.² A-crewk'd. e Yks.¹ Acrewkt, askew. w.Yks. Thi billy-cock's akrewkt' (Æ B.); w.Yks.¹ Acrook'd, awry. ne.Lan.¹

[A- (pref.¹⁰) + *crooked*.]

ACROSPIRE, *sb.*¹ w.Yks. Also written **accaspire**. A kind of stone.

w.Yks. Accaspire, a sort of hard stone containing particles of flint, *Hlf. Wds.*; Accaspire, Acrospire, Acklespire, Ochrespire, used in Halifax district, to denote hard nodules of unworkable stone, occasionally met with in the rock of the lower coal-measures from which the Yorkshire stone is quarried. Called Iron-stone round Bradford (W.H.V.).

[Etym. unknown]

ACROSPIRE, *sb.*² Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also in the form **ackersprit** N.Cy.¹ Der.¹ Lan.¹; **acrespire** n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ [a'krəspaie(r), a'krəspaie(r).]

1. The sprouting of corn; esp. of barley in the process of malting.

Sc. When [barley] shoots at the higher extremity of the grain . . . it is the acherspyre that forms the stalk (JAM.). N.Cy.¹ Der.¹ Corn shooting at both ends; Der.² n.Lin.¹ The sprout of corn before the ears come forth. Nhp.¹ We restrict the use of this word to the germ of barley in the process of malting—the chitting or sprouting at that end of the grain from which the stalk rises. e.An.¹ Acre-spire, or Acre-spit, the sprouting or 'chicking' of barley in malting. Nrf.¹ The sprouting of barley. Suf.¹ The sprouting or chicking of barley in the process of germinating into malt.

2. Of potatoes or turnips: premature sprouting.

n.Cy. Ackersprit, a potato with roots at both ends, GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ The premature sprouting of a potato. Lan.¹ A potato, turnip, or other root, with roots at both ends. Stf.¹ Akerspiri [sic], the shoot of a potato. e.An.¹ Acre-spire, or Acre-spit, the sprouting or 'chicking' of . . . stored potatoes.

[1. Acherspyre, in making of Malt . . . *Dicitur de hordeo, ubi in praeparatione bñys seu Brasii nimium, & ab utraque extremitate, germinat*, SKINNER (1671) L III 2. Cp. JOHNSON: Acrospire, a shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground ('Many corns will smilt or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream, and . . . send forth their substance in an acrospire,' Mortimer

Husbandry). Etym. doubtful. Prob. *spire* repr. OE. *spīn*, a spike, blade.

ACROSPIRE, *v.* Sc. n Cy Chs. Wor. Shr. Suf. Also written **ackersprier** N.Cy.²; **ackerspyre** Chs.¹; **ackerspire** w.Wor.¹

1. Of barley in the process of malting: to send out the first leaf-shoot.

Sc. Barley is said to acherspyre when it shoots at the higher extremity of the grain, from which the stalk springs up (see *Come*). In the operation of malting, . . . it shoots first at the lower end, a considerable time before it acherspyres (JAM.). N.Cy.¹ For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called to acropsyre, **MORTIMER Husbandry**; N.Cy.² Used when the blade in malt grows out at the opposite end to the roote. Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ When the malting process is too long continued and both root and sprout are visible, the barley is yackerspried and injured for malting. Chs.¹²³

2. Of potatoes: to sprout or put forth fresh tubers prematurely.

w.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ I doubt the tittoes'll ackerspire wuth this wet.

Hence **Ackerspried**, **Ackerspriet**, *ppl. adj.* having sprouts or acropsires.

Chs.¹ Potatoes are said to be ackerspriet when the axillary buds on the stem grow into small green tubers, as is often the case in wet seasons, Chs.²; Chs.³ The potatoes were very generally ackerspriet. s.Chs.¹ Shr.¹ Potatoes are ackerspried, when after a dry season heavy rain sets in, and the super-abundant moisture causes them to put forth new tubers, instead of increasing them in size, thus spoiling the growth. Suf.¹ Acre-sprit.

ACROSS, *prep.* and *adv.* Yks. Lin. Brks Dev. Also written **across** Brks.¹ [ækro s.]

1. *prep.* Of time: about.

e.Yks.¹ He awlas cums across tea time.

2. *adv.* On bad terms, unfriendly, at variance.

e Yks.¹ Jim an me's rayther across just noo, *MS. add.* (T.H.) sw.Lin.¹ They'd gotten a little bit across. Brks.¹ Gaarge an' his brother hev a-bin a bit acraas laately.

3. Hence, *to fall, get across*, to disagree, quarrel.

Dev. 'Why, pity on us!' said a little cattle-jobber with a squint, 'when folks who look straight before them fall across, how am I to keep straight with my eyes askew?' **BARING-GOULD Spider** (1887) vii; The two who have got across, *ib.*

ACROUPED, *ppl. adj.* Dor. [ækru'pt.] Crouched.

Dor. [The pheasants] are a-crouped down nearly at the end of the bough, **HARDY Woodlanders** (1887) I. ix.

[Ofr. *s'accroupir*, to crouch: *Les poules s'accroupissent pour dormir*.]

ACT, *sb.* w Yks. A practical joke; cf. **act**, *v.* 2.

w.Yks. Thowt he'd hed a act, *Dewsbre Oln* (1865) 4.

ACT, *v.* Irel. Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Wor. Oxf. Brks. Cmb. Suf. Ess. Ken. I.W. Som. Cor. [akt, ækt.]

1. To do, perform (usually the action is of a reprehensible nature).

s.Stf. Wot bin yer actin' at wi my teuls? (T.P.) s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.) w.Som.¹ Haut bee aa'kteen oa? [What are you doing?]

2. Hence, to act mischievously; to tease, play tricks; *to act on* (? of) *it*, to do wrong.

s.Not. Act, to behave skittishly. A driver will say to a skittish horse, 'Now then, what are yer acting at?' (J.P.K.) Brks.¹ Zo you bwoys hev a-bin actin on't agin, hev 'e? Suf. Don't act [of a person, or animal, such as a horse, creating a disturbance or acting in an unusual manner] (C.T.); Leave off acting with me (F.H.). I.W.² Act, to play tricks

3. To set about any work.

nw.Der.¹ Act, to 'shape' or 'frame,' either (1) at a particular job of work; or (2) at the duties of a new situation or calling. How does he act?—O, very weel. Ess. *Gl.* (1851)

4. To behave in an affected or artificial manner; to 'show off.'

Hrf.² Acting (of children), showing off. Oxf.¹ Thar Mary do act, sence 'er 'a lived at Oxford. I.W.² Dedn't he jest about act.

5. To pretend, simulate; *to act lame*, to sham lameness; in this sense in gen. use.

Brks.¹ w.Som.¹ Ee aa'k bae'ud un zoa dhai lat un goo [he pretended to be ill, and so they let him go]. [Of an old dog which was going along limping] He idn on'y acting lame; he always do, hon he reckonth he've ado'd enough.

6. To act *Dan'l*, to keep one's own counsel, to 'lie low'; to act about, to act oneself, to play the fool.

s.Stf. He could hardly help loffin' out, but he kep on actin Dan'l all thru, PINNOCK *Bk Cy. Ann* (1895). Ken.¹ He got acting-about, and fell down and broke his leg. w.Cor. He was tipsy and acting himself fine (M.A.C.).

Hence Acting, *vbl. sb.*; *gossoons' acting*, children's play, or 'make-believe.' Action, *sb.* unruly or 'skittish' behaviour, pretence, conceits, see 2, 4.

w.Yks. Drop your acting, and come here (F.M.L.). s.Not. A mother will say to a wilful child 'Stop that acting, and be off to bed with yer like a good gell' (J.P.K.). Cmb. None of your acting [rough behaviour] (J.D.R.). Oxf.¹ Na then! lens 'a no actin'. Ir. It's only gossoons' actin'. Suf. None of your actions (C.T.). Cor. He's like a merry antic full of his actions (M.A.C.).

ACTIONABLE, *adj.* Cum. [a'kʃənəbl̩]. Of a horse: having good action, agile.

Cum. A nice actionable pony (M.P.).

ACTION SERMON, *sb.* Sc. The designation commonly given in Sc. to the sermon which precedes the celebration of the ordinance of the Supper (JAM.).

Sc. I returned home about seven, and addressed myself to write my action sermon, IRVING (1825) in *OLIPHANT Life*, I xi. Per. About the middle of the 'action' sermon, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 57.

AD, see Od.

ADAM-AND-EVE, *sb.* [a'dəm-ən-iv̩].

1. A name applied to several plants: (1) *Aconitum napellus* (Nrf.); (2) *Arum maculatum*, Cuckoo-pint (Yks. Lin. Lei. Som.); (3) *Orchis mascula* (Som. Dev. Cor.); (4) *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Cum. Wm. Hmp.).

(1) Nrf. Adam and Eve, *Aconitum napellus*. On lifting the hood of the flower, the upper petals appear as two little figures. (2) n.Yks. Adam-and-Eve. The dark spadices represent Adam, and the light ones Eve. n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ Adam and Eve, lords and ladies, the flower of the *Arum maculatum*. w.Som.¹ (3) *Ib.* Adam and Eve, the plant wild orchis—*O. mascula*. Dev. Adam and Eve, the male and female-handed orchis, if I conceive rightly, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421. Cor. The dark flower-spikes represent Adam, and the pale ones Eve. w.Cor. (M.A.C.). (4) Cum. Adam-and-Eve, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; from the two-coloured flowers. Wm.¹ The flowers are red and blue, and the country folk call the red Adam and the blue Eve. Hmp. Lungwort, called Adam-and-Eve by gypsies and others about the New Forest, no doubt from the two colours in its flowers (G.E.D.).

2. The tubers of *Orchis maculata* (Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Nhp.); the tubers of *Orchis mascula* (?) (Nhb.).

w.Yks.¹ Adam and Eve, the bulbs of *Orchis maculata*, which have a fancied resemblance to the human figure. One of these floats in the water, which nourishes the stem, the other sinks and bears the bud for the next year. ne Lan.¹ I.Ma. The tubers of *O. maculata* (spotted orchis). Nhp.¹ The two bulbs of the *O. maculata*, one of which nourishes the existing plant, the other the succeeding one. Nhb.¹ Adam and Eve, the tubers of *O. latifolia*, the tuber which sinks being Adam and that which swims being Eve. Cain and Abel is another name for these tubers, Cain being the heavy one, JOHNSTON *Bot. e. Bord.* (1853) 193. (Prob. meant for *O. mascula*, B. & H.)

3. A particular pair of legs in a shrimp (Lin. Wor. Ess.).

n.Lin.¹ Adam and Eve, a particular pair of legs in a shrimp, so called from a fancied resemblance to two human figures standing opposite to one another. Wor. (J.W.P.) Ess. There's an Adam and Eve in every brown shrimp, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 296.

ADAM'S ALE, *sb.* Dial. slang in *gen. use*. [a'dəmz-əl̩, -eəl̩]. Water.

Var. dial. HOLLOWAY.

[A Rechabite poor Will must live, And drink of Adam's ale, PRIOR *Wandering Pilgrim* (DAV.).]

ADAM'S FLANNEL, *sb.* [a'dəmz-flanil̩]. A plant-name applied to (1) *Dipsacus sylvestris* (Lei.); (2) *Verbascum thapsus* (Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War.).

Lei. Adam's flannel, teasel. (2) w.Yks.¹ Adam's flannel, white mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*. It may have obtained this name from the soft white hairs with which the leaves are thickly clothed on both sides. Chs.¹ s, n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Adam's flannel, great mullein. War. (J.R.W.).

ADAM'S NEEDLE, *sb.* Nhb. [a'dəmz-nīdl̩]. A plant-name: *Scandix pecten veneris*, so called from the long needle-like fruits.

3 Nhb.¹ Edom's needle, Adam's needle, or Shepherd's needle, the *Scandix pecten veneris*. Cal'd also Witch's needle, and Deil's darnin needle.

ADAM'S WINE, *sb.* Dial. slang in *gen. use*. [a'dəmz-wain̩]. Water. A cant phrase for water as a beverage (JAM.). n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ Adam's wine, water, never called Adam's ale.

ADAPTED, *ppl. qdy.* Hmp. [ə'dæptəd̩]. Accustomed to, experienced.

Hmp.¹ A man adapted to pigs, i.e. experienced in the breeding and care of swine.

ADASHED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [ə'dʌʃt̩]. Put to shame.

m.Yks.¹ I felt far [quite]-adashed.

[Adashed, ashamed, COLES (1677).]

ADAWDS, *adv.* Obs. Yks. Also written adauds. In pieces.

Yks.¹ To rive all adauds, to tear all in pieces (K). n.Yks. Ise seaur weese rive up all adawds, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l 104.

[A-, on + *dawd*, q.v.]

A-DAYS, *adv.* Obs. e.An. and var. dial. At present, nowadays.

e.An.¹ Flour sells cheap a-days. I seldom see Mr. Smith a-days; e.An.² I never heard this word used, as given by Forby, in either Norfolk or Suffolk. Var. dial. A-days, now, abbreviation of now-a-days, HOLLOWAY.

[In TOONE (1834) s.v. *A*, the word *adays* is cited among other words containing the pref. *a-*, in which it is still retained by the vulgar.]

ADBUT, see Headbut.

ADDER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Shr.

Wil. Cor. Also written *ather*, *edder*, *ether*; see below. [a'də(r), also e'də(r), eðə(r).]

1. In dial., besides the usual meaning of adder, the use of the word is extended to any kind of snake.

Shr.² Edder, ether, of general application for any kind of snake.

Comp. Adder-bead, the stone supposed to be formed by adders (JAM.); -broth, broth made from the flesh of an adder; -pike, the fish *Trachinus vipera* (C.D.); -stone, a perforated stone (see below); -stung, bitten by an adder; -thing, a serpent.

Dmf. [Adders are said to] assemble to the amount of some hundreds in a certain time of summer, to cast off their sloughs and renew their age. They entwine and writhe themselves among each other until they throw off their last year's sloughs, half melted by their exertions. These are collected and plastered over with frothy saliva, and again wrought to and fro till they are condensed and shaped into an adder bead, *Rem. Nithsdale Sng.* 111 (JAM.). n.Lin.¹ Hetherd-broth, a broth made of the flesh of an adder boiled with a chicken. A specific for consumption. It was till about fifty years ago the custom for certain wanderers to come yearly during the hot weather of summer from the West Country (q.v.) to search on the sand-hills for hetherds which they said they sold to the doctors for the purpose of making hetherd-broth. Sc. Adder-stane, the same as adder-bead (JAM.). The glass amulets or ornaments are, in the Lowlands of Scotland, called adder-stanes, *TOLAND Hist. of Druids* (ed. 1814) Lett. I. § 16 (JAM.). Nrf. [A family was] in possession of a so-called adder-stone, and four Druidical beads, some of which, or all conjunctively, had been efficacious in curing various complaints, but more particularly those in cattle. . . . [The adder-stone] is not unlike, in form and size, to the whorls which, in conjunction with the distaff, were, only a century or two ago, in general use in spinning yarns, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 155. N.Cy.¹ Adder-stone, also called self-bored stone; a perforated stone—the perforation imagined by the vulgar to be made by the sting of an adder. Nhb. A charm'd sword he wears, Of adderstone the hilt, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 164; Nhb.¹ Adder-styen, a stone with a hole through it [hung behind doors and in fishing boats as a charm]. And vain Lord Soulis's sword was seen, Though the hilt was adderstone, *The Court of Keeldar*. n.Yks.² Addersteens, the perforated fragments of grey alum shale, the round holes [of which] tradition assigns to the sting of the adder. As lucky stones they are hung to the street door-key, for prosperity to the house and its inmates, just as the horse-shoe is nailed at the entrance for the same purpose. Suspended in the stables, as are also the holed flints that are met with, they prevent the witches riding the horses, and protect the animals from illness. n.Lin.¹ Hetherd-stone, that is, an adder-stone, an ancient spindle-whorl. It is still believed that these objects are produced by adders, and that if one of them be suspended around the neck it will cure whooping-cough, ague, and

adder bites. Hetherd-stung, bitten by an adder. When a swelling suddenly arises upon any animal without the cause being known it is said to be hetherd-stung. Hedgehogs and shrews are also said to bite animals and produce all the symptoms of the 'sting' of the hetherd. Dur. She let some kind of an ethering venom 'er, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Let.* (1877) 8.

[Adder-stung, said of cattle when stung with venomous reptiles, as adders, scorpions, or bit by a hedge-hog or shrew, BAILEY (1721).]

2. A slow-worm.

Wil. It is curious that in places where blindworms are often seen their innocuous nature should not be generally known. They are even called adders sometimes, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow.* (1889) 201.

3. A newt.

Cor.¹ The newt is so called in the neighbourhood of St. Melkion [e. Cor.], Cor.² MS. *add*

4. A dragon-fly, or large fly; also called flying adder, &c. N. Cy.¹ Langing-nadder Nhb.¹ The dragon-fly is called Bull ether, or Fleen ether, flying adder. m. Yks.¹ Ether, a large light kind of fly. e. Lan.¹ Edther the dragon-fly

Comp. Ather-bill, Adder-bolt, -cap, the dragon-fly; -feeder, the gad-fly; -fly (C. D.), -spear, the dragon-fly; Ether's mon, -nild, a large, long-bodied dragon-fly.

Cid. Ather-bill (JAM.) Lan. A chapter on the natural history of cockroaches, edderbowts, un crickets, STATION B. *Shuttle Bowton*, 64; Lan.¹ It'll sting like an eddei-bout Chs.¹ Edther Bowt, the dragon-fly. Ff. Ather-, or natter-cap, the name given to the dragon-fly (JAM.). Chs.¹ Edder feeder, a common name for the gad-fly [The ploughboy next knocked down what he called a 'gurt adder-spear', that is, a dragon-fly, *Standard* (Aug. 23, 1887) 3] Shr.¹ It is believed that this dragon-fly [*Cordulegaster annulatus*] indicates by its presence the vicinity of the adder, whence its local names — Ether's-mon and Ether's-nild [needle].

ADDER-AND-SNAKE PLANT, sb. n. Dev. *Silene m-flata* (Bladder Campion).

ADDERCOP, see Attercop.

ADDER'S FERN, sb. Hmp. *Polypodium vulgare*.

Hmp. It will be observed that most of the plants connected with the adder appear in spring, when snakes are most generally seen; Hmp.¹ Adder's-fern, the common polypody; so called from its rows of bright spores.

ADDER'S FLOWER, sb. The name given to (1) *Lychnis diurna* (Hrt.); (2) *Orchis mascula* (Hmp.).

(2) Hmp. *O. mascula*, early purple orchis, probably from the spotted leaves (G. E. D.).

ADDER'S GRASS, sb. The name given to (1) *Orchis maculata* (Nhb.); (2) *Orchis mascula* (Nhb. Chs.).

Nhb.¹ Adder-grass, the spotted orchis, *O. maculata*; called also Hens, Hen's-kames, and Deed-man's Hand (2) Chs.¹ The orchis which Gerard distinguishes as adder's grass is *O. mascula*; Chs.³

ADDER'S MEAT, sb. A name given to several plants, most of which are poisonous: (1) *Arum maculatum* (Dev. Cor.); (2) *Mercurialis perennis* (Hrt.); (3) *Stellaria holostea* (Cor.); (4) *Tamus communis* (Som. Dev.); (5) a kind of fern (Som.).

(1) Dev.⁴ Adder's meat, *Arum maculatum*, applied, not to the spathe in its early stages, but when the bright red colour of the berries shows itself. The same name is applied to other red berries... regarded, whether correctly or otherwise, as being poisonous; as for example the fruit of *Tamus communis*. (5) Som. Fern, commonly known as Adder's meat, and accordingly feared and avoided by country children PULMAN *Sketches* (1842).

ADDER'S POISON, sb. Dev. *Tamus communis*.

n. Dev. Adder's poison, Black Briony. Dev.⁴

ADDER'S SPEAR, sb. Sur. Sus. *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

Sur. & Sus. Adder's-spear ointment is made from it in parts of Sur. and Sus

ADDER'S SPIT or ADDER-SPIT, sb. The name given to (1) *Pteris aquilina* (Sus.); (2) *Stellaria holostea* (Cor.).

ADDER'S TONGUE, sb. Also written edder- Cum. The name given to several plants: (1) *Arum maculatum* (Som. Cor.); (2) *Geranium Robertianum* (Ess.); (3) *Listera ovata* (Wil.); (4) *Ophioglossum vulgatum* (Cum. Dev.); (5) *Orchis mascula* (Chs.); (6) *Pteris aquilina* (Brks.); (7) *Sagittaria sagittifolia* (Dev.); (8) *Scolopendrium vulgare* (Dor. Dev.). w. Som.¹ Adder's tongue, wild arum, *A. maculatum*. (3) Wil. The Tway-blade is at Farley Adder's tongue, *Sarum Doc. Gaz.* (Jan 1891) 14, col. 2; Wil.¹ Adder's-tongue, *Listera ovata*, Twayblade.

(4) Cum. Edder's-tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. Dev.⁴ (5) Chs.¹ (6) Brks.¹ The leaf of the common bracken. (7) Dev.⁴ The old people say that a cupful of tea every day made of nine leaves of this plant [*Sagittaria sagittifolia*]... is a good strengthening medicine. (8) Dor. Adder's tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Hart's-tongue (G. E. D.). Dev.⁴

ADDERWORT, sb. Wil. [ædəwɔt]

Wil.¹ Adderwort, *Polygonum bistorta*, bistort.

ADDICK, sb. Som. Dev. [æ'dik.] Adder.

w. Som.¹ Whether this means adder or haddock, or what besides, I do not know, but it is the deapest creature known 'Su dee f-u ad'k' is the commonest superlative of deaf n. Dev. Thart so deeve as a haddick in chongy weather, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) 1 123. nw. Dev.¹ Deeve's a addick.

ADDLE, sb.¹ and adj. Sc. and widely diffused throughout the Eng. dial. See below. [a'dl, Nhb.; also ya'dl, e'dl.]

1. sb. Putrid or stagnant water; usually in comp. Addle-dub, -gutter, -pool, see below.

Sc. Adill, Addle, foul and putrid water (JAM.); Adill ditch-water, MACKAY. Ayr. Then lug out your ladle, Deal brimstone like adle, And roar every note of the damn'd, BURNS *Kirk's Alarm* (1787). Nhb.¹ Eddle, putrid water [applied specially to the liquid manure drained from a dunghill (R O H)]. Sc. Addle-dub, a hole full of foul putrid liquid He kens the loan frae the crown o' the causey as weel as the duck does the midden hole frae the addle-dub, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 76. ed. 1881. Dev.¹ The ale was worse, ... a had as leve drink the addle-gutter, u 13. nw. Dev.¹ Addle-gutter, a stagnant or putrid gutter or pool; [as in] Addle-gutter mud. s. Pem. Addley pulke, a stagnant pool, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. s. Cy. Addle-pool, a pool or puddle near a dunghill, for receiving the fluid from it (HALL.). Cor. They carr'ed Nick hum... and thrawed un in the addle pool, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 88, Cor.¹² Addle-pool, a cesspool.

2. Cf. addle, v.¹ B.

Rnf. The urine of black cattle (JAM.).

3. An abscess containing pus, a swelling, tumour; a blister.

Som. Addle, a swelling with matter in it, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); It all come up in addles [blisters] (G. S.). w. Som.¹ Ee-vu-gaut u guurt ad l pun uz nak, su beg-z u ain ag [he has a great tumour on his neck as large as a hen's egg].

4. adj. Rotten, putrid, esp. applied to a decayed or barren egg; cf. 1.

Cid. Addle, foul, applied to liquid substances (JAM.). Lan. Addle, rotten, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 226. Shr.¹ I've 'ad despart poor luck 00th my 'en's this time. I set three 00th duck eggs an' two 00th thar own; an' three parts on 'em wun adle. Hrf.² I be most afeared as the eggs be all adle. Ken.² Sus.¹ Eddel, rotten.

5. Fig. Weak in intellect, confused: esp. in comp. Addle-cap, -head, -headed, -pate, -pated.

Ken.¹ My head's that adle, that I can't tend to nothin'. e. Sus. Adle weak or giddy in the head. I am very adle to-day, HOLLOWAY. Hmp.¹ Addle, stupid. Slang. Addle cove, a foolish man, an easy dupe, FARMER. n. Lin.¹ Addle-cap, Addle-head, a weak, silly person. He's such a waffy addle-head, he duzn't know blew fra red. w. Som.¹ Addle-head. N. Cy.¹ Addle-headed. e. Yks.¹ Addle-headed, of obtuse intellect. ne. Lan.¹ Chs.¹ He's a addle-yedded think. Der.² War. (J. R. W.) Brks.¹ Sus.¹ He's an adle-headed fellow w. Som.¹ Dev.¹ Wm. My addle paate, HUTTON *Brian New Walk* (1785) 1 88. n. Lin.¹ Addle-pate. Cor.³ Dev.¹ Addle-pated, doltish, thickheaded.

[1. OE. *adela*, liquid filth, foul water; cf. G. *adel*, mire, puddle. 2. Cf. OSw. *adel* in *ko-adel*, cow-urine. 5 Cf. HOOKER: Concerning his preaching their very by-word was *Δόγος ἐξουθενήμενος*, addle speech, empty talk, *Ecol. Pol.* III. 101; Thy head hath bin beaten as addle as an egge for quarreling, SHAKS. *R. & J.* (1592) III. 1. 25.]

ADDLE, adj. Hrf. e. An. Ken. Sur. Sus. [æ'dl.]

1. Ailing, unwell.

e. An. Adle, unwell (HALL.). Ken.¹ Adle. Sus.¹ Adle, slightly unwell My little girl seemed rather adle this morning, so I kep' her at home from school.

2. Tumble-down, loose, shaky.

Hrf. Adle, loose, shaky, applied to a paling (W. W. S.). e. An. Adle, unsound (HALL.). Ken. The word is used to denote anything that is in a rickety or shaky condition. Dat waggin be turrbul adle (P. M.). Sur.¹ Adle, weak, shaky, said of a fence the posts or pales of which have become loose. You shan't have that idle thing [i.e. an old gate] any longer (s.v. Idle).

[OE. *adl*, MLG. *adel*, disease.]

ADDLE, *sb.*² Nhb. w.Yks. [a'dl, e'dl] Earnings, wages, usually with *in*; *in good addle*, receiving good wages.

Nhb.¹ Eddle, money earned. Savin's good eddle. w.Yks.¹ A poor daulal whee's i' naa girt addle, n. 340; He's i' good addle.

ADDLE, *sb.*³ Nhp. An adding or addition.

Nhp.¹ Two pence and three pence, is five pence, and two groats and two pence is ten pence. This specimen of village arithmetic is called 'the old woman's addle.'

ADDLE, *v.*¹ In *gen.* use.

A. To make abortive, as eggs, by allowing to get cold during incubation; *fig.* to confuse, muddle.

Ir. They had also lost a fat pig, and had a clutch of eggs addled in an August thunderstorm, *BARLOW Idylls* (1892) 45. Yks. It's no use addling your brain with so much learning, it won't make the pot boil (M.N.). ne Lan.¹ Addle, to coagulate. Not. Addle, to make putrid (T.H.B.). Ken. Dang'd ould hen as addled dem hagg (H.M.). Scm.¹ Hens which sit badly are said to addle their eggs. Nauyz unuuf vur t-ad'l uneebau deez braanz [noise enough to addle one's brains] Dev. 'Twas the hard times addled his brains, O'NEILL *Told in Dimples* (1893) 116.

[See **ADDLE**, *sb.*¹ 4.]

B. Sc. To water plants.

Rn.¹ To addle, to water the roots of plants with the urine of cattle (JAM.).

[See **ADDLE**, *sb.*¹ 2.]

ADDLE, *v.*² In all the n counties to Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin.; also in Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An.; not in Sc. Not in gloss. of s.Chs. and Shr. Also written **ADLE** N.Cy.² Lin. SKINNER; **addle** Suf.¹; **edde** N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ 3 w.Yks. WILLAN; **yedde** Chs.¹ 23; **aidle** N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum. Lin.¹ e.An.¹; **aydle** c.Cum.; **eddil** Nhb.; **adel** Cum. e. and w.Yks. [a'dl. Besides a dl there occur e'dl in Nhb. Cum.; e'dl in Nhb. c.Cum. Lin. e.An.; ye'dl in Chs.]

1. To earn, acquire by one's labour.

N.Cy.¹ 12 Nhb.¹ He addles three ha'pence a week, That's nobbut a fardin' a day, *Song, Ma Laddie*. Dur.¹ Cum.³ I's gān to eddle me five shillin' middlin' cannily. s.Wm. Ye dunnet addle as mickle ta day, *HUTTON Dia. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 29 Wm.¹ A'd better git a nag wi panniers an addle mi brass that wa a. Yks. They say he addled his brass i' jute, *KIPLING Soldiers Three* (ed. 1895) 16. n.Yks.¹ Ah's nowght bud what Ah addles; n.Yks.² To addle oneself heat [to grow warm with exercise] ne.Yks.¹ He addles a good wage. e.Yks.¹ Ah haunt addled saut (salt) ti my taty this mornin. w.Yks. When he'd addled his shun, *BLACKAH Poems* (1867) 13 [said of a horse when he falls upon his back and rolls from one side to the other. When a horse does this in Hmp or Sus he is said to earn a gallon of oats, *HOLLOWAY*]; It isn't what a chap addles, it's what a chap saves 'at makes him rich, *HARTLEY Budget* (1868) 43; w.Yks.¹ We mun teugh an addle summat. Lan. Colliers addle'n their brass; an' they'n a reet to wear it as they'n a mind, *WAUGH Chimney Corner* (1879) 56; Give a mon a chance of addling a livin', *WESTALL Old Factory* (1885) 21; Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ A mon's heead may be addled, an' his wage may be addled. n.Lan.¹ Chs. [Aw con] yedde mi sax-pence ivery day, *CLOUGH B. Bresskittle* (1879) 16; Chs.¹ 12 Stf.¹, Der.¹ s.Not. I've nothing whatever coming to me but what I addle (J.P.K.). Not.¹ 12 Them hne-men addle a sight; Not.³ Lin. SKINNER (1671), Mun be a guvness, lad, or summat, and addle her bread, *TENNYSON N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st 7; An addlin' th' rent, *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 135; Lin.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ I'm a disablebodied man, and can't addle owt. Rut.¹ Lei. Shi kaunt ad'l moar' nur te'oo ur thrai shil'lin (C.E.), Lei.¹ Oi ha' addled my weeje. Nhp.¹ 12, War.³, e.An.¹

2. To gain, procure; to bring in by labour.

Yks. My kyes' milk addles most of my brass, *FETHERSTON Farmer*, 71. Lin. Grows i' the wood, an' yowls i' the town, An' addles its master many a crown.—Answer, a fiddle (of which the strings are catgut), *N & Q*. (1865) 3rd S. viii. 503. Lei.¹ A doon't addle his maister his weeje.

3. To save, lay by a portion of one's earnings.

Yks. My father had addled a vast in trade. And I were his son and heir, *INGLEDEW Ballads* (1860) 259 ne.Yks.¹ He's addled a deal o' brass. w.Yks. Wi' a bit o' trouble ah addled thegither five pun' (W.B.T.). n.Lin. Addle, to lay by money, *SUTTON Wds* (1881). e.An.¹ At last I have addled up a little money; e.An.²

4. Of crops, trees, &c.: to grow, thrive, flourish.

n.Cy. Addle, to grow or increase in size, *TOONE*. Lan.¹ Addle, formerly used in the sense of to grow, to increase. Chs.¹ 12 e.An.¹ That crop addles. Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ Fruit, corn, &c. promising

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to ripen well, are said to addle: Ta don't fare to addle Ess. Where I'me imbrageth the tree verie sore, kill I'me, or else tree wyl addle no more, *TUSSEER Husbandrie* (1580) 111, st. 6.

Hence **Added**, *pp.* earned; **Addling**, *vbl. sb.* Cf. 4. s. n.Yks.² A ready addled penny [money easily earned] w.Yks.⁵

It's we'l addled. Ess. Ivy will, by the closeness of its embraces, prevent trees from addling, that 's, growing or increasing in size *MAVOR*, note to *TUSSEER Husbandrie* (ed. 1812).

[To adle [earn], *salarium vel praemium mereri*, COLES (1679); To addil, *demerere*, *LEVINS Manyp.* (1570); To adylle, *commereri, adipisci*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Hu mann mihhte twemenn Godd & addlenn'neffness blisse, *Ormulum* (c. 1205) 17811; Patt mihhte gilltenn aniz gillt & addlenn helle pine, *ib.* 17544. Cp. ON. *ððla*, refl *ððlask*, to acquire (for oneself) property, cogn. with *ðdal*, property]

ADDED, *ppl. adj.* In *gen.* use throughout the dial. Also written **addled** Shr.¹ Glo.¹ See below. [a dld, e dld.] Rotten, putrid; muddled, confused. See **Addle**, *sb.*¹ and *adj.*¹ 4, 5.

N.Cy.¹ Added-eggs, addled, decayed, impaired, rotten. ne.Lan.¹ An addled egg. m.Lan.¹ One's varra likely to ged wrang wi' this word iv they're nod keerful, because a mon's heead may be addled, an' his wage may be addled Th' fost o' these fits th' payson an' th' last doesn't—mony a time. Not.² You cannot blow addled eggs [i. e. partially hatched]. Nhp.¹ War. (J.R.W.) s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Aided. Shr. & Hrf. Addled means corrupted, as 'an addled egg', one in a state of putrefaction, or one left or forsaken by the hen after sitting, *BOUND Prov* (1876). Hrf.² Addled. Glo.¹ w.Som.¹ Addled eggs are those which have been sat upon without producing chickens. Colloq. We have learned to bottle our parents twain in the yolk of an addled egg, *KIPLING Brk. Ballads* (1892) *Comundrum of Workshops*.

ADDLING, *sb.* Rarely *sing.* See **Addle**, *v.*¹ See below. [a'dlin.] Wages, earnings; savings.

N.Cy.¹ Addlings, aidlings, wages received for work. Nhb.¹ He's had good addlins this quarter. Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Aydlins, c. adlins, *sw.* Wm. Addlings has been far better, *GIBSON Leg. and Notes* (1877) 67, Wm.¹ The usual form is addlins. Yks. Mah wayges is altegether oot of all measure wi' me addlings, *WRAY Nestleton* (1876) 41; Short harvests make short addlings. *SWAINSON Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 18. n.Yks.¹ Poor addlings. Hard addlings. Saving's good adding ne.Yks.¹ Hard addlins an' nut mich when deean. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Whoas a better house an' I hev' an' av gotten it together, stick be stick, an' ivvry bit on't, wi my awan addlings Lan. Eaul of his own addlins. *CLEGG David's Loom* (1894) v. ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹ 123, Stf.¹ Der.² Addlings, savings. nw.Der.¹ Addlings, savings. Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ I doubt he wears all his addlings in drink. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³

ADE, *sb.* Shr. [ēd.] A reach in the Severn.

Shr.¹ This term is applied by navigators of the Severn to reaches where there are eddies in the river, as *Sweney* [sic] Ade, *Preen's Ade*, &c.; Shr.² Boden's Ade, *Preen's Ade*, *Swinny Ade*. near Coalport. This signification is confined to bargemen, owners, and bowhalers.

ADE, *v.* Shr. [ēd.]

Shr. A word peculiar to Shropshire, meaning to cut a deep gutter or ditch across ploughed land, *BOUND Prov.* (1875); Shr.² **Ading** down in the follow.

[See **Aid**.]

A-DEARY ME! *int.* In var. dial, and colloq. use. [ē diəri mī.] See **Deary**. Exclamation of sadness or surprise.

w.Yks. Noabody pines them 'at laups aat o' th' fryin' pan into th' fire, an' it's a easy matter to miss it.—Aa, dear o' me! aw think it is! *HARTLEY Ditt* 1st S (1868) 115. Lin. A deary-me, Mrs. Cox, who'd ha' thowt of seeing thee, *N. & Q* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31.

ADEE! *int.* Wxf. [ædī.] Ha!

Wxf.¹

ADER, see **Arder**.

ADIDGE, see **Arris**.

ADIST, *prep.* Sc. Also written **adiest** Ayr; **athist** Dmf. [ædīst, ædīst.] On this side.

Sc. I wish yow was neither adist her, nor ayont her [spoken of a woman one dislikes]. *Prov* (JAM.); Hegbeg [nettle] adist the dyke, *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 109.

[*Adist, athist*, prob. equiv. to *on this (side)*.]

ADLAND, see **Headland**.

ADMIRE, *v.* In Irel. Wm Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Som. [ədmairə(r), Lei. ədmairə(r).]

1. To wonder at, notice with astonishment.

*(a) Used simply, or with dependent clause.

Wm. Yan wad admire how yau gits sec cauld [colds] (M P.). e.Yks.¹ There is plenty of macreuse in the markets all Irel, that I admire where they got so many. Dr. M. LISTER of York (1698). w.Yks. Admire, wonder, *Hlf. Wds* Som.¹ This .. contented chap had had a longish nap. Ta zlape away tha winter, I shoodont much admire, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 31. [I admire it escaped Mr. Fuller in his collection of 'Local Proverbs,' MORTON *Nat Hist of Nhp.* (1712). Amer. To wonder at; to be affected with slight surprise. In New England, particularly in Maine, the word is used in this sense, BARTLETT.]

(b) With *acc.*

e.Yks. An when Ah gat there; oh, this Ah did admeyr, Ti see so monny lusty lads, asitting round the fire, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 49. Chs.¹ Ah could na but admoire him, he looked so fresh, — and he's turned seventy. War. (J R.W.) Oxf. She told me her husband was looking so ill I should quite admire him, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. II 605.

(c) With *at*.

Lin.¹ 'Tis to be admired at — such a long distance traversed between Ireland and America so fast (G M H.).

2. To be pleased, to like very much.

Lei.¹ Ah should admoire to see 'er well took-to [I should be delighted to see her well scolded]. Nhp.¹ The child admires to go a-walking I should admire to go to London to see the Queen War.³ [Amer. I should admire to see the President, BARTLETT (1848).]

[1. (a) Hear him but reason in divinity And all-admiring with an inward wish You would desire the king were made a prelate, SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. i 39; Wonder not, nor admire not in thy mind, why I do call thee so, *Twelfth Nt.* III. iv. 165.

(b) How can we sufficiently admire the stupidity or madness of these persons? *Spect.* No. 575. (c) These lords At this encounter do so much admire, SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 154.]

Hence Admirable, surprising, wonderful.

Wm. It is admirable [remarkable, wonderful]; used by old persons (M P.). w.Yks. Admirable war his gambols, CAUVERT *Slaad-burn Faar* (1871) 14; w.Yks.³

ADO, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Chs. Nhp. War. [əduː.]

1. *v.* To do.

Sc. I'll ha'e naething ado wi't, GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C); I have nothing ado, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 436; Had nae mair ado, but to get awa, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) III. w.Sc. There's little ado in the market to-day (JAM *Suppl.*).

2. *sb.* Bustle, confusion; stir, excitement, 'fuss'; Sc., in *pl.*, difficulties.

Sc. I had my ain adoes [peculiar difficulties] (JAM). Lth. I had my ain'adaes wi' him, for he was just a very passionate man, STRATHESK *Bits Blunkbonny* (1891) 135 Chs.¹ Oo made much adoo about it. Nhp.¹ A do, a familiar expression of hearty welcome; excessive, officious kindness. They always make such ado with me, whenever I go to see them I can hardly get away. War. (J.R.W.)

[1. *Ado* is for *at do* in the sense of 'to do'; see *At*. The constr. is found in the *Paston Letters*: I will nowt have ado therewith, *Lett.* 566. 2. Much Ado about Nothing, SHAKS; We'll keep no great ado — a friend or two, *R. & J.* III. iv. 23. ME. Ado or grete bysynesse, *solicitude*, *Prompt*]

ADONE, *int. phr.* Sc. Lan. Stf. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Hnt. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. [ədu n, ədu n.] Cease, leave off.

Sc. Ane spak in wordis wonder crouse, A done with ane mischance! *Old Song* (JAM). ne.Lan.¹ Adone, cease, be quiet! s.Stf. Adone, will yer, I want to be quiet, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy Ann.* (1895). n.Lin.¹ Thoo awkerd bairn, a-dun wi' thee! Lei.¹ A doon, will ye. Nhp.¹, s.War. se Wor.¹ A done ðot! [Have done, will you?] Shr.¹ A-done now w'en I spake. Glo.¹ Brks.¹ A girl would say 'Adone then!' or 'Adone!' or 'Adone now!' on her sweetheart attempting to snatch a kiss. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sur.¹ Have a-done there. Sus.¹ Oh! do adone. Hmp.¹, I.W.¹

[*Adone* is for *Have done*! The expression occurs freq. in SHAKS.: An if thou couldst, thou couldst not make him live. Therefore, have done, *R. & J.* III. v. 73; Therefore ha' done with words, *T. Shrew*, III. ii. 118.]

ADONNET, *sb.* Obs. Yks. A devil. (The correct form is *Donnet*, *q.v.*) In Yks. one sometimes hears the saying, 'Better be in with that adonnet than out' (HALL.).

Yks. I do not remember ever hearing the word *Adonnet*. *Donnet*, however, is a very commonly used word (B. K.).

ADOORS, *adv.* w.Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. [ədooːz.]

Without the door or house, outside; esp. in *out-adoors*.

w.Yks.³ It's warm out adooors to-dāay. ne.Lan.¹ Out-adoors. Lin.¹ Truly my brother will be flung and thrust out adooors by head and cares with this gift, BERNARD *Terence* (1629) 120. n.Lin.¹ You're alus clatt'n' in and oot a-dōors. Nhp.¹ He's gone out a-doors. War. (J.R.W.)

[But what, Sir, I beseech ye, was that paper Your Lordship was so studiously employed in When ye came out a-doors? B. & F. *Woman Pleased*, IV. i.; Nowe shall the prynce of this worlde be cast out a dores, TINDALE *John* XII. 31.]

ADOW, *adv.* Sc. (JAM.) [ədauː.] Worth.

Rxb. Naething adow.

[A-, of + *dow*, *q.v.* Cp. *nocht o' dow*, of no value, or nothing of worth (JAM, s.v. *Dow*).]

ADOWN, *adv.* Sc. Hnt. Cor. [ədūːn, ədeunː.] Down.

Sc. His gorgeous collar hung adown, Wrought with the badge of Scotland's crown, SCOTT *Marmion* (1808) v. st. 8; Adown we sat, ALLAN *Lills* (1874) 18. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cor. Nor drive too fast adown the hills, TREGELLAS *Farmer Brown* (1857) 22.

[An horne of bugle small Which hong adowne his side in twisted gold, SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VIII. 3. Adoun ful softly I gan to sinke, CHAUCER *Leg. G. W.* 178. OE. *ofdūne*, down.]

ADRAD, *ppl. adj.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.) Afraid.

Cid.

[Adradd, afraid, much concerned, BAILEY (1721). They were adradd of him, as of the deeth, CHAUCER *C. T. A.* 605. OE. *ofdrædd*, frightened, *pp.* of *ofdrædan*, to dread.]

ADREAMED, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Oxf. [ədriːmd, ədreːmt.] Dreaming, dosing.

se.Wor.¹ 'I was a-dreamed' for 'I dreamt.' Oxf. You see, ma'am, all this time she is adreamt between sleeping and waking. Applied to an infant (HALL.).

[I was a Dreamed that I sat all alone, BUNYAN *P. P.* (1693) 66; Hee is adreamd of a dry sommer, WITHAL (1634); I was adream'd that I kill'd a buck, LUPTON (NARES). Deriv. of *dream*, *v.* The *pref. a-* is prob. due to analogy. If the word *adreamed* were originally a west-country word it would be natural to assume that the *a-* represents OE. *ge-*; see *A-pref.*]

ADREICH, *adv.* Sc. [ədriːχ.] At a distance.

Sc. On painting and fighting look adreich, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 134, ed. 1881. n.Sc. To follow adreich, to follow at a considerable distance (JAM.)

[Throw ane signe that Quincius maid on dreich, the Romanis ischit fra thair tentis, BELLENDEN *T. Liv.* 213 (JAM.). ME. He bad tham alle draw tham o dreih, BRUNNE *Chron.* (1330) 194. *A-*, on + *dreich*.

ADREICH, *adv.* Sc. Behind, at a distance. See *Dreich*.

Sc. The steward . . . stood behind, adreich, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 99; The word, though not common, is still in use (G.W.).

ADRY, *adj.* Glo. Brks. Cmb. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. [ədraiː.] Thirsty.

Glo.¹ Brks.¹ I be adry Cmb. (M.J.B.) Ess. John was a-dry, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 18. Ken.¹², Sus.¹, Hmp.¹ Wil. Who lies here? Who do 'e think, Why, old Clapper Watts, if you'll give him some drink; Give a dead man drink? — for why? Why; when he was alive he was always a-dry, *Eptaph at Lugh Delamere*, ELWORTHY. w.Som.¹

[You may as well bid him that is sick of an ague, not to be adry, BURTON *Anal. Mel.* (1621) 278, ed. 1836. *A-* (*pref.*¹⁰) + *dry*.]

ADVANCE, *v.* Som. Dev. [ədvaːns.] Used refl.; to push oneself forward.

w.Som.¹ Waut shud ee' udvaa'ns ee'z-zuul vaur? [what should he push himself forward for?] A good singing-bird was thus described: Ee dūe udvaa'ns ūz zuul su boal-z u luy unt [he does come forward (in the cage) as boldly as a lion]. Dev. A woman is said to advance herself when she sets her arms akimbo and gives one a bit of her mind (P.F.S.A.).

[Avauce yourselfe to aproche, SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 88 (N.E.D.). OFr. *avancer*, to set forward.]

ADVISED, *ppl. adj.* Obs. n.Cy. Nrf. With of: acquainted with, aware of.

n.Cy. I am not advised of it, I am not acquainted of it, HOLLO-
WAY. Nrf. I an't advised of it, I can't recollect it, or am ignorant
of it, GROSE (1790).

• [But art thou not advised? (i.e. haven't you been in-
formed?), SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, i. i. 191; Advised by good in-
telligence Of this most dreadful preparation, *ib. Hen. V.* II.
Prol. 12. Fr. *aviser*, to advise, counsel, warn, tell, inform,
do to wit, give to understand (CORGR.).] •

• **ADVICE**, *sb.* Sc. Advice, counsel.

Sc. There came never ill after good advice, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737).

ADWANG, see *Dwang*.

AE, see *A*, *All*, *Aye*, *Ea*.

AEFALD, *adv.* Sc. Also written *afald*. [ēfald.]
Simple, honest, without duplicity or deceit.

Sc. I was aefald aye wi Him, WADDELL *Ps.* (1891) XVIII. 23
S. & Ork.¹

Hence *Aefaldness*, *sb.* honesty, uprightness, single-
ness of heart (C.D.).

[*Aefald* is the Sc. form of the older northern *anfald*,
single, simple, sincere, found in *Ormulum* and *Cursor*
Mundi. OE. *anfald*, *an*, one + *fald*, 'fold.]

AEHY, *in*. Nhb. [ēi:] Oh! al!]

Nhb. 'Ae-hy, ae-hy,' kih she, 'aze suer aws reet,' BEWICK *Howdy*
(1850) 9.

AERN, see *Erne*.

AETH, see *Eath*.

AF, see *Off*.

AFEAR, *v.* Obs. Nhp. To frighten.

Nhp.² That dwant afeare ma.

[And ghastly bug does greatly them affeare, SPENSER
F. Q. II. iii. 20. The word is of freq. occurrence in *P. Plow-*
man. OE. *āferan*, to terrify.]

AFEAR(D), *conj.* In *gen.* use in var. dial. Also by
aphaeresis *feard*. Lest, for fear. Cf *afraid*.

Nhb. In common use (R.O.H.). Yks. (J.W.) e.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹
Go an' tune them gaps, feared lest the key [cows] gotten in. ne.Wor.
Don't you go there, afeared the bobby should see you (J.W.P.).
Ess. We didn't stop . . . Afeard the Owd un sh'd come out, DOWNE
Ballads (1895) 19. Ess.¹ Do you bathe?—Ny, zir. Why not?—
Feard a bin drowned.

AFEARD, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use throughout Sc. Irel.
and Eng. See below. [əfiərd, əfiə d.] Afraid, frightened,
struck with fear or terror.

Sc. Afeir'd, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.). Ir. The bit of a house
there does be that quite and lonesome on me . . . that I'm afeard,
troth it's afeard I am goin' back to it, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 153.

N.I.¹ Wxf.¹ Aferdth. Nhb.¹ Aa was afeard ye warn't comin'.
Cum.¹ Afeard't (not often heard). Wm.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Ah's sadly
afeard'd on't. e.Yks.¹ Afeeahd. w.Yks. Ize nane afeard, DIXON
Craven Dales (1881) 180. Lan. I'm much afeard there's but little,

GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) v, Lan.¹ Get on wi' thee mon; what arto
afeard on? Chs.¹ Come on! who's afeard? s.Stf. I bai' afeard o'
thee, PINNOCK *Bk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Stf.¹² Der. He was afeard on
the Governortoo, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) II. 50; Der.² s.Not.
Ah'm non afeard o' him (J.P.K.). Not.¹ n.Lin. The good woman
was nearly as much afeard as you were, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh*
(1870) I. 49. n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Afeard, a good old word still
current amongst our villagers. War.¹²³, se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Yo
needna be afeard o' gwein through the leasow, they'n mogged
[moved] the cow as 'led poor owd Betty Mathus; Shr.² Hrf.²
I'm a'most afeared. Glo. Ur were sitting about i' the night
afeared most despart, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi; Glo.¹
Brks.¹ 'E bent afeard, be 'e? [You are not afraid, are you?] n.Bck.
(A.C.) Hrt. Who's afeard? (H.G.) Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.¹ Nrf.
I'm afeard that flour will be hained [increased in price] again
next week (W.R.E.). Suf. (C.T.); Suf.¹ Afeard is still much used.
Ess. Why they wornt afeard I ne'er could understand, DOWNE
Ballads (1895) 22; Ess.¹, Ken.¹ Sur. You shall have a glass,
donna be afeared, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. 1; Sur.¹ Sus.
Every man has got his soord upon his thigh, cause dey be afeard
in de night, LOWER *Sng Sol.* (1860) iii. 8; Sus.¹, Hmp.¹ I.W. I was
afeard to goo in and lay down and leave the yowes, GRAY *Annesley*
(1889) III. 173; I.W.¹, Wil.¹ Dor.¹ I ben't afeard To own it, 302.
w.Som.¹ Waut be ufee urd oa? [what are you afraid of?] Dev.
Who't's afeard o' now, yū stupid? Dith zim he'll bite thee? HEWETT
Peas. Sp. (1892); Dev.¹ Cor. I shoudn't be afeard to travel oal
hwer London, JIMMY *Trebilcock* (1863) 10; Cor.¹ I'm afeard of my
lifē to go upstairs arter dark.

• [I am afeard you make a wanton of me, SHAKS. *Ham.* v.
ii. 310? So wys he was shē was no more afeard, CHAUCER
Tr. & Cr. III. 482. OE. *āfered*, frightened, *pp.* of *āferan*;
see *Afeare*.]

AFER, see *Äver*.

AFFBEND, *v.* Sh.I. [a'fbend.] To remove the furni-
ture from a peat-pony.

S. & Ork.¹

[*Aff*, off + *bend*, used in the sense of harnessing a horse
to a cart: Then Joseph bended his charett fast (*juncto*
curru, Vulg.), COVERDALE *Gen.* xlv. 29. OE. *bendan*, to
fasten, to bind.]

AFFEIRING, *pp.* Sc. [əfiərin.] Appertaining to,
proportionate.

Sik. It's no sae ill, affeiring to [said of any work done by a
person who could not have been expected to do it so well] (JAM.).

[*Prp.* of *affair*, to belong, pertain; also written *effair*.
Under great sums effeiring to their condition and rank,
Act Council (1683) in WODROW *Hist. Church Scotland* (1721)
II. 318. AFr. *afferrir*, to belong, pertain; Lat. *ad*, to + *ferire*,
to strike, hence, to affect. Cp. CORGR. *Afferant* (the Par-
ticiples of the Impersonal *affert*), beseeching or becoming;
also, concerning or belonging to. See *Effair*.]

AFFLUDE, *v.* Sh. I. To injure the looks or appearance
of anything; disguise.

Sh.I. To change the appearance, to disguise; of clothes, to be
unbecoming (W.A.G.). S. & Ork.¹

[Cp. Dan. *lød*, colour.]

AFFLUFE, **AFF LOOF**, *adv.* Sc.

1. Without book, offhand. To repeat anything 'afflufe' is
to deliver it merely from memory (JAM.).

2. Extempore, without premeditation.

Sc. When'er I shoot wi' my air gun, 'Tis ay aff loof, DAVIDSON
Seasons (1789) 183. Per. Aff lufe, in two words, are still commonly
used, e.g. Aff lufe speaking, extempore speaking (G.W.). Lnk.
How snackly could he gr'e a fool reproof, E'en wi' a canty tale
he'd tell aff loof, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 11 (JAM.). Ayr.
I shall scribble down some blether just clean aff-loof, BURNS
Epistle to John Lapraik (1785).

3. Forthwith, immediately, out of hand (JAM.).

[*Aff*, off + *loof*, q.v.]

AFFODILL, *sb.* Chs. Also in the form *affrodile* Chs.¹²³;
haverdril Chs.¹ [a'fədil, a'frədil.] The daffodil, *Narcissus*
pseudo-narcissus.

Chs. *Affrodile*, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, but the Cheshire word
is really *Havrdil*; Chs.¹²; Chs.³ Flower of *Affadille* 'is, in an old
Lincoln Cathedral manuscript, recommended as a cure for madness.

[*Affrodille*, th' *Affodille* or *Asphodill* flower. *Hache royalle*,
the *Affodille* or *Asphodill* flower; especially (the small-kind
thereof called) the *Speare* for a king, CORGR. M.Lat.
affodillus (*Prompt.*), Lat. *asphodilus*, Gr. ἀσφοδελός.]

AFFORDANCE, *sb.* Cum. [əfʊədəns.] Ability to bear
expense.

Cum. Quite nght, if you are of affordance [if you can afford it]. It's
beyond my affordance [more than I can afford] (W.K.). Cum. Not
known round Coniston; but in the district round Wigton and the
wide and isolated district of the Abbey Holme the word 'affordance'
is well known and generally used (T.E.). Cum.¹ Affwordance.

[A deriv. of *afford*, *v.* (OE. *gefordian*, to advance, per-
form) + *-ance*, a Fr. suffix.]

AFFRONT, *v.* Sc. [əfrʊnt.] To disgrace, put to shame.
Gall. At your time o' life, to dress up for a young man; I'm
black affrontit, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii.

AFFRONT, *sb.* Sc. Disgrace, shame.

Per. He hasna an affront [he cannot be put to shame, 'past
feeling'] (G.W.).

Hence *Affrontless*, *adj.*

Abd. Not susceptible of disgrace or shame (JAM.). Per. He's
affrontless [shameless, past feeling] (G.W.).

AFFRUG, *sb.* Sh. I. [əfrʊg.] A spent wave receding
from the shore.

S. & Ork.¹ Affrug of the sea; Affrug or Aff-bod, *MS. add.*

[Lit. a pull-back. Cp. Dan. *af*, off + *ryk*, a hasty pull or
movement; ON. *rykkja*, cogn. with *rykkja*, to pull roughly
and hastily.]

AFFURST, see *Athirst*.

AFIELD, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Nhp. War. Brks. [əfɪld, əvɪld]. Abroad, out in or into the fields.

Ayr. My only pleasure At hame, a-fiel, BURNS *Second Epistle to Davie*. Wxf.¹ Aveel (*obs.*). Dur.¹ Tek the cows afield • Nhp.¹ The master's gone a-field; Nhp.² Wheeler's maester?—Up afield. War.² He's gone afield [on the farm]lands]. Brks.¹ A farmer is said to be 'gone avield' when he has gone to walk about his farm.

[A-, on + field.]

AFIRE, *adv.* Nhb. Wm. Chs. War. Dev. [əfaɪə(r), əvaiə(r)]. On fire.

Nhb.¹ Ma keel's aa afire, ma fortin's aa spoiled, CONVAN *Keel Afire* (c. 1865). Wm.¹, Chs.¹ War.¹ (J.R.W.) Dev. Urn, Zue, vatch zom zalt! Tha chimby's avire! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

A-FLAT, *adv.* Sc. Flat.

Fif. There a jumper falls aflat upon the mould, TENNANT *Aust. Fair* (1812) xxvii.

AFLAUGHT, *adv.* Sc. (JAM.) [əflaʊxt.] Lying flat.

Rxb.

[A-, on + *flaucht* (*flaught*), q v.]

AFLEY, *v.* Sc. *Obsol.* To dismay, discomfit

Sc. Afley, in *pp* dismayed, frightened; still used. The herds would gather in their nowt... Haffins afley'd to bide thereout, FER-GUSSON *King's Birthday* (c. 1774) 2, ed. 1845 (N.E.D.).

[OE. *āfligan* (Merc. *āfligan*), to put to flight; see *Fley*]

AFLUNTERS, *adv.* w.Yks. In a state of disorder.

w.Yks. Aflunters, disarranged, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 18, 1891); Her hair all aflunters (B.K.).

[A-, on + *flunter*, q.v.]

AFOOT, *adv.* Sc. Cum n Yks. [əfɪt, n.Yks. əfɪt.]

1. Up and about; esp. able to stand and walk after an illness.

Wm. & Cum.¹ What ailsta, Jammy, Thou's sae soon a-fit, CLARK *Seymon and Jammy* (1779) l. 1. n.Yks.² It'll be a whent while afoore he's afeeat agecan [a long time before he is well].

2. Fig. to get afoot, to make a start or beginning.

n.Yks.² Hae ye gotten afeeat wi' t' job?

[Mischievous, thou art afoot, Take thou what course thou wilt! SHAKS *J. Caesar* III iii. 265; To pleye and walke on fote, CHAUCER *C. T. F.* 390. A-, on + *foot*.]

AFORCE, *v.* Nhb. [əfɔrs.]

Nhb. To hole a board into an adjoining board unintentionally, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Nhb.¹

[The word occurs freq. in HAMPOLE'S *Psalter* in the sense of 'to constrain.' Afr. *aforcer*, OFr. *esforcier*; Rom. *exforiare*, to force, constrain; deriv. of Lat. *fortis*, strong.]

AFORCED, *ppl adj.* e.Yks. Forced, compelled.

e.Yks.¹ Ah was afoaced tī gang alang tī gaol, 19.

AFORE, *adv. conj. and prep.* In gen. use in var. dial. of Sc. Irel Eng. Also written afoor Nhb. Cum Lan. Suf.; afooar e.Yks Wm.; aforne e.An.; atvore Glo.; avore, avoore sw. counties; avaur, avaurn Som. [əfɔə(r), əvɔə(r)].

1. Of time: before, ere.

Sc. [He] wan there afore the time (JAM.). Abd. Wer ither herd tholt' aye afore To he ayont the byre, *Goodwife* (1867) ver. 8. Edb. Afore I was fifteen years old, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix. Gall. Afore they could let him gang, CROCKETT *Stuckit Min.* (1893) 24. Ir. They'll be gettin' oodles o' money on at the fair afore Lent, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 57. N.I.¹ Nhb. We'll hae anither fishing bout afore we're taen awa', *Coquet Dale Sngs.* (1852) 59; Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum.² We teuk a gūd leuk at him afoor anybody spak, 1. Wm. Afore we com, *Kniters e' Dent* (Doctor, ed. 1848) 560. n.Yks. Ah nivver knew t'rooad... seea. shoat... afooar, TWEDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 64. ne.Yks.¹ He'll mebbe cum afoor neet. e.Yks. He hadn't geean monny yards afooar he fell ower summat, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33. w.Yks. A've dubbed t'neiv, afoar ta day, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 4, w.Yks.¹ Thatnivver comacross my brain afoar, ii. 324; w.Yks.⁵ I sal be off afore long. Lan. Afore the week wur eawt, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) viii, I've hed things stown afoorto-day, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 65, Lan.¹ Chs. Aw cannot tell yo' very much afore, YATES *Owd Peter*, 1. 8; Chs.¹² Stf.¹ nw.Der.¹ Three year afore [threē eēū'r ūfoaū'r]. He went an hour afore us [ēē went ūn]aawūr ūfoaū'r ūz]. s.Not. Ah seed it afore yo (J.P.K.). Lin. An' 'e maāde the bed as 'e ligs on afoor 'e coom'd to the shire, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 7. se.Wor.¹ w.Wor.¹ Come an' see we afore yū goes awaay. s.War.¹ Ebe a wik fool az gits up afore e gooaas t'bed, *Why John* (G.H.T.) (Coll. L.L.B.). Shr.¹ 'E's bin ther afore I know, so dunna tell me; Shr.² Afore lung, before long. Hrf. Thou hadst ought to a come

afore, *Flk-Lore Jnn.* (1886) IV. 166. Glo. [I] lukk'd at thaay tateers avore y yad mi ta, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 136. Brks. He made his braags avoore he died HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vii. Mid. Afore you takes your snooze, DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk. iv. 1. Hnt. Afore long (T P F.). Nrf. The year afore that he kinder did for my tunnips, JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) iii. 82. Suf. I'll goon him such a hidin' as he niver had afoor, *e An. Dy. Times* (1892). Ess. You 'ont want to be there long afore you say my wahrd is right, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 17. Sur.¹ Sus. Afore I know'd what I was about, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 12. n.Wil. What the men call 'the dark days afore Christmas', JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 98. Dor. Avore we git to Temple Coombe, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 22, Dor.¹ Avore the east begun to redden, 57. Som. If his veace was becutivul avore, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 51. Dev. It mad 'em laugh more than they did avore, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 90. n.Dev. Ad.¹ chell ream my heart to tha avore lse let that tha lipped, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 17. Dev.³ Her's like a duck avore day. Cor. Our boy, he wor to school a bit afore aw pitched to bāl, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) 1. 7; Cor.¹ He took me up afore I were down [corrected me before I had made a mistake].

2. Of preference. rather than, in preference to, better than.

w.Yks.⁵ Afore al du that al heit hāay wi a horse nw.Der.¹ I'll clem afore I'll work for that mune [au]ll tlaem ūfoaū'r au]ll wuor'k fūr dhaat muni]. sw.Lin.¹ There's nothing afore bramble-vinegar [vinegar made of blackberries] for a cough. I reckon there's nowt afore spring watter. Wil. Gie I a English shartharn afor a Alderney, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 20. w.Som.¹ Avore I'd be beholdin to he, I'd work my vingers to bones.

3. In front, before, in the presence of.

Sc. He ran on afore (JAM.); He wad hae liked ill to hae come in ahint and out afore them this gate, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi. Ayr. Ae Hairst afore the Sherramoor, I mind't as weel's yestreen, BURNS *Halloween* (1785). Nhb. Wi' canny care she claps't afore them, GRAHAM *Moorl. Dia.* (1826) 6, Nhb.¹ Gan on afore. Wm.¹ It's reet afooar tha. n.Yks.² Ahint an' afoore, behind and before. w.Yks. Mah vaineyrd 'at is maine, is afoor mah, LITTLEDALE *Crauen Sng. Sol.* (1859) viii. 12; w.Yks.⁵ Gehr afore him an' keep afore him. Lan.¹ Now, Sally, gan thi ways afore me, an' oppen t'door, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) iii. s.Chs.¹ s.Stf. He come an' stood right afore me, PINNOCK *Bk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw.Der.¹ He's a mile afore me [ee]z ū mahy' ūfoaū'r mēe]. Where is Sam?—He's afore [wee]r ū Saam? ēēz ūfoaū'r]. Der.² Doff thy hat mon, afore thy betters. Shr.¹ Theer wuz the child right afore the 'orse. Brks.¹ Avorn is 'before him.' Avoot is 'before it.' Sur. He's afore you entirely, HOSKYN'S *Talpa* (1852) 183. Wil. Vootsteps did rouse my pensive ears, An he avore I stood, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 21. Som. Get avaur un, stoopid, JENNINGS *Dial. u Eng.* (1869). w.Som.¹ A little knot of flowers avore the house. Captain's the best oss to go avore. n.Dev. And whare a wou'd be ovore or no, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 14.

4. Until.

w.Som.¹ Us can wait avore you be ready, sir. Uur oan lat-n uloa-un uvoa-ur ee-z u-broakt [she will not leave it alone until it is broken]. n.Dev. Th'arst always a vusted up... avore zich times as Neckle Halse comath about, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 108.

5. *Comp.* Afore all, nevertheless; -fit, indiscriminately, all without exception (JAM.); -hand, aforran, before-hand, ready; -long, shortly; -time, formerly; yene, over against.

n.Dev. Yeet avore oll, avore voak, tha wut lustree, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 291. Frf. Some says ye mak them up aforehand, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 39. n.Cy. Aforran, in store, in reserve (HALL). Nhb.¹ Nowt aforran, nothing ready. Cum.² It's o' settl't afoorhan'. n.Yks. Bill axt ma afooarhand what Ah thowt, TWEDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 66. e.Yks.¹ Ah likes tī gan tī chotch a bit afooarhand. Noo, get on wi' thi wahk; Jack's afooarhand o' thā, *MS. add.* (T.H.). w.Som.¹ Mind you get em in readiness avore-hand. Aay wuz uvoa-ran'z wai un, vur au' u wuz zu klūv-ur [I outwitted him (or got the better of him), notwithstanding that he was so clever]. Dur.¹ See y'agen afore lang. n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² Riddy for off afoorelang [ready to set out soon]. It'll happen afoorelang gans [it will happen at no distant period]. n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ I shall go afore long. Glo. It's you as ought to go before the magistrates, and will do afore long, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) l. ii. Som. Come it did, sure enuff, avore lang, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 38. n.Yks.² An aud afooretimes body, an antiquated personage. ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin. Thaay was big foaks afooretme (M. 13); n.Lin.¹ Som. Afore-yene, over against, directly in front of (HALL).

6. Phr. *to live afore the friend*, to live on the charity of friends.

w.Yks. A chap hez a deal to swallə when he'z livin' afore t'friend (J. R.).

[If I do not ... drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild-geese, SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 152. ME. To hem that riche were afore, GOWER *C. A.* II. 88. OE. *on-foran*, before.]

AFORWARD, *adv.* Glo. Forward, in front.

Glo. Get the wurk avorard, carnt ee' (S.S.B.); A shepherd would tell his dog to 'go avorard,' meaning 'get ahead of the sheep' (J.D.R.).

[A-, on + *forward*, q.v.]

AFRAID, *conj.* Irel. and var. dial. [əfrē'd.] Also for afraid, and, by aphæresis, fraid. Lest, for fear that.

Ir. I put it there, afraid you should find it. I wouldn't go out to-day afraid I should miss you (A.S.P.); I wouldn't undertake to say for fraid I'd tell a lie, YEATS *Flk. Tales* (1888) 187. Dub. Run indoors, God bless you, for afraid the cows'd run over you [said to a child by a man driving cows] (G.M.H.). n.Lin.¹ She weant goa by trip-traans for fraaid o' sun'ats happenin'. ne Wor I'll just go with you part of the way, afraid you shouldn't find it (J.W.P.). Suf. I shall put on my hat afraid I shall catch cold (Common). 'For afraid' is less common (F.H.).

[*Afraid* (conj.), contr. for 'being afraid.' For *afraid* is due to association with the phr. 'for fear.' *Afraid* is pp. of *affray*, vb. to frighten, AFr. *affrayer*, OFr. *effreer*, *esfreer*.]

AFRAWL, *prep.* Wor. Suf. [əfrɔ̃'l.] For all, in spite of se Wor.¹ 'Now, Billy, thee cosn't come this a-road.' Billy: 'I sh'll come afrawl thee.' Suf. *Afrawl*, for all, in spite of (HALL.).

[A-, *pref.*¹⁰ + *for all*.]

AFRESH, *adv.* and *adj.* In *gen. use*. [əfrɛʃ.]

1. *adv.* Over again.

Brks.¹ Thee hast done the job zo bad thee mus' do't avresh.

2. *adj.* Unknown before, new, fresh.

Stf.² It's naut afresh for im to bei drunk. Brks.¹ A be a-doin' things in the parish as be quite avresh.

[1. Dead Henry's wounds Open their congeal'd mouths and bleed afresh, SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. ii. 56. A- (prob. = *of*, as in *anew*) + *fresh*. 2. As an *adj.* *afresh* is prob. not exactly the same word as that above; the *a-* representing in this case not *of*, but the *pref.* surviving in western dial. from OE. *ge-*.]

AFRIST, *adv.* Sc. (JAM.) [əfri'st.] On trust or in a state of delay.

Sc. All ills are good afrist, *Prov.*

[A-, on + *frist*. ON. *frist*, OE. *fierst*, space of time, respite. ME. Do þou nouth on frest, *Hav.* 1337].

AFRO, *v.* Sh. I. To dissuade.

Sh.I. (W.A.G., *Coll. L.L.B.*) S. & Ork.¹

[Dan. *afraade*, to dissuade (cp. G. *abraten*); Dan. *af*, off + *raade*, to advise; ON. *rāða*, OE. *rādan*.]

AFRONT, *adv.* Yks. Lan. War. Brks. [əfru'nt, əvrɛ'nt] In front.

w.Yks.⁵ He wur afront an' we wur aback on him. ne.Lan.¹ War. (J.R.W.) Brks.¹ Thee get on avront o' I, ther yent room vor us bwo-ath in the paath.

[A-, on + *front*.]

AFRORE, *ppl. adj.* sw. counties only. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written *avrore* Dor.¹ Dev.; *avraur*, *avroared* Dev. See below. [əfroə'(r), əvroə'(r).] Frozen, stuff with frost.

s.Hmp. Ye must be nigh famished, and afrore too, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxiii. Hmp.¹ Froar, Vrore. Dor.¹ Som. My vingers be all a-vraur, JENNINGS *Dial. w Eng.* (1869). n.Dev. Tha chield's avroared, tha conkerbells Be hangin' to un, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 5. Or whan 'tes avore [misprint: 1771 has *avrore*] or a scratcht, *Exm. Scold* (1746) l. 123; *Avrore*, frozen, frosty, *Exmore*, GROSE (1790). Dev.¹ Twas so hard avrore that the juggy-mire was all one clitch of ice, pt. iii. 18. nw.Dev.¹

[OE. *gefroren*, pp. of *frēosan*, to freeze.]

AFT, *adv.* n.Yks. [aft.]

1. Backward, in *fig.* sense.

n.Yks.² They went aft, instead o' forrat [met with reverses rather than things favourable].

2. As *superl.*

n.Yks.² Aftest, the hindmost, the laziest of the lot.

† **AFT-CROP**, *sb.* Sc. Written *eft*, *eff*.

1. After-crop, also called *tail-crop*, i.e. the grass that springs up among the stubble after the crop is cut (JAM. *Suppl.*). 2. A crop of the same kind as the ground yielded last year (*id.*).

3. Aft-crop is the same as aftermath.

Gall (A.W.).

AFT-CROP, *v.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Written *eff*. To after-crop, i.e. to take two successive crops of the same kind from a field.

Per. Tenants were restricted not to eff-crop the infield [not to take two successive crops of oats], ROBERTSON *Agric.* (1799) 23.

AFTER, *prep.*, *adv.*, *v.*, and *adj.* (in comp.) Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. See below. [aftə(r), eftə(r).]

1. *prep.* Of place: following the course of, alongside of. Also *fig.* following, in accordance with.

n.Lin.¹ [Fig. sense] He said his peace wo'd for wo'd efter th' book.

Nhp.¹ Go arter the hedge. Glo.¹ Go athirt that ere ground, and you'll find the path after the hedge. Som. After, along (J.S.F.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. Behind.

Ir. I left him after me (G.M.H.).

3. Of time: used instead of 'past' when speaking of the time of day.

s.Oxf. I'll mash the tea as soon as ever it goes 'alf aater three, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 181. Suf. (M.E.R.) Dev. I stap'd thare til haf arter zix I shude spouse, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Let.* (1847) 15, ed. 1865.

4. *adv.* Even with, keeping pace with.

w.Som.¹ Dhu ee njun wain zu vaa's, wuz foo'us vur t-aeu tūe vur t-an' dhu shée z—wau'n kēod-n nuuth'een nee'ur keep aup aa dr [the engine went so fast, (we) were obliged to have two (men) to hand the sheaves—one could not nearly keep up after—i.e. the supply even with the demand].

5. (1) Following a *v.* of motion: to fetch. (2) *prep.* used, the *v.* being understood. (3) *prep.* used as a *v.* pure and simple.

(1) Nrf. I'll go arter it (E.M.). w.Som.¹ With any verb of motion [after] means to fetch. Zain aa'dr, goo aa dr, uurn aa'dr [send, go, run—to fetch]. (2) n.Yks. He efter Betty ageean, TWEDDELL *Cleavel. Rhymes* (1875) 13. ne.Yks.¹ Ah efther him. w.Yks. They told her whear he'd goan, soa shoo after him (a very common form of expression), HARTLEY *Yks. Xmas. Ann.* (1879) 12. (3) w.Yks. Ivvery dog thear wor in it [the village] afterd us, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bainnsle Ann.* (1854) 35. Nhp.² He got the start, but I preshus quick atter'd him. Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). s.Hmp. What did that fellow Ned mean by aftering me like that, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv.

6. When used with a progressive tense it indicates: (1) that an action is about to take place; (2) completed action, cf. Fr. *venir de*; (3) present action; in the last sense it is freq. otiose.

(1) Inv. I will be after telling him [I will tell him] (H.E.F.). Chs.³ He's after taking another farm. e.An.¹ The hen is after laying. Suf. I now after fetchin' it (C.G. de B.). (2) Inv. I am after telling him [I have just told him] (H.E.F.). Ir. She told them in the prisoner's presence that he was after hanging her up against the door with a rope, *Dublin Dy. Expr.* (Mar. 26, 1891); I am after dinin' [I have dined] (G.M.H.); Jos was after balfagging the priest, KENNEDY *Even. Duffrey* (1869) 81; They were after hangin' a lad up at the jail, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 169. s.Ir. It is not every lady that would be after making [would have made] such an offer, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 220. Wxf. Yes, indeed, sir, and I only after composing a new prayer to-day, KENNEDY *Banks Bow* (1867) 186. (3) Ir. Then it's fitter ... for you to be after putting your sign there in your pocket, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) l. xvii; Is it Lanigan you'd be after comparin' me to? LOVER *Leg.* (1848) l. 225. s.Ir. I would not be after sayingsuchathing, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 291.

7. *To be after*: (1) to court, to be in love with; (2) to be in pursuit of, to follow; (3) to be engaged upon; (4) to aim at; (5) the word also conveys the idea of a state or condition in the immediate future, and (6) of a recently completed action.

(1) Inv. I am after so and so [I am in love with so and so] (H.E.F.). n.Yks. (I.W.) Chs.¹ I expecthe's after our Polly. War. (J.R.W.) (2) Inv. I will be after you [I'll follow you] (H.E.F.). n.Yks. (I.W.) Chs.¹ The policeman's after him. War. (J.R.W.) (3) n.Yks. (I.W.) Chs.¹ What are you after? Lin. He'll be efter ye soon, I'll uphowd it, PEACOCK *R. Skerlaugh* (1870) l. 189. n.Lin.¹ I could tell what he was efter, though he kep' very squat. War. (J.R.W.) Nrf. What are you arter there (E.M.). (4) s.Ir. Is

that what you'd be after, you spalpeen? CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 269. Colloq. 'Look here! Dunham,' said Stamford sharply, 'what are you after?' HOWELL *Aroostook* (1883) xii. (5) Ir. The child is after the measles. (6) I am after my dinner (G.M.H.).

8. *After long and last*, at the end.

I Ma. That's where we'll all be after long and last, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. II. xv.

9. *Comp.* *After-burden*, after-birth (*placenta*); -*butter*, that made from after-fleetings, q.v.; -*cast*, consequences, effect, what may ensue (JAM.); -*cleckin*, -*clep*, -*cletch*, see below; -*come*, consequence, what comes after; -*comer*, a stranger, visitor, 'follower'; -*daylight*, -*end*, -*feed*, -*fetch*, see below; -*fleetings*, cream from milk that has been twice skimmed; -*gang*, to follow; -*grass*, -*heid*, see below; -*leavings*, slime containing ore; -*leys*, -*mëad*, -*most*, -*shear*, -*shot*, -*smatch*, -*temsings*, see below; -*temsing-bread*, bread made from coarse flour, the refuse of the sieve or *temse*; -*wald*, the outfield, arable land which is not manured, but cropped until it is worn out (JAM.); -*winding*, see below.

Lin. After-burden, after-birth, STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 315. n.Lin.¹ The afterburden should oht to be alus putten upo' kitchen fire-back at neet when foäks hes gone to bed. Bck. That which is afterwards skimmed makes what is called an after-butter, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) IV. 546 Rxb. He durst na do't for fear o' the aftercast (JAM.). Dur.¹ After-clecking, one of a second brood. ne.Yks.¹ After-clecking, a brood of chickens, &c., hatched after the first brood of the season [also in pl. applied to the brood]. Them fahve geslins is eftthercleckins. n.Yks.² Efttherclep, the brood that happens to come after the usual breeding time. Dur.¹ After-cletch, an after or second brood in the same year. s.Sc. And how are ye to stand the aftercome? *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 9, I fear she is ruined for this world,—and for the aftercome, I dare hardly venture to think about it, sb. II. 48 (JAM.). Gall. He wad like to dee but for the thoct o' the after-come, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. n.Yks.² Eftther-comers, followers. e.Yks.¹ Eftther-cummers, visitors, strangers. e.Lan.¹ After-dellit, night [after daylight]. n.Yks.² Yan's eftther-end condition [one's state after death]. n.Lin.¹ After-end, the autumn; more commonly [called] the back-end or fall. Oxf. Afterfeed, the grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and generally fed off, not left for an aftermath, as in some other counties (HALL, WRIGHT); Still in freq. use (K.B.). Cum.¹ After fetches, after-thoughts or actions. Ess. Butter which is made from the after-fleetings of the milk, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 164. Abd. They . . . gae a nod to her to aftergang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 86 w.Som.¹ After grass, the grass which grows after the hay is gone. It is not a second crop to be mown, but to be fed. Wgt. After-heid, grass springing up in the stubble after the crop is cut (A.W.). Cor.² After-leavings in washing tin (s.v. Looobs). Brks. After-jaies, After-leys, aftermath or rowing (K.). Hrt. Our after mead, or second crop, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. 1. 95. e.Yks.¹ Bill's awlas eftther-most on 'em all, MS add. (T.H.). Hmp.¹ After-shear, the aftermath. Dor. Another person claims a right to the after-shear, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 261. Sc. In the process of distilling whisky, the strong spigit which comes away first is called the foreshot or fore-shots; and that which comes last, the aftershot or aftershots (JAM. *Suppl.*). n.Yks.² Eftther-smatch, the flavour of anything after it is swallowed. Dur.¹ After-temsings, coarse flour. m.Yks.¹ After-temsins. w.Yks.¹ I hed some efter temsin breead i' t' Aumry. Cai. Afterwald, that division of a farm which is called outfield in other parts of Scotland The outfield land [provincially afterwald], *Agric. Surv. of Cai.* 87 (JAM.). nw.Dev.¹ Arter-winding or Arter-winning, small or light corn [after-winning]. Cor.¹ After-winding, waste corn.

AFTER, v. Yks. (?) Stf. Der. To take the last milk from cows. See *Afterings*.

Yks. I have only heard this word once in Yks. (M.F.) Stf.¹ After, to extract the last milk of a cow the second time; Stf.² Tak dis lutl kan, an gū an after th' kai Der. After the youths had milked the cows, I aftered them, getting a pint or so from each (H.R.).

AFTER-ANE, *adj.*, prop. *phr.* Sc. Uniform, equable. Sc. She's fix't my lot maist after ane, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) 69 (JAM.). Bnff.¹ Ye canna gang wrang t'him: for he's eye efter-ane: an' he niver sehns awa ony ane wee a sair hart.

[Syne eftir ane my tounge is and my pen, Doug. *Virg.* 452, 30.]

AFTERCLAP, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Ess. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Not in gloss. of e.An. [a'ftəklap, a'ftəklap.]

1. Ulterior and unexpected consequences, generally unpleasant: evil consequence (JAM.).

e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.² s.Chs.¹ Unpleasant consequences; e.g. of the results of over-indulgence in eating. Stf.² Dunna crow too soon, wait till th' afterclap. nw.Der.¹ I want it sattled; I dunno want noo afterclaps [au] waan t it saat 'lt; au] dun ū waan t nōo aaf-türtlaaps]. Der.² War. (J.R.W.); War.² Shr.¹ It's al'ays best be carful an' sen' some one as knows thar business an' then theer's no afterclaps; Shr.² The consequence, issue, result, generally received in *malam partem*. Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ After consequences, a relapse. Ess. Which being descried, take heede of you shall, For danger of after claps, after that fall, TUSSEY *Husbandry* (1580) 107, st. d. Wil. Slow *GL* (1892); Wil.¹ Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton GL* (1885). Cor.¹ Something happening after the cause is supposed to have been removed

2. Anything occurring when it has ceased to be expected; a sequel, anything that comes after; an after-thought.

n.Yks.² Eftther-claps, incidents which arise after matters were thought to be concluded. w.Yks. BANKS *Wesld. Wds* (1865). s.Chs.¹ A sequel, anything that comes after; e.g. a prayer meeting after a preaching service, a distribution of bread after a tea meeting, &c. n.Lin.¹ Rachel Taylor's 'e a fine waay; she hed her tent barn nine year sin, an' noo she's fallen doon wi' fwins; it's a sore after-clap for her. Lei.¹ Way'n got a after-clap o' winter this turn (in reference to a frosty week in April). I.W.² I don't want noo aaterclaps. w.Som.¹ *Arrive pensée*. Au nur bruy't un noa aa-dr-klaaps [honour bright and no afterclaps] is a constant expression in contracting bargains or agreements. Dev. And it [yet], 'tis best as 'tis, perhaps; We mert a catch'd zom arterclaps, PETER PINDAR *Middlesex Elect* (1816) IV. 206. Cor.¹ After-clapses, after-thoughts. [Amer. An attempt to unjustly extort more in a bargain or agreement than at first settled upon, FARMER.]

3. In *pl.* superfluous finery.

Cor.¹ I caan't manage the after-clapses.

[What plaguy mischiefs and mishaps Do dog him still with after claps, BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 4; For had he been a merchant, then perhaps Storms, thunderclaps, or fear of afterclaps Had made him long ere this the food of worms, TAYLOR *Life of Old Parr*; He can give us an afterclap when we least weene, LATIMER *Serm* (WRIGHT); It was a sorry happe, (he) doubted him of an afterclappe, PERCY's *Fol. MS.* (MATZNER). *After + clap*, a slap, blow, q.v.]

AFTER-CROP, see *Attercrop*.

AFTER-DAMP, *sb.* Tech. Nhb. Dur. w.Yks. [a'ftə-damp.] The noxious gas resulting from a colliery explosion (WEDGWOOD).

Nhb. & Dur. After-damp, carbonic acid, stythe. The products of the combustion of fire-damp, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. GL* (1888). Nhb.¹ After-damp, the noxious gas resulting from a colliery explosion. This after-damp is called choak-damp and surfeit by the colliers, and is the carbonic acid gas of chymists, HODGSON *A Description of Felling Colliery*. w.Yks. The after-damp completed their death, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 325. Miners' tech. Carbonic acid gas, or choke damp, which the miners call after-damp, CORE (1886) 228.

[*After + damp*, q.v.; cp. choak-damp.]

AFTERGAIT, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.)

1. Seemly or fitting.

Lnk. That's something aftergait.

2. Tolerable, moderate, what does not exceed.

Rxb. I'm ill o' the toothache; but I never mind sae lang as it's ony way aftergait ava. I'll be there if the day's ought aftergait.

[*After + gait*, way, i. e. after, not out of the ordinary way.]

AFTERHEND, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. n.Cy. Afterwards, after.

Sc. Mark ye me, friend, that we may have nae colly-shangie afterhend, Scott *Guy Mannering* (1815) xlv. Get the ferm, an' efterhand that, ye may kiss, LUMSDEN *Sheep-Head*, 270; It lookit as if the craytur had gotten its ain back afterhand, ROY *Horseman's Wd* (1895) 1. n.Cy. Afterhend, *Border GL* (Coll. L.L.B.).

[Marshall did sweare afterhend that he had not fyllid him at all, *Hist. Kirk* 1634-46 (N.E.D.); Then is he wise after the honde, GOWER *C. A.* II. 31. *After + hand*; cp. beforehand, behindhand.]

AFTERINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin.

War. Shr. Glo. w. Cy. Also in the form afterlins w. Yks.¹ See below. [a'færinz.]

1. The last milk that comes before a cow's udder is empty; locally called strippings, drippings, or strokings.

Sc. Till she frae her the massy aft'rins draw, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 185 (JAM.). s.Sc. More generally known as jubbings or dribblings, *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 54. Dmf. [Jane] furnishes butter and afterings (jubbings) for tea, FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* (1882) II. 27. Yks. It were only yesterday as she aimed her leg right at t'pail wi' t'afterings in, she knowed it were afterings as well as any Christian, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) xv (DAV.). w. Yks. Afterings, the last milk of a cow. Also called strippings, *HLx. Wds*; w. Yks.¹ Afterlins, the last milk of a cow. Lan.¹ Jem, let owd Mally hāve a quart o' afterlins for a custhert or two. e.Lan.¹ Chs.^{1,2} Afterings, the same as strokings; Chs.³ The last milk (generally considered the richest). So called because in all well-managed dairies, a milker follows after the others to make sure of the afterings. Stf.^{1,2} Der. The strokings, or last of a cow's milk, GROSE (1790); Der.^{1,2} Lin.¹ n.Lin.¹ Afterlings [are] said to contain the most butter. War. (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ Afterings, cf. Drippings. Glo.¹ w. Cy. MORRIS *Cycl. Agric.* (1863).

2. The surplus, remainder in a more general sense (JAM.). Ff. The aft'rins o' a feast.

3. Fig. Outcome, results, consequences (JAM.).

Ayr. The bloody afterings of that meeting, GILLHAIZE, iii. 88.

[2. These are the ἀπορρίματα, afterings of Christ's sufferings, Bp. HALL *Serm.* (N.E.D.)]

AFTERMATH, sb. Very widely distributed in midl., e.An. and s. districts; but not given in gloss. of Sc. Dev. Cor. Also written *after-math* n. Yks.²; *aftermath* Glo.²; *aftermeath* Ken.^{1,2} [a'fæmæp, n. and e. Yks. e'fæmæp, se. Wor. ā-tə-, Glo. æ-tə-]. The second crop of grass which grows after the field has been mown. Freq. used in *pl.*

n. & s. Cy. Aftermaths, the pasture after the grass has been mowed, GROSE (1790). n. Yks.² Either-math, the second mowing of grass yielded by a field in one season. e. Yks.¹ w. Yks.⁴ After-maths, after mowings, the grass in the meadows, that grows after the mowing—the eddish. Stf.¹ n.Lin.¹ The grass that grows when the hay is cut, more commonly called eddish. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ In strictness aftermath is the second or latter mowing; but with us it is equally applied, whether the second crop be mown, or eaten off the ground; Nhp.² War. (J.R.W.); War.³ Sometimes used in wider sense. He cannot expect much aftermath now, he has had two crops off the meadow this season. se. Wor.¹, Shr.¹, Pem. (E.D.) Glo. There was not much hay this year, but the aftermath has been good (A.B.), Glo.², Brks.¹ Bck. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 102. Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. 76. e.An.¹ Nrf. Yow can mow the grass, ye know, and than (then) let the aftermath for £5 (W.R.E.); Aftermath eddish, same as aftermath, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 229; Nrf.¹ The feed left on meadows after having been mown. Suf.¹ Ken.¹ Aftermeath, the grass which grows after the first crop has been mown for hay; called also roughings [usually called rowens in e. Ken.]; Ken.² Aftermeath, aftermowth, i. e. that which comes and grows after the mowing. Sur.¹ Called also rowen. Hmp.¹ Called also lattermath. I.W.¹ n.Wil. The aftermath in the meadows beneath will not grow, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 21; The feed left on meadows or grass-land after having been mown. Also called lattermath, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). w.Som.¹

[*After+math*, OE. *mæð*, a mowing; cp. G. *mahd*, OHG. *mād*. The word occurs in FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* 63, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rusticum*, BAILEY (ed. 1721), LISLE *Husbandry* (Aftermass).]

AFTERNOON, adj. Lin. Wor. Glo. Hrt. Mid. Nrf. Sur. Som. Dev. See below. Late in performing any work, procrastinating; dilatory, slow.

sw.Lin.¹ I call him nobbut an afternoon farmer; he got no seed in last back-end. War.³ s.Wor.¹ An afternoon farmer, [one] who takes things easily. se.Wor.¹ Atternone-folks, people who are in the habit of beginning work late in the day. Glo. (A.B.) Nrf. No, no; he's no business man. We call him an arternüne farmer (W.R.E.). Hrt. In Hertfordshire we call [declining farmers] afternoon farmers, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. ii. 4. Mid. *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 153. Sur.¹ He's pretty much of an afternoon man. w.Som.¹ Purty arternone farmer, sure 'nough (s.v. Arrish). nw.Dev.¹ Colloq. The rain and snow have come too soon for a few 'afternoon farmers,' who have not yet put in all their wheat, *Standard* (Nov. 28, 1889) 2, col. 1. [Amer. Afternoon farmer, . . . one who procrastinates, or who misses an opportunity. . . . It is only slang when used figuratively apart from agricultural pursuits, FARMER.]

AFTERNOONING, sb. w. Yks. [a'fænuinin.]

w. Yks. Afternoonin, refreshment between dinner and tea, BANKS *Whfld. Wds* (1865). Afternooning is still heard round Wakefield but is rapidly becoming obs. (W.F.)

AFT-HANKS, sb. Sh.I. [a'ft-haŋks.] That part of a boat where the bands come together at the stem and stern. See HANK.

S. & Ork.¹.

AGAIN, prep. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Ircl. and Eng. Also written *agaan*, *agean*, *agen*, *agin*, *agyen*. See below. [ægiən, ægeən, ægin.] Used for *against*, in most of its mod. meanings.

I. Of position.

1. Near, beside.

n. Yks. Just agean t'pleace where Ah wur bred, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 27, n. Yks.² ne. Yks.¹ Oor spot ligs agaen Helmsla. e. Yks.¹ w. Yks. Nelly always sits again John (F.P.T.); Poor Bill, he wur leynd agean t'wall, PRESTON *Poems, &c.* (1864) 24. Lan.¹ Agen th' heawse-eend wur a little cloof o' full o' brids and fleawrs. Chs.¹ He lives agen th' chapel; Chs.² Stf.^{1,2} sw.Lin.¹ They've taen a farm agen Eagle Hall. Rut.¹ Agen the hedge. Lei.¹ It's close again Bosworth. Nhp. 'Tis agen the running brook, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 140, ed. 1873, Nhp.¹ He lives agen me. s.War.¹ He lives just agin us. Shr.¹ Lave that bouk agen the pump w'eer I put it, Shr.² Shut 'em agen the backside o' the house. Brks.¹ I left the prong over agin the staayble door. e.An.¹ She stood agan the door. If she stood very near the door, it would be more correct to say 'close again,' or 'right again'; if facing it, at some little distance, 'over again.' Nrf. Agin our gates are all mander o' plasant fruits, GILLET *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 13. Cmb.¹ It's up to your boot-tops in mud agin the Brick Clamp. Ken.¹ He lives down de lane agin de stile. Sur.¹ Sus.¹ He lived up agin the Church. n.Wil. Veed yer kids agen th' shepherds' tents, KIRK *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) i. 8.

2. In contact with, touching, resting against.

Nhb. When Dicky's corf was fill'd wi' sic, He let his low and stuck't agyend [again it], WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27. Cum. Stand aboot int' lonnin, or lig ageann t'dykes, DICKINSON *Cymbr.* (1876) 6. e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Th' ladder were rared agen th' waw. Lin. Ay, roob thy whiskers agean ma, TENNYSON *Tiresias, &c.* (1885) *Spenser's Sweet-arts*; Sa I runs to the yard fur a lether, an' sets 'im agean the wall, *ib. Owd Roä* (1889). Oxf.¹ 'Ee's alen in [leaning] agen your warnut tree. Dor. Did fondly lay agean your zide His coal-black nose an' russet ear, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 2.

3. Opposite to.

Shr.¹ Oud it up agen the light an' then we shan be able to see w'eer the faut is. Glo.^{1,2} e.An.² Over agin the gate, opposite the gate.

II. With *v.* of motion.

1. Against, in violent contact with.

Nhb.¹ The keel went bump agyen Jarrow, An' three o' the bullies lap oot, *Little Pee Dee*. Yks. He came wi' a crack again t'chap, BARING-GOULD *Oddities* (1874) I. 240. e. Yks. He tummel'd agean t'bucket, an cut his heead, NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp.* (1889) 49. w. Yks. When one o' my mates shoved another chap agean her, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 2, w. Yks.¹ He ran agaen him. ne.Lan. I geet my yed jowled agen th' frame o' th' loom, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 317. Lan.¹ An then—he's hardly wit enough to keep iro runnin again woles i' th' dayleet, WAUGH *Sketches* (1857) 28. Der.² Oi'll jowl thy yed agen a stoup. Not.² He joled his 'ead agen a balk. Nhp.¹ They ran again me, and knocked me down. Glo. How the rain do druv agin one! BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. Cmb.¹ When I want to write, there's allus one o' y'r a-joggling agin the table. Sur. And then he run agin' a man at the bottom of the road here, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 165. Sus.¹ He's hind leg flew up and het agen t'other horse, EGERTON *Fiks. and Ways* (1884) 26. I.W.² He vell agen it. Som. The wind 'twas beaten' the drops vrom the chestnut leaves agen' my veace, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 47. w.Som.¹ Ee droa'vd au'p ugin dhu gee'ut [he drove against the gate]. Dev. The bellows banged agin' the wall, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 26.

2. Phr. *to come, go again*, to come, go to meet (see *Against*, 2); *to run again*, to meet by chance.

s.Pem. I went again him, down so far as to the bridge. Father, he'll come again me (E.D.). s.Stf. I chaunced to run agen Steve Hodgkiss, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895) 5. Sur.¹ To run agin' any one is to meet him.

III. Of opposition or resistance.

1. Against, in resistance to.

Sc. In case mine enmie say, Thae prevaillt agayne him, RIDDELL

Ps. (1857) xiii. 4. Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Ageann t'hand, inconveniently placed; interfering with progress. w.Yks. For strength, I sprayed, to bear my wrenge. For patience agean hate, *Yksman* (May 12, 1887) 295. s.Not. It's no good runnin again [in competition with] yo (J.P.K.). Suf.¹ A struv agin um as long as 'a could. Dor. Why there Almighty ceäre mid cast A better screen'agean the blast, *BARNES Poems* (1863) 68. Som. It ain't no use a runnin' agin the law, *PALMER Mr Trueman* (1895) 141. Dev. Ha gid min power agin onclayn spurrits, *BAIRD St. Matt.* (1863) x. 1.

2. Averse to, in opposition to, in depreciation of; with obj. of person.

Sc. Deacon Clank, the white-iron smith, says, that the Government folk are sair agane him, *SCOTT Waverley* (1814) lxiii. Fortune's been sair agane him (JAM.). Frf. She was ane o' the worst agin me at first, *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) 120, ed. 1895. Ir. Cross she was too, if anythin' went agin hef, *BARLOW Kerrigan* (1894) 43. Nhb. What have ah dune that folkes sud set theirsels' again' me, *CLARE Love of Lass* (1890) I 72. Cum.³ Hev ye gotten owt agean me? 12. w.Yks. Ah dooant kno what theyr sa mitch agean ma for (W. H.). Lan. Th' wust witness agen hissel, *BRIERLEY Layrock* (1864) vi. Chs.¹ We'n nowt agen th' chap Der. You hanna tow'd us why t'other two were agen him, *CUSHING Voe* (1888) III vii. sw.Lin.¹ He seemed to tak' agen the child I've nowt agen him, but I've heard a many say a deal agen him Lei.¹ O doon't knoo nothink agen 'im. Bdf. Saunders was talking agen him, *WARD Bessie Costrell* (1895) 24. s.Hmp. We mustn't go agin him, *VERNEY L. Lisle* (1870) xxii.

3. Opposed to, averse to, contrary to; with obj. of thing.

Gall. Cleg Kelly was again 'tracks', *CROCKETT Stuckit Min.* (1893) 166. Yks. I was agin it, I was agin it—my mind misgave me, *BARING-GOULD Pennyqs.* (1870) 54, ed. 1890. w.Yks. It's agean orders to tak onny passengers, but tha can come as commodore, *HARTLEY Seets* (1895) iii. Lan. We spoke up again' it, *GASKELL M. Barton* (1848) ix; Aw connot tak' money fur savin' a choit's life. It's agen' mi conscience, *BANKS Manch. Man* (1876) i. Chs.¹ I were allus agen his goin'; Chs.² Agen the marriage s.Chs.¹ I'll see [say] nowt agen that. Not. A've nowt to say agen it (L.C.M.). Lin. An' i' the woosto' toimes I wurn niver agin the raate, *TENNYSON N Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st 4. Lei. He were always again it (C.E.). Wor. Tom's very bad to come to school, 'e's bitter agen it (H.K.). Shr.¹ 'E wuz agen the weddin' altogether; Shr.² I'm totally agen it. e.An.¹ I am not for it but again it. Sur. I should like to hear from your own lips what you've got to say agen it, *HOSKYNs Talpa* (1857) 172.

4. In exchange for; as an equivalent for.

n.Lin.¹ I sattled his bill, an' he gev' me three an' six agean a sov'rin. Sur. I'll back Common Sense agin' Chemistry any day, *HOSKYNs Talpa* (1857) 172.

Hence, of a change of clothes; in turn with, in succession.

s.Not. Ah'll knit 'im another pair o' stockings, then 'e can wear won again tother (J.P.K.).

5. In dealing with, as regards. [Cf. 'he is a match for it.']

Hrf.² He [watchmaker] 's a pretty good un up.agin a clock. I dunna know what 'a might be agin a waatch.

6. In comparison with.

s.Not. Yo can faight a bit, but noat again our Bob (J.P.K.).

IV. Of time.

1. Before, against, by, towards.

Sc. Sicken a blythe gaedown as we had again e'en! *SCOTT Guy Mannering* (1815) xxii; It'll be ready agane Saturday (JAM.). Ir. And will you be gettin' married agin Shrovetide? *BARLOW Lisconnel* (1895) 24. Cum. Dalston singers come here agean Sunday, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) *Nichol the Newsmonger*. Lan. All customers are expected bi seven o'clock, agen which time the beast will be kilt, *ROSSEND Beef-Neet*, 6. Chs.¹ Our pump allus maks a nize agen rain. s.Chs.¹ My leg's auyav woss agen [on the approach of] reen [rain]. n.Lin.¹ Th' herse collars is al'us as weet as muck agean rain. Nhp.¹ I shall be ready agen to-morrow Shr.² Agen to-morrow ownder. Hrf.¹ I will do it agin next Sunday; Hrf.² He'll come agin. Christmas. Glo.² I'll be ready agen zhip-zhearing-Luk for't agen Mi-elmas. Oxf.¹ I au'lus 'as a new cwut agen Wis-suntide. Dor. An' deasies that begun to vwold... Agean the night, *BARNES Poems* (1869) 14.

2. In time for, in view of, in readiness for, any future event.

Ir. All this while I had a right to be doin' me messages at Hanlon's, and the flour and salt a-wantin' agin the supper, *BARLOW Kerrigan* (1894) 66. s.Ir. That the poor beast may be rested again' the far, *CROKER Leg.* (1862) 42. Cum. A youthfu' pair... The country roun' invited Agean that day, *STAGG Misc Poems* (1805) *The Bridewain*. w.Yks. Thah mun get mi shoorn soil'd

agean to-morn o' t'neet (Æ.B.). Shr.¹ If I start now I shall get theer agen the 5nder. Brks.¹ I hev a-got money put by agin a raainy day. w.Som.¹ Mus sae'uv dhai gee z gún Kuur smus [(1) must keep those geese in preparation for Christmas].

3. Until.

w.Som.¹ Aay kra'n paay ut gún Zad'urdee nait [cannot pay it until Saturday night].

[I. 3. He stiped the coles til relente gan The wex agayn the fyr, *CHAUCER C. T. G.* 1279; Than taketh the cristal stoon ywis Agayn the sonne an hundred hewes, *ib. R. Rose* 1577. II. 1. Lyk betyng of the see... again the roches holowe, *ib. Hous F.* 1035. III. 4. And do good azeyn uvel, *P. Plowman* (A.) xi. 150. IV. 1, 2. Ageyn this lusty someres tyde This mirour... He hath sent, *CHAUCER C. T. F.* 142 OE. *ongegen*, cp. G. *entgegen*.]

AGAIN, *conj* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. and var. dial. of Eng. Not in gloss. of e.An.

A. *conj.*

Of future time: by the time that, before, until. (Cf. *Again, prep.* IV. 2.)

Nhb.¹ Aa'll be there agyen ye come. Dur.¹ Agane (i.e. the time) he comes hame. n.Yks. Ageean I come yam [home] (I.W.). w.Yks. Have it ready agean I come back, *Hlyx Wds* s.Chs.¹ I shall be theer agen yo bin started. Stf.¹ Again, by the time. s.Not. That'll last yer agen I'm back (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.¹ I got their teas ready agen they came home. Nhp.¹ I shall be there agen you come. Shr.¹ Mind an' 'ave the oven whot agen I come wham; Shr.² Agen a mon's paid for ivry thin it taks a dhell o' money. Glo.¹ I'll have it ready agen you come back. Mid. I also destroy black beedles with a composition which I always keep with me again it's wanted, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) III 17. Wil. Mother, cut I 'nother bit 'gin I done this, *AKERMAN Tales* (1853) 30. Dev.¹ Cor.¹

B. *adv.*

1. At a future time, by-and-by.

Sc. Again, at another time, used indef. This will learn ye, again, ye young ramshackle, *Reg. Dalton*, I. 199 (JAM.). Ir. I didn't do it yet, but I'll do it again (G.M.H.). War.² Shr.¹ I hanna got it now, but I'll gie it yo' agen. Wei. I'll pay yah again. When will yah come then?—Oh, again [not now, next time] (W.M.M.). s.Pem. I thought as how you'd done with'n, but I can fetch'n again. Not you trouble to move, I can get it again (E.D.).

2. Phr. to and again, to and fro.

s.Chs.¹ To an' agen. Stf.²

3. To one side; back; gen., esp. in phr. turn again, to turn back.

s.Not. Ah'm tired, granfayther, let's turn agen. Auve again, Oiet again, Come again, and Gee again, various commands to the horse to turn either to the right or the left. [Within the last few years] 'gee again' has been replaced by 'gee back' (J.P.K.) [Turn again, Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London! *Pop. Tale*]

4. Of reciprocal action: in return, back. Hence in intensive sense (cf. 'to ring again').

Nhb. She aye gives ye twyce as gude aghayn, *BEWICK Howdy* (1850) 12. w.Yks. It fair dithered agean (Æ.B.). Der.¹ He snored again. Lei.¹ A let 'im 'ave it loike nothink agen [he gave him a sound thrashing].

5. *Comp.* Again-call, to revoke (JAM.); -calling, recall; Agane-say, to recall (JAM.); -wards, towards; -ways, by the roadside.

S. & Ork.¹ Sc. Again-calling, recall, revocation (JAM.). n.Yks.² It flew ageeanwards o' me [to the place where I was standing]. [Agenward, back again, *COLES Eng. Dict* (1677).] n.Yks.² Ageean-ways, by or against the roadside.

[A. His cap and pantofles ready... And a candle again you rise, *MASSINGER City Madam* (1632) iii. i. ME. Azeyn this cachereles cometh, *Pol. S.* 151. Cp. the use of *azeines* in *P. Plowman*: Azeines thi greynes... bigynneth for to ripe, B. xix. 314. B. 1. I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake, *BIBLE Gen.* viii. 21. 2. To and again, i.e. to and fro; see *Autobiog. of Sir S. D'Ewes* II. 353 (NARES). 3. Nay, come again, Good Kate, I am a gentleman, *SHAKS. T. Shrew* II. i. 217. 5. Ane amerciament of ane fals dome againe said in the Justitiars court, is ten pounds, *SKENE* (N.E.D.).]

AGAINST, *prep.* and *conj.* Freq. in Som. Dev. Cor.; occas. in other counties (see below), but usually replaced by again, q.v. [agin, aginst.]

A. *prep*

1. Near, beside.

Not.¹ You sit *æ*gainst me.

2. In a contrary direction to; hence, to go towards, to meet.

w.Som.¹ A young man speaking of a young woman said: 'Aay want uguns ur [I went to meet her]. Dev. I am going out against him, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Jane is late home tu-night . . . I wish, Jimmy, yu'd go against her! 'Tez gitting dark; us 'ad better go aginst Jenny, or 'er'll be a skeard out ov'er life, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892); Tom Wheedon was sent against me with a horse, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 21. nw.Dev.¹ As I waz komin' back-along, I zeed min komin' aginst ma.

3. To go against, to inform against.

Dev. Squire Stephens tanned Dick Carter last night up tū tha Cat and Fiddle, and I be summoned tu-day tū go against un, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892).

4. In exchange for; in payment of.

Dev. Sil-~~er~~-*æ*gainst a guinea, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); I wanted that money bad enough to go against the boys' boots, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 40.

Hence, of a change of clothes: in succession, in turn with s.Not. I shap't let him wear his flannel shirt till I've made him another to wear against it (J.P.K.).

5. In competition with; compared with.

s.Not. I'll mow an acre against any man in the place (J.P.K.). Dev. Young against him, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

6. Of time: before, near the time of.

e.An.¹ Close against thunder; i.e. thunder is in the air. Cor.³ I'm happy against my birthday. As dazed as a duck against [on hearing] thunder.

7. In readiness for, in time for.

w.Yks. I'll go against Sunday (J.T.). Som. One of the puddings kept over from Christmas against sheep-shearing, RAYMOND *Gent Upcott* (1893) 60.

B. *conj.* By the time that (of past or future time).

Dev. Against she had finished her broth, all the items were packed away in hei head, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 9; Against I got there it was night, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) nw.Dev.¹ You waan't ha' time vor do't, I tell ee; 'ginst you've had dinner, twull be time vor go home-again.

[A. 1. Against the Capitol I met a lion, SHAKS. *J. Caes.* i. iii. 20; Against this fire do I shrink up, *ib.* *K. John*, v. vii. 33. 2. Agayns his doghter hastilich goth he, CHAUCER *C. T. E.* 911. 4. And do good azeines yvel god hymself it hoteth, *P. Plowman* (B.) x. 199. 5. Hir paroch-prest nis but a beest Ayens me and my company, *R. Rose*, 6875. 6. The whyte swan Ayeins his deeth begynnyth for to synge, CHAUCER *Leg. G. W.* 1356. 7. Against this coming end you should prepare, SHAKS. *Son.* 13. B. Urijah the priest made it against king Ahaz came frons from Damascus, BIBLE 2 *Kings* xvi. 11; I'll charm his eyes against she do appear, SHAKS. *M. N. D.* iii. ii. 99. Against, ME. *æ*gainst (in *P. Plowman*), a development with a parasitic *t* of *æ*zeins, *æ*zeines, formed from *æ*gam (*agam*, q.v.) with the adv. gen. ending -es.]

A-GAIRY, *adv.* Or. I. [ægēri.]

S. & Ork.¹ To go a-gaairy, to leave one's service before the term-day.

AGALD, see Haggie.

AGAR, *adj.* Cor. [ægə(r)] Ugly.

Cor.¹² [Cornish, hager, ugly, foul, naughty, fierce (ROGERS).]

AGAR, *int.* Obs.? Dev. A form of oath.

n.Dev. No agar, zeys I, vor th'art too ugly to be made a pretty vella, *Exm. Crishp.* (1746) l. 350; There are so many forms of the exclamation By God! that Agar is quite likely to be still in use. The forms generally heard at the present day are Begar! Begur! Begor! Begorz! (R.P.C.)

AGARIFIED, *ppl. adj.* Suf. [æga rifaid.] Having agree.

Suf. May be heard frequently. Rather, every one knows it and uses it at times (F.H.).

AGAST, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Som. Dev. Also written egast Wxf.¹; ageest, agest, agush'd Dev. [ægās(t), ægīs(t).] Terrified, afraid.

Wxf.¹ Egast, fear. Egasted, frightened. w.Som.¹ I be agast 'bout theere mangle; I verly bleive the grub'l ate every one o'm. n.Dev. Agest, terrified, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.), Cham agest hare'll dra en into a promish wone dey or wother, *Exm.*

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Crishp. (1746) l. 584, O Gracey! I be all ageest, Rock *Juth an' Nell* (1867) 15; 'Agush'd and Gush'd, for agasted, dismayed, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) Dev.³ Agushcd, confounded with fear.

[This is a common word in ME. But thei weren affraied and agast, and gessiden hem to se a spirit, WYCLIF (1388) *Luke* xxiv. 37; Ne how the ground agast was of the light, CHAUCER *C. T.* A 2931. Agast is the *pp.* of ME. *agasten*, to terrify (found in *P. Plowman*), *ageslen* (in *Augen Riwle*). OE. *ā-* (*pref.*) + *gæstan*, to frighten.]

AGASTMENT, *sb.* Dev. [ægæstment.] Also in the form agushment. Sudden terror.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Dev.³ Agushment, consternation. Agastment, terror.

[This terror and agastment, NASHIE (1594) (N.E.D.). Agast (see above) + -ment.]

AGATE, *sb.* War. Oxf. Brks. Mid. Som. [æ'gət] The best kind of playing marble, made of glass with variegated colours.

War. Now obs., but in occas. use about thirty years ago (W.S.B.). Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Brks. (M.J.B.) Mid. Aggy marbles were known round Hammersmith some years ago (F.W.L.). Som. (H.G.)

AGATE, *adv.* Sc. and all the n. counties to w.Lin. n.Shr.; also in Not. War. Wor. Glo. Cor. Also written agait Sc. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Lan. Lin.¹ agyet Nhb.¹; ageat Cum.²; ageatt Cum.¹; agaate Yks. n.Lin.¹; ageeat e.Yks.¹ [ægēt Nhb. Cum. Wm., also ægiæt. Besides ægēt there also occur ægiæt in the n. and e., and ægæt in w.Yks.; s.Chs. ægyet.]

1. On the way, afoot, astir, going about (as opposed to lying down, confined to house or bed). To gang agate, to go on the way, make one's way, proceed.

Sc. Agait, on the way or road. Ye're air agait the day (JAM). N.Cy.¹² I am agate. Nhb.¹ Aa's pleased to see ye agate agyen. Cum.¹² Wm.¹ Aa's glad to see em ageeat agen. [Also] set loose, as a horse in pasture. n.Yks. Let's gang agait into t'field, ROBINSON *Sng Sol* (1860) vii. 11; n.Yks.¹ Thou's early agate this morning. m.Yks.¹ He's always agate. w.Yks. She wor awlus ageeat, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 37. ne.Lan.¹ Chs. I am agate (K.); Chs.¹ Is Jim at work yet?—Oh, aye! he's gotten agate again; Chs.³ Sometimes when you ask after a sick person you are told 'He's agate again'; s.Chs.¹ Not.³ He's been laid up for weeks, but he's agate again. Lin. How the doctor switched Bob Robinson for saying he'd been agate early, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) viii. s.Wor.¹ Glo. Agate, moving, occurring, BAYLIS *Dial.* (1870); Glo.¹ Cor.¹ e. All agate, descriptive of earnest attention; w. Agait, very attentive, earnest; Cor.² All agate, full of expectation, all eye and ear, on the *qui vive*.

2. Said of disease or the like: going about, prevalent.

Lan. There's a deal of mourning agait, GASKILL *M. Barton* (1848) xxv. w.Wor.¹ Thahr's a dill o' fevers agate this 'ot weather.

3. Of a machine or the like: going, in motion, in action.

w.Yks. Wen th' railway gets fairly agait, *Haworth Railway* (1867) 7, ed. 1886; Captain soon hed wun squirt agate playing at t'glass winder, *Pudsey Oln.* (1887) 20; w.Yks.³ T'bell's is agate [ringing]. Lan. Gooin into o Factri, wi o steym ungun ogate sumwheer, *Sam Soudknocker*, 14. s.Chs.¹ Is the machine agate yet? Sif.² n.Lin. When's a uven nota uven?—When she's agaate, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 120.

4. Of an operation, process, business, affair: going on, about.

Nhb. What for sud ye gan, lad? . . . What's agate? CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) l. 124. w.Yks. There is naught agate that fits women to be consarned in, BRONIE *Shuley* (1849) xviii; w.Yks.² The washing is agate; w.Yks.⁴ The business is agate. Lan. Sin they'r'n so mich sodiering ogate, ORMEROD *Felley fro' Rache* (1864) 1; What have they agate at th' owd mill? WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) i. Chs.³ At the time of the last comet's appearance some one observed 'There's a comet agate.' s.Chs.¹ I've gotten my hee [hay] agate yet. Suf.² Der. We have brewing a-gate, washing a-gate, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Not.³ What have they got agate now? sw.Lin.¹ It was a long time agate, but he got master on it at last. War.² Wor. It's bin agate a long time (H.K.). w.Wor. Thur be summat agate, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantly Grange* (1874) II. 162. se.Wor.¹ What's agate now? s.Wor.¹, Glo.¹

5. Started, set to work; to get agate, to begin; to set agate wv', to start with, get on with; to set one agate, to start him, set him on; to be agate o' or on, to tease, plague, assault; to be, go, take, agate, go agate wilh, to accompany.

E

Yks. If ah wunce git agaat at it, ah can goo a'-ead. Get agate o' your dinner, child (F.P.T.). n.Yks.¹ They've gotten fairly agate; n.Yks.² Get ageeat wi' your job. ne.Yks.¹ They've gotten ageeat wi' plectwing. e.Yks. Let's get ageeat on't. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50. w.Yks. It's easy enuff to ramble after yo've once started, but its this gettin' agate 'at's soa mich trouble. HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 125. w.Yks.¹ m.Lan.¹ Iv he were to tek a lass agate when hoo were gooin' hooam, an' he coomato a gate, id wod be for him to ged agate o' oppenin' thad gate. s.Chs.¹ There'll be noo stoppin' thee, na' tha't gotten agate. s.Not. As soon as the fire got agate, it blazed up summat fearful (J.P.K.). Not.¹² Lin.¹ I am going to get agate my work. sw.Lin.¹ I didn't get agate my work while noon. Shr.¹ Yo can get agate o' that job, as soon as yo'n a mind. Cum. I set him ageat, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 2nd S. 33. Cum.³ Whatever schemes yel set ageeat 'ill wudder. Wm.¹ Tha set oop a hullabaloo an set 'horse ageeat. ne.Yks.¹ He'll set 'em all agate. m.Yks.¹ He was set agate of it. Lan. Betty set ogate o scrikin 'Murder!' LAHEE *Owd Yem.* 8, Th' injin set agate o' goin, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 7, You can find him something to do, Jim!—Oh ay, I'll set him agate, WESTALL *Birch Den* (1889) I. 303. ne.Lan.¹ Stf.² Der. lo set anything agate, is to begin it, or set it a-going, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P); Der.¹ Not.³ Set him agate with the weeding o' that plot. m.Yks.¹ He's been agate o' him again. w.Yks. Awlus ageate o' sumbody, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); A child will come crying to its mother and say somebody has 'been agate on him,' Yks. *Mag.* (1871) I. 30; w.Yks.⁵ Agaat on his poor wife agean' [beating her]. Lan.¹ Mother, aar Jem's agate on me. e.Lan.¹ The boys are agate of one another [teasing one another]. Chs.¹ Oo's [she is] allus agate o' me. Stf.² Er's got a temper like a red-hot iron, 'ei's agate o' iverybody. e.Lan.¹ I went agate with my friend [I went a part of the way with him]. Chs.² I have been agate a woman [directing her in the road].

6. Of a person: going on with work, busy, occupied, engaged upon.

Wm. T'nebbels hard him agaet wi his screeapin' (t'fiddle), *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. 11. 45. n.Yks. To watch us all agaat, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 65. ne.Yks.¹ Ah's kept agate. e.Yks.¹ He's ageeat on a theakin job. w.Yks.¹ What's 'to agait on? w.Yks.³ Who's been agate o' this? Lan. Get forwad wi what thae'r agate on just now, WAUGH *Beson Ben* (1865) viii. Aw went an wur soon at th' Potteries, an ogate, *Abrum o' Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 12. ne.Lan. Yo'd nobbud been agate seven-teen year, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 337. Chs.² I am agate a new cart. Stf.² Not.³ He's agate of a fresh job now. n.Lin.¹ All's gooin' on reight; she's hed twins and is agate yit. When he's agate on oht noht'll stop him. w.Wor.¹ Owd Jem's agate now uv 'is taayls; thah'll be no stoppin' un. Shr.¹ Whad han yo bin agate on?

7. When used with a gerund, with or without o', it is almost otiose, or indicates continuance of action.

Yks. This set ma agate a roaring agean, BINNS *Tom Wallop* (1861) 4; They kept me agate teaching other folk, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) I. n.Yks.² It keeps ageeat coming. m.Yks.¹ He's agate o' breaking sticks. w.Yks. Men are agate making new limmers, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v. w.Yks.¹ He then gat agat o' fabbin me, ii. 293. Lan. They were'n olez agate o' feightin, WAUGH *Chum. Corner* (1874) 18, ed. 1879, 'At set mi'e'en agate a 'unnin', Lan. *Sngs.* (1867) 11; I hope thou'rt not got agate of meeting-going, FOTHERGILL *Probation* (1879) vi. s.Lan. Another toyme, when aw're agate feyghtin, BAMFORD *Walks* (1844) *The Traveller.* e.Lan.¹ We are now agate of working. It keeps agate of raining. Chs. Bill agate o' 'ammering the last nail, WARBURTON *Hunting Sngs.* (1860) 91; Her father treated her mother very cruelly; he did not beat her, but was always 'agate' calling her *Altmch. Guard.* (Apr. 24, 1895); Chs.¹ Agate o' thrashin. If tha't git agate o' getting ait a bit, tha'l git better; Chs.² He is agate marling, or ploughing s.Chs.¹ Agate o' mowin'. Der. I was agate o' goin' to Yewdle Brig, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I. ix. s.Not. They've got agate o' mekking paraffin artificially (J.P.K.). Lin. She'd keep one man agate o' mendin' creddles, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) ii; To get a-gait o' coughing, STREATFIELD *Lin. and Daves* (1884) 315. sw.Lin.¹ They've gotten agate a-reapering.

8. Apace, briskly.

N.Cy.¹ The fire burns agate.

9. *Agate o' (?)*, along of, in course of, by reason of.

I.Ma. Child screwed agate o the teethin', BROWNE *The Doctor* (1887) 4.

[A-, on+gate, way, path, road; ON. *gata*; see Gate. Some of the mills . . . were set on gate by reason the streams were so hugelie augmented, HOLINSHED (N.E.D.).

ME. He dilt him deliverly and dede him on gate, Wm. of *Pal.* 1119]

AGATEWARDS, *adv.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also written agateurse n.Lin.¹, &c. [əgē'tədz, əgeə'tədz, əgē'təz.] On the way towards home; to gang agatewards with any one, to accompany part of the way home.

n.Cy. I will set you agates, or agateward, I will accompany you part of the way, GROSE (1790). w.Yks. To go a gatewards was to conduct a guest towards the high-road, the last office of hospitality, necessary both for guidance and protection, when the highway lay across an uninclosed and trackless country, amidst woods and morasses, *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.¹ I gangs agataids wi him; w.Yks.⁴ To go agatewards with any one is to go part of his way home. Der. Let's gang agate'ards [go home] (H.R.). nw.Der.¹ Agatart [ügyai türt]. Not.³ It's time I were getting agatesward. To go agatesward or agatehousing [agatessing] is to go part of the way home with a friend. Lin.¹ n.Lin.¹ If tho'd nobbud waaait a bit I'll go agateus wi' thee o' th' waay hoam.

[Agate+ward, with -s, -es the *adv. gen.* as in *towards*. In *agatesward* this adverbial s is transposed.]

AGE, *v.* Var. dial. Not given in any s. gloss. except w.Som.¹ [ēdz, w.Som. eədz.] To show signs of age, to look old; to cause one to seem old.

n.Cy. He begins to age, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P) Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum.¹ e.Yks.¹ To show signs of the infirmities of old age. w.Yks.¹ My daam ages fast. Chs.¹ He's agein' very fast. Stf.¹² Der.² He ages fast. Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ It's eeged 'im very sadly, his loosin' on 'er. Nhp.¹ He ages apace, i.e. looks older in a short space of time. War.¹² Shr.¹ The maister's beginnin' to age oncommon fast, an' 'e inna whad yo' met'n call so owd, about fifty, or fifty sa'one. Brks.¹ Mother's a-bin aaygin vast laately ater her cawld at Kuismas. e.An.¹ To grow old, to assume the appearance of age. Suf., Nrf., e.Sus. He ages very much, that is, he grows old very fast, HOLLOWAY. w.Som.¹ Sünz uz wuyv duy, ee du ae ueec maa ynlee [since his wife died he ages mainly]. I was a frightened to zee how the old man d'agy.

AGEE, *adj. and adv.* Sc. Irel. and the n. counties to Lan. and Lin.; also Dev. Also written agye n.Cy. Wm.¹; aje Sc. Yks.¹²³ Lan.; aiy Wm. & Cum.¹ [ədz].

1. Crooked, uneven, awry.

Sc. His nose aye lay On's cheek a-jee, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 40; Heaven kens that the best-laid schemes will gang aje, SCOTT *St. Roman* (1824) x. Inv. Agee, off the straight (H.E.F.). Rxb. His hat was set awee aje, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 89. N.I.¹ n.Cy. To look agye, to look aside, GROSE (1790); HOLLOWAY; N.Cy.¹ It went all agee. Nhb.¹ Hae ye seen my Jocker, comin' up the quay, Wiv his short blue jacket, and his hat agee? NUNN (d. 1853) *Jocker.* Dur.¹ Cum. Wardle's [world] sadly geän aiy, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance* a Cum. (1873) 27; Aa's war'nt ta things'll nit be sa far aye efter o', DICKINSON *Joe and Geol.* (1866) suppl. 4; The paison' wig stuid aw aiy, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) *Worton Wedding.* Wm. It mud a bin o' a pie, fer it tumalt slap ower a top et fiewer reet afooar ma, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 5. Wm. & Cum.¹ Our lot of leyfe's not far a-jy, STAGG *New Year's Epistle*, 159. Wm.¹ Yeeat hings agye. Yks.¹ To look agye, to look awry, to look on one side (K). n.Yks.¹ It was all agee, quite crooked; n.Yks.²³, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. When you've missed attending to things two or three times they go agee (F.P.T.). n.Lan. T'ian's streit, on t'udor's not far o'aj (W.S.). ne.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹, Dev.¹ [Amer. To have one's hat aje, BARTLETT.]

2. Of a door or gate: half-open, ajar.

Ayr. But warily tent, when ye come to court me, And come na unless the back-yett be a-jee, BURNS *Whistle, and I'll come to you.* Edb. When the door was pat aje, MOIR *Manse Wauch* (1828) x. Wm.¹ Set t'dure agee. w.Yks.²⁴ Lan.¹ Tint dur; its aje

3. Of mental states. agitated, disturbed, slightly deranged.

Sc. It is sometimes applied to the mind, as expressive of some degree of derangement. His brain was awee agee, but he was a brow preacher for a' that (JAM). Lan.¹ An' when aw meet wi my bonny lass, It sets my heart aje, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1859) *Sweet-heart Gate.*

[A-, on+gee. Cp. the *gee!* or *jee!* of a wagoner calling to his horse to move to one side. Hence the primary sense of *agee*, on one side.]

AGENT, *v.* Sc. [ē'dzənt.] To manage, whether in a court of law, or by interest, &c. (JAM.)

Sc. I'll employ my ain man o' business to agent Effie's plea, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii; The Duke was carefully solicited to agent this weighty business, BAILLIE, I. 9 (JAM.).

[*Agent*, sb. (in the Sc. sense of a solicitor for the Court of Session or other courts), used as *v.*]

* **AGER**, see **Teagre**.

* **AGEREVER**, sb. *Obs.* Cor. A fish-name; the Pollack. Cor.³ In common use with the fishermen of St. Michael's Mount and Marazion.

AGESOME, adj. *Obs.*? Sur. Elderly.

Sur. I should say he's somewhat agetosome, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 165; Sur.¹ [Quoting the above, adds] I have never heard the word in this part of Surrey.

AGEST, see **Agast**.

AGETHER, adv. *Obsol.* Irel. Together.

Ir. Agether is becoming obsolete, hardly ever used by the peasantry (S.A.B.). Wxf.¹

[OE. *ongeador*, together (in *Beowulf*).]

* **AGG**, sb. Sh.I. [ag.]

(1) S. & Ork.¹ A short beach of the sea. (2) Sh.I. A collection of light floating articles, such as morsels of straw, scraps of seaweed, &c., found drifting between the string of the tide and the backwash from the shore; usually met with on a calm day or when there is a slight swell (K.I.).

AGGERHEADS, sb. pl. Yks. [a'gɛrɪədz.] Loggerheads. m.Yks.¹

Hence **Aggerheaded**, adj.

w.Yks.² 'He's an aggerheaded fellow' means he is a dull, stupid fellow

AGGL, v. Sh.I. [a'gl.] To soil, to defile.

S. & Ork.¹

AGGUCKS, sb. Sh.I. [a'guks.] A kind of fish, the same as awmucks.

S. & Ork.¹

AGHENDOLE, see **Eightindole**.

AGHT, see **Out**.

AGIF, conj. e.Yks. [æ'ɪf.] As if; although.

e.Yks. It was twenty year last Cannlemas, bud Ah mind it like as agif it was nobbut yisthada, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 96, e.Yks.¹ He ramped as-a-gif he was mad. Ah likes a bit o' fun agif Ah is awd, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[*A-*, all + *gif* (OE. *gif*) if; see **Algif**.]

AGIG, adj. Glo. See **Gig**. [æ'ɪg.]

Glo. Agig, giggling, excited (F.H.); Used by school-children when racing with one another. He's getting agig [getting first or foremost] (S.B.B.).

AGIN, conj. Yks. and n.Lan. [æ'ɪn.] As if. See **Gin**.

n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² It leuk'd agin it was asleep. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ I can tell agin't wor yusterday, sin thou hed as nice a long waist as onnybody, n. 297. ne.Lan.¹

[*A-*, all + *gin*, if, prob. a contraction of *gie'n*, *given*, i. e. granted.]

AGIST, sb. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin War. Suf. Not in Sc. gloss. Also written *gist*, *jeist*, *joist* (see below). [dʒaɪst, dʒaɪs, Lan. Lin Der. also dʒoɪst.] Pasturage let out during the summer for cattle at a fixed price per head. Also used adjectivally.

Yks. Gisk [sic], pasturage, *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks.² Gist money, the payment for pasturage of cattle that are agisted, or fed at a stipulated price. ne.Lan.¹ Gist [cattle], cattle taken in to depasture at a stipulated price. Der.² Joist, a cow's summer eating. Not. He takes in a lot of joist beast (L.C.M.); Not.³ Joist, agistment. sw.Lin.¹ We've a lot of jeist beast down here now. War. Joist (J.R.W.). Suf. Joist cattle, *CULLUM Hist. Hawsted* (1813) 140.

[See **Agist**, *v.*]

AGIST, v. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. w.Cy. Also, by aphaeresis, *gist*, *joist*, &c.; see below. To receive cattle to graze for a fixed sum; to put out cattle to pasture. (The same as **Tack**, q.v.)

w.Yks.² Jiste, to feed cattle for hire. Ajist, to take cattle in to pasture for hire; w.Yks.³ Jiste, to 'agist' or feed cattle for hire: used chiefly in the participle 'jisting'. e.Yks.¹ Ajist, to rent a right of pasturage. Jeyce, to agist, or pasture cattle at so much per head. Lan. Joyst, to summer grass feed; to let out for another's stock, *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Lan.¹ Gise, Gist. ne.Lan.¹ Gise, Gist, to pasture cattle on hire. Der. Them two sheep as is in the croft to joist, *VERNEY Stone Edge* (1868) 11. Not. To joist, to take in cattle to feed for hire, *BAILEY* (1721), *NOL.*²³ Agist. Lin. Each agists his cow at 1s. 6d per week, *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815); Lin.¹ Joist, agist, or to hire for a season

certain pasturage for feeding cattle. n.Lin.¹ Giste. They are forced to sell their heeders, and joist their sheeders in the spring, *Young Lin. Agric.* (1799) 325. sw.Lin.¹ They tak' in beast to joist. We've joisted them out by the Trent. Rut.¹ It's on'y some ship [i.e. sheep] he's got a-joisting. Lei.¹ Joist, to take or send in to 'ley' or 'tack'. Nhp.² Joist. The word is still in every day use, and is a Nhp word of some two centuries standing. w.Cy. To joist, *LISLE Husbandry* (1757).

Hence **Agisted**, ppl. adj.

Cum Joistered, pastured, *LINTON Lake Cy.* (1864) 306. Wm. Cattle may be kept through the months of summer upon joisted fields at a cheap rate, *Agric. Surv.* (1793-1813).

[To *agist* signifies to take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the King's forest, and to take money for the same, *BAILEY* (1721); To take in and feed cattle of strangers in the King's forest, and to gather the money due for the same for the King's use, *BLOUNT* (1681); *Glandage les porceaux*, to agist, or lay, swine, in masty woods, *CORGR.* OFr. *agister*, to lodge, to make to lie, a + *gister*, Rom. *jacitare* (deriv. of Lat. *jacere*, to lie), cp. Fr. *giter*: *avoir son gite, ou lieu où l'on trouve à coucher*, *HATZFELD*. The following illustrations of the aphetic forms may be also quoted: To gise ground, is when the owner does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze in it, *BAILEY* (1721); To gise or juice ground, is when the lord or tenant feeds it not with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to agist or feed it (K.); To joist or jeist horses, 1 c. *equos alienos certo et conducto pretio in pascuis suis alere, vox agro Linc usitatissima*, *SKINNER* (1671) Ddd 2.]

AGISTER, sb. Yks. Not. Lei. Nhp. Hmp. Also written *joister* Nhp.² &c. [ædʒoɪstə(r), Yks. ædʒaɪstə(r).] An animal fed by 'agisting'.

w.Yks.³ Jister, the animal so fed [i. e. by agistment]. Not. He's got no stock of his own, only joisters (L.C.M.). Lei.¹ Joister, an animal taken or sent in to joist. Nhp.²

[*Agist*, vb. + -er. This word seems to occur only in the dialects. It should be distinguished from *agister*, AFR. *agistour*, an officer of the royal forests who takes charge of cattle agisted.]

AGISTING, sb. n.Cy. Lan. Rut. War. By aphaeresis *gisting* Nhb.¹ &c. See below. [ædʒaɪstɪn, ædʒoɪstɪn.]

1. The pasturage or 'keep' (q.v.) of cattle put out to graze.

n.Cy.¹ Gisting, pasturage of cattle, in some places *Gisement*. Nhb.¹ Gisting, the agistment of cattle (*obs.*). w.Yks.² The 'gisting-day' is the day whereon pasture-owners have agreed to take in cattle at a stipulated price per head to feed. The times of agistment are advertized in the local papers by some of the principal landowners in the neighbourhood. Lan.¹ Gistin. ne.Lan.¹ Gisting. s.War.¹ What must I pay for his joisting?

2. Payment for pasturage.

Rut.¹ Ajoisting, a payment for feeding and depasturing of cattle.

AGISTMENT, sb. Yks. Lan. War. Hmp. Wil. Also written *egistments* RAY. [ædʒɪstment] The feeding of cattle at a fixed rate; pasturage; the right of herbage; a tithe. (In the two latter senses, a legal term.)

n.Cy.¹ The tithe due for profit made by such gisting, where neither the land nor the cattle otherwise pay anything, [is] agistment. w.Yks. Agistment, Fryston Park — Gats to let for cows at £2 each, from May 13th to November 1st, 1889. Good water and shelter. Excellent grass, *Advt. in Leeds Merc.* (May 4, 1889). e.Yks.¹ Ajistment, a right of herbage. ne.Lan.¹ The feeding of cattle in a common pasture for a stipulated price. War. (J.R.W.) s.Cy. Egistments, cattle taken in to graze, by week or month, *RAY* (1691). Hmp.¹ Wil. Agistment, the taking in of cattle to keep by the week or month, *DAVIS Agric.* (1813).

[*Gisement* (a contraction of *Agistment*), foreign cattle so taken in to be kept by the week, *BAILEY* (1721); *Agistment*, *Agistage*, the function of taking cattle into the King's forest, &c., the herbage or feeding of cattle in a forest, common, &c. *ib.*; *Egistments* (agistments), cattle taken in to graze, or be fed by the week or month, *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681); *Glandage* . . . th' agistment or laying of swine into mastie woods, *CORGR.* OFr. *agistement*, deriv. of *agister*.]

AGIVE, v. Dev. [æ'ɪ v.] To be pliant, yielding. See **Give**.

Dev.³ The frost agives.

[That they [hops] may cool, agive, and toughen. WOK-
LIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681). OE. *agifan*, to give up, to yield.]

• AGLE, see Aigle, sb.²

• A-GLEG, adj. n.Yks. [ægle'g.] Asquint.
n.Yks.²

• AGLET, sb. Sc. Cum. Yks. I.W. Also written yiglet
Cum., aiglet Sc. (JAM.) [a'glət, ē'glət.]

1. The metal end or tag of a bootlace, &c. (Cf. aiglet, sb.²)
Sc. Aiglet a tagged point (JAM.) Cum.³ Aglet, the metal end of
a bootlace, &c. n.Yks.³ To an aglet, to a nicety, to a tittle. It fits
to an aglet.

2. An icicle.

• I.W. Haglet, an icicle (J.D.R.); I.W.²

[Aglette, *bracteolum*, LEVINS *Manip.*; *Affiquet*, a little
brooch, flower, button, aglet, COTGR.; An aglet [tag of
a point], *Aeramentum ligulae*; also, an aglet [a little plate
of metal], *bractea, bracteola*, COLES; Aglet, the tag of a point,
a little plate of metal, also a substance growing out of
some trees before the leaves, BAILEY (1721). Fr. *aiguillette*,
a point (COTGR.), dimin. of *aiguille*, a needle; see Aigle.]

• AGLEY, adv. Sc. Nhb. Cum. n.Yks. Also written
aglee Sc. [ægli:]

1. Obliquely, askant, turned to one side.

Sc. Let faction gang fair maest and right gang aglee, *The People*
(June 16, 1889) 13, c. 3; Why sud I be like til ane wha gangs
agley frae the hirsels o' thy frien's? HENDERSON *Sng Sol.* (1862)
1. 7, Where has thy belovet gane agley? *ib.* vi. 1. Lth. Yet bunkers
often send aglee, Altho' they weel did ettle, STRATHESK *More Bits*
(1885) *Curier's Song*, 274. Ayr. The best-laid schemes o' mice
an' men Gang aft a-gley, BURNS *To a Mouse* (1785). N.Cy.¹ Nhb.
His neet-cap thrawn on all aglee, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843)
46; Nowt holy ye can find in hor, she's bewty g'yen aglee, ROBSON
Evangeline, &c. (1870) 361. Nhb.¹ Cum.² Sae fine she goes, sae
far aglee, That folks she kenned she cannot see, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.*
(1842) 192.

2. To gang agley, to err, go wrong. Used in a moral sense
(JAM.).

Rnf. We haen a mense like cruel man; Yet tho' he's paukier far than
we, What reck! he gangs as aft aglee, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) l. 67.
[A-, on + gley; see Gley, v. (to squint)]

• AGNAIL, sb. n.Cy. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Nrf. Cor.
Also called angnail, angernail, hangnail, nangnail,
gnangnail. See below. [a gnēl, a'gnēl, na'gnēl, Yks.
ne'gnēl.] See Nangnail.

1. A loose piece of skin at the base of the finger-nail. With
great variety of names in the dialects, e.g. backfriend, step-
mother's blessing, idle wheal, fan-nail, idle-warts, idle-
welts, thang-nail, warty-wheels (Nhp.¹).

Nhb.¹ Anger-nail, a piece of skin at the side of the nail which has
become semi-detached and gives pain. Cum. He had a trouble-
some backfriend or agnail, at which he often bit, LINTON *L. Lorton*
(1867) xxiv; Cum.¹ Angnails, Anger-nails, jagsround the nails; nails
grown into the flesh. w.Yks.⁵ Hang-nails, skin over-lapt finger-
nails. Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ Nang-nail, a partly detached piece of skin
beside the finger-nails, which gives pain. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ A trouble-
some an' disagreable little piece of reverted skin at the side of
the finger-nail, more frequently called Idle Wheal. Nrf. Hang-nails,
slivers, which hang from the roots of the nails, and reach to the
tips of the fingers, HOLLOWAY.

2. A corn, bunion; ingrowing toe-nail.

Cum. Ang-nails, corns on the feet, GROSE (1790); HOLLOWAY.
N.Cy.¹ Ang-nails, corns on the toes. w.Yks. Nangnails. Opinions
are divided as to this word: 1. Ingrowing toe-nails, 2. corns, 3.
bunions (S.K.C.), Being troubled w' corns and nangnails shoo's
not fit for mich walkin' at present, HARTLEY *Seets* (1895) ii;
w.Yks.² Gnang-nails, corns on the toes. ne.Lan.¹ Angnail, a corn
upon the toe. n.Lin.¹ Nangnail, a corn, a bunion. There is a black
resinous ointment largely sold under the name of Nangnail salve
for the cure of corns.

3. A whitlow.

Cor.² Agnail, a whitlow.

[1. Ang-nail, a sore or imposthumation under the nail of
a man, KENNETT (1700); Agnail, a slip of skin at the root
of a nail, BAILEY (1721). 2. Agnail, a corn upon toes.
BLOUNT (1681); *Agassun*, a corn or agnele in the feet or
toes. Corret, an agnail or little corn upon a toe, COTGR.;
Agnayle upon ones too, corret, PALSGR. 3. Agnail (whitlo),
Ptergium, COLES (1679). The Yks. and Lin. form nang-nail

is for an older *ang-nail* with the *n* of the indef. art. prefixed.
OE. *ang-nægl*, the original meaning of which seems to have
been a corn on the toe or foot, a compressed, painful, round-
headed excrescence fixed in the flesh like an iron nail. OE.
angnagl, *ang-*, compressed, tight (cp. *ang-* in *angmōd*
anxious, *angness* anxiety, *angsum* narrow, Goth. *aggwus*)
+ *nægl*, an iron nail, *clawis*. Meanings 1 and 3 are due to
a popular association of the word with nail = *unguis*.]

• AGO, pp. s.Irel. and Dev. Also written ee-go Wxf.¹
[ægō, æguə:] Gone, finished

Wxf.¹ Hea's ee-go. Dev. Awl tha tatties be ago, missis; there
idden wan a-layved, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 45; They be all ago,
there idn one o'm a left, *Verb. Prov.* (1886) 89. n.Dev. There's Dame
an' Maister's chair; Wi' thick I zem they bā't a-go, *Rock Jim an'*
Nell (1867) 28; The blue of the plum is ago, zure, *Monthly Mag.*
(1868) II. 421.

[ME. For now is clene a-go My name of trouthe in love
for ever-mo! CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* v. 1054; And thus ar
Tisbe and Piramus ago (i.e. dead), *ib.* *Leg. G.W.* 916; My
lady bright Which I have loved with al my might is fro me
deed, and is a-go, *ib.* *B. Duchesse* 479. OE. *agān*, pp. of
agān, to pass away. See Agone.]

• A-GOG, adv. Yks. Som. Dev. [ægo'g] On the move,
going.

w.Yks.⁵ Gee him a sup o' drink an' he'll soin be agog on't,
alluding to a hobby of a tale that a man is in the habit of telling.
[Of a child on a moving rocking-horse] There, now he's agog!
Som. Off we started, all agog, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 25. n.Dev.
When tha art zet agog, tha desent caree who tha scullest, *Exm.*
Scold. (1746) l. 228.

[Six precious souls and all agog, COWPER *John Gilpin*;
On which the saints are all agog, BUTLER *Hud.* II; The
gawdy gossip when she's set agog, BRYDEN *Juv. Sat.* vi.
O Fr. à gogue. In a poem of the 13th cent. occurs the phrase
tout vent à gogue (HATZFELD). Cp. COTGR. *estre en ses*
gogues, to be frolick, lusty, lively, wanton, gamesome; all-
a-hoit, in a merry mood]

• A-GOGGLE, adv. Brks. Hmp. [ægo'gl.] Trembling,
shaking with palsy.

Brks.¹ An old man was spoken of as being agoggle, he was the
terror of little children from this involuntary shaking of the head
at them. Hmp.¹ His head is all agoggle.

[A frequent of agog. See above.]

• AGONE, adv. Irel. Shr. Glo. e.An. Ken. Hmp. I.W.
Som. Dev. Cor. [ægon.] Ago, since.

s.Ir. We staited three days agon, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 291.
Wxf.¹ Shr.² An archaism very common at Wenlock. Glo. They
have told me as 'e be dead twelve months agone, GISSING *Both of*
this Parsh (1839) l. 14, Glo.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf., Suf. HOLLOWAY. Suf.¹
'Tis three months agon. Ken. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Hmp.¹
Ten years agone. I.W.¹ Som. We should a-bin' out o' parish
years agone, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 193; W. & J. *Gl.*
(1873); w.Som.¹ 'Twas ever so long agone. Zabm yuur ugau'n
kaum Kan'imus [seven years ago next Candlemas]. Such phrases
are quite familiar to all West-country folk. Dev. When old fayther
died, two weeks agone, BRAY *Desc.* (1836) l. 32; 'Twas zome time
agone herwent up tu gert ouze, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 45. n.Dev.
They say 'time agone' for 'some time since,' JEFFERIES *Red Deer*
(1884) x. Cor. Some years agone, TREGELLAS *Rural Pop.* (1863) 8.
w.Cor. He went to Africa some time agone (M.A.C.).

[Oh, he's drunk, Sir Toby, an hour agone, SHAKS. *Twelfth*
Nt. v. i. 204; For long agone I have forgot to court, *ib.* *Two*
Gent. III. 1. 85; A while agon, GOWER *C.A. (Tale of the*
Coffers, 9); Nat longe agon is, CHAUCER *C.T.* d. 9. OE.
agan. See Ago.]

• AGONIES, sb. pl. Pem. Glandular swellings (?).

Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Never heard [agonies] in this
sense. The word is used for any great pain. Swelth is the word
for glandular swellings (W.M.M.).

• AGRAFT, v. e.An. Suf. [ægræft, ægræft.]

e.An.¹ To lay in, of a tree put into the soil so as to just cover its
roots. Suf. To graft a stock below the surface of the ground. An
old gardener says it is nearly obsolete, and known in no other
sense than the above (F.H.).

• AGREAT, adv. Lei. Nhp. Also written agret Nhp.¹
[ægrēt, Nhp. also ægrēt.] Of work: done by the piece.

Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ By the great, work taken or let out to be done by
quantity instead of by the day.

[Agreat, by the great, by the job, ASH (1795); To take work agreeat, i.e. by the piece, BLOUNT (1681); A-great, *universe*, COLE (1679); A-great, by the great or lump, COLES (1677); Agreeat or altogether, *universe*, BARET (1580). *A-*, on + *great*.]

AGREE, *v.* Sc. Glo. [əgrɪ:] Agree *with*, agree *to*. Sc. I do not agree with it, *Monthly Mag* (1809) I. 324. Inv. Used all over Scotland, and very common about Inverness (H.E.F.). Glo. I Agree with, to put up with. What! be you washing the dumb animal [i.e. a dog]? a' seems to agree with it very well.

[Agree with his demands, SHAKS. *M. for Meas.* III. i. 254. OFr. *agreeer*; Rom. *aggratere*, to make pleasing.]

AGREEABLE, *adj.* In gen. colloq. use. [əgrɪəbəl]

1. Acquiescent, compliant, willing.

w.Yks. I's parfitly agreeable tul't, i. 4. Chs. He is not agreeable [refuses his consent]. n.Lin. Robud ax'd me if I would hev him, and I says, 'Well, Bob, I'm agreeable.' Nhp. I'm quite agreeable to it. Oxf. M.S. add. Brks. I be agra-able vor um to get married [if um be agra-able on t'other zide. e.An. I am agreeable [agree to your proposal]. Sur. I ast 'un to come along of us, but he didn't seem nowadays agreeable. w.Som. Wau d-ee zai tue u kwau'rt!—Aay bee ugrai'ubl [What do you say to a quart? I am willing to join you].

2. Convenient, suitable.

s.Stf. We'n expect yer when yo con mak' it agreeable to come, PINNOCK *Blk Cy. Ann.* (1895).

[1. Agreeable or conformable, *consentiens, concurrens*, ROBERTSON (1693); Agreeable . . . consenting to a thyng, *agreeable*, PALSGR. 305. 2. Agreeable or convenient, *consentianens, conveniens, aptus*. He hath a nature agreeable . . . and suitable to all things, ROBERTSON (1693); *consentianens*, agreeable, meet, convenient, RIDER (1649). OFr. *agreeable*, deriv. of *agreeer*. See *Agree*.]

AGREEN, *sb.* Cum. [əgrɪn.] Plant-name, *Senecio Jacobaea* (Common Ragwort).

Cum. [Also called] Booin, Grundswathe, Muggert, Grunsel.

AGROUND, *adv.* Lan. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Brks. [əgreund, Lan. əgrund.]

1. On the ground.

ne.Lan. Agrund, on the ground.

2. On foot.

s.Wor. Known in this sense in Stoulton (H.K.). Hrf. Going aground [on foot], heard some time ago in the Ledbury district (H.K.). Glo. Commonly used in Vale of Berkeley. Are you going to Dursley in the cart?—No, I'm going aground. [Also] used by an old gamekeeper, at Snowhill (near Stanway) thirty years ago (J.D.R.); Glo.

3. Of a fox: to earth.

Glo. (J.D.R.) Brks. The vox be gone aground.

4. *Fig.* in phr. to run aground, to slander, depreciate.

s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.)

[*A-*, on + *ground*.]

AGUE, *sb.* e.An. [ēgiu] Swelling and inflammation from taking cold.

e.An. An ague in the face is a common consequence of facing a Norfolk north-easter. Ague-ointment, an unguent made with elder leaves for ague in the face. Suf. Ague, or swelling in the face, e.An. (1866) II. 325.

[A vehement ague causing an inflammation in the mouth, *emphysodes*, ROBERTSON (1693). This is a peculiar use of E. *ague*, a feverish attack followed by a cold and shivering stage. OFr. *ague*, MLat. *acūta*, an acute fever.]

AH, *int.* In gen. use throughout the dialects. Also written *eh*. [ē.] Interrogative exclamation=What? What did you say? See *Ay*.

Nhb. Aah? Eh-ah? n.Yks. A-ah, said you? w.Som. Eh? Used interrogatively and alone, it means 'what do you say?' at the end of an interrogative sentence repeats the question. Wuur-s u-bun: tue, ai? [where hast been, eh?]

AHEAD, *adv.* Dev. [ə'ed.] Overhead.

Dev. Zes I tu a chap, 'What dee call thic a-head?' Zes he, 'Aw that aur's tha balune's little maid' [a small pilot balloon sent up before the large one], NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Let.* (1847) 19, ed. 1858.

[*A-*, on + *head*.]

AHEIGHT, *adv.* Yks. [ə-eit.] On high, aloft.

n.Yks. [Of a ball, &c.] Shy it up aheight (G.W.W.); Lift it up a-height (I.W.).

[Look up a-height; the shrill-gorged lark so far Cannot be seen or heard, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, IV. vi. 58. *A-*, on + *height*.]

AHENT, see *Ahind*.

AHIND, *prep.* and *adv.* Sc. n Irel and all the n.countries to Chs and Lin. Also in Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Also written *ahint* Sc. Nhp.; *ahin* Sc. N.I. See below. [Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. *a-hint*; Lin. *a-ai'nd*, *a-int*; Lei. *a-o'nd*, Ir. *a-hin*.]

1. *prep.* Of place: at the back or in the rear of; also *fig.*

Sc. Vich Ian Vohr and ta Prince are awa to the lang green gien ahint the clachan, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlv. Hide yourself ahint ta Sassenach shentleman's ped, *ib.* *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii; Snaul lies ahint the dyke, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 12; A woman cam' ahint him, an' touchet the hem o' his garment HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) ix. 20. Frf. Gie the door a fling-to, ahent ye, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 173. Per. There's something ahint that face, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 25. Bwk. Ahint the kye, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. Peb. Here he comes with the dog running ahint him (A.C.). Gall. He canna shut them ahint him, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 367. N.I. Ahin, behind. Nhb. Ahint the bush that hauds the thrush, *Coquet Vale Sings.* (1852) 116; Nhb. Ahint yor hand [to have some one to look after your interest in your absence]. Dur. Behowld, he stands ahint our wo, MOORE *Sing. Sol.* (1859) II. 9. Cum. 'You oald donkey,' sez a fellow ahint me, *Mary Drayson* (1872) 16. Wm. & Cum. A stomach fit to eat t'horse ehint t'saddle, *Borrowdale Let.* (1787) 131. Wm. It stands ahint t'dure. ne.Yks. It's nut mich ahint t'uther. w.Yks. Close ahint him. ne.Lan. Chs. Lookingk at th' sarvant wench ahint mi back, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 7. n.Lin. An' reaper, 'at's swingin' ahind 'em, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 80. n.Lin. Lei. Ahent, Ahind. Nhp. Ahint Not frequent, and confined I believe to the northern part of the county; Nhp. Ahent.

2. Of time: after, behind.

w.Yks. Tha't awlus ahint thee time, ah think.

3. *adv.* Of place: in the rear, at the back, behind; *fig.* concealed; *ahind afore*, hind-foremost; *to walk ahind afore*, to walk backwards.

Sc. Here heids had humps ahint that, tow'rin', seemed A fairy helmet, ALLAN *Lilis* (1874) 65. Per. A' mind him gettin' a tear ahint, and the mend's still veesible, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 240. Gall. The reed lowe jookin' through the bars, and the purr, purr craiter's jammerin' ahint, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii. N.Cy. To ride ahint. Nhb. Ah canna rightlys mak' him oot noo! There's somethin' ahint, Ah doot! CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 50; We stagger'd a hint se merry-o, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 81; Nhb. Come in ahint [the familiar cry of the drover to his dog]. Wm. Tha's allas ahint like a coo's taal. n.Yks. He's close ahint. w.Yks. To ride at-hunt [to ride behind another person on the same horse]. War. Why bless me, child! you've put your hat on ahind afore. Glo. But this 'ere time I'd a 'ad to leave Willum a-hind, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 60.

4. Behindhand; backward (of the state of vegetation).

n.Yks. I'm afraid I'm late!—Nae, thou's nane sae mich ahint;

n.Yks. All's a-hint. w.Yks. Ahinthand (Æ.B.).

5. *To be ahind*, (1) to be in error; (2) to come out of an affair at a disadvantage; *to come in ahint one*, to take the advantage of one; *to fall ahint*, to be disappointed in one's expectations; *to get on ahint one*, see below; *not to be ahint*, to be equal with respect to retaliation or revenge; cf. *to be even with*.

(1) Sc. Ahint, expressive of error or mistake in one's supposition in regard to anything (JAM.). (2) n.Yks. They say Josey's come badly on?—Nae, he's not that far ahint. Sc. 'Had M'Vittie's folk behaved like honest men,' he said, 'he wad hae liked ill to come in ahint them, and out afore them this gate,' SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxvi; Ye've fa'n ahind there. To get on ahint one, to get the advantage of one in a bargain, to take him in [said to allude to the practice of leaping up behind an enemy on horseback, and holding his hands]. I shanna be ahint wi' you (JAM.).

[*A-*, at (*pref.*) + *-hind* (cp. behind). Cp. ME. *at-hinden*, OE *æt-hindan*: Se cuning ferde him æt-hindan, the King went after them, *Chron.* A.D. 1016.]

AHM, see *Harm*, *v.*

AHOME, *adv.* prop. *phr.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Wil. Written a-whoam Yks. Lan.; a-wham Shr.; a-whom Der.; a-whum Stf.; a-wom Chs. War. [Sc. *a-hēm*; Lan. &c. *a-wom*, *a-wum*] Within doors, at home.

Ayr. Gall. Ye better bide ahome the day (JAM. *Suppl.*). Yks. I felt almost a-whoam, FETHERSTON *Farmer*, 5. Lan. I ax thur if

Mr. Justice wur o Whoam, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 27, ed. 1806, Lan.¹ For there's no peace i th world iv there's no peace awhoam, WAUGH *Sugs* (1859) *Jamie's Frolic*. Chs.¹³ 31f.¹ Is the doctor a-whum? Der. You sitten a-whom here, and thinken, HOWITT *Clockmaker*, i. nw Der.¹ Awhont. War. (J.R.W.); War.² Awum. s.v. A, *pref.* Shr.¹ E wunna-d-a wham. Wil. The Headborough shud not ha kept them a whome, *Masque* (1636) 9.

[A-, at (*pref*⁵) + home]

AHOMEL (JAM.), see **Awhummel**.

AHORSE, *adv.* n.Cy. (HALL) Not found in any n. gloss. or books; doubtful whether any such word exists. On horseback.

[ME. They scholde him sende al the knyghtis That on hors ride myghte, *Ahs.* 2611.]

A-HUH, *adj.* Cum. Yks Lan. War. Nhp Shr. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. With great variety of forms. See below. [ə-ū, ə-ō, w.Yks. əwout, ə-iu.]

1. Awry, lop-sided, aslant, esp. in *all-a-huh*, *all-of-a-huh*, *all-a-one-hoh*.

Cum: A-heh, to one side (J.P.). n.Yks.¹ All-ahuh, all on one side, awry, askew. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. [Of a faulty knife] Ah, I see, it's all awow (S.O.A.). ne.Lan.¹ Ahuh. All-of-a-heugh, all on one side Nhp.¹ You've put your shawl on all ahuh. If the word is preceded by the pronoun 'one', the *a* is dropped, and it is said to be 'all of one huh'; Nhp.² The luad's all ahoh. War. Ahuh, all-of-a-heugh (J.R.W.). Shr.¹ All-a-yock, all awry; Shr.² Ayoh, Ahuh, Aumph, All ayoh. Brks.¹ A rick is said to be all-a-ho when settled out of the perpendicular. e.An.¹ Ahuh, better Ahoe, and sometimes All-of-a-hugh; e.An.² That is not flush,—it stands all-a-one-hoh. Sus. Ahuh, Holloway. Hmp.¹ All-a-hoh I.W.² All of a hoogh, out of shape, or place. That ere wut rick is all of a hoogh. Wil.¹ All-a-huh, All-a-hoh, unevenly balanced. That load o' carn be aal-a-hoh; Wil.² All-a-hoh w.Som.¹ Why, thee's a got the rick all a-ugh; he'll turn over nif dus-n put a paust to un. An' wunt yer onner ha that wee-wowy auld olive down? I do zim he do grow all a huh like. Dhik'ee pau's uz au'l uv u uih [that post is quite one-sided]. Poor old fellow, he is come to go all of a ugh. Tech. Slang. Why, 'tis all-a-hoh like a dog's hind-leg [in printing, of matter made up 'out of the straight'] (W.W.S.).

2. *Fig.* (1) Wrong, not 'straight', straightforward, or open; cf. *Agley*, 2; (2) upset, vexed, anxious.

(1) Yks. It was all ahug on 'em to deu that way; they wanted to deceive 'em (W.H.). (2) Hmp.¹ He was quite a-hoh because a shower came on, he thought 'ud spoil his hay.

[OE. *awōh*, aslant, wrongfully, comp. of *wōh*, crooked, awry; cp. Goth. *wāhs* (in *unwāhs*, blameless).]

A-HUNDRED-FALD, *sb.* n.Cy. [ə-ʊndəd-fald.] *Gallium verum*, Our Lady's Bedstraw.

n.Cy. As the flowers are exceedingly numerous and clustered, our common people call the plant A-hundred-fald, JOHNSTON *Bot. e. Bord.* (1853) 100.

A-HUNGERED, *pp.* Brks. [ə-ʊŋəd.] Hungry.

Brks.¹ I be a-veelin' ahungerd.

[He was afterward an hungred, BIBLE *Matt* iv. 2 (Att the last he was an hungred, TINDALE). In *P. Plowman* occur the forms *an hungred* (c.) x. 85, *ahungerd* (b.) xix. 123. OE. *of-hyngrod*, *pp.* of *of-hyngrian*, to be excessively hungry.]

A-HUNGRY, *adj.* Wor. [ə-ʊŋgri.] Hungry.

se.Wor.¹ A-ongrty, hungry.

[Dinner attends you, sir.—I am not a-hungry, SHAKS. *M. Wives*, i. 1. 280. The prefix is perhaps due to the influence of a-hungered (above); see A-, *pref.*¹⁰]

AI, see A-, Oa-, Ou-, Ow-.

AIBLINS, see **Ablins**.

AICH, *sb.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.) An echo.

Frē. [Aich] is the only term used in Angus to denote the reper-cussion of sound

AICH, *v.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.) To echo.

Cld. But blither far was the marmad's sang, Aichan frae bank to brae, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1820) *Marmaden of Clyde*.

AICHAN, *sb.* Sc. n.Irel. Also written **achen**, **aiken**. [ə-ʃən.] A small bivalve, *Macra subtruncata*.

Sc. [The aichan is] found in sandy bays of the Firth of Clyde. Myriads of aichan shells were dug up near Dumbreck by the workmen engaged in cutting the canal between Glasgow and Paisley (JAM. *Suppl.*). N.I.¹ Neayghen, a small marine bivalve, about the size of a cockle, used for bait,

[Etym. unknown.]

AICHEE, *sb.* Glo. Also written **akee**. [ai'ki, a kē.] The hedge-sparrow.

Glo.¹

[Perhaps forms of *Ikey*, familiar form of *Isaac* (hedge-sparrow), probably by popular etym. for ME. *heysugge* (hedge-sparrow) in CHAUCER *M. P.* v. 612, and *Owl & N.* 505. OE. *hegesugge*. See **Haysuck**.]

AID, *sb.* Shr. Also written **ade** Shr.² [ēd.] A gutter or ditch cut across a ploughed field.

Shr.¹ Aid, a gutter cut across the 'buts' of ploughed lands to carry off the water from the 'reans'; Shr.² I imagine it means simply an aid for the water to escape.

[Perhaps the same word as **Ade**, q.v.]

AID, see **Hade**.

AIDEN, see **Eident**.

AIFER, *sb.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.)

Slk. Aifer, a term used by old people in Ettrick Forest, to denote the exhalations which arise from the ground in a warm, sunny day: now almost obsolete.

[Etym. unknown.]

AIG, *sb.* Obs. or *obsol.* n.Cy. Sourness.

n.Cy.¹ Aig, sourness, in a slight degree. The milk has got an aig.

[Cp. Fr. *aigre*, sour; see **Aigre**.]

AIG, *adj.* w.Yks. [eæg.] Eager.

w.Yks.² Speaking of a profitless occupation, a man says that he isn't so aag after that business.

[Fr. *aigre*, eager; see above.]

AIGAR, *sb.* usually in *pl.* Obs. or *obsol.* n.Sc. Also written **aiger**, **egger**, **egges**. See below.

n.Sc. Aigars, grain dried very much in a pot, for being ground in a quern or handmill (JAM.).

2. *Comp.* **Aigar-brose**, **Aigar-meal**.

n.Sc. Aigar-brose [is] a sort of pottage made of [aigar] meal. Aigar-meal is meal made of grain dried in this manner (JAM.). Sc. I have met with only one person having heard of aiger-meal. She had many times heard her mother with several old people telling that when children [came] running in hungry at dinner-time, it would be said to them, 'You are coming in for your aiger-meal.' MACDUFF *Sc. N. & Q.* (1891) IV. 78; Others made use of egger meal, consisting of equal portions of oat, pease and bear meal. It took rise from the beggars mixing different kinds in the same bag, RAMSAY *Sc. in Eighteenth Century* (1888) II. 202. Per. It is known to many old people in Thornhill, but the word [aigar-meal] is not now used because the mixture—oatmeal and pease meal, the larger proportion being pease meal—is no longer made (G.W.).

[Etym. unknown.]

AIGH, *v.* w.Yks. [ē.]

Aigh, to frighten, to control through fear, or awe, *Hlfæ Wds.*

[Cp. ME. *aighe*, *eighe*, OE. *ege*, *æge*, fear, dread, Goth. *ags*; related to ON. *agi*, whence lit.E. *awe*.]

AIGHINS, *sb. pl.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Owings; what is owing to one; esp. used as denoting demerit.

n.Sc. I'll gie you your aighins [used in threatening to correct a child].

[*Aighin*, vbl. sb. of *aigh* (lit.E. *owe*), OE. *āgan*, to possess.]

AIGLE, *sb.* Midl. counties, Shr. Also in Dev. Also written **agle** S.Wor.¹ [ēgl.]

1. An icicle.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1790). Lei.¹ Aigle, Iggle. War.³ Pion. iggle. w.Wor.¹ See ahl them aigles 'angin' to the thack; 'tis mighty teart this marnin'. Shr.¹ It must a bin freezin 'ard i' the neet, theer's aigles o' ice 'angin' from the aisins.

2. A spangle, tinsel ornament. ? *Obs.*

Shr.¹ Aigles, *obs.* ? Han 'eesin Bessy Pugh sence 'er's comen back throu Lunnun; 'er's got a bonnet as shines all o'er like aigles on a showman; Shr.² Aigle, Aiglet, a spangle, the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope dancer.

3. Scintillations such as appear on the surface of iron pots when removed from the fire.

Shr.¹ Aigles . . . are supposed to be *lamellae* of salts of iron, caused by the decomposition of the pots by the gases from the fire. Mind 'weer yo' put'n that marmint aw'ld the aigles bin on it.

4. *Comp.* **Aigle-tooth**, a tooth sharp and pointed like a needle.

n.Dev. Stuverpowl George, wi' th' aigle tooth, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 31.

[Fr. *aiguille*, a needle, also used of various things terminating in a point (HATZFELD). See **Aglet**, **Haggie tooth**.]

AIGLED, *ppl. adj.* Shr. Covered with 'aigles.' See **Aigle**, 2.

Shr.² He's aigled all o'er.

***AIGRE**, *adj.* n Cy. w. Yks. Lan. Dor. *Obsol.*

1. Sour, tart.

n Cy. Eager, Aigre, sour, tending to sourness, sharp, GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (P.) Cum. GROSE (1790). Yks. Aygre. still in use (HALL.). w. Yks.¹; w. Yks.⁵ Aagar beer, turn'd Sour with, or by reason of, the thunder. n Lan. It's a lile bit ower aigre [said of vinegar] (W. H. H.). Dor. Eiger, BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

2. Of wind: sharp, cutting.

Cum. Eager, Aigre, sharp, sometimes applied to the air, GROSE (1790). n. Lan. (W. H. H.)

[1. It doth posset And curd, like eager (aygre, 1602) droppings into milk, SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 69; *Aigret*, somewhat tart, sharp or eager, COTGR.; Breed Kneden with eisel strong and egre, CHAUCER *R. Rose* 217. 2. It is a nipping and an eager ayre, SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 2. Of r. aigre, sharp, keen, sour.]

AIGRE, see **Eagre**.

AIK, see **Hake**.

AIKER, see **Acre**.

AIKERIT, *adj.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.) Also written aikert, yaikert.

Twid. Aikerit, eared. Weil aikerit, having full ears; applied to grain.

[A deriv. of OE. *cæhher*, *ehar* (Nhb.), *ēar* (WS.), an ear of corn; see **Icker**.]

AIKIE GUINEAS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM.)

Rnf. Aikie guineas, the name given by children to small flat pieces of shells, bleached by the sea

AIKRAW, *sb.* s. Sc. The Lichen *Scrobiculatus* (JAM.). s. Sc. *L. Scrobiculatus*, pitted waty Lichen, with broad glaucous leaves. Anglis. aikraw, LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotia* (1792) 850-1 (JAM.). [*Aik*, oak + *raw*. For *raw*, cp. *Stane-raw*, a name of the Rock-liverwort.]

AIL, *sb.*¹ Yks. Hrt. Hmp. Som. [eəl, ēl.] An illness, ailment, or complaint.

Hrt. Staggers and other ails, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 69. Hmp. The ail or complaint lay along th' chine, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 280, ed. 1853.

2. An evil.

n. Yks.² Ails, evils

3. *Comp.* Quarter-ail.

Som. Ail, ailment, disease in the hind-quarters of animals, quarter-ail, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[An ayl, an illness, sickness, BAILEY (1721); Aile, *morbus*, COLES (1679). ME. The word occurs in the form *eile*, meaning pain, in *Ancren Riwe* (c. 1230) 50. OE. *egle*, troublesome, grievous. Cp. Goth. *aglō*, distress.]

AIL, *sb.*² Rarely sing. Nhp. War. Wor. Hrt. Glo. Brks Hrt. Ess. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. and all sw. counties. Also written aile Wil. Cor.¹; eyle Wil.¹; ile War. Hrt.² Ess.¹ Ken.¹² Wil.¹ w. Som.¹ Dev. Cor.¹; oil Sus.¹ Hmp.¹ Dev.⁴; oile Cor.¹; hail Wil.; hile Dev. Cor.¹; hoil Dor.¹; hoile Ken.¹ See below. [*ail*, *m.* oil.]

1. The beards or awns of barley or any other bearded grain; rarely, the husk of any corn.

Nhp.¹ Ail, or Ayl, the beard or awn of barley. Pile is synonymous in Stf. and Wor. War. Ails, or Iles (J. R. W.). se. Wor.¹ Hrt.² Iles, awns of barley, cone wheat, &c. [see **Spiles**]. Glo. Ails, called awns in the north, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); Glo.¹ Ails. Hrt. Tails, or Ails, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii. 71. Ess. Ails, see Awns, RAY (1691). Ken.¹², Sur.¹, Sus.¹ I.W.¹² Aails, beards of barley, called barley aails Wil.¹ The black knots on the delicate barley straw were beginning to be topped with the hail, JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* (1880) 1. Dor.¹ w. Som.¹ Ails, the beard of barley when broken off from the grain. These little spears are always called baar-lee aay-ulz. The individual husks of any corn are also called aay-ulz. The term is only applied to the separated spear or husk—never when still attached to the grain. Ee-v u-gau-t u aa yul u daewst een dh-uy oa un [he has an ail of dust—i.e. a husk in his eye]. Dev. Yu can't use barley-dowst vur bedties, 'cuz tha illes wid urn intu 'e, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) s.v. Barley-ile. Cor.¹ Hile, Aile, Ile.

2. *Comp.* Barley-ail.

Brks.¹ Barley-oyles Hmp.¹ Barley-oils, the beard or prickles. Dev. Barley-ile, the beard of ripe barley, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence **Aily**, *adj.*

Nhp.¹ If any of the awns adhere to the corn after it is dressed for market, it is said to be aily.

[Ails, beards of wheat, BAILEY (1721); An oile (beard of corn), *arista*, COLES (1679); Iles, or Oiles, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1669); *Areste*, the eyle, awme, or beard of an ear of corn, COTGR.; These twice-six colts had pace so swift, they ran Upon the top-ayles of corn-ears, nor bent them any whit, CHAPMAN *Ihad* (1603) xx. 211. OE. *egl*; occurs in *Gospels*, Hwi gesihst þu þa eglā on þines broþor eagan? *Luke* vi. 41.]

AIL, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written eelie Sc. [ēl.]

1. To affect with pain or uneasiness; to trouble.

Sc. What's ailin' ye, Peter? IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 122. Wm. & Cum.¹ What ails ta Jemmy, CLARK *Seymour and Jammy* (1779) l. r. n. Yks.² That's in 'em that ails 'em [persons have naturally the kind of temper they usually exhibit]. ne. Lan. What ails thee? MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 258. e. Lan.¹ Not.² What ails thee? Nhp.² Dunnakneow what ealt him. Glo. What ails you? BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). [What aileth you? (K.).]

2. To be unwell or suffering in body, to have something amiss with one; to ail away, to dwindle.

Sc. The strangirs sall eelie awa', RIDDLE *Ps.* (1857) xviii 45. Ane skaddaw that eelys awa', ib. cii 11. n. Cy. (W. W. S.) Nhb. Ailet away (R. O. H.). Cum. She's varra ailing, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 295; *Gl.* (1851). w. Yks. It niver did ailowt at aw know on, HARTLEY *Budget* (1867) 20. e. Yks.¹ Hoo's thy wife, John? —Whah, shee's nobbut ailin'. Wor. Mr. Jones enjoys a very fair share of health; he's allus ailing (H. K.). w. Wor.¹ This cassety weather dunna suit the owd folks; grandad's but ailin' like. Ess. More stroken and made of when ought it [a calf] doo aile, More gentle ye make it, for yoke or the pale, TUSSEK *Husbandrie* (1580) 81, st. 31.

3. To have cause for dissatisfaction against, to object to.

Sc. What ails ye at them as they are, OLIPHANT *Lover and Lass*, ix Yks. What does ta ail at him (S. P. U.); What do you mean about a new chapel, Sammy? What ails ye at t'oud 'un? TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) ii. Dev. Somebody eales me, or is railing at me, GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (M.)

4. To hinder, prevent.

Sc. What suld ail me to ken it? SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii.

['What can the fool mean?'] said old Richard, 'what can he ail at the dogs?' HOGG *Tales & Sk.* 288. What ayled the O thou see that thou fleddest, COVERDALE *Ps.* cxiv. 5. OE. *eglan*, to trouble, afflict.]

AILDY, *adj.* Yks. (obs.) Nhp. Hnt. [ēl di.] Ailing, poorly.

n. Yks. Ise grown seay healdy, I mun gang to bed, MERITON *Praise Aile* (1697) l. 246. Nhp.¹ I be very aildy to-day. Hnt. Aildy (T. P. F.).

[A pronunc. of *aily*, *ail*, vb. + *-y*.]

AILE, see **Aisle**.

AILER, see **Helier**.

AILING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Yks. [ē'lin.]

Sc. Ailin, sickness, ailment (JAM.). w. Yks.⁵ A long-standing illness is an ailing.

[See **Ail**, *v.*]

AILING IRON, *sb.* War. Som. [ē lin-aiən, eə'lin-aiən.] An implement for breaking off the ail or spear from barley, sometimes called a piling iron or barley stamp.

War. Ailing-iron, hand implement for hummelling barley, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). w. Som.¹ See Barley-stamp.

[A deriv. of **Ail**, *sb.*²]

AILS-COCK, *sb.* Sc. n. Irel. [ē'lsə-kok.] The Puffin, *Fratricula arctica*; so called from its breeding about Ailsa Craig in the Frith of Clyde (C.D.). See **Puffin**.

Sc., Ant. Ailsa Cock (so called from its favourite haunts), the Puffin, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 220. N.I.¹ See **Puffin**.

AILS-COCK, *sb.* Sc. Ant. The Puffin.

SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 220.

AIL-WEED, see **Hell-weed**.

AIM, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. [ēm.] An idea, conjecture; a like aim, a shrewd guess.

Lan. I don't know, but I have a like aim (H. M.). Chs.¹ Do you know who did it?—Now, bur aw've gotten a loike aim. s. Chs.¹ I shall have a better like aim, it yo'n tell me yur price. Stf.² Used by old people in the Audley district. Bles dhi, wensh, oiv nū loik aim Der.² Aim, attempt. nw. Der.¹ Aim, idea, comprehension of any matter. War. (J. R. W.)

[But fearing lest my jealous aim might err, And so unworthily disgrace the man, SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. 1. 28. See Aim, v. 2.]

AIM, v. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Som. Dev. See below. [yam, iam, sam, em.]

1. To plan, intend, purpose; to attempt, endeavour. Cum I nobbet aim't t'll ha' kiss't her, GILPIN *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 64; Cum¹ He aims to be a gentleman. Cum. & Wm. 'Now mistress,' said a hospitable farmer to his wife when a friend called, 'if you aim us owt, give us't sun' [if you intend to give us a glass, do it at once] (M.P.). Wm. Aiming to hev a good conscience, HURTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 24. Yks.¹ Ah dizzint seea hoo thoo yams tu keep a wife when thoo's gitten her, MACQUOID *D. Barugh* (1877) xxii. n.Yks.¹ An's seear he aimed o' coming. w.Yks. Ah hedn't aimed hev'n' on' (J.R.); w.Yks.⁵ Whear's tuh aam going to morn? Lan.¹ Hood ha made a rare wife for onybody 'at had ony sense—hoo would that! Awd aimt her dooin weel, and hoo met [might] ha done weel too, WAUGH *Owd Blahket* (1866) iii. Der.² Aim, to attempt. War.² I aim to do my best for im. I aim and scheme, but nothing goes well. Wor. Aim to, to intend to (H.K.). w.Wor.¹ Er aimed to pick it up, but tware too 'eavy fur 'er to 'eft it. Hrf.² You bain't hamin to muv. I did aim to come. Glo.¹ I aimed to come to Gloucester last wick. Dor. Aiming to arrive about the breakfast hour, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 204, ed. 1895. w.Som.¹ Nuv ur muyn dhur z u deeur, ee daed-n aim t aat ee [never mind, there's a dear, he did not intend to hit you]. Ee du aim tu bee mae ustur, doa un ur [he intends to be master, does he not?] Be sure nobody widd never aim vor to break in and car away your flowers [‘carry away’ is a common euphemism for steal]. Dev.³ He aimed to kill his missus, and then he cut his own droat.

2. To suppose, conjecture; to anticipate, forecast, expect. Yks. Ah aims there's shops in Steersley, MACQUOID *D. Barugh* (1877) bk. i. 1. n.Yks.¹ What o'clock is it, aim you? I never aimed he wad ha' ganned yon gate; n.Yks.² I aim d vary badle [I acted on mistaken views]. w.Yks.⁵ Whear's tuh aim o' go'ng tul . . . when tuh dies if thah cheats a body an' leuks 'em it't faace i' this waay?

3. To aim for, to have designs upon; of a road, &c., to aim to, to run in the direction of.

e.Yks. Ah'll yam fo' sum rich farmer sun, *Spec. Dial.* (1887) 10. ne Yks.¹ Yon rooad yams ti Whudby

4. To prepare to throw, to throw.

w.Yks. He's aimed a stoan at mi heead (S.K.C.). War.² Don't you aim at me. Glo.¹ Aim, to throw stones.

[1. The ground which we aim to husband must be fat, WALKER (1680); That never aim'd so high to love your daughter, SHAKS. *Per.* II. v. 47. 2. Heli therfor eymyde hir dronken, WYCLIF (1382) i Sam. i. 13 (gesside, 1388); Ah, Nell, forbear! thou aimest all awry, SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* VI. II. iv. 58. OFr. *aemer, aesmer*, to esteem, consider; Rom. *adestumare*; Lat. *ad+ aestumare*.]

AIM, adj. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Ess. Also written eam, eem Chs.¹; eme Shr.^{1,2} [em.]

1. Of numbers: even.

w.Yks.³ Odd or aim, odd or even.

2. Straight, direct, near, close, of distance, &c., esp. in an *aimer gate*, a more direct road; so, a nearer way. *Fig.* nearly akin, related.

w.Yks. Eym-ament, directly opposite, GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (P.). Chs. This is the heamest road. Come heamer (E.F.); Chs.¹ You mun go daun th' aumer gate. He lived aumer this way afore he took yon farm; Chs.² Eamby. close by, at hand; Chs.³ Are yow going to Knutsford by the road?—No, au knows an aumer gate. s.Chs.¹ They liven eeam by the chapel. Stf.¹ Aimer, Aymer; Stf.² That big sojer theer wüf aimer to th' target nor ony on 'em. Put thi steps a bit aimentowart. Der. & Stf. Aimest road (J.K.). Der.², nw.Der.¹ Eighmer. War.³ w.Wor.¹ The emest waay is across the crafts. Shr. It is quite eem here, not a mile away (E.P.); Aimer is a well-known word here (W.W.S.); They bin too eme to marry won another (G.F.J.); Shr.¹ Cross them filds, it's the emest rooad; Shr.² This road is full as eme as the tother. Hrf.² Emer, Eemer, also Eemest. Ess. Emer, *Trans. Archaeol. Soc.* (1863) II. 184.

3. *Fig.* mean, stingy, 'near.'

Stf.² That oud Jew's aaful em, yer canna get saat für yer porridge out on him.

[1. Possibly we have aim in the sense of 'even' in Corgr.: *Jouez vostre jeu*, play an aim cast (at bowles). ME. *emne*,

em- (in compounds), as in *emcristen*, i.e. *even-Christian*, fellow-Christian; OE. *efn* (*emn*) even, cp. ON. *jamm*]

AIMATION, sb. n.Yks. [emē-jən] Guesswork.

n.Yks.² We shall get it by aimation. We rooaded it by aimation [took the road we supposed to be the right one]. A sort of aimation [a piece of guesswork].

[*Aim*, vb. (see 2) + *-ation*; a late analogical formation]

AIMES, see HAMES.

AIMLESS, adj. Stf. Der. [ēmles] Senseless.

Stf.¹, Stf.² Oi wor moirdard till oi wor emless. Stf. & Der. (J.K.) Der. He's a gawky, aimless sort of chap (H.R.).

[*Aim*, sb. (purpose) + *-less*]

AIMSOME, adj. Yks. [ēmsem, yēmsem]

n.Yks.² Aimsome, ambitious, speculative. n.Yks.¹

[*Aim*, sb. (purpose) + *-some*.]

AIMSTART, sb. n.Yks. [ēmstāt.] A starting-point.

n.Yks.² This mun be your aimstart.

[*Aim*, sb. (purpose, object) + *start*]

AIMY, adj. Chs. [ēmi] Shrewd.

Chs.¹ Ee wur a aimy soit o' chap, ee wur.

[*Aim*, sb. (purpose) + *-y*]

AWN, sb. Yks. Not. Lin. Also written *ane* w.Yks.³; hane Lin. The awn or beard of barley or bearded wheat. w.Yks. So called in Keighley district (J.R.); *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.³ Not.³ Lin. MORRIS *Cyclo Agrie* (1863).

Hence Ainded, *pl. adj.* having awns or 'ains.'

w.Yks. (J.R.); w.Yks.² Ainded wheat, wheat with bearded chaff [Anes, awns, spires or beards of barley and other bearded grain, BAILEY (1770); Flaxen wheate hath a yelow eare, and bare without anis, FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534) 40. OE. *ægnan*, pl., chaff (*Corpus Gl.*, 1526).]

AIN, see HEN.

AINS, see EVEN.

AIN'T, see ANOINT.

AIN'T, see BE.

AIR, sb.¹ In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [ēr, ēə(r), yēə(r).]

1. The sky, clouds.

Chs.¹ The air broke red [of an aurora borealis]. It shows for ran, the air is so low. War (J.R.W.).

2. A current of air in a mine.

Nhb. & Dur. Air, the current or volume of air circulating through and ventilating a mine, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

3. Air of the fire, the heated atmosphere surrounding a fire; to take an air of the fire, to warm oneself.

Don. Come in, good woman, an' tak' an air o' the fire, *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1877) *Flk-Lore*. Cav. Take an air of the fire this snowy day (M.S.M.). Con. Won't ye take an air of the fire, O Toole? Lucas *Romantic Lover* in *Chapman's Mag.* (Oct. 1895). s.Chs.¹ Come thy wees (ways) within air o' th' fire, fur raly tha looks heef starved jeth [half frozen to death].

4. The chill, in phr. to take the air off the drink. (In e.An. they say to take the aam off the drink. See Aam.)

Shr.² To take the chill from beer is usually denoted by the phrase 'tak the hair off the drink.' Its coud, just out o' the cellar, yoden [you hadden] better tak the yare off it.

5. A small quantity of anything; a 'whiff'; a taste.

S. & Ork.¹ A peerie air, a mere tasting. Air, a very small quantity.

Or.I. Ere, Ær, a very small quantity (S.A.S.). Bnff.¹ Gee me an air o' yir mill. Tack in by yir chair, sit doon, an' tack an air o' the pipe, an gee's a' yir uncoss.

6. *pl.* Fits of ill-humour; fretfulness.

Cum.¹ He's in his airs to-day. n.Lin.¹ She's in her airs to-day.

Nhp.¹ Let us have none of your airs [applied to the humoursome fretfulness of children]. e.Ken. She has just got her airs, and when saucepans fly I walk out (G.G.).

7. *Comp. and attrib.* Air-bleb; -box; -course; -crossing; -gate; -head, in mining: a passage for ventilation; -peg; -way.

n.Yks.² Air-blebs, (1) bubbles; (2) unsound schemes. n.Lin.¹ Air bleb, a bubble. Nhb.¹ Air-boxes, tubes of wood used for ventilation in a pit where there is only one passage or opening, *Min. Gl. Newc. Terms* (1852).

Nhb. & Dur. Air-box, a square wooden tube used to convey air into the face of a single drift, or into a sinking pit, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Air-course, see Air-way, *ib.*

Nhb.¹ Air-crossing, an arch built over a horseway or other road, with a passage or air-way above it, *Min. Gl. Newc. Terms* (1852). w.Yks.

Air-gate, a road or way driven in the coal for purposes of ventilation

(S.J.C.). s.Stf. Air-head, a channel 2 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, driven on a level with the top of the gate-road [i.e. the passage along which the coals are carried], *Mining Gl.* (1852). n.Lin.¹ Air peg, the vent-peg of a barrel; also called spile-peg in Nhp. Nhp.¹ Nhb.¹ Air-way, a passage along which the current of air travels in a colliery. Nhb. & Dur. Air-course or Air-way, *GREENWELL Coal Tg. Gl.* (1849). [Air-ways, headings or passages in a mine along which there is a constant circulation of fresh air between the down-cast shaft, the working places, and the up-cast shaft, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

[1. Where should this music be? i' the air or the earth? SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 387; When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew, *ib.* R. & J. iii. v. 127; Nicholas... ever gaped upward in-to the eir, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 3473. 6. Hoity! toity! cries Honour, Madam is in her airs, I protest, FIELDING *Tom Jones*, viii; You will get cured of all these whims and airs of yours some day, *Black Madcap V.* v. 41. This usage in the pl. is of Fr. origin; cp. HATZFELD, *Prendre, se donner des airs, affecter une certaine manière d'être.* Fr. *air*, Lat. *aer*.]

AIR, sb.² Or. and Sh. I. Also in Wm. and Lan. [ē(r).] A sandbank, or ridge made by the action of water; a beach.

Or. & Sh. I. They have some Norish woods... such as air, a sandbank, BRAN. *Zetland* (1701) 70 (JAM.), Most of the extensive beaches on the coast are called airs; as Stour-air, Whale-air, EDMONSTON *Zetl.* (1809) I. 140 (*ib.*). Or. I. By beach and by cave... By air, and by wick, and by helyer and gio, And by every cold shore which the northern winds know, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xix. S & Ork.¹ Aer, a sandbank or beach, sometimes a stone aer. Aer, applied to several places having extensive 'Aers' or smooth beaches near them, ex, the Aers of Selhvoe, the Aers of Strom Wm.¹ Ayr, a low headland. ne Lan.¹ Aire, land warped up by floods or tides, and liable to be overflowed by them.

[ON. *eyrr* (mod. *eyri*), a gravelly bank, a small tongue of land running into the sea; cp. Dan. *øre*, Sw. *ör*, found in *Helsing-or* (Elsinore).]

AIR, adj. and adv. Sc. [ēr.]

1. adj. Early.

Sc. Come it air, come it late, in May comes the cow-quake, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Air day or late day the fox's hide finds aye the flying knife, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii; An air winter's a sair winter, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 8. Abd. You wou'd na hae kent fat to mak o' her, unless it had been a gyr-carlen, or to set her up amon' a curm air bear [early barley] to fley away the rucks, FORBES *J. n.* (1742) 2 (JAM.).

2. adv.

Sc. What brings you out to Liberton sae air in the morning, SCOTT *Madlothan* (1818) xxvii; Let us awa' air til the vineyards, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 12. Rnf. Vext and sighin' late and air, WILSON *Watty* (1792) 9, Newc. ed. Ayr. I'm weary sick o't late and air! BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (1789). Lnk. She jeers me air and late, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) l. i. e Lth. Blinkin' like an air-up hoolet, HUNTER *J. Inverick* (1895) 105.

Hence Airness, sb. the state or condition of being early (JAM.).

Sc. The airness of the crap

[Quha is content rejoyc't air or lait, DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* ii. xxix; Oßer ich hit do ungedliche, oßer to er oßer to late, *Ancren Riwe*, 338. OE. *ær*, adj. and adv., former, formerly, early.]

AIR, v. Or. and Sh. I. w. Yks. Lan. Der. War. Shr. [ē(r).]

1. To warm, 'take the chill off.' e.An. *aam* is used with the same meaning.

e.Lan.¹ Air, to warm moderately, as drink. When excessively cold it is aired at the fire. Shr.² Hair.

Hence Aired, ppl. adj.

Yks. You must use aired water for the tea-cakes (F.P.T.). Der.² Aired water, water with the chill taken off. War. (J.R.W.)

2. To taste.

S. & Ork.¹

[1. This is a specific use of the vb. in the usual sense of to warm, applied usually in lit. E. to the drying of damp linen. *See Air, sb.¹ 4. 2. See Air, sb.¹ 5.]

AIR, see Ere.

AIRD, see Ard.

AIREL, sb. Obs. Sc. (JAM.)

1. An old name for a flute; properly applied to a pipe made from a reed.

* Arg., Shk.

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2. Musical tones, of whatever kind.

Rxb. The beetle began his wild airt to tune And sang on the wynde with ane eirysome croon, *Wint. Ev. Tales*, II. 203.

[Probably a deriv. of *aur*, Fr. *air*, a tune, sound or air in music.]

AIRESS, see Hairif.

AIRF, **AIRFISH**, see Argh.

AIRISH, adj. Sc. n. and e. Yks [ē riʃ, eə riʃ.] Chilly, breezy.

Sc. Airish is still commonly used all over Scotland for chilly (H.E.F.). n.Yks. Airish is used in the dales, but not commonly (R.H.H.). e.Yks. The mornings are airish, *Best Rur. Econ.* (1641) 18; (S.K.C.)

[This word is found in CHAUCER, but only in the sense of aerial, belonging to the air: (1) beheld the eyrish bestes, *Hous F.* 964. *Air* + *-ish*.]

AIRTLING, see Ettle.

AIRUP, see Hairif.

AIRY, adj. Cum. n. Lin. [ē ri, eə ri.] Breezy.

Cum.¹ It's rayder airy to-day. n.Lin.¹

[O'er airy wastes to rove, POPE *Windsor F.* 167. *Air* + *-y*.]

AISE, see Ash.

AISH, sb. Dor. [aif.] One of the strata of Purbeck beds.

Dor. Though associated with the Burr, this bed [aish] from its fissile or slaty character is easily separated from it, DAMON *Geol. Weymouth* (1860) 98. Dor. The tops of the longer stumps of trees pass through the burr into the aish, the uneven surface of which often serves to indicate the presence of trees beneath, *ib.* 115, ed. 1884. The aish bed is above the soft burr and under a bed of clay (J.H.M.).

AISH, see Arrish.

AISLE, sb. Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Wvl. Som. Amer. [ail.]

1. A space for passage in any building; esp. the central thoroughfare in a mill, shop, &c. Cf. *alley*, sb.¹ 1.

w.Yks. Aisle is used in Keighley for any passage between pews in a chapel, and the alley past the ends of looms; the interval where the weaver stands when at work being known as the gate (J.R.); Aisle, a passage between seats in any building. Aisle, Alley, are also used for the principal thoroughfare in a workshop, and must not be confused with loom-gate, nor with gangway (the thoroughfare between two buildings built overhead), nor with passage (a narrow way between two buildings). Gangway, passage, aisle, and alley have distinct meanings in our vernacular (B.K.). Lan. The passage between pews in a church is always called an aisle (S.W.); I have heard the space between the counters of a shop called the aisle in Liverpool, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 53. s.Chs. Any passage between pews (T.D.). w.Som.¹ Aisle, the passage between the pews in a church or chapel. No distinction is made between nave and aisles; but there is u aa yul to every church: see Alley. [Amer. Instead of shopping they trade, and while thus engaged recognize a friend across the aisle, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 406.]

2. A projection from the body of a church, one of the wings of a transept.

Per. (G.W.)

3. An enclosed and covered burial-place, adjoining to a church though not forming a part of it.

Sc. Donald was buried in the laird of Drum's aisle, SPALDING *Hist. Troubles in Sc.* (1792) II. 282 (JAM.). Abd. & Per. The burial-place of the laird's family is frequently called the aisle (G.W.).

4. Double rows of wheat-sheaves set up to dry.

s.Wil. MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 218.

[1. As up the ayle with mind disturb'd, I walk, RICHARDSON *Pamela* (N.E.D.). Fr. *aille*, Lat. *ala*, a wing. For the sense cp. BAILEY (1755): Isle, a long passage in a church or public building. This is the same word as ME. *ile* (*yle*), Fr. *île*, often Latinized as *insula* in legal documents. E. *aisle* owes its spelling to Fr. *aille*, and its pronounc. to Fr. *île*.]

AISLE, see Hazzle, v.

AISLE-TOOTH, see Axle-tooth.

AIT, sb.¹ Var. dial. Also written eyot. See below. [ait] An island in a river; an osier-bed.

s.Not. The osier ait above the weirs. *Not Guard.* (Aug. 8, 1895) 7. Wor. Ait, Nait, Eyot, island. Also applied to an osier-bed, whether an island or not (H.K.); The island now called the Neight at Deerhurst on the Severn, ALLIES *Antiq.* (1840) 188. s.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ Naight, an eyot, an osier bed. Brks.¹ Ait, or Aayte, a river-island, or flat on the bank with osiers growing. Mid. Fog up the river where it flows among green aits and meadows, DICKENS *Bleak*

House (1853) i. Hmp. They roosted in the aits of that river, WART.
Selborne (1788) 31, ed. 1853.

Hence Eyoty, *adj.* Of the nature of an ait or island.

Hmp.¹ That eyoty piece near the ford

[He enjoyed a party of pleasure in a good boat on the water to one of the aits or aislets in the Thames, EDGEWORTH *Patronage* (1814) xix (DAV.); Ait, a little island in a river where osiers grow, BAILEY (1721). Merc. *ēgeod*, OE. *īgeod*, an islet, deriv. of *īg*, *īeg*, Merc. *ēg*, island. The termination with *i* is prob. due to French influence; cp. Fr. *-et*, *-ot*.]

AIT, *sb.*² *Obs.* (?) Rnf. A custom, a habit; esp. used of a bad one (JAM.).

AITCH, *sb.* w.Yks. [eəʃ.] A mantelpiece.

w.Yks. The universal name for a mantelpiece in the villages about Wakefield and towards Leeds (S.O.A.).

[Possibly this word is a peculiar use of the name for the letter *h*.]

AITCH, see Ache.

AITCH-BONE, *sb.* Yks. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Mid. Hnt. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dev. [eɪʃ-bōn] The bone of the rump of beef; the meat which this bone includes.

w.Yks.¹ Nache-bone. Der.¹ Nhp.¹ The extreme end of a rump of beef, cut obliquely. Lei.¹ War.² While there is no joint called aitch-bone cut from the carcass of the sheep, the haunch-bone in a haunch of mutton is by butchers also called the aitch-bone. Mid. Ache-bone, part of y^o rump, RAY (1691) *MS add.* (J.C.) Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.¹ Ken.² Ach-bone. Sus.² Hmp.¹ Aich-bone. Dev. A saddle of mutton at one end, and an aitch-bone, not over-boiled, at the other, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III. x.

[The proper form, being that identical with the orig. Fr., is *nache*.—The 'nache' in some writers, also the 'tail-points' by others, YOUNG (BRITTEN, 97); Upon the huc bone and the nache by the tayle, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 53. The dial. forms have mostly lost the initial *n* through coalescence with the indef. *an*, hence *ache*, *aich*, *aitch*. The earliest example of the word found without the *n* is in *Bk. St. Albans*, where *hach boon* occurs; see SKEAT, 777. The ache bone, *os coxendicis*, COLES (1699). The word does not occur in JOHNSON in any form. OF. *nache*, a buttock; Rom. *natica*, *adj.*, from *natus*, a buttock.]

AITCHORN, see Acorn.

AITCH-PIECE, *sb.* Cor. [eɪʃ-pīs.] The catch or tongue of a buckle.

Cor.¹²

[Named from the shape, like that of the letter *H*.]

AITEN, *sb.* *Obs.* Slk. (JAM.) A partridge.

[Prob. *ait*, oat + *hen*. Many names of this bird contain some equiv. of *hen* as the latter element of the comp.; cp. Sw. *rapphöna*, G. *rebhuhn*, *feldhuhn*, Du. *rap-hoen*, Efris. *rap-hen*.]

AITH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.)

Frf. Aith or Aitland, that kind of land called infield, which is made to carry oats a second time after barley, and has received no dung.

AITH, see Earth.

AITHER, see Arder, Either.

AITNACH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also in the forms *etnach*, *eatin*, *aiten*. *Juniperus communis*; in *pl.* the juniper berries.

Abd. [She] spies beneath a buss of—what-ye-ca't? Ay, etnagh-berries [1st ed. *eatin*], and yeed down the brae, And there she gets them black as ony slae, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 62. Ags. Etnagh berries, juniper berries; also called *eatin* berries (JAM.). s.Sc. Brave Jessy, wi' an etnach cud [staff], Than gae her daddie sic a thud, As gar'd the hero squeel like wud, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 26 (JAM.).

[Of Gael. origin. Cp. *aiteal*, juniper (M. & D.).]

AITREDAN, *sb.* War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also written *hatredans* Glo. [eɪtrədən.]

1. A madcap frolic, a foolish prank.

War.² Shr.¹ I warrand yo' bin off now on some wild aitredan or other.

2. 'Tantrum'; a noisy quarrel, a fuss.

War.² s.Wor. Hatredan (H.K.). Glo. Hatredans, NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

AITTRIE, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.Í. Cold, bleak weather; also *attrib.*

S. & Ork.¹; Aitrie, Aittrie (JAM. *Suppl.*).

AIVER, see Eaver, Havour.

AIVERIE, *adj.* Sc. [ēvəri, ye'vəri.]

Abd. & Per. Aiverie is a very well known word meaning not very hungry, but eager to get at food, &c. They are a' yeverie to be fed. Dinna eat sae yivvery like [greedily] (G.W.). Rxb. Aiverie, very hungry; a term nearly *obs.* (JAM.)

Hence Yevrisome, *adj.*

Dmf. Yevrisome having an appetite perpetually craving (JAM. s.v. Yeverie).

[*Aver*, goods, possessions (AFr. *aveir*, Lat. *habere*) + *-y*. So *avery* would mean covetous, hungry, 'eager to have.']

AIVERING, *pp.* Sc. Written yivverin' Abd.

[ēvərin, yivvərin.] Eager for, hungering, *fig.*

Abd. I'm yivverin' sair for a kuss (G.W.).

AIVRIN, *sb.* Sc. [ēvriin.] The larboard.

Bnf.¹ In the deep-sea-fishing boats there are eight fishermen, each of whom has his own seat in the boat. The skipper holds the aivrin hank; the second man, the aivrin mid-ship, the third, the mid-aivrin-boo; and the fourth, the foremost-aivrin-boo.

[*Aivrin*, *afteran*, prob. for *after-hand*, near the hinder part of the ship.]

AIVY-KAIVY, see Havey-quavey.

AIWAL, see Awaal.

AIXES, see Access.

AIX-TREE, see Ax.

AIYAH, see Near.

AIZAC, see Haysuck.

AIZAM-JAZAM, *adj.* and *adv.* Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. [ēzəm-dʒēzəm.]

1. *adj.* Equal in weight, size, or value.

Shr.¹ Theer wuz fifteen faggits i' one lot, an' sixteen i' the tother, an' I pūt 'em little an' big together, to mak' 'em as 'āsam-jāsam as I could.

2. *adj.* and *adv.* (1) Fair and square, equitable; (2) in an equitable manner.

Stf., War., Wor., Glo. Ayzam-jayzam. 'Upright and downstraight' is an old term of the same meaning, NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

War.² ne.Wor. Aizam-jaizam, honest, 'jannock.' [Of a dishonest bargain] That job's not quite aizam-jaizam (J.W.P.). (2) Stf., War., Wor. I shouldn't care if he'd only act hasum-jasum with me (H.K.).

[Prob. a colloq. formation from lit. E. *easy*. For 'easy' in the sense of equal, even, cp. the familiar phrase in Whist, 'Honours easy.']

AIZE, *sb.* Sh.Í. [ēz.] A large blazing fire.

S. & Ork.¹ Aze.

[ON. *ysa*, glowing embers, cognate with *usli*, a conflagration; OE. *ysle*, embers.]

AIZIN', see Easing.

AIZLE, see Hazzle, *v.*, Easle.

AIZLE-TOOTH, see Axle-tooth.

AJY, see Agee.

AKE, *sb.* Cor. [ēk.]

Cor.¹ Ake, a groove in a stone used for an anchor (peculiar to Cornwall) to receive a rope or iron band to prevent it from slipping. Mousehole fishermen; Cor.²

AKERATE, *v.* Lin. [a'kərēt.]

1. To rust as iron does.

n.Lin.¹ We fun' sum shackles sich es thaay ewst to put upo' prisoners e' ohd times. Thaay was o'must all akeraated awaay, bud oor Squire thoht a greät deal on 'em.

2. To blight.

n.Lin.¹ His crops was that akeraated last year [1879] thaay was woth in a waay of speaking, noht at all.

AKERMAST, see Acorn-mast.

AKETHA, *int.* Dev. Cor. Also written *akether*. [əke'θə.] Quoth he; forsooth! indeed!

Dev. Akether, bin ma kit's ago, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 68; 'Giggling akether!' shrieked the old woman, wild with resentment, 'giggling akether!' MADDOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) I. 1; Dev.¹ An zo you zim a is maz'd, I'll warnis;—no more lookee-dezee than you be. I say maz'd akether, pt. i. 3; Dev.² n.Dev. Bet es tell en, Marry a-ketha, *Exm. Crishp.* (1746) l. 456; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cor. Thee baan't St. George, no moore than me, St. George aketha! J. TRENODDLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 55; Cor.¹²

[Prob. equiv. to 'Ah', quoth he. With *keth* cp. ME. *cweð*, *quēð*, *koth*, pret. of *quēden*, OE. *cweðan*, to speak. For the final *a* see *A* (pronunciation V.1 & 2).]

AKEYBO, see Acabo.

AKKA-MANNÁA, see **Cakka-man-ah**.

AKKER, *sb.* Pem. [a'kə(r).]

s.Pem Akker, a boat used for carrying limestone on the Cleddy, *Laws Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

AKKERN, see **Acorn**.

AKLIN, *sb.* Sh.I. [a'klin.] A sullen person.

S. & Ork.¹

[Cogn. with Du. *akelig*, dull, gloomy, and MDu. *akel*, grief, harm.]

AL, see **Alley**.

ALABLASTER, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Also written **aliblast** Dur.¹ Wm.¹ ne.Lan.¹ nw.Der.¹ Oxf.¹; **allablast** Chs.¹; **alleyblast** Nhb.¹; **allyblast** se.Wor.¹; **allplaister** w.Yks.¹ [a ləblast(r).] **Alabaster**.

Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Sally's just like allyblast, Her cheeks are twee twoebuds in May, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1805) 16. Wm.¹ w.Yks. During a fall o' snow, children often sing 'Snow, snow faster, White alabaster' (S K C.); 'E'sas faw as alleyblast (F.P.T.); w.Yks.¹²⁴⁵, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Thaay fun alabaster at Gainsb'r when thaay dug railroad, bud it wasn't worth oht. It's a straange mist bairn, it's skp's that clear it's like alabaster. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³ s.Wor. Her dear flesh was allis as white as halabaster, *Porson Quaint Wds* (1875) 23. Oxf.¹ Dhaa'r bent noa guod-luok n gyuurlz ubuuw't nuuw; wen uuy wuz yoor aj uuy wuz uz faa'r uz aliblaa'stuur [Thar ben't no good-lookin' girls about now; when I was your age I was as fair as aliblast].

[Why should a man whose blood is warm within Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster, *SHAKS. M. Ven. i. i. 84*; *Albaster*, allabaster, *Albastrum*, white as allabaster, *COTGR.*; *Alabastrino*, made of alleblast, *FLORIO* (1611). In an inventory, *temp.* Hen VIII, of the furniture of St. Martin's at Dover is the following entry: *Item*, ij imagees of whyte alleebaster, *Monast. IV 542* (BOUCHER). The form *alabaster* is found in *SYDNEY'S Arcadia*, 319 (ed. FRISWELL). ME. An alabaster, *alabastrum*, *Cath. Angl.* This was the *gen.* spelling of *alabaster* in the 16th and 17th cents. The *bl-* is doubtless due to sense-association with *bleach*, *blanch*, and other *bl-*forms denoting whiteness.]

ALACK, *int.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Som. Also written **alacke**, **alake**, **allake**. [əla'k.]

1. Alas!

S. & Ork.¹ Alake, an exclamation denoting sorrow or regret. Sc. He says how now how now Childe Maurice, Alacke how may this bee, *JAMIESON Pop. Ballads* (1806) *Childe Maurice*. Ayr. Alake, alake, the meikle Deil Wi' a' his witches, *BURNS To Mr. Mitchell* (1795). Lnk. Alake! poor pris'ner, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep* (1725) 38, ed. 1783. n.Cy. Alake, alas, *Border Gl. (Coll. L L B.)* w.Yks. Alack, a form of 'alas', *Hlfz. Wds.*; w.Yks.⁴ [Allake, a sigh, bitter exclamation (K.).]

2. In *comp.* **Alack-a-day**, an exclamation of grief or distress.

w.Yks. Alack-a-day, a form of 'alas the day', *Hlfz. Wds.* w.Som.¹ Alack-a-day! an exclamation of sorrow or regret. Alas-a-day! or Alas! are not heard.

[Nay, what's incredible, alack! I hardly hear a woman's clack, *SWIFT* (JOHNSON); Alack the heavy day, That I have worn so many winters out! *SHAKS. Rich. II. iv. i. 257*; She's dead, deceased, she's dead; alack the day! *ib. R. & J. iv. v. 23*. Perhaps *A* (*int.*) + *lack*, failure, fault.]

ALADY, *adv. phr.* e.An. [ə'lə'di.] On Lady-day. e.An. She gan her missis notidge last A-Lady, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 184; e.An.¹ e.Nrf. A-Lady (in common use), *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.¹ A'l go out of 'as farm next a-Lady.

[A-, on + *Lady* (for *Lady-day*).]

ALAG, *adv.* Nhb. Cum. n.Yks. [əla'g.] Not sufficiently upright; too horizontal, as in placing a ladder.

Nhb. It's all alag, out of the perpendicular (R. O.H.). Cum.¹ n.Yks. It lies alag. T'stuck laid alag ageean t'wall [stood at an angle of 45°] (I.W.).

ALAG, *sb.* Cum. [əla'g.] The sporting term for a flight of geese (W.K.).

ALAIRE, *adv. Obsol.* w.Cor. Also written **alare**. A short time ago.

Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 178; Cor.¹

ALAKANEE, *int. Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Alas!

Rnf. The cheeriest swain that e'er the meadows saw; Alakanee! —is Robin gane awa'! *PICKEN Poems* (1788) 20 (JAM.).

• **ALAMONTI**, see **Allamotti**.

ALANGE, see **Elenge**.

ALANNAH, *sb.* Irel. Also written **alanna**, **alanah**, **alana**. My child! A form of address, a term of endearment.

Ir. Miss Betty, alanah, *LEVER H. Lorr* (1839) iii; Whose then, alanah? *ib. Ch. O'Malley* (1841) iii; He's well enough—that's it, alanah, *CARLETON Truist Peas.* (1843) I. 95; Well, alana, I could not help it, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 117; Have ye all now, ma'am? —I have, alanna, God bless ye! *FRANCIS Frieze* (1895) 21; Alana, properly 'my child'; used as a friendly or affectionate word of address, especially to the speaker's junior (G.M.H.). s.Ir. Whisht! alanna. . . There's no fear of you, *CROKER Leg.* (1862) 28

[Ir. *a leanbh* (prop. *a leimh*) my child!]

ALANTOM, *adv. Obs.* Nhb. Yks. Also written **alantum**, **alantem**. Freq. used with *off*. At a distance. n.Cy. I saw him at alantum I saw him alantum off (K.), n.Cy.¹², Nhb.¹ w.Yks.¹ I spies alantum off two shooters, *ii. 296*.

[Some of our lads b'ing very kind, Alantum followed me behind, *STUART Joco-Serious Disc.* (1886) 72. *Alantum* prob. repr. Fr. *en lointain*, in the distance.]

ALARM, *sb.* Irel. Wil. [ə'lā'm.] A cry of a bird or animal.

Wmh. What soort of alarm has an other? (S.A.B.)

Hence **Alarm-note**, the note of a bird when startled.

n.Wil. If you should disturb the blackbird he makes the meadow ring with his alarm-note, *JEFFERIES Wild Life* (1879) 163.

[Fr. *alarme*, excitement caused by the approach of the enemy; OFr. *a l'arme!* the cry to arms]

ALARMING, *adv.* Suf. Wor. [ə'lā'min.]

1. In an unusual manner.

Suf. He went on wholly alarmin', i.e. acted or spoke out of the usual way, not necessarily greatly, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

2. Extensively, very, exceedingly.

w.Wor. [It] grows in woods alarmin', S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 104; They bin ori good uns, most alarmin' good uns, *ib. N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 127.

ALARUM, *sb.* n.Yks. [ə'lē'rəm.] Disturbance.

n.Yks.²

[A blanket in th' alarum of fear caught up, *SHAKS. Ham. ii. ii. 532*. See **Alarm**.]

ALAS-A-DAY, *int. Obsol.* Yks. and Som. Alas! a form of pitying.

Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). w.Yks.⁴ Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825).

[Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress, *CONGREVE Old Bachelor* (JOHNSON); Alas the day! I never gave him cause, *SHAKS. Oth. iii. iv. 158*; Allas! that harde day! *CHAUCER C. T. F.* 499. OFr. *a las* (mod. *hélas*), orig. Ah, weary! Cp. It. *ah lasso*, Lat. *lassus*, weary.]

ALAS-AT-EVER, *int. Obs.* Yks. An exclamation of pity.

Yks THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). w.Yks.⁴

[Equiv. to *alas that ever!*]

ALASSEN, *conj.* Dor. Also written **alassn**. [ə'læs'sən.]

Lest.

Dor. Gl. (1851); Dor.¹ Alasse! 'mid want to stây Behine' var thee, 79.

[Equiv. to *on less'en* for *on less than*, whence lit. E. *unless*. Onlesse this be done, *si ce nest que cela se face*, *PALSGR.* 882. OE *on læs þanne*, lit. on a less supposition than.]

A-LATE, *adv.* Yks. Lan. Wor. [ə'lēt, əleə't.] Lately.

w.Yks.¹ Alatt, of late. ne.Lan.¹ Alayat. se.Wor.¹

[Alate, *nuper*, *COLES* (1679). The form occurs in ME. as in *Destr. Troy* (c. 1400), 4176. A-, of + *late*.]

ALAU, *sb.* Cor. [ə'lau.] *Nymphaea alba*, or water-lily.

ALAWK, *int.* Der. War. Suf. [ə'lō'k.] An exclamation of sorrow; alas!

Der.², nw.Der.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Suf.¹ [Hence] Alawkus

[A-, ah! + *lawk*, q.v.]

ALAY, see **Ally**.

ALBUIST, *conj. Obs.* Abd. Though, albeit.

Abd. An' our ain lads, albuist I say't my sell, But guided them right cankardly an' snell, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 62 (in the edd. 1789 and 1812 'although' is printed instead of 'albuist').

[Etym. unknown.]

ALD, see Old.

ALDER, *sb.* [o'ldə(r)] Besides its usual meaning (*Alnus glutinosa*), the name *alder* in *comb.* is applied to several other trees. (1) Death alder, *Euonymus europaeus* or spindle-tree (Bck.); (2) Wild alder, *Aegopodium podagraria* (Lin.).

n.Bck. It is thought unlucky to bring it [Death alder] into the house. s.Lin. Wild alder. Alder=elder, from the superficial resemblance between the leaves.

[OE. *alor*. The form *aller* is still *gen* in dial.]

ALDER-CARR, *sb.* Der. Lin. War. Nrf. Suf. Also written *owdaker* nw.Der.¹ A piece of bog- or fen-land overgrown with alder-trees.

Der.² Alder-carr, a plantation of alders; carr being common for a plantation in a low or flat situation. nw.Der.¹ Lin. Alder-carr, an islet overgrown with 'the waterside tree,' *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 297. War. (J.R.W.) Nrf. Wet pieces of land in the marshy districts planted with ... alders, and hence called ... alder-carrs. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 132 Suf. A moist wood of alders, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1890).

[Aldyr-kyr (Alder-kar in Pynson's ed.), *Alnetum*, viz. *locus ubi alni et tales arbores crescunt*, *Prompt. Alder + carr*, q.v.]

ALDERLING, *sb.* Obs. Suf. A fresh-water fish which haunts that part of the stream overhung by alder-trees. See *Aller-trout*.

Suf. No longer used, but still known to very old people here (F.H.). Not known to any of our correspondents in other parts of the country. A kind of fish said to be betwixt a trout and a grayling (HALL.).

ALE, *sb.* Var. dial. See below. [æl, eal, yel.]

1. A liquor brewed from malt and distinguished from ordinary beer by its strength. In Cum. and Som., however, ale is weak beer brewed from the malt after the beer has been extracted from it.

Cum. (J.Ar.) Brks.¹ Ooli 'e hev a glass o' ayle or a glass o' beer? Som. A liquor brewed with a proportion of malt from about four to six bushels to the hogshead of 63 gallons, if it contain more malt it is called beer; if less, it is usually called small beer, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ Ale is usually sold in the public-houses at half the price of beer; at Burton this is precisely reversed.

2. A country festival, in which ale-drinking forms the chief part of the delight.

N.Cy.¹ A merry meeting of country-people, a rural feast, bride-ale, church-ale. ne.Lan.¹ Oxf. The Whitsun ales are common in Oxfordshire, WRIGHT.

3. *Comp.* Ale-bink, -brains, -brewis, -brussen, see below; -conner, -finder, a manorial officer whose duty it was to look to the assize and goodness of bread and ale within the precincts of the manor; -feast, a public festival generally held at Whitsuntide; -jawt, -master, -peg, see below; -posset, a curd made by pouring old-ale over boiling milk; -scalp, see Ale-brains; -score, a debt at the ale-house; -settle, see Ale-bink; -shot, see Ale-score; -silver, -soaked, -soaker, see below; -sop, (1) a refecton consisting of hot strong ale and toast or biscuits, (2) a drunkard; -spinner, -stake, see below; -staldar, the stool on which casks are placed in a cellar; -stall, -swab, -swattler, -swizzler, see below; -taster, an officer appointed to prevent the adulteration of ale, see Ale-conner; -Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday; -weean, see below; -whisp (*obs.*), the bush hung in front of an inn to show that ale was sold there; -wife, (1) a woman who keeps an inn, (2) a local name of the Allice-shad, *Alosa communis*; -wort, an infusion of malt; -yottler, -yottling, see below.

n.Yks.² Yal-bink, also called Yal-settle, an ale-bench; like those in front of country inns for outside smokers. Yal-brains, one who has to take his glass before he can set his wits to work. Yal-brewis, ale-posset stiffened with bread. Yal-brussen, distended or 'blown up' with ale or liquor. n.Lin.¹ Ale conner. Ale-feast (*obsol.*), a public drinking usually held at Whitsuntide. Cum.¹ Yal-jawt; sickened by drinking ale. n.Lin.¹ Ale-master, the chief man at the ale-feast. Ale-peg, the vent-peg of a cask. Lan. There's some nice bacon-collops o'th hob, An' a quart o' ale-posset i'th oon, WAUGH *Come Whoam* (1859). m.Lan.¹ He's ne'er hed a sup o' ale-posset, hesn'd m' pertner. Fooaks' givin' o'er suppin' id, for a varra good reason; there's nooan so many wimmen con mek

id gradely. s.Chs.¹ Shr.¹ Jack, you had better take care of that cold, I'll make you an ale-posset to-night.—Thank yo', Missis, that'll tak car o' me, nod the caud. Lan.¹ Hast paid th' ale-score at th' Blue Bell yet? Stf.² 'E's got a ale-score on at that ale-us. n.Lin.¹ Ale-score, the debt for drink at an ale-house recorded with chalk marks on the door. Shr.¹ Tum's a cliver workman an' gets good money, but agen 'e's paid 'is ale-score every wik ther innu much 'ef to tak wham. Lan.¹ He's an ale-shot at th' back o' th' door yon, th' length o' my arm. [Ale-silver (*obs.*), a rent or duty annually paid to the Lord Mayor of London by those who sold ale within the City, BAILEY (1721).] n.Yks.² Yal-soak'd, full of beer, drunk. Yal-soaker, an ale bibber, a sot. Sc. Ale saps, wheaten bread boiled in beer (JAM. s.v. Saps). Ken. Tea biscuits are sometimes soaked in strong ale and called ale-sop or beer-sop (P.M.); Ken.¹ Ale-sop is customarily partaken of by the servants in many large establishments on Christmas Day. w.Yks.² Ale-sop, a drunkard. Slang. Ale-spinner, a brewer or publican, FARMER. [Ale-stake (*obs.*), a may-pole, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)] e.Sus. Ale-stalder, or stolder, stillion, HOLLOWAY. Suf.¹ Ale-stall, the horse or stool on which casks of beer, wine, &c. are placed in cellars. I do not recollect the word stall applied to any other description of horse or stool. n.Yks.² Yal-swab, -swattler, -swizzler, an ale-bibber, a sot. Chs.¹ At the court leet for the manor and lordship of Over, held Nov. 1880, ale-tasters were elected for each of the townships of Over, Marton, and Swanlow (see *Warrington Guardian* Nov. 20, 1880). n.Lin.¹ The ale taster's oath is given in Sir William Scrogg's *Practise of Court Leet* (1714) 15. w.Som.¹ Ale-taster, an officer still annually appointed by ancient court leet; at Wellington his duties, however, have entirely fallen into disuse. Dev. The last day of the carnival would be the 'wettest,' and might well be called Ale Tuesday. Every parish had its church-ales on several anniversaries, of which that at Shrove-tide was usually one, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). n.Yks.² Yal-weean, the female publican. n.Lin.¹ Ale-whisp, the bush which was suspended in front of a public-house to indicate that drink was sold there (*obs.*). A bush of ivy or other evergreen was for ages the sign of a tavern both in England and the neighbouring continental lands. There is an engraving of a mediaeval inn with a bush hanging before it in Cutts' *Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages*, p. 543. [Ale-wife, *Alosa communis*, SATCHELL.] Yks. If you have any ale-wort near you, make strong tea of it, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 84. n.Yks.² Yal-yottler, an ale-bibber, a sot. Yal-yottling, given to pot companionship.

[1. *Ale* and *beer* have been in common use as names for the same intoxicating drink among the various tribes of Germanic people from the earliest times. The *Alismal* says 'Tis called *ale* (*öl*) among men, *beer* (*björ*) among the gods; 'beer' being the Southern, 'ale' the Northern Germanic word. 2. For information about country ales, esp. the Whitsun-ale, see BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* I. 279. Douce says that *Ale* means a feast or merry-making, as in the words Leet-ale, Lamb-ale, Whitsun-ale, Clerk-ale, Bride-ale (whence Bridal), Church-ale, Scot-ale, Midsummer-ale, &c. (BRAND, l.c.) *Les festes du village*, wakes, ales, ploughmens feasts, or holy daies, Cotgr. OE. *ealu*, ON. *öl*, ale; also, a feast, a banquet, freq. in comps., as in ON. *erfi-öl*, a wake, a funeral feast; OE. *bryd-ealu*, a bride-feast, the marriage feast, a 'bridal']

ALE, see Old.

ALE-BERRY, *sb.* Cum. [ye'lbəri.] A dish consisting of ale boiled with butter, sugar, and bread.

Cum.¹ Yel-berry, formerly given at funerals for dinner.

[Aleberry, a beerge or kind of food made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread, or with oatmeal, BAILEY (1755). ME. *Albery vel alebrëy, alebrodium*, *Prompt.—Ale + berry*. ME. *bery* for *brey, bre*, OE. *brīw*, pottage.]

ALE-DRAPER, *sb.* Obs. Yks. Lin. An innkeeper or publican.

n.Yks.¹ Ale-draper, a term now *obs.*, but occurring in the Whitby parochial register a century ago. n.Lin.¹ July 8th (1747) Thomas Broughton, farmer and ale-draper, *Scotter Par. Reg. Burials*.

[Ale-draper, a seller of malt-liquors: an alehouse-keeper or victualler, BAILEY (1721); No other occupation have I but to be an ale-draper, CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dream* (1592); Two milch maydens that had set up a shoppe of ale-draperie, *ib.* (NARES). *Ale + draper* (humorously applied to the alehouse-keeper's business).]

ALEER, *adv.* I.W. [əliə(r)] Empty; unladen.
I.W.¹ Goo whooam wi' the wagon aleer.

[*A*-prob. rep. OE. *ge*; cp. *gelære*, empty; or the *pref.* may=on (the *pref.* of state or condition). See *Leer*.]

ALEGAR, *sb.* *Obsol.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Wor. e.An. Also written *allekar* Wm.¹; *alliker* n.Yks.²; *elliker* w.Yks.¹; *elekar* w.Yks.⁵; *aliker* e.Lan.¹; *allegar* Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Stf.¹; *allecar*, *allekur* n.Lin.¹ Vinegar made from ale; malt vinegar; sour ale used as vinegar.

N.Cy.¹, Cum. Gl. (1851). Wm. Ya drop o alligar may be an ocean to sic tiny inhabitant(s), HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 91; An gav him sun' alleker, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 56, Wm.¹ w.Yks. Elekir, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 16, 1889); Fetch a pint of allica (F.P.T.); Born wi' soa mich eliker i' ther blood, HARTLEY *Pudding* (1876) 258; Her face turned as sahr as elliker, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1879) 21; T'privates is allaud rost mutton, an a bottle a helligar an watter, wha wine they call it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsley Ann.* (1847) 46; Sittin astride of a barril at we used to mack helliger in, *ib.* M. *Muffindoor* (1843) 35; Salt an pepper, mustard an helliker, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 14. Lan. Deeds as sharp as alegar awth' whole, BYROM *Poems* (1773) l. 117, ed. 1814. m.Lan.¹ Th' best shop i' Olegburn for alicker is a jerryshop aside o' wheer aw live; but yo' hev'n'd to ax for id bi name. Yo' simply sit deawn an' co' for a gill o' ale fresh drawn. Chs.¹ Allegar, vinegar, originally such as was made from ale, but now applied to all kinds of vinegar. Wilbraham says the word is generally used with the adjunct 'vinegar'—alegar-vinegar, but it is not so used now at Macclesfield. s.Chs.¹ Hey's shedden my drop o' allegar. Der.², Not.¹ Lin.¹ That panchon is chock-full of alegar. n.Lin.¹ Alegar, sour ale used as a substitute for vinegar. Lei.¹ Alegar is to ale what vinegar is to wine. 'Malt vinegar' is perhaps its modern equivalent. Wor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) e.An.¹, Suf.¹

Attrib. in *Alegar skriker*, thin gruel flavoured with vinegar.

Chs.¹ s.
[Alegar, sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit, JOHNSON; Alegar (q.d. Ale-eager), sour ale or beer, a sort of vinegar, BAILEY (1721); Aleger, the vinegar made of sour ale, BLOUNT (1681); Alegar, *quo nomine rustici agri Linc. & per totum Angliae Septentrionalis tractum Acetum cerevisiae non lupulatae appellant*, q.d. Ale Eager, *vel* Eager Ale, i.e. sour ale, SKINNER (1671); Soure and tarte thynges as venegre and aliger, BOORDE *Dyetary* (1542) 296; With venegre or eysel or with alegere, *Cookery Books* (1430) 28. *Ale + egre* (Fr. *aigre*, sharp, sour).]

ALE-HOOF, *sb.* Yks. Shr. Sus. Dev. Cor. Also written ale-hoove in Shr. and Sus., *alliff* in e.Sus. [ēl-ūf, ēl-uv.] The ground ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*.

w.Yks.² At Eyam it is, or was, used in the brewing of ale instead of hops. Shr., Sus. Ale-hoove, i.e. that which will cause ale to heave or work [*sic*]. Dev. Where ale-hoof and the borage, too, Held forth their gems of blue, CAPERN *Ballads* (1858) 128. Cor. Jack would take the children and collect bitter herbs to make the beer keep, such as the ale-hoof (ground-ivy), mugwort, ... and pellitory, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) l. 44.

[Ale-hoof, ground-ivy, so called, because it serves to clear ale or beer—*Hedera terrestris*, L., BAILEY (1721); Ale-hoof (herb), *Hedera terrestris*, COLES (1679); *Patte de chat*, Cat's-foot, ale-hoof, tune-hoof, ground ivy, Gill creep by the ground, COTGR. (1611); 'The women of our Northerne parts, especially about Wales and Cheshire, do tunne the herbe ale-hoof into their ale; but the reason thereof I know not: notwithstanding without all controuersie it is most singular against the griefes aforesaid: being tunned vp in ale and drunke, it also purgeth the head from rheumaticke humors flowing from the brain, GERARD *Herball* (1597) II. 856. *Ale + hoof*; *hoof* repr. an earlier *hove* (*Prompt.* 250), OE. *hōfe*, the ground ivy. In ME. the ordinary name for the plant was *hai-hove* (*houe*); see *Voc.* 786. 29, *Prompt.* (notes) 250, and *Meals and Manners* (E.E.T.S. No. 32) 68.]

ALE-HOUSE, *sb.* Widely diffused throughout the dial. Also written *aalhouse* Wxf.¹; *ale-hus* Nhp.¹; *ale'us* w.Yks.²; *alus* n.Yks.¹ Ken.¹; *al-hoos* ne.Yks.¹; *yalltoose* n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹; *yale-hus* Nhp.¹;

yale's n.Yks.¹; *yelhus* Nhp.¹; *ellus* e.An.¹ [ē'les, eə'les, ye'les.] A house where ale is sold.

Sc. Na. sir, I never gang to the yill house, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. Edb. We jogged on till we came to the yill-house door, MOIR *Manse Waugh* (1828) xiii. Wxf.¹ Yks. Wi' lads, te t'yal-house gangin', INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 227. n.Yks.¹ 2 ne.Yks.¹ Ah seed him i t'yal-hoos suppin yal. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Ale'us, *Wefld Wds.* Nhp.¹ Alehus, a small public-house, or beer-shop. e.An.¹ w.Nrf. Shaking off the ashes from his short black pipe on to the clean sanded floor of the al'us, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 4. Ken. An' dare was aluses by swams, MASTERS *Dickwand Sal* (c. 1821) st. 63. Suf. De butcher kipt a aluss too. LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 54. Som. Yal'house, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). e.Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).

[Would I were in an ale-house in London, SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. ii. 12. ME. The word *ale-hus* occurs in *Hom.* II. 11. OE. *eala-hūs* (*Laws of Ethelb.*)]

ALEING, *sb.* *Obs.* Ken. An entertainment given with a view to collecting subscriptions from guests invited to a brewing of ale.

Ken.¹; Ken.² Aleing, i.e. wheremirth, ale, and music are stirring; 'tis a custom in West Kent for the lower class of housekeepers to brew a small quantity of malt, and to invite their neighbours to it, who give them something for a gratification; this they call an aleing, and they do it to get a little money, and the people go to it out of kindness to them.

[*Aleing* or *aling*, vbl. sb. from *ale* (taken as a vb., see *Ale*)+*ing*.]

ALENTH, *adv.* n.Sc. (JAM.) In the direction of the length. In phr. *to come alenth*, to arrive at maturity; *to gae far alenth*, to go great lengths; *to be far alenth*, to be far advanced, to make great progress or improvement.

[*Alenth*, at full length, along, stretched along the ground, JOHNSON; *Alenth*, *in longum*, COLES (1679). *A-*, on + *length*.]

ALEXANDER (S, *sb.* Sc. Cor. Written *allsanders* Cor.¹; *alshinder*, *elshinder* Sc. A plant-name: *Smyr-nium olusatrum*, or Horse-parsley.

Sc. Dear me! there's no an alshinder I meet, There's no a whinny bush that trips my leg... But woos remembrance frae her dear retreat, DONALD AND FLORA, 82 (JAM.). Cor.¹ 12

[Alexandre, the herb great parsley, Alexanders or Alisaunders, COTGR.; Herbes and rootes for sallets and sauce: Alexanders at all times, TUSSEER *Husbandrie* (1580) 94; Alysaunders herbe or stanmarche, *Macedonia*, *Prompt.* OE. *alexandre* (in the Leechdoms); also AFR. *alsauandre*, the horse-parsley. Fr. *alsandre* (PALSGR.). The MLat. name was *Petroselinum Alexandrinum*.]

ALEXANDRA PLOVERS, *sb.* e.An.

e.An.¹ Alexandra Plovers, Kentish plovers (*Aegialitis cantiana*), so called by Breydon gunners, E. T. BOOTH in *Rough Notes*.

ALGATE, ALGATES, ALL-GATES, *adv.* n.Cy. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. [ō'l-gēt, ō'l-geāt, Nhb. ō'l-giāt, Wm. ō'giāt.]

1. In every way, by all means.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Aa've sowt for'd all gyets (R O H.); Nhb.¹ Aa've been up and doon aallgates Wm.¹ Auegates, in all ways. n.Yks.² They tried all geeats to get it. Chs.¹ *Obs* Der.² Lin. All-gates, all means, STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 315; n.Lin.¹

2. However, at all events, at any rate.

Nhb.¹

[L. Algates, by any means, BAILEY (1755); Wyll you algates do it? *le voulez vous faire tout a force?* PALSGR. 829; Algatys or allewey, *Omnino, omnimodo, penitus*, *Prompt.*; So that, algates, she is the verray rote Of my disese, CHAUCER *M.P.* xxii. 43. 2. Algate, notwithstanding, COLES (1677); Algates, for all that, KERSEY; Algates songes thus I made Of my feling, myn herte to glade, CHAUCER *M.P.* III. 1171. The older form was *alegate*, i.e. *allegate*, in every way; see *Gate*.]

ALGERINING, *sb.* Chs. The act of prowling about with an intention to steal; robbery.

Chs. It were nobbut that algerining gallows-tang, Joe Clarke, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 14; Chs.¹ He goes about algerining and begging [often said of a tramp]; Chs.²

[Prob. from *Algerine*, an inhabitant of Algiers. The greatest commerce of the Algerines consists in the mer-

chandize which they obtain by the piratical plunder of the Christians over the whole Mediterranean, BAILEY (1755).]

ALIAN, *sb.* *Obs. Hrt.

Hit A sheep suckling a lamb not its own, or a lamb suckled by a sheep, not its dam, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1758) IV. 115.

[For *alien*, that which belongs to another.]

ALICE, *sb.* Nrf. Dev. [ælis.] In plant-names: (1) Saucy Alice, *Polygonum persicaria* (Nrf. Yarmouth); (2) Sweet Alice, *Arabis alpina*, *Alyssum maritimum* (Dev.). Dev.⁴ Sweet Alice, *Alyssum maritimum*. Alyssum or Allison has been changed into (1) Anise . . . and (2) Alice.

[*Alyssum*, botanical Lat. for *alysson* (PLINY), Gr. ἄλυσσον, the name of a plant; ἄλυσσος, curing madness, ἄ (prev.) + λύσσα (madness) Cp. COLES (1679): *Alysson*, *Alyssum*, wild hemp or madwort; *Alysus*, an Arcadian fountain curing the biting of mad dogs.]

ALICK, *sb.* Ken. [ælik.] *Smyrniolum olusatrum*; also called *Alxanders*, q.v.

Ken. [At Dover] men, women, and children, sailors and country-folk, all call it by one name—Alick.

ALIE, *sb.* Sh. and Or.I. A pet, a favourite. See *Alie*, v.

S. & Ork.¹ An alie lamb.

2. *Comp.* Alie-caddie. A pet lamb.

ALIE, *v.* Sh.I. To pet, to cherish.

Sh.I. (W.A.G.) S & Ork.¹

[Supposed by some to be connected with ON. *ala*, to bear, to nourish, spec. used of the rearing of a pet lamb, but the form is difficult to account for.]

ALIE, *adv.* Som. Dev. [əlaɪ.] In a recumbent position, lying flat.

w.Som.¹ The grass is shockin bad to cut, tis all alie. Zend out and zit up the stitches, half o'm be alie way this here rough wind. nw.Dev.¹

[*A-*, on + *lie*, *sb.* from *lie*, vb., to be in a horizontal position.]

ALISON, see *Elsin*.

ALIST, *adv.* Obs. Sc. To come alist, to recover from faintness or decay; used with regard to one recovering from a swoon (JAM.).

Sc. But well's my heart that ye are come alist, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 8.

[Perhaps repr. OE. *ālised* (*ȝ*, *īe*) freed, let loose, pp. of *ālisan*.]

ALIVE, *adj.* Cor. [əlaɪv.]

Cor.² When a mineral lode is rich in tin, copper, &c., it is said to be alive, in contradistinction to deads, q.v.

ALK, see *Auk*.

ALKIN, *phr.* used attrib. n Sc. Yks. Chs. Also written *allkyn*, *alkyn* (JAM.); *allkins* n.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Of every kind.

Sc. They still say 'aw kin kind' (JAM.). n.Yks.¹ Of all sorts, various and intermingled. m.Yks.¹, Chs.¹³

[ME. *alkyn*. *Pere schall þou alkynne solas* see (solace of every kind), *York Plays*, 493; *Alkyn* crafty men (= craftsmen of every kind), *P. Plowman* (B.) VI. 70; more commonly *alkynnes* (see *P. Plowman*, glossary). OE. *ealles cynnes*, of every kind, gen. of *eall cynn*.]

ALKITOTLE, *sb.* n.Dev. Also written *alkithole* (HOLLOWAY). [ālkɪtʊəˈtɪl.] A foolish fellow.

n.Dev. Go, ya alkitotle? ya gurt voolish trapes! *Exm. Crtsbp.* (1746) l. 470. Go, ya alkitotle, why dedst tell zo? *ib.* l. 577; I mind an alkitotle o't Avore a month had got a-quot, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 61.

[I am an oaf, a simple alcatote, an innocent, *FORD Fancies* (N.E.D.).]

ALL, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. Also written *a'* Sc. [oəl, ɔl, ɔ̃, Sc. ā.]

1. *adv.* Entirely, quite, fully.

w.Yks.² He fell down and all dirtied his brat. *Sur.*¹ It's all ten year ago [meaning ten years and more]. *Som.* I should want all vive poun'to boot, *RAYMOND Sam and Sabina* (1894) 60; w.Som.¹ Her gid'n all so good's he brought. Her and he be all o' one mind about it. *Cor.*¹ All, used frequently as an augmentative, as 'all abroad.'

2. With *sb.*, having the taste or smell of.

War.² Glo.¹ This pan is all onions. What is this bottle all?

3. All, not implying totality, but the completion of a series; therefore equivalent to last, final.

w.Som.¹ Plaise, sir, all the coal's a finished—i.e. the last of it Aay shd dig au'l mee tae'udeez tumaar'u [I shall dig all my potatoes to-morrow—i.e. I shall complete the digging]. This would be perfectly intelligible, even if the speaker had been digging continuously for weeks previously. So, 'I zeed em all out' means not that I saw the whole number depart, but the last of them.

4. *All*, *adj.*, followed by a noun in the *sing.*: every.

Sc. Ane couldna hae een to a' thing, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xv; I thought you were named Robbie A'Thing from the fact of your keeping all kinds of goods, *RAMSAY Remm.* (1859) II. 128 w.Sc. The world lay besotted, and swaltering in all sorte of superstition, *Blame of Kirkburall*, xii In Scotland even when 'the' is used, the noun that follows is in the singular, as 'He has all the kin' o' things needed.' The English structure is, however, also used (JAM *Suppl.*). Frf. He was standin' at the gate, which, as a' body kens, is but sax steps frae the hoose, *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) 211, ed. 1894. Ir. Is that generally believed?—It is by a' man (W.J.K.).

5. *Comp.* and *phr.*

1. *All-a-buts*, in pieces or rags; — *about*, see below; — *abroad*, — *acock*, see *Abroad*, *Acoc*; — *afloat*, in disorder; — *ahuh*, see *Ahuh*; — *ains*, see *Even*; — *along*, (1) continuously from the first, (2) at full length; — *along of*, — *along on*, see *Along of*; — *among*, mingled confusedly together; — *a-muggle*, disorderly, untidy; — *and some*, one and all; — *as is*, the whole of the matter, all that remains; — *as one*, the same thing; — *as one as*, just like; — *at a bang*, — *at a slap*, all at once; — *at home*, quite sane; — *aveer*, altogether; — *a-yock*, see *Ahuh*; — *b'ease*, easily, quietly; — *but*, (1) except, (2) almost; — *ends and sides*, (1) all around, in every direction, (2) unreliable, scatter-brained; — *evers*, hyperbolic phrase meaning for a long time, for all occasions; — *fare*, for good and all; — *fives*, a game of cards; — *fore*; — *for nothing*, in vain; — *heal*, — *in*, see below; — *in a charm*, all singing or talking at once; — *in-all*, very intimate; — *in a lump like a dog's breakfast*, an Ir. comparison; — *in a muggle*, see *all-a-muggle*; — *in a piece*, stiff with cold or rheumatism; — *in-one*, at the same time; — *intents and purposes*, the best of one's ability, as much as possible; — *in-the-well*, a boy's game; — *makes*, all kinds; — *manner*, (1) all sorts, (2) see below, (3) in an extraordinary way; — *manner o' gatherins*, — *manner o' what*, see below; — *manners*, all sorts, all kinds (*gen.* used disparagingly); — *my eye and Betty Martin*, an expression of incredulity; — *my lone*, alone; — *my time*, my best exertions; — *nations*, profusion; — *naught*, of no value or importance; — *of*, used with *sb.* in a quasi-adjectival manner; — *of a hot*, suddenly, unexpectedly; — *of a huh*, see *Ahuh*; — *of a kidney*, much alike, of the same kind; — *of an upshot*, unexpectedly; — *of a piece*, (1) of an eruption or sore: almost entirely covered, (2) stiff, crippled by rheumatism, (3) evidence to prop up a false story; — *of a pop*, swampy; — *of a quob*, see below; — *of a rattle*, at once; — *of a row*, a child's game; — *of a sken*, (1) dazed, (2) oblique, awry; — *of a swim*, very wet; — *of a twitter*, trembling; — *on*, continually, without stopping; — *one*, all the same; — *one as*, just like; — *one for that*, notwithstanding, in spite of; — *on end*, (1) eager, expectant, (2) in confusion; — *on for*, in earnest for; — *over*, — *over-back*, — *sales*, see below; — *same*, of no consequence; — *same time*, nevertheless, notwithstanding; — *serene*, quite satisfactory; — *shirt-neck*, see below; — *sides*, all together; — *so*, corruption of *all-save*, except; — *so be*, all the same, however; — *so be as*, although; — *sorts*, (1) a scolding, (2) very much; — *that*, — *to that*, more of the same nature; — *that ever*, barely, only just; — *that's in it*, merely; — *the birds in the air*, — *the fishes in the sea*, two games played by children in Suf.; — *the go*, in the fashion; — *the one*, the only one; — *there*, of competent understanding; — *the same as*, like, even as; — *the wear*, fashionable; — *to*, see below; — *to a muggle*, see *-a-muggle*; — *together like Brown's cows*, an Ir. comparison; — *to naught*, (1) quite, completely, altogether, (2) see below; — *to nothing*, see *all to naught* (1); — *to one side like the handle of a jug*, an Ir. comparison; — *to smash*, ruined; — *under one*, at the same time; — *up*, all over, ended; — *upon heaps*, in disorder; — *ups*, — *within itself*, see below.

Dur.¹ All-o-bits, broken. **n.Lin.**¹ He brok my cheany tea-pot wi' John Wesla' head on it all e' bits, an' then said a metal un wo'd do for a ohd thing like me. A man who has become a bankrupt is said to have tumbled all e' bits. **Brks.**¹ A carriage badly smashed by an accident is said to be all in bits. **w.Yks.** All about, nearly; also close at hand. Ther'd be all abaht a score o' fowk at t'funeral. Whear's yahr Jim?—Aw, he's all abaht [near by], *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891). It wor all abaht twenty thousand 'at he failed in (J.R.). **War.**² All about, in a state of confusion. We're all about, we've got the painters in the house. All about it, the whole matter. Yō'r Joe hot our Lizzie, an' 'er tank'd 'im agen wi' th' broom, an' that's all about it. **Hrf. & Shr.** In the county of Hereford, to get all about in one's head, means to become light-headed, muddled, confused. That's all about it, *Bound Prov.* (1876). **Oxf.**¹ *MS. add.* **w.Yks.**³ All afloits [all afloat], all in disorder. (1) **w.Yks.**² You have all along been my friend. **Stf.**² **n.Lin.**¹ I've gone on that foot-trod all along ony time this tho'ty year. Th' Hea'uns all-long o' west side o' Ketton Parish. **Lei.**¹ A wur a-callin' of 'im all along. **Shr.**¹ 'E's bin comin' all along. **Shr.**² This's all along. **w.Som.**¹ Aay toa'uld ee zoa au l ulau ng [I told you so throughout]. T-u būn shau-keef saar us wadh'ur au l ulau'ng [it has been shocking harvest weather without change from the commencement]. (2) **s.War.** A-la-in out all alon' on the flur, *Why John* (G.H.T.). **w.Som.**¹ Ee aup wai uz vuys ū' aa t-n au l ulau'ng [he up with his fist and hit him down flat]. Aay eech me veot un vaald au l ulau'ng [I caught my foot and fell at full length]. **Lin.**¹ All-amang-pur, mixed confusedly together. **Brks.** 'Hev'ee seed aught o' mybees? 'Ee's, I seen em. 'Wer be'em then? 'Aal amang wi' ourn in the lumes. 'Aal amang wi' yourn' exclaimed the constable, *HUGHES T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxiii. **I.W.**¹ When different flocks of sheep or herds of cattle are mixed together, they are said to be 'aal amang one another'. **Wil.** Allemang, HOLLWAY; **Wil.**¹ Zweethearts, an wives, an children young, Like sheep at vair, be ael among, *SLOW Smilin Jack.* **w.Som.**¹ In a muddle, confusion. Uur zūmd au l the u muug'l, poor' soal, aa'dr ee duy'd [she seemed all to a muggle, poor soul, after he died]. **n.Lin.**¹ All and some, one and all. **Lei.**¹ O'll tell yer missus on yer, an' that's all as is. **War.**² If yō' don't like it, yō' can lump it, and that's all as is. **w.Wor.**¹ The pot's purty nigh emp, but I'll give 'ee ahl-as-is. **Shr.**¹ Now Tum, all as is is this; if yō' dunna stop a-wham an' be tidy I mun lave yō'! so now yō' knowen. **Wil.**¹ Aal as is as you've a-got to do be to volly on hoein' they turmuts till I tells 'ee to stop! **e.Yks.** Pay which of us you lik, we're all as yan (W.H.). **s.Stf.** It's all as one whichever did it, *Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1894); **Stf.**² **n.Lin.**¹ It's all's one to me whether you paay me noo or o' Setterda' neet. **se.Wor.**¹ Thee cunst gōd ar stop, Bill; it's all as one. **Shr.**¹ It's all as one to me. **Som.** Gen'le-volk or poor volk, 'tis all as one, *RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 194. **Ir.** The clergy lived upon the best footin' among one another, not all as one as now, *YEATS Flk-Tales* (1888) 195. **s.Ir.** At last he became all as one as tippy, *CROKER Leg.* (1862) 247. **w.Yks.** T'stuff went dahn o' t'floor all at a bang [or slap], *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891). **n.Lin.**¹ He's all at hoame when ther's oht to do, but he talks straange an' random when he's sittin' by th' fireside. **Wxf.**¹ Aul-aveer, altogether. **Shr.** **Hrf.** He's going along all b'ease, *Bound Prov.* (1876). **Rdn.** All-bease, gently, quietly. put for 'all by ease, *MORGAN Wds* (1881). (1) **w.Yks.**² I've got 'em all obbut six. **Lan.** All decent folk can laugh, obbut buryin chaps [undertakers], *CLEGG Th' Derby* (1890) 36; Aw cudden be moore cumfurbtublur o' whome, obbut iv thee un me wer'n wed, *ORMEROD Felley fro Rachde* (1856) 43; **Lan.**¹ 'Aw've finished,' said Dick, 'obbut polishun off wi' summut,' *BRIERLEY Irkdale* (1865) 244, ed 1868. (2) **Nhb.**¹ When want has aabut owertyen us, She aaways keeps maa heart abuin, *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) 13. **n.Yks.**² **Chs.**¹ He's aw'bur done 'is wark. (1) **n.Lin.**¹ Gether them things up, thaay're of all ends an' sides. (2) She's alus of all ends an' sides, we can niver fix her to noht. **n.Yks.** He was for all ivvers in finishing it (I.W.). **w.Yks.**⁵ Tawak abart brass! he's brass eniff fur awal ivvers! **n.Lin.**¹ He's bōōks enif e' that room for all-ivvers. **ne.Yks.**¹ He's gone for all-fare. **Slang.** The customers are fond of a 'hand at cribbage,' a 'cut-in at whist,' or a 'game at all fours,' or 'all fives,' *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 267. **w.Som.**¹ All-vore, the wide open or hollow furrow left between each patch of ground, ploughed by the same team, at the spot where the work was begun and finished. **Dev.** All-vore, a trench left in ploughing, the result of two furrows lying away from each other (opp to By-vore) in the final 'pitch.' It is produced by 'throwing abroad,' *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 32, s.v. Throw-abroad. **Oxf.**¹ Twuz all for nuthin', *MS. add.* **m.Yks.**¹ All-heal, a miner's term for a new working. **w.Yks.**⁴ All in, the cry by which school children are summoned from their playground to their school business. . . . Ringers

still sing 'all in' as their last psal before the commencement of Divine Service. **n.Wil.** The birds was all in a charm this mornin' (E.H.G.). **Brks.**¹ All in a charm, a confused noise as when children are talking and playing together around one. **Nhp.**¹ All-in-all, very intimate. **n.Lin.**¹ All in a piece, stiff with rheumatism, frozen, coagulated. I'm all in a peace like a stock-fish **nw.Der.**¹ Aw-i-one, at the same time. **s.Wor.** Farmer J— was a bad mon, he cussed me to all intents and purposes, *Porson Quant Wds.* (1875) 23. **Nhb.**¹ All-in-the-well. A circle is made, termed the well, in the centre of which is placed a wooden peg, with a button balanced on the top. Those desirous of playing give buttons, marbles, or anythin' g else, for the privilege of throwing a short stick, with which they are furnished, at the peg. Should the button fly out of the ring, the player is entitled to double the stipulated value of what he gives for the stick. The game is also practised at the Newcastle Races, and other places of amusement in the North, with three pegs, which are put into three circular holes, made in the ground, about two feet apart, and forming a triangle. In this case each hole contains a peg, about nine inches long, upon which are deposited either a small knife or some copper. The person playing gives so much for each stick, and gets all the articles that are thrown off so as to fall on the outside of the holes (HALL). **ne.Lan.**¹ O-i-t-well, the game 'three throws a penny.' **Nhb.**¹ They he' fornitor, an' crockery, an' byuts, an' shoes, an' aamacks o' things. **Wm.** I'd fun ev o' macks, Bayth coartin', en' feytin', *BLEZARD Sngs.* (1848) 33. **w.Yks.** A common phrase is 'all maks an' manders,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891); 'Ell 'ev au maks o' toys at 'oām to laake wi' (F.P.T.). **m.Yks.**¹ I went in to buy a bonnet-shape, and he showed me au maks. **Chs.**¹ Oo con mak a dinner o' aw macks; oo con mak one aht o' a dish-clout (1) **nw.Der.**¹ That shopkeyper's aw mander a things ē his shop. (2) **Glo.**² He came and did all manner [of insolence or injury]. **Sus.**¹ All manner, undefined goings-on of a discreditable nature. There's been a pretty start up at the forge this mornin'! Fighting and all manner. (3) **Wor.** I've been very bad, and the t'other night a was a talking all manner, and a didn't knaaw what a was a sayin' (H.K.). **Nrf.** All mander o' gatherins, all mander [manner] o' what, *omnium gatherum* (E.M.). **Suf.** All manner o' what, all sorts of things (C.T.), All manner a wot, indiscriminate abuse (WRIGHT). **Brks.**¹ Thaay was a-zaayin' all manners o' things about her. **I.W.**¹ I zid aal manners of folks. **Dur.**¹ All my eye and Betty Martin, a familiar expression used to show that, as regards some particular transaction, there has been some deceit, imposition, or pretence: it is thought to have had its origin in the beginning of the old Romish hymn—*O mihi beate Martine*. **Cant.** All myeye, All myeye and Betty Martin. First used as a contemptuous parody on a popish penitential prayer, *Life B M. Carew* (1791). **Slang.** As for black clothes, that's all my eye and Tommy, *POOLE Hamlet Travestied*, i 1 (FARMER). All my eye, All my eye and Betty Martin, All my eye and my elbow, All my eye and Tommy, All nonsense, rubbish, FARMER. **Gall.** Oh, Patrick, do not faint away again and leave me all my lone, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) 254. **N.I.**¹ All my lone, A' my lane, or All his lone, alone. [Amer. All of my lone, a negro vulgarnism for 'alone,' FARMER] **w.Som.**¹ I can zee very well t'll take me all my time vor to get over thick job. **w.Yks.**³ There were all nations of things on the table. All nations enough, superabundance. **w.Yks.** If a person is telling a tale to another, and this latter knows it to be untrue, he would probably exclaim, 'Aw, that's all nowt!' It is also said when persons use arguments (in advancing an opinion) which are of no, or little, weight, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891). **Lei.**¹ All of a heap, All of a dither, All of a mess, All of a puther, All of a tremble. O! wur struck all of a heap. **Som.** A witness came on the prisoner all of a hot, *Spectator* (Feb 16, 1895) 230. **w.Som.**¹ All of a ugh. **Hmp.** All of a kidney. Said of two people or two families whose habits, tempers, or tastes agree in most things, 'Oh they are all of a kidney,' with a certain amount of depreciation and mild contempt (H.C.M.B.). **Cor.** All on a nupshot, unexpectedly, in a great hurry, *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 66. (1) **w.Yks.** His face wōr a sad seat, it wōr all of a piece (J.R.). **n.Lin.**¹ Her legs is all of a peace wi' harvist-bug bites. (2) He was a nim'le yung man twenty year sin', but he's all of a peace noo, and walks wi' crutches. (3) Tha'z no 'keyshun to say no more—it's all of a piece (J.R.). **Shr.**¹ That theer end o' the yord's all of a pop wuth las' neet's rain. **lb.** All of a quob. This expression, often used when speaking of boggy land, is sometimes also employed to denote that peculiar condition in the body of a calf or sheep which has been struck, i.e. died of a kind of apoplectic fit, where the extravasated blood can be felt under the skin by pressure of the hand on the parts affected. **Cor.** An' then she dried up all of a rattle, an' snorted brave, *FORFAR Wizard* (1871) 38, l. 7.

Suf. All of a row, a child's game (HALL.); 'All of a row.' The leader cries this out when his companions form a row facing him. Then he cries 'Face about,' then 'Form a circle,' which they form around him. Then 'March to the right,' then 'March to the left,' then 'All of a row,' when the game ends (F.H.). Lan. (1) When aw got up aw wur o' of a sken, CLWORTH *Daftie Dick* (1888) 20, (2) All of a sken is applied to anything awry, whether *lit.* or *fig.* (S.W.) Stf.² It's been reenin' cats and dogs, an th' feld's aw of a swim. Lan. He gave me such a fright, I am all of a twitter yet, GASKELL *M Barton* (1848) v. n.Yks. We're despat thrang all on, TWEDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 36. Ken.¹ He kep all on actin'-about, and wouldn't tend to nothin'. Suf.¹ He kept all on terrifying Svs. While the parson keeps all on a-preaching, EGERTON *Fks. and Ways* (1884) 104. Sc. It's a' ane to Dandie, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xxxvi, 'It's a' ane' says my Auntie, WHITEHEAD *Daft Dave* (1876) 238. Stf.² All one Shr.¹ Brks.¹ 'Tis all one to me wher [whether] 'e goes or not. Sus.¹ Well, 'tis all one whether ye do or whether ye doant. w.Som.¹ Wur aay goo us, ur wur aay doa un, t-aez au'l waun tu mee [whether I go, or whether I do not, it is just the same to me] Ir. Father Corcoran whispered all one as a mass... into Mrs Dempey's own ear, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) II v. Sus. Wearing it was all one as if you had your head in the stocks, EGERTON *Fks. and Ways* (1884) 131. w.Wil. Simmin to I these here vlawers be all one as moon-daisies (E.H.G.). Wil.¹ I be'turely blowed up all one as a drum. Glo.² All's one for that [notwithstanding your objection, the case remains the same] Wil.¹ It medn't be true all one for that. (1) Som. All on een, on tiptoe, eager, W & J *Gl* (1873). w.Som.¹ The wnter heard in reference to an exciting local trial. We wuz au'l un een tu yuur de d u-kaa rd dhu dai [we were eagerly anxious to hear who had carried the day, i.e. won the trial] (2) Stf.² What a muck mess the st gotten th' hais into, it's aw on end. War.² Don't call to-day, we're all on end. Shr.¹ Them things bin all on end agen, I see. w.Yks. He's all on for dewin' his best to get Ben Tillett into Parliament this next time, Leeds *Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891). Slang. All-over, a game. The games appertaining to the playground consisted of prisoners' base, . . . all-over, WICKHAM *Blue-Coat Boy* (1841) x. w.Yks.² All-over-back, a juvenile game. Suf.¹ All-saes, all times w.Som.¹ Taez au l sae um tu mee, aay tuul ee, wuur yie du buy un ur noa [it is of no consequence to me, I tell you, whether you buy it or not]. Aay zaed aay wud-n, au l sae um tuym, neef yue-l praumus, &c [I said I would not (do it), nevertheless, if you will promise, &c] w.Yks. 'All serene,' said Sammywell, HARTLEY *Seets* (1895) x. Colloq. All serene, all right, all's well 'You're all serene, then, Mr. Snape,' said Charley, 'you're in the right box,' TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* (1857) xiv (FARMER). w.Yks. All shirt-neck, cutting a great figure, CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886). I.W.¹ Goo down to plough, allsides; I.W.² We be gwyné to begin dreshin allzides to-morrow mornin Hrf & Midl All-so A Herefordshire woman stated in my hearing that by 'three months all-so a fortnight' she meant 'two months and two weeks,' N. & Q. (1866) 3rd S ix 450; Hrf.¹ Sixpence also twopence [i.e. all but twopence]; Hrf.² That row o' tatur was all rotton all-so these few. Have you finished?—Yes, also that [i.e. all but that] Dev. Loose me. . . I'm not in love with you. I like you, all so be, MORTIMER *Tales Moors* (1895) 22; I wouldn't back myself to vind 'un, all zo be as I know the moor as well as here and there a one, *ib.* 200; 'Maybe, you'm better hand nor me,' said Granfer, testily; 'all zo be as you wornt borned afore me,' *ib.* 289. N.L.¹ (1) She gave me all sorts for not doin' it. (2) She was cryin' all sorts It was raining all sorts w.Ir. Let alone the two towers, and the bishop, and plenty o' priests, and all to that, LOVER *Leg* (1848) I. 91. Cum.¹ She fand it varra sweet an' good an o' that Sc. Can you lift that?—It's a' the teer [that e'er] (JAM.). Sus. Folk do sey as taunt alt-sinit dis, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I 338; Sus.¹ Alltsinit [all that's in it], merely. nw.Der.¹ All the birds in the air, a Suffolk game. w.Yks. Broad-brim'd hats is all t goa w't lasses just nah, BANKS *Whfld Wds.* (1865) N.L.¹ Is this all the one you have? Wm. She's o' t'yan uv her mudd'r, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1850) vi 9 w.Yks. Tha raves an' storms at sich a rate, As if tha wornt all theear, SPENCER *Poems*, 249; w.Yks.² He's not all there. s.Not. Tighten your mouth, Teddy. Yer needn't let everybody know as you're not all there, PRIOR *Renie* (1895) 222 n.Lin.¹ He talks strange an' random, but he's all there when one wants oht. sw.Lin.¹ Oh, he's all there, safe enough. She's not quite all there; she's not right sharp, poor lass. Dor. 'He's all there' said number four, fervidly, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) vii. Slang. When anything was wanted he was 'all there,' PAYN *Thicker than Water* (1883) xx (FARMER). Nrf. All the same as the hly amunst thorns, so is my love amunst the darters, GILLET *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii 2. Cor.² Oal the wor, in the fashion. Hoods be oal the wor, and bunnets be wered wai a dep. w.Yks.² All-to, *obs.*, but appears in ancient inscrip-

tion, 1522 Almondbury Ch. W² a crown of thon My hed all to torn w.Som.¹ Where in other dialects they say 'all of' or 'all in,' we say 'all to' Aay wuz u streokt au l tue u eep [I was struck all of a heap]. All to a muck, All to a sweat, All to a shake, All to a miz-maze, All to a slatter. (1) Myo. Sure the mare wants a rist, an' it'll shute her an' me all to nothin', STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) iv. n.Yks.¹ Ah aims yon's t'best stirk, Jooan—Ay, man, it beats t'ither all to nowght. e.Yks.¹ Ah can beeat him all ti nowt at walkin, MS add (T.H.) Chs.³ He's all to nought the best man n.Lin.¹ In these wet years top-land beats warp land all to noht (2) n.Yks.¹ All to nought, a phrase implying an approach towards nothingness more or less real and effectual. He has gone away all to nowght, he has wasted away to a mere shadow; n.Yks.² An all-to-naught concern, a hollow speculation. w.Yks. All to nowt, with no definite aim or result (J.T.). [It will be all to one a better match for your sister, AUSTEN *Sense and Sensibility*, xxx.] N.L.¹ All to one side like the handle of a jug Lan. Maister, maister, dam's brossen and a w's to smash (HALL). Brks.¹ All to smash, totally wrecked w.Som.¹ Au'l tue sma'rsh [Amer. All-to-smash This expression is often heard in low and familiar language, BARTLETT] w.Som.¹ Tidn worth while to go o' purpose vor that there—hon I comes up about the plump, can do it all under one n.Lin.¹ It's all up wi' them fine fine-weather farmers that keaps the'r carriages Quite well at ten, Had a few friends to sup with me, Taken ill at twelve, And at one it was all up with me, *Perversion* (1856) II, 38. Oxf.¹ 'Tis all up wi'n this time safe enough Slang. A-double l, all, everything, a cobbler's weapon, u-p, up, adjective, not down, S-q-u-double e-r-s, Squeers, noun substantive, a educator of youth Total, all up with Squeers, DICKENS *N. Nickleby* (1838) lx; It's all up, thanks I, *Raby Rattle* (1845) v. e.Yks.¹ All uppa heeaps [all upon heaps], in a state of disorder; used in reference to the furniture of a house, &c., MS add (T.H.) [All-ups, a mixture of all qualities of coal, excepting fine stack raised from one seam (C.D.).] Sc. A lodging all within itself, with divers easements [a house, from top to bottom, and having several conveniences], *Monthly Mag* (1798) II, 436

Phr. II. For all, in spite of, notwithstanding; for all the world, exactly, precisely; for good and all, for ever, altogether; like all that, very well, very quickly.

Ayr. The rank is but the guinea stamp, The man's the gowd for a' that, BURNS *For a' that* (1795) st. 1. w.Yks. O waint say there wornt some stooans shifted for all that, *Shevold Ann.* (1848) 7; w.Yks.¹ I'll doot for all ye. e.Yks.¹ Ah wadn't gan, for all maister said Ah was, MS add. (T.H.) Lei.¹ Fur all a's a paa'son, a doon't justly knoo 'aow to tackle an o'd wench loike may [me]. She would for all anything go for a little walk. Nhp.¹ I'll do it for all you. Oxf.¹ For all thee, in spite of you. w.Som.¹ Her's a-got about again nice, thankee, and her's a-go to work again, for all twadn but dree weeks agone come Vriday, the cheel was a-bornd. Vur au l yue bee su kluv'ur, yue kaa'n kau m ut [notwithstanding that you are so clever, you cannot accomplish it]. Aay du yuur want yue du zai, bud vur au'l dhaa t, aay züm t-o-a-n due [I hear what you say, but nevertheless, I seem (am convinced) it will not do]. s.Ir. It came on . . . mighty dark all of a sudden, for all the world as if the sun had tumbled down plump, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 285. Ir. Shut of them I'll be for good and all, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 205. w.Yks.¹ He's gaan for good and all. Hnt. For good and all (T.P.F.). w.Som.¹ Ees, shoa ur! uur-v laf-m naew vur geod-n au l [Yes, sure! she has left him now for ever]. n.Lin.¹ To do anything 'like all that' is to do it very well or very quickly.

[1. It is all full of lies and robbery, BIBLE *Nahum* iii. 1; This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight, SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.*, III. ii. 140 2. Like Niobe, all tears, *ib.* *Ham.* 1. ii. 149. 4. Do all thyng without murmurynge, TINDALE *Phil.* ii. 14; Vndire his lordship and his myght thou has kaste all thyng, HAMPOLE *Ps.* viii. 7.]

ALLAGRUGOUS, see Malagrugous.

ALLAGUST, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Suspicion.

Abd. Fan they saw us a' in a bouchir they had some allagust that some mishanter had befa'n us, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[Prob. due to a phr. in 16th cent. Fr. *Cela a le goust* (mod. *gout*), that has the smack, the taste, the 'soupçon,' *Goust*, the taste; also a smack or savour. *Gouster*, to taste, also to have some experience, a little insight, mean knowledge in, CORGR.]

ALLAMOTTI, *sb.* Or.I. Also written alamonti; alamotti S. & Ork.¹ The Storm Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. Or.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 211. S' & Ork.¹

ALLAN, sb. Cum. [a'lan.]

Cum.¹ A bit of land nearly surrounded by water, an island.

ALL-ANERIEY, adj. and adv. Also written *alanerlie*, *alanerlie*, *allenarie*, *allenarie*.

1. *adj.* used as *sb.* Only, sole.

Sc. My doo, my unfyet ane is but ane, she is the all-anerlie o' her mither, *Robson Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 9.

2. *adv.* Only, solely.

Sc. Who are accustomed to pay to their own chiefs, *allenarie*, that respect, *Scott Leg. Mont* (1830) iii. Edb. Scotland . . . is not like Goshen in Egypt, on which the sun of the heavens and of the gospel shineth *allenarie*, *Scott Midlothian* (1818) xxxviii.

[1. James our second and *allenarie* son, *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1587) II. 51, ed. 1806 (N.E.D.). 2. That the licence granted to beneficed persons to sett tacks be restrained either to life rent tack or to a nineteen yeare tack *allenarie*, *Rdw Hist Kirk Scot.* (1650) 218, *Wodrow Soc. All+anerly*, q.v.]

ALLAN HAWK, sb. Or. and Sh I. Sc. Irel. Also written *holland hawk* Ayr. N.I.¹; *oilan auk* Ant.

1. The Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*.

Ayr. *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 213. N.I.¹ *Ant.* Oilan auk. Allan or Holland hawk is used by those who are ignorant (S.A.B.)

2. The Red-throated Diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*.

N.I.¹

3. Richardson's Skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*. See *Aulin*.

Sc. Allan hawk, the *aulin*, so called on the shores of the Solway Frith (*JAM. Suppl.*). N.I.¹ The skua was called *allan-hawk* in Mourne, co. Down

ALLAVOLIE, ALLEVOLIE, adv. and adj. Sc. (JAM.)

1. *adv.* At random.

Sc. I spoke it quite *allevolie*.

2. *adj.* Giddy, volatile.

Sc. An *alle-volie* chield, a volatile fellow.

[Repr. the Fr. phr. *à la voile*, in full sail. Cp. *COTGR.* (s.v. *Voile*), *Navire frand à la voile*, an excellent sailer.]

ALLECAMPAGNE, see *Elecampagne*.

ALLEE-COUCHEE, phr. Cor. Also written *alley-couchee*. [æ'li-kūfi.] To go to bed.

Cor. Look 'ere, I'm a-goin' to *allee-couchee* ef et lasts like this, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) v; About ten, as we was thinkin' to *alley-couchee*, there comes a bangin' on the door, *sb. Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 211, Cor.¹

[Fr. *aller (se) coucher*, to go to bed]

ALLEGATE, v. Irel. [a'ligēt.] To argue, dispute.

Ir. They'll bicker and *allegate* about every hand's turn, *BARLOW Idylls* (1892) 180.

[Why, belike he is some runagate, that will not show his name. Ah, why should I thus *allegate*? he is of noble fame, *PEELE* (1599) III. 68, ed. 1829. A by-form of *allege*, to adduce, to bring forward, formed from the ppl. stem of Lat. *allegare*.]

ALLEGATION, sb. Ldd. A dispute, quarrel.

Ldd. The country people would say 'No more of your *allegations*' (S.A.B.).

ALLEGOGER, vb. Ess.

Ess. *Allegoger*, to go out to a ship to sell provisions, *Ess. Ar h. Soc.* (1863) II. 183. [Failed to obtain further information about the word.]

ALLEKAY, sb. Sc. ? Obs. Also written *allakey*, *allekay*, *alikay*. The bridegroom's man, he who attends on the bridegroom, or is employed as his precursor, at a wedding (JAM.).

Sc. The bridegroom appoints two male attendants, termed *ex officio* *allekeys*, *Edb. Mag.* (Nov. 1818) 412 (JAM.). On Friday next a bridal stands At the kirktown: I trow we'll hae a merry day, And I'm to be the *alikay*, *The Farmer's Ha.*, st. 51, 53 (JAM.) Frf.

[Prob. the same word as OFr. *alacay*, a term applied to crossbow-men in the 15th cent. See *DUCANGE* (s.v. *Lacrones*). Hence Fr. *laquais*, a valet, a body-servant, a lacquey. See *LITTRÉ* (s.v.).]

ALLELUIA, or ALLELUIA PLANT, sb. [ælilū'ya.]

(1) *Genista tinctoria* (Shr.); (2) *Oxalis acetosella* (Dor.). Shr.¹ *Alleluia*, *Genista tinctoria*, dyer's green-wood Dor. Wood-sorrel at Whitchurch is *Alleluia Plant*, *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* (Jan. 1891) 14; (G.E.D.).

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Allelujah, the herb wood-sorrel, or French sorrel, *BAILEY* (1755); *Allelujah*, wood-sorrel, *Oxys*, *COLES* (1679). Fr. *alléluia*, plante de la famille des *Oxalidées*, qui fleurit au temps pascal, *HATZFELD*. The plant was so called because it blossoms between Easter and Whitsuntide, when in the Catholic Liturgy psalms ending with 'alleluia' were sung in the churches. The plant bears the same name in G. (SANDERS), Fr. (LITTRÉ), It. (FLORIO), Sp. *alehuya* (BARCIA). From MLat. *alleluig*, the 'Hallelujah' season. Heb. *hallelū-jāh*, 1 e. praise ye Jah (or Jēhovah).]

ALLEMAND, v. Obs. Ayr. To conduct in a formal and courtly style.

Ayr. He presented her his hand and *allemanded* her along in a manner that should not have been seen in any street out of a king's court, *GALT Animals* (1821) 308.

[A vb. formed from *Allemande*, a name given to various German dances. These outlandish heathen *allemandes*, *SHERIDAN Rivals*, III. iv. 130. Fr. *allemande*, (1) *Air lent à quatre temps*, (2) *Danse à deux temps d'un mouvement vif* (HATZFELD). *Allemand*, a native of Germany; Lat. *Alimannus*.]

ALLEMASH-DAY, sb. Obs. Ken. See below.

Ken.¹ *Allemash day*, the day on which Canterbury silk-weavers began to work by candlelight. This word is certainly obsolete now [1895] (P.M.); *GROSE* (1790).

[*GROSE* (1790) suggests that *alleplash* repr. Fr. *allumage*, a lighting; from *allumer*, to light, set on fire.]

ALLEN, see *Old-land*.

ALLER, ALLER-TREE, sb. Widely diffused throughout the dialects. Also written *ellar* Cum.¹; *eller s* Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ n.Yks.¹ ne Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ n.Lan.¹ ne Lan.¹ Sus.¹ oowler w.Yks.¹ ne Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ s Chs.¹ Der.² nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ Hrf.¹; oowler w.Yks.²; oowler Nhb.¹ Wor.; oollern Shr.¹; ooler Chs.¹ [e lə(r), o lə(r).]

1. The alder, *Alnus glutinosa*.

Bwk. He used no coals, but a few green *allers*, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 8. N.Cy.¹ *Aller*, the alder-tree. Nhb. Beneath the *allers*, darklin', *Coquet Dale Sngs* (1852) 120; Nhb.¹ w.Yks. Yon's an oowler-tree, doon by t'beck (F.P.T.). Lan. Th' poke wur . . . i'th' tip top un o' hee oowler-tree, *BUTTERWORTH Sequel* (1819) 13; My foot is on my native heath once more, barring that there are two inches of solid oowler intervening betwixt the two, *BRIERLEY Marlocks* (1867) 6; There is an old rhyme which mentions peculiar boughs for various tempers, as an oowler [alder] for a scolder, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore* (1867) 238, Aw could mak one eawt of a lump o' oowler any day, *BRIERLEY Irydale* (1865) xni. Chs. As dreesome as Bostock's drumbo that th' oowlers, meetin' across, made dark at noonday, *CROSTON Enoch Crump* (1887) 12, Chs.¹ Der. Roland . . . clutched at a friendly oler-tree, *VERNEY Stone Edge* (1868) v. Shr.¹ There is a place near Wem called 'The Oowlers.' Dor.¹ By black rin'd *allers* An' weedy shallers, 140. w.Som.¹, Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹

2. The soles of clogs; so called from being made of alder-wood.

Nhb.¹ He has on a pair o' new *allers*. Lan. I'd some'at to do to bant him, but I leet him taste o' m' oowler, now and then, *WAUGH Chum. Corner. Manch. Critic* (Aug. 14, 1874); Lan.¹ Oowler [is] used metaphorically as a synonym for clogs. He up wi' his foot an' gan him some oowler, i.e. kicked him.

3. *Comp.* (a) *Black-aller*, (1) the buckthorn, *Rhamnus frangula*, (2) the alder, *Alnus glutinosa*; *Whit-aller*, the common elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

(1) I W *Black-aller*, a translation of the old Lat name, *Alnus nigra* w.Som.¹ *Black-aller*. Often so called to distinguish it from the *whit-aller* or elder. nw.Dev.¹ Cor. *Black-aller*, *Rhamnus frangula* (berry-bearing alder). (2) w.Som.¹ The common alder is occasionally called the *Black-aller*. *Whit-aller*, the elder

(b) (1) *Aller-bed*, see below; (2) *-bur*, a knot or knob in the alder-tree; (3) *-bury*, see below; (4) *-float*, a kind of trout; (5) *-grove*, (6) *-trout*, see below.

(1) nw.Dev.¹ *Aller-bed*, a marshy place where alders grow. (2) Nhb.¹ *Aller-burs*, or knots, the turner makes into snuff-boxes (3) Dev. *Aller-bury*, a plantation of alders, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 421. (4) N.Cy.¹ *Aller-float*, species of trout frequenting deep holes of shady brooks under the roots of the alder. (5) w.Som.¹ *Aller-grove*, a marshy place where alders grow; an alder thicket. The term always implies marsh, or wet land. 'U rig-lur aul ur groav' would mean a place too boggy to ride through. (6) Nhb.¹

Aller-troot, the small brandling trout or 'skegger,' called from their habit of haunting the roots of alder-trees that grow by the side of the stream. OLIVER *Fly-Fishing* (1834) 17.

• [The *aller*, *oller*, *owler* forms repr. OE. *alor*, the alder. *Ellar* (eller) repr. ON. *olr* (elri-); cp. OHG. *elira*, *erila* (mod. *eller*, *erle*). *Auline*, an aller or alder-tree, COTGR.; Judas he raped with Iuven siluer And sithen on an eller honged hym after, *P. Plowman* (B.) i. 68.]

ALLER, sb.² Dev. [o'le(r)] A boil, carbuncle, whitlow.

Dev. Aller, a pin-swail, a whitloe, GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C) n.Dev. Suke died . . . A-cause her aller wanted letting, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) 31. Dev.¹ Aller, an acute kind of boil or carbuncle, so called from the leaves of the aller being employed as a remedy. [Etym. unknown; but see word below.]

ALLERNBATCH, sb. Som. Dev. [æ'lənbætʃ.] A boil, a botch or old sore.

w.Som.¹ Allernbatch, a boil or carbuncle. Pinswill is the commoner term n.Dev. Dame, 'e've a-tiched a allernbatch, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) 23; Ner the allernbatch that tha hadst in thy middick, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) 1 24; *Monthly Mag* (1808) II. 421; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M) Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹

[The relation between this word and *aller* (a boil) is uncertain. It may be a comp. of *aller*, or *aller* may be a shortened form of *allern-batch*, with latter element suppressed.]

ALLEY, sb.¹ Gum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Ess. Ken. Som. Dev. [a'li, æ'li.]

1. The aisle of a church.

Cum. Oh how my heart would lowp for joy To lead her up the ally, *RELPH Misc. Poems* (1747) 76 Wm. When she . . . woked up t'ally, first yan, an then anudther glooard at her, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (ed 1877) pt 1 19. w.Yks.¹ Wid gotten hauf way daan t'middle alley, when Billy turned back, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsley Ann* (1853) 35. ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ A woman from Kirton-in-Lindsey informed the author that she never heard the passages between the pews in churches called anything but alleys, until the Puseyites began to make people particular about 'them soort of things.' The north aisle of the choir of Lincoln Minster was formerly called the chanters' alley. Lei.¹ Alley, a gangway in a church. The various alleys are distinguished as 'side-alley,' 'middle alley,' 'cross-alley,' &c. Nhp.¹ War.² Work about y^e door & alles, *8l. 155 sd., Aston Ch. Acc* (1714). Som. We poor voke be alwiz foc'd to zit in the alley, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 76, ed 1871; w.Som.¹ Miss F. said her seat [in church] was on the left side of the middle alley. Dev. 1713 p^d for stones to mend y^e aller is, *E. Budleigh Chwdn. Acc* (T N B)

2. A pathway down the middle of a large room (as in a factory between the rows of machines).

w.Yks. A passage past the ends of looms in a weaving-shed is known as 't'broad alley' (J.R.); Alley, a central or main roadway in a room, usually down the middle of it (F R.).

3. A pathway in a garden between flower-beds, or between the rows of hop-bines in a Kentish hop-garden.

Shr.¹ Yo' can play i' the gardin if yo'n mind to keep on the alley, 'cause yore farther's dug the ground. Ess. Sawe dust spred thick, makes alley trick [neat, tidy], *Tusser Husbandrie* (1580) 33, st. 35. Ken. (1) The space between two rows of hop-hills (2) By association of ideas, also a row of hop-hills, e.g. the Lew-alley is the outside row planted rather closer together to serve as a 'lew' to the garden (P.M.)

Hence Alley-budge, -wagon.

Ken. Alley-budge, or Alley-wagon, a kind of barrow on four wheels for conveying and distributing manure into a hop garden, constructed in such a manner as to pass up the alleys between the hills, when the bines are grown (P.M.).

4. See below.

Chs.¹ The gangway between two rows of cows, which in very old-fashioned shippens stand tail to tail. War (J R W.)

5. Fig. A way, means, device.

Der. Folks knows as thou'lt be for t'parish, and t'poor folk, and none o' these crooked alleys for raisin' t'wind, so thee go in, *Wkly. Teleg.* (Dec. 22, 1894) 12, col 1.

[1. The leads and timbers of great part of the north alley of the church was broke in, *Phil. Trans.* (1731) XLI. 229 (N.E.D.). 3. An alley in a garden, *Hypethra, subdialis, ambulato*, COLES (1679); These closer alleys must be ever finely gravelled, *BACON Essay (Gardens)*;

I am the flour of the feeld and the lilie of aleyes, WYCLIF *Sng. Sol.* (1382) II. 1. 5. The same fig. sense is found in Fr.: *Après bien des allées et des venues on est tombe d'accord*, HATZFELD. Fr. *allée*, a passage, ppl. sb. of *aller*, to go.]

ALLEY, sb.² n Cy. Dur. Wm. Yks. Nhp. [a'li.] A limit or 'ring' in games (see below); the line marking the goal in a game of football; the conclusion of the game itself when the ball has passed the boundary.

N.Cy.¹ Alley, end of a game at football. Dur.¹ At the end of the game of football, shinny, &c., the ball must pass a certain line or mark, which is called the alley. Wm.¹ The circle marked on the ground in games of marbles is called an alley, so also, in burn-ball, the circle or space in which the 'pitcher' stands. Put thi marbles in t' t'alley w.Yks.¹ Nhp.¹ The space between the two stones which mark the goal in the game of football.

Comp. Alley-mouth

Lan.¹ Elly-mouth, a bound or goal in the game of football. ne Lan.¹

[A special meaning of Alley, sb.¹]

ALLEY, sb.³ Cor. [æ'li.] Local name for the Allice-shad, *Alosa vulgans*.

Cor.¹ Alley, the allice-shad; from its bony nature sometimes locally called chuck-childern, Cor.²

[A form of *allice* (or *allus*), also *allowes*. Fr. *alose*, Lat. *alause*, a kind of fish, the same as *Clupea*.]

ALL-FIRED, adj. and adv. Brks. Amer.

1. adj. Enormous, excessive.

[Amer. A low expression; probably a puritanical corruption of hell-fired, designed to have the virtue of an oath without offending polite ears. The doctor will charge an all-fired price to cure me, BARTLETT.] Colloq. 'Look at that 'ere Dives,' they say, 'what an all-fired scrape he got into by his avarice with Lazarus,' HALIBURTON *Clockmaker* (1835) 1st S xxiv; 'You've been an all-fired time . . . in selling those jars, PAYN *Thicker than Water* (1883) xvii (FARMER).

2. adv. Exceedingly, intensely.

Brks. 'I be so all-fired jealous I can't abear to hear o' her talkin' to—' . . . To me, you were going to say,' HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xl.

Hence All-firedly, adv. Enormously.

Amer. Rum does everything that is bad; wonder if it is rum that makes potatoes rot so all-firedly, BARTLETT.

ALL GOOD, sb. Hmp [ɑ'1-gud.] Plant-name for *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*.

Hmp.¹

[All-good, herb Mercury, Good Henry, COLES (1677); Algood groweth . . . about wayes, and pathes, and by hedges, LYTE *Dodoens*, 560; *Bon-Henry*, the herb, Good Henry, Good King Harry, and All-good, COTGR.]

ALL-HALLOW (S, sb. Cum. Lan. War. Shr. Hrt. Hmp. Also written Alhalon, Alhollan, All-hollan, All-hollands. [ɑ'1-ələz, ɑ'1-ələn.]

1. All Saints. The festival of All Saints.

ne.Lan.¹ All Saints' day (Nov. 1). War. (J.R.W.)

2. In comp. (1) -cakes, a special kind of cake made at All-hallowtide; (2) -day, All Saints' day, the first of November; (3) -eve, the eve of All Saints, see *Hallow-e'en*; (4) -tide, the season of the festival of All Saints.

(1) s.Hmp. In some places plum cakes are made on this day, and for some weeks afterwards, which are called All-holland cakes, HOLLOWAY. Hmp.¹ All-holland cakes, cakes cried about on All Saints' day. (2) Hrt. Allhollandy, *ELLIS Mod Husb.* (1750) VI. II. 40. Hmp All-hollands' day, HOLLOWAY. (3) Cum. Aw-hallow-even, All Saints' eve, *GL.* (1851). (4) Shr.¹ Alhalontid, obs. Hrt. All hallows-tide, *ELLIS Mod Husb.* (1750) VI. II. 40.

[*All-hallow*, -s, repr. *All + hallow* (later *hallows*), prop. pl. forms of an adj. ME. *halwe*, OE. *hālga*, wk. form of *hālg* (whence *holy*). (a) The OE. pl. *hālgan* passed through the forms *hakwen*, *halowen*, *halowe*, *halowes*. (b) The OE. gen. pl. *hālgena* (with *dæg*, *tīd*) became *hakwene*, *hallowen*, *hallown*, *hallon*, *holland*. 1. (a) All-hallowtide, the term near All-Saints, BAILEY (1755); *Toussaints* (*la Toussaints*); All-Saints day, All-hallow day, COTGR.; Betwixt Alhallowtide and Christmas, *MASCALL Plant.* 16. 2. (a) Displeasant to god and to all hallowes, *MORE Heresyes*, II. 196 (N.E.D.). (b) Alhollantide, the first day of November, BAILEY (1721); Lincoln is kept in close imprisonment from All-hollantide till the end of Christmas, *HACKET Life of Williams*, II. 131

(DAV.); Farewell, All-hallowen summer! SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, i. ii. 178; Alhalowen tyde, *la tous saintz*, PALSGR.; Of þat tyme for to an-oþer tyme of halowene, *Eng. Gilds*, 351.]

ALL-HEAL, *sb.* [ō'l-iəl, ō'l'il.] (1) *Prunella vulgaris* (n.Yks. w.Chs.); (2) *Viscum album* (Sc.). So called from their supposed medicinal value.

Chs.¹, Chs.² *Prunella vulgaris* has several provincial names referring to its real or supposed healing qualities

[(1) *Prunella*, the herb Self-heal, COLES (1679); *Oingtereule*, Self-heal, Hook-heal, Sicklewort, Brunel, Prunel, Carpenters herb, CORGR. (2) They call it (Mistletoe) in their language All-heale, HOLLAND *Pliny*, I. 497—Also in the Herbals as follows:—All-heal, or Clown's All-heal, *Panax coloni*, HILL *Herbal* (1812); All-heal, *Panax*, JOHNSON; All-heal, *Panax*, COLES (1679); Clownes Woundwort, or Alheale, GERARD *Herbal*, 851.]

ALLICA, see **Alegar**.

ALLICOMGREENYIE, *sb.* Gall. A game played by girls at country schools, similar to 'Drop-handkerchief' in England.

Gall. They form into a circle; one goes round on the outside with a cap, saying—'I got a letter from my love, And by the way I drop'd it, I drop'd it' She drops the cap behind one of the party, who runs out and in and across the circle as quickly as possible. If the follower breaks the course, she fails. Then the one caught, or the one who fails, stands in the circle, and the other goes round as before (JAM. *Suppl.*).

ALLICOMPAIN, see **Elecampane**.

ALLIGATOR'S BACK, *sb.* Glo. Som. A serrated ridge of tiles.

Glo., Som. The house is built with a roof sloping two ways, and surmounted by an ornamental erection known in the building trade as an 'alligator's back' . . . which runs the whole length of the roof, *Bristol Times and Mirror* (Apr. 26, 1889) 5, col. 6, The three or four instances in which I have met with the word all belonged to the Bristol district (G E D.)

ALLIGOSHEE, *sb.* War. Shr. Glo. Also written *allege-go-shee* Glo. [aligo'si.] A game in which children link arms and skip backwards and forwards, singing verses as given below.

War. All-i-go-shee, alligoshee, Turn the bridle over my knee, GOMME *Trad. Games* (1894) I. 7. Shr. Betsy Blue came all in black, Silver buttons down her back. Every button cost a crown, Every lady turn around. Alligoshi, alligoshee, Turn the bridle over my knee, BURNÉ *Folk-Lore* (1883) 523. Glo. Barbara, Barbara, dressed in black, Silver buttons all up your back. Allee-go shee, allee-go shee, Turn the bridle over me, GOMME *Trad. Games* (1894) I. 7.

ALLIMENT, see **Element**.

ALLISTER, *adj.* Obs. Rxb. (JAM.) Sane, in full possession of one's mental faculties.

Rxb. He's no allister, he is not in his right mind.

[*Alastair* is Gaelic Alexander. If from the personal name, I should think it would be, 'he's no the Allister'; cf. 'he's no the Sandy' or 'the Sam.' I do not know the word (G.W.).]

ALLONCE, *adv.* Obs. Sc. Som. Also written *all anys* (JAM.). Together.

Sc. All anys, together; in a state of union (JAM.). Som. Let's go allonce, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng* (1825)

[*All+once*. ME. *ones*, *anes*, *enes*, formed from *ene*, OE. *āne* (once), with -s advb. gen. suff.]

ALL ONLY, *adv.* n.Yks. [ō'l'ienli]

n.Yks.² Alleenly, or Allonely, solely, or without exception.

[I sey not this al-only for these men, CHAUCER *Tr & Cr*. v. 1779; Out-take Richesse al-only, *R. Rose*, 5819. *All+only* (OE. *ānlic*).]

ALLOT, *v.* *Obsol.* Nrf. Suf. Amer. To anticipate, look forward to, intend. Gen. constr. used with *on* or *upon*. In *pass.* to be pleased.

Nrf. I am allotted [glad or pleased] to see you. So I am told by a man of 75, used to speak his grandmother and other old folk (F.H.). Suf. I allot on seeing him [shall have pleasure in, &c., count on seeing him] (F.H.). [Amer. I allot upon going to Boston Used by uneducated people in the interior of New England, BARTLETT.]

ALL-OUT, *adv.*¹ Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Nhp. Aus. 1. Completely, altogether, fully.

Sc. All out, in a great degree, beyond comparison (JAM.). Ir. He's now in his grave, and thank God, it's he that had the decent funeral all out, CARLETON *Trials Peas.* (1843) II. 102, 'Glory be to God! but that's wonderful all out, *ib* I. 2; Not far from sixty [years of age], if he was not sixty all out (G.M.H.). w Ir. I'm not sich a gommoch all out as that, LOVER *Leg* (1848) I. 164. n.Yks.¹ Yon's t'best, Joss—Ay, all out. w.Yks.³ It is almost, if not all out, as bad as thieving. s.Lan. They'r dun oleawt, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850) 208, ed 1854. Not.² s.w Lin.¹ She's very gain on five, if not five all out. Your Bil's nearly killed, if not all out. Nhp.¹ It's not all out as good as I expected [Aus N S W. Now she was nineteen all out, and a fine girl she'd grown, BOLDBREW *Robbery* (1888) I. xv.]. Slang. All out the best, FARMER

[So are we to take notice of the good (gifts), though not all out so perfect as St. James adviseth us, ANDREWES *Serm.* xcvi. (1628) 749; Fowling is more troublesome but all out as delightful to some sorts of men, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621) II. ii. 4, ed. 1826. ME. Whan he had doon his wil al-out, *R. Rose*, 2101; Now have I . . . declared al-out, *ib*. 2935. *All+out*.]

ALL OUT, *adv.*² and *sb.* Var dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *adv.* Mistaken.

Bnff.¹ For ass cliver's he iz he's a'-oot in that opingin. Slang. All out, to be in error; quite wrong, FARMER.

2. Too late.

Bnff.¹ Y're a'-oot, man, the meetin's a' our.

3. Disappointed.

Bnff.¹ Fin he saw the wiza'-oot[oroot], he geed intillan unco flist.

4. Finished, used up.

w.Som.¹ Plar'z-r dhu suy-dur-z au l aewt [please, sir, the cider is all finished, i.e. the cask is empty]. Dhu woets bee au l aewt [the oats are all finished].

5. *sb.* Interval for play, as in phr. *all-out time*.

w.Yks. All-out, time for recreation, playtime (J T), All-aat-time, playtime at school, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1891).

ALL-OVER, *adv.* Wm. Yks. Lin.

1. Over the whole body, in every part, completely.

Wm. Thoo's fair o-ower, my lāw, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859). iv 7. e.Yks.¹ He's his fayther bayn all-ower.

2. Everywhere.

n.Yks. (I.W.) n.Lin.¹ Taaties hes faail'd oll oher to year.

[1. He is all-over mistaken, BENTLEY *Phalaris* (1699) 130.

2. A south-west blow on ye And blister you all o'er! SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 324. Cp. ME. *ouer-al* (in *P. Plowman*), *ouer alle* (in *Cath. Angl.*), everywhere, *passim*.]

ALL-OVERISH, *adj.* Lan. Der. Lin. War. Brks. Som. Cor.

1. Slightly out of sorts, but with no particular ailment.

ne Lan.¹ All-overish, neither sick nor well. Der.² War. All-overish, queer-like (J R W) w.Som.¹

2. Nervous, with a sense of apprehension.

n.Lin.¹ Brks.¹ All-overish, feeling confused or abashed Cor There's a kind o' what-I-can't-tell-'ee about dead men that's very enticin', tho' it do make you feel all-overish, 'Q' *Three Ships* (1890) iii. Colloq When the mob began to gather round I felt all-overish, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) III 52, The elder of the brothers gave a squeal, All-overish it made me for to feel, GILBERT *Bab Ballads* (1869) 184; All-overish, an indefinite feeling which pervades the body at critical periods, when sickening for an illness, or at a moment of supreme excitement, FARMER.

[*All-over*, q.v. + -ish. The suffix doubtless suggested by 'feverish'.]

ALLOW, *v.* Irel. Glo. Ess. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. [ə'laʊ, ə'leʊ.]

1. To suppose, consider, be of opinion.

Glo. I' low as 'tis time mother wur a-got downstairs, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi. Ken.¹ He's allowed to be the biggest rogue in Faversham. Sus. She cry'd an 'lowd tud braak ur hert, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 18. Hmp. If you ask a peasant how far it is to any place, his answer nearly invariably is 'I allow it to be so far,' WISE *New Forest* (1883) 280; Hmp.¹ I.W. She does well enough Zundays and high-days, but I 'lows she's most too high vur work-a-days, MAXWELL GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 164. se Dor. (C.W) w.Som.¹ I do low eens there's dree score o' tates in thick there splat. Uw muuch d-ee-luw dhik dhæ'ur rik u haay?

[how much do you consider that tick of hay? i.e. how much it contains] Dev. I do not allow myself to reckon like you [I do not suppose myself capable of calculating as quickly as you can], *Reports Province* (1877) 127. Cor. Paul an' me allowed to each other that we'd set up in fine style at Kit's House, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv [Amer. The lady of the cabin seemed kind, and allowed we had better stop where we were, BARTLETT U.S. Some thought Barnes must've swallowed a tadpole, . . . while others allowed that may be he'd accidentally eaten frogs' eggs some time and they'd hatched out, MAX ADELER *Elbow Room* (1876) v.]

2. To advise.

Uis. N. & O (1874) 5th S. i. 245: I allow her to come (M B. S.) Cav. I don't allow you to sell your pig at a loss to yourself (M S. M.) N.I. Doctor! A wouldn't allow you to be takin' off that blister yet Ess. This point I allow for servant and cow, *Tusser Husbandry* (1580) 74, st 30 w.Som. I d'allow 'ee vor to put thick there field in to rape, arter you've a-clain un, and then zeed-n out

[1. The Self-Tormentor of Terence's, which is allowed a most excellent comedy, *Spect.* No. 512; The principles which all mankind allow for true are innate, Locke (JOHNSON); To allowe, to declare to be true, *approbo*, BARET. 2. The sense of 'advise' is developed from the old meaning once common—'to approve of, sanction' Truly ye bear witness that ye allow the deeds of your fathers, BIBLE *Luke* xi. 48. OFr. *alouer*, to praise, commend; Lat *allaudare*.]

ALLOW, *int.* n.Yks. Brks. A cry used in setting dogs on to the chase.

n.Yks. (I.W.) Brks. Allow, allow! thus shouted twice to a dog to incite him to chase anything.

[From *allow*, vb., in the sense of 'to sanction.' The cry means 'We allow (the chase)!']

ALLOWANCE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Wor.

1. Permission.

N.I. There's no allowance for people in here.

2. A limited portion of food or drink allowed to workmen between meals.

Yks. He was going homewards as soon as he had finished his 'lowance, FLETCHER *Wapentake* (1895) 190. ne.Wor. When are you goin' to have your 'lowance? (J.W.P.)

3. Phr. *at no allowance*, at pleasure, unsparingly, unmercifully.

Edb Vagrants in buckram and limmers in silk, parading away at no allowance, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii Slang. I found Dawes junior pegging into Dawes senior no allowance, and him crying blue murder, READE *Jack of all Trades* (1858) i.

[1. *Permission*, a permission, leave, licence, allowance, Cotgr. 2. His allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxv. 30. Hence phr. 'at no allowance,' without limitation. His people pluck him at no allowance, CARLYLE *Fred Gt.* III. viii. v. 42. Fr. *alouance*, allowance (PALSGR.), deriv. of OFr. *alouer*, see *Allow*, v.]

ALLOWED, *ppl. adj.* Som. [æleu'd.] Licensed.

w.Som. Dhik ee aewz waud-n núv ur ulaewd [that house was never licensed].

[There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail, SHAKS. *Twelfth Nt.* i. v. 101; An allowed cart or chariot, HOLLYBAND. *Allowed*, pp. of *allow* (vb), q v.]

ALLS, *sb pl.* Dur. w Yks. n Lin. Lei Nhp. War. Wor. Also written awls Dur¹; nalls s.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ [õlz, qõlz.] Belongings, goods and chattels, especially workmen's tools.

Dur.¹ To pack up his awls' is spoken of a person departing in haste. w.Yks.⁵ Pack up thee awals an' tramp n.Lin.¹ Pack up your alls and slot off' is a common form of dismissal, used by masters to workmen. Lei.¹ Alls, a workman's tools and appliances. often used for personal luggage generally Nhp.¹, War.², s.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ 'Pick up your nalls and cut' is a form of ordering an objectionable person to leave.

[It is doubtful whether *alls* in the phrase 'pack up your alls' is *all* used as a sb. in pl., or whether it repr. *awls*. Perhaps orig. the phrase contained the word *awls*, which was changed by a humorous pun to *alls*. So N.E.D. (s.v. *Awl*). (My father) bid me pack up my alls, FIELDING *Amelia*, vii. iii. 296.]

ALLS, see Arles.

ALLS-, see Halse-.

ALL TO PIECES, *adv. phr.*¹ Der. Wor. Amer. Aus. Thoroughly, altogether.

Der.² He ca'd me a' to pieces. s.Wor. It's too hot all to pieces, PORSON *Quant Wds* (1875) 29 [Amer. I beat him last night at poker all to pieces, BARTLETT Aus., N.S.W. If we fell off he stopped still and began to feed, so that he suited us all to pieces, BOLDBREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) i. 1]

[We'll bend it to our awe, Or break it all to pieces, SHAKS *Hen V.* i. ii. 225; I bid thy master cut out the gown; but I did not bid him cut it to pieces, *ib.* T. *Shrew*, iv iii. 129]

ALL TO PIECES, *adv. phr.*² Nhp. Som. Broken down in health or finances; exhausted, collapsed.

Nhp.¹ A person who has failed, or been sold up, or in a state of bankruptcy, is said to be all to pieces. w.Som.¹ Poo ur oa'l blid, ee-z au l tue pees ez wai dhu rue maat iks [poor old blood, he is quite done up with the rheumatism]. Aew-z dh-oa l ays?—Oa l au l tue pees ez [How is the old horse?—Oh! quite knocked up] Colloq. Fifty thousand pounds . . . won't come before it's all wanted, for they say he is all to pieces, AUSTEN *Sense and Sensibility* (1811) xxx Slang. The Oxford men were now all to pieces; their boat was full of water, *Echo* (Apr. 7, 1884) 3f col. 1.

ALLUM, see Aum.

ALL-UTTERLY, *adv. Obs.* Sc. (JAM) Also written alluterlie, alluterly. Wholly completely.

[So whan she saw al-utterly That he wolde hir of trouthe faile, CHAUCER *Hous F.* 296. *All* (ME. *al*) + *utterly*.]

ALL-WORKS, *sb.* Ken. A man employed on a farm to do odd jobs. Used adjectivally, of horses: doing odd jobs, not in the regular team.

Ken. Yes! he's the all works on our farm. Tell All-works it's his place to do that (D.W.L.); The horses not sufficient in number to make up a team are called the odd or all-works horses, and are looked after by the odd man, oddie, or all-works (P.M.); Ken.¹, Ken.² An 'all-works' is the lowest servant in the house, and is not hired for the plough or the wagon particularly, as the other servants are, but to be set about anything.

[With this word cp. the common phr. 'a maid-of-all-work.' The *comp.* is formed in the same way as 'Great-heart,' and many of the names in BUNYAN *P. P.*, in which the name of the quality or characteristic (consisting of *adj* + *sb*) designates the possessor of the same, the stress always being on the former element of the *comp.*]

ALLY, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks e An. Sus Hmp Som. Cor. Also written alleyn N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Dur¹ Wm¹ e Yks.¹ w Yks.^{2,4,5} Stf² nw Der¹ Lei.¹ Nhp¹ Shr^{1,2} Oxf.¹ Brks¹ e An.¹ Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹ Cor.²; al Nhp.¹, olley Chs¹ [a'li, æ li]

1. A boy's marble made of alabaster, fine white stone, marble, or glass. See below.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Wm.¹ w.Yks. Real marbles, i.e. globes made of marble, not clay. Also those moulded from china clay. The latter, often covered with small circles, were sometimes called bull's-eyes or bullies (J.T.); w.Yks.² e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ When streaked with red, it is called a blood-alley. Stf.² Lei.¹ A marble made either of white marble or alabaster. If streaked with red veins it is called a blood-alley, if not so marked, a white alley. Nhp.¹ Al, or Alley, used by boys for shooting at the ring; deriving its name from the term alabaster, as erroneously applied, to the varieties of carbonate of lime which constitute marble, instead of restricting it to sulphate of lime or gypsum. These marbles are generally denominated white als, or alleys, but when they exhibit any of the red veins they are called blood alleys, and are doubly prized by the possessor. se Wor.¹, Shr.^{1,2}, Oxf.¹ MS *add*, Brks.¹, e.An.¹, Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹ A boy's marble, generally valued at from five to ten common marbles according to its quality. Cor. Bright blue et was, suthin' the colour of a hedgy-sparrow's egg, an' shiny-clear like a glass-alley, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; Cor.² [Amer. Alley, an ornamental marble, used by boys for shooting in the ring, &c., BARTLETT.]

2. Hence Ally, v.

e.Yks.¹ To place the marble in the hole in a game of marbles, and thus score a point against an opponent.

3. Comp. Ally-taw.

ne.Yks.¹ Ally taw, playing marble, as distinguished from 'steecanies' and 'potties,' i.e. stone or baked clay marbles. s.Lan.

Alley-taw, a large or 'shooting-marble' (T.R.C.). Brks. His small private box was full of peg-tops, white marbles (called 'alley-taws' in the Vale) . . . and other miscellaneous boy's wealth, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) iii. Colloq. Inquiring whether he had won any alley-tors or commoneys lately, DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) 281, ed 1847.

[The word occurs in DE FOE's *Duncan Campbell*; see N.E.D. *Ally*, a dim. of *alabaster*.]

ALLYCOMPALY, see *Elecampane*.

ALLY-LONG-LEGS, *sb.* Stt. The 'Daddy-long-legs,' or crane-fly.

Sif.²

ALMANAC-MAN, *sb.* n. Lin.

n.Lin.¹ Almanac-man, the surveyor of the Court of Sewers, so called because he sends notices to the dwellers near the Trent of the times when high tides may be expected.

•ALMANIE-WHISTLE, *sb.* Obs. Abd. A flageolet of a very small size used by children (JAM.).

[*Almane* repr. ME. *Almane*, OFr. *Almaigne*, Germany. In the 16th and 17th cents. *almani* was in common use for a kind of dance-music in slow time, introduced from Germany.]

ALMERY, see *Ambry*.

ALMOND, *sb.* Glo. A gland of the ear or throat.

Glo.¹ The almonds of my ears came down Colloq. Almonds: this term is applied popularly to the exterior glands of the neck and to the tonsils, HOBIN *Dict. Med. Terms* (2nd ed. 1844).

[Almonds of the throat are a glandulous substance, representing two kernels placed on each side of the uvula, at the root of the tongue, KERSEY; The almonds of the ears, *Glandulae*, COLES (1679).]

ALMOND-FURNACE, *sb.* Obs. Cdg. A furnace used by silver-refiners, in which the refuse of litharge is reduced to lead by being heated with charcoal.

Cdg. Almond furnace, in which they melt the slags or refuse of the litharge (not stamped) with charcoal only, RAY (1691). (K.)

[Alman, or almond furnace, a furnace used by refiners, and called a sweep, for separating all sorts of metals from cinders, &c., BAILEY (1721). *Alman* or *almond* repr. OFr. *aleman* (mod *allemand*), i. e. German.]

ALMOND-NUT, *sb.* Cor. An almond.

Cor. I've got ferrings and sweetmeats anow. . . Dest a like men [them] with ame-nuts or zeeds best inside? J. TRENOODLE *Specimens* (1846) 28; Cor.¹²

ALMOUS, *sb.* In *gen.* use in Sc. Irel and n. counties to Lan. and Lin. Also Sus. Dev. Also written *almisse*, *almose* n.Yks.¹; *alomes* Wxf.¹; *aamas* Cum.² n.Lan.¹; *aamus* Nhb.¹; *aumas* m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁸ n.Lan.¹; *aumous* Lin.¹; *aumus* n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹; *awmoss* w.Yks.⁴; *awmous* sw.Lin.¹; *awmus* N.Cy.¹ Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹² e.Yks.¹; *omas* Cum.¹; *omus* Nhb.¹ [*ā mäs*, *ō mäs*.]

1. Money or food bestowed in charity, gifts offered to a child on its first round of visits.

Sc. Almous, Almows (JAM.); The silly friar behaved to fleech, For aumus as he passes, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xv. Ayr. An extra neaveful to their wonted weekly almous, GALT *Sir Andrew* (1822) iv. Gall. Gaun off like a beggar wi' his awmus on Monday mornin', CROCKETT *Sticket Min.* (1893) 57. Wxf.¹, Nhb.¹ Dur. It is still customary to present a baby with three articles 'for luck' the first time it is taken into a neighbour's house. This is termed the 'bairn's awmous,' that is, alms. The articles usually consist of a piece of bread, a pinch of salt, and an egg, but matches are sometimes substituted for the last, N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. x. 37. Cum. The gift to a regular beggar was sometimes in money, but more frequently in victuals. Regular beggars carried bags (pokes) rolled up in their apron for the accommodation of meal, a handful of which was always an acceptable awmous (M.P.); Cum.¹ Omas, in former times a handful of oatmeal or a slice of barley bread, and in later times a halfpenny or a penny. Wm. The mendicant . . . departs with his awmus of meal, GIBSON *Leg and Notes* (1877) 17. ne.Yks.¹ What awmous a'e ya gotten? w.Yks. Awmoss, an alms, THORESBEY *Lett* (1703); w.Yks.¹ Hedto a poor neighbour at com daily to thy door for an aumus? w.Yks.⁴ An awmoss. Lan. Pretty Mrs Marg'ret . . . hes always yet an awmas for Bess, ranty an' feckless o' body as she is, THORNBERRY *Penny Stone* (1845) 15; Lan.¹ He lives o' aumas. n.Lan.¹ The following quatrain is still remembered by some of the old inhabitants of Furness, as the usual address of beggars soliciting alms: 'Pity, pity

paamas, Pray give us aamas; Yan for Peter, two for Paul, Three for God'at-meead us all.' e.Sus. Almes, HOLLOWAY. s.Dev. Omes, alms, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874).

2. A small portion; a definite quantity.

n.Yks.¹ In Cleveland a messenger sent to a shop for a shilling's-worth of such and such an article, and returning with what seems to the purchaser a very small proportionate quantity, is greeted with the remark, 'Why, what an ommus thee has gotten'; as if, like alms it had been sparingly or grudgingly doled out; n.Yks.² I think I've got my aumus, i. e. the number of articles I bespoke. A dear aumus, very little for the money. e.Yks. A've counted this money, and that's thy awmus; e.Yks.¹ Is that all bacon we're gannin te hev te bray-cast? 'What a awmus! m.Yks.¹ There, that's thy aumas; thou'll get no more. One holding a sack to be filled will cry out when the sack is full, 'Hold on! I've gotten my aumas' w.Yks. Awmoss, a helping (B.K.); Awmous, a cart load, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c 1882) 59. Lin. When a labourer has been filling a cart with manure, corn, &c., he will say at last to the carter or wagoner, 'Haven't ya got your aumus?' (HALL); Lin.¹ They gave me such an aumus of provencher. sw.Lin.¹ Oh, what an awmous! said ironically of a small gift of corn on St. Thomas' Day.

3. A meritorious act.

Sc. It would be an aumus to gie him a weel-payd skin (JAM.); Those who leave so good a Kirk, it were but alms to hang them, *Scotland's Glory, &c.* (1805) 44 (JAM.).

4. In comp. (1) *Aumas-dish*, a beggar's dish for alms; (2) *house*, an alms-house; (3) *loaves*, bread distributed to the poor in church after Divine service; (4) *woman*, a woman supported by charity.

(1) Ayr. While she held up her greedy gab, Just like an aumus dish, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785). (2) w.Yks. Amus-hahses, BANKS *Whistl Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.⁵ Aumas-houses, (3) n.Yks.² Aumus-leeaves, charity loaves. (4) w.Yks.⁵

[Almose, *eleemosyna*, LEVINS *Manip.*; Lef sir, *par charité*, Wit sum almous thou help me, *Metr. Hom. (Spec. E. E. II. 94)*; God . . . zelde ow for oure almus that ze given us here! P. *Plowman* (A.) vii. 120; Ilk dai man him pider bar For to bide his almus par, *Cursor M.* 19052; Almus, messe and bedes, HAMPOLE *P. C.* 3722; An almus doer, *elmosinarius*, *Cath. Angl.*; Almisse or almos, *elmosina*, *Prompt. ON.* *almusa* (also *olmusa*), an alms, charity, an allowance to scholars in Icel. grammar-schools; Rom. *almosina* (whence OFr. *almosne*, It. *lmosina*). Cp. OE. *almynsse* (-esse), whence lit. E. *alms*]

ALODDIN, *adj.* Cum. Wm. [*əlo'din*.]

1. Not engaged, unemployed, on offer.

Cum. I hard Ritson's lass was aloddin, sooa I went and saw her an hir't her. Does te see the bonny lass wid a rose in her breast? She's aloddin. Richardson is going to build a barn, sooa there will be lots o' jobs aloddin. Jenkinson has a new-cult cow aloddin [for sale]. How Hall has been a long time aloddin' [to let] (J.A.); Cum.¹ She's still aloddin, Cum.², Wm.¹

2. Lost, missing.

Cum. They say Thomsons of Brier Holme hev six ewes a-loddin.

[Prob. repr. ON. *af löðun*, on invitation, still open to an invitation (to marry). Cogn. with ON *laða*, to invite, OE. *laðian*, G. *laden*, to summon.]

ALOGHE, see *Alow*.

ALONE, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. e. An. [*əlē'n*, *əliē'n*.]

1. Used with *pronom. adj.*

Cum. As I was walking mine alane, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) 120, ed. 1839

2. In phr. (1) *all-a-living alone*, left in a helpless condition (used of a sick person); (2) *let alone*, to say nothing of, besides; (3) *let me alone*, *let him alone*, phr. expressive of superiority or acknowledged excellence.

(1) e.An.² We havethe odd phrase 'all-a-living-alone,' i. e. quite entirely alone, spoken compassionately of a sick person left improperly in a helpless condition. (2) s.Ir. He ate a whole village, let alone the horse, LOVER *Leg* (1848) II. 435. Nhb.¹ Thor was three on them, let alen his fethor. Cum.³ I's cum't of a stock 'at niver wad be freetn't to show a feacetill a king, let aleanan oald newdles (3) Edb. Let me alane for whilly-whaing an advocate, SCOTT *Madlothian* (1818) xi. Ir. Can he swim?—O let him alone for that! He can swim like a fish (A.S.P.). s.Ir. Ned Sheehy was a good butler, . . . and as for a groom, let him alone with a horse, he could dress it or ride it, or shoe it, or physic it, CROKER *Leg* (1862) 281. Cum. Let Bobby alone for that, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 7.

[1. I ame myne alane and poore, KING *Catech* (N.B.D.) ME All him alane the way he tais, BARBOUR *Bruce*, II. 146; Walkyng myn one (*v.r.* al myn oone), P. *Plowman* (A.) ix. 54 ME. *al*, all + *ane* (OE. *an*); see *Lone*. 2. With the phr. 'let me alone for that' we may cp. SHAKS.: Let us alone to guard Corioli, *Cor.* I. II. 27 (the phrase implies an ironical prohibition to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself); JOHNSON (s.v. *Alone*).]

ALONG, *adv.*¹ Var. dial. uses in midl. and s. counties; also Lan. Also written *elorf*. [ə'lɔŋ, ə'lɑŋ, ə'læŋ, ə'lɜŋ.]

1. Slanting.

n.Dev. Twel zet e-long, *Exm Scold* (1746); Along, for end-long, obliquely, slanting; GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H.).

Comp. Along-straight, lying at full length.

Dor. She vow'd she zeed en wi her own eyes a-lyen all along strait upon the groun, *Why John* (Coll. L.L.B.). Som. Why zomebody must ha' zot on un [kitchen clock] when he wur down along-straight, RAYMOND *Genl. Upcott* (1893) 22.

2. At full length, lying flat, generally used with *all*; see *all along*.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H.), 'Along' now means flat, all along (F.W.C.)

3. During a period of time, during the past.

w.Som.¹ We've had middlin' luck along, like Dev. It is quite usual to speak of anything being done 'along in the winter,' or other season, and rather conveys the idea of repeated or continuous action than of indefiniteness as to time, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

4. In company, as well, into the bargain.

Wor. Mary is going, and Fred will go along (H.K.). Sur. Taking the eggs to market and the hen along, HOSKYNs *Talpa* (1852) 139, ed. 1857; I'm blest if I don't think they got their own price and ours along, *ib* 150

5. Forward, on; *send along*, to send home.

Lan. Bring the kayther along, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) i Stf² Th' liver inna ready yet, but w'en send it yū along. War.³ 'I will send it along directly' is an everyday expression now in Birmingham. Shr.¹ Shall I send the mutton along now, ma'am? [Amer. Mrs Trollope has the following words: 'We must try to get along, as the Americans say.' Lover also was puzzled to discover what the young American lady meant by saying that she was so unwell that she 'could not get along,' BARTLETT.]

6. In phr. (1) *along of*, (a) with, together with; (b) in pursuit of; (2) *along with*, with.

(1) (a) s.War.¹ Come and go along of father. Glo. 'Does 'ee zell th' owld genelman 'long o' this lot?' says one, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii. Ess. Las' night I passed them housen by along o' Tom an' Jack, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 19 Wil.¹ Here, you just coom whoam along o' I, an I'll gie 'ee summut to arg about. Som. She'd garn t'school along of us, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 107 Dev. Now and again he comes and stops along of his granny for a bit, O NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 86 Slang. I walks in my brown gaters along o' my old brown mule, KIPLING *Brk Ballads* (1892) *Screw Guns* (b) Cor. 'Tez Farmer Tickle, I tell'y' I shouted, 'and if you axes again, I'll come along of you with mystick,' BARING-GOULD *Vicar* (1876) vi (2) Sc. Mak' grit the Lord along wi' me, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xxxiv 3. Brks.¹ When a young man is accused of flirting with some one he will perhaps sheepishly say, 'I zartney did go along wi' her a bit at one time, but tent nothin'.' Sur.¹ I see him a-coming out of the public along with that there Sandy. He lived along with the squire for ever so many year Sus He's our father, he lives along wi' us, EGERTON *Flks and Ways* (1884) 26, 27. w.Som.¹ I zeed'n gwaen 'long way Bob Milton.

[2. He laid himself down along upon the bed, *inclinavit se in lectum*, ROBERTSON (1693); Under yond yew-trees lay thee all along, SHAKS. *R. & J.* v. iii. 3. 3. I have all along declared this to be a neutral paper, ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463. 4. Demetrius and Egeus, go along, SHAKS *M. N. D.* I. i. 123. 5. Let's along, And do the murther first, *ib.* *Temp.* iv. i. 233. 6. You, Capulet, shall go along with me, *ib.* *R. & J.* I. i. 106. OE. *andlang*, along, by the side; cp. G. *enilang*.]

ALONG, *adv.*² I.W. Dor Som Dev. [ə'lɔŋ, ə'lɑŋ, ə'læŋ.] Used as a suff. to advbs. It has the force of *wards*.

I.W. Up along, Down along (J.D.R.). w.Dor. I'm going up along, down along, home along (C.V.G.). w.Som.¹ In-along, up-along, down-along; here-along, there-along, along yonder, out-along. A man said, 'I be gwaen zo vur-s Holy Well Lake, and I can't stap now, but I'll call in back-along' [on my way back]. Dev.

'Along' is one of the common as well as most expressive of our west-country suffixes—Down-along, here-along, there-along, in-along, yon-along, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3, Tellee whot 'tez, yu'd best-ways git tha lewzide ov tha hādge gwaime 'ome-along, HEWERT *Peas Sp.* (1892) 97, Awl-along, up-along, down-along lee, *ib.* 140.

ALONG, *prep.* Dev. In the course of, during.

Dev. It was along September month, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

[Sprinkled along the waste of years, KEBLE *Chr. Year.*]

ALONG OF, ON, WITH, *prep. phr.* Irel. All n.coun-ties to Shr. Glo. Brks. Hnt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. On account of, owing to.

Ir. Where along o' the weed-dhrifts an' shells there'd be grazin' most whiles for the goats, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1892) 5. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Ah wouldn't have ye troubled along of me, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 79 Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Yks. It were all along of them soirees that the first flood came, BARING-GOULD *Pennyghs* (1870) 57, ed. 1890. ne.Yks.¹ It warn't along o' me. e.Yks.¹ It was all-lang-o' *Will* that Ah went w.Yks.¹²⁴, w.Yks.⁵ It worrant longa me, it wor longa thee, soa doan't saay nowt Lan. It wor aw along o' that theer blackjackass, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II 287. Because it was awlung with you, GROSE (1790); Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Sanshum fair! . . . au aw'd cleean forgetten aw along o' this kink i' my back, CLEVERLY Chs.² Aw long of such a one. Chs.³ Awlong o' ould ooman, we couldna come. s.Chs.¹ It's aw along o' gooin' ait i' the reen s.Stf It was all along o' him meetin' her at the chapel soo often, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann* (1895). Stf.¹; Stf.² Theer, th' milk's shed, an' it's aw along o' thee, metherin. Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹ Lin. An' all along o' the feller as turn'd 'is back of hissen, TENNYSON *Oud Roa* (1889). n.Lin.¹ It was along on a letter missin' 'at my mare got kill'd It was all along o' drink 'at he ended his sen e' that how. sw.Lin.¹ It was all along of him that I happened this. Rut.¹ He come downstairs sheddering, an' went oop back'ards along of his rheumatiz. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ It's all along of you that this happened. War.¹² s.War.¹ It was all along of that Bill Hancox' fancies, that the master kep' me in school. Shr.¹ It wuz all along on 'im as 'e wuz i' the public; Shr.² This comes along o' gween wi' sich a chap as he is Glo.¹ Brks. Afere he got his place along of his bugle playing, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi, Brks.¹ Ut be all along o' that ther coortin' as a dwoant do no work o' no account Hnt. To-day I found him digging in his garden, having been cured 'all along o' that goose-grass,' *N & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x 268. Ken. It's all along of you that I'm in this mess (H.M.); I have heard the expression 'It's all through long of you' (P.M.). Sur.¹ To the question, 'How did sin come into the world?' a lad replied, 'It was all along of Eve eating of that apple.' Sus.¹ Master Piper he lost his life all-through-along-on-account-of drink. Hmp. 'Twur all along o' they lawyers, *Foresters' Misc* (1846) 162. Wil.¹ 'Twer aal along o' she's bwoy's bad ways as her tuk to drenk. Slang. All along of muzzling the bobbies, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 36

[And long of her it was That we meet here so strangely, SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 271; You, mistress, all this coil is long of you, *ib.* *M. N. D.* III. ii 339; I am longe of this stryfe, *Je suis en cause de cest estrif*, PALSGR. 427; On me is nought along thyn yuel fare, CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1001; Alis on miself along, GOWER *C. A. II.* 22; On hire is al mi lif along, *Rel. Songs* (STRATMANN). OE. *gelang*, belonging, depending; *gelang on*, *gelang at*, because of, owing to. Cf. *A., pref.*²]

ALONGSIDE OF, ON, *prep. phr.* Lin. Sus. Dor. Dev. Beside.

n.Lin.¹ The stee's alongside on the fother stack Sus. I'd lie down and go to sleep alongside of it any day, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 33. Dor. I did bide alongside o' he till the church clock a' het twelve, HARE *Vil. Street* (1895) 139 Dev. A man and his missus can bide alongside o' one another till death do 'em part, O'NEILL *Told in Dimples* (1893) 26.

* [Along (adv.¹) + side.]

ALONGST, *prep.* Cum. Chs. Ken. Som. [ə'lɔŋst, ə'læŋst(t).] 1. Along.

Cum.¹ Alongst, used in old deeds. Chs.¹ Alongst the road.

2. *adv.* and *prep.* Lengthwise.

? Ken.¹ [I do not remember ever hearing this, and after much inquiry can find no one who has (P.M.)]; Ken.² Alongst it, on the long side of it, SOMNER *Gavelkind*, 120. w.Som.¹ Alongst, used very commonly in contrast to 'athwart' or 'across' You 'ont make no hand o' thick there field o' ground, nif he idn a guttered both ways, ukraa's-n ulangs [across and alongst].

[It was concluded they should come alongst Berwick

Bridge, *BAILLIE Letters*, I. 325 (BOUCHER); The herald flew from troop to troop along the host, *CHAPMAN Iliad*, iv. 227. * *Alongst* is formed fr. *along* with the advb. suff. -es + parasitic *t*, as in *against*.

ALOOSE, adv. Nhb. [ə'lʊs.] Loose, free. Nhb.¹ 'Let yorsel allowse,' was the exhortation of a pitman to a friend who was batting stiffly at a cricket match. [*A-*, on + *loose* (ON. *laus*).]

ALoud, adv. Wil. Som. [ə'lʊd.] See below. Wil.¹ That there meat stinks aloud [smells very bad] w. Som.¹ As in polite society we hear of 'loud colours,' so in our lower walk we talk of 'loud stinks' Dhik rab'ut fraa sh! ee stinks ulaewd [that 'abbit fresh' he stinks aloud].

[The stuff, to quote the trenchant expression of an onlooker, 'stank aloud,' *Dy. News*, Feb. 1872 (N.E.D.). *A-*, on + *loud*.]

ALow, adv.¹ and prep. Sc. s Irel. Lan. I.Ma. Ess. [ə'lʊr.] Below.

Gall. Silver Sand... never glanced either aloft or alow, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xi. Wxf.¹ Aloghe, below. Lan. *Monthly Mag* (1815) I. 127. I Ma Where am I? alaw or alaf? *BROWNE Doctor* (1887) 30. Ess As floating ship, by bearing saul alowe. Withstandeth stormes when boistrus winds do blow, *Tusser Husbandrie* (1580) 216, st. 2.

[A low, in a low place, not aloft, *BAILEY* (1755); And now alow and now aloft they fly, *DRYDEN* (JOHNSON); Why somme (bridges) be alowe and somme alofte, *P. Plowman* (B.) XII. 222. *A-*, on + *low*.]

ALow, adv.² Sc. n.Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written *alowe*. [ə'lʊr.] Ablaze, on fire.

Sc. To speak to him about that... wad be to set the kiln a-low, *Scott Midlothian* (1818) xlv; Sit down and warm ye, since the sticks are alow, *ib Prate* (1822) I. 103. e Lth. Tod-Lowrie had set the heather a-low, *HUNTER J. Inverick* (1895) 122 N.I.¹ Alowe, lit, kindled. Ant. The chimney's alow, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb. Come and ye'll see a sight. Yonder's the Fairy Hill a' alowe, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 137; Nhb.¹ It wis aall iv alow iv a minute. n.Yks.²

[It kindles on (a)lowe, *Wars Alex.* 4177. In *Ormulum* 16185 there occurs *o lozhe* (in flame). *A-*, on + *low*, q.v.].

ALP, sb. n.Cy. Lan. e.An. Also written *olp* e.An.¹² Nrf.¹ Suf.¹; ope, awf Suf.¹; alf, ulfe.An.¹ Cf. also *Hoop*, *Mawp*, *Nope*, *Pope*. The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*. n.Cy. Alp, a singing alp, *GROSE* (1790). Lan.¹, e.An.¹² Nrf. Alpe, *GROSE* (1790); Nrf.¹ Suf Our gardeners slay the bullfinches, which eat the fruit-buds of currants and gooseberries—'mischievous alps,' as they call them, *e An. Dy. Times* (1892); Alpe, or alfe (F.H.); Suf.¹ [Alp, the old name for the bullfinch, *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 66; *MORRIS Hist. Brit. Birds* (1857)].

[An alpe (bullfinch), *Rubicilla*, *COLES* (1679); Alpe, *Ficedula*, *Prompt.*; Alpes, finches, and wodewales, *CHAUCER R. Rose*, 658. The forms ending in *f* (*ph*) appear mostly in compounds, and are perh. due to want of stress. See *Blood-alp*.]

ALPUIST, conj. Obs. Sc. Also written *allpuist*, *apieste*, *apiest*. Although.

Sc. We had been at nae great tinsel, apiest we had been quit o' her, *FORBES Jm.* (1742) 14; We cou'd na' get a chiel to shaw us the gate, alpuist we had kreished his liv wi' a shillin, *ib* 16; A bodie wou'd nae car'd to meddle wi her, apieste they had been hir'd to do't, *ib* 17.

[See *Albuist*.]

ALRICH, see *Eldritch*.

ALTER, v. Brks. Som. [o'ltə(r).] To change for the better (as in phr. *to alter the hand*); to improve in condition, gain flesh (used of live stock).

Brks. A man alters for the better, but changes for the worse (M.J.B.). w.Som.¹ Neef ee doan au ltur úz an, ee ul zèon bee een u bae'ud wai [if he does not change his course (alter his hand) he will soon go to the bad altogether]. Dhai stee'urz-l au'ltur, muyn, een yoa'ur keep [those steers will alter, mind, in your keep] Dhai au gz bee au lturd shoa ur nuuf [those hogs are altered sure enough].

ALTERATION, sb. w.Yks. Hmp. [o'ltəreɪʃən.] Difference. Also used as *adj.* Of the weather: changeable, uncertain.

w.Yks. See what an alteration between me an' Wiseman; he likes baths, an' 'ud fair cry if 'e missed 'em; an' I can't abide 'em

(P.P.T.). Hmp. I'm always much worse in alteration weather (W.M.E.F.).

ALTERING, *adj.* w.Som. [o'ltərin.] Likely to improve. w.Som.¹ Auctioneers constantly wind up their advertisements of cattle sales in the local press with, 'The whole of the stock is of the most altering description.'

ALTERY, *adj.* Brks. [o'ltəri.] See below. Brks. The weather is said to be a bit 'altery' when it 'tokens for rain' (M.J.B.).

[*Alter*, vb. + *y*; the form prob. suggested by 'rainy.']

ALTOGETHER SO, *adv. phr.* w.Som. [ə'ltəgeðə zəə.] w.Som.¹ Altogether so, just to the same degree. Bill's all thumbs, and Jack's altogether so viddy handed

ALUNT, *adv.* Sc. [ə'lunt.] In a blazing state. Sc. Hence, to set alunt, (1) to put in a blaze, (2) *fig.* to kindle, to make blaze. For if they set the taxes higher, They'll set alunt that smootin' fire Whulk ilka session helps to beat, An when it burns, they'll get a heat, *Hogg Pastorals*, 16. Sweet Meg maist set my saul alunt Wi' rhyme and Pate's disease, *A. Scott Poems* (1811) (JAM.). Gall. That reed-heed o' yours to set them a-lunt, *CROCKETT Sunbonnet* (1895) ix.

[*A-*, on + *lunt*, q.v.]

ALWAYS, conj. Sc. n.Cy. Notwithstanding, however.

Sc. The remonstrants would have opposed it (the coronation of Charles II), others prolonged it as long as they were able. Always blessed be God, it is this day celebrated with great joy and contentment to all honest-hearted men here, *BAILLIE Lett* (1775) II. 367 (JAM.). N.Cy.¹

[I will not contende... who is the best... Alway I would advise him not to deteine the childe, *ELYOT Gov.* (BOUCHER); How be it that he had grete pyte... alwayes he... went his wayes, *CAXTON Eneydos*, XXI. 74.]

AM, see *He*.

AMACKALLY, *adv.* n.Cy. to Yks. and Lan. Not in Sc. gloss. Also written *amackily* Wm. & Cum.¹; *amackly* Wm. Lan.¹ [ə'mækəli, ə'mækli.] To some degree; in some fashion; as it were.

n.Cy. *GROSE* (1790); *HOLLOWAY*; N.Cy.¹ Amackally, in a manner, as well as one can. Nhb.¹ Obs. Cum. Did you get your money? —Aye, we dud amackaly There wasn't time, but we gat it duin, amackily (M.P.). Wm. & Cum.¹ I send te thisan, to tell thee amackily what dreedful fine things I saw, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787). Wm. We leeve in yan o thor deels up amang t'fells—a fell heead spot amackly es yan ma say, *CLARKE Spec Dial* (ed. 1868) *T'Reysh Beearn*; Fert neets an daes wer amackily o ahike, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 1; T'poor fello's pluck he amackily roosed, *Bowness Studies* (1868) 80; Wm.¹ w.Yks. *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781); Amackly, almost, just about (R.H.H.). Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹

[*Amackally* may be thus analyzed: *Amack* = a *mak* (for *on mak*), in a fashion; to this the advbl. suffix -ly has been added, hence the gen. mg., in a manner; see *Mack*.]

AMAIN, *adv.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. [ə'meɪn, ə'meɪn.]

1. A coal-trade term; in full force, violently, at full speed, quickly.

Nhb. & Dur. Wagons or tubs are said to run amain if they get by accident over an incline bank-head without the rope being attached, or through the rope becoming detached or breaking, *Nicholson Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888) Nhb.¹ Cum. Fwok cud lock t'wheels ov a waggon to hinder t'o' runnin' amain, *DICKINSON Lamplugh* (1856) 7.

2. *Fig. to get amain, run amain*, to get beyond control, run riot.

Nhb. As if maw wits had run amain, *WILSON Pitman's Pay, &c.* (1843) 23. w.Yks. T'fire on t'fell got amain (*Æ.B.*).

[*Amain*, *vehementer, valde, strenue*, *COLES* (1679); Cry you all amain, 'Achilles hath the mighty Hector slain,' *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 13; Brave warriors, march amain towards Coventry, *ib.* 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. viii. 64. *A-*, on + *main* (OE. *mægn*).]

AMAISTER, v. Obs. sw.Shr. To teach.

Shr. *BOUND Prov* (1876); Shr.¹ An old man near Leintwardine, speaking of his schoolmaster, said, 'E used to amaister me, Sir.' Now [1876] rarely heard; Shr.² I'll amaister it to you. I insert this word on the single authority of a man from the neighbourhood of Cleobury Mortimer, who assured me that he had repeatedly heard it in the above sense.

[How ich myghte a-maistren hem to... laboure For here lyfode, *P. Plowman* (c.) ix. 221. OFr. *amaistrer*, to master, to teach.]

A-MASKED, *ppl. adj.* *Obs.* Wil. Bewildered, lost. Wil. Met with in old Wil. documents (G E D), Wil.¹ [Philosophy is darke, Astrology is darke. . . . The professors thereof oftentimes runne amasket, JEWEL *Holy Script* (N.E.D.) *Amasked*, prop. covered with a 'mask,' blindfolded. *A-* (*pref.*¹⁰) + *masked*. Cp. *masked* in FULLER. Leaving him more masked than he was before, *Holy War*, III 2]

A-MASSY, *int.* Dev. [ə-mā si.]

nw.Dev. Massy! A-massy! A-massy well! A-massy me! are all common (R P.C.). a.Dev. An' when 'twas done (a-mācy wull!), PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 25.

[Repr. *Have mercy!* Heaven have mercy on me! SHAKS *Oth.* v. II. 34; Have mercy, Jesu! *ib. Rich.* III, v. III. 178]

AMATON, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.)

1. A thin, bony person.

Gall. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. A foolish person; one yielding to anger.

Dmf.

AMAUNCE, AMAUNGE, see *Maunce*.

AMAZE, *sb.* Wxf. Written *amize*. Amazement, wonder.

Wxf.¹ [But soon our joy is turn'd Into perplexity and new amaze, MILTON *P. R.* II. 38.]

AMBER, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [æ'mb(ə)r.] A plant-name: applied to (1) All Saints' Wort, *Hypericum androsaemum*, from its smell (s Ken. Sus.); (2) St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum* (Ken.). Perhaps so called from its pale yellow flowers.

AMBER, YELLOW, see *Yellow Ammer*.

AMBLE, *v.* Nhb. Not. Oxf. Also written *aumble* Nhb.¹ [o'mbl, o'ml.]

1. To walk.

Nhb. *Obs.* (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹

2. To walk clumsily, to trample. Cf. *shamble*.

Not. She's an omblin', shomblin' sort o' lass (W H.S.). Oxf.¹ Amble about, to tread standing corn, &c. about

AMBRY, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. to Yks. and Lan.; also Der. Also written *aumrie* Sc.; *aumry* w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹; *aumery* w.Yks.⁴; *aumbry* N.Cy.¹²; *almery* Nhb. [a'mbri, ɔ'mri.]

1. A chest, cupboard where food is kept, pantry.

Sc. Steek [close] the amrie, lock the kist, Else some gear may weel be mist, SCOTT *Donald Caird* (1818) ver. 4; The only furniture, excepting... a wooden press, called... an ambry, *ib. Waverley* (1814) xxxvii. He has broken his face on the ambry [is fat cheeked], HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 114, ed. 1881, Ambry, cupboard, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Abd. That grim gossip, chandler-chafed want, With three bare clathing, and an ambryscant, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 1. Bwk. He kept his money in an old aumrie of very black oak, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 87. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.² No sooner up, but the head in the ambry, and nose in the cup. Nhb.¹ Cum. Tou's welcome as may be My purse and my ambrie to share, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 91; Now seldom used except in reference to old buildings, or as a temptation to buyers of old furniture in advertisements—'An ancient Ambrie' (M.P.). Wm.¹ Yks. Gang to your aumbrie, if you please, And fetch us here some bread and cheese, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 97 m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Aumery, a cupboard where provisions are kept. Nearly *obs.*, *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.¹ I hed some efter temsin breead i' t'aumry, II. 300; w.Yks.⁴ Lan. We'n tarts an' cheese, an' a cowd saddle o' mutton i' t'aumry yon, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) 11; Oppen yon drawer i' th' aumrie, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 283, Lan.¹, ? Chs.¹, Der.¹

2. *Fig.* Aumrie, or muckle aumrie, a very stupid person.

Sc. Muckle aumrie, a figurative expression applied to a big, stupid, or senseless person (JAM.). Bnff.¹ Abd. 'A muckle aumrie' is applied as a term of contempt to a clumsy person who has nothing in him but what the spoon puts in (G.W.).

3. *Comp.* Cap-ambry, a press or cupboard, probably used for holding wooden vessels used at meals (JAM.). ? *Obs.*

[Ambry, the place where plate and utensils for house-keeping are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland, JOHNSON; Aumbry, a country word for

a cupboard to keep victuals in, WORLIDGE; An ambrey (pantry), *Cella pennaria*, COLES (1679); Ambry, *vox jam ferè obsoleta*... a cupboard's head, SKINNER, Bb 2; *Al-moure*, an ambry, cupboard, box;... *Armaire*, a cupboard, ambrie, little press, COTGR.; An almary, *scrinium, almarium*;... An armorie, *armarium*, LEVINS *Manip*; Almary of mete keypyng, *cibutum, Prompt.*; Avarice hath almaries and yren-bounde coffres, *P. Plowman* (B) xiv. 246. OFr. *almarie, armarie*, MLat. *armarium*, a place for implements, 'arms']

AMBURY, see *Anbury*.

AMEL, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Enamel.

Sc. The amel of her eye, when she smiled, it was impossible to look steadfastly on, *Winter Ev Tales*, II. 8 (JAM.).

[Amel, *encaustum*, COLES (1679); *Esmail*, ammel or enammel, COTGR.; Ammel for goldesmythes, *esmael*, PALSGR. ME. Grene aumayl on golde, *Gawaine*, 235. OFr. *esmail* (mod. *émail*)]

AMELL, *prep.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. [əm'el]

1. Among, between, amidst.

n.Cy. Amell one and two o'clock, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); n.Cy.¹ *obs.* Some pronounce it 'ameld.' Nhb.¹ Amell them twa to drive a bargain, *Joco-Serious Discourse*, 29. Cum.² Nearly, if not quite, *obs.* n. & e.Yks. A-mell tweay steals the Tail may fall to th' grund, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 90. n.Yks.¹ They cam' amell seven and eight o'clock. 'Chop in amell,' direction to a colley or sheepdog. He fand it amell t'shaffs [sheaves]; n.Yks.² ne Yks.¹ The form 'mellem' is, or was recently, used at Staithes, where the fishermen divide the fish 'mellem yan anoother.' Amell tweea steals. e.Yks. Amell six and seven o'clock, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. *Comp.* Amell-door, a door midway between two others; -doors, a passage; -times, -whiles, -way, see below. See *Mell-doors*.

Cum.² Amell-door, or Mell-door, a door between the outer door and that of an inner room. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Amell-times, or Amell-whiles, intervals. Amell-way, in a middling way, as we say of a person's health.

[Amel, among, betwixt, Sc. BAILEY (1755); Amell, among, betwixt, COLES (1677); Erthe is vayne and voyde, and myrknes emel, *York Plays*, 6. STRATMANN has the forms *a melle* and *i melle*. See *Mell*]

AMEN, in *comp* (1) *Amen-chapel*, see below; (2) *clerk*, (3) *-curier*, a parish clerk; (4) *-wallah*, a chaplain's clerk.

(1) *Slang.* Amen-chapel, the service used in Winchester School upon Founder's Commemorations, and certain other occasions, in which the responses and Amens are accompanied on the organ (E.F.). (2) *Shr.* Amen-clerk, *obs.* Entry in the Parish Register of Hopton Castle, Shropshire: 'Anno Domini, 1636. Richardus Beb Amen-clericus sepultus maij primo.' Var. dial. Clerk, called Amen-clerk in some places, PEGGE *Anec. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 318. (3) *Slang.* *Life B. M. Carew* (1791). (4) In the army the chaplain's clerk is called an Amen-wallah [Hindustani for man or person], FARMER.

AMENDEN, *int.* *Obs.*? e.An. An interjection or disguised oath.

e.An.¹ *Sur.* A sort of oath, equivalent to 'a plague,' or a more gross word, now disused. Where amenden ar yeow a goen? Amenden take you. [Not known to our correspondents]

AMENDMENT, *sb.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Also written *mendment* Ken.¹ Sus.² Hmp.¹ [ə'mendmənt.] Manure laid on land.

w.Ken. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Ken.¹, *Sur.* Sus.¹ You go down to the ten-acre field, and spread that amendment abroad; Sus.², Hmp.¹

[Chalk, lime, and other sweet soil and amendments, EVELYN *Acetaria* (1699), ed. 1729, 156. ME. Yet sawe I neuer tree that wold nought... receyuen tylthe. and amendement, *LYDGATE Pylg. Sowle* (N.E.D). Fr. *amendement*, manure; see LITTRE (s.v.), DUCANGE (s.v. *Amendamentum*). Used in this sense also in Flem.; see BROECK *Bastaardwoordenboek* (s.v.)]

AMENDS, *sb.* Der. Not. War s Wor. [ə'menz.] Phr. to make amends, to return a compliment or obligation.

Der. Still commonly used (H R.). nw.Der.¹ s.Not Ah thanked 'im for the tunnips, an' told 'im we'd mek 'im amends when our peas comed in (J P K.). War. (J.W.R.) s Wor. Porson *Quant Wds.* (1875) 20; (H.K.)

[To make amends, in the sense of to make a return for something good, seems to be peculiar to the dialects. In lit. E. one always 'makes amends' for faults committed or damages incurred.]

AMENG, see Among.

AMERICAN, *adj.* Comb. (1) American breezers, a kind of potato (Oxf.); (2) — creeper, *Tropaeolum Canariense* (Dev.); (3) — lilac, *Centranthus ruber* (Dev.); (4) — rake, a machine for raking hay; (5) — waterweed, (6) — weed, *Anacharis alismastrum* (Lin. Glo.).

(1) Oxf.¹ (2) Dev.⁴ In Som. this handsome climber is called Canary creeper. (3) *Ib* American lilac, Red Valerian. (4) *nw.Dev.*¹ American rake, the turnover machine hay-rake. (6) Lin. The plant has received other trivial names, such as . . . the American weed, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) x.

AMEVE, *v.* Obs. Irel. To move.

CrI. Freq. used by old persons twenty years ago (M.B.S.). *wxf.*¹ [When she had herd al this, she nocht ameved, Neither in word or chere, CHAUCER *C.T. E.* 498. — *Ameve*, OFr. *ameuvr.*, stressed stem of *amover*, *amouvoir*.]

AMINDED, *ppI. adj.* Stf. War. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Som. [*əmaɪndəd.*]. Willing, disposed, inclined.

s.Stf. Her con afford to put a good spread on the table when her's aminded, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1889) 63. *War.*² D. as you're aminded. Glo.¹ You can do about that as you've got aminded. Oxf.¹ I'll go when I be amindted. If I'd amindted I shall dööt, an' if I ant amindted I shant. Brks.¹ If a beant aminted to do what I axes e, e med vind a plaayce zome'er else. Som. An' then you shall goo, if you be a'-minded, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 124. *w.Som.*¹ I be gwain to vote eens I be aminded, and I baint gwain vor t'ax nobody.

[*A-* (*pref.*²) + *minded*, q.v.]

AMISS, in phr. *amiss of*. Suf. [*əmi's.*] Amiss with, wrong with.

Suf. What's amiss of John, that he doesn't go to work? Something's amiss of the lawn-mower. In everyday use (F.H.); (E.C.P.P.)

AMITAN, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A weak, foolish person; one yielding to excess of anger.

Dmf.

[Gael. *amadan*, a fool.]

AMMAT, see Noon-meat.

AMMER-GOOSE, *sb.* Sc. The great northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*.

Abd., e.Lth. Ammer, or Emmer-goose, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 213.

AMMIL, *sb.* Dev. [*æmil.*] A kind of hoar-frost.

Dev. There is one peculiar atmospheric phenomenon seen upon Dartmoor, which is of rare occurrence. . . known to the moor-folk as the 'ammil'. . . Under certain conditions a body of thin transparent ice encloses every tree, twig, leaf, or blade of grass, PAGE *Explor. Dtrmr.* (1889) i; The ammil continued for two nights and days, ROWE *Peramb. Dtrmr.* (ed. 1896) 431; Dūee lukee; zee tha trees be lūking būtvul's marning. Lūkes'z ef they wuz covered wī' dimonds. Us dawnt often zee tha ammil za thick, du us? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

[Prob. a fig. use of *amel*, q.v.]

AMMUT, see Emmet.

AMON, *sb.* Obsol. Ken. A child's game.

Ken. A trial of skill, in which the players endeavour to see who can get over the most ground by means of one hop, two steps, and a jump. The game is still practised, though the word 'Amon' is only known to old people. Will ye try a' amon wid me, Jack? Playin' at amon does'n wear a youngster's boots out like hop scotch does (A.M.); Name *obs.* round Ramsgate, but a workman has seen the game played on the sands under the name of Fling (D.W.L.); Ken.¹²

AMONG, *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Also written *amang* Sc. Irel. Cum. n. and e.Yks. Lan. Lin.; *ameng* w.Yks.; *imangs*, *imangis* Sc. [*əmaŋ*, *əmeŋ*.]

1. Between; used with reference to only two things. Chs.³ 'Beat her among her een,' a suggestion from a drover to make a 'curst' cow go the right way. [Amer. The money was divided among us two, BARTLETT.]

2. In, into; together with; esp. in phr. *to mix among*, *put among*.

Sc. There's a mote amo' the milk (G.W.). Inv. To put something among milk or water is to add something to or put something into it (H.E.F.). Abd. Noo, Mrs. Birse, ye wull not put fussy in VOL. I.

amo' my tae [put whisky in my tea], ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 132 ed.⁷. Per. Mix them a' amons ane anither [in one mass] (G.W.). w.Yks.³ Often used without noun, as 'There's a flock of geese and ducks amang'

3. In phr. (1) *among them*, in their own hands; (2) *among them be it*, let them settle it among themselves, it is their affair; (3) *to be among the hands of*, to be in the hands of, to be treated or used by.

(1) w.&s.Sc. Imangs them, imangis themselfs, in their own hands, together, in common (JAM. *Suppl.*).⁶ (2) Sc. Amang you be't, priests' barns; I am but a priest's oye [grandsen?], HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 107, ed. 1881. N.I.¹ Among ye be't, blind harpers [settle it among yourselves: said to persons quarrelling]. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. If anyone caāme to tell 'er taāles abaht oother foālk, sha'd listen, an' then say, 'Amang 'em be't' (F.P.T.). (3) Per. It's amo' your hands. In common use (G.W.).

[2. Vinello's . . . are much used among chocolate to perfume it, DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 235 (N.E.D.); Bawme helde Among a basket ful of roses, CHAUCER *Hous F.* 1687. 3. The vessel that the potter made of claye brake among his hondes, COVERDALE *Jer.* xviii. 4.]

AMONG-HANDS, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written *amongans* sw.Lin.¹

1. Said of work or any undertaking: done conjointly, by mutual help or joint action.

e.Yks. Oor foooks is undher-handed rayther then ower-handed, bud they'll mannish amang-hands, NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp.* (1889) 91; e.Yks.¹ They'll manish te dee it amang-hands. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ When there is a task of some difficulty to do in a workshop and none to whose lot it falls particularly, any unpleasantness is speedily got rid of by agreeing to do it 'ameng hands.'—A matter o' sixty lawyers hed been consulted . . . soa ameng-hands the property was declared under the cognizance o' the High Court o' Chancery, *ib.* 93. n.Lin. It's ā orphan, bud wē mun git it broht up among-han's (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ Thaay doan't keap a sarvant lass noo, but thaay get thrif th' hoose-wark tidy enif amang-hands Th' bread's sad, but I weānt thraw it i' to swill-tub; we shall get thrif it among hands.

2. Between whiles, in the meantime. Of work: done at odd moments, conjointly with other things. Cf. *atween-hands*.

Ayr. Had he no dee'd among hands . . . I'm sure I canna think what would hae come o' me, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxii. Ant. A'll dae it amang han's [after working hours, on wet days, &c.], BALLYMENA *Obs.* (1892) N.I.¹ He'll daet amang hans, i e he will get it done somehow, by dividing the labour, and finding spare time for it. n.Yks.¹ n.Yks.² We can do't amang hands. w.Yks. Trottn a bit nah an then ameng-hands when t'road suits, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsln Ann.* (1848); w.Yks.¹², ne.Lan.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ sw.Lin.¹ There's a woman as does the work, and waits of her among-hands. The men have two lunches a day, and they want beer among-hands.

3. Between, amongst other things.

w.&s.Sc. Imang hands, at hand, at command, in process, on the anvil (JAM. *Suppl.*). Cum. We've roughness [plenty] amang hands, we've kye i' the byre, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1868) *The Auty*; They wad ha kult meh amang hands, an what coulde ha deunn wih sooa menny o' them, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 178 n.Yks.² Oor cart's i' t'market amang hands [along with similar vehicles]. w.Yks.⁵ A farmer will cut up a stack of bad hay and truss it off ameng-hands, i.e. mix it up with trusses of good hay and send it thus to market. Not. A've given away a many o' them flowers amongans (L.C.M.). sw.Lin.¹ We've setten some larch with spruce amongans.

4. Of land: belonging to different proprietors intermixed. w.Yks. This word is still used, but much more rarely than formerly (M.F.); w.Yks.¹

AMOO, *sb.* Wil. Children's name for a cow. See *Moo*. Wil. Aumoo, cow or bullock (now almost *obs.*), *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106; Ahmoos, used by nurses in talking to children, on the borders of Wil. and Som. (G.E.D.); Wil.¹ Used by mothers to children, as 'Look at they pretty ahmoos a-coming!'

AMOTH, *sb.* Irel. A big soft 'gosssoon' who would cry for nothing (S.A.B.).

N.I.¹ A blirton amos [*sic*], a big soft fellow who weeps for a slight cause

[Ir. *amad*, a simpleton, a foolish silly person, a fool.]

AMOVE, *adj.* Brks. [*əmu'v.*] Moving with, full of. Brks.¹ A copse is said to be 'amove wī' gaayme.'

[*A-*, on + *move*.]

AMP, *sb.* Sh.I. [amp.] Fear, terror.
 Str.I. (W.A.G.), S & Ork.¹
 [Norw. dial. *ampe*, trouble, troublesome work. It is
 freq. used about the trouble with babies (ÅSEN). Cp.
 Sw. dial. *ampen*, angry, anxious (RIETZ).]

AMPER, *sb.* e An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev.
 [a'mpə(r), æ'mpə(r)]

1. An inflamed swelling, pustule; a varicose vein;
 matter, pus.

e.An.¹ A sort of inflamed swelling. Nrf.¹ Suf. e. *Ang* (1866)
 II. 325. Ess. Amper, a swelling (P.R.); A rising scab or sore, also
 a vein swelled with corrupted blood (K.); Ess.¹ Ken.¹ A tumour or
 swelling. Sus.¹ Hmp. Prick it, an' let th' amper out (J.R.W.);
 Hmp.¹ Dor.¹ The chile is all out in an amper. Som. A small red
 pimple, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); W & J. *Gl.*, Mostly
 used as to gatherings on the fingers when 'proud flesh' swellings or
 yellow-heads come. I have amper on one of my fingers (G.S.)
 w.Som.¹ A blotch on the face. n.Dev. Ampers, red spots and
 inflammation on the skin, particularly upon the veins of the legs,
 GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)

2. A defect or flaw in cloth.

Suf. (P.R.) Sus. A fault or flaw in linnen or woollen cloth,
 RAY (1691), GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H), Sus.¹, Hmp.¹

[Amper, Ampor, a swelling; also a flaw in cloth,
 BAILEY (1721); Amper *vel* Ampor, *vox Rustica agr. Essex*,
usitissima, quae tumorem vel phlegmonem designat,
 SKINNER; An amper, ampor, tumor, COLES (1679)
 ME. Pri ampres were an mancyn ær his to-cyme, *Hom. I.*
 237. OE. *ampre* (*ompre*), 'varix', a swollen vein.]

AMPERED, *adj.* Ken. Som. [æ'mpəd.] Poisoned,
 festered; decayed.

Ken. Ampred chees (K.). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885).

AMPERLASH, *sb.* Chs. Saucy, abusive language.
 See Camperlash.

Chs. I'll have none o' thy amperlash, soo I tell thee, *Sheaf* (1879)
 I. 168, Chs.¹

AMPERSAND, *phr.* In var. dial. of Sc. and Eng
 Also written ampassy Cum.¹ Dev.¹ Cor.¹²; amsiam Oxf.;
 anpasty e.An.¹; anparsy Dur.¹ w.Yks.²; anpase
 w.Yks.¹; anparsil w.Yks.⁵; epse-and Lin.¹; empassy on
 Shr.¹; empus-and Suf.¹; passy Cor.¹²; passy-and Lin.¹;
 parcy-and N.Cy.¹; parsey-and e.Yks.¹ See below. The
 sign &, formerly written at the end of the alphabet in
 school-books.

S. & Ork.¹ Aberzeant, et cetera. Abd. Usually called Eppersyand,
N & Q. (1880) 6th S. 1 500. N.Cy.¹ In the old dames' schools it
 was made a twenty-seventh letter—'X, Y, Z, and parcy.' Dur.¹,
 Cum.¹ n.Yks.² Amparsy, or Amplezant. ne.Yks.¹ Anparsy, in
 rare use; sometimes Parsy-and. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. X, Y, Z, and
 parcel, goa ta bed, *Flk-rhyme*, Yks. *N. & Q*. (1888) II. 14; Childien
 sometimes conclude the alphabet by saying 'X, Y, Z, and parsil',
Hlf. Wds.; w.Yks.¹²⁵ Chs. &—per se—and On battledores
 furnished to the free-school at Nantwich about the year 1820—*X*,
N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. viii. 468. n.Stf. He thought it had been put
 there to finish off the alphabet—though ampus-and would ha' done
 as well, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) xxi. Not.¹ Epsey and. Lin.¹
 n.Lin.¹ 'From A to andparcy' is equivalent to 'from beginning
 to the end.' Lei.¹ Ampus-and War.³ Shr.¹ Zad an' expassy and
 [ek spu'si'and] is heard about Worthen, *Introd.* xxiii. Oxf.¹ Brks.¹
 Amsiam. always thus called by children, and named after the letter
 Z when saying the alphabet e.An.¹ Cmb.¹ Ab-er zand, commonly
 used in the dames' schools at Wisbech. Suf. Beside [Ampersand,
 Anapasty], & is called here Anapaster and Amperzed, e. *Ang* (1866)
 II. 363; Suf.¹ e.Sus.¹, Hmp. Amperzed, HOLLOWAY. Som. Anpassey,
 W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng.* (1869). w.Som.¹ Our
 alphabet always ends with 'æk's, wuy, zad, an paa see.' Dev.
 Anpassy, HEWITT *Peas. Sp* (1892); Dev.¹, Cor.¹² In Red-
 ruth usually An-passy-an or Am passy-an. Colloq. Any odd shape
 folks understand To mean my Protean ampersand, *Punch* (Apr. 17,
 1869) 153.

[Repr. 'and per se—and', i.e. '& by itself=and'.]

AMPERY, *adj.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. [æ'mpəri.]
 1. Covered with blotches or pimples; gathered.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); My finger is getting ampery (G.S.).
 w.Som.¹ Aam-puree fae-usud [blotchy faced]. A very common
 description of persons, but it would not be spoken of animals.

2. Of things, esp. of cheese: rotten, beginning to decay.
 Ken. An amprey tooth, GROSE (1790); Almost equivalent to 'adle.'

Said of an old wagon in a rickety state and out of repair (P.M.).
 ne.Ken. Applied to a creaking table, decaying cheese, or to a loose
 blade in a knife (H.M.). Ken.¹² Sur.¹ That cheese is middlin'
 ampery. Sus. The doctor opened Jim's mouth... but seen naan
 amiss an not won ampre ang, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I.
 251; Sus.¹ Especially applied to cheese. Hampery, out of repair;
 Sus.² Ampre-ang, a decayed tooth. Hmp.¹

3. Fig. of persons: sickly, unhealthy.

Ken. Ampry, LEWIS *I Tenet* (1736). e.Ken. 'A ampery' apoth
 of cheese, applied to anyone of a weakly constitution (M.T.). Ken.¹²
 e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Sus.¹², Hmp.¹

[Amper, q.v. + -y.]

AMPLE, *adj.* Shr. Also written imple Shr.¹ [a'mpl.]
 Complete, perfect.

Shr. Very commonly used (M.L.); Shr.¹ It wuz all in ample order
 agen they comen back

AMPLEFEYST, *sb.* ? Obs. Sc. (JAM.)

1. Applied to persons or animals: a sulky humour, a fit
 of spleen.

Lth. & Rxb. A horse is said to tak the amplefeyst, when he be-
 comes restive, or kicks with violence. He's ta'en up an amplefeyst
 at me

2. Unnecessary talk, long stories.

Rxb. We canna be fash'd wi' a' his amplefeysts. [Not known
 to our correspondents]

AMPLUSH, *sb.* Irel. s.Pem. [a'mpluʃ, u'mpluʃ.] A
 disadvantage, non-plus, state of unreadiness.

Ir. He was driven at last to such an amplash that he had no other
 shift for employment, CARLETON *Traits* (1843) i. w.Ir. There was
 no sitch thing as getting him at an amplash, LOVER *Leg* (1848)
 II 472. s.Don. Amplash. a fix, a difficulty; used also in Munster,
 SIMMONS *Gl* (1890). s.Pem. I did'n expect it, a took me all on a
 umplash (W.M.M.).

[Repr. non-plus.]

AMPLUSH, *v.* Bnff. Irel. To reduce to a dilemma, con-
 fuse in argument.

Bnff.¹ w.Ir. He'd have namplushed me long ago, LOVER *Leg*.
 (1848) II 510

[See Amplash, sb.]

AMSCHACH, *sb.* Sc. A misfortune, accident.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C.) Bnff. The vricht [wricht] fell
 aff o' the reef o' the hoose, an got a gey schr namschach o' the head
 (W.G.). Abd. But there is nae need To sickan an amshach that
 we drive our head, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 284.

A-MULLOCK, *adv.* s.Wor. Glo. Untidily; in a con-
 fused heap. See Mullock.

s.Wor. Very commonly used (H.K.). Glo. Down er went on
 ers back ari a-mullock, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vii.

[A-, on + mullock, q.v.]

AMY FLORENCE, *sb.* Obs. Nhp.

Nhp.¹ Any female loosely, untidily, and tawdrily dressed. She
 is quite an Amy Florence. Now nearly obs. [Not known to our
 correspondents.]

AN, *pron.* Sc. n.Cy.; also Shr. Also written ane Sc.
 See One and Yan. [æn, ən.] One.

Per. A bad ane, a good ane. Mony a ane thinks his neighbour
 a coarse ane [coarse person] (G.W.). e Lth. An' whan the warlock
 bodies cuist down their staves, an' they turned into serpents tae,
 Awron's ane stude up on its hint legs an' devoored them a',
 HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 102. Edb. The wee ane (J.W.L.). Cum.
 Git up, my leuvy, my fair an, an' come away, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.*
 (1859) ii. 10. s.Wm. A dunnan [dun an] and a black an, HUTTON
Dia. Storth and Arnside (1760) I. 23. n.Yks. It wasn't t'reetan,
 TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 37. w.Yks.¹ He's a bad an That's
 a good an. Shr.² A bad an.

AN, *num. adj.* Sc. Nhb. [æn, yæn.] The same,
 equal.

Gall. They were fast comrades, being of an age, CROCKETT *Moss*
Hags (1895) 322. Nhb. K1 Geordy, We leve i' yen raw, weyet,
 I' yen corf we byeth gan below, weyet, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt.
 iv. 76.

AN, *prep.* Sc. [ən.] By, about the time of, often im-
 plying before.

w. & s.Sc. I'll be back an gloaming. It'll be a' by an ye come back
 (JAM. *Suppl.*). Per. An, before; not used so frequently as 'gin' or
 'gan.' I'll be there an an hour (G.W.).

[Prob. an unstressed form of Sc. *agane* (see **Again**).
 I'll be back agane gloaming (JAM.).]

AN, *conj.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. n. and w.Yks. Lan. Der. Also in Nhp. Glo. e.An. Sur. Hmp. Som. Dev. Written *ant* Der.¹ [an, ən.]

1. If; found also in *comb.* **Antle**, if thou wilt.

Sc. Ye may gae hame an ye like, *HENDERSON Prov.* (1832) 58, ed. 1881; You'll wash my bloody wounds o'er and o'er, And see an they'll bleed nae mair, *JAMIESON Pop. Ballads* (1806) *The Two Brothers*; An they had ever had the luck to cross the Firth, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xi; I fore-ran A wee wee wife and a wee wee man; And sae will I you an I can, *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 86; The biggest salmon in the river couldna gie Jonah lodgings an it had been willing, *DICKSON Auld Min.* (1892) 105. **Abd.** An it had been a tyddie pennyworth, I might hae chanc'd to get a mens [civility] o' hef, *FORBES Jrn.* (1742) 15. **Frf.** Twenty year syne we began life taegither, and an it please God we can begin it again, *BARRIE Minister* (1891) xxvi. **Per.** Ye may lauch an' ye like, neeburs, *IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush* (1895) 278. **Twd.** February, an' ye be fair, The hoggs'll mend, and naething pair [lessen]: February, an ye be foul, The hoggs'll die in ilka pool, *SWAINSON Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 39. **Gall.** Whene'er we meet w' liquor guid, we'll drink an we be dry, *NICHOLSON Hist. Tales* (1843) 107. **n.Cy.** Antle, an thou wilt (W.W.S.). **Nhb.** An yer gannin the morn, will ye tyek us w' ye? **Cum.** Tou couldna mend laws an tou wad, man, *BLAMIRE Poet. Wks.* (c. 1794) 210. **Wm.** An tu dus aa'l [I'll] whack tha. **Yks.** Antle, *GROSE* (1790) *Suppl.*; He'd a gae hame that neight an' thou'd a let him, *HOWITT Hope on* (1840) xi. **n.Yks.**¹², **m.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.**¹ An he were Antot'hed, if thou hadst. **Antul**, if thou wilt. It's nout at au, antul believe me, bud a blind, u. 297; **w.Yks.**⁵ An thah doesn't let that aloanal hagel thee rig for thuh. **Lan.** Aw'll warm thee, an thae does it. **ne.Lan.** He'll cum an a sed sooa. **Der.** Ant like yo (*obs* 1890). **Glo.** An, if, but often joined with 'if'. An he comes here, I will rattle him, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (H.). **e.An.** An I do. **Sur.** When skulemaster talked o' teachin' 'em drawin', I up and told him, an' 'ee did it my old man should draw more lines on 'ee's back than ever the laads did a' paper, *BICKLEY Sur. Halls* (1890) I. xiii. **Hmp.** An I were back, I'll pay you. **w.Cy.** The western man saith 'Chud eat more cheese an chad it, *BLOUNT* (1656). **w.Som.** An yue plaiz [if you please]. **Dev.** *Colloq* If ifs and ans were pots and pans there'd be no trade for tinkers, *Prov.*

2. Although. ? *Obs.*

Sc. Get enemies the mastery over Christ as they will; He will ay be up upon them all, an they hadsworn't, *GUTHRIE Sermon* (1755) 11 (JAM.).

3. *An if*, if. See *Nif*.

Nhp. An if I did, what of that? **w.Som.** An if, the regular form of 'if'. In rapid common speech it is nearly always contracted into 'nif'. Neef aay wuz yue, aay-d zee un daam fuus [if I were you I would see him d—d first].

4. *An as if*, as it were.

n.Yks. An as if the getherin' o' twee armies, *ROBINSON Whithy Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 13.

[1. This word is mostly written *and* in the old writers, and is identical with *lit. E. and*, *OE. and* (*ond*) 'et'. The forms *and* and *an* both occur in *SHAKS.* (in old edd. mostly *and*): Ay, my lord, an't please you, *J. Caesar*, iv. iii. 258; And I were a pope Not only thou, but every mighty man . . . Sholde have a wyf, *CHAUCER C.T. B.* 3140. The word *and* in the sense of 'if' does not seem to have come into use bef. the beginning of the 13th cent. The earliest instance in *MÄTZNER* is fr. *Lazamon*, I. 355. 2. An thou wert a lion, we would do so, *SHAKS. Love's L.L. v. ii. 627*. 3. *An if* freq. in *SHAKS.*: It is not lost; but what an if it were? *Oth.* iii. iv. 83; An if your wife be not a mad-woman, *M. Ven.* iv. i. 445.]

AN, *conj.*² Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Glo. Oxf. e.An. Som. Also written and *Not.* [ən.] *Than.*

s & w.Sc. Its mair an ye deserve (*JAM. Suppl.*). **Wm.** Warse an that, *BRIGGS Remains* (1825) 182. **n.Yks.** Less an hau'f nowght. **e.Yks.** That's waase an all. **n.Lan.** The lov's better an wine, *PHIZACKERLEY Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 2. **ne.Lan.** Not. No more and I (*J.H.B.*). **Glo.** Ale seems more solider 'an cider this cold weather, *GISSING Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi. **s.Oxf.** Six 'ear younger'n 'im you was, *ROSEMARY Chilterns* (1895) 125. **e.An.** Little more an a half. **Nrf.** We'll remahmber yar love more 'an wine, *GILLET Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 4. **Som.** I don't know any maid I'd sooner zee about my house . . . an' I would you, *RAYMOND Sam and Sabina* (1894) 49. **w.Som.** Noa uudh'ur waiz-n u naat'urul [no other than a natural(fool)]. **Dev.** More an that, *MOORE Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353.

AN, see *Anon.*

AN, see *On*.

ANA, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written *anay*. A river-island; a holm.

Sc. The stōnes at the head of the anay. **Rxb.** The Ana, or island, opposite to the library, was many feet under water, *Caledon Mscr.* (Jan. 29, 1820).

ANACK, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A kind of bread.

Hrt. Six several sorts of [oatmeal bread] may be made . . . as your anacks, janacks, &c., *ELLIS Cy. Hwf.* (1750) 205.

[Anack, a sort of fine bread made of oatmeal, *BAILEY* (1721).]

ANAN, see *Anon.*

ANATE, *adj.* s.Irel.

Wxf. Anate, prepared.

ANATOMY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. and in gen. use throughout dial. exc. in se. counties. Also by aphaeresis *natomy*, *notomy*, *atomy*. The latter form occurs in *Nhb.* w.Yks.² *ne.Lan.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ *nw.Der.*¹ *Der.*² *War.* *se.Wor.*¹ *Hrf.*¹² *w.Som.*¹ *Dev.* *Cor.*¹³; *ottomy* w.Yks.¹⁴ *Nhp.*¹; *ottomy* *Irel.* *Chs.*¹ *Der.*¹ *War.*; *otomy* w.Yks.⁴ *Hrf.*¹ *Glo.*¹; *nottamy* *n.Cy.*¹ *nw.Der.*¹ *Shr.*¹; *notomize* n.Yks.¹² w.Yks.⁵ *War.* *se.Wor.*¹; *ottimize*, *ottimize* *Chs.*¹ *War.* See below. [əna'təmi, a'təmi, nō'təmi, o'təmi, -aiz.]

1. A skeleton.

Sc. Attamie (*JAM.*). **n.Cy.** **Wm.** Wor thor giants alive? . . . they er net whick I racken, they er what they coo otamys, *WHEELER Dial.* (1790) 98, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.**¹ **m.Yks.**¹ *Notomise*, *Notomy*. **w.Yks.**¹², **w.Yks.**⁵ He use to goa through a trap-door intul t'cellar ivvry dāay to luke ar it [his money], an' one dāay t'trap door fell ower him an' clickt him in, an' monny a year at after he wur fun a notomize. **Lan.** An goom obeawt stretes loike o lot o' notamies, *ORMEROD Th' Felley fro Rachde* (1851) i. **e.Lan.** *Notomy* *Chs.*¹, *Der.*² *Rut.* Yon lad's got a good ottamies, 'e 'asn't got a sprained bope in 'is body (F.P.T.). **Nhp.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.) *se.Wor.*¹ *Atomize*. **Hrf.**¹, **Glo.**¹ *Hnt.* *Nottomy*, *Nattomy* (T.P.F.). **e.An.**¹

2. A very thin, emaciated person or animal, a 'bag of bones'; also *attrib.*

Sc. She is wasted to a fair anatomy, *Roy Horseman's Wd.* (1895) vi. **Nhb.** He's just a bitatomy. She's gyen tiv a fair notomy. **Cum.** She's dwinnelt away til a atomy. **n.Yks.**² He's pined tiv a notomize, there's nought left on him but a few beecans an a trifle o' bowels. **Chs.** The child that she carried on her arm was supposed to be witched, for it went into a nottymaze and died (s.v. *Witched*). **s.Chs.**¹ Eh, what a nottimize yo bin; yo dun look badly. **Der.**¹, **nw.Der.**¹ *An-otomy*, *Notomy*. **n.Lin.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.) *Wor.* 'Er was that wasted, 'er 'ad got to be a complete notomy, or frame o' bwones (H.K.). **s.Wor.**¹ *Nototomy*. **se.Wor.**¹ *Shr.*¹ A certain faddy mistress 'werrited the poor gird [her maid-servant] till 'er wuz a rael nottamy. **Hrf.**² He's gone to anatomy. **Glo.** *'Notomy*, *BAYLIS Illus Dial.* (1870). **Oxf.** *'Natomy*, *Notomy*. 'Er little un's nuth'n but a natomy [Uur lit l unz nuth n bt u nat umuuy]. **Suf.** He's wasted to a nottamy. 'Tis nawn but a nottimize. **Wil.** *Natomy*, *Notamy*, *Notamize*. **Dor.** Lookzee didst ever zee zich a leedle notomy (F.P.). **w.Som.**¹ Poor bld [blood, i.e. body] her idn no otherways'n nottomy, her can't make use o' nort. A proper old nottamy [oa'l nau'tumee]. *Atomies*, worn-out, 'wretched creatures. **Dev.** 'And pray,' said the bishop, 'were you at all unconvenenced by keeping the body [a baby] a day longer?' 'Not a bit o't, my lord; us might have kep' un till these day—'twas but a poor atomy thing,' *Memor Russell* (1878) ix. **Dev.**³ Mary Ann's babby is a wisht atomy cheel, and by awl tullin' 'er idden long vur thease wordle. **Cor.** He's thin as a natamus (H.D.L.). **Cor.**¹ *Anatomis*; **Cor.**² *Notomy*, a little dried-up man. **Cant.** That old dried-up otomy, who ought to grin in a glass case for folks to stare at, *AINSWORTH Rookwood* (1834) bk. iii. 11. [*Nhd.* Poor John is reduced to a natomy (G.P.).]

3. A pigmy, diminutive person, a small thin 'slip of a fellow.' Cf *accamy*.

w.Ir. The half of what the dirty little otomy was readin', *LOVER Leg.* (1848) II. 475. **s.Wxf.** (P.J.M.) **Lan.** Thou little otty-motty! *BRIERLEY Waverlow* (1863) 17, ed. 1884. **Brks.**¹ Dost think anybody 'ud mind a natomy of a chap like thee?

4. Used contemptuously, of a man.

Lth. He's a big, saft, low-bred, useless anatomy o' a man, *STRATHESK More Bits* (1885) 283. **War.** Though what could make her take up with a poor notomise of a parson, as hasn't got enough to keep wife and children, there's One above knows—I don't, *Geo. ELIOT Amos Barton* (1858) vi. **Dev.** A native of

Torcross spoke derisively of the caravan-folk who came to the regatta as 'a passel of old atomies,' *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 80.

5. A small portion; a particle of anything previously of larger bulk.

n.Yks.² There's nobbut an atomy on't left.

[1. An anatomy, *skeleton*, COLES (1679); *Scelete*, the whole coagmentation of bones in their natural position, also an anatomy made thereof... which we call a skelton or skeleton, COYGR.; Death, death, O amiable lovely death!... that fell anatomy, SHAKS *K. John*, III. iv. 25, 40. 2. One Pinch: a hungry lean-faced villain, A mere anatomy, *ib.* *Com. Err.* v. 1. 238; Thou atomy, thou!—Come, you thin thing, *ib.* 2 *Flen. IV.* v. iv. 33. The forms in -ize, as *ottomize*, *notomize*, are prob. due to *anatomize*, vb.]

ANAUNTERS, *conj.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Usually in *pl.* In n. counties to Yks. and Lan. Also written *enounters* N.Cy.¹ n.Yks.¹ *anaunter* Nhb.²; *enaunter* w.Yks.¹; *ananters* Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum. Wm. n.Yks. w.Yks.¹ ne Lan.¹; *ananters* Wm. n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.³ m.Yks.¹; *enanters* n.Yks.¹² [*anantə(r)*, *an̩tər*.]

1. *conj.* Lest, in case that.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Ananters aa get well home. Dur.¹ Cum. & Wm. 'A'll just put in a few garden seeds, ananters,' said a village shop-keeper in sending an order to a customer in the spring (M.P.). Wm Step in tae see yaur nebbors en ant er they will be vexed, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 85, ed. 1840. n.Yks. Ah'd better drop, in anters 'at Ah g'ies tha ower mitch ov a gud thing, TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 50; n.Yks.³; n.Yks.² Ananthus. I'll take my cloak, ananters it should rain. ne.Yks.¹ Thoo mun stop here ananters he cums. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.¹ Ananters he does lick us. To mack a girt bloaz, ananters they spy aleet i' other beacons, *ib.* 31, ed. 1834. ne.Lan.¹

2. *adj.* Applied to 'company' dishes.

Cum. & Wm. Ananters pudding, an extra Sunday dish to be used in case of the arrival of company (M.P.).

3. *sb. comp.* Poke-anaunters.

Wm. The nickname 'poke-ananters' was given to a good-for-nothing who always carried a bag in case he met with anything worth picking up (J.M.).

Hence **Anaunterscase**, *conj.* lest it should be the case.

N.Cy.¹ Nanterscase. n.Yks.² Nanterskease. ne.Yks.¹ The form ananters case was frequently used near Northallerton some years ago; but now obsolete, or very nearly so.

[Anger nould let him speake to the tree, Enaunter his rage mought cooled be, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* Feb. 199; With them it fits to care for their heir, Enaunter their heritage do impair, *ib.* May, 77; An aunter hit nuyede me, *P. Plowman* (c.) iv. 437 (an aventure, (B.) III. 279) *An*, on + *aunter* (*aventure*), OFr. *aventure*, Lat. *adventura*]

ANAUNTRINS, *conj.* Obs. Nhb. Yks.; *nantherins* n.Yks.² If so be, peradventure.

n.Cy.¹ (K.); N.Cy.² Nhb. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.² Nantherins. w.Yks.¹

[*Anauntrins*, if so be, COLES (1677). *Anaunter* + *-ings*, advb. ending; see above.]

ANBURY, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written *hanbury* Nhp.¹ Nrf. Suf.¹; *nanberry* n.Yks.² w.Yks.³ Freq. *ambury* and *anberry*. [*a'nberi*, *a'mberi*.]

1. A spongy swelling on the bodies of horses or oxen.

n.Yks.² w.Yks.³ Nanbury, a kind of wart formed on the bag of a cow. n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Anberry, a small excrescence at the end of a horse's nose. . . . We occasionally apply it to a wart on the heel.

e.An.¹ Anberry, a small swelling, or pustule, to which horses are subject on the softest parts of their bodies. Nrf. The hanbery, a distemper in a horse's heel, which was a watry excrescence, that would sometimes grow to the bigness of one's fist, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).

2. A disease affecting turnips and other allied plants, popularly supposed to be due to the puncture of an insect.

n.Cy. Anbury, GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Nhp.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. That common destructive turnip disease . . . in the sandy grounds of Norfolk . . . [which] is there called anbury [called also fingers-and-toes], ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 27. e.Nrf. The anbury is a large excrescence, which forms itself below the apple [i.e. root of turnip]. It grows to the size of both the hands; and, as soon as it is . . . brought to maturity, it becomes putrid, and smells very offensively, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.¹

[1. Ambury (Anbury), a bloody wart on any part of a horse's body, JOHNSON; A disease in horses breaking out in spongy swellings, BAILEY (1721); The ambury (in horses), *Verruca spongiosa sanguine plena*, COLES (1679); Ambury, *Morbus equorum*, SKINNER; Moro, a mulberry-tree, also a kind of wartle in some horses, called an anberry, FLOMO. Prob. a variant of Angleberry.]

ANBY, *adv.* Wil. Dor. Som. Also written *amby* w.Som.¹ [*ənbai*, *əmbai*.] Presently, by and by; *anby* night, to-night.

Wil.¹ I be main busy now, but I'll do't anbye. Dor. Anby (W.W.S.). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ When be gwain?—Oh amby, can't go avore. Umbye, used with 'night' in the sense of 'to-night.' Nif you want to catch'n, look in to Half-Moon umbye night, 'bout of a nine o'clock

[Perh. for 'by and by.'—At Yatesbury, n.Wil., the form used is (or was) *present-an-bye*, which seems to combine *presently* and *by and by* (G.E.D.).]

ANCE, *v.* Sh. and Or.I.

1. To heed, care for. Usually with negative. See *Ant.* Sh.I. (*Coll. L.L.B.*); Never anse him. Will du no anse me? [*pay attention*] (K.I.).

2. To have regard to, to concern.

Or.I. It is little anced to you (K.M.).

ANCH, see *Hance*.

ANCHOR, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Hmp. Also written *anker* w.Yks.²⁴ [*a'ŋkə(r)*, *e'ŋkə(r)*.]

1. The chape of a buckle, the part by which it is attached to the belt, strap, &c.

N.Cy.¹ e.Yks.¹ MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ Enchor. Glo. GROSE (1790); Anchor, so called from its holding fast the strap inserted in it, HOLLOWAY. e.An.¹ The part of a buckle . . . put into a slit in the strap, so called from some resemblance in shape to an anchor. Hmp.¹ Wil. The anchor is the part by which [a buckle] is first fastened: opposed to the tongue which holds it when fixed, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹

2. The tongue and swivel of a buckle, the part which pierces the strap and keeps it in place.

w.Yks.²⁴, n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ The piece of metal [called also Anchor-piece] is shaped something like an anchor. The hole in a buckle through which the strap passes is called the 'mouth'; the 'tong' and 'chape' represent respectively the 'tongue' and 'chap,' or 'cheek,' of the buckle. Nhp.¹ Anchor, the transverse piece of a buckle which attaches to the chape.

3. An iron tie in a building.

n.Lin.¹

4. *Comp.* Anchor-piece, see 2.

Lei.¹

ANCHOR, *v.* e.An. Of tree-roots: *to anchor out*, to hold fast like an anchor.

e.An.¹

ANCHOR-FROST, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. (1) A frost which causes ice to form along the bed of a running stream;

(2) *Anchor-ice*, q.v.

(1) Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ This frequently occurs in the neighbourhood of a mill-stream, and I remember once hearing a miller say, 'We had a sharp anchor-frost last night, for my pole would stand upright in the water this morning.' (2) Lei.¹

[Bright enough to thaw an anchor-frost on the mill-wheel, WHYTE MELVILLE in *Fortn. Rev.* (Nov. 1867) 588.]

ANCHOR-ICE, *sb.* Lei. Ice formed far below the surface of the water in a running stream; ground ice.

Lei.¹

ANCHOR-STOCK, *sb.* Obs. Sc. A large long loaf of rye, or more rarely of wheaten, bread.

Sc. Anker-stock has been supposed to be so called from 'an anchorite's stock, or supply for some length of time'; or, more probably, 'from some fancied resemblance to the stock of an anchor,' SIBBALD *Chron. Poetry* (1802) (JAM). Edb. Before Christmas in Edinburgh large tables of anchor-stocks [appeared] at the head of the old Fish-market Close. These anchor-stocks, the only species of bread made from rye offered for sale in the city, were exhibited in every variety of size and price, from a halfpenny to a half-crown, *Blackw. Mag.* (Dec. 1821) 691; A Musselburgh ankerstoke to slice down for tea-drinkings and posset cups, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii; I have heard my grandmother speak of the anker-stock loaves she used to buy in the High Street of Edinburgh (J.W.M.).

ANCIENT, *sb.*¹ Som. Naut. [ænfənt] The ensign or national colours.

[Ancient, the flag or streamer in the stern of a ship. Probably from end-sheet (for seamen call the sails sheets), the most likely name for the flag in the stern: they corruptly speak 'Anshent' (K.).] w.Som.¹ The Union Jack of a British vessel. In the Bristol Channel this is the usual term among the fisher-folk. How can anybody tell what her is, nif her ont show her ancient?

[Ancient, the flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment, JOHNSON; Ancient, or Anshent, a flag or streamer set up in the stern of a ship, BAILEY (1755)]

ANCIENT, *adj.* and *sb.*² Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Shr. Suf. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *ancient* N.I.¹ [ɛnfənt, ɛnfənt.] See Old.

A. *adj.* 1. Old, advanced in years.

Ir. An ould ancient man, BARLOW *Bog land* (1893) 80 [The younger brother is the ancients gentleman, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 85.] Suf.¹ A very ancient man. Dev. 'Ancient!' she exclaimed; 'I see warrant he's as old as Adam,' BRAY *Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 4. Cor. 'Ancient ould' and 'ould ancient' are often used in conversation. He's an ancient ould fellow (M.A.C.).

2. Cunning, clever.

N.I.¹ A sea gull's a very ancient bird.

3. Of children: staid, demure, precocious.

Per. An ancient bairn (G.W.). s.Chs.¹ Hoo's an ancient little thing. s.Not. The lass can mek noise anoo when she likes, for all she looks so ancient (J.P.K.). Shr.¹ Patty wuz a mighty nice little wench, 'er went about things so stiddy an' ancient. Such children are said to be 'too ancient to live.'

B. *sb.* An old man; quaint, old-fashioned person; in pl. ancestors.

w.Yks.¹ Antients. n.Lin.¹ Well, old ancient, what did Adam saay when you last seed him? w.Som.¹ Well, my old-ancient, how b'ee? Her s a proper old-ancient, her is.

[A. 1. This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey beard, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, II. ii. 67. 2. The duty of old women is . . . to be sober, sage, and ancient, BECON *Chr. Relg.* (1564) 521 (N.E.D.). B. Those that lived in old times were called ancients, JOHNSON; Can a man . . . brag of the vertues of his auncients if his owne life be vitious? CROSSE *Vertues* (1603) 21 (N.E.D.). Cp. Fr. *les anciens*, (1) the nations of old time, (2) the old writers, esp. of Greece and Rome.]

ANCIENTNESS, *sb.* Sc. Antiquity.

s. Ancientness, s.v. Antientry (JAM. *Suppl.*). Edb. Great folk pretend to have histories of the ancientness of their families, MORR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 5.

[Ancientness, antientry, *antiquitas*, *vetustas*, COLES (1679); *Ancienmeté*, ancientness, oldness, COTGR.]

ANCIENTRY, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also written *auncientry* Sc.

1. Antiquity.

Cld. They claim great auncientry o' name and bluid (JAM. *Suppl.*).

2. Precocity.

Cld. The auncientry o' that bairn I dinna like; he talks like a gran'father (JAM. *Suppl.*).

3. Old things, antiquities.

Lan. It's o' cromfull o' auncientry, An' Roman haw-pennies, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) *Eawr Flk*; Lan.¹

[Ancientry, the honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth, JOHNSON; Wronging the ancientry (i.e. the old people), SHAKS *Wint. T.* III. iii. 63. *Ancient + -ry*.]

ANCIENTY, *sb.* Cor. Antiquity.

w.Cor. That [a cromlech]'s a reg'lar piece of ancienty (M.A.C.).

[Ancienty, ancientness, KERSEY; Ancienty, eldership, COLES (1677); Ancienty, oldenness, eldertyme, olde continuance, BARET; A gret stane . . . That throu the gret anciente Was lowsyt, BARBOUR *Bruce*, VI. 252. Afr. *ancienté*]

ANCITER, see *Aunceter*.

ANGLE-BAND, *sb.* Yks. [aŋkl-band.] A strap for low shoes; a shoe with a strap round the angle.

n.Yks. (J.T.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Angleband, a strap attached by its middle to the back of the shoe with the ends meeting in front of the instep and buttoning upon it. ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks. Ah want a pair o' angle-bands Ah've brokken strap o' my angle-band (R.S.).

ANGLE-BELT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [eŋkl-belt.] A shoe for children, nearly like a slipper with a strap round the angle.

w.Yks. Angle-belt in this sense has a very wide use (B.K.). Lan. Angle-belt is a familiar word in North Lonsdale (J.R.).

ANGLE-JACK, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. Nhp. War. Oxf. Hrt Dor. Colon. See below.

1. A heavy boot coming above the angle, sometimes used in Lan. of laced clogs.

Cum (J.P.) Wm. *Obsol.* (P.D.R.) Lan. His feet were sheathed in a pair of clinkered angle-jacks, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) 1; Lan.¹, ne Lan.¹, m Lan.¹ Nhp.¹ Angle-jacks or ankle-johns. John, or Johnny, is a common generic term for rustics by whom these articles are worn. War.³ Oxf.¹ Ankle-jacks, shoes, strong, but not water-tight, MS. *add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.) Dor. He wore breeches and the laced-up shoes called ankle-jacks, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) VIII. Colloq. He changed his shoes and put on an unparalleled pair of ankle-jacks, DICKENS *Dombey* (1848) xv. [Aus., N.Z. In a few months' time you come across him on the gum field in ankle-jacks and ragged shirt picking up a scanty living, HAY *Brighter Britain* (1882) II. 24.]

ANGLE-STRAP, *sb.* Var. dial. See below.

w.Yks. Ankle strap, a kind of children's shoes, nearly like a slipper, with a strap to go around the ankle to keep them on the feet (B.K.). In Keighley the child's shoes fastened with a semi-detached strap, buttoning in front, are called angle-straps (J.R.). Lan. (A.C.) ['Angle-strap' I have met with as far south as Bristol, and I fancy it is common in the Midlands (R.S.).]

ANCIET, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. [aŋklit, eŋklit.] A gaiter, a short stocking.

n.Cy. Anciet, a gaiter (HALL.); n.Cy.¹ Anciet, Ancleth, a gaiter. Nhb.¹ Wm.¹ Obs. w.Yks.³ A short stocking or sock.

ANCLIFF, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Pem. Glo. Oxf. Sur. Sus. Dor.; not in gloss of e.An. and sw. counties. Also in the forms *anklet* N.I.¹ n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; *ankley* s.War.¹ se.Wor.¹ Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ w.Sus.; *ancleth* Sc. n.Cy.¹; *ancleth* n.Cy.¹; *ancleth* e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹; *anclee*, Nhp.¹ War.²; *ancley* Sur.¹ Sus.¹ [aŋklif, aŋklist, aŋkliit, aŋkləp, aŋklii.]

1. The angle.

Sc. Hancleth, SIBBALD *Chron. Poetry* (1802) (JAM.). N.I.¹ n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹ Nhb. Te see them hirplin 'cross the floor Wi anklets shawd, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; Nhb.¹ Lan. E aktully pood [pulled] o seck gradely oer his yed as reycht welley deawn to his ancliffes, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) v; Lan.¹ Yore Jack's knockt his anclet out w' jumpin. e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Chs.³ Th' neatest ancliff as ever o' seed. Nhp.¹ War.² Anclet. se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ The maister's bin laid up above a wik 88th a kench in 'is anclet, an they sen as it'll be a wik or nine days lunger afore 'e'll be about agen. s.Pem. Ankler, LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. Glo.¹, Oxf.¹, Sur.¹ Sus. Turnen he's ancliff, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 433; Sus.³, Dor.¹

2. *Comp.* Ancliff-bone.

Sus.¹ e. I have put out my ancliff-bone [sprained my ankle].

[The forms *ankley*, *anclee*, go back to OE. *anclēow*; cp. OHG. *anchlao*, MDu. *anclau*, Du. *enklawe* and *aenklawwe* (KILIAN). This type is prob. due to form-association with the word 'claw'; see Clec. With the forms *anchif*, *anchef*, cp. MDu. *anchief* (VERDAM), OFris. *onklef* (RICHTHOFEN), the phonology of which has not been explained. The forms *ancleth*, *anklet*, are possibly developed fr. the *-f* form.]

ANCOME, *sb.* n.Cy. [aŋkum.] An ulcerous swelling. See *Income*.

n.Cy.¹ Ancome, any swelling or other infirmity not traceable to any cause, or which has formed unexpectedly. Cum.²

[Ancome, a kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts, KERSEY; An ancome (felon), *furunculus*, COLES (1679); *Vyt*, an ancome, or a sore upon one's finger, HEXHAM; An ancome, *adventitus morbus*, BARET. In ME. *oncome* is used of the plagues of Egypt: *pe toper oncome atte him felle Was frokis*, *Cursor M.* 5927. Cp. ON. *akoma*, arrival, visitation, eruption on the skin.]

ANCONY, *sb.* Stf. Sus. (obs.) and Tech. A term for a 'bloom,' or roughly wrought piece of iron of a particular shape; also *comp.* *Ancony-end*.

Sus. Ancony is a bar about 3 feet long; at both ends a square piece [is] left rough to be wrought at the Chafery, RAY (1691).

Stf. A Bloom [has] two square knobs at the end, one much less than the other, the smaller being called the ancony-end, (K.), Stf.¹ [At the iron-works, in the forge call'd the Finery, they work the metal by the hammer till they bring it into Blooms and Anconies. A Bloom is a four square mass of about two foot long w^{ch} they afterwards by heating and working bring to an Ancony, the figure whereof is in the middle a barr about three foot long of that shape w^{ch} they intend the whole bar shall be after made, leaving at each end a square rough piece (K.).]

AND, sb. ? Obs. Sc. Yks. Also Nrf. Also written eind Sc.; eynd e.An.¹ Nrf.; yafe Yks.

1. The breath; to take one's einds, to take a breathing space, pause in any employment.

Sc. His stinking end, corrupt as men well knows, WATSON *Coll. Poems* (1706) III. 24 (JAM.); Aynd, breath, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C). Abd. And a' were blay to tak' their einds And club a pint o' Lillie's Best ale that day, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 12, ed. 1859. Per. Eind This word is not common (G.W.). n.Cy. I am out of eand (K.); N.Cy. Eand Yks. Yane (K.). n. & e.Yks. A base stinking yane, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) 564.

2. Sea-mist, 'water-smoke.'

e.An.¹ Nrf. The eynd, or water-smoke, as it is called, occurs mostly between spring and autumn. All at once a damp cold mist sets in from the sea and spreads at times many miles inland. Sometimes it remains the whole day, at others not more than an hour or two, then gradually vanishes. It has a faint smoky appearance, as if entirely distinct from ordinary fog, WHITE *e.Eng.* (1865) I. 176; Though a resident for nearly half a century in Norfolk, I never heard the well-known trying fog called eynd, or by any name like it, N. & Q. (1866) 3rd S. ix. 361.

[He na mocht His aynd bot with gret panys draw, BARBOUR *Bruce*, iv. 199; Myn and is short, I want wynde, Towneley *Myst.* 154; An ande, anelitus, Cath. *Angl.*; þis under wynd him gis his aand, *Cursor M.* 541 (v.r. ande, ond, onde): ON. *andi*, breath.]

AND, v. Sc. (JAM.) Obs. Written eind, eynd. To breathe, whisper, devise, imagine.

[*Spirat, ergo vivit*, as I wald say, he aides, *ergo* he lives, *Ress. betw. Knox and Crosraguel* (JAM.); ON. *anda*, to breathe.]

AND, adv. Yks. [æn.] In phr. with comparatives and . . . and = the . . . the.

Yks. An' more he saw, an' worse he liked it, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xv.

AND, conj. Sc. Irel. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. [and, ən.]

1. Connecting two *adj.* or an *adj.* and a *ppl.* it gives to the former an advb. force.

e.Yks.¹ Fine and [i.e. exceedingly] pleased. Awful and tired, vexed, unfortunate, &c., *MS. add* (T.H.) s.Chs.¹ Fine an' vexed. Stf.² I'm afeart ar Mary Ann's got lost, 'ers foine an late ony road up That apple-pai wur rær an good. M1 feidhærz [father's] foin æn drunk tænit. Wor. This table is beautiful and smooth (J.W.P.).

2. To introduce a nominative absolute, sometimes with ellipsis of *v.*

Sc. Could I go against my father's orders, and him in prison, in the danger of his life? STEVENSON *Catrina* (1893) x. e.Lth. It wadna be seemly, an' me a deacon, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 38. Ir. See all the people and they laughing! How could I say it an' me an me oath? [said by a witness before the *Times* Allegations Commission] (G.M.H.). Kld. I walked in the garden, and hid [it] in bloom [it being in bloom], *Oral ballad* (G.M.H.).

3. (1) Between two ordinal numbers (the first of which would be a cardinal in lit. E.); (2) in phr. expressing strong affirmation; (3) connecting every member of a clause, and is redundant.

(1) Sc. When Paris was in his twentieth and fourth year, three goddesses are said to have waited of him, *Scotic.* (1878) 115; The twentieth and first verse of the hundredth fortieth and fifth psalm, *ib.* 95. (2) Lei.¹ At public meetings particularly it is a favourite form of expressing assent—'And way wull,' 'And it is' War.²; War.³ This is common enough in Birmingham but I do not remember it in rural Warwickshire. (3) Sc. And in and at her bower window, The moon shone like the gleed, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) *Glenlandie*. s.Oxf. 'Ee ses a married ooman can't ha' nothin' of 'er own, not 'less it's writ down by the lawyers an' signed an' sealed and ever so, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 60.

4. And is sometimes omitted after vbs. of motion.

Glo. I'll go look, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 3.

AND ALL, adv. and conj., prop. phr. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Som. Dev. Written an'. [ən ə, ən ə, ən əl, ən əl.]

1. adv. And everything (else), et cetera. Hence: also, besides, in addition.

Sc. Woo'd an' married an' a', BAILLIE *Sng.* Dmf. The red, red rose is dawning and a', *Rem. Niths. Sng.* 110 (JAM.). Bwk. He ran to the smith, he ran to the sutor, He ran to the cooper an' a', HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 133. Nhb.¹ An aa, An aal. The folks was gaun in, so aw bools in an' a', ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849). Cum.¹ We'd breed, an' butter an' cheese an' o', an' o' maks o' drink. Wm. When she saw me she wept; I wept ano', HURTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 378; Wm.¹ He's gitten et ano. n.Yks. An' there's sum canny bit lasses annole, TWEDELL *Cleavel. Rhymes* (1875) 11; Tack them reeaks [rakes] wi tha, an' thoo'd better tack't forks an' all (W.H.) e.Yks. He had t clame wall ower wi tar, an he clamed his-sen anole, an neeah mistak, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 94; e.Yks.¹ Bill and Tom went an all • m.Yks.¹ Ah's going an' a'll w.Yks. Whey, we'n all been up an darn anole! BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 27; w.Yks.¹ There's Tommy come an au; w.Yks.² Recovering he found himse' in a warm bed, ~~And he was~~ fever an' all. Lan. Hoo wanted to kiss thee an' o, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 8, ed. 1871. ne Lan. I make nowt o' poor folk apein th' quality, and when they're deead and all, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 19; ne Lan.¹ An-o. Chs.¹ Mun of come an aw? Sometimes reduplicated, 'An all an all.' s.Chs.¹ The Lord do so to me, an more an aw, *Ruth* (1887) l. 17. s.Stf. Yo'd better tak me an' all wi yer (T.P.). Stf.² If the't gooin to th' concert, oi shüd loike ar Tum fur goo an aa. Der.¹ And [old únoa, mod. únau]. nw.Der.¹ An-aw. Not.¹; Not.² An' he did it anall. Lin. She bea'd 'Ya mun saäve little Dick, an' be sharp about it an' all,' TENNYSON *Owd Roä* (1889) n.Lin. Fer he'd sawn wheat agaan that year an' all, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 70; n.Lin.¹ He wants sendin' to Ketton [Kirtton-in-Lindsey prison], an' a cat o'-nine-taails an'-all. Rut.¹ He's not very well, and the weather's rather inferial and all. Lei.¹ Let the b'y coom an' all. War.² Bring your sister and all; War.³ Have you got your pipe and all and all. se.Wor.¹ Ower Tom a got a good place; 'e gets five shillin' a wick, un 'is fittle an all. Glo. Joice'll be there an' all, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) iii. w.Som.¹ I 'sure you, sir, I've a beat-n and a-told to un, and a-tookt away 'is supper an all, and zo have his father too, but tidn no good, we can't do nort way un [a truant's mother's answer to chairman of School Board]. Dev. It had to be all clean and polished then, kettle and all, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 49. Colloq. Down comes the baby and cradle and all, *Nursery Rhyme*; You talk o' better food for us, an' schools, an' fires, an' all, KIPLING *Brk. Ballads* (1892) *Tommy*

2. Expletive or emphatic.

Ir. An' you full as a tick, an' the sun cool, an' all an' all, KIPLING *Plain Tales* (1891) *Private Orthers*; And I thramped after him, . . . carryin' the baskets an' all, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1893) 45. s.Ir. Grand company coming to the house and all, and noregular serving-man to wait, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 285. Cum. We must be off, or they'll likely be fining me and aw, for not being att' meeting, *Helvellyn in Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 380. Lei.¹ Way'd such a coomin' o' ege an' all an' all [i.e. such rejoicings at the coming of age of the young squire]. Rut.¹ Who should come by just then but the Honourable and all [though the Hon. A. B. who came up so inopportunately was unaccompanied]. s.Oxf. She thinks the world an' all o' that boy, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 38.

3. Truly, indeed.

Cum. It's that dog of Ritson's . . . I thowt he'd [the dog] give it back to Watson's yan this time, and, by gocks! he hes an' aw; seast that Watson's dog goes upo' three! *Helvellyn in Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 392. ne.Yks.¹ Did you enjoy yourself?—Ah did an' all. w.Yks. He's a reet un an' all (G.B.W.). s.Chs.¹ The Torres binna gotten in, bin they?—They bin, an' aw. Stf.² Mester inna jed, is i'!—He is, an aa

4. conj. Although.

n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks. An' all Ah say it misen, ther' isn't a better lad livin' n'r ahr Johnny (Æ.B.); The use in the sense of 'although' is unusual (G.B.W.).

[I. And you and all, & te quoque etiam; . . . He had lost his faith and all, *Perdidisset fidem quoque*, ROBERTSON (1693).]

ANDER, sb. Sh.I.

Sh.I. A porch before a door (W.A.G.). S. & Ork.¹

[ON. *önd* (gen. *andar*), a porch, lit. the place over against the door (*and-dyri*), (VIGFUSSON).]

ANDERN, ANDERS, see **Undern**.

ANDERS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* e.Yks.

e.Yks. Drift ice in extended masses brought up by the tide and stranded along the beach. The word is said to be in common use by fishermen and others at Spurn, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1891) 180. [Not known to our correspondents]

ANDIER-DOGS, *sb. pl.* I.W. Andirons.

I.W.¹ Anjur-dogs, kitchen utensils for the spit to run on.

[For etym. see **Andirons**, and cp. **An-dogs**.]

ANDIRONS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Lan. Also written **end-irons** w.Yks.⁵ [e'ndaɪənz.]

A pair of movable iron plates to contract the fire-grate.

n.Yks. Endirons (I.W.). e.Yks. *Rur Econ.* (1641) 175. w.Yks.⁵ Lan.¹ Put them endarns in, an id'l nod [it will not] brun so monny coyls.

[In the dial. the word is understood and pron. as if it were *end-irons*, the irons at the *ends* of the fireplace. The lit. E. *andirons* had already been altered in form from association with the word *iron*. Andiron, from a chimney, *sustentaculum ferreum*, BARET. The older form of the word was *andier*: I lacke a fyre pan and *andiers* to bere up the fuel, HORMAN. AFR. *andier* (Moisy), OFR. *andier* (mod. *lander*)]

ANDLE, *sb.* Der. [a'ndl.] An anvil, stithy.

Der.², nw.Der.¹ [GROSE *Pegge Suppl.* (1814).]

[Repr. ME. forms of 'anvil' (OE. *onfilu*), with change of prefix from *an-* to *and-*: They smyte on the stythye or andvell, CAXTON *G. Leg.* 358; Golde . . . bitwene þe andfelde and þe hamoure streceþ in to golde foyle, TREVISA *Barth.* (N.E.D.) Cp. SHERWOOD: An andvil, *voyes*, an anvil.]

AN-DOGS, *sb. pl.* Shr. Glo. Som. Dev. [æ'ndogz.] Andirons, the bars which support the ends of logs on a wood fire, or in which a spit turns.

Shr.¹ Andogs, *obs.* Glo. An-dogs, so called from the dogs' heads with which they were anciently ornamented, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) Som. (F.H.) w.Som.¹ [Andogs] are still very commonly used in farm-houses, and others where wood is burnt. They are well described in the old-fashioned riddle, 'Head like an apple, Neck like a swan, Back like a long-dog, And dree legs to stan.' In large old-fashioned chimney-places it was usual to have two pairs of irons. The dogs, which were the most used, were at the middle of the hearth, and bore the fire always. The andirons stood on each side, and were only needed when an extra large fire was wanted. The latter, much larger and heavier, usually had some ornamental finish, as a brass head, a scroll, or a knob, and in kitchens the upright part of the iron was furnished with a row of hooks, one over the other, on the side away from the fire. On these hooks rested the great spit on which the meat or poultry was roasted. Both 'andirons' and 'dogs' have now become 'hand-dogs' (s.v. *Hand-dogs*). Dev. 'Andugs', HEWITT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 46. n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[Another common name for 'andirons' was 'fire-dogs' or 'dogs.' *An-dog* is prob. a contamination of these two words. Cp. Fr. *chenet* (der. of *chien*, dog), an andiron. See **Andier-dogs**.]

ANDOO, *v.* Sh.I. Also written **andow**. To keep a boat stationary by gentle motion of the oars.

Sh.I. (*Coll. L.L.B.*); (W.A.G.) S.&Ork.¹ Andoo, to keep a boat in position by rowing gently against wind or tide.

[ON. *and-ōf*, a paddling with the oars, so as to bring the boat to lie against wind and stream.]

ANDORN, see **Undern**.

ANDRA, see **Undern**.

ANDRAMARTIN, *sb.* Irel. A silly trick; nonsense.

Lns. In use all over this district, Dublin included (P.J.M.). s.Wxf. Oh, musha, Mick, don't be goin' on with your andramartins! McCALL *Feman Nights in Shamrock Mag.* (1894) 428; Don't think your andramartins can be carried out unknownst to every one, *ib.* 453.

ANDREA FERRARA, *sb.* Obs. Sc. A Highland broadsword.

Sc. Basket hilts, Andra Ferraras, leather targets, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; There was risk of Andro Ferrara coming in thirdsman, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv. Edb. With a weel-sharpened, old, Highland, forty-second Andrew Ferrary, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 36.

[The blades are commonly marked *Andrea* on one side and *Farara* or *Ferara* on the other. The swords

known by this name among the Scotch Highlanders were basket-hilted broadswords. It is asserted by Italian writers that these were made at Belluno in Venetia by Andrea Ferara and his two brothers (C.D.).]

ANDREĀ, ANDREW, see **Undern**.

ANDREW, *sb.* Yks. Suf. Ess.

1. St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30; also *attrib.* Obs. See **Saint Andrew**.

w.Yks. In candles for ye Ringers ringing at ye Income of Andrews flare, 1st, Acc. *Bradford Prsh. Chwardens* (1683). Ess. From April beginning, till Andrew be past, So long, with good huswife, hir dame doth last, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 106, st. 19.

2. A clown, mountebank.

Suf. Andr. (F.H.). Ess. Then the Andraas play'd sich tricks, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 23; Ess.¹ Andraa.

[2. See **Merry-Andrew**.]

ANDREWMASS, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. The festival of St. Andrew.

Per. The name of Andirmess market is still given to a fair held at this season in Perth (JAM.); Andirmas [Anermas] market was not held last year [1895] on St. Andrew's Day. All the fairs were upset by the public auction of cattle at populous centres (G.W.). e.Yks. The best time for frost and snowe is about a week afore St. Andrewmasse, BEST *Rur Econ.* (1641) 76. w.Yks.¹ Andersmas. n.Lin.¹ Andreemas, *obs.*

[For the servese bouke at Sant Andrames vij^s, *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* 1581 (*ap. n. Lin.*¹). *Andrew + mass.*]

ANDRUM, see **Undern**.

ANDELL, see **Hansel**.

ANDURION, *sb.* Lan. (Ormskirk). *Eupatorium cannabinum*, hemp agrimony.

ANE, see **Awn**.

ANEAN, *prep.* Lin. [əniə'n.] Beneath.

Lin. My wife a life she leadeth me like a toad anean a roll, E. PEACOCK *John Markenfield* (1874) II. 84. n.Lin. Aneān th' esh, M. PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 74; n.Lin.¹ You'll find th' almanac anean Bible up o'th parlour taable.

[A-, on + *nean*, ME. *neēn*, OE. *neodan*, below.]

ANEAR, *adv.* and *prep.* Irel. Nhb. Stf. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Som. Cor. [əniə(r).]

1. *adv.* Close by, near.

Ir. But anear or afar on the win' comes a flicker of the crathur's cry, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1893) 181 Stf.² Th' doctor nivver come anear aw that day. Lei.¹ Anear, not as common as 'amigh.' War.² Ye' an't anear when yer wanted. He never came anear all day; War.³ Glo.¹

2. *Nearly*.

n.Lin.¹ s.Wor. 'E 'an't anear done it (H.K.).

Hence **Anearly**, *adv.* nearly.

n.Lin.¹

3. To the point, esp. in phr. *What's anear?*

Cor.² What's anear, *MS. add.*; Cor.³ What's anear? [what has that to do with the question?] That's naught anear.

4. *prep.* Near, close to.

Nhb.¹ Dinna gan anear the watter. The kettle's boilin'; dinna gan anear'd. s.Stf. Do' let him come anear me, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann* (1895). Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Don't come anear me. War.² Don't go anear him. s.Wor. I dusn't come anear 'im (H.K.). Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng.* (1869). Cor. She is so cross I'm afeard to go anear her (M.A.C.).

[1. Now seems it far, and now a-near, SCOTT *Last Minst.* v. xxxi. 2. The lady shrieks, and well anear Does fall in travail with her fear, SHAKS *Per.* III. Introd. 51. A- (*pref.*¹⁰) + *near*.]

ANEARST, *prep.* Wor. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Som. Dev. [əniə'st.] Near, close to.

Wor. Ow con 'ee live anearst thot 'ooman? OURIS *Vig. Mon.* in *Wor. Jrn.* Glo.² Annearst Oxf.¹ I.W.¹ Don't goo anearst 'em; I.W.² Don't goo annearst the mare, she med fling at ye. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). n.Dev. I will not go anearst him, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[A- (*pref.*¹⁰) + *nearest*.]

ANEAST, *prep.* Sc. Wor. Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **anest**, **aneest**, **aneist** Cor.¹ [əniə'st, əniəs] Near, near to.

Ayr., Rxb. The auld wife aniest the fire She died for lack of smishing, HERD'S *Collection* (1778) II. 16; Off I sets for the gray stone anist the town-cleugh, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 201 (JAM.).

Wor. I could not get aneist him (W.A.S.). Glo. 'Er never bin aneist I sinz, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 120. Som. Aneast en, near him, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825). An' she right down aneast the ricks, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 209. w.Som.¹ Twaud-n ee', ee nuvu r waud-n uneē us-n [it was not he, he never was near him] Used only with vbs. implying motion. It would never be said 'The house is aneast the road'. 'handy' or 'home beside o' would in that case be used. In the example above, 'never was near' implies 'never went near'. Dev. Dest hire ma? Come aneast me, *Kam Scold.* (1746) l. 80; I won't go aneast en, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) l. 353. n.Dev. They'm close aneast the yeat, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 47. Cor. I'd not go anes en to gat the King's crown, J TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 43; Cor.¹ I can't bear him to come aneast me; Aneest, sometimes Aneist, Anist.

[A- (pref.¹⁰) + nearest (nearest), superl. of near.]

ANEATH, *prep.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Der. Brks. [ənɪp, əniəp] Beneath.

Sc. Aneath the auld portcullis, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi; I was a wean aneath her art, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 24. I sat down aneath his shadow, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) 11 3. Sh I. Aneath da fit o iron-shod Despair, BURGESS *Rasme* (1891) 118. Abd. Then sat she down aneth a birken shade, That spread aboon her, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 67, ed 1812. Fr. Mistress Ogilvy aye lookit on Chursty as dirt aneath her feet, BARRIE *Thrunis* (1890) 16. Per. It wud be a heartsome sicht tae see the Glen a' aneath ae roof aince a week, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 33. Gall. It was a new sermon o' his granfaither's, daecent man, hum that lies aneath the big thruch stane in the wast corner o' the kirkyard, CROCKETT *Stickit Min.* (1893) 102. Bwk. Aneath the soughin hawthorns, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 83. Nhb.¹ Where's the maister? —He's aneath the steeth. Cum. But I cower aneath their look, GILPIN *Ballads*, 3rd S. (1874) 203. ne Lan.¹ Der. Drive him aneath th' tawest whoke tree, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I ix. Brks.¹

[A-, on + neath (in beneath).]

ANEEND, see On end.

ANEK, see Neck.

ANEMT, see Unempt.

ANENT, *prep.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Brks. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Also written anant w.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹; anont Glo.¹ Wil.¹; anunt Hrf.¹², Glo.¹ Wil.¹ The form anenst, too, is used in Sc. and all the n. counties of Eng. to Der., also War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ken. Also written anunst Der.² Shr.¹² Hrf.² Glo.²; anainst Chs.²³; anungst Shr.¹; anents Ken.¹²; and by aphaeresis nens Hmp.¹; 'nenst N.Cy.¹ w.Yks.¹, 'nunst Der.² [ənɪnt, ɒne nst.]

1. Opposite, in front of; in comparison with.

Sc. Set them up on this bit peat Anent the cutchack, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 3; The Farmer sits anent the light An' reads a piece o' Wallace wight, *ib.* 26; And syne the mare through the wall anent her set up sic a scraichin, ROY *Horseman* (1895) 336; Is naething anent them ava—ah na, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 278. Gall. The bonny corn that had grown so golden on the braes anent the isle, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) vii. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Till nenst aa'd Lizzy Moody's, *Monthly Chron. n.Cy. Lore* (1887) 377; Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum. 'Anenst' is more common than 'anent' (M.P.). Wm. & Cum.¹ Anenst it, about a styan throw aff, 128. Wm. Amceast anenst Parliament Hooses theear was a girt whappan kirk, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (1868) *Jonny Shippard.* s.Wm. Annent aur Hause Dur, HUTTON *Dia. Stiorth and Arnside* (1760) l. 34. Yks. But when he comes anent her Shoo gies him sich a smile, *Garl.* (1873) 12. n.Yks.¹ Set your name in this spot, anenst his [over against his]; n.Yks.³, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); If thear happans ta be a vacant seat anent yo, doant put yer mucky feet up on ta it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsie Ann.* (1861) 7; An umberella cummin wi t'point fair anent yo—is a thing ta mind, *ib.* (1873) 52. Mks ya feel as small as thieves Anent a magistrate, PRESTON *Natterin Nan* (1872) st. 5. Does ta think tha could do meabit [of meat] anent th' fire, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1872); Anens t'church, Lucas *Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882); w.Yks.¹ I prisently spies him i' ouer hay claas, ont' heeadland, anent waw, *ib.* 295. Lan. Reetanent, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 36, ed. 1871; In t'wood anenst t'house, BARBER *Formess Flk.* (1870) 30; Reet ore anenst Ollnorth, *Sam Sondknocker*, 3. Lan.¹ We stopt anenst th' yate. Chs.¹²³ s.Stf. He had it all there anunst him bodily, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80; A house right anunst the Bull's Head, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Stf.¹ Der. GROSE (1790); Der.², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ I was anent to him.

War. (J.R.W.), s.War.¹ Wor. GROSE (1790); I lightened ov 'im anonst 'is 'ovel, OUTIS *Vig. Mon. in Wor. Jrn.* w.Wor.¹ Thaay lives right anenst we. se.Wor.¹ Put them there faggits down anant the door. s.Wor.¹ Shr. Suddenly the horses stopped short, right anunst the witch's house, BURNE *Flk. Lore* (1883) 152, Shr.¹ If yo'n follow the rack along that green leazow, yo'n see a stile right anunst yo'. Hrf. Hur swore as hur sid him... down in th' ditch ov the road anunt his oawn door, *Why John* (Coll. L.L.B.); Maister, be I ur gwoy-in ter orrer th' pens anunt th' voller vild? (Coll. L.L.B.); Hrf.² I took a front seat [in church] right up anunst the turkey [i.e. the brass eagle lectern] Glo. Enunty, over against, over anent, directly opposite, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); 'How far off?' I asked 'Why, here, just close anent 'ee, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xviii; Glo.¹², Ken.¹², Hmf.¹, Wil.¹

2. Against, near, in proximity to.

Sc. Fodder thy lammies anent the shepherd's shielins [tents], ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) 18. Ir. But shure you can stop anent the town at the blacksmith's an' have it set right, McNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) iv. n.Yks. Yan o' t'lads gat hussel' creppen oop close anenstlathe-deear, ATKINSON *Moort. Parsh.* (1891) 55, n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I sat close anenst 'em. ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ Anenst, against w.Yks. I sat me down anent him, BRONTE *Agnes Grey* (1847) xi. A passenger at sat anent ma, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Manch. Exhibition* (1857), Awst throw me daafi anent her feet, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 63; Aw dooant envy th' Queen on her throoan when awm sittin anent thee. *ib.* *Seets* (1895) 11; w.Yks.⁵ That tree anent t'church He's cloise anent him. ne.Lan.¹ War. He run right anunt the wall (J.B.); War.³ Stand anent the hedge. In common usenear Stratford-on-Avon w.Wor. Helves, sur, anant the church, S BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) l. 31, w.Wor.¹ Put down them faggits anant the door s.Wor. Ananst, Anunst, against (H.K.). Hrf.¹² Glo. Where did you leave cider and tot?—Anont thick ash tree (J.D.R.); Glo.¹

3. Side by side with, in a line with.

Sc. Trail'd by horses at a slow jog trot Scarce fit to haud anent an auld wife on her foot, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 71 (JAM.). w.Yks.³ A cricket-ball in a line with the wicket is anent it, w.Yks.⁵ Soldie's abreast are 'anent' each other, or 't'oan anenst t'other,' as it would be expressed. Rdn. Anent, alongside of, MORGAN *Wds.* (1881) Glo.¹³

4. About, concerning, with regard to.

Sc. Summonsed all the neighbouring princes to a conference, anent the injury done by Paris, *Scotch* (1787) 116, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C); To see what can be done anent your affairs, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii; To raise scandal anent them, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) 11; Touching that round monticle... anent whilk I have heard, *ib.* *Leg. Mont* (1830) ii. Gall. The black dog was sitting heavy on him at the thought of the fine anent harbourours of rebels, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) 84. N.Cy.¹² Yks. Anenst (K.). n.Yks.² What say you anent it. w.Yks. Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 229 Chs.¹; Chs.³ I know nought anent him.

5. Towards, by way of contribution to.

N.Cy.¹ The cash was paid nenst her year's rent. n.Yks. I'll give you something anenst that [to help you to buy it] (I.W.); n.Yks.² I gav a pund anent it [the subscription].

6. In competition with.

Sc. Could modern heads, wi' philosophic wit, Wi' argument anent an auld wife sit, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 73 (JAM.). w.Yks. If tha drinks, I'll drink anent tha (S.K.C.); w.Yks.³ A lass dresses anent a lady in trying to rival her.

7. In turn with.

e Lan.¹ If Jack works at a machine in the forenoon and Jim works at the same machine in the afternoon, Jack and Jim are said to work anenst each other. s.Stf. The mon what works anunst me [i.e. the man who does at night the same work which the speaker does in the day-time, or *vice versa*], PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

8. With.

w.Yks. We'll tak' a sack anent us, GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 225.

9. By such a time.

Lan. THORNBUR *Hist. Acc. Blackpool* (1837) 106

10. Nearly, thereabouts; also used as *adv.* as in phr. *anent about the matter.*

Glo. They use 'anent' in place of 'or more,' meaning 'nearly, close upon,' ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 65. Brks. When they would say 'nearly' or 'thereabouts,' they say 'anent about the matter,' NICHOLS *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* (1783) IV. 56, ed. 1790. Hmp. Nens as he was. Pretty nens one [pretty much the same], *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120; Hmp.¹ [Anenst the matter (K.).]

[1. A brothir with brothir stryvet in dome, and that anentis unfeithful men, WYCLIF (1382) I Cor. vi. 6.

2. Anent, *juxta*, COLES (1679); Gawlistoun That is rycht evyn anent Lowdoun, BARBOUR *Bruce*, viii. 124. 3. Him on efn ligeð ealdorgewinna, *Beowulf*, 2903. 4. Anent (concerning), *De COLES* (1679); Anentis men this thing is impossible; but anentis God alle thingis ben possible, WYCLIF (1388) *Matt.* xix. 26. OE. *on efn* (*efn*, *em̃n*), on even (ground) with, whence, side by side with, opposite, in view of.]

ANERLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written *yan-nerly* n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ [a'nərli, ya'nərli.]

1. *adv.* Alone, lonely, solitary.

Sc. Anerly, Anyrly (JAM.). n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ He left her all yanerly at L.jme. Whya! yoor maistther's geean doon ti Whidby; you'll be quite yanerly.

2. *Comp.* All-anerly, quite alone.

Sc. The next time that ye bring any body here, let them be gentles allenarly, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1830) xxvi.

3. *adj.* Fond of retirement, shy.

Sc. (JAM.). n.Yks.² Annerly ways, unsocial habits. m.Yks.¹ Yanerly, unyielding, rudely retiring, or unsocial in manners.

4. Selfish, absorbed in one's own interests.

n.Yks.² A yanerly soort of a body m.Yks.¹

[L. Thai said that he ... duelt ... With a clerk with him anerly, BARBOUR *Bruce*, ii. 58; Thai ... That saw him stand thair anerly, *ib.* vi. 132. *Anerly*, der. of Sc. *ane*, one, OE. *ān(e)*; the *-er* is prob. due to compar. formations; cp. *formerly*, *latterly*.]

ANERY, Sc. A term occurring in a rhyme of children, used for deciding the right of beginning a game. Several versions are still current.

Per. A version of this rhyme 'Anery, twarie,' is quite familiar (G.W.). Lth. Anery, twaery, tickery, seven, Alby, crackiby, ten or eleven; Pin-pan, muskidan, Tweedlum, twodlum, twenty-one, *Blackw Mag* (Aug. 1821) 36.

ANES, see **Even**.

ANEW, *prep.* and *adv.* Obs.? Sc. (JAM.) Below, beneath.

Abd. [Not known to our correspondents.]

ANEWST, *prep.* and *adv.* Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Wil. Som. Also by aphaeresis *newst* Glo. Wil.¹; *neust* Brks. I.W.¹ Wil.¹; *neoust*, *noust* Wil.¹ Also written *anoust* Glo. Wil.¹; *annaust* Glo.; *enewst* Glo.¹; *aneoust* Hrf.¹ Glo. Brks.¹ Wil.¹ Som.; *aneust* Glo.¹ Brks. Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ Wil.¹; *newse* (K.). [eniur's, eniur'st.] See below.

1. *prep.* Of place: near, hard by, over against.

Hrf.¹ *Aneoust*. Brks.¹ I zin 'in aneoust the chake pit [saw him near the chalk pit]. Ken.¹, Sus.², Sus. & w.Cy. RAY (1691). Som. Dwon't ye come anoust yer zister ta vussy wi' er, JENNINGS *Dial w Eng.* (1869) 143.

2. Nearly, approximating to, almost.

Glo. *Anaust* a handful or spoonful, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) 3. *adv.* Of manner or degree: nearly, approximately, about.

Hrf.¹ *Neaous*. Glo.¹ Near anoust Oxf. Neaust, Newse, Aneus There or there aneus (K.). Brks.¹ GROSE (1790); Brks.¹, Ken.² Sus. RAY (1691); Sus.^{1,2} Hmp. Anybody med newst so well be made love to by a owl, MAXWELL GRAY *Heart of Storm* (1891) I. 192; Hmp.¹ I.W. Tell me aneuse the time of the day, MONCRIEFF *Dream in Gent. Mag.* (1863) I. 32; I.W.¹ Neuce the seyam; I.W.² She do goo on ... jest as if she was missus. D'ye think the wold man's married to her?—I dunno, but I louz 'tes aneuse the saame. Dor.¹ *Anewst* the seame. Wil.¹ What is it a clock?—A newst one. Which of the two is oldest?—They are newst of an age. Which of those things are best?—They are anewst alike. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

4. Resembling, like.

Glo. 'Ee's a bit aneust 'is feyther (S.S.B.); Glo.²

5. In phr. *anewst of anewstness*, 'much of a muchness,' nearly alike; *anewst the matter*, nearly right; *near anewst*. Glo. GROSE (1790) *Suppl. MS add.* (P.), Glo.¹ Brks. 'Neust of a neustness,' an expression very current, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 225, ed. 1860. Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹ Which of these things are best?—They are a newst of a newstness. Oxf. Neaust the matter (K.); (M.W.) I.W.¹ Neuce the matter; I.W.² *Anewse* the matter. Glo. Near a newst, near ye matter, RAY (1691) *MS add.* (J.C.) 108.

[L. *Arente*, aneust, very neere unto, FLORIO (1611); VOL. I.

Wæs' 88er on nēaweste hūs, BEDA, v. 14. 2. *Anewst* almost, COLES (1677). *Anewst*=*A-*, on + *newst*; OE. *nēah-wist*, nearness, neighbourhood; cp. ON. *nā-vist*, presence, OHG. *nāh-wist*].

ANG, sb. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [aŋ, eŋ.] The beard of barley or wheat.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); HOLLOWAY; n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. MORTON *Cyclo Agric.* (1863); Cum.² Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 169; Wm.¹ T'barley ang's sticks tew mah. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan.¹, ne I an.¹

[This form is prob. of Scand. origin, *ang* representing an older *agn*, by metath. of *g*; cp. Sw. *agn*, ON. *ogn*, an awn.]

ANG, see **Ampery**.

ANGALUCK, sb. Sh.I. An accident, a disaster.

Sh.I. Angaluck (JAM. *Suppl.*). S. & Ork.¹

[Cp. Du. *ongeluk*, misfortune.]

ANGEL, in *comp.* and *comb.* (1) *Angel-fish*, a fish of the shark family; (2) *-maine*, see *Angel-fish*; (3) *Angels' eyes*, the plant germander speedwell; (4) *-shark*, see *Angel-fish*; (5) *Angel's pincushion*, a plant, the Devil's Bit, *Scabiosa succisa*; (6) *-swaine*, see *Angel-fish*.

(1) Cor.² By Artedicalled the Mermaid-fish, *MS add.* [Angel-fish, -maine, -shark, -swaine, *Squatina angelus* (SATCHELL).] (2) Cor.^{1,2} Angelmaine, the Monk fish, *Squatina angelus*. (3) Dev. The sweet germander speedwell, ... here, most poetically, named by the peasantry Angels' eyes, GOSSE *Dartmoor in Intell. Obs.* (1863) 318 (N.E.D.); Around her hat a wreath was twined Of blossoms blue as southern skies; I asked their name, and she replied, We call them Angels' Eyes, *Garden* (June 29, 1872); Angels' eyes, *Veronica chamaedrys*. (5) Dor. Angel's pincushion, the Devil's Bit scabious (G.E.D.).

[An angel-fish (scate), *Squatina*, COLES (1679).]

ANGER, sb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [aŋə(r).]

1. Inflammation.

Cum. & Wm. That finger 'ill gedder, ye'll see. Ther's a deal o' ang-er and heat about it (M.P.). n.Yks.² My leg's full o' anger. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 16, 1891). n.Lan. (W.H.H.)

2. Rashness.

n.Yks.² They should hae had mair wit i' their anger.

[1. Rawness and anger (in that dialect, wherein we call a sore angry), HAMMOND (1659) *On Ps.* lvi. 9 (N.E.D.); I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest anger and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot, TEMPLE *Misc.* (JOHNSON).]

ANGER, v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Dev.

1. To vex, irritate, make angry.

Sc. I couldna but laugh, though it sore angered my mother to see me do't, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 139 Wxf.¹ Angerth, angered, angry. Nhb. Me muthor's bairns gat angort at us, ROBINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) 16, Nhb.¹ n.Yks. Mah mother's bairns were angered at mah, ROBINSON *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) 16. w.Yks.² Dev. Tain't safe to anger she, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 23.

2. To inflame, irritate (of a wound).

n.Yks.¹ Hoo's Willy's leg t'morn?—Whyah, it's nae better. It's desput sair and angerd, n.Yks.² Lan.¹ Yon lad's foot gets no better; he's bin walkin' this mornin', an his stockin' mun 'a angert it. m.Lan.¹ When yo're towed nod to anger a soore place.

[1. 'Twould have anger'd any heart alive To hear the men deny't, SHAKS. *Macbeth*, iii. vi. 15; Beware howe you anger hym, *garder vous de le corroucer*, PALSGR. 2. Itch most hurts when anger'd to a sore, POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 119. ON. *angra*, to grieve, vex.]

ANGER-BERRY, see **Angle-berry**.

ANGERIE, sb. Sh.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A crowd, multitude.

ANGERLY, *adj.* n.Yks. [aŋəli.] Fierce, raging.

n.Yks.²

[The word is very rare in E. as an *adj.* Byron so uses it: (He) was angerly, but tried to conceal it, MOORE *Life* (N.E.D.). *Anger*, sb. + *-ly*. Cp. ON. *angrigr*, sad.]

ANGISH, sb. and *adj.* Irel.

1. Poverty.

Wxf.¹ Lim. I have heard this word used in the sense of poverty, wretchedness, misery, by the very common people. Seldom used at all (P.W.J.).

2. *adj.* Poverty-stricken.

Ir. The poor man is angish enough (J.F.M.F.).

Hence **Angishoré**, a poverty-stricken creature. s.Ir. 'Angishore,' was and is in very common use; a miserable creature in poverty and wretchedness, almost exactly equivalent to what we mean by our epithet, 'a poor devil' (P.W.J.). s.Wxf. Give the poor angashore a chance, *Humour of Irel.* (1894) 391

3. Sickly, unhealthy.

Ir. A delicate, pale, miserable-looking child would be called 'an angish creather' (J.F.M.F.). Wxf. Angish, very poorly (J.S.).

[This word is due to a Gael. use and pronunc. of lit. E. *anguish* in the s. of Irel.—*angis*.]

ANGLE, sb.¹ Yks. Der. [æŋl.]

1. A small hook.

m.Yks.¹ A small hook, as a fishing-hook.

2. *Comp.* **Angle-rod** (*obs.*), a fishing-rod. Der.¹

[L. Go to the see and cast in thyne angle, TINDALE *Matt* xvii. 27; Gang to ȝære sæ and wurp ȝinne angel ūt, OE. *vers* (1b). OE. *angul*, cp ON. *ongull*, a fishing-hook. 2. He makes a May-fly to a miracle; and furnishes the whole country with angle-rods, ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108; An angle-rod, *Perluca Piscatoria*, COLES (1679); Before you undertake your tryal of skil by the angle-rod, WALTON *Angler* (1653) 170.]

ANGLE, sb.² Som. Dev. [æŋl.] A worm used in fishing, an earthworm.

w.Som.¹ U buunch u ang lz wai wūs turd drūe um-z dhu bas bauyt vur ee ulz [a bunch of worms with worsted through them is the best bait for eels]. You be bound vor to gie em [larks and thrushes] a angle now and then Dev. 'Fishing with an angle' is by more people understood to be fishing with a worm than what it really is—fishing with a hook, *Reports Provinc.* (1889) s.Dev. (F.W.C.)

[Prob. for **Angle-twitch**, q.v.]

ANGLE, sb.³ e.Yks. n.Lin. A name given to the holes or runs of vermin, such as badgers, field-mice, &c.

e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) n.Lin.¹ Angles, artificial burrows used for capturing rabbits in warrens

ANGLE, v. Som. [æŋl.] To loiter or 'hang' about a place with some design; to intrigue. Also used as sb.

w.Som.¹ Wau d-ur kau m ang leen bæwt yuur vaur? [what does he come loitering about here for?—Aay au vees kunsud urd eens ee wuz ang leen aa'dr Mus Jee un [I always thought he was angling after Miss Jane] Aay kaa'n ubae'ur-n, uz au vees pun dhu ang l [I cannot endure him, he is always upon the angle, i e intriguing]

[She knew her distance, and did angle for me, Madding my eagerness, SHAKS. *All's Well*, v. iii. 212. Fig. use of *angle*, vb., to fish with a hook, to use an angle (see **Angle**, sb.¹).]

ANGLE-BERRY, sb.¹ Sc. n.Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Glo. Also written *annle*, see below. [æŋl-bəri.] The same as **Anbury**, 1.

Sc. A fleshy excrescence resembling a very large hautboy strawberry, growing on the feet of sheep, cattle, &c. (JAM). N.I.¹ Angle-berries, large hanging warts on a horse, sometimes about its mouth. Nhb.¹ Anger-berry, or Angle-berry, a warty excrescence growing on the umbilicus, or scrotum, or teats of an animal. These are highly vascular and easily hurt Cum.² Yks. Before the angle-berries or warts grow strong, you may pull them up, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 98. w.Yks.¹ Nannle berries ne Lan.¹ Angle-berry, a sore under the hoof of an animal. e.Lan.¹ Handle berry. Glo.¹ [Angle-berry, a sore or imposthumation under the claw of a beast (K.)]

[Prob. for an earlier **ang-berry*; OE. *ang-*, pain, anguish (as in *ang-seta*, carbuncle) + *berry*. For *berry* used in this sense, cp. *strawberry* as applied to a birth-mark, and the use of lt. *morro* for a mulberry-tree and a wart on horses (FLORIO). See **Anbury**.]

ANGLE-BERRY, sb.² n.Cy. *Lathyrus pratensis*. n.Cy. Angle-berry, the common wild vetchling, from the angles of its pods, *Poetry Prov.* in *Cornh. Mag* (1865) XII 34; n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Among old people angle-berry is the name of a vetch; probably because it angles or catches hold and clings to plants or shrubs stronger and taller than itself.

[*Angle* (Fr. *angle*) + *berry*.]

ANGLE-BOW, sb. Glo. Som. Dev. A running knot, a snare with a spring noose, a gin for birds or fish.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (H.) w.Som.¹ Angle-bow, a running noose, a slip knot, especially a wire on a long stick for catching

fish; also a springle for catching birds. The poacher's wire is always an angle-bow Dev. Applied to any running noose (F.W.C.)

[*Angle* (Fr. *angle*) + *bow* (a single-looped knot).]

ANGLE-BOWING, vbl. sb. Som. Dev.

1. Poaching for fish by means of an angle-bow. Dev. (F.W.C.)

2. A method of fencing the enclosures where sheep are kept, by placing bent sticks into the ground; also the act of fencing in this manner.

w.Som.¹ n.Dev. Chell tell vauther o't zo zoon es ha comath hum vrom angle-bowing, don't quesson't, *Exm. Scold* (1746) l. 212; GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (H.) Dev.¹

[1. Vbl. sb. of *angle-bow*, q.v., used as a vb. 2. Vbl. sb. of *angle-bow*, vb., deriv. of *Angle* (Fr. *angle*) + *bow* (the weapon for shooting arrows).]

ANGLE-DOG, sb. Dev. The earthworm.

Dev. At Culmstock a farmer, speaking of loose straw on pasture, said, 'You'd be surprise how zoon th' angle dogs'll draw it down,' *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

ANGLE-EARED, adj. Dev. Mischievous.

s.Dev. Angle-yearred (used of children); orig. 'with outstanding (pointed) ears, as Puck is represented with. Angle-yearred'—that's when boys be artful. You angle-eared young toad! (F.W.C.)

[*Angle* (Fr. *angle*) + *eared*.]

ANGLE-TWITCH, sb. Gmg. Pem. Dev. Cor. Also written *angle-titch* nw.Dev.¹; *angle ditch* Cor.²; -touch Wel. [æŋl twitʃ.]

1. The earthworm.

Gmg., Pem. COLLINS *Gower Dial Trans Phil Soc.* (1850) IV. 222. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1895) n.Dev. Jim, go and zarch vor angle-twitches, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 35. Dev.¹ You drumble-drone-dunder-headed-slinpole, . . . I'd twack thee till I made thee twine like an angletwitch; Dev.², nw.Dev.¹ Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C); The king's highway ought not to be twisting and turning like an angle-twitch, HUNT *Pop Rom. w Eng* (1865) 33, Far as I cu'd see you've done naught but fidget like an angletwitch, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) vii; Turnin' an' twestin' like a' angle-twitch, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk I iv; But aw twingled like an angle-dutch, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 24; Cor.¹ Wrighling like an angle-twitch, Cor.²

2. A slow-worm.

Dev.³

3 In phr. to have an *angle-twitch* in the bonnet, to be not quite sane.

Dev. Eh, daddy says t'ers an angle twitch till her rewdon, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk iv 11

[See NARES (s.v. *Angel-touche*); His baites are Tag-wormes, which the Cornish-English term 'Angle touches,' CAREW *Cornwall* (1602) 26. ME Greyte wormes þat are called angel twycches, *MS. in Prompt.* 279. OE. *angel-twice*.]

ANG-NAIL or **ANGER-NAIL**, see **Agnail**.

ANGOLA, sb. w.Yks. Cotton and fine wool mixed in the fibre, spun in the same way as wool, the feel of wool thus being obtained, while the cotton prevents shrinkage by washing or perspiration (J.F.).

Hence **Angolas**. A term used in the rag trade for underclothing made from cotton and wool, but chiefly cotton (M.F.).

ANGRY, adj. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. Hnt. Cmb. e An. Sus. Hmp. Som. [a'ŋri, a'ŋgri, æ'ŋri.] Inflamed, red. Used with reference to a wound or sore.

Nhb.¹ Me fingr's beedin' aa's flaid—it leuks se angry. Dur.¹, Cum.¹², Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (J.T.); w.Yks.⁵, Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ That thumb o' hisn's looks main angry. s.Chs.¹ Stf.² That bad plæes on thoi 'and luks very angry. nw.Der.¹ Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 315 n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ It's a bad wound, it looks so very angry. War.² Rub a little ointment on that sore, it has an angry look; War.³ ne.Wor. A wound or sore place 'looks very angry' (J.W.P.). Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cmb.¹ That there cut on your finger's rare and angry—you'd better put a hutkin on. e.An.¹ My kube is very angry to-night. Nrf., Suf., Sus., Hmp. A person, when angry, generally looks red; so does the inflamed part of the body, HOLLOWAY. w.Som.¹ He was getting on very well till s'mornin, but now the leg looks angry.

[This serum . . . grows red and angry, *WISEMAN Surgery* (JOHNSON); I have rubb'd this young quat almost to the sense, And he grows angry, *SHAKS. Oth* v. i. 12; *Pedignóni*, angrie kibes, chilblanes, *FLORIO* (1611).]

ANGUISH, *sb.* Sur. Hmp. Cor. [æŋwɪʃ.]

1. Inflammation.

Sur. It's nice and cooling is that Elder ointment made; it keeps off the anguish, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. 1. 238. Hmp.¹ Of horses it is said, 'If we foment it, it'll take the anguish out of it' Cor.³ There is a deal of anguish in my finger. That is the anguish coming out [said of water running from an inflamed eye].

2. Pain felt at a distance from the actual wound or seat of disease, commonly known as 'sympathy.'

Cor.³ My hand is swelled and I've got a swelling too in my arm-pit, but that is from the anguish of it. The pain that arises in one tooth from sympathy with another corresponding one in decay is called anguish.

[Ofr. *angoisse*, anguish, agony of mind or body (COTGR.).]

ANGUIshed, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Pained, troubled.

n Lin.¹ I was strangely anguished in my joints all thrif Thomas th' wizzard.

[My soule was angwishid in me, *WYCLIF* (1382) *Jon.* ii. 8. Anguished, *pp.* of *anguish*, *vb.* I anguysshe, *Je angoyssse*; This wounde anguyssheth me, *ceste playe me angoyssse*, *PALSGR.*]

ANGUISHOUS, *adj.* Lan. Chs. [aŋwɪʃəs] (1) Painful, causing pain. (2) Sorrowful, oppressed with pain.

(1) Chs.¹ (2) Lan.¹ He lookt quite anguissous, an aw felt sorry for him.

[(1) Ful anguissous than is, god woot. quod she, Condicioun of veyn prosperitee, *CHAUCER Tr & Cr* iii 816 (2) For I was al aloon, y-wis, Ful wo and anguissous of this, *CHAUCER R Rose*, 520. Ofr. *anguissus*, Fr. *angoisseux* (PALSGR. 305).]

ANIE, *sb.* Sc. A small one.

Abd. Gie's a bonny anie. It's but a wee little anie (G W.). Knr. Anie, a little one (JAM). Edb. A mother speaking of the youngest of her children says 'The wee ane' or 'The wee anie.' What bowl[of porridge] will ye tak, Jamie?—The wee anie (J.W.M.).

[Dim. of *ane*, n. dial. form of lit. E. *one*. *Ane* + -y]

ANIGH, *adv.* and *prep.* Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Som. Aus. [əni', ənai'; Lei. ənoi'.]

1. *adv.* Near.

Lei.¹ O'll gie ye a clout if yo coom anoigh. War.²³ Shr.¹ The doctor never come anigh. Glo.¹, Sus.¹

2. *prep.* Near to, near; *gen.* with *vb.* of motion.

s.Stf. Do' let him come anigh me, *PINNOCK Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Stf.² Ei nivr kum ənoi mi for ə wik. Nhp.¹ He lives anigh me s.War.¹ Don't ye go anigh him. se.Wor.¹ Don't you get anigh them osses. Oxf.¹, Brks.¹ Sur.¹ And for all that I was bad so long he never come a-nigh me. Hmp.¹, I.W.¹ w.Som.¹ Used with *vbs* implying motion only. Dhur aewz uz nuy dhu roa ud, bíd aay nuvur dudn goo unuy'um [their house is near the road, but I never went near them]. [Aus., N.S.W. We mustered the cattle quite comfortably, nobody coming anext or anigh us any more than if we'd taken the thing by contract, *BOLDREWOOD Robbery* (1888) I. xi.]

[A- (pref.¹⁰) + *ngh*.]

ANIGHST, *prep.* and *adv.* Der. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written *anist* Der.² nw.Der.¹ Cor.¹²; *anyst* Cor.² [ənai st, əni'st.]

1. *prep.* Near, near to; *gen.* used with *v.* of motion.

Der.², nw.Der.¹ Wor. I'oodn't live anighst her wotever, *OUTIS Vig. Mon. in Wor. Jm.* s.Wor.¹ Hrf.¹ They never come anighst me. Glo. I never cud get anist un (S.S.B.); Master Michael . . . oodn't let un come anighst the house, *Gissing Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v.; Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ A said 'twas I as 'ut 'im, an' I never went nooer anighst'n. Brks. Blessee, child, doantee go anist it, *HUGHES T. Brown* (1856) 37; Now thou'rt like to get th' lotment thou'lt not go anyst 'un, *ib. T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xix; Brks.¹ Best not come anighst that ther hoss, med be he'll kick 'e e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.¹ Wil. The miller zeed it ael, but couldn't come anighst un, *AKERMAN Spring-tide* (1850) 48; Wil.¹ Nobody's bin anighst us since you come; Wil.² Dor.¹ Don't goo aniste en. Cor. Don't you come anist my door agen for a bra' spur, *FORFAR Wizard* (1871) 54; They durstn't ha' gone anighst a shop, *PARR Adam and Eve* (1880) I. 276. w.Cor. So take and

go 'thē west [way] home and dos'en aw come anist me, *THOMAS Randgat Rhymes* (1895) 7 Cor.² Don't go anist him, *MS. add*

2. *adv.* Nearly, almost.

Dor. You've said anighst all, *HARDY Tower* (1882) 327, ed 1895¹ [A- (pref.¹⁰) + *nighst*, superl. of *ngh*.]

ANIGHT(S, *adv.* War. Wor. Som. [ənai't.] At night, of a night.

War., Wor. I can't sleep anights (H.K.). s.Wor.¹ w.Som.¹ You can't never do it by day, but you can zometimes anight.

[Bid him take that for coming a-night, *SHAKS. As You*, II. iv. 48: Though I him wrye a-night and make him warm, *CHAUCER C. T. D.* 1827. A-, 3n + *ngh*.]

ANIND, see *Onhind*.

ANISE, *sb.* A plant-name applied to (1) *Alyssum maritimum* (Dev.); (2) *Koniga maritima* (Dev.); (3) *Myrrhis odorata* (Dur.).

Dev.⁴ Anise, the same as Sweet Alice.

[Dial. uses of *amse* (*Pimpinella anisum*), Fr. *anis*, Lat. *anísimum*, Gr. *ἀνίσον*.]

ANK, *v.* Lan. To be of opinion, to assert emphatically.

Lan. 'Con aw?' cried Jimmy; 'aw ank a con,' *STANDING Echoes* (1885) 24 e.Lan. In common use among the natives of the Todmorden valley, and in Burnley (FEB)

[Etym. obscure. Perh. the same word as *hank* (to fasten), q v.]

ANKER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb Cor. [aŋkər, æŋkə(r).]

1. A liquid measure ten imperial gallons.

Sc. I had whiles twa bits o' ankers o' brandy, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) xviii; Anker, a liquid measure formerly in use in all districts that traded with the Dutch (JAM. Suppl.). S. & Ork.¹ Danish anker, 38 Danish quarts, 10 imperial gallons. Nhb. About ten ankers of gin, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII 175.

2. A small cask adapted for carrying, and containing about four gallons.

Sc. Tun, anker, and cag, *DRUMMOND Muckomachy* (1846) 66. s. & w.Sc. A small barrel used by smugglers for carrying their brandy on horseback, &c; also the small barrel open at one end used for holding the oatmeal in daily use Still so used in secluded districts of the s and w of Scotland, and is a big or a wee, a muckle or a little anker, according to its size or capacity (JAM. Suppl.). Frf. Some bring, in many an anker hooped strong, From Flushing's port, the palate-biting gin, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) viii. Cor. We'll drink it out of the anker, my boys, *DIXON Snags. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 160, ed. 1857; Cor.¹; Cor.² 'Free-traders' imported their 'moonshine' in such ankers when the nights were dark.

3. A dry measure.

S & Ork.¹ An anker of potatoes, one-third of a barrel. Or. & Sh.I. A dry measure similar to the firlo, for measuring potatoes (JAM. Suppl.).

[1. Anker, a liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two Paris pints, *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (1788); A few anchors of right Nantz, *SMOLLETT Per. Pick.* (1751) I. ii. 10.—Du. *anker*, a measure of wine, the fourth part of an awm (*aam*); also a cask holding the above quantity; the word is also used in the fish-trade (DE VRIES). G. and Dan. *anker*, Sw. *ankare* (SERENIUS); MLat. *anceria* (Ofr. *ancere*); see DUCANGE.]

ANKERLY, *adv.* ? Obs. Sc. Unwillingly.

Slk. (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents]

[Perh. a deriv. of *anker* (OE. *ancor*), an anchorite, in ref. to his unwillingness to join in the society and pleasures of the world.]

ANKLING, see *Hankling*.

ANKOR, *sb.* Nhb. [aŋkər.] The bend of a scythe or adze.

Nhb.¹ Some men prefer the angle at which a scythe-blade is set from the handle to be more or less acute. Hence the direction in fixing a new handle is 'Give 'or a bit mair ankor,' or 'A bit less ankor,' as the case may be. The same direction is given in fixing a new handle to an adze.

[Perh. a use of *anchor*, with regard to the angle made by the fluke with the long shank.]

ANKSOME, see *Anxom*.

ANLET, *sb.* w.Yks. [a'nlet.] A mark in the shape of an annulet, or small ring.

w.Yks.¹ Anlet, the mark on a stone, being an ancient boundary in this neighbourhood.

[*Annelet*, a little ring for the finger; any annelet or small ring used about apparel or armour, Cotgr.]

ANNAUST, see *Anewst*.

ANNET, *sb.*¹ Nhb. s.Pem. Cor. ² Written *anny* s.Pem. The Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla* Nhb.¹ s.Pem. *Laws Little Eng* (1888) 419 Cor. *RODD Birds* (1880) 314. [FORSTER *Swallow* (1817) 92; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 206.]

[See *Annet*, *sb.*²]

ANNET, *sb.*² Nhb. Lan. [a'net.]

1. The common Gull, *Larus canus*.

Nhb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 208.

2. A 'gull', a silly fellow.

Lan. That cendless annut o' thoine's keen bitter, *SCHOLES Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39

[Perh. equiv. to ON. *and* (gen. *andar*), a duck, Dan. *and*, cp. OE. *ened*.]

ANNOY, *v.* Yks. Lan. War. Shr. Ess. (*obs*) Som. Also by aphaeresis *noy* w.Som.¹ [ə'noi, noi.]

1. To hurt, trouble, damage.

War.³ It does not annoy my memory [to write down dialect words]. Shr.¹ That theer bit o' roche 'as annoyed my spade. Ess. Leane oxen abroad for anoieng the spring [shoots of underwood], *TUSSEY Husbandry* (1580) 105, st. 11. w.Som.¹ Don't you believe it, he widn noy you 'pon no 'count in the wordle.

2. Hence (1) *Annoyance*, *sb.* offence, damage; (2) *Annoisome*, *adj.* hurtful; (3) *Annoyment*, *sb.* intent to injure, malice; (4) *Annoyous*, (5) *Annoyful*, *adj.* troublesome.

(1) w.Som.¹ Nif you'll plase to let us put up the ladder in your garden, we'll take care not to make no noyance. (2) w.Yks.² No man shall put any scabbid horse to the common whereby they maie be annoysome or troublesome to his neighbours (*obs*). (3) w.Som.¹ I knows em purty well, 'tis all a-do'd vor noyment. Lan.¹ (4) *Anoyful*. (5) Yo're varra annoyous, give oer.

[1. I noye or hurte one, *Je nuyis*, *PALSGR.*; It dooth no good . . . but anoyeth, See ye nat, lord, how mankinde it destroyeth? CHAUCER *C. T.* f. 875. AFR. *anoyer* (mod. *ennuyer*). 2. *Annoyance*. Suffrance suffreth swetely all the annoyaunces and the wronges that men doon to man outward, CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 655.—*Annoyful*. Alle taryng . . . annoyful, *ib.* B. 2220.—*Annoyment*. I warrant she neuer fele annoyment, *Play Sac.* (MATZNER).—*Annoyous*. Any thing That anoyus or scathfull be, BARBOUR *Bruce*, v. 249; Thilke thinges shullen ben unjoyful to thee or elles annoyus, CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 95.—*Annoysome*. Cp. the aphetic lit. E. form *noisome*: The noisome pestilence, BIBLE *Ps.* xci. 3.]

ANNUAL MEADOW GRASS, *phr.* Sus. *Poa annua*; called also *Causeway grass*, q.v.

Sus. The annual meadow, vernal, smooth . . . seem to be best adapted for the feed of sheep, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) V. 489.

ANNY, see *Annet*.

ANOINT, *v.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Wil. Dor. Som. By aphaeresis 'noint' Wm. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.^{2,3} Chs.^{1,2} s.Chs.¹ w.Som.¹; nint Wil.¹; ninte Shr.¹; again corrupted to oynt Suf.¹; aint e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹; aaint Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ [ə'noi nt, noint, naint, aint.]

1. To thrash, chastise by word or act, 'to baste.'

Nhb. Aw'd'peel her te the varry sark Then 'noint her wiv a twig o' yeck, *Wilson Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11. Wm. Maister's nointed me to-day for talking in class (B.K.). n.Yks.¹, w.Yks.²; w.Yks.³ Au'll noint thee. Chs.^{1,2}, s.Chs.¹ Shr.¹ Billy, if yo' dunna come back and get on wuth that leasin' I'll ninte yore 'ide fur yo'. Shr. & Hrf. Neint, to beat, *BOUND Prov.* (1876). Hrf. I saw Bill Jones 'ninting the parson, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 547. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ I'll aaint yar hide for ye Ken.¹ Wil.¹ I'll 'nint ye when I gets home! Dör. Anoint, to beat (W.W.S.). w.Som.¹ Jimmy! tumm'd down again and dirt yer pinny! you bad boy, I'll noint your bottom vor 'ee, I will, you young rascal!

Hence *Anointing*, a thrashing.

Wm. He gat hussel a good nointing for his pains (B.K.). s.Chs.¹ They gen [gave] him a pratty nointin'. Nhp.¹ You'll get a good

nointing, young lad. Shr.² Shr. & Hrf. I'll give you a neinting, *BOUND Prov.* (1876). Glo.¹

2. To run, hurry away.

w.Yks.² A man said of his mare, 'You should see her nant up them hills.' Now, lad, noint it. He did make us nanty. nw.Der.¹ Shr.¹ They w'm comin' alung as fast as the pony could ninte. Shr., Hrf. How that horse did neint along, *BOUND Prov.* (1876).

[1. I'll . . . anoint him with a cat-and-nine-tails, *SMOLLETT Rod. Random*, v. ME. The kyng away fly, Which so well was anoynted (Fr. *si bien oungt*) indede, *Rom. Parlenay*, 5653. 2. The sense 'to hurry along' is a development from sense 1; cp. the use of *beat*, *pelt*, in the sense of hurried movement.]

ANOINTED, *ppl. adj.* In gen. dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also by aphaeresis, *nointed* n.Yks.^{1,2} m.Yks.¹ Chs.^{1,2} Lin.¹ Rut.¹ Lei.¹ w.Som.¹ nw.Dev.¹; *ninted* Nhp.¹ se.Wor.¹ Shr.^{1,2} Hrf.² I.W.²; *niented* I.W.²

1. Of persons: thoroughly bad, wholly given up to evil courses, notorious.

Wxf. 'Why, you anointed rogue,' says he, *KENNEDY Banks Bow* (1867) 287. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A nointed youth. s.Lan. The expression 'anointed yung rogue' was common in this district some years ago. It is seldom, if ever, now heard, *Manch. City News* (Feb. 8, 1896). Chs.^{1,2} Lin. He's a 'nointed one, THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 716. Rut. *ELLIS Pronunc.* (1889) V. 256. Lei.¹ A's a'ninted 'un, a is. Nhp.¹ Wor. Called him an 'anointed young vagabond', *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 452. se.Wor.¹ E's a ninted un, 'e is. s.War.¹ He's an anointed young rascal Shr.¹ E's a ninted pippin [said of a vicious youth]; Shr.² Hrf.² Nintetudum, corruption of 'anointed one' Him's a ninted yarb Hnt. He's the most anointed young hound I ever met in my life, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 452 Nrf. We commonly hear a very bad boy or man called 'an anointed willain', *ib.* (1867) 3rd S. xii. 237. Suf. (F.H.) Ken. Aninted, ninted, audacious, fast (A.M.); Ken.¹ He's a regular anointed young dog The devil's own anointed young rascal. I.W.¹; I.W.² Don't hay nothin to do wi' that feller, he's a ninted rogue w.Som.¹ There idn nit a more nointeder young osebird in all the parish Dev. He is an anointed wretch, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 7. nw.Dev.¹ Cor. Aw, he was an anointed old rascal, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; That boy'd end badly, for aw was a most anointed lem, *THOMAS Randgal Rhymes* (1895) 3; Cor.^{1,2}

Hence *Ninety-bird*, one who is given up to evil ways. se.Wor.¹

2. Very great, terrible.

w.Som. It was an anointed shame, *ELWORTHY Gram* (1877) 22. [*Anointed* in this sense is prob. conn. with *anoint*, vb (to thrash). An 'anointed scoundrel' would mean a scoundrel who has deservedly been well thrashed.]

ANOINTER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Wil. Som. Also written *nointer* Yks. Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹; *nineter* War.² Glo.¹ Wil.¹; *neinter* Chs.¹

1. A scapegrace, a mischievous fellow. Also used as *adj.* w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 31, 1884) 8. Chs.¹ s.Stf. He's a reglar nointer, I'd believe anythin' o' him, *PINNOCK Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). War. *NORTHALL Flk-Phr.* (1894). w.Wor. That lad's a nineter, sir, he is. He'll fight like a robin, *Berron's Jm* (Mar. 10, 1888). s.Oxf. David Loveday names his dog 'Naniter' because it is troublesome, barking at the wrong time, and sometimes worrying the sheep, *Flk-Lore Jm.* (1884) II. 188, 'She allus were a reglar nineter,' said her father with a delighted chuckle. 'Whatever's a nineter, uncle?' asked Sam. 'A nineter? Why, a nineter's a reglar Bedlam,' answered Tom, *ROSEMARY Chilterns* (1895) 162. Bck. He's a nice young nineter, he is! (A.C.) Wil.¹ A nineter young rascal.

2. A trickster, a sharp, crafty person.

w.Wor. He be a nipper and a nineter, he be (W.B.). Glo. Som. *Nineter*, *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl* (1885).

3. An energetic, pushing person.

s.Chs.¹ Hey's a nointer, that mon.

4. A miser, a skinflint.

Wil. *Slow Gl* (1892); Wil.¹

5. Of things: causing perplexity or surprise; a 'puzzler.' w.Yks. That's a nointer (G.B.W.), (B.K.)

[*Anoint*, vb. (q.v.) + *-er*. The word means prob. one who deserves an 'anointing,' i.e. a thrashing. The use of the suffix *-er* (of the agent) is remarkable.]

ANOINTING, *adj.* Bck. Mischievous.

Bck. Aint he a nineting young rascal? (A.C.)

[See *Anointed*.]

ANON, *adv.* Dev. [əno'n.] To-night.
Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.) Dev. & Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 621. Dev.³ Yu shet away 'ome Bill, us'll volleree anen. Midden be airly, tho' tweel be avore owly-light [midnight].

[This sense is due to the earlier use of *anon* in the sense of soon, in a short time. I am gone, sir, And anon, sir, I'll be with you again, SHAKS. *Twelfth Nt.* iv. ii. 131. OE. *on ān*, into one (moment).]

ANON, *int.* Widely diffused throughout the dial. of Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. Also written *anan* N.Cy.¹ Chs.¹²³ s.Chs.¹ Der.¹ e.An.¹ I.W.¹ Wil.¹ Cor.¹²; *non* n.Yk.¹²; *nan* Nhp.² Hrf.¹ Glo.¹ e.An.¹ Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ Wil.¹ Dev.¹ nw.Dev.¹ Cor.¹²; *narn* e.An.²; *a'an* e.An.²; *annan* Dor.¹ [əno'n, əna'n, non, nan.] An interrogation. What did you say? A mode of expressing that the hearer has failed to catch the speaker's meaning.

Sc. The brute of a lad puzzles me by his 'anan,' and his 'dunna knaw,' SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) v. Ir. 'Anan!' said she, not understanding his question, LEVER *Martins* (1856) I 195, ed 1872 Dur. Traveller. 'Pray which is the road to Durham?'—Clown. 'Non!' (J.H.) n.Yks.¹ Anon or anan is an interjectional sound of doubting inquiry, similar to the utterly inexpressible (by الله الله) sound of assent or attention which is employed by many Yorkshire people when listening to a narrative or a remark where verbal observations are unneeded. w.Yks.¹ Chs.¹²; Chs.³ Anan, what's that? s.Chs.¹ I have never got the word at first hand, and think it died out with the last generation. Der.¹ Obs. (1890). Nhp.² Wor. Anan, what do you say? PORSON *Quant Wds* (1875). Hrf.¹ Glo.¹ e.An.¹ Often contracted to A'an, or N'an. Nrf. Anan? An? N. & Q. (1850) 1st S. ii. 217. Ken. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (P) w.Sus. Anan, Nan. This interjection has the same sense as the word 'hay' in Hampshire, HOLLOWAY. Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ Wil.¹ Anan, 'Nan Used by a labourer who does not quite comprehend his master's orders. Dor.¹ Som. Anan, Nan, eh! what? W. & J. *Gl* (1873). Dev.¹ nw.Dev.¹ Cor. Anan An interjection used by old people within remembrance, though now extinct, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 172; Cor.¹² [Amer. Anan, how? The word is common in Pennsylvania, BARTLETT. We have in Philadelphia 'Anan,' interrog. what? N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi. 249.]

[See *Anon, adv.*]

ANONSKER, *adj.* n.Yks. [əno'nske(r)] Eager, desirous, set upon a thing.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² They've setten him anonsker o' t'sea [anxious to become a sailor].

[Of ON. origin; cp. Dan. *an*, on + *ønske*, wish.]

ANOTHER, in *comp.* (1) -*gates*, (2) -*guess*, (3) -*kins*, of a different kind; (4) -*when*, another time.

(1) Lan.¹ (2) Lei.¹ Shr.¹ Another-guess sort, generally taken in the sense of 'better.' Ah! the poor toud missis wuz another gis-sort o' body to'er daughter-law. Glo. The like o' we be another-guess sort of folk, GISSING *Both of this Parsh* (1889) I. 117; Glo.² You are another guess-sort of a man. (3) n.Yks.¹ He was anotherkins body te t'ither chap; n.Yks.² That's anotherkins teal [a different version of the story]. m.Yks.¹ That plum's of anotherkins sort. (4) Ken.¹

[*Another-gates*. When Hudibras about to enter Upon an othergates adventure, BUTLER *Hud.* i. in. 42; He would have tickled you othergates than he did, SHAKS. *Twelfth Nt.* v. i. 198. *Another-gates*, i.e. of another gate, of another way; see *Gate*. Orig. an *adv. gen.* in -*es*, a late analog. formation.—*Another-guess*. At present I am constrained to make another guesse divertisement, *Com. Hist. Francion* (NARES). This is a form of *another-gates*, which was also pron. *another gets*. See *Othergates*]

ANOUST, see *Anewst*.

ANOW, see *Enow*.

ANOWER, see *Inower*.

ANPARSE, **ANPASSY**, see *Ampersand*.

ANSEL, see *Own-self*.

ANSELL, **ANSTIL**, see *Hansel*.

ANSH, see *Haunch*.

ANSWER, *v.*¹ Chs. War. Som. [ānsə(r)]

1. To last, endure.

w.Som.¹ That there poplar 'ont never answer out o' doors, t'll be ratted in no time.

2. With prep. *to*, (1) to succeed with; (2) to be easily led.

Chs.¹ (1) It is said that clay land easily answers to bones. (2) He's a soft sort o' chap; he'll answer to owt. War. (J.R.W.)

ANSWER, *sb.* and *v.*² Irel.

1. *sb.* A bite (in fishing).

Wmth. Did you get ere an answer?

2. *v.* To bite (of fish).

n.Ir. Are there many fish there?—Yes, because they answered them many a time (S.A.B.).

ANSWERABLE, *adj.* Sus. Som. Dev. [æ nsərəbl.]

1. Durable, lasting.

w.Som.¹ A man said to me of a draining tool, 'Dhik ee soa'urt bee dee'urer, but dhai bee moo ur aan surubljur' [that sort are dearer, but they are more answerable, i.e. cheaper in the end]. Dev 'Twas good answerable reed [for thafching], *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3

2. With prep. *to*, corresponding to.

Sus. They did pretty middlin' answerable to their size, EGERTON *Fks. and Ways* (1884) 85.

[1. Answerable, *consentaneus*, COLES (1679). 2. The daughters of Atlas were ladies who brought forth children answerable in quality to those that begot them, RALEIGH *Hist. World* (JOHNSON).]

ANSWERING, *prep.* used as *prep.* and *conj.*

1. *prep.* Corresponding to.

Cum, Wm. Answering this time last week [at the corresponding time], SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm.* (1857) 90.

2. *conj.* Provided that.

Cum, Wm. Answering he comes. SULLIVAN *Cum. and Wm* (1857) 90.

ANT, *v.*¹ Sh.I. [ant.] To show attention to, respect, obey.

Sh.I. Ant, to pay regard to (*Coll. L.L.B.*); Freq. used with negative, 'Never ant him' (K.I.), An prickin nerves ant no da will's intent, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 118. S. & Ork.¹

ANT, *v.*² Chs. [ant.] A method of ploughing.

Chs.¹ To plough out a small subsoil furrow from a reen

ANTELUTE, *sb.* ? Obs. Shr. [a'ntilūt.] A tea-party. Shr.¹ Now then, girls, if yo'n look sharp an' get yore work done, yo' sha'n gōō to the antelute.

ANTER, see *Aunter*.

ANTERIN, see *Undern*.

ANTERS, **ANTHERS**, see *Aunters*.

ANTHILL-GRASS, *sb.* Midl. counties. *Festuca sylvatica*.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1790) 107, ed. 1796

ANTHONY OVER, *sb.* Gall. A child's game at ball.

Gall. The bairns vexed his soul by playing 'Anthony Over' against the end of his house, CROCKETT *Stuck Min* (1893) 99, Throwing a ball over a house, from one party of children to another (S.R.C.).

ANTHONY-PIG, *sb.* Chs. Der. Hrt. Ken. Hmp. Dev. Also written *Tanthony-pig* Chs.¹²

1. The smallest pig of a litter, the favourite one supposed to be dedicated to and under the special protection of St. Anthony, the patron saint of swineherds.

Der.² Anthony-pig, the ruckling of the litter; nw.Der.¹ Hrt. We call a poor starved creature a Tanthony pig, SALMON *Hist of Hrt* (1728) Ken. The favourite pig of the farrow, GROSE (1790); The word Anthony is by analogy used as a diminutive generally (P.M.); Ken.¹ Hmp. Tanthony-pig, N. & Q. (1851) 1st S. iii. 429. Dev.³ Anthony's pig is also called nessel tripe.

2. *Fig.* One who follows close at heel.

Chs.¹, Chs.² To follow any one like a Tanthony pig, is to stick as close to him as St. Anthony's favourite is supposed to have done to the saint

[He will follow him like a St. Anthony's pig. St. A. is notoriously known for the patron of hogs, having a pig for his page in all pictures, FULLER *Worthies*, II. 56. *Tanthony* repr. *St. Antony*. The form occurs in SWIFT: Lord! she made me follow her last week through all the shops like a Tantiny (*sic*) pig, *Polite Conv.* I.]

ANTIC, *sb.* and *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Dur. Lan. Der. Brks. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *hantic*, *hantick*, *hanteck*. See below. [a'ntik, æntik.]

1. *sb.* Gen. used in the *pl.* Manœuvres, movements, odd ways and tricks.

Sc. Antick, a foolish ridiculous frolic (JAM.). Dur.¹ Lan. Tom oth-Grunders an Owd Lurry wi him, laighin', dancin', an playin' o maks o antiks, *Abrum o Flup's Quortin'* (1886) 13. nw.Der.¹, Brks.¹ w.Som.¹ Hot alth the mare? her's all vull o' her hanticks. Dev. I never did zee nobody za vull ov hantecks as 'er is, HEWERT

Peas. Sp (1892) 86; *Dev.*¹ What hanticks a had¹, naddling¹ his head, drowing out his hands, and blasting up his ees to the gurt oaks. Naut. After this, we had a little few more 'antics,' as the sailors call them, moving from columns of divisions with the ships in line ahead into other formations in line abreast, then by subdivisions and so forth, *Standard* (Aug. 12, 1889) 3, col. 1. [Anticks, gesticulations such as Merry Andrews employ, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

2. A fool, a buffoon or clown.

*Cor.*¹ You dunderheaded old antic, I gave that to the musicians, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1898) 1, *Cor.*¹ I never seed such an antic in my born days; *Cor.*² Such an antic.

3. *adj.* Droll, grotesque.

*N.I.*¹ He's very antic Antickest [most funny].

4. Frantic with excitement, mad, unmanageable.

*w.Som.*¹ Hantic *n.Dev.* What's the matter? ... what art tha hanteck? *Evm. Crisshop* (1746) l. 620, Hantick, wanton and unruly, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Dev.*¹

[1. Antic, he that plays anticks, JOHNSON; To dance anticks is to dance like a Jack-pudding after an odd and ridiculous manner, KERSEY. 2. Antick, a buffoon or juggler, KERSEY; Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummeters, mimicks, MILTON *S.A.* 1325; There the antic (i.e. Death) sits, Scoffing his state, and grinning at his pomp, SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 162 3. The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the antick postures of a Merry Andrew, ADDISON *Spect.* No. 179; He came running to me ... making a many antic gestures, DE FOE *Crusoe* (1719) 183. *It. antico* (ancient), a term applied in the 16th cent. to the grotesque work found among the ruins in Rome, and ascribed to the ancients]

ANTIOUS, *adj.* Pem. [æ'njəs.] Ancient, beautiful with age, rare.

s.Pem. 'Tis an antious old place,' said of a somewhat ruinous building (E.D.); The idea of 'beautiful' is always associated with that of 'old' or 'ancient.' It is difficult to know which of the two is uppermost in the mind of the speaker. It is certain that the word is never used when mere age is considered. This chist [chest] is a very antious one. Oh, here's an antious set of china! This pictier [picture] is owld an' hansom, David, deed, it's antious (W.M.M.).

ANTLE, see **An**, **Hantle**.

ANTLE-BEER, *adv.* *Dev.* [æ'ntl-biə(r).] Cross-wise, irregular (the form of two uprights and one cross-piece, like a door-frame).

n.Dev. Et wel zet arter tha antlebeer lick the doorns of a door, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 274; GROSE (1790).

Hence *fig.* cross-grained.

Dev. They only thought it was my 'appurted witherful develtry,' as they called it, and Nurse added that I was 'antle-beer,' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. 1.

ANTLING, see **Hantling**.

ANTONMAS, *sb.* *Sh.I.* St. Anthony's Day, a festival held Jan. 29, twenty-four days after Christmas (old style).

Sh.I. Jan. 29. By oldest people called St. Anthony's Day, now Fower-an-twenty Day, and Uphelly A. Yule ends, *Manson's Alm.* (1893) 16; Antonmas is observed here yearly as the last day of Yule-tide. In the country districts the young people meet and have a dance, but in Lerwick there is generally a torchlight procession of guizers, who afterwards make a bonfire of their torches and then proceed to the houses thrown open for their entertainment where they have fiddling and dancing (K.I.); Antinmas. St. Anthony's Day in the calendar [new style] is 17th January (*JAM. Suppl.*). *S.* & *Ork.*¹

[*Anthony + mass* (a Church festival).]

ANTRIMS, *sb. pl.* *Wm.* Yks. Chs. Der. War. e.An. Also written *antrums* e.An.¹ *Suf.*¹; *antherums* n.Yks.² [a'ntrimz, a'ntrəmz.]

1. Airs, whims, caprices, with an implication of temper. *N.Cy.*¹ *Wm.* Antrums, tantrums, flightiness, airs that one gives oneself, *Gibson Leg. and Notes* (1877) 91. *Chs.*¹ At your antums again; *Chs.*² 3, *Der.*², *nw.Der.*¹, War. (J.R.W.), e.An.¹, *Nrf.*¹ *Suf.*¹ 'As in 'as antrums this morning.

2. Doubts, hesitations.

*n.Yks.*²

[*Etym.* unknown. See **Tantrums**.]

ANTRUM, see **Undern**.

ANT-TUMP, *sb* War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written *anty-tump* War.² Shr.¹ Hrf.¹; *anti-tump* w.Wor.¹ [an ti-tump, a'nt-tump.] An ant-hill.

War.², w.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ 'E raved an' tore like a bull at a anty-tump. Hrf.¹

[*Ant + tump*, q v.]

ANUNDER, *adv.* and *prep.* *Sc.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Som. Dev. Also written *annundher* N.I.¹; *anonder* n.Sc. (JAM.) Cum.¹; *anuner* Nhb.¹; *anoner* Abd. (JAM.); *in-under* Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² w.Som.¹ nw.Dev.¹; *innundher* N.I.¹; *in-onder* n.Yks.² [ənu ndə(r), ənu'nə(r).]

1. *adv.* Beneath, under (of actual position).

*N.I.*¹, *N.Cy.*¹ Nhb.¹ Aa's gan anuner. nw.Dev.¹

2. *prep.* Under, underneath.

Sc As a hen gathereth her chickens anunder her wings, HENDERSON *Math.* (1862) xxiii. 37. *Sh.I.* He aims me a lick just anunder da belt, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 15. Abd. A lamb anoner Nory's scare, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812. Ant. Anondther, Anonder (W.J.K.). Nhb. His left han's anunder me heed, Robson *Sng Sol.* (1860) ii. 6; Anunder his care, ib. *Bk. of Ruth* (1860) ii. 12; Nhb.¹ The box is inunder the bed. Dur. Ah sat doon unnonder his shadow with greet deleyght, Moore *Sng Sol.* (1860) ii. 3. Cum. En onder them he said was two lile princes buried, Mary Drayson (1872) 13; Cum.² If I stopt anonder ya tree i' t'wud, I stopt anonder twenty, 23. At keeps o' he cares anonder ya hat, 55. Wm. An buried him saugly an-under some trees, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 8; Ye'll be best anonder t'blankets. I isn't in anonder t'least doubt about it (M.P.). n.Yks. Ah sat me down on t'binch in under t'awd yak tree, TWEDDELL *Cleval Rhymes* (1875) 48. w.Som.¹ Dhai vaew n un tu laa s aup-mdhu taal'ut, een uun'dur u buun'l u aa y [they found him at last up in the tallet, underneath a bundle of hay].

3. Beneath in command, in subjection to.

n.Yks.² He was in-onder t'other man [in office]. w.Som.¹ Our Bill's a go to work to the biew-house, in under Mr. Joyce the maltster

[ME. Ther nis non betere anonder sumne, K. Horn, 567. An, on + under.]

ANVIL, *sb.* Ken. [æ'nvɪl.] In *comp.* Anvil-clouds, clouds of the shape of an anvil, supposed to betoken rain. Ken.¹

ANXOM, *adj.* Yks. [a'ŋksəm.] Anxious.

e.Yks. He d monny a anksome lewk at his store, NICHOLSON *Flh Sp* (1889) 42, e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[A form of *anxious*, contam. with the suff. -some; cp. *fearsome*, q v.]

Hence **Anxomness**, anxiety.

e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

ANY, *adv.* and *pron.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. See below. [e'ni, o'ni.]

1. *adv.* At all.

n.Yks. It didn't dry onny (I W). ne.Yks.¹ It didn't rain onny. s.Not. Ah don't see as she's improved any (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.¹ He's not worked any sin' June. She can't sit up any. Wor. If I leaves it till to-morrow it won't hurt any (H.K.). s.Oxf. They be Sunday clothes ... and scarce wore any, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 76. *Suf.* He tell them brick every now and agin to see if they've wasted any (C.G. de B.). *Sur.*¹ The cuckoo don't sing this year scarce any. *Slang.* You don't want bein' made more drunk any, KIPLING *Badalia* (1890) 7.

2. *pron.* One of two things indifferently, either.

Wm.¹ Ther's nobbet twoa left—will ta hev onny on em?—Ay, aa'l tak onny on em thau likes to gie ma'. s.Lan. John, fetch me one of those two pairs of trousers out of my wardrobe—Which shall I bring?—Oh, any of them will do (S.W.)

3. In *phr.* (1) *Any but like*, tolerably good, used with *ref.* either to the weather, health, or behaviour; (2) — *body* an indef. pers. pron. also construed as *pl.*; (3) — *end up*, in any case, at any rate; (4) — *make*, any kind; (5) — *more*, for the future; used in positive, as well as negative *phr.*; (6) — *more than*, only, but that; (7) — *road*, anyway, anyhow; (8) — *road up*, in any case; (9) — *thing*, at all; (10) — *way for a little apple*, easily persuaded, (11) — *way up*, in any case; (12) — *wise*, in any way.

(1) ne.Yks.¹ Wa s'all be leadin' ti-moorn if it be onny bit leyke. e.Yks.¹ Ah could ha putten up wiv her if she'd been onny-bit-leyk. w.Yks. Noa two fowk owt to be moor comfortable if tha'd be ony-bit-like, *Clock Alm.* (1878) 48; w.Yks.² I'll come and see thee

to-morrow, if it's onny-bit-like. **Lan.**¹ If th' weather's onny-bit-like. **nw.Der.** (H.R.) (2) **n.Wil.** 'Tis cowld enough to vriz anybody. Anybody caant do nothin now wi'out bein took up far't (E.H.G.). **w.Som.**¹ Un ee bau-dee këod-n voo'urd-u dūe ut, neef dhar dud-n dūe ut naa'taymz, këod ur? [one could not afford to do it, if one did not do it night-times, could they?]. (3) **s.Chs.**¹ I'll send ye a chem [team] anny end up. **Stf.**² I dunna know when ar Jack's cūmin whom, bür o'll let yer know onyend up. (4) **m.Yks.**¹ Onnymak, any shape, form, or sort. (5) **n.Ir.** A servant being instructed how to act, will answer 'I will do it any more' (G.M.H.). (6) **War.**² I wouldn't a-gone any more than I promised to buy Dick a trumpet. **Wor.** I wouldn't do it any more than I've got so much else to do (H.K.). **s.Wor.**¹ I should be sure to go to church any more than I've not got a gownd to my back. **n.Wil.** I shouldn't trouble to pick them apples to-day, any more'n might be wet to-morrow (E.H.G.). **Wil.**¹ He's sure to come any more than he might be a bit late. (7) **w.Yks.** (J.W.). **s.Stf.** Any road, you tell 'em that, **MURRAY Rainbow Gold** (1886) 137. [**Aus.**, **N.S.W.** I don't want to blow—not here, any road—but it takes a good man to put me on my back, **BOLDREWOOD Robbery** (1888) 11.] (8) **Stf.**² I dunna know when ar Jack's cūmin whom, bür o'll let yer know ony road up. (9) **sw.Lin.**¹ He's never ailed anything. (10) **N.Cy.**¹ Ony way for a little apple. (11) **Stf.**² O'll let yer know ony way up. (12) **Stf.**¹ I knowed you ha' time enough to wait at this place, anywise, **BICKLEY Sur. Hills** (1890) III. iv.

[1. Cp. the use of 'any-thing' in CHAUCER: For if hir wheel stinte any-thing to torne, *Tr. & Cr.* 1.848. 2. And if that any of us have more than other, Lat him be trewe, and parte it with his brother, *ib.* C.T. D. 1533.]

ANYESDER, *sb.* **Sh.I.** A sheep in its second year. **S. & Ork.**¹

[*An*, one + *yester* (yearster), repr. *year* + suff. -ster.]

ANYKIN, *adj.* **Obsol.** **Yks.** [*o'ni kin*.] Of any kind or sort.

n.Yks. D'ye knaw ov onny kin things like them?—I deecant think I hev onny kin things like them (I.W.); **n.Yks.**¹, **m.Yks.**¹

[Noe, for anikins chause Sal I noight take shi a noþer venganse, *Cursor M.* 1941.]

ANY WAY(S), *adv. phr.* **Irel.** **Cum.** **Yks.** **War.** **Oxf.** **Sur.** See below.

1. In any way, in any respect, by any means.

e.Yks.¹ Was he onny ways put oot? *MS. add.* (T.H.) **War.** If the child ever went any ways wrong, **Geo. ELIOT S. Marner** (1861) xiv. **s.Oxf.** I'll go if I anyways can, **ROSEMARY Chilterns** (1895) 17. **Sur.**¹ We can't make anyways sure.

2. At all events.

Ir. I may be poor, but any way I'm honest (A.S.P.). **n.Yks.** Anyways I'm mista'en if he is, **LINSKILL Betw. Heather and N. Sea** (1884) 1. **w.Yks.** Onnyway, tah'r't noan bahn wi' us (*Æ.B.*) [**Amer.** Block Island is rather a wisht kind of a place any way, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 93.]

3. In every way, in all respects.

Cum.¹ This is enny way as good as that.

4. Carelessly, confusedly.

n.Yks. He thrust them tegither onnyway (I.W.). **e.Yks.**¹ Onny ways, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[1. All those who are any way concerned in works of literature, **ADDISON Spect.** No. 529; All those who are any ways afflicted . . . in mind, body, or estate, *Bk. Com. Pr.* (Prayer for all conditions of men).]

ANY WHEN, *adv.* **Lin.** **Bdf.** **Ken.** **Sur.** **Sus.** **Hmp.** **I.W.** **Wil.** **Dor.** At any time.

n.Lin.¹ I'll goa ony-when you like, if nobbut it duzn't raain. **Bdf.** (F.H.), **Ken.** (P.M.) **Sur.** I can come the first week in November or any when from Nov 1, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 367. Two-pence is good enough for eggs any when, *ib.* 542; **Sur.**¹ **Sus.** 'Anywhen' may be heard any day and every day, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 335; **Sus.**¹, **Hmp.**¹, **I.W.**¹, **Wil.** (W.C.P.) **Dor.** If I was quite sure, I would go any-when, **HARDY Tess** (1891) vi; **Dor.**¹

[He giveth not himself to wildness any when, *Hist. Jacob & Esau* (1568), *Dodsley's Old Eng. Plays*, II. 196 (ed. HAZLITT).]

APACE, *adv.* **Lan.** [*apē s.*] By degrees, steadily.

Lan. A man who was making headway in his business quietly without much show would be said to be 'getting on apace' (S.W.). **ne.Lan.**¹ He will get on apace.

[The word now means in lit. E. 'at a good pace.' The dial. meanings are nearer the usage of CHAUCER, where it often implies a slow pace: In lasse whyle Than thou

wofit goon a paas nat but a myle, *C. T.* c. 866; And forth she walketh esily a pas, *ib.* f. 388. *Fr. à-pas.* Cp. *pās à pas*, step after step, *COTGR.*]

APAST, *prep.* and *adv.* **Yks.** **Stf.** **War.** **Hmp.** **Wil.** **Som.** [*əpa st*, *əpā st.*]

1. *prep.* Of time: after, past.

s.Stf. Ten apast seven, by the clock, **PINNOCK Blk. Cy. Ann.** (1895). **Hmp.**¹ **Wil.** *Slow Gl.* (1892).

2. Of place: beyond, past.

w.Yks. Ah've gotten apast-Sarah Alice at summin' [arithmetic], *Leeds Merc Suppl.* (May 23, 1891). **Hmp.**¹, **Som.** **JENNINGS Obs. Dial w Eng.** (1825)

3. *adv.* Of place: past.

War.² He's just gone apast.

[*ME.* *apassed* (pp of *apassen*) in *Allit P.* I. 539, and CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 35. *OFr.* *apasser*, to pass on.]

APE, *sb.* **Yks.** **Lan.** [*əp*.]

1. A mischievous, troublesome child.

m.Yks.¹ Thou young ape, get out of the road with thee, before I pick thee over. **ne.Lan.**¹

2. *Comp.* Ape-faced.

n.Yks.² Yap feeac'd, pug-nosed, monkey-faced.

APEAK, *adv.* **n.Yks.** [*əpiək*.] In a peak.

n.Yks.² Belt apeak; built up to a point or pyramid.

[*A*-, on + *peak*.]

APEN, see **Open**.

APERN, see **Apron**.

APESOME, see **Apish**.

A-PICK-A-BACK, see **Pick-a-back**.

APIECE, *adv.* **n.Cy.** **Der.** [*əpi:s*.] Severally, to each one.

n.Cy. Now lads! here's healths apiece (HALL) **nw.Der.**¹

[Neither have two coats apiece, **BIBLE Luke ix.** 3. *A piece*, for each one piece, hence severally.]

A-PIECES, *adv. phr.* **Lan.** **Lin.** **Nhp.** **War.** **e.An.** [*əpi:səz*.] In pieces, to pieces.

Lan. I fund foak bizzy knokink the'r heaws sides epeeses, **WALKER Plebeian Pol.** (1796) 7, ed. 1801. **ne.Lan.**¹, **Lin.**¹, **Nhp.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.), **e.An.**¹ **Suf.**¹ Ta cumble all 'apieces.

[What so many may do, Not being torn a-pieces, we have done, **SHAKS. Hen. VIII.** v. iv. 80. *A*-, on + *pieces*.]

APIEST, see **Alpiust**.

APISH, *adj.* **n.Yks.** [*yē'piʃ*.]

n.Yks.² Yapish, Yapsome, impertinent

A-PISTY-POLL, *adv.* **Dor.** Of a child: carried on the back or shoulders. Cf. **PICK-A-BACK**.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**¹ A mode of carrying a child with his legs on one's shoulders, and arms round the neck and forehead

APLACE, *adv.* **Cld.** (JAM.) Conveying the idea that one is present, as opposed to that of his being absent: as 'He's better awa nor aplace,' i.e. it is better he should be absent than present.

[Thmgs abused to idolatry . . . are farre better away then aplace, **GILLESPIE Cerem.** (1637) III. ii. 22 (N.E.D.); To telle How such goddes come aplace, **GOWER C. A.** II. 152. *A*-, on + *place*.]

APLOCH, see **Ablach**.

APOD, see **Uphold**.

APONTED, *pp.* **Dor.** [*əpo'ntəd*.] Tainted.

Dor.¹ Deos vish is a-ponted

[*A*-(*pref.*²) + *ponted*, pp. of *pont* (to bruise), q.v.]

APPARATUS, *sb.*¹ **w.Cor.** [*əpə're'təs*.] A kitchen stove.

w.Cor. The cooking stove in the kitchen is so called (T.C.P.); I have never heard this word in Penzance, but several times at Falmouth (M.A.C.).

APPARATUS, *sb.*² **Nhb.** **Dur.** See below.

Nhb., **Dur.** Apparatus, machinery at the surface for separating the small coals (screened out from the round) into nuts and duff. The small coals, which have passed through the screen, are drawn up either a vertical or an inclined framing, in a tub called an apparatus tub, which teams itself at the top of the frame, and is passed over two or more screens, **NICHOLSON Coal Tr. Gl.** (1888).

APPEAL TO, *v.* **Sur.** [*əpi:l*.] To approve of, find benefit from.

Sur.¹ How do you find the whiskey suit you?—I appeal to it very much. [Unknown to our other correspondents]

APPEAR, *sb.* Glo. [æpiə(r).] Appearance. * * *
Glo. Often used in the neighbourhood of Bisley (H S H.); Glo.¹
[Which she on every little grass doth strew . . . against
the Sun's appear, FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherd* (c 1610) v. i.
(N E D.)]

APPEAR, *v.* n.Irel. Of ghosts: to 'walk,' to haunt
places

n.Ir. Ghosts still 'appear' in old churchyards, or when a murder
of a particularly striking kind has been committed (R M Y.); NI.¹
[And many bodies of seyntis . . . apperiden to many,
WYCLIF (1388) *Matt.* xxvii. 53.]

APPEARENTLY, *adv.* m Yks. [æpiərəntli.] See below.
m.Yks.¹ In freer use as an affirmative response than is usual in
ordinary speech. We's ganging to t'feast, ye see, appearently.
It's boon to weet, appearently [it is going to wet (or rain)].

APPELL, *v.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.) To challenge.
Sc. There were many Southland men that appelled other in barrace,
to fight before the King to the dead, for certain crimes of lese-
majesty, PITSCOTTIE (ed 1768) 234.

[ME. I appelle hym for trouthe broken, *Rowland & Ot.*
(1400) 343 (N.E.D.). Lat. *appellāre*, to call upon.]

APPERIL, *sb.* s.Irel. Risk, peril.
s.Ir. Don't be out of her on your apperil, *LOVER Leg.* (1848) II 289.
[Faith! I will bail him, at mine own apperil, B. JONSON
Magn. Lady, v. x; Let me stay at thine apperil, *Timon*,
SHAKS. *Timon*, i. ii. 32. A- (pref.¹⁰) + *peril*.]

APPERNTLE, *sb.* Chs. Shr. [a'pəntli.] An apronful.
s Chs.¹ A apperntle o' tatoc-pillins for th' pigs. Shr.¹ We'er'n
'ee bin laisin, Peggy?—I' the paas'n's piece; I've got whad yo'
sin, an' a good apparntle o' short ears

[*Appern*, apron + *-tle* (suff.); this is a common suff. in
the Shr. dial.; cp. *cantle*, *hantle*, *buckette*, *pockette*. It is prob.
an equiv. of *-ful*; see Shr.¹ (gram. xliii).]

APPETIZE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. In *pp.*: having appetite for
food.

Sc. I am well appetized for my dinner, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II.
436; Supper for which I feel rather more appetized than usual,
SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) 39, ed. 1879. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

[A deriv. of *appetite* (Fr. *appetit*), formed on the analogy
of vbs. in *-ize*.]

APPING, see **HAPPING**.

APPLE, *sb.*¹

1. The cone of *Pinus abies* (Lin. Wor.).
Wor (H K)

2. Comb. (1) Berk apple, *Pinus sylvestris* (n.Yks.); (2)
Deal — (e.An.), (3) Fir — (nw.Cum. Lin. Sus. Hmp.),
(4) Pine — (Hrt. Nhp.), the cone of *P. abies*.

(4) Nhp.¹ Pie-apple or Pur-apple, the cone of the fir. Hrt. Cones,
or what we call pine-apples, *ELLIS Shep Guide* (1750) 134.

[The fir-cone was formerly called a *pine-apple*, q.v.]

APPLE, *sb.*² [a'pl, æ'pl.] *Pyrus malus*. Irel. Nhb.
Lin. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor.

1. Comb. (1) Apple-bee, a wasp; (2) -dumplings, plant-
name, the great hairy willow herb; (3) -headed, see below;
(4) -meat, pies, tarts, &c., made with apples; (5) -mill, a
machine in which apples are crushed in cider-making;
(6) -pear, a variety of pear; (7) -potato, a certain kind of
potato; (8) -scoop, a scoop or spoon, made of bone, used
to abstract the cores from apples; (9) -shrub, the plant
Weigelia Rosea; (10) -wife, a woman who sells apples.

(1) Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II 421. (2) Nhb.¹ Apple-dumplings,
Epilobium hirsutum. Called also Corran-dumplin. (3) Nhp.¹ Apple-
headed, a term applied to a low, stunted oak with a round bushy
head. (4) s.Dev. (G.E.D.) (5) nw.Dev.¹ (7) Myo. First and fore-
most there's no better than the apple-pratees, *BARRINGTON Sketches*
(1830) III. xvi. (8) n.Lin.¹ Apple-schoep, an instrument made of
a sheep's metacarpal bone, sometimes carved, dyed green, &c., used
for taking the cores out of apples. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) Wil.¹ Apple-
scoop, made from the knuckle-bone of a leg of mutton, and used for
eating apples, the flavour of which it is supposed to improve. (9)
w.Som.¹ Apple-shrub, the *Weigelia Rosea*, no doubt so called from
the likeness of its flowers to apple-blossom. It was only intro-
duced from China in 1855. It is now one of our commonest
flowering shrubs. Dev. We call it the apple shrub, *Reports Provinc.*
(1885) 87. (10) Nhb.¹ He sent the apple-wives to mourn, A month
iv wor awd cassell, *OLIVER Local Snags.* (1824) 15.

2. Comb. with *attrib. adj.*, applied to plants or fruit:

(1) Cane Apple, *Arbutus unedo* or strawberry-tree (Irel.);
(2) Coddied —, *Epilobium hirsutum* or willow herb (Lin.
Nhp.); (3) Morris —, see below (Hmp.); (4) Scrog —,
q.v.; (5) Scalded —, *Lychnis diurna* (Shr.); (6) Well —,
see below (Hmp.).

(3) Hmp.¹ Morris-apple, an apple with very red cheeks. (5)
Shr.¹ Scalded apple, Red Campion. (6) Hmp.¹ Well apple, a light
yellow apple.

APPLE, *v.*¹ Lin. Wor. To gather fir-cones or apples.

Lin. The poor people supply themselves with very good fuel by
gathering the fir-apples; you will sometimes see twenty children
in my plantation appleing, as they call it, *YOUNG Agric. Surv.*
Wor. (H K)

APPLE, *v.*² Lin. Nhp. Hrt. Used of roots. To form
into tubers.

n.Lin.¹ Apple, to bottom, to root. Spoken of potatoes, turnips,
and other bulbs s.Nhp. Unless the soil has some mixture of sand
the turnips do not apple, as they call it that is, do not bottom well,
MORTON Nat Hist (1712) 487 Nhp.¹ Turnips apple well, when
the roots swell, and assume a bulbous form. Hrt. [Turnips] did
apple or bottle well, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) IV iv. 70.

APPLE-BIRD, *sb.* Dev. Cor. The Chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cor. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885)
63; Cor.¹²

APPLE-BLOWTH, *sb.* Dor. Som. [æ'pl-blūp.] Apple
blossom. See **BLOWTH**.

Dor. When the apple-bloom is falling and everything so green,
HARDY Tess (1891) 159. Som. To inspect the apple-bloom and
hear the birds sing, *RAYMOND Gent Upcott* (1893) 105.

APPLE-BOUT, *sb.* n.Wil. [æ'pl-beut.] An apple-
dumping.
Wil.¹

APPLE-CART, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. Som. Used
metaph. in various ways.

1. Of the human body.
n.Cy. Down with his apple-cart [knock or throw him down]
(HALL). n.Yks. He'll sharpen thy apple cart for thee [he will
thrash thee, if thou dost not take care] (I W.). nw.Der.¹ Lin.¹

Slang. If two men are quarrelling, and a friend of one interferes,
saying, 'I will upset his apple cart,' it means 'While you are par-
leying with the enemy, I will knock him down,' *FARMER*

2. Of anything carried, chiefly in phr. to *upset the apple-
cart*.

Som. Don't upsit th' apple-cart! That is, be careful you do not
let fall anything carried, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 77, ed. 1871.

3. Of a plan, project. Also in phr. as above.
Nhb.¹ That's upset his apple-cart for him, aa think [that has
completely stopped his project].

APPLE-DERN, *sb.* Cor. [æ'pl-dən.]

Cor.² Apple-dein, the dead and dry stock of an apple-tree, *MS.*
add.

APPLE-DRANE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. A wasp.

w.Cy. Apple-drone, a wasp; a terrible devourer of apples and
more especially when they are beaten or ground to make cider
(HALL). w.Som.¹ Common, but not so much used as 'wapsy.'
Dev. Leck bullocks sting'd by appledranes, P. PINDAR *Royal Visit*
(1816) III. 365; An' apple-dreane an' a drumble-drone Wert aw'
ther' wert ter zee; Th' drumble drone lay dead i' th' snaw, Th'
yapple-dreane i' th' dree! Madox-Brown *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk.
iv. ii; I dreamt there wor an apple drain buzzin', *PEARO Mother*
Molly (1889) 145; There's a appledrane's nist down in the cassia-
tree moot, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892) 47; Appledrane, a wasp or bee,
GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cor.¹ Apple-drain, a drone, a wasp.
[See **DRONE**.]

APPLE-FOOT, *sb.* War. Shr. Glo. An apple pasty or
turnover.

War.³ An apple turnover of clumsy shape. Shr.¹ The plural
form of the term is 'applefit.' They are often given to the men
for their 'bart.' Now, Dick, bin yo gwein to get any bayye [sic]?—
Wa'n 'ee got?—Apple fit. Glo. NORTHALL *Flk. Phr.* (1894).

APPLEGARTH, *sb.* Obs.? Yks. [a'pl-gāp.] An
orchard.

n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Still preserved in Apple-garth looan—a lane
at Bridlington which led to the orchards of the monastery, previous
to the dissolution, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[An applegarthe, *pomarium*, *LEVINS Manip.*; An appelle
garth, *pomelum*, *Cath. Angl.* See **GARTH**.]

APPLE-GOB, *sb.* Shr. A boiled apple-dumpling. Cf. *gob*.

*Shr.*¹

APPLE-JACK, *sb.* e.An. Apples sliced and sugared, and baked in a pastry crust. Sometimes used of apples pared, and baked whole inside the dough.

e.An.¹ A homely sort of pastry, made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse crust and baking them without a pan. Also called flap-jack, apple-hoglin, crab-lanthorn, turn-over. Nrf. We shall have roast-beef and apple-jack for dinner to-day (P.K.E.); Nrf.¹ Apple-john, sugared apples, baked in a square thin paste, the two opposite corners flapped, or turned over. Suf. An apple jack contains only one apple, whole and pared (F.H.); Suf.¹ Apple-jack, or Apple-john, sugared apples, baked in a paste, with two opposite corners turned over the apple, or flapped so as to form a 'three square.'

APPLE-JOHN, *sb.* Chs. War. e.An.

1. A special kind of apple.

Chs. War. *Wise Shakespeare* (1861) 97. e.An.¹ Apple-john, John-apple, a species of apple.

2. See **Apple-jack**.

[1. John-apple, a good relished apple that lasts 2 years, KERSEY; Nor. John-apple, whose wither'd rind entrench'd By many a furrow aptly represents Decrepit age, PHILLIPS *Cider* (NARES); I am withered like an old apple-john, SHAKS: I *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 5. This apple is so called because it is ripe about St. John's Day (June 24).]

APPLE-OWLING, *sb.* Wil. The custom of knocking off from the trees the useless fruit remaining, after the apple-harvest has been gathered in.

Wil.¹ Apple-owling, knocking down the small worthless fruit, or 'griggles,' left on the trees after the apple crop has been gathered in.

APPLE-PIE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Glo. Hrt. Suf. Ess. Name given to various plants: (1) *Artemisia vulgaris*, or mugwort (Chs.); (2) *Cardamine pratensis*, or lady-smock (Yks.); (3) *Epilobium hirsutum*, or great hairy willow herb (Yks. Chs. Glo. Hrt. Suf. Ess.); (4) *Lychnis diurna* (n.Yks.).

(1) Chs.¹ Apple-pie. (3) n.Yks. Apple-pie, from time immemorial the name for the hairy willow herb, from the scent of its flowers strongly resembling the smell of warm apple-pie (G.M.T.). Chs.² The great hairy willow herb is called Apple-pie, the smell resembling that of the apple. Glo.¹ Hmp.¹ (4) n.Yks. Apple-pie, *Lychnis diurna* (I.W.).

APPLE-PIE BED, *sb.* Gen. colloq. use in Eng. A bed made by way of a practical joke with one sheet so folded as to make entry impossible.

Nhp.¹ Apple-pie bed. A bed is so called when it is made with a single sheet, one end tucked under the pillow, the other turned over at the top, which doubles the sheet in the middle, and prevents the longitudinal extension of the occupant. Colloq. Some 'evil-disposed persons' have already visited his room, made his bed into an apple-pie, plentifully strewn with hairbrushes and razors, *Sat. Review* (Nov 3, 1883) 566, col. 2 (FARMER); The servants, who, to begin with, thought nothing more amusing than the young gentlemen's apple-pie beds and booby-traps, have reached the verge of mutiny by the fifth week, *Standard* (Aug 3, 1889) 5, col. 2; Apple-pie bed, so called from the apple turnover, a sort of pie in which the crust is turned over the apples, *N & Q* (1894) 8th S. v. 347.

APPLE-PIE FLOWER, *sb.* n.Hmp. See **Apple-pie** (3).

APPLE-PIE ORDER, *sb.* Gen. dial. use in Eng. Phr. expressive of perfect order and regularity.

w.Yks.⁵ A room with everything tidy and properly placed is pronounced to be 'in apple-pie order'. Lin.¹ The house was in apple-pie order. Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Colloq. I am just in the 'order' which some folks—though why I am sure I can't tell you—would call apple-pie, *BARHAM Ingoldsby* (1864) *Old Woman in Grey*.

APPLE-PIE PLANT, see **Apple-pie** (3).

APPLE-PUMMY, *sb.* Som. [æ'pl-pumi.] The pulp of apples remaining after all the cider has been extracted.

w.Som.¹ While full of juice and in process of cider making, the ground apples are simply pummy. I've a-drawd a load o' apple-pummy up in the copse; I reckon they [the pheasants] 'll zoon vind it out.

[Water wherein a good quantity of apple-pomice hath been boil'd, *EVELYN Pomona* (1664) 95 (N.E.D.).]

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APPLE-RINGIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written apple-ringy, apple-riënnie (B. & H.). The plant Southernwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*.

Sc. Would you like some slips of apple-ringy, or tansy or thyme? *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I. 240 (JAM.); The apple-ringie and the sweet brier, *OCHILTREE Redburn* (1895) II. Ayr. The window looked into a small garden rank with apple-ringy, and other fragrant herbs, *GALT Sir Andrew* (1821) I. 44 Lnk. Here is plenty of apple-ringy, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) I.

[*Apple-ringie* may prob. be a corr. of AFr. *averome* (WRIGHT *Voc.* 554. 14); cp. Fr. *aurone*. *Auronne*, the herb Southernwood, *COTGR.* Lat. *abrotanum*.]

APPLE-SHEELY, *sb.* Nhb. The Chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*. See **Sheely**.

*Nhb.*²

APPLE-STUCKLIN, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also written -stucklun I.W.¹; -stucklen I.W.² [æ'pl-stəklin.] Apples sliced or whole, sugared, and baked in a paste. Cf. **apple-turnover**.

Nrf., Suf., Sus., Hmp. A homely sort of pastry, made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse paste, and baking them without a dish or pan, *HOLLOWAY*. I.W.¹; I.W.² Apple-dumpling baked.

APPLE-TERRE, *sb.* Obs. Sus. An orchard.

e.Sus. *HOLLOWAY*; Sus.¹²

[*Apple + Fr. terre*, a piece of ground.]

APPLE-TURNOVER, *sb.* Lin. Lei. Wor. A kind of apple-tart baked without a dish.

n.Lin.¹ Apple-turnover, an apple puff. Lei.¹ Apple-turnover, a large puff, made with a circular or oval piece of paste doubled over, and containing apples. Wor. (J.W.P.)

APPLE-TYE, *sb.* Sus. A loft where apples are kept.

Sus.¹

[See **Tye**.]

APPLETY-MOY, *sb.* Wm. [a'plti-moi.] Apples stewed to a pulp.

Wm. Applety-moi consists of apples stewed until soft and then crushed to a pulp (E.W.P.); Bobby browt oot a girt weyshin pot full a applety-moi, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt. III. 10.

[Cp. ME. *applemoye* (also *pomesmoille* in gloss. *Cookery Bks.* (E.E.T.S. 91); *appulmoy* in *Form of Cury*, 79. *Moy, moyle*, repr. Fr. *mouille*, moistened, soaked.]

APPROBATION, *sb.* Rut. [æprəb'e:jən.] An authoritative opinion.

Rut.¹ I can't make out what's wrong w' her; so I shall send for Clark, and get his approbation of it.

[An old meaning of this word was the action of authoritatively declaring good or true; hence the dial. sense 'opinion.' By learned approbation of the judges, SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 71.]

APPROOF, *sb.* Yks. Som. [æprūf.]

1. Approval, praise.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884). m.Yks. Speaking of Hungarian flour, an old farmer used words after this fashion—'Such rubbish as that gets no approval of mine' (W.B.T.) Som. He may crack about his dairy as much as he do like, but 'e see the judge giv' he no approval (W.B.T.).

2. *Obsol.* Courage, pluck tried by experience.

w.Yks. I like Jack better nor Tom; there's more approval in him (W.B.T.).

[This word is noted as old in JOHNSON. 1. One and the self-same tongue, Either of condemnation, or approval; SHAKS. *M. for Meas* II. iv. 174. 2. A soldier and of very valiant approval, *ib. All's Well*, II. v. 3. OFr. *aprove*, proof, trial.]

APPURTENANCES, *sb.* Cor. The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.

Cor.²

[An appurtenance of a lamb, *viscera, pantes*, COLES (1679). This word is freq. found in its aphetic form *purtenance*, q.v.]

APRICOCK, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Som. [ə'prikok.] The apricot. See **Abricock**.

N.Cy.¹, n.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.², Shr.¹, Hrf.¹ Som. *JENNINGS Obs Dial. w Eng* (1825)

[Apricot or apricock, a kind of wall-fruit, JOHNSON; An apricock, *Malum praeocquum*, COLES (1679); *Abriool*, the abricot or apricock plumb, *COTGR.*; Yond dangling

K

apricocks, SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iv. 29; Of trees or fruites to be set or removed, 1. Apple-trees... 2. Apricocks, TUSSEER *Husb.* 76. Port. *albricoque* See Abricock.]

APRIL, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. War. *Comp.* (1) -errand, an errand upon which a person is sent on the first of April, as a practical joke; (2) -gawby, (3) -gob, (4) -gobby, (5) -gowk, (6) -noddy, various names for an April fool.

(1) n.Cy. This... is called a 'gawk's errand,' 'an April errand,' 'hunt the gowk,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 85. (2) Chs.¹ April gawby. War. (J.R.W.) (3) Chs.¹ April gob nw.Der.¹ April gob, an April fool. (4) Chs.¹ April gobby. (5) n.Cy. We in the North call persons who are thus deceived, April gowks, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 400; April gowks are past and gone, You're a fool and I am none [i.e. after midday, the person who attempts the joke is called the fool], *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) VII. 85. Nhb.¹ The cuckoo has become synonymous with jest and joke; gowk is cuckoo. Boy: 'Hi, canny man, see what ye've dropt' The canny man turns round to see, and is hailed with a yell, 'O, ye April-gowk!' as the boy runs off Cum. One of these gentlemen we hope to send back to London as our representative in Parliament, and the other as an April-gowk [speech of a political West Cumbrian gentleman, Apr. 1, 1879] (M.P.); Cum.¹ n.Yks.² April gowk, an April fool. The old custom of making April fools is said to have proceeded from letting insane persons be at large on the first of April, when amusement was made by sending them on ridiculous errands. April day is here called 'Feals' haliday,' fools' holiday (6) n.Lan.¹ Apple-noddy's past an' gone, An' thou's a noddy for thinkin' on.

APRIL-FOOL, *sb.* Lei. One upon whom practical jokes are successfully played.

Lei.¹ A person may be made an April-fool of at any time of the year. Ah suppose a wanted to mek a Epril fule on me.

APRILLED, *pp. adj.* Dev. [æprild.] Sour, on the point of turning sour, applied to milk or beer. Also, *fig.*, to a person's temper

Dev. Aprill'd, turned sour, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. n.Dev. Why, than tha wut be a prilled, or a muggard [made sour, or sullen], *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 194; Aprilld, soured, or beginning to turn sour, when applied to milk or beer, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Bin'e wur aprilled hours ago, Rock *Jm an' Nell* (1867) 4. Dev.¹ Why, the ale was worse;—that was a-pull'd, was maukish, dead as dishwater, pt. 11. 12.

[A- (*pref.*) + *prilled*, pp. of *prill*, q.v.]

APRON, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written apenn se.Wor.¹ w.Som.¹ [a præn, a'pæn]

1. The diaphragm of an animal.

e.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ The inner fat of a pig and the fat of a goose are called the pig-apenn and the goose-apenn. se.Wor.¹ Apenn or Apun, the midriff of a pig. e.An.¹ Apron, the cawl or omentum of a hog. Dev. He drove his long brow-antler up to its hilt in the hound's side; and then, in withdrawing it, brought out that portion of the interior known as 'the apron,' *Memour Russell* (1878) xiii.

2. The skin covering the belly of a roast duck or goose.

n.Lan.¹ Sus., Hmp. Apron, the flat, skinny covering of the body of a goose or duck, HOLLOWAY w.Som.¹ The skin between the breast-bone and the tail of a duck or goose when sent to table, is called the apenn.

3. The abdomen of the brachyurous... crustaceans, as crabs; so called because it is folded under and closely applied to the thorax (C.D.).

Bnff.¹ e.Yks.¹ Appion, the hinge-like appendage of a crab's shell.

4. A strip of lead on a chimney.

e.An.² The upper part of a chimney opening above the grate. Suf. A piece of lead or zinc fastened to the front of a chimney where it joins the roof to prevent the rain running down the chimney through the roof (C.G.B.).

5. *Comp.* (1) **Apron-man**, a tradesman, a mechanic; (2) -piece, (3) -string farmer, see below; (4) -string-hold, property held in virtue of a wife; (5) -trade, women.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) e.Lan.¹ Apron-piece, the front part of a fire-range which supports the oven. (3) s.Wor. Apron-string farmer, an effeminate town-bred farmer (H.K.). (4) Hrt. A man being possessed of a house and large orchard by apron-string-hold, felled almost all his fruit-trees, because he expected the death of his sick wife, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. u. 118 (5) Cor. Tha apun-traade oal petch'd to scraim, *T. Towner* (1873) 78.

[2. Apron of a goose, in popular language, the fat skin which covers the belly, BAILEY (1755). 4. The aprons (of lead) round the chimney-stalks, LOUDON, § 935 (N.E.D.). 5. You have made good work, you and your apron-men, SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vi. 96; We answered the apron-man (the wine-drawer), ROWLEY *Search for Money*, 1609 (NARES) s.v. Aperner.—The dial. form *apenn* was common in the 16th and 17th cents. Apernes of mayle, *Stow Survey*, XII. 103; *Semicinctum... Tablier*, a womans aperne, an artificers or handicraftsmans aperne, *Nomenclator* (NARES).

APROPO, *v.* Som. To match, resemble.

w.Som.¹ Dhik'ee dhac'ur aa'breepoa'z muyn nuzak'lee [that one resembles, or matches, mine exactly]. I heard this spoken of a canary By no means uncommon.

[Fr. *à propos*, fitly, just pat (COTGR.).]

APS, *sb.* War. Glo. Hrt. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written apse Sur.¹ Sus.¹ Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹ nw.Dev.¹; eps Ken.¹ [aps, æps, æps.] The aspen-tree, *Populus tremula*. See Asp.

War. Aps, or Apsie, the oldest form of asp or asper. Glo.¹ Hrt. *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. i. 101. Ken. May 7, 1787. For 32 feet Epps Timber at 10^d per foot £1 6s. 8d., *Pluckley Overseers' Acc* (P.M.); Eps, an asp tree (K.), Ken.² Sur.¹ A field in Titsey parish is called the Apses field. Hmp.¹ Made out of aspe [made of aspen wood] Wil.¹ Always so called by woodmen. w.Som.¹ The wind've a blowed down a gurt limb o' thick aspe tree. nw.Dev.¹

Hence Apsen, made of aps or aspen wood; *comp.* Apsen-tree, the aspen.

Sus. They must be taken without the patient's knowledge... and put into a hole in an aspen tree, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 112 Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). Cor.¹ Bevering [shivering] like an aspen-tree.

[OE. *aps*, the aspen-tree (in *Leechdoms* and *Ælfric Gloss.*).]

APS, see Haps.

APSE, *sb.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written aps. [aps.] An abscess, tumour.

w.Som.¹ Her've a got a apse'pon her neck. Dev. N. & Q. (1857) and S. iii. 240. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Apsie is with us an evident corruption of abscess, N. & Q. (1857) and S. iii. 240.

[A corruption of *abscess*.]

APSE, *int.* Chs. Also written arpse Chs.^{1,2}; yaps, yahpse, yeps s.Chs.¹ [yāps, yeps.] An exclamation of surprise or reproof, as in phr. *apse upon thee!*

Chs.¹ Apse upon thee! or Arpse upon thee! If a man took up a piece of iron which he unexpectedly found was too hot to hold he would, very likely, in dropping it, make use of the exclamation; Chs.² Apse, or Arpse upon thee! An exclamation often used in scolding a child for some peccadillo; like 'Out upon thee!' s.Chs.¹ Yaps upon yō!

APT, *adj.* Irel. [apt.] Of persons: certain, sure.

Ir. They'll be apt to keep her in it all's one, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1893) 8; Ay, he's a terrible big man, isn't he? Apt to knock the head off himself he'd be, if he was offering to come in at our door, *ib.* 86 n.Ir. If you go out to-day you'll be apt to take cold. If you cut the loaf that way you'll be apt to cut yourself (W.H.P.).

Hence Aptly, certainly, without fail.

Ant. Will you be drawing turf for me to-morrow?—I aptly will (S.A.B.)

APTISH, *adj.* Yks. [a'ptiʃ.]

1. Skilful, useful, accurate.

n.Yks.¹

2. Intelligent, quick-witted.

Yks. I have heard an old country schoolmaster speak of a lad as an aptish pupil, but I do not fancy the word is generally known (R.S.). n.Yks.¹ He's eptish at his book-lear; n.Yks.²

[Apt, prompt, ready to learn + -ish.]

APTYCOCK. Dor. Cor. Also written aptcock. [æpti-kok, æpt-kok.] A clever little fellow.

Dor. I have heard 'aptcock' (T.C.P.). Cor.¹ Well done, my little aptcock; Cor.²

[Apt, intelligent, quick-witted + -cock, the well-known suff. in surnames, as in Alcock, Badcock; prob. fr. the use of 'cock' as a familiar term of appreciation for a man who fights with pluck and spirit.]

A-PURPOSE, *adv.* Nhb. Wm. Lan. Oxf. Brks. [əpə'pəs, əpə'pəs.] On purpose, deliberately, with intention.]

Nhb.¹ He's deund apurpose to myek hissel leuk chivvor. Wm.¹ Lan. O purpus fur to let foke get o seete on um, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) 1; 'An accident done a-purpose,' chimed in Mrs. Clowes, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) xiv. Oxf.¹ He done it a purpose, MS add Brks.¹ A diow'd [threw] I d²wn a-pur-pose.

[A-, on + purpose.]

APURT, *adj.* and *adv.* Som. Dev. [əpə't.]

1. *adj.* Sulky, sullen, disagreeable.

n.Dev. B'ant hur well, Nan? Is our Nell apurt, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 55; GROSE (1790); Apurt, with a glouting look, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II 421. Dev.¹ BET. I can't go, zure—RAB Wull, very wull.—BET. You be a-purt now, pt. 1 9; 'Ot, 'quotha to dame, 'glumping eet? zo it sim you are a-purt with your meat,' pt. 11 13

2. *adv.* In a sulky manner; disagreeably.

w.Som.¹ Her tookt her zel off proper apurt, and no mistake nw.Dev.¹

[A- (pref.³) + purt (to sulk), q v.]

APURTED, *adj.* Dev. Sullen.

Dev. They only thought it was my 'appurted witherful develtry,' as they called it, MADDOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. iv. 1.

[A- (pref.²) + purted, pp. of purt, see above.]

AQUABOB, *sb.* Ken. An icicle.

Ken. GROSE (1790); I have never heard this, and on inquiry cannot hear of it; it looks rather like a fabrication (P.M.); Ken.¹

AQUART, *adv.* Yks. Also written aquairt n.Yks.² [əkwer't, əkwē't.]

1. Across, athwart.

ne.Yks.¹ Used of motion across T'beecs ran a-quart t'staggarth.

2. In a state of disagreement, at cross purposes.

n.Yks.¹ What, then, Marget an' her man hae gotten aquart agen?—Ay, they's had another differing-bout, n.Yks.² There's nought to get aquart about. w.Yks (Æ B.)

[A-, on + quart, vb. (q.v.).]

AQUAT, *adv.*¹ Dor. Som. Also written aquott. [əkwo t.] In a squatting position.

w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). e.Som. Aquat, sitting flat, like a bird on its eggs, W. & J *Gl* (1873). w.Som.¹ Steed o' tendin' the things, there was he a-quat down in by the viro [s.v. Quat].

[A-, on + quat, vb. (q.v.).]

AQUAT, *adv.*² Dev. Also written aquot Dev.³ [əkwo't, əkwā't.] Full to satiety.

Dev. 'Chave eat so much 'cham quit a-quot [I have eat so much that I am cloyed], RAY (1691). n.Dev. I mind an alkitole o't Avore a month had got a-quot, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 61; Aquott, weary of eating, GROSE (1790). Dev.³ Willee 'a zome moar tū ayte, missis?—No thankee, vather, I be aquat now; purty nigh vit tū bust.

[A- (pref.²) + quat, adj. (q.v.).]

AQUEESH, ACQUEESH, see Atweesh.

AR, see Air, *adj.*, Arr.

AR, see Ear.

ARAIN, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Also written arran Dur.¹ n.Yks. ne Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹; aran n.Cy. w.Yks.³; arrin Der.² nw.Der.¹; arrand, arand, arrant w.Yks.; arrian w.Yks.² [a'rænd, a'rənt, a'rən, a'riən.]

1. A spider, a cobweb.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Yks. At public worship the composure of a lady near him is much disturbed by an arrant, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 316; Arran, the long-legged outdoor spider (S.P.U.). n.Yks. Sweep'th Arrans down; till all be clean, neer lin, Els he'l leauk all Agye, when he comes in, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 437. w.Yks. Arran is used in this parish for spiders of every size, WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 531; You never heard of Bruce, perhaps?—And th' arrand? BRONTE *Shirley* (1849) v; w.Yks.¹ Thou hed as nice a lang waist as onny body, as slim an as smaw, eigh, as an arran, ii. 297; An arran or an Espin leaf wad a flaid him out of his wits, ib. ii. 306; w.Yks.^{2,3,4}, ne.Lan.¹ Der.¹ The word arion was common in living memory, but has not been heard so much of late years; Der.², nw.Der.¹ Not. Arain, used only for the larger kind of spiders, RAY (1691). [According to correspondents the word is now obs. in Notts.]

2. *Comp.* Arain-web, Aran-web, a cobweb.

N.Cy.¹, Dur.¹, n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ Arran-web, rarely used. w.Yks. It's better to be a bit blusterin an rough an have summat to show for if nor to caar in a corner wol th' arrand-webs stick to yo,

HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 9; She had hair colour o' gowd, an' fine and silky as an arran-web, DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 189; w.Yks.³ The infection of some fevers would sto'p in an arrinweb for seven years; w.Yks.⁵

[Arain, large spider, COLES (1677); Oure 3eris as the arane sall thynke... The erayn makes vayn webbes, HAMPOLE *Ps.* lxxxix. 10; Oure 3eris schulen bithenke as an yreyn, WYCLIF *Ps.*; Aranye or erayne, *aranea*, *Prompt.* OFr. *araigne* (*iraigne*), Lat. *aranea*, a spider.]

ARB-, see Herb-.

ARBITRARY, *adj.* Hrf. Ken. *Suf.* Also written arbitry Hrf. Ken.¹ [ā'bitri.]

1. Independent, impatient of restraint.

Hrf. (W W S.) *Spr.*¹

2. Hard; greedy, grasping.

Ken.¹

ARBOUR-TREE, see Harber.

ARBY-ROOT, same as Abby-root, q v. °

ARC, see Ark, *sb.*²

ARCG, see Argue.

ARCH, *sb.*¹ Sc. (JAM.) An aim. See Arch, v. 2.

Abd., Rxb.

ARCH, *sb.*² Cor. Tech. A piece of ground left unworked near a shaft.

Cor. *Munng Gl* (1852).

ARCH, v. Sc. Som. Cor. [ə'rtʃ, ətʃ.]

1. To make or cause to be convex.

w.Som.¹ Thick there road must be a-arched a good bit more eet, vore the water'll urn off vitty like.

2. To take aim, to throw or let fly any missile weapon with a design to hit a particular object.

Sc. Shoot again,—and O see to airch a wee better this time, *Browne of Bodsbeck*, l. 155 (JAM.). Abd. Airch, to throw, is still in use. It is [so called] from the curve described by a missile (G W.). Rxb. (JAM.)

Hence **Arched**, *ppl. adj.* curved, convex, see 1; **Archer**, *sb.* (JAM.), one who throws, see 2; **Arching**, *adj.* convex, see 1.

Cor. The roads in a mine, when built with stones or bricks, are generally arched level drifts, *Munng Gl* (1852). Tech The roads in a mine, when built with stones or bricks, are sometimes called arched level or arched ways, *WEALE Dict. Terms* (1873). Abd. Archer, a marksman. w.Som.¹ He idn archin enough by ever so much.

[OFr. *archer* (mod. *arquer*), to arch, to curve in the form of a bow (*arc*); a deriv. of *arc*.]

ARCH, see Argh.

ARCHANGEL, *sb.* [ākē'ngəl.]

1. A name applied to several species of Dead Nettle and allied plants:—(1) *Lamium album* (Lei. Glo. Dev.); (2) *Lamium galeobdolon* (Som.); (3) var. species of *Lamium* (Glo.).

Glo.¹ Dev. The harmless nettle is here [Dartmoor] called archangels, BRAY *Tamar and Tavy* (ed 1879) l. 274; Dev.⁴ w.Som.¹ Archangel, the yellow nettle, often called weazel snout. [Our English archangels and a few others are yellow, *Cornh. Mag* (Jan. 1882)]

2. Red Archangel, *Lamium purpureum* (Nrf.); Yellow Archangel, *Lamium galeobdolon* (Lei.).

[Archangel, the name of a plant, called also Dead Nettle, JOHNSON; Archangel (dead nettle), *Lamium*, COLES (1679); *Ortie blanche*, the herb Archangel, Blind Nettle, Dead Nettle. *Ortie puante*, a kind of Archangel that smells most filthily, COTGR.; *Lamium album*, White Archangell. *Lamium luteum*, Yellow Archangell. *Lamium rubrum*, Red Archangell, GERARDE (ed. 1633) 702; Deffe nettylle, *Archangelus*, *Prompt.*; *Archangelica*, the blynd netel, WRIGHT *Voc.* 565. 15.]

ARCHES, *sb. pl.* Tech. The first 'bungs of saggars,' or piles of clay boxes containing ware put into the oven.

Tech. In the pottery trade arches are the bungs which stand nearest to the fire and between the fire-holes or mouths, *Lab. Gl.* (1894).

ARCH-HOLE, *sb.* Cum.

Cum.¹ Arch-whol, a vent-hole in the wall of a barn.

ARCHIE, see Urchin.

ARCHILOWE, *sb.* Sc. Also written *logh*. The return which a guest, who has been previously treated, makes to the tavern company.

Sc. I propose that this good gentleman shall send for a tass o' brandy, and I'll pay for another by way of archilowe, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. Lth., s.Sc. When [the guest] calls for the bottle he is said to give them his archilagh (JAM.).

[It is prob. that this word contains Du. *gelag*, share, scot, score at a tavern. Cp. *Gelach*, a shot or a score, HEXHAM.]

ARD, *adj.* n.Cy. [erd.] Of land: dry, arid, parched, used of soil on high-lying land.

n.Cy.¹ Aird. Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.^{1,2}

ARDAR, *sb.* Obs. Cor. A plough, Cor.^{1,2}

[A Celtic Cornish word, prob der fr. Lat *aratrum*, plough, cogn. w. Gael *ar*, plough, and Goth. *arjan*, to plough.]

ARDENT, *adj.* used as *sb.* Sc. [erdənt.] Whisky. Bnff.¹ Will ye tack a glass o' wine?—Na; a'll tack a drop o' the ardent.

[Cp. phr. *ardent spirits*, in which *ardent* refers to their fiery taste.]

ARDER, *sb.* usually *pl.* The n. counties, e. and s Cy. (RAY) Sus. (K.) Also written *ader* Dur. n.Yks.; *aither* n.Cy.¹ n.Yks.^{1,2} e.Yks.; *ather* n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² [ē'ðər, ā'ðər.]

1. A ploughing, esp. the fallowing of vacant land.

n.Cy. Arders, fallowings or plowings of ground, RAY (1691). n.Yks.¹ I believe the meaning to be restricted to the ploughing or furrowing. e.Yks. The first or second aither; the same as 'aith' of some places, and 'earth' of others, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Sus. (K.), s. & e.Cy. RAY (1691) (Obs. Not known by any of our correspondents in these parts of the country.) [WORLDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

2. Fallow or ploughed land.

Cum. Arden [sic], fallow quarter, *Gl.* (1851). m.Yks.¹ Aither, furrowed ground. e.Yks. When we come to sowe olde ardure, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 132

3. Lands divided according to the crops they bear in the customary rotation; hence, the order or rotation of crops in husbandry.

n.Cy. Aither, a course of cropping, or portion of the rotation, MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (1863); n.Cy.¹ In husbandry the arders are the divisions of tillage land set apart for regular courses of crops in successive years. Nhb.¹ Before the commons enclosures, the tillage land was divided into 'fields.' Each field consisted of a great number of scattered strips or 'yard lands.' The 'East field,' 'West field,' 'North field,' &c., represented groups of different freeholds—each owner having yard lands in all the 'Athers,' or 'fields.' The object of this was to arrange for a rotation of crops. Thus, the East field being fallow, the West field would be under oats, the North field under wheat, and so on in annual rotation. Obs. Dur. What is here called four aders, viz. wheat, clover, oats, and fallow, Rep. *Agric. Surv.* (1793-1813). n.Yks.² Arders, parts of a field. 'A field in athers.' These words signify portions set apart for different growths, as 'an aither of wheat,' 'an aither of beans.'

4. Thickness of soil to work among.

n.Yks. Soil laid on a field macks mair ader (I.W.).

[I. Arders, the fallowings or ploughings of ground, KERSEY; Arders, fallowings or ploughings, COLES (1677); Who can expect to reap much from a single ardour, or once ploughing? ROBINSON *Treat. Faith* (1688) 117 (N.E.D.). Prob. ON. *arðr*, plough.]

ARD-SREW, *sb.* Nhb. Also written *erdsrew*. [erd-sriu.] The common shrew-mouse. See *Harvest-row*.

Nhb.¹

ARDUR, *sb.* Obs. Cor. A ploughman.

Cor.¹

[A Celtic Cornish word; cp. W. *arddwr*, 'arator, agricola' (DAVIES). See *Arder*.]

ARE, see *Ear*, *v.*

AREADY, *adj.* Som. [ərə'di.] Ready.

w.Som.¹ I was most aready to drop gin I come tap the hill [s.v. A]

[Thenne was ich a-redy To lye and to loury, *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 97; I am aredy . . . to reste with þow euere, *ib.* (B.) iv. 192. *A-* (pref.²) + *ready*, cp. *zeredie*, *Hom.* (c. 1250) 239.]

AREAR, *adv.*¹ Ken. [əriə(r).] Reared up, upright. Ken. To stand arear (K.); Arear, Arere much used in certain districts, not all over the county (A.M.); Ken.¹

[*A-*, on + *rear*, vb.]

AREAR, *adv.*² Obs. Der. Backward, behind.

nw.Der.¹

[But when his force gan faile his pace gan wex areare, SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 24; Thanne gan he go . . . Som tyme asyde and som tyme a-rere, *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 405. OFr. *arere* (mod. *arrière*).]

AREAR, *int.* Cor. Also written *areah* Cor.¹

1. An exclamation of surprise. See *Arrah*.

Cor. Arrear then Bessy ly aloane the backy, Cornwall: *A Western Eclogue*, in *Gent Mag.* (1762) 287; Arrere, GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.); 'Arreah' thon, replied Mrs. Brown; 'that's the way the maggots do jump, es et!' FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 8; Cor.² Arrear! Oh, strange! wonderful!

2. *Comp.* Arrea-faa.

Cor.¹

AREAWT, see *Arout*.

AREND, *v.* Sc. [ərænd.] To rear.

Fif. [The horse] arendit, he stendit, He flang an' he fam'd, *MS. Poems* (JAM.); I asked 'a Fifer' if he knew what an arend horse was 'A rearer,' he replied, 'because he is in danger of falling back o'er end' (G.W.).

ARESS, see *Hairif*.

AREST, *v.* Yks. [ə're'st.] To grant rest.

n.Yks. God a-rest you, merry gentlemen, TWEDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 6.

[*A-* (pref.¹⁰) + *rest*, vb.]

ARF, see *Argh*.

ARFAL, see *Arval*.

ARFISH, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. [ər'fiʃ.]

1. Timid, fearful, apprehensive.

n.Cy.¹ I'm rather arfish about that. Nhb.¹ Yen's rether airfish aboot eet Dur.¹ n.Yks.² I felt arfish i' t'dark. ne.Yks.¹ Ah felt a bit arfish e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. Harfish, timid, as horses on bog-land, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; Mither, I'se arfish, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 230.

2. Unwilling, reluctant.

Nhb.¹ e.Yks.¹ He's nobbut very arfish to begin.

[*Arf* + *-ish*. See *Argh*, *adj.*]

ARG, *adj.* Sh.I. [arg] Eager, fierce.

Sh.I. Arg is used regularly in Isle of Foula in the sense of keen, very anxious (equiv. to 'äber' in the North Isles) (J.J.). S. & Ork.¹

[Dan. *arg*, wicked, bad; cp. G. *arg*.]

ARG, see *Argue*.

ARGAN, see *Organ*.

ARGE, see *Argue*.

ARGERIE, *sb.* Sh.I. [a'rgəri.] A crowd, multitude.

Sh.I. 'Argerie' I take to be the right form and not 'angorie'; I have heard the former (although very rarely), but not the latter. Argerie is rather a derogative word (mob, rabble) (J.J.). S. & Ork.¹

ARGH, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. Also in Sus. Also written (a)arf n.Cy.^{1,2} n.Yks.^{1,2} ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Lin.¹; arf(e) n. and e.Yks. w.Yks.¹; airf Nhb.¹; erf Sc.; earfe Nhb.¹ Dur.; awf e.Yks.¹; arth Nhb.¹; airth n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.²; airgh, ergh, erch, arch, airch Sc.; auch Bnff.¹; arrow Abd.; yar Sus. [äf, erf, erp, erx, a'rə.]

1. *adj.* Timorous, apprehensive, afraid.

Sc. In kittle times when foes are yarring We're no thought ergh, BEATTIE *To Mr A. Ross*, in *Helenore* (1768) 3, ed. 1812; And fearfu' will it be to me, I'm erch, or a'be o'er, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) *Donul and Euvr.* Bnff.¹ Abd. I have an eargh kind of feeling on hearing the owls (G.W.). n.Cy.¹ He was airth to do it; n.Cy.² Nhb.¹ Dur. (K) n.Yks. I'se varra arfe, Shee'l put, and rive my ood Prunella Scarfe, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 11; n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I was airth o' gannin. ne.Yks.¹ Rooads is seea slaap ah's arf o' travellin'. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. I'se arf to do it, generally implies difficulty, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882); w.Yks.¹ Lin.¹ I'm arf you've hurted the bunny. It's nobbud the soldiers come to defend the 'old women,' who are arf. Sus.^{1,2}

2. Hesitating, reluctant, 'swithering.'

Bnff.¹ Abd. An' rogues o' Jews, they are nae arrow, Wi' tricks fu' sly, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 116 (JAM.); Ye're ergh to file your fingers [unwilling to work] (G.W.). Fif. Lth. Erf to do

anything (JAM.). Nhb.¹ A condition of mind in which it is necessary to proceed with great caution. n.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ Arf, unwilling; indisposed; disinclined. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹

3. Scanty, insufficient. Cf. 4.

Lth. Ye hae na made the line of that side o' the road straight; it juts out there, and here it is ergh (JAM.). Slk. Argh, hollow; used when anything is wanting to make up the level (ib.). Rxb. (ib.)

4. adv. Insufficiently, not fully or enough; nearly, approaching to.

Lth. I canna eat that meat; it's ergh boiled. That meat's airc dune. Rxb. What time is it?—It's erfe twal o'clock (JAM.).

[1. Arghe, *pusillanimitas*, *Cath. Angl.*; Arwe or ferefulle, *timidus*, *pavidus*, *Prompt.*; If Elinus be argh and ounes for ferde, *Dest. Troy*, 2540; His hert arwe as an hare, R. Glouc. 457. 2. A! lorde, I trybble per I stande, So am I arow to do pat dede, *York Plays*, 176. OE. *earh* (*earg*), cowardly; cp. ON. *argr*, G. and Du. *arg*.]

ARGH, v. Sc. Also written arch, ergh, erf. [erx, erf.] To be timid, fearful, to feel reluctant from timidity, to hesitate.

Sc. I arghit at keuillyng withe him in that thrawart haughty mood, *Wint. Ev. Tales*, II. 41 (JAM.); Argh, to dread, quake or tremble with fear (ib. *Suppl.*). Lnk. Dear Jenny, I wad speak t'ye, wad ye let, An' yet I ergh, ye're ay sae scornfu' set, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 71, ed. 1783.

[Yet when I had done all I intended, I did ergh to let it go abroad at this time for sundry reasons, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 367 (JAM.); Denne arged Abraham, and all his mod changed, *Allit. P.* (B.) 713. OE. *eargian* (*ergian*), to be timid.]

ARGHNESS, sb. Sc. Yks.

1. Timidity, superstitious fear.

Abd. An erghness creeps over me in going through a churchyard by night (G.W.).

2. Reluctance, unwillingness.

Sc. We must regret their arghness to improve such an opportunity, WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scotland* (1721) I. xxxii. n.Yks. They had some arghness about starting wark (I.W.).

[Arghnes, *pusillanimitas*, *Cath. Angl.*; Arghness also me thynkth ys hard, Fore hit maketh a man a coward, MS. in HALL. *Argh*, adj. + -ness.]

ARGIE-BARGIE, sb. Sc. (JAM.)

Rnf., Ayr., Lnk. Argie-bargie, a contention, quarrel.

ARGIE-BARGIE, v. Sc. Also written arguy-barguy. To argue, bandy words, dispute.

Frf. I se nae time to argy-bargy wi' ye, Davit, BARRIE *Licht* (1885) 35, ed. 1893. Ffr. (JAM.) Gall. It was no time to argie-bargie about words and sayings, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xv.

Hence Arguy-barguying, vbl. sb.

Sc. There was eternal arguy-barguyin' about this plea, ROY *Horseman* (1895) xxxix.

ARGISOME, adj. Lin. Nhp. Bck. [ā'gisəm.] Contentious, inclined to argue or dispute.

n.Lin. A argisum bairn maks ā awk'ud man (M P); n.Lin.¹ It's the argisumist bairn I iver did see Nhp.² n.Bck. (A C)

[Argue, vb. + -some. For suff. cp. *handsome*, *winsome*.]

ARGLE, sb. Lin. [ā'gl.] An argument, a dispute.

sw.Lin. My wife and she had a bit of an argle about it (R E.C.)

[See Argle, v.]

ARGLE, v. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Also written argal se.Wor.¹; argel Lin. [ā'gl.]

1. To argue, dispute, contend, esp. in making a bargain; to argue out, to have the last word with one's opponent in an argument.

Lin. They argell'd for awhile, at last He thirteen for a shilling got, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 74. n.Lin. Thaay stood an' argled a peace, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 90; n.Lin.¹ Come maister, it's no use to argle. se.Wor.¹ Er argald me out, as your new shawl was blue, un it's green now, yunt it?

2. Hence Argling, vbl. sb.

Der.², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin. I thowt she'd a'bitten me wi' real down force o' arglein', PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 135; n.Lin.¹ What's the good o' arglein' about what folks is worth. War. (J.R.W.)

[I will never stand argling the matter any more, *Hay any Work* (1589), ed. 1844, 11 (N.E.D.). A perversion of *argue*, vb., fr. the influence of freq. vbs. in -le.]

ARGLE-BARGLE, sb. Lin. An argument. Cf. argie-bargie.

n.Lin.¹

ARGLE-BARGLE, v. Sc. Lin. A frequentative of argie-bargie, q.v.

Per. Ye maist needs set him up tae arglebargle wi' a stranger minister at the Free Kirk, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 214. Ayr. It's of no use to argol-bargol wi' me, GALT *Sir Andrew* (1822) xii. Lnk. But 'tis a daffin to debate, And aurgle-bargin with our fate, RAMSEY (1727) I. 335, ed. 1800 (JAM.). Lth. (JAM.) Edb. Me and the minister were just argle-bargling some few words on the doctrine of the camel and the eye of the needle, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 45. n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) Argle-bargler, sb. a caviller, contentious person; (2) Argle-bargling, -bargling, vbl. sb.

(1) Ayr. As the arglebarglers in the House of Parliament have threatened, GALT *Legatees* (1820) iv. (2) After no little argol-bargling with the heritors, ib. *Ann. Panish* (1821) vii. e.Lth. Let's hae nae mair argle-bargin', HUNTER *J. Inwack* (1895) 39. Edb. James and me, after an hour and a half's argle-bargling pro and con, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

[A reduplicated rhyming form of *argle*, vb.]

ARGOL-BARGOLOUS, adj. Sc. Quarrelsome, contentious about trifles (JAM.).

Ayr. No doubt his argol-bargolous disposition was an inherent accumulated with his other conquest of wealth from the mannerless Yankies, GALT *Provost* (1822) 194.

ARGOSEN, sb. ? Obs. Sc. (JAM.) Unknown to any of our correspondents. The lamprey.

Ayr. Argosen, the lamprey, according to the old people.

ARGOSIE, sb. Obs. Sh.I. Anger.

S. & Ork.¹

ARGUE, sb. Sc. Stf. Der. Shr. [a'rgi, ā'gi.] Also written argy Stf.² nw.Der.¹ Shr.¹²

1. Argument, assertion; dispute, contention, quarrel.

n.Sc. He is said to keep his ain argie, who, whatever be said to the contrary, still repeats what he has formerly asserted. Cf. 'to keep one's ain threap' (JAM.). Stf.² We'd a rēt good argy about th' state of church last nēt. nw.Der.¹ Shr.¹ Argue, n. We ad'n a fine argy 'bout it, 'im an' me; Shr.² Getting into an argy.

[Argue, vb., used as sb.]

ARGUE, v. In gen. dial. use. Also written argy Nhb.¹ Cum.¹⁸ Wm.¹ Chs.¹ n.Lin.¹ War.² Shr.¹ Brks.¹ Sur. nw.Dev.¹ Cor.²; argie Sc. Lan.; argay N.I.¹; arg Nhp.² War.² Hrf.¹² Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ Sus.¹ Hmp. Wil.¹ Dor. w.Som.¹ Cor.¹²; arge Glo.; arcg Cor. (GROSE, C.); erger, erg Pem. [a'rgi, ergi, ā'gi, āg.]

1. To contend in words, often with a strong sense of contradiction involved; hence, to dispute, wrangle; to arg out, to get the last word in an argument; cf. down-arg.

Rnf., Ayr., Lnk. Ye'll argie ither fra morn ti' nicht; ye're never done wi't (JAM. *Suppl.*). N.I.¹ You would argay the black crow white Nhb.¹ Cum.² I know hoo you mak o' fwok argies, 132. Wm.¹ e.Yks. Ah sudn't begin to argy wiv him, WRAY *Nesleton* (1876) 69. n.Lan.¹ Tourist: 'It's a fine morning.'—Rustic: 'Why, dud I say it wasn't? dus' ta want to argie?' Chs.¹ He argid till he wur black i' th' face. n.Lin.¹ Nhp.² Them two be ollas argin. War.² Don't argy so. You'd arg anybody out o' their wits se Wor.¹ Shr.¹ It dunna s'nify talkin'; I 'ate to 'ear folks argy throm mornin' till night about nuthin'. Hrf.¹² He would arg me that it was so. s.Pem. *Laws Little Eng.* (1888) 420; From mornin' to night he's ergin' av her, BROWN *Haverfordwest* (1882) 56. Glo. Well, then they arged for iver so long, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii; Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ I teld'n 'twas, but a arg'd I out 'twasn't. (An argument is seldom more than a succession of statements and flat contradictions; as, 'I knows 'tis', 'I knows chent.') Brks.¹ Sur. Well I can't argy it, not being a scholar, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 137; Sur.¹ Sus.¹ These chapelfolks always wants to arg. Hmp. They'd harg me out o' my Christian name (J.R.W.). Wil.¹ Dwoan't 'ee arg at I like that! I tell 'ee I zeed 'un! w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Reg.* (1834). w.Som.¹ He wanted vor t'arg how I 'adn agot no right vor to go there, but I wadn gwain vor to be a downarg by he. n.Dev. Lord, dame, doant agg an' argy zo, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 6; nw.Dev.¹ Cor.¹ He's all'ays ready to argee; Cor.²

2. To be of weight or account in an argument; hence, to signify.

Cum. See how blue the sky is.—That doesn't argy. It might be

better with never a blenk of blue, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) I. 45; Cum.¹ It doesn't argy. n.Dev. Ott dith et argy, Dame, to foil, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) stb 82.

3. To show-testiness, be ill-tempered, or contentious; to be self-willed.

Sus To arg, to want one's own way. Don't arg, don't be cross (G A W.).

4. To grumble.

Som (G A W.).

Hence **Arging**, *vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.* arguing.

Der.², War.²

[I. I'll arg, as I did now, for credance againe, HEYWOOD *Spider & Fle* (NARES); Quath Actyf þo al angyliche and argueynge as hit were, What is pouerte pacient? *P. Plowman* (c.) xvii. 115.]

ARGUFICATION, *sb.* Nhp. Shr. Hrf. [āgifikēʃən.]

1. Dispute.

Shr.²

2. Significance, import.

Nhp.¹ There's no argufication in that. Hrf.¹ Of no argufication.

3. Investigation. ? *Obs.*

Shr.² [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Deriv. from *argufy*, q.v., with suff. -ation, after the analogy of *signification* from *signify*.]

ARGUFY, *v.* In gen. dial. use. Also written *argify* Wm.¹ w.Yks.² Chs.¹ Stf.² Lin. War.² se.Wor.¹ Glo.¹ Bdf. Nrf. Ken. Sur.¹ Sus.¹ Dor. w.Som.¹ Dev.¹ nw.Dev.¹; *argufy* Sus.²; *argeefy* Cor.¹; *arguefy* Ess. Som. See below. [a'rgifai, ā'gifai, ā'gifoɪ.]

1. To argue, dispute; to wrangle.

Gall. But we talked to him an' argufied wi' him, CROCKETT *Popish Parson* (1896). Ir. You might as well be argufyin' wid a scuttly-wren, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 151. Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Wheniver I've argified wi' em, ii. 319; w.Yks.² Lan. Hoo's a rare un fur gab when hoo taks th' notion, an' I'm noan so much i' th' humour t'argufy mysen to-day, BURNETT *Lowne's* (1877) ii. Chs.¹ What, tha wants for t'argufy, dost ta? Stf.² Oi wunnar argifoɪ wi yə, mester, bər oim sartin oim reit Not.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Don't argufy with me any longer. War. (J.R.W.), War.²⁸ Shr.¹ It's no use yo' to argufy, for yo'n never mak me believe to the contrary. Glo. I be'unt the man to argufy with 'e about a body, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 19. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ken. My poor old aed's dat addle I cān' argufy, not no sheāp! Eferra won òv my litle uns want to argufy [dispute my authority] I jest gin 'im a tidy spat, an' dat shets 'im up an' done wid it! (A.M.) Sus.² s.Hmp. Well, we needn't argufy it, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) viii. w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Reg.* (1834). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ Tuurubl fuul ur t-aa rgifuy, ee oa'n nūv'ur gee ee'n [terrible fellow for arguing, he will never give in]. More frequentative than 'arg.' Dev. 'Tidden no use tu argufy no longer.—I tellee 'tez, then, an' there's an end o't! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹, Cor.¹ [Amer. BARTLETT.]

2. To prove, be of weight as an argument; hence, to signify.

Wm.¹ e.Yks.¹ That ahgifyes nowt. w.Yks.¹, ne Lan.¹, Not.¹ n.Lin. It duzn't argufy what foāks says, I meān to ware mý awn addlin's just as I like (M P.); n.Lin.¹ It duzn't argufy what his faayther was es long es he's a punct'al man. Lei.¹ That doon't argifoy nothink. Nhp.¹ What does that argufy? War. (J.R.W.), War.³, se.Wor.¹ Shr.² Whod argufies a haggling a thisin Hrf.² It does not argufy. What thee says don't aigufy. Glo.¹; Glo.² It don't argufy. Brks.¹ What a chap like that ther zes dwoant argivy nothun'. Bdf. It argifies nothing [it is a matter of no consequence], BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lan.* (1809). Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.¹ What does that argufy? Ess. *Month. Mag.* (1814) I. 498 Sur.¹ It don't argify much which way you do it. Sus.¹ I do'ant know as it argifies much whether I goos to-day or whether I goos to-morrow, Sus.², Hmp.¹ Colloq. What argufies sniv'ling and piping your eye? DIBDIN *Poor Jack* (c 1800) 2, ed. 1864. [Amer. BARTLETT.]

Hence (1) **Argufying**, *vbl. sb.* disputing, arguing; (2) **Argufymnt**, *sb.* an argument, dispute.

(1) Ir. She admonished her friends to comē in wid themselves and never mind argufying, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 101. n.Yks.¹ He's ower fond o' argufying; n.Yks.² Nrf. It's no use argufying with a wumman, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 13. [Amer. I listen to a preacher, and try to be better for his argufying, BARTLETT.] (2) Ir. Folks risin' argufymnts about blathers and nonsense, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 197; I believe they'd raise an argufymnt about the stars in the sky, *ib.* 180.

[L. I have no learning, no, not I, Nor do pretend to argufy, COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, II. v; For my peart, measter, I can neither see nor hear, much less argufy, when I'm in such a quandery, SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves*, viii. *Argue*, vb. + -fy, prob. fr. assoc. with *signify*.]

ARGY, *sb.* Shr. Mtg. [ā'gi.] An embankment to protect low-lying waterside meadows from floods.

Shr.¹ A place near Kinnersley—a raised bank with a plantation of poplars and other trees, having a small brook, the 'strine,' on one side, and a ditch on the other—is called by the people of that neighbourhood 'the argy'; Shr.² Argy, an embankment betwixt Melverly and Llanymynech, which was constructed as a protection against the overflowings of the Severn. . . . It is five feet across the top, and varies from ten to twenty feet in height above the average level of the meadows on the waterside Mtg. The argy extends along the Severn from Pool Quay to Melverly, and unless it gives way, the adjoining meadows are preserved by it from being swamped when the Severn is in flood (J S.L.).

[W. *argae*, a stoppage, a dam.]

ARIGHT, *adv.* Sc. n Yks. [ə'ri:t, ə'rit.] Rightly.

Sc. His hame Pegasus, held wi' straw-raip reins, Aye jogged aricht an' kept his name frae stains, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 142 Gall. He was aware that all men did not act aright on every occasion, CROCKETT *Sticht Min* (1893) 12. n.Yks. An ondersteead arect, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 52.

[A-, on + right, sb.]

ARIGHT, *v.* Lan. [ə'rit.] Of a boat: to right, to cause to recover its proper position.

Lan. Heard at Liverpool (F.H.).

[A vbl. use of *aright*, adv.]

ARISE, *adv.* Nhp. [ə'rais.] Crosswise.

Nhp.¹ A square piece of wood cut diagonally would be said to be 'cut a-rise.'

[This is the same word as *arris*, q.v.; for the advb. use cp *arris-wise*, so as to present a sharp edge, diagonally, ridge-wise (N E D.).]

ARISH, see *Arris*, *Arrish*.

ARK, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also in Hrt. Also written *airk* Cum.¹; *airc* Nhb.¹ [erk, ark, āk.]

1. A receptacle, usually a large wooden chest, made to contain flour, corn, fruit, clothes, &c.

Sc. My auldest brither Sandy was a' but smooored in the meal ark hiding frae thae limmers, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 72; Good-wife gae to your butter ark, And weigh us here ten mark, *ib.* 168; What are we to eat ourselves . . . when we hae sent awa the hail meal in the ark and the girdle? SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xix. Lnk. He had an old meal ark before him as a table, FRASER *Whaup's* (1895) viii. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ A meal-ark is still the name given to a meal-chest in country places. Arks were made of oak, and contained the family dresses. The front was often ornamented with carved borders and joined with wooden pins Cum.¹ A meal ark. Wm. [Black arks] are often used as repositories for haver cakes, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 96; We hae bath meal en maut ith ark, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 40; A think he'd hed his heead i't mecal ark, CLARKE *Spec. Dial* (1868) 16, ed. 1877; Wm.¹ Yks. The black ark was a ponderous piece of oaken furniture about six feet in length and three in depth; the inside was usually divided into two parts [formerly used to hold clothes, now flour, &c]. If you go to the black-ark, bring me out x mark, Ten mark, x pound, throw it down upon the ground, *Hagmena Song* in *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 96. n.Yks.² Meeal-ark, or mecal-kist, the flour bin. Formerly seen as a fixture in large old farm-houses, built of stone slabs on the ground-floor. ne.Yks.¹ Obs. e.Yks. Ark, a sort of moveable granary, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (P.); A meal-ark, clothes-ark (J.T.); w.Yks.¹ Meol, at I fetch'd out o't ark, ii. 300; w.Yks.² Lan.¹ Apple arks, HIGSON *Gorton Hist. Recorder* (1852) 12; She had secreted a small quantity of tea in her meal ark, *ib.* 14. Go an treyd t'meal into th' ark. ne Lan.¹ Chs.¹ The chest in which oats are kept in a stable is always called a 'curn-ark'; Chs.³ Ark, formerly called a standard; a flour ark. These arks are often elaborately carved, and sometimes contain secret drawers. s.Chs.¹ A compartment in a granary. Often called 'curn-ark.' S.d.² A large oblong box or chest, divided into compartments, generally two, for keeping corn, meal, &c. Goo an fatch mē a hantle ū corn out ūth' ark. Der. Just get off o' that ark. . . . She lifted up the great carved lid, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) 11; Der.¹; Der.² Ark,

a chest; hence the name of Arkwright. nw.Der.¹ n.Lin. *Obs* or *obsol.* (E.P.); n.Lin.¹ Apple-ark, Ark. Hrt. Ellis Cy. *Hswf* (1750). [Ark, a country word for a large chest to put fruit or corn in, KERSEY; An ark, a large chest to put fruit or corn in, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681); *Coffre*, a coffer, chest, hutch, ark, Cotgr.; Quen this corn to the kniht was seld He did it in an arc to hald, *Mettr. Hom.* (c. 1325) 141. OE. *earc*, Lat. *arca*.]

ARK, sb.² Rut. Hrf. Ess. Also written arc Hrf.¹² Ess. [āk.] Clouds in lines converging to two points on opposite parts of the sky. See Noah's ark.

Rut.¹ They say when you see the hark it mostly tokens rain. Hrf. BOUND *Prov.* (1876); Hrf.¹ A mare's-tail cloud; Hrf.² Seen in the morning and evening only on rare occasions. Found only in Upton Bishop among very old people. Ess. The ark worn't out, no clouds appear'd, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 11; *Gl* (1851); Ess.¹

ARK, sb.³ Sc. The masonry in which the water-wheel of a mill moves.

Abd. This name is in common use (W.M.). Per. At the foot of the ark, where the water leaves the wheel, we used to be certain of trout when guddling (G.W.).

ARL, sb.⁴ Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Also written orl s.Wor.¹ Shr.² Hrf.² Rdn. Glo.¹; aul Hrf.¹; harrul Glo.¹ [āl, ɔl.]

1. The alder, *Alnus glutinosa*.

w.Wor.¹ s.Wor.¹ Shr.² Orl, exclusively confined to Hrf. side Hrf.¹ When the bud of the aul is as big as the trout's eye then that fish is in season in the river Wye; Hrf.² Rdn. MORGAN *Was* (1881). Glo.¹ The berries of [the arl or orle] are used medicinally for boils and gatherings. A quart of berries is stewed in two or three quarts of water and simmered down to three pints. A little more liquorice is added to give an agreeable flavour. The dose is a wineglassful in the morning.

2. *Comp.* Arl-timber, the wood of the alder, also attrib.; tree, -wood.

Hrf. The gardener says the wood is called arl-timber (S.S.B.) Glo. Orle-timber, coppice wood, border wood (H.T.E.); The maid servant from the Cotswolds says that certain trees are known as orl-timber trees, and when cut down are known as orl-timber. She says the alder is not called orl-tree but orl-timber tree (S.S.B.) Hrf. Arl-tree (sb.). Glo. Orl-wood, the timber of the alder (sb.).

ARLE, v. Sc. n.Irel. Nhb. Yks. Also written earle Yks.; yearl Nhb.¹; airle N.I.¹ [erl, yerl, āl.]

1. To bind by payment of money, to give earnest-money as 'clinch' to a bargain, to engage for service, secure.

Sc. Arle, to put a piece of money into the hand of a seller, at entering upon a bargain, as a security that he shall not sell to another, while he retains the money (JAM.). Per. Are you feed, lassie?—Yes, I was erled an hour ago (G.W.). N.I.¹ Nhb. Aw move that when wor Vicar dees, the place for him be arld, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 9. Nhb.¹ What did the misses arle ye wi?—She ga' me two shillin'. Yks. To aile or eaile a bargain, to close it GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)

Hence Arling, vbl. sb.

Per. The custom of arling is common here (G.W.).

2. To earn.

w.Yks.²

3. Ironically: to beat severely, cf. arles, 3.

Nhb.¹

[She arled him for her groom, bridegroom, She arled him for her groom, *Broom, Green Broom* (Nhb.¹). Deriv. of *arles*, sb. (q.v.).]

ARLES, sb. Sc. Irel. and all the n. counties to Lan. and Lin. Also written airles N.I.¹; arls w.Yks.⁴; alls N.Cy.¹; erles Nhb.¹ Lin.; erls Yks.; earls Irel. w.Yks.⁴ Lan. n.Lin.¹; earles N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹² Dur. Cum. Yks. n.Yks.³ w.Yks.¹ Lan.; erl, earle Wm.; yearles N.Cy.¹ Lan.; yearls Cum.; yerls Cum. Wm.; arless w.Yks. [erlz, ērlz, yerlz, ālz.]

1. Money paid on striking a bargain in pledge of future fulfilment, esp. that given to a servant when hired; earnest-money; also *fig.*

Sc. A piece of money put into the hands of a seller... as a pledge [that he] shall not strike a bargain with another, while he retains the arles in his hand (JAM.); Arles ran high, but makings were naething, man, HOGG *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 102; He had refused the devil's arles (for such was the offer of meat and drink), SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi. *Inv.* (H.E.F.) Rnf. Jack was selling Pate some tallow... 'Done'

quo'Pate, and syne his erls Nail'd the Dryster's wauked loof [palm], WILSON *Watty and Meg* (1792) 7, Newc. ed. Ayr. An' name-the arles an' the fee In legal mode an' form, BURNS (1786) 132; Their demeanour towards me was as tokens and arles of being continued in respect and authority, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxviii Lnk. He turn'd his rosy cheek about, and then, ere I could trow, The widdifu' o' wickedness took arles o' my mou, MOTHERWELL *Sng.* (1827) 242 e.Lth. It's no ower late for him to tak back his arles to the tither side, HUNTER *J. Inwack* (1895) 194. Gall. Here's a silver merk, for the King's arles, and here's Sergeant Armstrong's file wi' twal unce o' the best lead bullets, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlv. Ir. Where's my footin', masther? Where's my arles? CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) 1. Ant. In hiring a servant, for buying a cow, load of hay, &c, you give a shilling or half-a-crown as 'earls', to make the bargain sure, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹²

Nhb.¹ In hiring servants, a'y bargain made between master and servant was accounted void, before entry into servitude, if arles had not been offered and accepted. Nhb. & Dur. Arles, earnest money, formerly given to men and boys when hired at the bindings, GREENWELL *Coal. Tr. Gl.* (1849). Cum. & Wm. Servants return the arles, when, after being hired, they change their mind. What! she's sent t'yerls back! (M.P.) Wm. In Appleby within recent years the hirings were opened by the charter being read at the Cross, after which bargains clinched with the 'yerls' were binding on man and master (B.K.). Yks. Give me earles [or God's-penny] (K.). n.Yks.¹ Arles, or Festing-penny. ne.Yks.¹ Arles, money, [ranging] from 2s. to 5s. w.Yks. HURTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.¹ Butcher Roberts put cearles into my hand, an bad me ten pund neen for him, ii. 289; w.Yks.² Erles, money given to a clergyman when first engaged; w.Yks.⁴, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Lin. (K.). n.Lin.¹ Arles (*obsol.*). [This money is returned by the seller of farm produce to the buyer on payment] as luck or 'to'n-agean' (s.v. To'n agean). Thomas Sheppard, John Oxley, and David Hill took 12 acres 2 roods of wheat at 8s 6d. per acre, and 2s. 6d. for earls, *Northorpe Farm Acc.* 1789.

2. A gift to servants from a visitor; a 'vail', a 'tip'.

Yks. (K)

3. Phr. to give any one his arles, to give any one his deserts, freq. applied to a beating.

Inv. To gie ane his arles (H.E.F.). Bnff.¹ A'll gee ye yir arles, my boy, gehn ye dinna haud yir tung.

4. *Comp.* Arles-penny, Arral-shilling.

Ayr. Your proffer o' luv'e's an airle-penny, My Tocher's the bargain ye wad buy, BURNS *My Tocher's the Jewel* (1794). Lnk. And this is but an arle-penny To what I afterward design ye, RAMSEY *Poems* (1721) II. 561, ed. 1800 (JAM.). N.Cy.¹², Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks.¹ Arles-penny, God's penny, Festing-penny. w.Yks.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ w.Yks. Arral-shilling is common where statute hirings are held (B.K.).

[*L. Argentum Dei*... Money given in earnest of a bargain: in Lincolnshire called Erles or Arles, BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691); Pis ure lauerd 3ueð ham as on erles of be eche mede þat schal cume þerafter, *Hali M.* (c. 1220) 7.

4. Arles penny, earnest-money given to servants, or in striking any bargain, BAILEY (1755); Arles penny, earnest-money given to servants when they are first hired, BAILEY (1721); *Glossographia* (1707).]

ARLICH, adj. Sc. (JAM.) Also written arlitch. Sore, fretted, painful.

n.Sc.

[*Arr* (a scar), q.v. + -lich (Eng. -ly).]

ARLIES, int. Chs. [ā liz.]

s.Chs. If one boy were chasing another, and the latter cried 'arlies,' he would expect to be allowed a little breathing space before the chase was resumed (T.D.); s.Chs.¹

ARLING, sb. Nhb. Earnest-money. Cf. arles, sb. 1.

Nhb. He' ye gotten yor arlin? Hoo much hes she g'en ye for arlin? (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ The arlin is sometimes called 'the bond-money' (s.v. Arle).

[A vbl. sb. fr. *arle*, vb.]

ARLY-BONE, sb. Brks. The hip-bone of a pig.

m.Brks. The 'arly bwun' is known in all farm-houses. It is taken off the ham before the latter goes to be cured, and is roasted soon after the pig-killing (B.L.). s.Brks. Here the name 'early bone' is in common use (M.J.B.). Brks.¹

ARM, sb.¹ Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [ām.]

1. The axle, the iron upon which the wheel of any vehicle turns.

Chs.¹ Formerly the arms were simply a continuation of the wooden axle; now they are invariably made of iron and are let into each end of the thick wooden axle. **n.Lin.**¹, **Nhp.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.), **se.Wor.**¹ **Suf.** A wooden axle-tree with iron arms. An axle-tree of iron, arms and all (F.H.). • **Wil.** **MORTON** *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Dor.** Off came the wheels, and down fell the carts; and they found there was no lynch-pins in the arms, **HARDY** *Wess. Tales* (1888) II. 186. **w.Som.**¹ Dhu weel km oa f, un dh-aa'rm oa un wuz u-broakt rait oaf [the wheel came off, and its axle was broken right off]. **nw.Dev.**¹

2. The spoke or radius of any large wheel; the beam of a windmill to which the sail is fixed.

w.Som.¹ [The arm of] a water-wheel, or the fly-wheel of a steam-engine. The entire motive power of a windmill—i.e. each of the four great beams, with all the apparatus fixed to it—is called the arm.

3. A trowel.

e.An.¹

4. **Comb.** (1) *Arm by arm*, (2) *arm and crook*, (3) *arm-in-crook*, (4) *arm-in-link*, (a) *arm-in-arm*, freq. applied to the walking together of couples in the courting stage; (b) on familiar terms, cf. 'hand-and-glove'; (5) *bend of the arm*, the elbow; (6) *hand-in-arm*, *arm-in-arm*; (7) *to bend the arm*, to drink, cf. 'to lift the elbow'; (8) *to make a long arm*, to reach; (9) *to wish your arm from your elbow*, see below.

(1) **Lin.** Lots o' lads and lasses, all aerm by aerm, **BROWN** *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 9. (2) **Dor.** Tidden no good vor a maid to walk arm-an'-crook wi' the likes o' he, **HARE** *Vill. Street* (1895) 111. **Som.** Tessa said they do walk arman' crook up 'pon hill a'most every day o' their lives, **RAYMOND** *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 208. **Dev.**³ (3) **Dor.** Then they went arm-in-crook, like courting complete, **HARDY** *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxiii. (4) **Chs.**¹ (a) He's goin arm-'-link wi' ahr Polly. (b) He's arm-'-link wi' him. (5) **w.Yks.** 'Bend o' t'arm' is common for elbow-joint, **Leeds Merc. Suppl.** (May 2, 1891); Bend of the arm, common in **Ossett** (M.F.). (6) **w.Yks.**³ Hand i' arm. (7) **Slang.** He was busy arm bending in the public-house when the tattoo sounded (A.S.P.). (8) **w.Yks.**³ To mak' a long arm. (9) **n.Yks.**² They'll shak ye by t'hand an wish your arm off by t'elbow [will give you the hand, but with no good will at heart, as hollow friends do].

5. **Comp.** (1) *Arm-bend*; (2) *lede*, the direction of the outstretched arm; (3) *load*; (4) *poke*, the arm-pit; (5) *rax*, see *Arm-twist*; (6) *set*, the setting of the coat-sleeve, the arm-pit; (7) *shot*; (8) *skep*; (9) *skew*, see *Arm-twist*; (10) *strength*, the muscularity of the arm; (11) *stretch*; (12) *twist*; (13) *wrist*, the wrist.

n.Yks.² (1) *Arm-bend*, the elbow-joint. (2) This mun be your way by armlede [by the road to which I am pointing]. (3) *Arm-load*, *Armllead*, an armful. (4) **Suf.** Under the left arm-poke place a swaler's hart and a liver under the rite, **GARLAND** (1818) 9. **n.Yks.**² (5) *Armrax*. (6) It nips at t'arm-set. (7) *Armrshot*, arm's length. **n.Yks.**¹ **n.Yks.**² (8) *Airmskep*, a coarse twig basket without a bow, carried under the arm. (9) *Airmskew*, a sprain of the arm. (10) *Forced by arm strength*. (11) *Armrstnch*, the effort of the arms, as at a rowing match. (12) *Armrstnch*, a sprain of the arm. (13) **w.Som.**¹ He tookt hold o' my arm-wrist. **Dev.** What's the matter wi' tha babbly?—I can't ezackally say, but 'e zims tü be a-scrammed in's arm-wrist. **Lüketh's** ef'e'd a-broked 'n, **HEWITT** *Peas. Sp.* (1892). **Cor.**¹

[2. *Les rayeres d'un moulin à eau*, the arms, or starts of a wheel of a water-mill, **COTGR.**]

ARM, sb.² **Sh.I.** The end, as of a line.

S. & Ork.¹

ARM, v. **Irel.** **Som.** **Dev.** [äm.] To conduct by walking arm-in-arm with; to walk arm-in-arm.

n.Ir. Arm is frequently used facetiously, 'I'll arm you,' i.e. give you a lift, set you on your way, though the necessity for help may be imaginary and assumed (M.B.-S.); **N.I.**¹ **Ant.** There they go arm-ing along (J.S.). **w.Som.**¹ Zo your Jim's gwaun to have th' old Ropy's maid arter all—No, he idn.—Oh, idn er? well, I zeed n a-armin o' her about, once, my own zul, last Zunday night as ever was. **nw.Dev.**¹

[To arm her to her lawyer's chambers, **WYCHERLEY** *Plain Dealer* (1675) (N.E.D.).]

ARM, see Haulm.

ARM-HOLE, sb. **Yks.** **Chs.** **Stf.** **Not.** **Lei.** **War.** **Wor.** **Oxf.** The arm-pit.

Yks. In *gen. use* (J.W.). **Chs.**¹, **s.Chs.**¹ **Stf.**² *Moi cöt dunna fit*

very well under th' armhole. **Not.**¹, **Lei.**¹, **War.**³, **Wor.** (J.W.P.), **Oxf.**¹ *MS. add.*

[Arm-hole, the hollow under the arm, **BAILEY** (1755); The arm-pit or arm-hole, *ala*, *axilla*, **ROBERTSON** (1693); Armehole, *aiscella*, **PALSGR.**; **Gemini** (hath) thyn arm-holes, **CHAUCER** *Astrol.* I. xxi.]

ARMING-CHAIR, sb. **Cum.** An arm-chair.

Cum. When he'd gotten hissel clapp't doon iv a grand armin-chair, **SARGISSON** *Joe Scoop* (1881) 188. **Wm. & Cum.**¹ This armin chair I'll meake my seet, 294.

ARMSTRONG, sb. **Sus.** A name for the plant usually called knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

[So called] from the difficulty of pulling it up.

ARMSTRONG, adv. **e.An.** Arm-in-arm.

e.An.¹

ARMTLE, sb. **Chs.** **Stf.** [ā'mtl.] An armful.

s.Chs.¹ I brought daïn a hooal armtle o' ballets to boot (s. v. *Dock*). **s.Stf.** O! went a-lizin [i.e. gleanng] dhis mornin en got a armtl (A.P.).

[For the suff. -tle cp. *apperntle*.]

ARN, sb. **Sc.** The alder-tree.

Sc. (JAM.), **Buff.** (W.M.) **Abd.** The name 'arn' is better known perhaps than the alder (G.W.); There was a place called Ferniord, from fearna-ord, the height of the alders or arns, these trees being still remembered by old people as growing at the place, **MACDONALD** *Place Names in Strathbogie* (1891) 192. **Edb.** (J.M.)

[The aller or arne . . . is also found in marshy places, **NEWTE** *Tour* (1791) (N.E.D.). **Prob. repr.** *OE. ælren*, adj, fr. *alor*, alder]

ARN, see Awn, Urn.

ARNACK, see Neck.

ARNARY, see Ordinary.

ARNBERRIES, sb. pl. **Yks.** *Obsol.* Raspberries.

n.Yks.²

ARNOT, sb.¹ **Sc.** Also written *arnit*, *arnet*. A shrimp.

Abd. Arnot is well known here (W.M.); Or on the Inches rant and sport on ilka verdant spot, Or fish for bandies, arnits, eels in ilka wee bit pot, **CADENHEAD** *Flights of Fancy* (1853) *Our Auld Gate-en*.

ARNOT, sb.² **Sc.** [e'rnat.] In phr. *lea arnot*, a stone lying in the field (JAM.).

Abd. 'Be ye gweed deevil, be ye ill deevil,' cried Fleeman with much indignant energy, 'I se try you wi' a lea arnot,' and commenced to pelt the 'archangel ruined,' **JAMIE FLEEMAN**, 51, ed. 1887.

ARNS, sb. *Obs.* **n.Cy.** Earnest-money.

n.Cy.¹

[The Hooli Goost of biheest, which is the ernes of oure eritage, **WYCLIF** (1388) *Eph.* i. 14. **Cp.** *Wel. ernes* ('arrrha'), borrowed fr. E.]

ARNUT, see Earth-nut.

ARON, sb. Plant-name applied to (1) *Arum maculatum* (Sc.); (2) *Richardia aethiopica*, or Arum lily (Wel.).

Rxb. Aron, the plant called Wake-robin, or Cuckoo's pint (JAM.). [(1) Aron, Wake-Robin, Cuckoe-pint, **COLES** (1677); The roots of aron, and mixt with wheat-bran, **BURTON** *Anat. Mel.* (1621) 462, ed. 1836; *Aron*, the herb Aron, Cuckoe-pint . . . *Pied de veau*, Calves-foot, Ramp, Aaron, Cuckoe-pint, **COTGR.** (2) Take Aron roote, *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* (1599) 183 (N.E.D.). **Gr.** ἀρον, cp. *Lat. arum*, the herb Wake-Robin, **COLES (1679).]**

AROUND, adv and prep. **Wm.** **Stf.** **Suf.** **Gny.** **Slang.**

1. *adv.* About, here and there in no fixed direction, round.

Wm.¹ A seed em gangen aroond. **Stf.** Just walking around a bit (A.P.). **Suf.** He does nothing but hang around, doing nothing (F.H.). **Slang.** On the day this 'ere job come off Chris comes around to me, **Dy. News** (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. [Amer. That's a 'cute little copy of Keats to carry around (M.D.H.); Sam is around in New York, **BARTLETT**.]

2. *prep.* Round.

Gny. It goes around the room (G.H.G.).

3. In phr. *around about*, round about.

Suf. I am not going by that around about way, but across the fields (F.H.).

AROUT, *adv. and prep.* Lan. Chs. Stf. War. Also in Hrt. Also written areawt Lan.¹; areat Chs.¹ [ərēt, ərət, ərəut.]

1. *adv.* Without, outside, out-of-doors.

Lan. I'r no sooner areawt boh a threave o' rabblement wur watchin on meh at t'dur, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 58; GROSE *Suppl.* (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); When aw should found thee areawt awd kiss thee, STATION *Sng Sol.* (1859) viii. 1, Alone to day Areawt i' th' broad, green fields aw've come, RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of Distress* (1864) 59; Thou're noan fit to be areawt sich a day as this, WAUGH *Chmn. Corner* (1874) 142, ed. 1879; Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Was he i' th' haise?—Now, he were areat, Chs.³, War. (J. R. W.)

2. *prep.* Without.

s.Stf. I to'd him we could du arout him any time, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy Ann.* (1895). -Hrt. If yer can't do arout picklicking you'll 'a 'ter do arout grub altogether. So mind that, Miss! *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 328.

[This is a pron. of *without* through the stages *wi-, a-, ar-*.]

AROVE, *adj.* Obs. Yks. Up and stirring.

w.Yks.¹ Our lad's quite bobberous, an aw a roav, ii. 305.

ARPENT, see Orpine.

ARPIT, *adj.* Shr. *Obsol.* Quick, ready, precocious.

Shr.¹ 'Er wuz such a mighty arpit little wench, I never thought 'er'd live; it's sildom as they dun, w'en a bin so cute, Shr.² Arpit at his larning, saying as how he's so heavy o' hearing.

ARR, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written aar, aur, aurr, awr (JAM.); err Cum.¹; arrh Chs.^{2,3}; ar e.Yks. [er, ar.]

1. A scar or mark left by a wound.

Sc. While the cut or wound is healing the mark is called a scar; when it is completely healed the mark is called an aur (JAM. *Suppl.*). N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.^{1,2} Nhb.¹ He hes an arr on his finger. Cum. The healen plaister eas'd the painful sair—The arr indeed remains—but naething mair, RALPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) *Harvest*, l. 26; GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Cum.^{1,2} Wm. It's a sad arr (M.P.); Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹ n.Yks.² I'll gie thee an arr thou'll carry t'hee grave; n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ He's gitten an arr ov his back. e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Fk-Sp.* (1889) 50; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ Of every-day use in n. Holderness, *MS. add.* (T.H.). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 231; w.Yks.^{1,2}, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.^{1,2,3} [Ar, HOLLOWAY.]

2. A spot or freckle; also used *attrib.*

w.Yks. SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) 168. [Term of abuse, as] arr toad, Yks. *N. & Q.* (1888) II. 13; w.Yks.⁵ An arr-toad [freckled toad]

3. A guilty recollection, leaving an impression on the conscience.

n.Yks.¹ It's nobbut a black arr, thae deeing's o' thahn [thine] wi' 'aud man [the way you dealt with the old man must have left a black mark on your conscience]; n.Yks.² An arr on the conscience. A black arr, a stain on the character.

4. A grudge, ill-feeling.

Or.I., Ayr. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

Hence **Arred**, *ppl. adj.* marked with scars; esp. of the marks left by small-pox. See Pock-arrred.

Sc. (JAM.) N.I.¹ n.Yks.² Arr'd, branded or imprinted Lan.¹ He wur arr'd o' ower wit' smo-pocs.

[Arr, a scar, BAILEY (1770); *Cicatrix*, a nerre, WRIGHT *Voc.* 680; *Cicatrix*, ar or wond, *MS.* 15th cent. in HALL; Thai ere brokyn myn erres (=corruptae sunt cicatrices meae), HAMPOLE *Ps.* xxxvii. 5. ON. *orr*, Dan. *ar*.]

ARR, *v.*¹ Yks. Chs. To scar, scratch; to beat.

n.Yks.² I'll arr your back for you. ne.Yks.¹ In rare use. w.Yks. Take care not to arr the steel fender, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357. Chs.¹ Cum ait o' that hedge wilt'a, or tha'lt arr thee.

[Though my face . . . was not at all pitted or (as they there [i.e. in Lan.] call it) arrred, but in time as cleare and smooth as ever it was, *Life of A. Martindale* (1685) 19. See Arr, *sb.*]

ARR, *v.*² Sc. Lan. Der. Also written yarr Sc. e.Lan.¹ [er, yer, a(r), ya(r).] Of dogs: to snarl, growl, also *fig.*

Sc. In kittle times when foes are yarring, BEATTIE *To Mr. A. Ross in Helenore* (1768) 132, ed. 1812. Lan. Yerin 'em hanch and arre at us bi way o thanks, CLEGG *Pieces Roch. Dial.* (1895); Lan.¹ Co' that dog in, dost no' see how it keeps arrin' at yon felly. e.Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹

[A dog is . . . fell and quarrelsome, given to arre, VOL. I.]

HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* (1603) 726 (N.E.D.).—A word imitating the sound of a snarl.]

ARR, *v.*³ Nhp. [a(r).] To egg on, incite to quarrel. Nhp.²

[Thei eggiden him in alyen goddis, and in abomynaciouns to wraththe arreden, WYCLIF (1382) *Deut.* xxxii. 16. Cp. MDu. *erren*, to provoke to anger (VERDAM).]

ARR, see Har.

ARRAH, *int.* Irel. Cor. Also written araa Cor.¹; yarra Irel. [a'ra, ya'ra.] An exclamation of surprise; freq. used in accosting a person, or in calling attention. See **Arear**.

Ir. Miss Betty, arrah, Miss Betty, LEVER *H. Lor.* (1839) iii; Arrah, an' the devil a taste I'll be drowned for your divarsion, *ib.* Ch. O'Malley (1841) viii, Yarra, didn't I spake that speech before, CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 315 w.Ir. Arrah! what brings you here at all? LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 50. Qco. Arrah! run for the priest, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827-32) I ii s.Ir. Arrah! what souls, sir? CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 202 Wxf. Arrah, Puckawn, me boy, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 57. Tip. 'Arrah, sweet myself!' said a youth after making a good hit at cricket, as he thought, unheard (G.M.H.). Cor.¹

ARRALS, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written arles Wm. w.Yks. [a'rəlz, əlz.] Pimples; a rash or eruption on the skin; esp. applied to ringworm.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum. HOLLOWAY. Wm. He has the arles on his hand, copperas will poison it. The complaint is frequently met with in the North, and is probably due to the work of tending cattle (B.K.); Wm.¹ Used in Ambleside for nettle-rash, and in Appleby for any kind of ringworm, perhaps especially that which appears in young cattle w.Yks. (B.K.); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.¹

ARRALS, see Arles.

ARRAN-AKE, *sb.* Sc. The red-throated Diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*.

Dmb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 214.

ARRAND, see Arain.

ARRANT, *adj.* Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. [a'rənt.]

1. Downright, usually in a bad sense.

Dur.¹ Arrantest. Wm. Thae wer arrant lagets and tastrils, CLARKE *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 15 n.Yks. She wor t'arrantest scahd, Broad Yks. (1885) 21. w.Yks. Her sister gat wed to an arrant neer-due-weel, PRESTON in *Yksman* (1881) 122 Lan. Arron owd lant, TIM BOBBIN *Tum. and Meary* (1740) 16; Lan.¹ He's an arran' thief, and as big a rogue. e.Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹

2. *Comp.* Arrand-poison, -smittle, exceedingly poisonous, or infectious.

w.Yks.³ It is foolsh to let the children go there, for it is arrand-smittle Common in w.Yks

Hence **Arrantly**, entirely, thoroughly.

Lan.¹ I're arronly moydert, TIM BOBBIN *Wks.* (1750) 58.

[The moon's an arrant thief, SHAKS. *Timon*, iv. iii. 440; We are arrant knaves, all, *ib.* *Hamlet*, iii. i. 131; A errant traytoure, FABYAN, v. lxxx. 58 (N.E.D.). The orig mg. of the word was wandering, vagabond. Fr. *errant* (cp. *juif errant*), prp. of *errer*, see HATZFELD.]

ARRAWIGGLE, see Erriwiggle.

ARREARAGE, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Arrears of payment.

Sc. Ah! these arrearages! . . . that are always promised, and always go for nothing! SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* (1830) vi. n.Lin.¹ He's gotten fower years arrearages o' his highway rate on, an' I can't get noa sattlement.

[*Arriearage*, an arreareage, . . . that which was unpaid, or behind, COTGR.; An arreareage, *erreragia*, *Cath. Angl.*]

ARREDGE, see Arris.

ARRIMAN, *sb.* Shr. [ā'rimən.] The newt, *Triton cristatus*.

Shr.¹

ARRIS, *sb.* Sc. n Irel. and all the n. counties to Chs. Der. Lin.; also in War. and Hmp. and in tech. use. Also, with various forms, arras, arress Sc.; arish Dur.; orris Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ nw.Der.¹; horris nw.Der.¹; arrage Nhb.¹; arridge Cum.¹ Wm.¹ n.Yks.^{1,2} ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. w.Yks.^{1,2} ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹; arredge Wm. w.Yks.; harridge e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; adidge Yks.; awridge (JAM.). [a'ris, a'rif, a'ridg, a'redg.]

The angular edge of a block of stone, wood, &c.; hence, the edge of anything.

Sc. The rebbers [jambs] of that window would hae look't better gin the mason had ta'en off the arras (JAM). w. and s. Sc. The tips of the little ridges laid by the plough are called the awrige of the field (ib.). Ir. The arris of a dyke, or of a furrow (J.W. ff.). N.I.¹ Arris, the sharp edge of a freshly-planed piece of wood, or of cement, or stone-work. Nhb.¹ Arrage, a sharp point or corner, *Mimng Gl.* (1852). Dur. ATKINSON *Cleval. Gl.* Cum. T'toon geaat was oa peavt wi wood peavin steaans... an t'arridges was haggt off, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 93; Cum.¹ Arridge, an angular edge, arris in architecture. Wm. *Guide to the Lakes* (1780) 288; Wm.¹ Et left an arridge reet along. n.Yks. Arridge, the cut edge of cloth in distinction from the selvedge or woven edge (J.T.); n.Yks.¹ Arridge, the edge or selvedge of a piece of cloth or cotton; n.Yks.² Arridges, the edges or ridges of stone or furniture. ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. A 'sharp arridge' on a horse-shoe is the projection in front to enable the horse to keep on his feet when drawing, BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865); 'Tak th' arridge off this stone; you need not polish it quite smooth, only tak th' arridge off it.' A knif, not smooth-edged, is said to have an arridge, *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.¹ This staan tacks a fine arridge; w.Yks.² Harris, a swage or bevel at the back of a razor-blade. It also means roughness. ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ A joiner who planes off the angles of a square pole to make it octagon is said to 'take off the orris.' s.Chs.¹ When a furrow is made too flat, it is said 'there's noo orris on it.' nw.Der.¹ Th' orris is well worn off. n.Lin.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Hmp.¹ I'd better take the arris off ut [i.e. a piece of stone, &c.]. Tech. Arris, in joinery and masonry, the line of concourse, edge, or meeting of two surfaces, WEALE *Dist. Terms* (1873).

[Fr. *arête* (mod. *arête*), cp. Cotgr.: *Areste*, the small bone of a fish; also, the eyle, awne, or beard of an ear of corn; also, the edge or outstanding ridge of a stone, or stone-wall.—The forms *arridge*, *arredge*, &c., may be due to a popular association with ridge, edge.]

ARRIS, v. Yks. Lan. Chs. War. [a'ridz, Chs. a'ris.] To take or plane off the arris, to make flat.

e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.², ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ 'John, orris them jeists.' War. (J.R.W.)

ARRISH, sb. e.Yks. Also Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written aish Hmp.¹; arish Dev. Cor.¹; ash Sur.¹ I.W.¹; airish Dev.; errish Som. Dev. Cor.¹²; ersh(e Ken.¹² Sus. Hmp.¹ Dev.; hayrish Cor.¹; herrish Som. See also Eddish. [əf, ə'rif, Sur. əf, e.Yks. a'rif (a'verif?).]

1. A stubble field; stubble of any kind after the crop has been cut.

e.Yks. He's tentin' pigs i' averish. Near Beverley they would say 'Ah've a bit o' arrish Ah sall ton them few geese int' (R.S.); e.Yks.¹ Haverish. Ken.¹² s.Sur. Farmers would leave one shock of corn in the harvest field; as long as it stood no outsiders might enter, but on its removal the field was called 'ersh' and any one might lease, the corn gathered being called 'leasing grist' (T.T.C.); Sur.¹ Ash is not so commonly used as 'gratten.' Sus. Ersh, stubble; applied also to the after-mowings of grass, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Sus.¹ A wheat earsh; a barley earsh. Hmp. Wheat or oat aish, GROSE (1790); Earsh, HOLLOWAY; Hmp.¹ I.W.¹; I.W.² Bwoy, drave the cows out into the wheat ash. Dor. Errish, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; Now *obs.* (H.J.M.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.*; [Pheasants] wander... especially towards barley and barley stubble, called barley harrish in Red Deer land, JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) x. w.Som.¹ Bee'un, woet, tloa'vur uueesh [bean, oat, clover stubble]. Not applied to any grass except clover, and then only when the clover has been mown for seed, so as to leave a real stubble. Purty arternoon farmer, sure 'nough—why, he 'ant a ploughed his arrishes not eet. Auctioneers and other genteel people usually write this 'eddish.' Dev. Amongst the harrishes in September, O'NEILL *Told in Dimples* (1893) 151; The geese... found their own way in the golden earidges, *ib.* *Idylls* (1892) 97; To bid the skylark o'er the arrish roam, CAPERN *Poems* (1856) 72; They've agived tha chillern holiday tū-day, tū go leasing upen Squire Poland's arrishes, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 96; The fezens be out in tha errishes feeding; there'll be rare gūde sport vur squire in October, *ib.* 76. n.Dev. We've... tordned pegs ta arish, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 3. Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹ Cor. An old rhyme in reference to the clergy of the past generation begins: 'Here comes the passon of Philleigh Parish, He's got his rake to rake his arish,' *Dy. Chron.* (June 18, 1895) 3, col. 6; Farmers are very busy ploughing the arishes by this time, *Mark*

Lane Express (Feb. 2, 1880). w.Cor. When I took en aw was in barley arish, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6; Cor.¹ Turn them into the arishes, Cor.²

2. Comp. (1) Arrish-field, a stubble field; (2) -goose, one fed in stubble fields; (3) -mow, a small rick of corn set up in a field from which the crop has been cut; (4) -rake, (5) -turnip, see below.

(1) Cor. Ricks of corn left to stand in the 'arrish fields,' *Flk-Lore Jm* (1886) IV. 248, Cor.¹ (2) Dev. Arrish geese feed into plump condition for Michaelmas by picking up, from between the stubble, the corns which fell from the ears during reaping and sheaving, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 252. Cor.¹² (3) w.Som.¹ In a showery harvest the plan is often adopted of making a number of small stacks on the spot, so that the imperfectly dried corn may not be in sufficient bulk to cause heating, while at the same time the air may circulate and improve the condition of the grain. Called also wind-mow Dev. Arrish-mows, [or] field stacklets. The arrangement of the sheaves of corn as a square pyramid, during a wet harvest, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796); One of the most remarkable singularities of harvest on the West, is the 'arish-mow,' MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 299; Dev.¹ Cor. Arrish-mows, from their different shapes, are also [called] 'humml-mows' and 'ped-rack-mows,' *Flk-Lore Jm*. (1886) IV. 248; Arish mow, 200 sheaves in a circular rick, MORTON *Cycl. Agrn.* (1863); They were building up the 'arish mows,' where the difficulty of carting away the harvest had yet to be faced and overcome, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. II. vi; Cor.¹² (4) w.Som.¹ Errish rake, a very large and peculiarly shaped rake, used for gathering up the stray corn missed by the binders; now nearly supplanted by the horse-rake. Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹ (5) w.Som.¹ Errish-turnips, a late crop of turnips sown after the corn has been taken. After an early harvest good crops of roots are frequently grown. Aay aa'n u zee'd noa jus wa't uur eesh tuur'muts, naut-s yuur'z [I have not seen any such wheat errish turnips not's (these) years] (s. v. Es).

Hence Arrishers, the second set of gleaners.

Dor. It is customary, after carrying a field of corn, to leave behind a sheaf, to intimate that the families of those who reaped the field are to have the first lease. After these have finished, the sheaf is removed, and harissers are admitted, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 376

[Ersh, stubble, KERSEY; Ersk, stubble after corn is cut, BAILEY (1721). OE. *ersc* (in *ersc-hen*), a stubble field.]

ARRIVANCE, sb. Shr. Ken. [ə'raivəns.]

1. Origin, birthplace.

Ken. A guardian of the poor informs me it is often used to signify settlement by birth (P.M.); I say, mate, which parish do you reaped to?—I can't justly say, but father's arrivance was fram Shepherd's-well [Sibbertswold], WRIGHT, Ken.¹ He lives in Faversham town now, but he's a low-hill [below-hill] man by arrivance.

2. Arrival, arrival of company.

Shr. 'There has been an arrivance,' said occasionally when a baby is born or company comes unexpectedly (J.B.); Shr.¹ I spec' they'n be wantin' yo', Betty, to 'elp 'em a bit at the owd Master's, I sid an arrivance theer as I wuz gwem to 'unt some barm.

ARROW, see Argh, Yarrow.

ARROWLEDE, sb. Yks. [a'rəlīd.]

n.Yks.² Arrowlede, the path of the shot arrow.

ARROW-ROOT, sb. Dor. *Arum maculatum*.

Dor. The starch prepared from its tubers is known in I. of Portland as 'Portland Arrow-root,' from its resemblance to the arrow-root of commerce.

ARROY, sb. Pem. [ə'roi.] Disorder, confusion; also used with an advb. force.

s.Pem. One pickt upon t'other, an things went oorser and oorser—my dear man! there was an arroy. They be in a big arroy there [a confusion in a crowded meeting]. These 'ere bags be shifted since I put am 'ere, they be all arroy naw (W.M.M.).

ARSCOCKLE, see Esscock (JAM.).

ARSE, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. e.An. Hrt. Ess. Ken. Hmp. Som. Dev. Also written ass Ken. Som.; erse Sc.; yess Dev. [ers, ars, əs.]

1. The buttocks, fundament of a person, rump of an animal; hence, the bottom or hinder part of anything, as a sheaf, cart, &c.

Sc. A sack-arse, the bottom of a sack (JAM.). The erse of the plough or the plough-erse (*ib. Suppl.*). n.Cy. Have one of these pears—they are all ripe; I have just been pinching their arses (C.G.B.). Nhb. Set the poke down on its arse. Cart-arse.* The

Cat's Arse, the name of a small bay on the shore of the river Tyne (R.O.H.). Yks. Ahse (W.H.). ne.Yks.¹ T'shaif arses is as wet as sump. Stop, fun; t'cart arse has tumml'd oot. e.Yks. To set nine of the sheaves with their arses down to the ground, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 45; The arse of a cart or a plough, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50. nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Billy Ratton piets o'must as many heads in his sheaf arses as he duz e' th' top end. War.³ Arse, the tail of a cart; also applied to shocks on which 'caps' are placed, i.e. covered by two sheaves with the straw end upwards. Wor. Go round to the arse of the mill (E.S.); se.Wor.¹ Arse of a waggon. Hrt. The arse or tail of the plough, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 44. e.An.² Arse, part of a tree, opp. to the Tod. Suf. The arse of a tree is the rough root-end after the roots have been chopped off (F.H.). Ess. Cast dust in his [a sheep's] arse, thou hast finisht thy cure, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) III. st. 4. Ken. The ass, the butt-end of a sheaf (P.M.). Hmp. The arse of a door (H.C.M.B.); Hmp.¹ The bottom of a post; the part which is fixed in the ground. The upward part of a field gate to which the eyes of the hinge are fixed. w.Som.¹ Puut'n uup pun dh'aas u dhu wageen. The ass of the sull. The ass of the waterwheel. The ass of the barn's door.

2. Phr. (1) *arse over head*, head over heels, topsy-turvy; (2) *to go arse first*, to have bad luck; (3) *to hang an arse*, to hang back, be cowardly.

(1) w.Som.¹ A timid old workman said of a rickety scaffold: I baint gwain up pon thick there till-trap vor to tread pon nothin, and vall down ass over head. What's the matter, William?—Brokt my arm, sir. Up loadin hay, and the darned old mare, that ever I should zay so, muv'd on, and down I valls ass over head. (2) Wm. I've always gone arse first. A confession of one who failed in life through his own habits (B.K.). (3) n.Lin. To hang an arse, *obsol.*, but used by a native of the Isle of Axholme who died in or about 1826 (E.P.); n.Lin.¹

3. *Comp.* (1) *Arse-band*, the crupper; (2) *-bawst* (-burst); (3) *-board*; (4) *-bond*; (5) *-breed* (-breadth), the breadth of an arse, i.e. of contemptibly small extent; (6) *-end*, the bottom or tail-end of a tree, the butt; also *fig.*; (7) *-end-up*; (8) *-first*; (9) *-jump*; (10) *-loop*; (11) *-up*; (12) *-upwards*.

(1) n.Lin.¹ (2) Stf.¹ Ars-bawst, a fall on the back. (3) Sc. Arse-burd of a cart, the board which goes behind and shuts it in (JAM.). Cum.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, Stf.^{1,2}, nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ War. Arse-board (J.R.W.). (4) s.Chs.¹ Arse-bond, a strong piece of oak forming the hinder extremity of the foundation or bed of a cart. (5) Cum.¹ His heall land's nobbet a arse-breed. (6) n.Yks.¹ Pick thae stoocks adoon, and let t'arsends o' t'shaifs lig i' t'sun a bit. Chs.¹ The arse-end of a 'tater' is the end by which it is attached to the stalk or thread. s.Chs.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Suf. A house, barn, hamlet, &c., if in a very sequestered spot, is said to be at the arse-end of the world (F.H.); A labourer never speaks of the 'butt' of a tree, but always of the 'arse-end.' The arse-end of a cannon gave no more offence than breech does now (C.G.B.). (7) Nhb. Arse-end-up, upside down. (8) Arse-first, backside foremost (R.O.H.). (9) n.Lan. It was the custom in the Furness district in harvest time to place on the breakfast table a little round of butter, about a quarter of a pound in weight, to each person. It was a difficult matter for those unused to this luxury to take it. If however any man or boy failed to eat his share he was taken by the arms and legs, and the lower part of his body was banged against a wall. This was called arse-jumping (J.A.). (10) Nhb.¹ Arse-loop, a seat or wide loop in a rope or chain in which a man is slung when repairing or working in a pit-shaft. (11) e.An.¹ Ass-upping, hand-hoeing, to turn the docks and thistles end upwards, or to cause the posterior to be the superior part of the body whilst stooping in the act of hoeing. (12) Nhb. Arse-upwards, upside down (R.O.H.). Suf. 'Arse-upwards' is a usual term for many things lying bottom up (C.G.B.).

[An Arse, *podex*, *anus*, LEVINS *Manip.*; Ars or arce, *anus*, *culus*, *podex*, *Prompt.* CHAUCER has the form *ers*, C.T.A. 3755. OE. *ears*; cp. G. *arsch*.]

ARSE, *v.* Sc. Lin.

1. To kick upon the seat.

n.Lin.¹ If thoo cums here agean loongin' aboot, I'll arse the wi' my fōot.

2. To move backwards, to push back; cf. *arsle*, 1; *fig.* to balk, defeat.

Abd. Arse back yer horse a little. I was completely arsed (G.W.). Gall. Arset (JAM. *Suppl.*).

Hence *Arsing*, *vbl. sb.* Shuffling, evading.

Abd. Nane of that arsin' noo (G.W.).

3. To back out of fulfilling a promise, &c., to shuffle; cf. *arsle*, 2.

Abd. He arsed a bit. I heard he meant to arse oot o' his promises (G.W.).

ARSE-FOOT, *sb.* Obs. Colloq. (1) The great crested Grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*; (2) the little Grebe, *Tachybaptus fulvivahilis*; so called from the backward position of the legs.

SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 215, 6.

ARSELING(S, *adv.* Sc. e.An. [e'rs'lins, ā's'lins.] Backwards, also *attrib.*

Abd. Sik a dird As laid him arselins on his back, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 9. Per. We always use (not arset, but) arselins (G.W.). Cld. (JAM.) Rxb. Arselins coup, the act of falling backwards on the hams (*sb.*). e.An.¹ Nrf. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 146. Suf. Arseling (F.H.).

[Arse + -ling (-s). OE. *earsling*: Syn hi gecyrde on earsling (= *avertantur retrorsum*), Ps. xxxiv. 5 (c. 1000). Cp. Du. *aarseling* (-s), G. *arschling* (-s); see DE VRIES.]

ARSERD, ARSEUD, see Arseward.

ARSESMART, *sb.* Also written *ars-smart*. A plant-name applied to (1) *Polygonum amphibium* (Hrt.); (2) *P. hydropiper* (Cum. Chs. Lin. War. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev.); (3) *P. persicaria* (Lin. Wil.); (4) *Pyrethrum parthenium*, or feverfew (w.Yks.).

(1) Hrt. Arsmart, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 47. (2) Cum.¹ Arse-smart, the pepperwort. Chs.¹; Chs.³ Also called Knot-grass, Lake-weed n.Lin.¹, War. (J.R.W.), I.W.¹, Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ Aa smart, water-pepper. Dev.⁴, nw.Dev.¹ Yes-smert. (3) n.Lin.¹, Wil.¹

(2) *Curage* (*Culrage*), the herb water-pepper, arse smart, killridge or culerage, Cotgr.; Arse-smart, or water-pepper, an herb, KERSEY; Arsmart, *Hydropiper*, GERARDE, 445. (3) Arsesmart, *Persicaria*, COLES (1679); Dead or spotted arsmart, *Persicaria maculosa* GERARDE, 445.]

ARSE-VERSE, *sb.* Obs or *obsol.* Sc. Yks. A spell written on the side of a house to ward off fire.

s Sc. Known by old persons some years ago (G.W.M.). Rxb. Arse-verse, most probably borrowed from England (JAM.). w.Yks. Aase-verse, a spell on a house to avert fire or witchcraft, Yks. *N. & Q.* (1888) II. 13.

[Arse-verse, a spell written on an house to prevent it from burning, BAILEY (1721). *Arse*, fr. Lat. *ars*-, pp. stem of *ardere*, to burn; cp. Fr. *arson*, arson, wilful burning.]

ARSEWARD(S, *adv.* and *adj.* Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Also in Dev. Also written *arserd* w.Yks.¹; *ars'er'd*, *ars'erds* n.Lin.¹; *assud* War.² se.Wor.¹; *arseud* se.Wor.¹; *ass'ard* Dev.; *arset* Sc. nw.Der.¹; *arsed*, *arsard* nw.Der.¹ [ā'səd, ā'sədz.]

1. *adv.* Backwards; hind-before.

Cum. GROSE (1790); Brek back an a—ewards hurry, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) *Bridewain*; Cum.¹ An early Methodist preacher in Workington used to enlighten his hearers with 'Aa wad as sein expect a swine to gang arsewards up a tree and whistle like a throssle, as a rich man git to heaven.' n.Yks.¹ m.Yks. A cask or other package in the forepart of a cart, required to be moved to the afterpart, would be said to be moved arseward, as that latter part is termed the 'cart arse.' A horse is said to come arseward when it backs (G.W.W.). w.Yks.¹ His skaddle tit—ran arser'd 'geeant mistow nookin [against the corner of the cow-house], ii. 303. Der. The landlord put him out arserds first (H.R.). n.Lin.¹ Go arserds, cousin Edward, go arserds. Dev. At Okehampton Station a horse was rather frightened at entering a horse-box; a porter who was assisting said, 'You 'ont get'n in, I tell 'ee, vore you've a-turn un roun' and a-shut'n in ass'ard.' Joe, I zim you d'an'le things all ass'ard-like, jis the very same's off all your vingers was thumbs, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

2. *adj.* Perverse, obstinate; unwilling.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Sae take some pity on your love And do not still so arseward prove, STUART *A Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686) 30. Now probably *obs.* (R.O.H.) n.Yks.² Der. Don't be arseward (H.R.). nw.Der.¹, se.Wor.¹

3. *Comp.* Arseward-backwards, hind-before; also *attrib.* War.² He went out assud-backuds. That's an assud-backuds form o' diggin' taters. se.Wor.¹

[*Rebours*, à *rebours*, arseward, backward, Cotgr.; Bot if je taken as je usen arseworde this gospel, *Pol. Poems* (Rolls Ser.) II. 64. *Arse+ward*.]

AR-SHORN, see Hare-shorn.

ARSLE, *v.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in e.An. [a'sl̩].

1. To move backwards.

Cum. (E.W.P.) e.An.² He [a timid boxer] kept arseling backwards, and durst not meet his man. Nrf.¹

2. To move when in a sitting posture; hence, to shuffle, fidget; also *fig*.

n.Yks.² They arsl'd out on't [they backed out]. n.Lan.¹ e.An.¹ Come, arsl up there Nrf.¹ Suf. To keep arseling about (F.H.).

[MDu *erselen* (arselen), Du. *aarzelen*, to move backward (DE VRIES).]

ARSLING-POLE, *sb.* e.An. [a'slin-pōl.]

Nrf.¹ Arseling-pole, the pole bakers use to spread the hot embers to all parts of the oven.

[From *arsle*, *vb.*, to move backwards, used in trans. sense.]

ARSY-VERSY, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Lei. War. e.An. Also in Som. Dev. Also written *arsey-warsey* N.Cy.¹; *arsy-farcy* w.Yks.³ e.An.¹; *arse-versy* Lin. Snyner; and freq *arsy-varsy*.

1. *adv.* Upside-down, head over heels; *fig* in confusion.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. (R.O.H.), n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ Lan. Deawn coom I arsy-varsy intoth wetur, TIM BOBBIN *Tum and Meary* (1740) 21. Chs.¹², Stf.¹ Der. Down came Tit and away tumbled she arsy-varsy, RAY *Prov* (1678) 225, ed. 1860. Der.¹², nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.¹², e.An.¹ w.Som.¹ Hon I com'd along, there was th' old cart a-turned arsy-varsy right into the ditch, an' the poor old mare right 'pon her back way, her legs up'n in [up on end]. Dev.³ Ivvery theng es arsyvarsy.

2. *adj.* Fanciful, preposterous; contrary, disobedient.

w.Yks.³ Of a woman dressed peculiarly, 'Sho dresses in an arsy-farcy way.' To a disobedient child, 'Tha a't varry arsy-farcy.'

3. *sb.* Deceit, flattery.

n.Yks. Old wives have a lot of arsy-farcy about them, saying 'at t'barn is so like its father (I.W.); (R.H.H.)

[Stand to 't, quoth she, or yield to mercy, It is not fighting arsie-versie Shall serve thy turn, BUTLER *Hudibras*, l. iii 827; *Cul sur pointe*, topsie-turvy, arsie-varsie, upside down, COGGR. A rhyming comp. from *arse* + Lat. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, to turn.]

ART, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written *airt* Sc. Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum. Yks.; *airth*, *aith* Sc. e.Yks.; ete Wxf.¹ [ert, eert.]

1. The quarter of the heavens, point of the compass; esp. of the direction of the wind.

Abd. That gate I'll hald, gin I the airths can keep, ROSS *Helmore* (1768) 59, ed. 1812. Fif. The wind is aff a dryart, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 19. Ayr. Of a' the airts the wind can blaw, I dearly like the west, BURNS *Jean* (1788); My plaidie to the angry airt, I'd shelter thee, *ib.* *Cauld Blast*. Lnk. [Trees that] stand single Beneath ilk storm, frae every airt, maun bow, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 37, ed. 1783. Slk. Let them blaw a' at ance frae a' the airts, CHR NORTH *Noctes Ambros.* (1856) III. 3. Gall. Frae every airt the wind can steer, NICHOLSON *Hist. and Trad. Tales* (1843) 235. N.I.¹ What art is the win in the day? Down. The wind's in a thawy art (C.H.W.). Wxf.¹ What ete does the wind blow from? Nhb.¹ What art's the wind in thi day? Dur.¹ Cum. T'wind's cauld this spring whatever art it blaws fra (E.W.P.); T'wind's iv a bad art, I doubt we'll hae rain (M.P.). Yks. The wind is in a cold airt (K.). n.Yks.² The wind's frev an easterly airt. ne.Yks.¹ T'wind's gotten intv a cau'd airt. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.¹

2. A direction, way; locality, district.

Sc. She so speers and backspeers me . . . that i darena look the airt a single woman's on, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 130. Ayr. If that he want the yellow dirt, Ye'll cast your head anther airt, BURNS *Tibbie*. Lth. He'll never look the airt ye're on, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 249. e.Lth. Just you pit the matter fair afore them, an' show them the richt airt, HUNTER *J. Inuvik* (1895) 22. Dmf. Fowlk stoter'd frae a' airths bedeen, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 70. N.I.¹ It's a bare art o' the country. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Woovers cam' frae ilka airt, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 161; Nhb.¹ What airt ar' ye gan thi day? A stranger who cannot very well comprehend the country people when directing him what airts to observe, will be very liable to lose his road, OLIVER *Rambles* (1835) 9. Cum. Frae ivry art the young fowlk droove, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 119. Wm. Bet thecar wes leets frae beeath arts, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) 8. n.Yks.¹

Did ye hear t'guns at Hartlepool, John?—Ay, I heerd a strange lummering noise. I aimed it cam' fra that airt; n.Yks.² They come frev a bad airt [place of ill-repute]; m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ [Angelus sall passe in the four airtis, LYNDSEY *Monarche*, 5600 (N.E.D.). Gael. *aird*, a point, also a quarter of the compass]

ART, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Written *airt* Sc. Nhb.¹ n.Yks.²; *ert* Sc.

1. Of the wind: to blow from a certain quarter.

Sc. What course ships or boats would take . . . would depend upon the mode by which their progress was actuated . . . and as the wind was airted, STATE *Fraser of Fraserfield* (1805) 192. Bnff.¹ The ween's gain' t'airt frae the east.

2. To incite, egg on.

Lan. He arted me on or I shouldn't have done it (S.W.).

3. To point out the way to any place; to direct; to turn in a certain direction.

Sc I may think of airting them your way, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xiii; To permit me to keep sight of my ain duty, or to airt you to yours, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) xviii; He erted Colin down the brae, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 51; Lay them open, an' airt them east an' west (JAM. *Suppl.*). Bnff.¹ See, lads, it ye airt the stooks richt. Nrf. Ah, gentle lady, airt my way, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 147. Ayr. An' her kind stars hae airted till her A good chiel wi' a pickle siller, BURNS *Lett. to J. Tennant*; But yon green graff now, Luckie Lang, Wad airt me to my treasure, *ib.* *Lass of Ecclefechan*. e.Lth. What a skill he had o' liftin' ye aff your feet an' airtin' ye roun' frae north to sooth afore ye kent whaur ye were, HUNTER *J. Inuvik* (1895) 118. n.Yks.² Sic mak o' luck was nivver airted mah geeat.

4. To tend towards, aim at.

Sc. He's dune weel, an's airtin to the en' o' his wark. I airtit hard to get awa wi' the laird (JAM. *Suppl.*). n.Yks.² What's thoo airtin at?

5. To find out, discover.

Rxb. I airted him out (JAM.). Nhb.¹ I'll airt it oot.

ARTAN, *vbl. sb.* Sc. [ertən.] Direction; placing towards a certain quarter of the heavens.

Bnff. Hoot-toot, ye gummeril, the artan o' the stooks is a' wrang. Set them aye t' tual o'clock (W.G.); Bnff.¹

[Vbl. sb. of *art*, *vb.*]

ART AND PART, *phr.* Sc. Irel. Dur. (1) As obj. of *v.*: share, portion. (2) *To be, become, art or part in, with*, to be concerned in, be accessory to.

(1) N.I.¹ I had neither art nor part in the affair. Ant. I know neither art nor part of it, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) (2) Sc. Whan thou sawist ane reiffai, than thou becamist airt an' part wi' him, RIDDELL *Ps* (1857) l. 18. Gall. For aught I know they may be art and part in supplying undutied stuff to various law-breaking, king-contemning grocers, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. Wxf. I'll be neither art nor part in their doings, KENNEDY *Banks Bow* (1867) 295. Dur.¹

[(1) The old man which is corrupt . . . who had art and part . . . in all our Bishops' persecutions, HACKET *Abp. Williams* (c. 1670) II. 86 (N.E.D.). (2) Gif evir I wes othir art or part of Alarudis slaughter, BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1536) xii. viii (JAM.). The jingling phr. *art and part* arose fr. such an expression as 'to be concerned in either by art or part' (by contrivance or participation).]

ARTFUL, *adj.* e.An. [a'tful.] Clever, intelligent.

e.An.¹ Of our Lord in His mother's arms: 'How artful He do look.' Suf. (F.H.) Ess. I have a strong impression that I have heard a cottager say of her little boy: 'Yes, he's an artful little fellow for his age' (A.S.P.).

ARTH, see *Argh*.

ARTICLE, *sb.* Yks. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. [a'tikl.] A term of contempt for an inferior or worthless person or thing.

n.Yks. He's a bare article (I.W.). w.Yks. He's a bonny article [spoken of a person exhibiting eccentricities of conduct of any kind] (J.R.). nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ He's a sore article to be a parson; he's nobud fit to eat pie oot o' th' road an' scar bo'ds fra berry-trees. Lei.¹ A's a noist article, a is! Nhp.¹ A pretty article he is! War.²³, e.An.¹ e.An.² He is a poor article. Sus., Hmp. Generally used with the adjunct 'poor.' That is a poor article, HOLLOWAY. w.Som.¹ More commonly used of things. Of a bad tool a man would say: Dhush yuurz u purtee haar'tikul shoar unuf [this is a pretty article sure enough].

[The contemptuous use of the word is due to its

common use in trade for an item of commodity, as in the phr. 'What's the next article?' of the mod. shopkeeper.]

ARTIFICIAL, *adj.* Lei. Som. [ˈɑːtɪfɪʃl.]

1. Used as *sb.* Artificial or chemical manure of any kind. **w.Som.** Tidn a bit same's use to, way farmerin, they be come now vor to use such a sight o' this here hartificial Darn'd is I don't think the ground's a-pwoisoned way ut. We never didn hear nort about no cattle playg nor neet no voot-an-mouth avore they brought over such a lot o' this here hartificial Goa an'ur [Guano] or hot ee caal ut

2. Artistic; having the appearance of being produced by art.

Lei. The word artificial is rather eulogistic.

[2. Artificial, *elaboratus, technicus, affabre factus*, COLES (1679); Artificial, artful, done according to the rules of art, BAILEY (1770).]

ARTISHREW, see **Harvest-row**.

ARTIST, *v.* Sur. [ˈɑːtɪst.] To paint.

Sur. I never could artist a bit mysen, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii.

Hence **Artisting**, *vbl. sb.*

Sur. I dunno' approve o' this artistin'... it's only another naame for idling about. BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) I. xiii.

[From lit. E. *artist*, *sb.* a painter.]

ARVAL, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. *Obsol.* Also written **arfal** KENNETT; **arvel** N.Cy.¹ w.Yks.^{1,4}; **arvil** (I n.Yks.² w.Yks. m.Yks.¹; **averill** n.Yks.² w.Yks.

1. A funeral repast, usually consisting of bread or cakes with ale. Also applied to funeral ceremonies in general.

Rxb. Arval, arvil-supper, the name given to the supper or entertainment after a funeral (JAM.). **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); **N.Cy.**¹, **Cum.**^{1,2} **Wm.**¹ Is ta ter be arvel at t'funeral? The custom is still observed. **n.Yks.** Come bring my jerkin, Tibb; Ile to'th arvil, **MERITON** *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 419; **n.Yks.**¹ The company assembled—and the bidding is usually for an hour preceding midday—the hospitalities of the day proceed, and after all have partaken of a solid meal, and before the coffin is lifted for removal to the churchyard, cake, or biscuits, and wine are handed round by two females whose office is specially designated by the term 'servers'; **n.Yks.**² Heard thirty years ago, but now *obs.* **ne.Yks.**¹ *Obs.* **w.Yks.** **HUTTON** *Tour to Caves* (1781); Now heard only in remote places like the Haworth valley (S.P.U.), T'avole will be at t'ling Bob (C.F.); **w.Yks.**^{1,4} **Lan.** After the rites at the grave, the company adjourned to a public-house, where they were presented with a cake and ale, called an arval, **HARLAND & WILKINSON** *Flk-Lore* (1867) 270; **Lan.**¹, **ne.Lan.**¹

2. Money given to hunters, at the death of a fox, in order to buy ale.

ne.Lan.¹

3. *Comp.* Arval-bread, -cake, the bread or cake presented to guests at a funeral; -dinner, -supper, the funeral entertainment.

n.Cy. GROSE *Suppl.* (1790); **N.Cy.**² **Cum.** The Dale Head stores of small cake-loaves or arval-bread, and the like, had been generous, **LINTON** *Lizze Lorton* (1867) xxix, **Cum.**¹ **Wm.** Every person invited to a funeral receives a small loaf at the door of the deceased... the people call it arval-bread, **GOUGH** *Manners* (1847) 23; Small loaves of fine wheaten bread were distributed amongst the persons attending a funeral; they were expected to eat them at home in religious remembrance of their deceased neighbour (J.H.); **Wm.**¹ **n.Yks.** He called them, not funeral biscuits, but averil bread, **ATKINSON** *Moort. Parish* (1891) 228; **n.Yks.**¹ Confectioners at Whitby still prepare a species of thin, light, sweet cake for such occasions; **n.Yks.**² Averil-bread, funeral loaves, spiced with cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and raisins. **Lan.**¹, **n.Lan.**¹ **Wm.** Presenting each relative and friend of the deceased with an arvel cake, **DENHAM** *Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 55; **Wm.**¹, **m.Yks.**¹ **n.Lan.** The arvel cake is still handed round on funeral occasions, *N & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 468. **Wm.** Among the rich, the custom of distributing arvel bread gradually yielded to a sumptuous arvel-dinner, **LONSDALE** *Mag.* (1822) III. 377. **ne.Lan.**¹ Arval-dinners, given to friends who attend a funeral from a distance; common in Cartmel. **n.Cy.** Arvil-supper, a feast made at funerals, **GROSE** (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**²

[Arval, or Arvil, burial or funeral solemnity, hence *arvil-bread*, loaves distributed to the poor at funerals, **BAILEY** (1755). **Dan.** *arve-ol*, **ON.** *erfi-ol*, a wake, funeral feast, comp. of *erfi*, a funeral feast, and *ol*, an 'ale', a banquet, feast (see *Ale*). **ON.** *erfi* is cogn. with *erfd*, inheritance.]

ARVIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The common chickweed, *Stellaria media*.

Sh. (K.I.), **S. & Ork.**¹

[**Dan.** *arve*, chickweed; cp. **OE.** *earfe*, a tare.]

AR-WO-HAY, *int.* Nhb.

Nhb.¹ Ar-wo-hay, a cartman's term to his horse to steady.

ARY, see **Harry**.

AS, *rel. pron.* Var. dial. of Eng. Not in Sc. Nhb. **Cum. n.** and **e.Yks.** (see **At**) **w.Som.** Dev. Occas. in **Dur.** **Wm.** w.Yks., where the usual *rel.* is *at*, q.v. [æz.]

1. Used as *rel. pron.* in all genders, *sing.* and *pl.*

Dur. You mean him as Miss T. is going to marry (A.B.). **Wm.** A par o' shoes as he'd been makkun, **SPEC** *Dial.* (1880, pt. ii. 33; **Wm.**¹ Nowt as I knaa on. **w.Yks.** Her as ah once hed call'd mi queen, **BINNS** *Yksmān. XmaC. No.* (1888) 23; **w.Yks.**¹ Whea's sheep's them, as I sa yusterneet? **Lan.** Every lad and every wench as went, **HARLAND & WILKINSON** *Flk-Lore* (1867) 270. **n.Lan.** I luk't for him as me sowl lovs, **PHIZACKERLEY** *Sng Sol.* (1860) iii. i. **e.Lan.**¹ He as buys stuff as is wanted. **Chs.**¹ He's the chap as did it; **s.Chs.**¹ Wen shiz ūz kūn mīl k' [wenches as can milk], **Introd.** 70. **s.Stf.** The mon as did that disappeared, **PINNOCK** *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895); **Stf.**² **Der.** Them two sheep as is in the croft, **VERNEY** *Stone Edge* (1868) ii. **n.Der.** Let a mon stick to his station as is his station, **HALL** *Hathersage* (1896) vii. **Lan.** Proputty's ivrything 'ere... fur them as 'as it's the best, **TENNYSON** *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. ii, **Lan.**¹, **n.Lan.**¹ Whose cauves was them as I seed i' Messingham toon street? **Lei.** Itz won az wuz gev [given] mi (C.E.) **Nhp.**¹ **War.** Ready to kiss the ground as the missis trod on, **GLO.** **ELIOT** *Amos Barton* (1858) vii; **War.**² A lad as could kill a robin'd do anything, **War.**³ **w.Wor.** His butt, as, he said, had fettled his osses, **S. BEAUCHAMP** *Grantley Grange* (1874) l. 30. **Shr.**¹ I'm sartin it wuz 'im as I sid comin' out o' the 'George'; **Shr.**² Those as liken. **Hrf.**¹, **Hrf.**² The man as told me. **Glo.**¹ In *gen. use.* **Oxf.**¹ The mummies say, 'Yer comes I as ant bin it [yet], Wi' my gret yed, an' little wit [Yuur kuumz uuy uz aa nt bin it, Wi muuy gret yed, un lit l wit] **Brks.**¹ It was he as tawld I. **Bdf.** Field's cart as takes Louisa's things to-morrer, **WARD** *B. Costrell* (1895) 21. **e.An.**¹, **Hnt.** (T.P.F.) **Nrf.** The song o' songs, as is Sorlomun's, **GILLET** *Sng Sol.* (1860) i. i. **Ess.** Buie that as is needful, thy house to repaire, **TUSSER** *Husbandrie* (1580) 57, st. 47. **Sur.** They pore crethurs as has to mool, **BICKLEY** *Sur. Hills* (1890) l. i; **Sur.**¹ **Som.** Doant put a muzzle on tha ox as draishes out the corn, **'AGRIKLER'** *Rhymes* (1872) 75; In *e.Som.* 'as' is used for the relative, but in *w.* we should say 'dhu mae'ūn waut [what] dūed ut, **ELWORTHY** *Gram.* (1877) 41. **n.Wil.** Teāke us th' voxes, th' leetle voxes, as spwiles th' vines, **KITE** *Sng. Sol.* (c. 1860) ii. 15; **Wil.**¹ **Dor.** (H.J.M.) **Cor.**³ He's the man as did it (in common use). [**Amer.** Nobody as I ever heard on, **BARTLETT.**]

2. **As+poss. pron.** used for *gen. case* of *rel.*

s.Chs.¹ That's th' chap as his uncle was hanged, **Introd.** 70 **Sur.** A gentleman from India, as you see his name writ up, **JENNINGS** *Field Paths* (1884) 22; **Sur.**¹ That shepherd we had as his native were Lewes.

3. In phr. (1) *as ever is*; (2) *as was* (in *gen. colloq. use*), formerly, *nē*; also used redundantly; (3) *all as is*, the whole matter, the whole.

(1) **Dor.** Last Monday as ever wur (H.J.M.). **Dev.**³ I'll come an' zee'e the next Monday as-ivver-is. (2) **s.Not.** Ahve just seed Miss Wright. Miss Wright as was, ah should say—Mrs. Smith. I wor coming across Tomkins' orchard as was (J.P.K.). **Lan.** Only last Soonday as was, **FENN** *Cure of Souls* (1889) 7. (3) **Lei.**¹ Oi ll tell yer missus on yer, an' that's all as is. **War.**² All as is, is this, I sid 'im tek th' opple myself. **w.Wor.**¹ I'll give 'ee ahl-as-is. **Shr.**¹ All as is is this... so now yo' knowen **Wil.**¹

[Nor will he... wish his mistress were that kind of fruit As maids call medlars, **SHAKS. R. & J.** ii. i. 34; Those as sleep and think not on their sins, *ib.* **Merry W.** v. v. 57.]

AS, *adv.* In var. dial. uses in *n.* and *midl.* counties; also **Sc. Irel.** **e.An.** **Ken.** **Sus.** **Som.** [æz.]

1. Used redundantly.

e.Yks.¹ Ah can't think as hoo it's deean, **MS. add.** (T.H.) **w.Yks.** We stoit wi' Jane Ann as nearly an hahr (Æ.B.). **Lan.** I hope as that ye'll nut be vext, **HARLAND & WILKINSON** *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60; We hannot had a battle i' this heawse as three year an' moor, **WAUGH** *Owd Bodle*, 253. **Stf.**² My feyther died as twel' months come Monday. **nw.Der.**¹ Not. It'll be Goose Fair a fortnight as yesterday (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**¹ He hesn't been here sin a month as last Bottesworth feast. **sw.Lin.**¹ A week as last Monday. **Nhp.**¹ I expect him as next week. **War.**² I'm goon' to my uncle's as next

Sunday. Shr.¹ 'E toud me they wun gwein theer as nex' Saturday; Shr.² Glo. We expected him as yesterday, N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. ix. 256 s.Oxf. 'Wot might you be thinkin' o' doin' about that now? —As how? [in what way?] ROSEMARY Chilterns (1895) 168 Mid. Don't you remember me, as how I was squeezed, and scrouged into your little back room, GROSE Oho (1796) 105-6. e.An.¹ He will come as to-morrow. Ken.¹ I reckon you'll find it's as how it is. Sus. I can only say as this, I done the best I could, N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. xi. 288 w.Som.¹ He promised to do un as to-morrow. You zee, sir, 'tis like as this here.

2. In phr. (1) *as how*, however; (2) *as to*, towards, with regard to; (3) *as what*, *as where*, whatever, wherever.

(1) w.Yks. He couldn't find a lass to suit him, as hah he lukt aht, HARTLEY Clock Alm (1887) 40. Lan. I mun do this house up th' first, as how, WAUGH Sphinx (1870) 11. (2) Ir. How the devil can a man be stout as to a man, and afraid of a ghost? BARRINGTON Sketches (1830) I. viii. (3) w.Yks. Decide at yo'll be happy as what happens, HARTLEY Clock Alm. (1888) 4; He's a better breed ner thee only daay, az where he comes thro', ECCLES Leeds Oln. (1879) 23.

[Before *how* it is sometimes redundant, but this is in low language, BAILEY (1755), s.v. *As*; Whanne thei hadden rowid as fyue and twenti furlongis, WYCLIF (1388) John vi. 19.]

3. How. Obs.?

Sc. See as our gudemither's hands and lips are ganging . . . she'll speak enough the night, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi.

AS, conj. Sc. Irel. and in gen. use in Eng., but rarely in sense 2 in those districts where *at* (q.v.) is used. [æz.]

1 After comparative: than.

Sc. Very common in s. counties. Better weir schuin as sheets, MURRAY Dial. (1873) 169; I rather like him as otherwise, SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) xxvi; I wad rather see them a' ower again, as sic a fearfu' flitting as hers' *ib* *Antiquary* (1816) xl; Nay, more as that, they cut out his hair, SCOTIC (1787) 119, I would rather go as stay, *ib* 8. N.I.¹ I'd rather sell as buy. Yks. Better iue sell as rue keep, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); Better heve a maase i' t'pot as nae flesh, *ib*. (Aug. 10, 1889). n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks. I'd rather break steecans by t'rooad as dew so, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 231. [U.S.A. I would rather see him as you, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 376.]

2. Introducing subord. clause: that.

Yks. I'll see as he wants nowt, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) I. 232. w.Yks. Tell Jack ah'm bahn to Bradforth to-morn, so's he can go wi' mha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891), Ah've heeard as Fred Greenud an' Polly Scott wor bahn to be wed soon (Æ.B.). Lan. It's nowt o' th' soart; dunnot yo threep me down as it is, BURNETT *Haworths* (1887) xvi. ne.Lan.¹ He said as he wod. Stf.² Is it true as your Bill's bin put i'th 'ob? [prison]. n.Der. They do say as his carpenters, havin' built th' ark, . . . weren't let enter in, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) vii. s.Not. I don't know as I can, PRIOR *Reme* (1895) 36. Lei. If you'll bring me any proof as I'm in the wrong, GEO. ELIOT *S. Marnet* (1861) 40; Lei.¹ Almost a universal substitute for 'that'. War.² w.Wor.¹ You don't think as I've took that spoon? (s.v. Hurt). Shr.¹ They sen as the cranna-berries bin desper scase this time. Glo. I war'n as th' owd squire must a' felt quite proud o' hisself, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 6; Glo.² He took his woath as I layed a drap. s.Oxf. I don't know as I can, ROSEMARY Chilterns (1895) 41. Sur. History do tell as a high tide came up, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 3. Hmp.¹ I don't know as I do. Wil. I seed in the paper as the rate is gone down a penny, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) ix. n.Wil. Come back, as we med look upon 'ee, KITE *Sug. Sol.* (c. 1860) vi. 13. Dev. I couldn't say as I knowed the rights of it, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 22.

3. *As how*, *as why*, before subord. clause: that.

Cum.¹ He said as how he wad niver gang near them. w.Yks. Ah don't know as hah Ahs'll goa ageean (Æ.B.). Lan. We have heard say as how he's coming home, FOTHERGILL *Probation* (1879) i. Stf.² I toud 'im as 'ow he'd cum too late. He said as why he couldna come. There is even the construction 'He said as how as why he couldna come.' Not. He said as how the fox ran clean past him (L.C.M.); Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ He said as how he was a loongin' theaf. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ He said as how he'd come. War.²³ Shr.¹ I 'eard the maister tellin' the missis as 'ow 'e wuz gwein to Stretton far; Shr.² Saying as how he is an oud mon. Brks.¹ A telled muh as zo his ship was sheared las' Tuesday. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Ess. She shooll might sin as how the booy warnt right, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) 23 Hmp. I knows as how he did it (H.C.M.B.).

4. With or without anteceded. *as*, and ellipsis of *can be*: expressing superl. degree.

n.Yks. As salt as salt (I.W.). w.Yks. As heait as heait [hot], LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 231; Haid as hard, very hard. Hor as hot, as hot as possible, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds* (1865). Chs As happy as happy, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 16. s.Stf. Ashot as hot, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895). Lei. (C.E.), Lei.¹ One of the commonest descriptive formulas War. He'll come back as ill as ill, GEO. ELIOT *Janet's Repent.* (1858) viii, War.², s.War.¹ As lusty as lusty [in excellent health]. s.Wor.¹ As black as black, and so with other epithets. Glo. (A.B.) s.Oxf. Once a fortnight I bakes reglar, an' that keeps as moist as moist, ROSEMARY Chilterns (1895) 98. Oxf.¹ MS. add. Ess. There's no mistaike, Bill, he's as owd as owd, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) 34. Som. His hair, 'twas as black as black, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 50. Collog. The sea was wet as wet could be, The sand was dry as dry, CARROLL *Through Looking-glass* (1872).

1. Ther can nocht be ane mar vehement perplexite as quhen ane person, &c., *Complaynt of Sc.* (1549) 71. Cp. G. mehr als. 2. That the Fop . . . should say as he would rather have such-a-one without a groat than ane with the Indies, *Spect.* No. 508.]

A-SAM, adv. Obs. Cor. Of a door: ajar.

Cor.² The door's a-sam.

[A-, on + sam (half), q.v.]

ASCANT, adv. n.Yks. [æskant.] Oblique.

n.Yks.²

A-SCAT, adv. Dev. [æskæt.] Broken like an egg.

Dev. GROSE (1790); *Monthly Mag* (1808) II. 422; HOLLOWAY.

[A-, on + scat; see Scat (to scatter).]

A-SCRAM, adv. Dor. [æskræm.] Of a limb: shrunken, withered.

Dor. She reluctantly showed the withered skin. 'Ah! 'tis all a-scrum!' said the hangman, examining it, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 117; It would be normal to say 'His arm is all a-scrum,' though if attrib 'He has a scram arm' (O.P.C.).

[A- (pref.¹⁰) + scram, q.v.]

ASCRIDE, adv. Som. Cor. Written ascrode Cor.¹ Astride.

Som. Nif he'd . . . a brumstick vor'n to zit ascride, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 118. Cor.¹ She rode ascrode.

[A-, on + scrīde (prob. a pron. of stride).]

ASEE, sb. Or.I. The angle contained between the beam and handle on the hinder side of a plough.

S. & Ork.¹ Or.I. Also called Nick (JAM.).

ASELF, see Atself.

A-SEW, adv. I.W. Dor. Som. Cor. Also written assue Som.; azew Cor.¹; azue Cor.² [æzœ:] Of cows: dry, no longer in milk.

I.W. The cows were assue, MONCRIEFF *Dream in Gent. Mag.* (1863); I.W.¹ The wold cow's azew; I.W.² I wants moor milk than I got, ver near all the cows be gone azew. Dor. In common use round Dorchester (O.P.C.); I don't want my cows going azew at this time of year, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 139; Dor.¹ Som. A cow is said to have 'gone a-zue,' PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 77; I'll zell your little sparked cow that's gone a-zue, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 43; W. & J. Gl. (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ A cow before calving, when her milk is dried off, is said to be azue, or to have gone 'zue.' Cor.¹²

[A- (pref.¹⁰) + sew, q.v.]

ASGAL, see Asker.

ASH, sb.¹ In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Also written ass, ess; see below. [as, es, æf.]

1. Collective *sing.*, usually written ass or ess: fine ashes, usually from coal. See Axen.

Sc. What wad ye collect out of the sute and the ass? SCOTT *B. of Lam* (1819) xi; While I sit hurklen in the ase, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 110, ed. 1871. Ff. It'll no dae to sit crootlin' i' the ace a' yer days, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 72 Ayr. In loving bleeze they sweetly join, Till white in ase they're sobbin, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st 10. N.I.¹ Aas. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. GROSE (1790); Gl. (1851); Meeting a boy with a good-looking ass drawing a cart laden with coal, he called out, 'Stop, you boy. Whose ass is that?' — 'It's nut ass at o', it's smo' cwol,' DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 298. Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ Clamed wiv ass, smeared over with ashes; n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ Put a bit o' ass uppo t'trod, it's sae slaap. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Swept all t'ass off t'crust, PRESTON *Moorside Musins in Yksman.* (1878) 59; w.Yks.¹ I hev nout to do, but riddil ass, II. 357; w.Yks.² Coke ass; w.Yks.³⁴ Lan. Ewt o' th' ass un dirt i' th' asshoyle, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 41. n.Lan. Plet as

iz nōt bad till [manure]. Lan.¹ Come, lass, sweep th' ess up, an' let's bi lookin' tidy; ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. Skeer the esse, separate the dead ashes from the embers, RAY (1691); (K.); Chs.^{1,2} Stf. 'Esse' are only the ashes of turfs when burned for compost (K.). s.Stf. This coal mak's a nasty white ess, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Stf.² O! wēz gettin' es up dis mornin' look on bōrt mī and wī sum o' sinderz [I was getting the ess up this morning like, and burnt my hand with some hot cinders]. Der.^{1,2}, nw.Der.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.³, w.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Yore garden seems to be a very stiff sile, John; if I wuz yo' I'd sprade some ess an' sut on; Shr.², Hrf.²

2. *Comp.* (1) Ash-ball, *obs.*, see below; (2) -board, a wooden box or tray to hold ashes; (3) -brass, money obtained by the sale of ashes; (4) -cake, a cake baked on the hearth; (5) -card, a fire-shovel; (6) -cat, (7) -chat, one who crouches over the fire; (8) -cloth, (9) -coup, see below; (10) -grate, (11) -grid, a grating over the 'ash-hole'; (12) -heap-cake, (13) -lurdin, (14) -man, (15) -manure, (16) -mixin, (17) -muck, (18) -mull, (19) -padder, (20) -peddler, (21) -pit, (22) -rook, (23) -water, see below. [See further s.v. Ash-bucket, -hole, -midden, -nook, -riddle, -trug.]

(1) Shr.¹ Balls made of the ashes of wood or fern damped with water; afterwards sun-dried . . . and used for making buck-lee. Pūt a couple o' them ess-balls i' the furnace an' fill it up dōth wait for the lee. Ess-balls were sold in Shrewsbury market in 1811, and prob. much later on. (2) Cum. Asbuird, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (D.A.); He's but an as-buird meaker, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) *Wully Muller*. Wm. & Cum.¹ Wī th' ass buird for a teable, 201 Wm.¹, ne.Lan.¹ (3) w.Yks. Ony wumman differin abaght dividin' th' ass-brass sal pay one penny, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsia Ann.* (1847) 29. (4) Dev.³ When the hearthstone is very hot the ashes are swept off and the ash-cake laid on it. A saucepan cover is then set over, and the ashes carefully replaced on the cover. (5) n.Yks.¹ Ass-card, Ass-caird, a fire-shovel for cleaning or carding up the hearth-stone (see Card); n.Yks.² e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788) *Suppl.* m.Yks.¹ (6) Lan.¹ Ass-cat, a term of contempt applied to lazy persons who hang habitually over the fire. Dev. Why you be a reg'lar ash-cat sitting over the fire, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3; An axen-cat is one that paddles or draws lines in the ashes with a stick or poker, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422. (7) Dev.³ Ashchat, a person who leans over the fire, with elbows on knees, in a dreamy attitude (8) Ken. P^a for an Ash-cloth for the Workhouse, 6s 6d, *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.* (1796) (P.M.). Sus.¹ Ash cloth, a coarse cloth fastened over the top of the wash-tub and covered first with marsh-mallow leaves and then with a layer of wood ashes [through this the water was strained by washerwomen in order to soften it]. (9) n.Yks.¹ Ass-coup, a kind of tub or pail to carry ashes in (see Coup); n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ In rare use (10) Cum. Ass-grate, the grated cover over the hollow beneath a kitchen fireplace where the ashes drop (M.P.); Cum.¹ ne.Wor. In this district the word Ass or Ess is used only in the comp. Ess-grate, the cover to the 'purgatory' (J.W.P.). (11) Chs.¹ Ess-grid. Stf.¹, War. (J.R.W.) (12) n.Lin.¹ Ash-heap cake, a cake baked on the hearth under hot wood embers. (13) s.Chs.¹ Hoo's a terrible ess-lurdin, auvays comin' croodlin' i' th' fire [cf. Ass-cat]. (14) n.Yks.² Ass-man, the dustman, scavenger. (15) n.Yks.¹ Ass-manner, manure, so called, of which the chief constituent is ashes, especially peat or turf ashes. ne.Yks.¹ In common use. (16) s.Chs.¹ Ess-mixin, the mixin or heap upon which the ashes are thrown. (17) n.Yks. 'They'll be all clamed wiv . . . ass-muck,' in other words, smeared over with peat-ashes and such other refuse as is thrown into an ordinary moorland ash-pit, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 120; n.Yks.² (18) *ib.* Ass mull or Turf-mull (q.v.), the ashes from a turf fire. (19) Dev. Ash-padder, or Pedder, also called Axwaddle, q.v., GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Dev.³ Ash-padder, a person who goes from cottage to cottage collecting wood-ashes, which are bought by farmers to mix at sowing time with seeds. (20) Som. Axpeddler, a dealer in ashes, W. & J. GL. (1873). (21) Sc. Ane o' the prentices fell i' the ase-pit, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 83. Chs.² Ash-pit, the general receptacle of the rubbish and dirt of a house. [In *gen. use.*] (22) Chs.¹ Ess-rook, a dog or cat that likes to lie in the ashes. Shr.¹ This kitlin' inna wuth keepin',—it's too great a ess-rook. (23) Ken. To have . . . usefull utensils to wash with, to make bucking, ash water, &c., *Pluckley Vestry Bk.* (Feb. 1787); Ash-water is hard water made soft for washing clothes by pouring it through an ash-cloth (q.v.). The process is still in use (P.M.).

[1. The little cloude as aske he sprengeth, WYCLIF (1382) *Ps.* cxlvii. 16; Which . . . spredith abroad a cloude

as aische, *ib.* (1388); Kloude as aske he strewis, HAMPOLE *Ps.* cxlvii. 5. OE. *asce*, 'cinis.']

ASH, *sō*.² In var. dial. uses throughout 'Sc. Irel. Eng. Also written esh Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² w.Yks.² n.Lin.¹; eisch Lan.¹ [af, eʃ]

1. The leaf of an ash-tree; in *comb.* Even-ash, Even-leaf ash.

N.I.¹ Even ash, an ash-leaf with an even number of leaflets, used in a kind of divination. The young girl who finds one repeats the words—'This even ash I hold in my han', The first I meet is my true man.' She then asks the first male person she meets on the road what his Christian name is, and this will be the name of her future husband. Nhb. Even-esh is a lucky find, and is put into the bosom, or worn in the hat, or elsewhere, for luck (R.O.H.); Even-ash, under the shoe, will get you a sweetheart. It is placed in the left shoe, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) I. 282; Nhb.¹ It is considered as lucky to find an even-esh as to find a four-leaved clover. w.Shr. [Used for divination, as in Irel.] in agreement with the well-known rhyme—'Even ash and four-leaved clover, See your true-love ere the day's over,' BURNS *Flk-Lore* (1883) 181. Wil.¹ On King Charles' day, May 29, children carry Shitsack, sprigs of young oak, in the morning, and Powder-monkey, or Even-ash, ash-leaves with an equal number of leaflets, in the afternoon (s.v. Shitsac). nw.Dev.¹ A havm laiv ash An' a vower laiv clauver, You'll sure to zee your true love Avore the day's auver, *Introd.* 20.

2. *Comp.* (1) Ash-candles, (2) -chats, (3) -holt, see below; (4) -keys, the seed-vessels of the ash (see Keys); (5) -plant, an ash sapling or stick; (6) -planting, a beating with an ash stick; (7) -stang, (8) -stob, (9) -stole, (10) -tillow, see below; (11) -top, a variety of potato; (12) -weed, *Ægopodium podagraria*, or goutweed.

(1) Dor. Ash-candles, the seed-pod of the ash-tree, *Gl* (1851); Dor.¹ (2) n.Cy. Ash-chats, or keys, GROSE (1790) s.v. Chat, q.v. (3) n.Lin.¹ Esh-holt, a small grove of ash trees. (4) Sc. I have seen the ash-keys fall in a frosty morning in October, SCOTT *Bk. Dwarf* (1816) vii. Nhb. Ash-keys is the common term for the seed of the ash (R.O.H.). w.Yks.² An old farmer in Fullwood affirmed that there were no ash-keys in the year in which King Charles was put to death Lan.¹ Let's ga an' gedder some eisch-keys an' lake at conquerors [i.e. the wings of the seed are interlocked; each child then pulls, and the one whose 'keys' break is conquered]. e.Lan.¹, Chs.^{1,2}, Not.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ The failure of a crop of ash-keys is said to portend a death in the royal family. War.³, Sur.¹ Dev.⁴ Also called locks and-keys, shacklers. [The fruit like unto cods . . . is termed in English, Ash-keyes, and of some, Kite-keyes, GERARDE (ed. 1633) 1472.] (5) w.Yks.² An ash stick is usually called an esh-plant. s.Chs.¹ Tha wants a good ash-plant abowt thy back. Stf.² If the dustna let them cows be, I'll lay this ash-plant about thē. n.Lin. Cuts hissien a esh-plant to notch doon all the fools he fin's on, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 63; n.Lin.¹ There is a widespread opinion that if a man takes a newly cut esh-plant not thicker than his thumb, he may lawfully beat his wife with it. War.³ An ash-plant is an article that no well-furnished farm-house and few schoolmasters would be without Dev. On the leeward side of a stiff bulwark of newly bill-hooked ashplant, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II i. (6) n.Lin. I'll gie ye an esh-plantun' ye weant ferget, PEACOCK *Tales* (1889) 89. (7) n.Yks.² Esh-stang, an ash-pole. (8) *ib.* Esh-stob, an ash-post. (9) Wil. Hares . . . slip quietly out from the form in the rough grass under the ashstole [stump], JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 31. (10) Hmp. Ash-tillows are young ash-trees left growing when a wood is cleared, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. (11) Ess. Those on the right are ashtops, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 154. (12) Shr. Ashweed, perhaps from casual resemblance to the leaf of the Ash. Wil.¹, w.Som.¹

3. With *adj.* used attrib. in plant-names: (1) Blue ash, *Syringa vulgaris*, lilac (Glo.); (2) Chaney ash, *Cytisus laburnum* (Chs.); (3) French ash, *C. laburnum* (Der.); (4) Ground ash, *Ægopodium podagraria* (Chs. Lin. War.); *Angelica sylvestris* (n.Cy.); (5) Spanish ash, *Syringa vulgaris* (Glo.); (6) Sweet ash, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Glo.); (7) White ash, *Syringa vulgaris* (Glo.); *Ægopodium podagraria* (Som.); (8) Wild ash, *Æ. podagraria* (Cum.).

Glo.¹ Spanish ash, the lilac. w.Som.¹ White ash, the plant goutweed. Usual name.

[Esch key, frute, clava, *Prompt*; Ash-weed, *Herba Gerardii*, COLES (1679); Ayshwæde, *Herbe Gerard*, or Goutworte, MINSHEU (1617).]

ASH, *v.* Yks. Lin. Written *esh*. [ɛʃ.] To flog, beat; cf. *to birch, hazel*.

- e.Yks. So called from the *esh* [ash] plant being the instrument used by the castigator, NICHOLSON *Folk-Sp.* (1889) 26; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (Æ.B.) n.Lin.¹ If we catch boys gettin' bod nests we *esh* 'em.

ASH, see Arrish.

ASHARD, *adv.* Glo. Wil. [əʃəd.] Of a door: ajar. See Ashore.

Glo.¹ n.Wil. (*obsol.*) The door's ashard (G.E.D.). Wil.¹ Put the door ashard when you goes out.

[A- (*pref*²) + *shored* (propped).]

ASH-BACKET, *sb.* Sc. Written *ass-, ase-bucket* (JAM.). A small tub or square wooden trough for holding ashes.

w. & s.Sc. Dimin. of *assback*, a back or tub for ashes (JAM.). Abd. Aise-bucket, the common name for what in Per. is called a *backie* (G.W.). Gall. The aristocratic avenues of the park, bordered with frugal lines of 'ash buckets' for all ornament, CROCKETT *Shchit Min.* (1893) 155.

ASH-COLOURED LOON, *sb.* The great crested Glebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. Also called Ash-coloured Swan.

SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 215

ASH-COLOURED SAND-PIPER, *sb.* Irel. The Knot, *Tringa canutus*.

Ir. So called from the sober tints of its feathers in winter, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 195.

ASHELT, *adv. phr.* Obs. Yks. Lan. Perhaps, probably.

w.Yks. WATSON *Hist Hlf* (1775) 531; CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886); w.Yks.⁴ Lan. Cou'd ashelt sell bur eh this tother pleck, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 29, ed. 1806; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 270, Lan.¹

[As + *helt* (likely), q.v.]

ASHEN, *sb.* Lan. Chs. Der. *Obsol.* Written *eshin*. A kind of pail, used for carrying milk

n.Cy. (K.); Eskin [*sic*], GROSE (1790); n.Cy.² w.Lan. Bring th' *eshin* here (H.M.). Chs.¹ Wooden milkpails are still in occas. use. Often pronounced *Heshin*, and [sometimes] so spelt in auctioneers' catalogues; Chs.² These pails are, I believe, always made of ash wood. Der.¹ *Obs.*

Hence *Eshintle*, an 'ashen' or 'eshin' full.

Chs. Get a *eshintle* o' th' best Jock Barleycorn, CLOUGH B. *Bresskittle* (1879) 16, Chs.^{1,2}

[See *Ashen, adj.*]

ASHEN, *adj.* Lei. War. Shr. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. [aʃən, æʃən.]

1. Made of the wood of the ash; belonging to the ash.

Sus.¹ Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). n.Wil. I wants a *aishen* stake (E.H.G.). Dor. The moss, a-beat vrom trees, did lie Upon the ground in *ashen* droves, BARNES *Poems* (1869) 87. w.Som.¹ Su geod u aarshn taerub-l-z div'ur yue zeed [as good an ash table as you ever saw]. Cor. Charm for the bite of an adder—'Bradgty, bradgty, bradgty, under the ashing leaf,' QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 148.

2. *Comp.* (1) *Ashen-faggot*, a faggot of ash-wood; (2) *-keys*, the fruit of the ash; (3) *-plant*, an ash sapling; (4) *-tree*, the ash.

(1) w.Som.¹ Aa'rshn faak'ut, the large faggot which is always made of ash to burn at the merry-making on Christmas Eve—both Old and New. We know nothing of a yule-log in the West. It is from the carouse over the *ashen-faggot* that farmers with their men and guests go out to wassail the apple-trees on old Christmas Eve (Jan 5). The faggot is always specially made with a number of the ordinary halse binds, or hazel withes. (2) Ken.¹ *Ashen-keys*, so called from their resemblance to a bunch of keys. (3) War.² *Ashen-plant*, an ash sapling cut to serve as a light walking-stick or cane. Shr.¹ Whad a despt srode lad that Tum Rowley is, 'e wants a good *ashen-plant* about 'is 'ide; Shr.² Lay a good *eschen* plant across his shouthers. (4) Lei. 'Ashentree, Ashentree, Pray buy these warts of me.' A wart-charm. A pin is stuck into the tree, and afterwards into a wart, and then into the tree again, where it remains a monument of the wart which is sure to perish, NORTHALL *Gl.* (1896). War.², Glo.¹, e.An.¹, Suff. (C.T.) Dor. *Aishen-tree*.

[By *ashen* roots the violets blow, TENNYSON *In Mem. cxv*; At once he said, and threw His *ashen* spear, DRYDEN (JOHNSON); *Ashen* keys, *Fructus fraxineus, lingua avicular*, COLES (1679). *Ash*, sb.² + *-en*, adj. suff.]

ASHER, *adj.* Yks. [eʃər.] Made of ash wood. Also used as *sb.*

n.Yks. Ah teeak a *asher*, an' gav t'dog a good threshing (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ An *asher* pail. An *asher* broom.

[*Ash* (the tree) + *-er*, of doubtful origin.]

*ASSET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [aʃet] A dish on which a joint is served; also used for a pie-dish.

Sc. *Scotic.* (1787) 9, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C); Gie me here John Baptist's head in an *aschet*, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xiv 8. S. & Ork.¹ *MS. add.* Inv. (H.E.F.) Bwk. What sort of a plate, or *aschet*, or server it was placed upon, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 24. Slk. You're a dextrous cretur, wi' your *aschets* o' wat and dry toast, CHR. NORTH *Noctes Ambros.* (ed. 1856) III 95. Nhb. Heard on the n. borders, but not in gen. use, and prob. introduced by immigrants from Scotland (R.O.H.)

[Fr. *assiette*, a trencher-plate (COTGR.).]

ASH-HOLE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Dor. Also written *ass-, ais-* (s. Sc.; *ass-hooal* n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹; *-hwole* Nhb.¹; *-hoil* w.Yks.³; *ess-* Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr.; *ess-hwole* Nhb.¹; *axen-* Dor.¹ [a's, e's-ōl, -ōal, -ōil.]

1. A hole to receive ashes, beneath or in front of the grate. Also called *Purgatory*, q.v.

Sc. The cat [was] in the *ass-hole*, makin at the brose, Down fell a cinder and burnt the cat's nose, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 27. Per *Ais-hole* (G.W.). e.Lth. The wumman that unt the saxe-pence, an' scoopit oot her hooose but an' ben, an' rakit oot the *aiss-hole*, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 21. Edb. Throwing the razor into the *ass-hole*, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 42. Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He threw it into t'ass-hooal, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill Life* (1869) 7; w.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵ Tell'd her a hundred times niver to put t'poaker i' t'ass-hoil. Lan. Deawn he coom o' th' harstone, on his heed i' th' *esshole*, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 52, ed. 1819; Thou'd rayther sit i' th' *hesshole*, brunnin' thy shins i' th' fire, than stick to thy loom, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 25; Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ 'Dusta think as a *ass-hoyle* is a place to put a jackass in?' awaxt him He dud! Chs.¹ Often used metaphorically for the fire itself. Ah set wi' my knees i' th' *ess-hole* aw day long; Chs.³ Oo's rootin in the *esse hole*, aw dee. s.Chs.¹ To 'root i' the *ess-hole* is a common expression for staying constantly by the fire. s.Stf. We roasted taylor in the *ess-hole*, PINNOCK *Blk Cy. Ann.* (1895). Stf.², nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, War. (J.R.W.), w.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Common; Shr.² Also called the *Purgatory*. Dor.¹

2. An outdoor ash-heap or dust-hole.

Sc. A round excavation in the ground out of doors, into which the ashes are carried from the hearth (JAM.). n.Yks.^{1,2} w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891). n.Lin.¹

ASHIEPATTLE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written *aessie-pattle* S. & Ork.¹; *ashiepelt* Irel. [e'si-patl, aʃi-pelt.] A dirty child, that lounges about the hearth; also applied to animals. Sometimes used adjectivally. Cf. *ashcat*.

Sh.I. Still in common use; applied occasionally as a term of contempt to any of the young domestic animals, such as pigs, kittens, &c., which are often found lying at the fireside in a country house (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹ Sc. (JAM.) n.Ir. *Obsol.* (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ashiept*, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dub., Dr. Common here, but seldom heard n. of the Boyne (M.B.-S.)

[Prob. a der. of *ash-pit*. See *Ash*, sb.¹ 2. Cp. G. *aschenputtel*; see GRIMM *Myth.* 107 (SANDERS).]

ASH-MIDDEN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Written *ess-* Chs. Der.; *ass-, ais-* Sc. [a's-, e's-midən] An ash-heap.

Per. (G.W.), n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. & Wm. Thou's niver been five mile frae an *ass-midden* [a comic banter] (M.P.). n.Yks.^{1,2}, ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. When t'ship lands on t'ass-midden [referring to an unlikely contingency], *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); Fotch a soop up, for we're all three as diy as a *ass-midden*, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 46; w.Yks.¹ He then coom ower t'ass-midden to t'door, ii 293; w.Yks.^{2,4} Lan. Aw'd dee upo' th' fust *hess-middin* ut aw coom to, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xi; n.Lan. I niver went mair 'an a mile frae me an *ass-midden*, PIKETAH *Forness Flk.* (1870) 34. ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ He'll never get a mile from a *ess-midden*, *Prov.* nw.Der.¹

ASH-NOOK, *sb.* Yks. Written *ass-* Yks. [a's-niuk.]

1. The space beneath the grate where the ashes fall.

n.Yks.² w.Yks. A great *bahncin* ratten [rat] jumpst aht at *asnook*, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 8; Bang went eggs, collops, an' t'plate, reight intut *ass nook*, *Dewsbre Oim.* (1866) 14; w.Yks.^{2,3,5}

2. The chimney-corner, 'ingle-nook.'

w.Yks. Com' sit in t'assnook wi' me (W.F.); He sat hissen daan i' th' assnook, an' Mally gate him a gill o' hooam brew'd, *HARTLEY Clock Alm.* (1887) 2; Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Mer. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891).

ASHORE, *adv.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Wil. Also ashare Wor. See **Ashard**. [əʃə(r), əʃɑ(r).] Of a door: ajar, half-open.

Wor. Leave the door a little ashore (H.K.); ne.Wor. Ashare (J.W.P.). Hrf.¹ Glo. (A.B.), Glo.¹, Oxf.¹, Wil.¹

[A-, on + shore (a prop).]

ASHOTAY, see **Accroshay**.

ASH-RIDDLE, *sb.* Yks. Chs. War. Also ass- Yks.; ess- Chs. [a.s., e's-ridl] A sieve or 'riddle' (q.v.) for sifting ashes.

w.Yks. Gaay an' teach th' granny to sup milk aht o' t'ass-riddle, *Prov. in Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887), 'Yo wor ta be presented wi a hass-riddle, Tom TRIDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1847) 51 Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, War. (J.R.W.)

Hence **Ash-riddling**, divination from riddling ashes, on St. Mark's Eve (April 24).

N.Cy.¹ n.Yks.¹ On St Mark's Eve the ashes are riddled on the hearth, for the superstition still lingers, that if any of the inmates of the house be going to die within the year, the print of his, or her, shoe will be found impressed in the soft ashes (cf. Chaff-riddling); n.Yks.² What has survived of this custom seems more common in our country-places, where the fire burns on the hearth. m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹

ASH-TRUG, *sb.* Cum. Written ass- Cum.¹ [a's-trug] A wooden scuttle-shaped vessel for carrying coal or peat.

Cum. Billy cawd it 'asstrug,' 'SILFHEO' Billy Brannan (1885) 4; GROSE (1790), HOLLOWAY; *Gl.* (1851); Still in common use (W.K.); Cum.¹

ASHYPET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written assypet Sc.

1. A child or animal that lounges about the hearth. See **Ashiepatte**, **Assypod**.

Dub., Dr. A dirty or neglected child would not be called 'ashipet' unless also lazy and useless. Applied also to dogs and cats, which lie lazily by the fireside (M.B.-S.).

2. An idle or slatternly woman; a 'Cinderella,' engaged in dirty kitchen work. Occas. applied to a man.

Ayr. Nobody to let me in, but an ashypet lassie that helps her for a servant, *Steamboat* (1822) 259 (JAM.). Lnl. Easter Whitburn's assy pets, *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 246. Dr. A lazy man or woman is called 'ashipet' (M.B.-S.).

ASIDE, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Ken. Sur. [əsaɪd.]

A. *prep.*

1. Of place or position: near, by the side of.

Frf. The watchers winna let me in aside them, *BARRIE Minister* (1891) iv. Per. Ye 'ill just get up aside me, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 167. Rnf. Maggie, now I'm in aside ye, *TANNAHILL Poems* (1807) 153. Gall. Climb up there aside the other four, *CROCKETT Bog Myrtle* (1895) 214. Nhb. Ye shanna gan aside us, *N Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 76. Feed thaw lams aside the ship-ports' sheels, *ROBSON Sng Sol* (1859) 1. 8; Nhb.¹ Sit doon aside us, hinney. Cum. O that down aseide her my head I could lay, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) *Cocker o' Codbeck*; She met me ya neeght aside Pards'aw Lea yatt, *GILPIN Ballads*, 3rd S. (ed. 1874) 72; Cum.¹ Parton aside Whitten; Cum.³ Oald Aberram hes a fine heap or two leggan aside Kirgat, 9. n.Yks. Feed thah kids aside the shepherds' booths, *Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) 1. 8; Just think what things thou promist mah Asahd t'awd willow tree, *TWEDDELL Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 30; n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Ah'll sit aside Tom. Greenwich's aside Lunnan, *MS. add.* (T.H.) Stf.¹, nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, War.² Ken.¹ I stood aside him all the time. Sur.¹

2. In *fig.* sense: beside oneself, distracted.

ne.Lan. And he's aside hissel, cose yo've cracked up his playin, *MATHER Idylls* (1895) 48.

3. Compared with.

Frf. Adam was an erring man, but aside Eve he was respectable, *BARRIE Minister* (1891) x. Per. Naething tae speak of aside you, Kirsty, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 127.

B. *adv.*

1. In addition, moreover, besides. *Aside o'*, in addition to.

w.Yks. You'll be wondrous cunning if you get any aside, *BURNLEY Sketches* (1875) 131. Lan. She knowed aw the booble through,

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aside o' th' hymn-book, *BURNETT Haworths* (1887. vi. Shr.¹ Poor young döman, 'er's got the pipus [typhus] faiver—the fluepcy [influenza], an' 'afe a dozen plaints aside. Ken.² Very common at Canterbury.

2. *Aside of*, on the side of, beside.

Cum.³ Aside o' t'wide stair heead, 98. w.Yks. Paster thay kids asaide o' t'shepherds' tents, *LITLEDAL Craven Sng Sol.* (1859) 1. 8. Shoo fotched me a dander aside o' t'earhoyle, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1874) 42; Two chaps used to work aside o' me, *ib.* (1879) 19; w.Yks.⁵ Cloise aside on't. Lan. I wur tan aside o' th' yed wi' a sod, *Rossendel Beef-neet*, 12; Thou sid aside at t'Park wood yett, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lyre* (1867) 60, Lan.¹ Eawr Mally stood aside on me while th' rushcart were gooin' by; m.Lan.¹ A jerryshop aside o' wheer aw live (s.v. Alicker). s.Chs.¹ Sit thee ain aside o' me. Stf. She sat doun a-side of the daughter, *Flk-Lore Jm* (1884) II. 41; Stf.² 'E fatched im a bat aside o' is yed as med is yed sing.

[A-, on + side.]

ASIDEN, *prep* and *adv.* Nhb. Yks. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Also, by aphaeresis, **siden**. [ˈsaɪdən.]

1. *prep.* Beside, near.

Nhb.¹ She wis sittin' asiden him. e.Yks.¹ Ah've sitten asiden him monny a tahn (only used in a past sense), *MS add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.¹

2. *adv.* On one side, awry.

Nhp.¹ Often used without the prefix. How siden your bonnet is. War. (J.R.W.); War.² That post's set asiden, War.³ That gate has been hung all asiden. Shr.¹ Common. Yo' hanna püt yore shawl on straight, the coinels bin all asiden; Shr.² All asiden like Martha Rhoden's two-penny dish. Hrf.¹ [All asiding, as hogs fighting, *RAY Prov* (1678) 49, ed. 1860]

[Repr. the phr. *a side on*, on the side of, by the side of]

ASIDES, *prep. phr.* and *adv.* Yks. War. Sur. [əsaɪdʒ.]

1. *prep. phr.* Of place: beside, near.

m.Yks.¹ Aside has commonly s added. w.Yks.⁵ Aside's o' t'church Whear's tub live nah like?—Haw, aside's o' ar Tom.

2. In addition to, moreover, beside.

w.Yks.⁵ Whoa went asides him? Ther's forty aside's that. War.³ I arns three shillin' a wik [week] asides my vittles.

3. *adv.* Moreover, in addition.

Sur. A lot more as I knows on as gave a goodish bit asides, *BICKLEY Sur Hills* (1890) III vi.

[ME. *asides*, only in the sense of 'aside, on one side,' see *WYCLIF* (1388) *Mark* vii. 33. Der. of *aside* with advl. suff. in -s.]

ASIDING, see **Asiden**.

ASIL-TOOTH, see **Axle-tooth**.

ASING, see **Easing**.

ASK, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. to Chs. and n.Lin. Also written *esk* N.Cy.¹ Cum. w.Yks. ne.Lan.¹; *aisk* n.Yks.² e.Yks. m.Yks.¹ [esk, ask.] A newt; a lizard. See **Asker**.

Sc. He brought home horse-leeches, asks, young rats, *SMILES Sc Natur* (1879) 1; It seems to be a general idea among the vulgar, that what we call the ask is the asp of Scripture. This has probably contributed to the received opinion of the newt being venomous (JAM.). Gall. The yellow-wymed ask, *HARPER Bards* (1889) 206 CrI. (P.J.M.) N.Cy.¹ Ask, Esk, a water-newt, believed by many erroneously to be venomous. Nhb. The pert little eskis they curlit their tails, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Tale-bk.* (1846) VII. 142; Dry asks and tyeds she churish'd, *ROBSON Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 148; Nhb.¹ The newt is usually called a watter ask, as distinguished from a dry ask. Dur.¹ Cum. (J.Ar.); Cum.¹ Wm. There's an ask in the pond (B.K.); Wm.¹ More frequently called a watter ask. n.Yks.¹²³ ne.Yks.¹ In common use. e.Yks. *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *LUCAS Stud Nadderdale* (c. 1882) 231; *WILLAN List Wds.* (1811). n.Lan. A fand a watter-ask i' dhat dub. ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹²³ n.Lin.¹ I was once tanged wi' an ask among the brackens e' Brumby Wood

[*Tassot*, a newt or ask, *COTGR.*; *Magrásio*, an eft, an nute, an aske, *FLORIO* (1611). OE. *ādexe*, lizard; cp. G. *eidechse*]

ASK, *sb.*² Sh.I. Also written *aisk* (JAM. *Suppl.*). Drizzle, fog.

Sh.I. A haze or unclear state of the atmosphere generally preceding bad weather; we speak of there being 'an ask up da sky' when it has clouded over and looks unsettled (K.I.). S & Ork.¹ Su & Or.I. Small particles of dust, of snow (JAM. *Suppl.*).

M

ASK, *sb.*³ Sc. (JAM.) The stake to which a cow is bound by a rope or chain, in the cow-house.

Cal. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Prob. a spec. use of ON. *askr*, an ash, also applied to many things made of ash; see VIGFUSSON.]

ASK, *sb.*⁴ Sh. and Or. I. Also written *aisk*. A wooden vessel or dish.

Sh I Used for carrying butter, milk, eggs, &c. It has a lid and two small projecting bits of wood below the rim to serve for handles (K. I.). Sh & Or. I. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[ON. *askr*, a small vessel made of ash-wood.]

ASK, *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in the forms *ax*, *ex*, see *AX*. [*as*, *aks*, *aks*.]

1. To publish the banns of marriage; *to be asked at, in, or to church*, to have one's banns published.

Abd. Lth. Also called 'cry' (JAM.). Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum.¹ To be ax't at church is also called 'Hung in t'bell reapp', 'Cry't i' the kirk.' Wm.¹ Axt [older form Ext] at church. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Ask'd at church. m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Thuh wur ast at church last Sunday. Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Han they bin ast i' church yet? (Ax is less common.) Stf.² Owd Dick Taylor's lad and Martha Jones wur axed i' church. n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Being ax't to church. War.², s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.) Brks.¹ Thaay was asted at church laast Zunday. e.An.¹ I.W.² Bob Gubbins and Poll Trot was axed in Atherton Church last Zunday. Wil We'll be ax'd in church a Zunday week, *Slow Rhymes* (1889) *Zanny an Zusan*. w.Som.¹ Her's gwain to be a-ax next Zunday. nw.Dev.¹ Cor.² T'es most time for ee to have me axed, *MS add.* Collog. They were asked in church the Sunday following, *MARRYAT Frank Mildmay* (1829) xxii.

2. Hence, *to be asked out, asked up, out-asked*, to have the banns published for the last time.

Dur.¹ Cum. I reckon some one that's here is nigh ax't oot by auld Nick in the kirk of the nether world, *CAINE Shad. Crime* (1885) 33. Wm.¹ Wiah, thoo'l be ext oot a Sunday. n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹ Ax'd oot. e.Yks.¹ Tom and Bess was ax'd up at chetch o' Sunday w.Yks.¹² Ax'd out. Chs.¹ They were axed out last Sunday. Not¹ Out-asked. n.Lin.¹ Theare's many a lass hes been axed-up... 'at niver's gotten a husband. sw.Lin.¹ To be asked up, or asked out. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ To be axed up. e.An.¹ Axt-out, or Out ax't. Sus., Hmp, Ken. On the third time of publication, the couple is said to be out-asked, *HOLLOWAY*. w.Som.¹ Dhai wuz aakst aewt laa s Zún dee [they were axed out last Sunday] Cor I be axed out! keep company! Get thee to doors, thee noodle, *J. TRENOODLE Spec. Dial.* (1846) 41; Cor.¹²

3. Phr. (1) *to ask at, ask of (on)*, to ask; (2) *to ask out*, to cry off, be excused; (3) *ask up*, to speak out.

(1) Sc. I asked at him, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435; Ask at the footman, *MACKIE Scotc.* (1881) 14; Very common idiom (G.W.). Stf.¹ s.Hmp. He'd do anything you asted o' him, *VERNEY L. Lisle* (1870) xvii. (2) w.Yks. Willn't ye come?—No, I'll ax aht (J.R.); (3) Stf.¹

[1. The phr. 'to ask the banns' is found in ME.: Aske the bannsthe halydawes. Then lete hem come and wytnes brynge To stonde by at here weddyng, *MYRC Inst* (1450) 203. 3. Heo aschede at Corineus how heo so hardi were, *R. Glouc.* (1297) 16]

ASK, *v.*² Sh. and Or. I. Also written *aisk* (JAM.); *esk*. To rain slightly, drizzle.

Or. I. (S.A.S.) Sh. & Or. I. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

ASKER, *sb.*¹ Yks. Lan. Chs. Dnb. Stf. Der. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dor. Also *asgal* Shr.² Glo.¹; *askard* w.Yks.¹⁵; *askel* Hrf.¹; *askern* w.Yks. [*a'ske(r)*]; *a'sked*, *esked*; *æ'zgi*, *æ'ski*.] A newt, lizard. See *Ask*, *sb.*¹ n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.² w.Yks. Feyther were lugin' by t'pond fest asleap, an' one o' them offal askards crep in at 'is ear (W.F.); An' lile bonny askerds wad squirt amang t'ling, *BLACKAH Poems* (1867) 38; Dryaskerd, a land lizard. Watteraskerd, a newt, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 14; w.Yks.² In Riveln valley are three kinds of askers: the running asker, the water asker, and the flying asker, which is the smallest; w.Yks.¹³⁴⁵ Lan.¹ He went a-fishin' an' cowl nowt nobbut askerds. ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹² s.Chs.¹ This plem's as rotten as an owd asker. Dnb. Askol (E.F.). Stf.¹ (K.); Stf.¹; Stf.² Used only in the expression, 'Its kaud snuf for starv askerz tedi.' Der.², nw.Der.¹, Nhp.¹ s.Wor. Nazgal, or Asgal (H.K.). w.Wor.¹ The gentlefolks is ac'tully that ignerunt, thaay thinks as agills canna do no 'arm! Shr.¹ It 'adna 'urt me, an' that made me think as askals wuz more innicenter than I 'ad

s'posed; Shr.² Shr. & Hrf. Asgal, or Ascal, *BOUND Prov.* (1876). Hrf.¹: Hrf.² Askal, a water animal, a kind of newt with rough hair like fimbriae [?]. Glo. Both forms, asker and asgal, are known (W.H.C.); Glo.¹, Dor.¹

[Asker, a newt, KERSEY; Asker, a sort of newt, or eft, *Salamandrina aquatica*, BAILEY (1755). Der. of *ask*, *sb.*¹, with suff. of uncertain origin.]

ASKER, *sb.*² Som. Slang. Euphemistic name for a beggar.

w.Som.¹ A respectable servant-girl in reply to her mistress, who had inquired what the girl's young man did for his living, said: Please-m he's a-asker, and tis a very good trade indeed-m. *SIANG*. The 'askers' selling their begged bread at three halfpence the pound, *READE Autobi. Thief* (1858) 37 [Elles he wolde of the asker delivered be, *R. Rose*, 6674. *Ask*, vb. + -er.]

ASKEW, *adv.* Ess. Som. Cor. [*æskū*.]

1. Of the legs: extended awkwardly, wide apart. Som. (H.G.); (G.S.)

2. Crosswise, diagonally.

Ess. To plough a field askew is to make furrows obliquely to the cross ploughing (H.H.M.).

3. *To go askew*, to be troublesome, do wrong actions. Cf. *to gang aoley*.

Cor. Likewise a thong to thock thee, ef Thee d'st ever go askew, *FORFAR Poems* (1885) 7, Cor.³ A local preacher exhorted his audience not to go askew even if their aims were good. In fairly common use.

[A-, on + skew, q.v.]

ASKEW, *prep.* Obs.? Ess. Across.

Ess. I seigh him a coming askew the mead, *Archaeol. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II. 181. [Not known to our correspondents.]

ASKING(S), *sb.* In gen. dial. and colloq. use. Not in gloss. of Som. Dev. Cor. Also in the forms *axing*(s) Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. I.W. Dor.; *exing* Cum. [*a'skinz*, *a'ksinz*, *e'ksinz*.] The publication of banns of marriage. Usually in *pl.*

Cum. Axin' (or Exin') at church (M.P.). Wm. She mud gaa awae et yance an hae t'exins put up et kirk, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 20. n.Yks.² In some of our moorland churches, after the asking, the clerk was wont to respond with a hearty 'God speed them weel.' e.Yks.¹ They'r boon te be wed at last; they'v put up axins. m.Yks.¹ He's agate o' reading t'askings. w.Yks. Wether they wer struck wi' t'assin... ah dooant naw, bud ah naw this—they leak'd haid at me, *Nidderdill Olm* (1870); T'day wor fixed an t'axins put in, an t'parson spliced them reight off, *Yksman Comic Ann.* (1878) 17; Will ye gang on wi' t'axins, an' wed our Marget? *Dixon Craven Dales* (1881) 399; w.Yks.¹ Also called *Spurrings*. Lan. I put th' axins up about a fortnit sin, *WAUGH Chum Corner* (1874) 20; I ha no' yerd o' th' axins bein' co'ed o'er, *BRIERLEY Cast upon World* (1886) 213; Lan.¹ Well, thae'rt for bein' wed at th' lung length; aw yer thae's gotten th' axins in. e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ When aw put th' axins up, me an' th' lass as were mixt up i' th' job stopt away fro' th' church for three Sundays just abeawt thad time Chs.¹; Chs.³ Oo had the axings put up; s.Chs.¹ Stf.¹; Stf.² Tummas is goun' get married nex' month; he's put th' axins in. Der.², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Did ta hear Bessie's askin's last Sunda? Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.²³ Shr.¹ They ad'n thar axins put up i' church o' Whir'sun Sunday. Sur. Fee preferred being married by 'asking,' as the good Surrey folk call it, *BICKLEY Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi. Sus. An occasional interest is given to the ceremony of asking by the forbidding of the banns, *EGERTON Flks. and Ways* (1884) 93. I.W.¹, Dor.¹

[The publication of banns (popularly called 'asking in the church') was intended as an expedient to prevent clandestine marriages, *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (s.v. Banns).]

ASKLENT, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. [*æsklent*.]

1. *adv.* Aslant, on one side, obliquely.

Sc. Frae bush to bush asklent the bank he scours, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 26; Read what they can in fate's dark print, And let them never look asklent On what they see, *GALLOWAY Poems* (1788) 102. Ayr. Maggie coost her head fu' high, Look'd asklent and unco skeigh, *BURNS Duncan Gray* (1792). Rxb. The hames that sent the reek asclent, *RIDDELL Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 144. n.Ir. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb. [Of a ladder resting end up against a wall] Ye he'd ower straight up; set it a bit mair asklent. [Of a high chimney] It'll be doon if it's not seen tee; it's lyn mair an' mair asklent (R.O.H.), Nhb.¹

2. Applied to action or conduct: dishonourably, not 'straight.' Cp. *agley*.
Ayr. Sin' thou came to the warl asklent, BURNS *Poet's Welcome* (1784).

3. *prep.* Across.

Sc. An' ilk ane brought their blads asclent her, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 45.

[A-, on + *sklent*, q.v.]

ASLASH, *adv.* Yks Lin Not. Lei War. Also written aslosh n. Lin.¹ Lei.¹ War. [əsləʃ, əslɔʃ.]

1. Awry; obliquely. See *Slosh*.

n. Lin.¹ Ther's a foot-pad runs aslosh toward a steel ther' is e' th' plantin'. He'd gotten his hat on aslosh

2. On one side, out of the way.

w. Yks.² Come stan' aslash. Not. (J.H.B.) Lei.¹ Stan' aslosh, wool ye! War.³

ASLAT, *pl. adj.* Dev. [əslæt.] Of an earthen vessel, piece of furniture, &c.: cracked, split. See *Slat*, v.

Dev. GROSE (1790), *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; HOLLOWAY n. Dev. Yer. [I]eetle Bobby's plate's aslat, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 7.

Dev.³ Thick plate's aslat. Dawntee zit 'pon thickie form, 'e's aslat

[A- (*pref.*²) + *slat*, q.v.]

ASLAT, see *Harslet*.

ASLEEP, *adv.* e. An. Naut. [əsli:p.]

e. An.¹ Sails are asleep when steadily filled with wind. *Suf.* Used of sails in a calm (F.H.). Naut. The sail filled with wind just enough for swelling or bellying out—as contrasted with its flapping, SMYTH *Sailors' Wd-bk* (1867).

ASLEN, *adv.* Som. Dev. Also written aslun Som. [əslen, əslən.] Slantwise, diagonally, 'out of the straight.'

Som. JENNINGS *Obs Dial. w Eng* (1825); W. & J. *Gl* (1873); w. Som.¹ Au'kurd vee'ul vur tu pluw'ee een; aay shud wu'urk n rait uslun [awkward field to plough in; I should work it right across diagonally]. Thick post is all aslen [not upright]. Dev.¹

[A-, on + *slen* (adj.), q.v.]

ASLEW, *adv.* Cum. Yks. Lan Not. Sus. Som. Also written aslue e. Lan.¹ Som [əsli:, əsliu:.]

1. Aslant, obliquely, awry.

e. Yks.¹ n. Lan. Thoo munnet mak it aslew (W H H.). e. Lan.¹ Not.² He's ploughing aslew. Sus. HOLLOWAY; Sus.¹² Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873).

2. Amiss, out of course.

Cum. There's nowt so far aslew, Bobbie, but good manishment may set it straight, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 19; Cum.³ There's nowt sa far aslew, but gud manishment med set it streight, *Prov An' t' Clay-Dubs* isn't far aslew when t' wedder isn't wet, 47.

3. Tipsy.

e. Yks.¹

[A-, on + *slew* (vb.), q.v.]

ASLEY, *sb.* Sh I. Used only in *phr.*

Sh. I. (K I.) S. & Ork.¹ Horses in asley, horses belonging to different persons, bound firm one to another.

ASLEY, see *Lief*.

ASOL, see *Hazzle*, v.

ASOON, *adv.* Dev. *Obsol.* Written azoon. Anon, presently.

n. Dev. [Used in] Exmore, GROSE (1790); Fegs, they'll be yer azoon, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 3; Certainly not in common use (R P C.).

[A- (*pref.*¹⁰) + *soon*.]

ASOOND, *adv.* Sh I. [əsū'nd.] In a fainting fit.

Sh. I. In very common use (K I.). S & Ork.¹ He fell dead asoond.

[This word is due to a mixture of two forms—of *aswoon* (ME. *on swoonne*), and *swooned* (ME. *yswowned*, CHAUCER), pp. of *swoon*, vb.]

ASOSH, see *Aswash*.

ASP, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Hrf. Wil. Also written esp N. I.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum. w. Yks.¹² [asp, esp.]

1. The common aspen, *Populus tremula*. See *Aps*.

N. Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. Thur lass noo began teh shadder and trimmel like esp leaves, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 20; Cum.¹ He trimmel't like an esp leaf. w. Yks.¹⁴, Chs.¹; Chs.³ Shaking like a asp. War. (J R W.) se. Wor.¹, Hrf.¹ Wil. Woodmen always call the aspen the 'asp,' JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) 16.

2. *Comb.* Quaking esp, *Populus tremula*. N. I.¹

[Asp or aspen-tree, KERSEY; *Populus tremula* . . . in English aspe and aspen tree, GERARDE (ed. 1633) 1488; *Tremble*, an asp or aspen tree, COTGR.; An espe, *tremulus*, *Cath. Angl.* OE. *æspe*.]

ASPAIT, *adv.* Sc. [əspē't.] Of a river: in flood.

Sc. Commonly used of a river or burn (J W. M.). Cld. I' the mirk in a stound, wi' rairan' sound, Aspait the river ran, *Mar-maiden of Clyde in Blackw Mag.* (May, 1820) (JAM.).

[A-, on + *spait* or *spate*, q.v.]

ASPAR, *adv.* Cum. [əspa:r.] Stretched out, wide apart.

Cum. When a man puts himself in fighting attitude, with legs and arms spread out, he stan's aspar (J P.); Cum.¹ He set his feet aspar.

[A-, on + *spar* (to box), q.v.]

ASPARAGUS, *sb.* *Comb.* Bath, French, Prussian, Wild asparagus, the young flower-scapes of *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum* (Som.); Foxtailed asparagus, *Equisetum maximum* (Glo.).

Som. Bath asparagus, tied up in bundles, and sold in Bath market.

ASPEN, *sb.* Hrt. *Populus alba*.

The name is generally applied elsewhere only to *Populus tremula*

ASPERSEAND, *sb.* Irel. A term of abuse: a wretch.

w. Ir. The ould dhrunken asperseand, as she is, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I 198

ASPLEW, *adv.* ? *Obs.* Som. Of the legs: extended awkwardly, wide apart.

Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873). [Unknown to all our correspondents]

ASPODE, *adv.* n. Yks. Of the legs: wide apart, stretched out.

n. Cy. Aspaud (HALL). n. Yks. He stood with his legs aspode (I W.).

ASPOLE, *adv.* Cum. Of the legs: wide asunder.

Cum.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.]

ASPRAWL, *adv.* Brks. Ken. Hmp. [əsprɔ:l, əsprā:l.]

1. Headlong, sprawling.

Brks.¹ Falling down with legs and arms helplessly extended on the ground is said to be 'vallin' all aspraal' Ken. The horse fell down and we were pitched all asprawl on to the road (P.M.). Hmp.¹ He fell all asprawl.

2. In confusion, gone wrong.

Ken.¹ The pig-trade's all aspraawl now.

[A-, on + *sprawl*, vb.]

ASPROUS, *adj.* Lei. War. [a'sprəs.] Of the weather: raw, inclement.

Lei.¹ It's a very asprous dee. War.³

[Fr. *aspre*, sharp, harsh, rough (COTGR.) + *-ous*.]

ASQUAT, *adv.* Lan War. Dor. [əskwɔ:t.] In a squatting posture, squatting.

ne. Lan.¹, War. (J R W.) Dor.¹ A gây-tongued lot of hây-makers be all a-squat, 122.

[A-, on + *squat*, vb.]

ASQUIN, see *Aswint*.

ASS, see *Ash*.

ASSAL, see *Axle*.

ASS'ARD, see *Arseward*.

ASSEGAR, see *Assinego*.

ASSEL-TOOTH, see *Axle-tooth*.

ASS(EN-HEAD), *sb.* Yks. [a's-iəd.] A blockhead.

e. Yks.¹ Assen-heead, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

ASSHEFLAY, see *Accroshay*.

ASSIDUE, *sb.* w. Yks. [a'sidiu:]

1. Thin brass tinsel of a bright gold colour; a kind of Dutch metal.

w. Yks. [At the Scotland feast (May 29) in Sheffield] garlands are composed of hoops, . . . with foliage and flowers, . . . ribands, rustling with asidew, HONE *Every-day Bk* (1827) II. 1262; A thin knife-blade is said to be as thin as assigew [*sic*] (S. O. A.); w. Yks.² Mummies at Christmas, not being able to afford gold leaf, decked their bright and coloured garments with the thin metallic leaf. People speak of 'working for assidue' as equivalent to working for nothing. Also contemptuously, 'as thin as assidue'; w. Yks.⁴

2. Copperas water used for blacking the edges of boots. w.Yks.²

[Are you pufft up with the pride of your wares? your arsedine, B. JONSON *Barth. Fair*, II. 1. (NARES). Etym. and even the orig. form unknown. The word is spelt in various ways in lit E.: *arsowde*, *orsidue*, *orsady*; see N.E.D. (s.v. *Arsedine*).]

ASSILAG, sb. Sc. The Storm Petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*.

Sc. So called in the Hebrides, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 211; (JAM.)

ASSIL-TOOTH, see *Axle-tooth*.

ASSINEGO, sb. •*Obsol.* Dev. Cor. Also in the forms *assnegger* Dev. Cor.¹²; *asnegar* Dev.; *assegar* Dev.¹

1. An ass.

Dev. Hosses and mares, *assneggers*. moyles, PETER PINDAR *Royal Vis* (1795) st. 4, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) n Dev. My ould *assnegger* ll doo vor put Into a little gurry-butt, Rock *Jam an' Nell* (1867) st 74; Dev.¹ Polwhele (*Hist Dev.*) says that the common appellation of [the ass] is *assegar*, but I have never heard this term. Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

2. A fool, simpleton.

Cor. A term of reproach, not much in use, is 'Thee are an *assineger*' (W.S.); Cor.¹ Do 'ee be quiet, thee *assnegger*, Cor.²

[1. We jogged leisurely on upon our mules and *asinegoes*, HERBERT *Trav.* (1634) 127 (N.E.D.). 2. All this would be forsworn, and I again an *asinego*, B. & FL. *Scornf' Lady* (NARES); An *assinego* (ed. 1606, *asimico*) may tutor thee, SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 49. Sp. *asmico*, a little *asse*, MINSHEU]

ASSLE, see *Axle*.

ASSOILYIE, v. Sc. Also written *assoilzie*, see below. To acquit, free from a charge (in law courts); to absolve.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C); (JAM.); The defender was *assoilized*, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlviii; 'God *assoilzie* her!' ejaculated old Elspeth, 'she was a hard-hearted woman,' *ib* *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi.

[ME *assoilen*, to absolve. I yow *assoile*, by myn heigh power, CHAUCER *C. T. c.* 913. AFr. *assoiler*; cp *que Dieu assoille*! (=Lat. *quem Deus absolvat!*), a prayer for the departed]

ASSOL, sb. Irel [a'sl.] An ass.

Ir. Guiding and whipping the poor assol, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 93 w. & s Ir. Occas heard (J.S.).

[Ir. *asal*, an ass]

ASSUD, see *Arseward*.

ASSYPOD, sb. Sc. Nhb [a'si-pod.] A dirty, slatternly woman. See *Ashypet*, *Ashiepatle*, 2.

Bwk. The assy pods o' Blackhill, Will neither sing nor pray, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 38. Nhb. Get away wi' ye! yor nowt but an assypod (G.H.T.).

[Assy for *ashy*, adj. der. of *ash*, ashes + *pod* (a person of small stature), q.v.]

ASSYTH, v. Sc. Also written *assyith*, *syith*, *sith* (JAM.). [æsiþ.] To make a compensation, to satisfy. A legal term.

Sc. Still used in courts of law (JAM.)

Hence *Assythement*, sb compensation, satisfaction, atonement for an offence. A legal term.

Sc. The blood-wit was made up to you an satisfaction by assythement. SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlviii

[From ME. *asith*, satisfaction, compensation. Whom I begyld to him I will Make a-sith agayne, *York Plays*, 215. This is the n. form of *aseth*. Hit sufficith nat for a-seth, P. *Plowman* (c.) xx. 203. OFr. *aset* in the phr. *fere aset*, 'satisfacere']

ASTEAD, adv. n.Cy. to Yks. and Chs.; also Stf. Sur. Also written *isteed* Nhb.¹; *asteead* Wm. n.Yks. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; *asteed* w.Yks.; *astid* s.Chs.¹ Stf.² [æstid, æstiəd.] *Instead*.

Nhb.¹ Dur. *Asteed* o' putt'n' 'er i' Kitty, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Let.* (1877) 8. Cum *Asteed* o shuttan snipes, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 8; Cut intull me finger *asteed* ev t'taty, *Willy Watle* (1870) 7; Cum.³ *Asteed* of Amen, I say, 'm'appen I may,' 38. Wm. An waare ote [all the] bit a brass thae hev for im *asteed* a gittin' t'poar wife an t'baarns summut tu it, CLARKE *Spec. Dial* (1868) pt III. 31. n.Yks. *Asteed* o' bein' thenkfull, TWEDDELL

Cleavel Rhymes (1875) 36; *Asteed* o' getting away, *Broad Yks* (1885) 35. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He thowt t'dicky wor to be used *asteed* of a shirt, CUDWORTH *Dial and Sketches* (1884) 28; If awd nobbut had sense to wait *asteed* o' gettin wed when aw did, HARTLEY *Seets* (1895) 1. Lan. *Astid* o' lookin' as iv aw were nobbut dirt, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xix; Yore mug would 'a bin all rect, a *stead* o' bein' creackt, 'LANCASHIRE LAD' *Takun' New Year* (1888) 10 Chs.¹, s Chs.¹ s Stf I axed him to let the rent stond but *astid* o' that he put the bums in, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann* (1895). Stf.² Mother went *astid* o me. Sur. I canna give you a present, but I'd loike 'ee to take this ride *asteed*, BICKLEY *Sur Hills* (1890) III iv; Only used by old people (T.T.C.)

[A-, on + *stead* (OE. *stede*, place). ME. *on stede*. And he toc him on sunes *stede*, *Gen. & Ex.* 2637.]

ASTEER, adv. Sc. [æstiþ.] To lay, set the *bram asteeep*, to ponder, revolve in the mind, make a mental effort.

Sc. I daresay you couldn't guess, though you set your brains *asteep*, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 272; In common use. I'll lay my brains *asteep* ower it (J.W.M.). Lnk. I dinna wonder at them layin' their brains *asteep* to fin' oot, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii.

[Laying it *asteep* in . . . quickening meditation, RANREW in SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* (1672) xxxix. 3 (N.E.D.). A-, on + *steep* (to soak in a liquid)]

ASTEER, adv. *Obsol.* Sc. Yks. Moving about, active, bustling.

Sc. Ye're air *asteer* the day (JAM.); My minny she's a scalding wife, Hads a' the house *asteer*, RITSON *Sigs.* (1794) I. 45 (JAM.); Ere Martinmas drear set the Factor *asteer*, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 107, The hail Hielands are *asteer*, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1830) vi. Ayr. Wha was it but Grumphy *Asteer* that night! BURNS *Halloween* (1785). w.Yks.¹ Country foak war au *asteer*, ii 359

[A-, on + *steer* (stir, commotion). ME. *on steir*. That lord and othir var on *steir* (were *astir*), BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 577]

ASTEL, sb. Cor. Also written *astull*, *astyllen*. [æste'l.]

1. A board or plank, an arch or ceiling of boards, over the men's heads in a mine, to protect them (WEALE).

Cor.²

2. A ridge or dam to stop a stream in a mine, or to bank off ore from rubbish at the mouth; a wall underground, to prevent the giving way of the 'deeds', q.v.

Cor.² *MS. add*

[Astelle, a schyyd, *Teda, astula, Prompt.* OFr. *astelle*, der. of *aste*, a stick, a splint, Lat *hasta*.]

ASTHORE, phr. Irel. A term of endearment: my treasure!

Ir. Don't ye rest aisy, Michael *asthore*? *Spectator* (Oct. 26, 1889); Molly *asthore*, I'll meet you agin to-morra, TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885). Wxf. Shut your eyes, *asthore*, and go sleep, KENNEDY *Even. Duffry* (1869) 49.

[An Ir. phr. A- (sign of the voc) + *stór*, store, treasure. Cp. ME. *stoor*, OFr. *estor*.]

ASTITE, adv. phr. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written *asty* N.Cy.¹; *astit* w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ [æs-stait.] Of preference or comparison: as soon, rather.

Ayr., Lnk., Dmf. I would *astit* rin the kinty [would rather banish myself]. *Astit* better (JAM.). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ Aa wad *astite* stop where aa is. Ye'd *astite* gan wiv us. Dur.¹ n.Yks.² I'd as *tite* nut gan w.Yks. THORNTON *Let* (1703); WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 50; Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 30, 1891), w.Yks.¹ Ye mud *astite* at yunce—hev eshed for our laithe, II. 293; w.Yks.⁴ Lan.¹ I can go *astite* as him. ne.Lan.¹ [Astide (K.).]

[Astite, as soon, anon, COLES (1677). ME Antenor *alstite* amet to speike, *Dest. Troy*, 11693 *As + tite* (quickly), q.v. The phr. means lit. 'as quickly as possible.']

ASTLEY, see *Lief*.

ASTOGGED, see *Stog*.

ASTONIED, ppl. adj. Nhb. Nhp. *Obsol.* Astonished, in consternation.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Still in use, but rare (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹, Nhp.¹

[And anon al the puple seyng *jhesu*, was *astonyed*, WYCLIF (1388) *Mark* ix. 14; For so *astonyed* am I that I deye! CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* II. 427. OFr. *estoner* (mod. *étonner*), to astonish.]

ASTOOP, *adv.* Wm. Yks. [æstū'p.] Of an aged person: bent, stooping.

Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks. Old John gans sair astoop (I.W.). n.Yks.² e.Yks. Awd man gets ti gan varry mitch astoop, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89. e.Yks.¹ MS. *add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. He goos varry mitch astoop (B.K.).

[A-, on + stoop.]

ASTORE, *adv.* Brks. I.W. Wil. Also written *astoor* Brks.¹; *astour* I.W.¹ [æstua'(r).] Speedily, shortly, very quickly.

Brks.¹ I.W. The duck's [dusk] coming on: I'll be off in astore, MONCRIEFF *Dream in Gent. Mag.* (1863); I.W.¹ Wil.¹ An expletive: She's gone into the street astore.

[A-, on + store (quantity).]

ASTOUND, *ppl. adj.* Chs. War. Astonished. Chs.¹² War. (J.R.W.).

[With staring countenance: sterne as one astownd, SPENSER *F.Q.* i. viii 5; Ase a mesel ther he lay Astounded in spote and blode, SHORTHAM, 88 (MATZNER). ME. *astounen* (*astumen*), OFr. *estoner*, see *Astonied*.]

ASTRADDLE, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. War. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Som. Also written *astroddle* War. Lei.¹ Oxf. Som.¹; *astruddle* Cum. [æstra'dl.] Astride; with legs wide apart.

Fif. Astraddle on their proud steeds full of fire, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 32, ed. 1871. Ayr. The tongs were placed astraddle in front of the grate, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxvi. Cum. We pot t'winn-las astruddle eh t'wholl, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 224 w.Yks. That young lad wot thah seed jump into't sea, an get astiaddle on a piece a powl, *Shevild Ann* (1849) 5. ne Lan.¹ Lei.¹ War. (J.R.W.). War.³ Oxf.¹ MS. *add.* Brks.¹ Hmp. Astraddle a harse (H.C.M.B.). Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); Agian my feavorite hobby I'm gwain to mount a straddle on, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 10 w.Som.¹ Neef aay dud-n zee ur ruy-deen dh-oal au's aup ustrad l, sae um-z u guurt bwuuy [if I did not see her riding the old horse up astride, like a great boy].

[Astraddle, *Varicatus*, COLES (1679). A-, on + straddle, q.v.]

ASTRE, *sb.* *Obsol.* n.Cy. Der. Stf. Lei. Shr. Ken. Also written *aster* nw.Der.¹; *aister* nw.Der.¹ Shr.¹; *aistre* Stf.; *easter* n.Cy.; *ester* Lei. The back of a chimney or grate. See *Back-aister*.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790), (P.R.); n.Cy.² nw.Der.¹ Stf.¹; Stf.² Ø broþ blobærd sɔ fast ðis mornin ðat ðæistor's ð squaid wi grīs Lei.¹ My hay was over-heated, and is as black as the ester Shr.¹ W'y look 'ow y'on collowed yore face! as if yo'd newly comen down the chimley and kissed the aister 'As black as the aister' is a phrase employed to express any sooty, grimy appearance Ken. *Obs.* (P.M.); Ken.¹² [Easter (K.).]

[Astre, that is to say, the stocke, harth, or chimney, for fire ... which, though it be not now commonly understood in Kent; yet do they of Shropshire and other parts reteine it in the same signification till this day, LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1576) 562, ed. 1596. OFr. *astre* (mod. *âtre*), a hearth; cp. G. *estruch*, a pavement, It. *astrico* (FLORIO).]

ASTREES, *sb.* Or.I. The beam of a plough.

S. & Ork.¹ Or.I. (JAM.)

ASTRIDDLE, *adv.* Nhb. Cum. [æstri'dl.] Astride; with the legs wide apart.

Nhb.¹

Hence *Astriddling*, *ppl. adj.* sitting astride

Cum. Astriddlin' cocked o' th' hallan, GILPIN *Pop Poetry* (1875) 65

[A-, on + striddle, der. of *stride*.]

ASTRIDE, *adv.* Yks. [æstrai'd.] Phr. to be, seem astride of, (1) to make progress with, be master of; (2) to hold a mortgage.

(1) w.Yks. He hez ta hev it done i' two month, and he seems weel astride on't (M.F.); (J.T.) (2) (J.T.)

ASTROUT, *adv.* Nhp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. [æstreut.] Stretched out stiffly.

Nhp.¹ I.W.² My vingers be all astrout wi' the coold. Dor. The players' pockets wer a-strout Wi' wold brown pence a-rottlen in, BARNES *Poems* (1869) 102; Dor.¹ He jump'd about, Wi' girt new shirt-sleeves all a-strout, 206 Som. Valled down wi' her lags all astrout, RAYMOND *Gent. Upcott* (1893) 85; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dev.¹

[A-strowt, *turgide*, *Prompt*. 480; A-, on + strout, q.v.]

ASTRUT, *adv.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. [æstrut.] Stretched out; projecting.

n.Yks.² Said of the legs in a state of expansion m.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ Jutting out, as a buttress does. Nhp.¹ It stands astrut

[Theyre belyes standinge a strutte with stuffing, MORE *Confut Tindale* (1532) 589 (N.E.D.); Astrut, *turgide*, *Prompt*, ed. Pynson (see Way, 480). A-, on + strut, q.v.]

ASTULL, see *Astel*.

ASTY, see *Astite*.

ASTYLEN, see *Astel*.

ASWAIP, *adv.* Sc. Yks. [æswēp.] Aslant, on one side.

Sik. (JAM.) n.Yks. It lies aswape (I.W.)

[A-, on + swape (to place aslant), q.v.]

ASWASH, *adv.* e.An. Also in e.An.¹ asosh, ashosh. [æswɔʃ, æsoʃ.] Awry, aslant.

Nrf. (A.G.), Nrf.¹, e.An.¹

[*Guingois*, de *Guingois*, slovenly, unevenly, awry; also huffingly, swaggeringly aswash; ... *Chamarre*, a loose and light gown that may be worn a swash or skarf-wise, Cotgr.; A sosshe as one wearreth his bonnet, a *gyngoy*s, PALSGR. A-, on + swash (vb.), q.v.]

ASWIM, *adv.* Sc. [æswim.] Afloat, covered with water.

Sc. The soldiers sleeping carelessly in the bottom of the ship, were all a swim, through the water that came in at the holes and leaks of the ship, SPALDING *Hist. Troubles* (1792) I. 60 (JAM.); Commonly used in this sense (J.W.M.).

[A-, on + swim.]

ASWINT, *adv.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written *aswin* Dur.¹ w.Yks.¹⁴; *asquin* w.Yks.¹ [æswint, æwin.] Awry, crooked, obliquely. See *Swin*.

Dur.¹, Cum.¹, Wm.¹, n.Yks.³ e.Yks. Put blind right, it's all aswint. *Obsol.* in Holderness (R.S.), e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ Lan. Commonly used in Burnley some years ago. Of a footpath across a field, 'It goes aswin,' *Manch. City News* (Mar. 21, 1896). n.Lan. This boord' gitten aswin wi' liggen i' t'sun (W.H.H.). Lan.¹ He geet it aswint, an cudna set it straight hussel ne Lan.¹

[Prob. the same word as lit. E. *asquint*, used only with ref. to looking obliquely.]

ASWIR, *adv.* ?*Obs.* Lan. Diagonally, aslant.

e.Lan.¹

ASWISH, *adv.* Yks. Not. Lin. [æswiʃ.] Aslant, slantwise.

w.Yks.² Now don't cut that truss of hay all aswish. Not.² s Not. Straighten that table-cloth; yer've laid it all aswish (J.P.K.). sw Lin.¹ You see it's aswish way; it's not strait, it's aswish. Two pair of cottages recently built at Whisbury slantwise to the road have received popularly the name of 'The a-swish houses.'

[A-, on + swish (vb.), q.v. The mg. of the adv. is developed fr. the use of *swish*, vb., in the sense of making a movement slantingly as with a whip or scythe.]

AT, *prep.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. Amer. [æt.]

I. *Obsol.* Used instead of *to* as the sign of the infinitive.

Cum.¹ I's gaan at git my poddish; Cum.² Aw wad leyke at gan to Carel; Cum.³ An' ivery mak' o' pains they teuk ut git 'em druen away, 99; An priss them hard the'r bit o' land ut swap, 95 Wm. Parliament's gaan et meak a la' et thear's to be full moon for three months, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 217; A woman cam fra' Dent at see a nebbor. At larn at knit, *Southey Knitters' e' Dent in Doctor* (1848) 558; Wm.¹ Ets nowt at dow [it's of no use]. He's nowt at dow [he is good for nothing]. n.Yks.¹ What's at do, now? Now rarely used n.Lan. Hev I at gang to t'market tæde? (W.S.) ne.Lan.¹ I don't like at see it.

II. Of place or position.

1. Used redundantly to denote rest in a place, dwelling, position. In *gen.* use.

Cum. It's a varra sensible thing and aw, ... that sheep should know theer oan 'heafs.' We could mivver ken whar sheep was at if they didn't, *Helvellyn in Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 383. Wm.¹ Whar is t'at? n.Lin.¹ He's left Croasby an' I doan't know wheare he's at noo. Nhp.¹ Now his mother's dead where is he at? He does not know where to be at now. Wil.¹ Th' rwoad be all up at hill [uphill]. [Amer. Where is he at? (BARTLETT).]

2. Referring a condition or sensation to a particular place: in, about.

Cum. What seesta' at hur, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) l. 52 n.Yks. (I.W.) I.Ma. He has ... no bowels of compassion at him, CAINE *Manreman* (1894) pt. II. i; Lies with a stink at them, BROWNE

Doctor (1887) 3. Chs.¹; Chs.² A pain at her stomach. War. (J.R.W.)

3. Phr. *to be at*. (1) With obj. of person: to demand of, to importune. (2) With obj. of thing: to do, set about, esp. of bad or mischievous acts. (3) With *obj. sb.*: in the act of, at the point of.

(1) n.Yks.¹ Well, I was at my lord agen laast neeght, an' he said he wad nae hev it sae. Ah was at t' priest about it, but 'twur te na use. (2) Yks. What he'd be at, *Munav Verses* (1865) 66. Not. I don't know what they'll be at next (L.C.M.). n.Lin.¹ Oor Jack's oot o' Ketton [prison] once moore; I wonder what he'll be at next to get his sen putten in agean. Nhp.¹ What are you at? What are you going to be at? is often said when any one is mischievously inclined. Hnt. (T.P.F.). n.Wil. What be at thur? (E.H.G.) w.Som.¹ Yuur-z aat ut [here's at it], a very common expression on beginning or resuming work. Aa-l bee aat ut, fuus d'ing maa'ru mau'neen [I will be at it, first thing to-morrow morning] (3) Cor. The beef is at roasting, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add. (C)*; The water is just at boiling (M.A.C.).

4. Motion to, arrival at a place or condition.

Ir. To call at [visit a person] (G.M.H.). Cum. Old people used to say 'they were gaun at church' (M.P.). Wm. He cam at a coffin, ligger, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 267; Wm.¹ Aa's gang at sea [I'm going to sea]. Yks. At an' thro', at an' for'ard [to and fro] (C.C.R.). e.Yks. It's a spot I never gans at (Æ.B.). n.Lin.¹ When ye cum at th' big elmin-tree ye mun to'n to th' reight. It'll all be th' yung Squire's when he cums at aage.

5. In phr. *to come, go at*. (1) With obj. of person: to attack, contend with, compete with; freq. with ellipsis of *v.* of motion. (2) With obj. of thing: to attack, set about, do.

(1) w.Yks. If tē duz, if [he will] at ðə. I up [he was up] en at im i' nuə taim (J.W.). e.Lan.¹ Go at him. At him with your feet. Chs.¹ If tha says that again, I'll at thee. Stf.² Weet till th' bobby cums at him, he'll may 'im goo. Dor.¹ We dree'll at you dree. Som. I'll at you in a game, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 77, ed. 1871. Colloq. Up, Guards, and at 'em [saying traditionally ascribed to Wellington, on the day of the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815]. (2) Not. (L.C.M.) Nhp.² What are ye gwain at?

6. *Fig.* Of feeling towards a person.

Sc. Angry at him, *Scotia.* (1787) 8, A hatred at him (G.W.), He was the last to hae an ill-will at ony ane, *Roy Horseman* (1895) viii. Ayr. Ye just hae a spite at the bairn, *GALT Entail* (1823) viii. Yks. A wor that mad at im wol a cudn't bide (J.W.). n.Lan. Me muther's childer were mad at ma, *PHIZACKERLEY Sng. Sol.* (1860) i. 6. Not. Was ragged [wrath] at him (W.H.S.); s Not I wor mad at 'im (J.P.K.).

III. Of time or occasion.

1. Time when; often used redundantly.

Sc. When I got home last Monday at e'en, *WHITEHEAD Daft Dave* (1876) 131. w.Yks.⁵ When's he boun?—Haw, to-morn at neet [to-morrow at night]. He's coming at Setterda neet

2. In phr. (1) *at long, finally*; (2) *—long and at last*, in the end; (3) *—the first onset*, at first; (4) *—the long length*, at last; (5) *—time and time*, at various times.

(1) Ayr. So at long . . . Miss Jenny was persuaded to put her name to the paper, *GALT Legatees* (1820) i. (2) Ant. At lang an' at last, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) Hrt. (H.G.) (4) Lan. At th' lung length aw geet him laid still, *WAUGH Sngs.* (1866) 8, ed. 1871. (5) w.Yks. Thease not a bairn e all Pogmoor but wot ive nurst at time an' time, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Trp ta Lunnan* (1851) 15. Lan. Th' pranks 'at it's played abeaut this plaze at time an' time, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore* (1867) 62.

IV. Of agent or action.

1. Of agent . by.

I Ma. You must have been found in the bulrushes at Pharaoh's daughter and made a prophet of, *CAINE Manxman* (1894) pt. v. xviii; It's never been worn at me, *ib.* pt. vi. i.

2. Denoting the person from whom a thing is received: from, at the hands of.

e.Yks.¹ Ah weean tak sike sauce at him. w.Yks.² Alice took the milk at him. Lan. The new bride to tak 'em at him, 'EAVES-DROPPER' *Vill Life* (1869) 9. I Ma. I'm hearing the like at some of them, *CAINE Manxman* (1894) pt. i. iv. nw.Der.¹ 'Tak it at him,' applied to taking or reaching something from a person who stands on a higher or lower level, as on a cart, &c.

3. With *v.* of listening, asking, &c., denoting the person or source from which information is received.

Sc. I asked at him, *Scotia.* (1787) 9. After some weeks she sought an opportunity of inquiring at himself by visiting him, *WHITEHEAD*

Daft Dave (1876) 149; To 'ask at' is an everyday Scottishism. Ask at, inquire at, the footman Apply at the gardener (G.W.). Frf. The bairn juist aye greets when I speir at her, *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) xxii. n.Yks.¹ T'maaster wur here a bit syne, an' he wur speirn at me about apples. w.Yks. Listen at it, *LUCAS Stud Nadderdale* (c. 1882) 231. Not 'Listen at' is familiar, though 'listen' itself is little used colloquially, 'hark' being the common verb. Just hark at him [expressive of astonishment and incredulity]. Hark at what I'm going to say (W.H.S.).

4. Phr. *to do something at*. (1) With obj. of person: to molest, interfere with. (2) With obj. of thing: to see to, mend, alter.

(1) n.Yks.¹ What did he do at thee? ne Yks.¹ What hez sha deean at t'bairn? Lan. Aw'll pay yon mon off fo' what he did at me tother day, *WOOD Hum. Sketches*, 15. Chs.¹ Tak care or he'll do summat at thee. Stf.² Tak' care o' th' kid and dunna let nobody do nuthin at 'im. Not. What's he done at the child? (L.C.M.) sw Lin.¹ What have you been doing at the bairn? Lei.¹ Whativer are ye a-doin' at him? War.² What are yo' adeoin' at the lad? War.³ Shr.² Yo' needna be afeard, I amma gwein to do nuthin at yo'; Shr.² A binna yable to doa anything at him. (2) Cum.² Aa can dui nought mair at it. n.Yks.¹ Ah caan't dee owgt mair at it [spoken by a workman of a job of work he had been labouring at]. w.Yks.² What will you do at it? ne Lan.¹ Hey ta done ouht at it? Not.¹ Nhp.¹ Your house will tumble about your ears soon, if nothing is done at it, Nhp.² Wants doin' summat at War. (J.R.W.) Shr.² This road ull be daingerous just now, if a dunna doa sommat at it. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

V. Of cause, relation, or condition.

1. Used *advb.* denoting reason: for

Nhb.¹ What are ye stannin' there at? [My informant confirms the use of the ex. given above, but thinks it quite a casual expression, certainly not of frequent use. I do not know of its occurrence elsewhere than in Newcastle (R.O.H.).]

2. In exchange for, on; at *nought*, on no account, on no condition.

n.Yks. Ah didn't like't at nowt (I.W.). w.Yks. Ah wodn't be i' his shoes at no consideration, *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); Ah wodn't diu sitch a thing at'nowt. Ah wodn't like to live yonder at nowgt (Æ.B.). n.Lin.¹ I wo'dn't hev sich an aidled bairn at noht.

3. Phr. *to think at*, to think of, about.

e.Lan.¹ Didn't think at it. Stf.¹; Stf.² Ar mester iz ə toidi chap; ei thinks nuthin at lendin yə eifekrain ən niver aksin for it bak egen. Shr.¹ 'Er thought nuthin at it, *Introd* lxxxii.

VI. Phr. (1) *at all*, used in positive clauses: absolutely, altogether; (2) *—all at all*, emphatic form of at all; (3) *—ane mae wi't*, at the last push; (4) *—a' will*, to the utmost that one could wish; (5) *—back on*, behind; (6) *—gaze*, staring; (7) *—the head on*, in celebration of; (8) *—least ways*, *—least wise*, at least; (9) *—odds*, at variance; (10) *—one end of*, mixed up in, connected with; (11) *—oneself*, sound, healthy in mind and body; (12) *—outs*, at enmity; (13) *—play*, unoccupied, keeping holiday; (14) *—thee, here's at thee*, I agree, here you are; (15) *—yonder, yont on*, beyond.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Ir. And what at all have you got there, *BARLOW Lisconnel* (1895) 262; It's the greatest fun at all (G.M.H.) I Ma. Is the woman mad at all? *CAINE Manxman* (1895) pt. II. i. (2) Sc. I canna gang there at a', at a' (JAM. Suppl.). Ir. Would there be e'er a funeral iver goin' black on the road at all at all? *BARLOW Lisconnel* (1895) 32; But whin we got up to him, who was it at all at all but Maurice. . . . An' shure he havn't the colour av a Christian at all at all, *Spectator* (Oct. 26, 1889). w.Ir. Who are you, at all at all? *LOVER Leg.* (1848) I. 6; Divil the taste of a burn was an it at all at all, *ib.* 41. Lim. (G.M.H.) (3) Sc. He looks as he were at ane mae wi't, *Perils of Men*, i. 310; As to the storm I can tell you my sheep are just atane mae wi't, *Blackw Mag.* (Mar 1823) 313 (JAM.). (4) Sc. (JAM.) (5) w.Yks. Pitched us tent just at back on it, *Shevuld Ann.* (1854) 2; At back on him wor sum pillars an' flaar stands, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Fr Exhibition* (c. 1856) 28. (6) When they had stood at gaze for about a minute, *SCOTT Leg. Mont* (1830) ii. (7) w.Yks. Aw wor wed last Monday . . . an aw'd a treeat at th' heead on't, *HARTLEY Clock Alm.* (1891) 30; Shoo wor foored to laff too, an' they left th' childer to lak bi thersens, wol they went to get a drop o' summat at th' heead on it, *ib.* (1890) 21; A man finds people feasting or drinking and asks, 'Hullo! what's this at t'head on?' The answer may be, 'It's at t'head o' nought,' which means they are feasting for feasting's sake (S.P.U.). (8)

Le¹, War.³ n.Yks.² At-least-wise it seems to be seca. (9) Der.², War. (J R W.) (10) Chs.¹ If he's not at one eend on it, it'll be done wrong. If there's to be anny o' that work goin on, aw mun be at one eend on it mysel (11) Abd. Hallach'd and damish'd, and scarce at hersell, Ross *Helmore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812 N.I.¹ He's no at himsel [he's not well] Ant. A haeny [have not] been at mysel', *Ballymena Obs* (1892) (12) Der. Him and me are at outs (H R); Der.², nw.Der.¹ (13) Stf. To be 'at play' is most commonly used by workpeople who are in a situation but are keeping a holiday. Wei shan bei at pli neks wik [we shall be at play next week]. Occasionally, but more rarely, the phrase is used to express 'out of work'. O: bin at pli for threi munth on oi konner get a job nūwier (A P); Stf.¹ (14) w Yks. Jim, sein he wor nobbud a 'tittle chap, said 'Hauf-a-craan, mi lad' 'Here's at tha,' said little fella, throwin daan his brass, *Deusbre Olm* (1866) 5 (15) n.Yks.² It's at yonder on't [it's at a distance further from it].

[I. He ioyid as geaunt at ren the way, HAMPOLE Ps. xviii. 6; Braste out at grete, *Wars Alex.* 872 (Ashmole MS.); He pat stilest wenies to stande (Vesp. MS., at stand), *Cursor M* 61. ON. at (with inf), at vita, to know. II. 2. I am pale at my heart, SHAKS *M. for Meas.* iv. iii. 157; Glad at soul, *ib. Oth.* i. iii. 196. 4. Hit plesit wele the pepull at Parys to wende, *Dest. Troy*, 2674. OE. Ge ne cōmon æt me, *Math.* xxv. 43. 5. Have at thee, Jasoun! CHAUCER *Leg. G. W.* 1383. IV. 1. I have be shriven this day at my curat, *ib. C. T. d.* 2095. 2. Thenne gan Gyle borwe hors at meny grete maistres, *P. Plowman* (c.) iii. 176. 3. Aske at Alexander, *Wars Alex.* 1670; I axed this at hevne king, CHAUCER *C. T. G.* 542]

AT, rel. pron. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. (?) Lin. Also written ut e.Lan¹, et nw.Der.¹ [æt.]

1. Who, whom, which, that.

Sc. 'At is gen used (G W). Per. Him 'at wrote Judas Iscariot the first Residuary, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 201. Wxf.¹ He at nouth fade t'zey [he that knows what to say], 90 Nhb. 'As' is not used for a rel. pron; we should inevitably say 'Last Monday at ever was' That varry day it he cam byem (R O.H); Nhb.¹ Them at's gan up. Dur. Him 'at went to foreign parts (A.B.). Cum. He gat helpt up on a plank at was laid cross two barrels, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 5; T'watchmen 'et went about t'toon fand ma, *ib. Sing Sol* (1859) v. 7; Yan o' t'best mowers 'at iver was i' this country, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 58, ed. 1873 Wm. Let me net wish ought at's bad, HUTTON *Brian New Wark* (1785) l. 151; T'sang o' sangs, 'at's Solomon's, RICHARDSON *Sing Sol* (1859) i. 1; Where stands a mansion newly built Et cost a seet o' brass, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 7. Yks. If ye'll find me a fine lady 'at's been t'boarding school 'at addles more nor I do mysen, I'll go servant to her again, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) 1. n.Yks. Then ther was a spot. 'at's called Fairy Hill, TWEDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 45; T'druften tyke at shoo calls ur maister, *Why John* (Coll. L.L.B.). n.Yks.¹ Is there naught at Ah can dee!—Nowght, at Ah cantell; n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ There's nowt at ah knaws on. e.Yks. Especially folks 'at's never m'elled wi' you, LINSKILL *Exchange Soul* (1888) iv; Ah deean't want neean o' yer boodin-skeel lasses at plays pianners, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 90; e.Yks.¹ That's man at shrake [struck] him w.Yks. T'little foxes, at spoils t'voines, BYWATER *Sing. Sol* (1859) ii. 15; T'wor then at someat did tak place, At made wer chairman pale his face, At made him sigh, and squeeze his side, An' pool his face al ta one side, *T. Toddle's Alm.* (1875) 2; Mally wor dahn o' one foot 'at rayther spoilt her walking, CUDWORTH *Dial Sketches* (1884) 13; w.Yks.¹²; w.Yks.³ Them 'at Au catch; w.Yks.⁵ It wur him 'at did it! Lan. He used no drugut strengthens or ut soothes, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 9; Then wur aw in his een as one ut fun favvur, STATON *Sing. Sol.* (1859) viii. 10; Thoose 'at knew th' owd lad, WAUGH *Old Cromes* (1875) vii; Simon o' th Pump, lad, 'at went off his yead, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 1. ne.Lan.¹ Him at left it? e.Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹ In Edale. n.Lin I'd gie him biggest hidin' 'at iver ony lad hed, PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 93. Lin.¹ It's a tale 'at's true, 229; n.Lin.¹ Them at steals geese should hide the feather poake. Th' sod wall at I maade was to noa ewse at all to keap them rabbits oot

2. Followed by the poss. pron.: forming the gen. case, whose.

Sc. The aald man, hym at hys laeg was broken, cam hyrplan oot.

The man at hys quots's tuorn, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 197.

[Pai turnyt to pere tenttes with tene at pai hade, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 9881; Thai armyt thame, all at thar war, BARBOUR *Bruce*, xv. 5; For to pis palais at was sua rike,

Cursor M. 415. ON. at, an indecl. rel. pron., with initial þ lost. OE. *þæt*, Goth *þat-u*]

AT, dem. pron. Nhb. Cum. Yks. [æt] That; used after an assertion, and introducing a clause with the construction inverted, giving emphasis to the assertion.

Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Aa's cum to advise tha', 'at is ee. It's gay bad wark, at is't n.Yks.² You weecant, at weecant ye He was a good man, at was he. You will, at will ye [you will of a certainty do so and so]. They were, at were they. w.Yks.¹ As fine a man as iver E clapt my een on, at wor he, *ib.* 309.

[A special use of ON at, rel. pron. See At, above.]

AT, conj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. [æt.]

1. Introducing a subordinate clause: that.

Frf. There's nae doot 'at he's makkin for the minister's, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 11, ed. 1895. Wxf.¹ At skelpereas an slaugheard-hes mye leeigh aar oer vill [that the piglings and pigs may laugh their overfill]. Nhb. It's well kent 'at Mark Teasdale canna manish to leave Williamston, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) l. 7; Nhb.¹ He's se strang at he can lift a seck o' floor. Cum.³ We ken at guid stuff Laps up i' lal bundles, an' she's lal eneugh, 38. An' said, whyte nateral, 'at he wantit somebody to ga wid him on t'fells, *ib.* Wm. He'd med up his mind et he wad hev her, JACK ROBISON *Auld Taales* (1882) 3. n.Yks. Ah'll nits saay 'at Ah've seen her, LINSKILL *Letu. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) 1; n.Yks.¹ Ah said at Ah wad, an' Ah ded. Weecan't ee? Bud Ah'll see at thou diz; n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ e Yks. Ah wish fra me heart at ah yet wor a lad, LUCAS *Stud. Nodderdale* (c. 1882) 231; w Yks. I know, I know, 'at I'm i' t'gate, PRESTON *Poems* (1872) 9, ed. 1881 Lan. We've towed t'measters at we winnot clem, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) l. 85; Mony a toime at neet aw've dreamt ut hoo wur ta'en away, BEALEY *Eawr Bessy*, 2. n.Lan. Blah on me garden, at t'pieces may run owt, PHIZACKERLEY *Sing Sol.* (1860) iv. 16. ne.Lan.¹ Der.¹ He said at he wou'd.

2. In phr. at how, that.

Der.¹ He said at how he wou'd. He said at how he went.

[And at it be swa, rise lord, HAMPOLE Ps. iii. 6 (com.); He persauit weill At thai war strange men, BARBOUR *Bruce*, ix. 688. ON. at, that. See At, rel. pron.]

AT·AFTER, advb., prep. and conj. phr. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Shr. Also written at·eftir w.Yks.¹

1. adv. Of time: after, afterwards.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (P.) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² All things in order, ploughing first, sowing at·after ne Yks.¹ Obs. e Yks. At after, THOMPSON *Hist Welton* (1866) 169. m.Yks.¹ I's boon [going] at·after. w.Yks. Thah kno's they're better at after for it, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 195, ed. 1877; He'd managed to save as mich brass as ud keep him as long as he lived, an' leave a gradely bit for th' childer at after, HARTLEY *Yks. Xmas. Ann.* (1879) 10; We went to Tom's first an' to Bill's at after, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); w.Yks.¹ I'll finish my wark, and at·after I'll gang wi' the haam; w.Yks.², w.Yks.⁴; w.Yks.⁵ Shoo does her bit o' work at after, when ivvry body else is i' bed. He loked ar him fur two minnits at after wi'art speiking, 68 Lan. I cried many a night at after, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) iv; Who's to tent thee at after, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 282; Ta'en to honest ways at afther, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) vi; Cowd ale afore supper an' aught at yo'n a mind for at after, WAUGH *Owd Cromes* (1875) iii; Aw seed Polly i' Blegburn toothrey toimes ut after, FERGUSON *Dick Moudywarp*, 26. ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Shall you come nae or at after? Chs.² I'll be with ye at after; s.Chs.¹ Stf.¹; Stf.² It was many a while at·after then, afore oi sed 'im. Der. I towd him at·after, o' th' take Luke ad set agoin, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) l. ix; Der.¹² War. (J.R.W.)

2. Of place: at the rear, after.

Chs. Off he cut, an Jock Carter an aw their chums at tafter [sic], CLOUGH B. *Bresskittle* (1879) 13.

3. prep. Of time: after.

w.Yks. It's my turn at·after thee, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); w.Yks.³ Lan.¹ Ay, it is a bonny neet, for sure, at·after this storm, WAUGH *Sneck Bant* (1868) 14. Chs.¹ Stf.² An' so at after dinner Tum went and did a bit o' ploughing. n.Lin.¹ He com in at after afternoon chech an' set wi' me maay be a quarter o' a nooer.

4. Of place: behind, after.

Lan. Th' noise ov a toothrey crows close at after mi heels, BOWKER *Tales* (1883) 50.

5. conj. After.

e.Yks.¹ That happened at eftir Jack had geean heeam, *MS.*

add. (T H) Lan. Nat lang at efter t'sun set, HAMLAND & WILKINSON *Flk Lore* (1867) 60. Stf.² At after 'ed'bin awee foive hours, 'e turned up jed drunk. Shr.¹ A good wilde at-after yo'd'n gwn to bed.

[At-after diner daun John sobrelly This chapman took a-part, CHAUCER *C. T. B.* 1445.]

ATCH, *v.* Stf. [atf.] To sneeze.

Stf.² 'd'lod'ar'z gotn sum soup in'z aūz, an is atšin ō up an dan ō'hais.

[The word is doubtless onomatopoeic.]

ATCHERN, see Acorn.

ATCHESON, *sb.* Obs. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Also written atchison. A copper coin struck in the reign of James VI, worth two-thirds of an English penny.

Sc. A billion coin, or rather copper washed with silver of the value of eight pennies Scotch (JAM); They will ken by an Atchison if the priest will take an offering, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737) n.Cy. A Scots coin, worth four bodles, GROSE (1790). Yks (K) n.Yks. They're nut worth an Atchison or twenty sike, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 400

[Atchison, a Sc. form of Atkinson, name of an Englishman, who was assay-master of the Scottish mint in the reign of James VI (James I of England). Mr. Pinkerton calls the coin 'Atkinson,' *Essay on Medals*, II. III (JAM).]

ATCHORN, see Acorn.

ATELIN, see Yetlin.

ATHATN(S, *adv. phr.* Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Also written athaten(s Der.² nw.Der.¹, athatans War.²; athatness Lan.¹ [ə'ta tən(z.)

1. In that way, in that manner.

Lan.¹ An' o' thattens their little tongues ran Bo sich prattlin o' went agen th' grain, RAMSBOTTOM *Rhymes* (1864) 20; Makkin game o' thi poor owd Ant a thattens, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 6 Chs.¹ Dunna do it a-that'ns; you should do it a-this'ns; sithee? Chs.³ sv This'n; s.Chs.¹ Dhaa mun taak uw't n it ūdhaat n [tha mun tak howt on it a-that-n]. n.Sif. What dost mean by turning worki day into Sunday a-thatn? Geo. ELIOR *A. Bede* (1859) xx Stf.² Whatart cuttin th' 'edge athatns fur? Der.² He's allys a'thatens; nw Der.¹ A-thaten Not. (L C M) Lei. I know he has got a very dirty lane to go down for serving me a-that ens, *N & Q.* (1858) 2nd S vi. 187; Lei.¹ Yo' mutn't dew it athatns. War.² se. Wor.¹ Thee artst to be ashum'd o' theeself tū byut [beat] the bwoy athattens. Shr. (E.F.N.); Shr.¹

2. To that degree or extent.

s.Chs.¹ Mī aa rm sweld ūdhaat nz dhūn ahy thuwt'th blūd mūs) bi pey znd [my arm swelled a that ns than (till) I thowt th' blood must be poisoned].

[A-, on + thatn, q.v.]

ATHATNING, *phr.* s.Stf. [ə'ta'tnin.] Acting in that way.

s.Stf. When I was a dairymaid, a dairymaid was I, An' o' thisnin', an' o' thatnin', an' o' thisnin' went I, *Children's play-song* (T P.).

[A vbl. der. of *athatn*, see above.]

ATHEL, *sb.* Obs? Sc. A prince, a noble.

Sc. Childer, wham thou mayist mak athils, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xlv. 16; Pitna your trust in athils, *ib.* cxlvi. 3; Athill, Hathill (JAM).

[Sone as oure athils be-hind saye þar he entred, *Wars Alex.* 1433; The here of [at] hathell was huet as þe fire, *Dest Troy*, 3857. OE. *ædele*, noble.]

ATHER, see Arder.

ATHER-, see Adder-.

ATHERT, see Athwart.

ATHIN, *adv. and prep.* Nhp. Shr. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written adin Sus.¹² [ə'ti n, ədi n.]

1. *adv.* Within.

Nhp.² Shr.¹ Brks.¹ Be the me-uster athin?—Naw, he be just gan avield Sus.¹, Wil.¹ Som. Ees, a be a-thin, JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng* (1869); Aal day long athin, or athout, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 48 nw.Dev.¹

2. *prep.* Within.

Shr.¹ Sus. Lik a bit of a pomegranate be yer temples adin yer locks, LOWER *Sng Sol* (1860) vi. 7; Sus.² Hmp. HOLLOWAY; Hmp.¹ n Wil. You've a got dove's eyes athin yer locks, KIRK *Sng. Sol.* (c 1860) iv. 1. w.Som.¹ I zeed where the shots went to; they wadn athin dree voot o' the hare. Not used as an *adv.*

[For the pron. of unstressed *with-* as *ath-* cp. *athout*.]

ATHIRST, *adj.* Obs Nhp. Glo. Thirsty.

Nhp.² Glo. Afurst, GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (H)

[Master, when sawe we the anhungred or a thirst, TINDALE *Matt.* xxv. 44; My soule is a thurst for God, COVERDALE *Ps* xlii. 1. OE. *offyrst* for *offyrsted*, pp. of *offyrstan*, to suffer thirst. See A. (*pref.*.)]

ATHIRT, see Athwart.

ATHISN(S, *adv. phr.* Wm Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Shr. Also written athisen nw.Der.¹; athisness Lan.¹ [ə'ti'sn(z.) In this way.

Wm. If thoo gaas on a thissans, as varra secan net hev a single thing left about t'hoose, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. III. 6. Lan.¹ Th' owd felly kept waggin his yed, th' fust a-this'ns and then a-that'ns Athisn we went into th' leath [barn], COLLIER *Wks.* (1750) 71 Chs. Shaoutingk [shouting] at me a thissens, CLOUGH *Betty Bresskittle* (1879) 3; Chs.¹ Stf.² 'E did it athisns. Der.² nw Der.¹ Not Do it athisns (L C M.). Lei.¹ 'Yo' mut dew it a-this'ns,' said one who was teaching me how to use a scythe. War.² Don't mow a-that'n, do it a-this'n; War.³ Get out, ye will never get to Amerikey a this'ns se. Wor.¹ Do it athisns. Shr.¹ Canna yo' pit the mld [needle] through the stitch athisn, an' nod be'ind it athatn!

[A-, on + thisn, q.v.]

ATHISNING, *phr.* s.Stf. [ə'ti'snin.] Acting in this way.

s.Stf. When I was a housemaid, a housemaid was I, An' o' thisnin', an' o' thatnin', an' o' thisnin' went I, *Children's play-song* (T P.).

[A vbl. der. of *athisn*, see above.]

ATHOF, *conj.* Yks. [ə'tō f.] Used with *as*: as if, as though.

e.Yks. It was as fast as athof it had grown theear, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 36, e.Yks.¹ It lewks as athof it wad brust

[This is a pron. of *although*. Althofe he fonde coloura-bill wais to serve his entent, SHIRLEY *Dethe of James* (1440) 7 (N.E.D.).]

ATHOL BROSE, *sb.* Obsol. Sc. Honey or meal mixed with brandy or whisky, used in the Highlands as a specific for colds

Sc. The captain swallowed his morning draught of Athole brose, and departed, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xlviii; An aye since he wore tartan trews He dearly lo'ed the Athol brose, NEIL GOW (MACKAY), A powerful mixture, that no one but a Highlander can safely indulge in (*ib.*); Athol brose was commonly used thirty years ago, but is now rarely, if ever, heard of (H.E.F.).

ATHOUT, *adv. prep. and conj.* Sc n Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Nrf. Suf. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written athoot, a'oot m Yks.¹; adoot Cum.³ m Yks.¹; avout N.I.¹; uthout w.Som.¹ nw Dev.¹ [u. ə'tūt, ədūt; s. ə'teūt.]

1. *adv.* Without, outside.

Fif. (JAM), Suf. (F.H.), Wil.¹

2. *prep.* Without.

Cum. Fwok 'at can't keep fra't adoot signin' t'pledge, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 18; Cum.³ He tok off his specks, an he glower't at me adoot them, 13. Wm. It's true, adoot a doot (M P.). Yks. He can't guide his own bairn athoot shutting him up, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xlv; I hevnt watched thee... athoot seem' 'at thee never thinks for thyself, LINSKILL *Exchange Soul* (1888) liv. n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Nivver a year adoot a summer, NIDDERDILL *Olm.* (1874), Ye'll know adoot me telling you, *ib.* (1878); He did it adoot a grummal, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 229, w.Yks.⁵ Am barn athout him! Shoo's athout owt tul her fortun'. ne Lan.¹ I'se goan athout it. s.Wor.¹, Shr.¹ Hrf Im'z a week fool az tawks aathout reason, *Why John* (Coll. L L B.). Glo.¹ Oxf Antel ē strāyt āwf too, athowt much to doo, *Why John* (Coll. L L B.). s.Oxf. Athout spilin' th' old un, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 77. Nrf. Athowt loking either to the right or left, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 1. Sus. Maidens adoot number, LOWER *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 8. Hmp.¹ I.W. Vorced to zet wi' clane hands from morning to night athout zo much as a bit of vittles to hready, MAXWELL GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 159 Wil.¹ He's gone athout his dinner. Som. Noa man es wise athout a wife, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 1.

3. *conj.* Unless.

N.I.¹ I could not tell avout I saw it. ne.Yks.¹ Wa san't be able tū lead ti-morn, athoot wa git a bit o' wind. e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) War.² I sha'n't go, athout yo' do. Shr.¹ Yo'n never scrat

a grey yed athout yo' tāk'n better car' o' yoreself, *Introd.* lxxxii. Brks.¹ I wunt go athout thee comes too w Som¹ Yue kaan git geod dning z udhæw t yue bee u muyn n tu paa y vaur ut [you cannot get good things (stock) without you be a mind to pay for it] I on't come, athout you'll come too. nw Dev.¹

[Another form of this word is **Arout**. See also **Athin**]

ATHRAW, *adv.* Sc. [əprā.] Awry.

Edb The gable end o' that house is athraw (J.W.M.) Dmf. Shouther your arms,—O had them on tosh And not athraw, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 20

[A-, on + *thraw* (to twist), q.v.]

ATHURTENS, *adv.* Chs. [əðə'tenz.] Athwart, across.

Chs¹³

[A der. of *athwart*, q.v. Formed after the analogy of such forms as **Athart**(s), **Athisn**(s)]

ATHWART, *adv.* *adj.* and *prep.* Sc Wm. Yks. Lin Wor. Shr Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor Som Dev. Cor. Amer. Also written **athert** Glo¹² I.W.² Wil.² **athert** s Wor.¹ Oxf.¹ I.W.¹ Dor.¹; **athort** Sc. e An.¹; **athurt** Brks.¹ Shr.² Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹ Cor.¹²; **adirt** Dor.¹ [əpə't, əðə't.]

1. *adv.* Across, crosswise.

Sc Athort (JAM.). Wm. A star fell directly athwart, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 368. Yks. It was knee-deep in snow, but I got athwart (C.C.R.). s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Glo As cross as two sticks athurt (F.H.); Glo.² I.W.² Be you gwyne athert [across the Channel] to-day? Wil. Athwart, across a field at right angles to its sides, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 47 Dor. I was just coming athwart to hunt ye out, HARDY *Greenwood Tree* (1872) l. 16; Won't he come athurt?—No, he's beyond the brook, BARNES *Poems* (1869) 134, I went athurt from Lea to Noke, *ib* 9 w Som.¹ Dhu pees u klaa th wuz u-kuut rai t udhuur tn ukraa's [the piece of cloth was cut right athurt and across]. n Dev. Athert, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) Cor. Athart, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422; Lookin oal athurt, for he had a purty squenty, *Tim. Towser*, 6; Cor.¹ He looks athurt [he squints], Cor.²³

Hence **Athurt-eyed**, squinting.

Dev.³ A person who squints is said to be thurt-eyed.

2. Abroad, far and wide.

Sc There goes a speech athort . . . dissuading the King from war with us, BAILLIE *Letters* (1775) I 83 (JAM.); Athwart an' wyde abreæde hæs thrawn the banes o' him. RIDDELL *Ps* (1857) lvi 5; He'll gang athort I have heard this used, but only by very old people (J.W.M.) Abd. A'wye an' athort [everywhere], is a common phr. (H.E.F.)

3. *adj.* Crossing, cross-cut.

Nrf.¹ Winterton lighthouses, whose lights intercross, were described on the spot as 'thowt lighthouses,' and appeared on the map, soon after, as 'the Thought Lighthouses' Thowt pegs are the pins between which the oars of a boat are confined Som. A cross-cut saw is an athirt saw, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885).

4. *prep.* Of position or motion: across, over.

Sc. Strange looks athort my winnock pass, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) 233. Abd. Athort the morn's gloamin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. Frf. Athort his godship's trusty naig, BEATTIE *Artha* (c. 1820) 10, ed 1882. Ayr. Athort the lift they start and shift, BURNS *Vision*. Yks I was going athwart a close (C.C.R.). Lin. One night I wur sittin' aloan, Wi' Roaver athurt my feeat, TENNYSON *Owd Roa* (1889) w.Wor.¹ Bring 'er athirt the river, Bill Glo. Blow your clouds, . . . If thurs nun athirt the sky, *Leg Peas*. (1877) 25; Glo.¹ He lives athert the park. Oxf.¹ Athirt the road Brks. Stretched athurt the varmer's saddle, HUGHES *Scour White Horse* (1859) vi; Thaay've a bin and gone off somweres athert the wall, *ib* T. Brown Oxf (1861) xxiii; Brks.¹ I zin 'in run athurt the pe-us o' turmut. e.An.¹ Hmp. He went athurt th' vield (H.C.M.B.); Hmp.¹ I.W. Goo on athirt them turmut, MAXWELL GRAY *Annesley* (1889) l. xcii, I.W.¹; I.W.² The hare ran right athert the ground Wil. There always wur a path athwert thuck mead in the ould volk's time, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 170, ed 1887; And jogged along athirt the plaain, *Slow Rhymes* (1889) 103. n.Wil. He come athertthic ground (E.H.G.). Wil.² Dor. Withik girt pain athirt thee brow, YOUNG *Eulogie* (1862) 4; But zent noo vaice, athurt the ground to me, BARNES *Poems* (1869) 61; Athirt the chest he wer so wide As two or drie ov me or you, *ib* 136, Dor.¹ At the road adirt the wide an' shaller vuord, 73. Som. Ver lan's athurt th' sev. PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 32, ed 1853; Athirt the cadger's

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showlders ran Hes wallet, villed wi swag and scan, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 71; Put 'em up in stacks athurt the street to stop the traffic, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 45 w Som.¹ Ee vaa lud rai t udhuur t dhu aj [he (the tree) fell right across the hedge]. Cor. He took the cheeld athurt the back, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 15; E wor goin' athurt that saame field, HIGHAM *Dia*. (1866) 12; She were athurt the planchin, and could'n die till we did put her right along it, N. & Q (1871) 4th S viii 322 [Nrd Atert the road, PATTERSON in *Trans Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894)]

5. Across, from corner to corner, diagonally.

se Wor.¹ Dev.³ When ploughing a field in a slanting direction the man is said to plough athurt the field . . .

6. Through.

Sc. Post went athort the whole country, BAILLIE *Letters* (1775) I 32 (JAM) Per.¹ A man that has visited every house in a parish or town would say, 'I have been athort the hale parish, or town' (G.W.).

7. In phr. to come or run athwart a person, to meet accidentally.

Shr.² Comed athurt on him Hmp. Just let me come athert 'un agin, 'COUNTRYMAN' in *Forest. Miscell.* (1846) 164 n Dev. Nif tha com'st athert Rager Hosegood, *Exm Scol.* (1746) l. 198. Dev.³ Two persons are said to run 'athurt atch other'

8. In phr. (1) *athert and across*, interwoven, trellis-wise; (2) *athurt and alongst*, phr. used to imply double dealing, 'holding with the hare, and running with the hounds'; (3) *athwart asquint*, from one corner to the other diagonally opposed to it

(1) Dor I made a pen o' sticks, athert and across (C.V.G.). (2) n.Dev A proverbial expression when reflections pass backwards and forwards between neighbours, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) Dev.³ I tellee yu be a proper chayte [cheat] Yu un'th athurt and alongst as the maggot biteth (3) Wil They brought him all athwart asquint of farmer Pike's field, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 46

[The form *athurt* occurs in *Rom Partenay* (c. 1500) 169. A-, on + *thwart*, q.v.]

ATICAST, *sb.* Sh.I. [a'ti-kast.] One who through physical unfitness and general incapacity is thrust aside, rejected, and possibly ill-treated.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹ Aticast, a silly, helpless, odd sort of person.

[It is prob. that the orig. mg. of *atcast* was 'one rejected, an outcast,' and that the word is Norse. *Ath-* (Norw. dial. *ath-* again, AASEN) + *cast*, pp. of *cast* (ON. *kasta*)]

ATISSHA, *v.* Yks. To sneeze.

n Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.¹

[An onomatopoeic form.]

ATO, *adv.* Or.I. w Sc. Also written **atoo**, **atae**, **atto**. [ətə, ətē.] Of motion: to, towards.

Or.I. Quite commonly used everywhere here (K.M.). w Sc Come in atae, come in towards (the fire). Draw the door atae (JAM. *Suppl*)

ATOMY, see **Anatomy**.

ATOP, *adv.* and *prep.* *phr.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum Yks. Lan Chs Stf. Lin War. Wor Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. e.An. Som. Dev [ətəp.]

1. *adv.* On the top.

Ir. An' the furzes an' brooms in a ruffle a-top, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1892) 108. ne.Lan.¹ Dev. Warm, thick cob walls, and a fine thatch of straw atop (S.A.A.). Colloq. They laid a sheet to the door, With the little quilt atop, KIPPLING *Brk. Ballads* (1892) *Gift of the Sea*.

2. *prep phr.* (a) *Atop of*, upon, on the top of. Also *fig.*, invested in.

Ir. As the car grated past below their perch atop of the haggard wall, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 14; 'Twill be much if you land home afore its atop of you, *ib*. Lisconnel (1895) 46. Nhb.¹ What he' ye atop a yor heed? Dur. Whe's this 'at cums up frae t'wilder-ness, leanen atoppiv hur beluvet? MOORE *Sng. Sol* (1859) viii. 5; Lewk nut atoppa mah, because a' as black because t'sun hes lewk'd atoppa mah, *ib*. i 6; Dur.¹ Cum. A'top o' the greenwood tree, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 178; I know better nor tread atop o' your bonny happins, *Denham Tracts* (ed 1892) l. 178 n.Yks. When t'last leed was a-top o' t'cart, TWEDDELL *Cleved. Rhymes* (1875) 4; Yah hea neea wealth ner gear at all Bud t'cleas atop o' yer back, *ib*. 42. e.Yks. He saw a fellow stanin atop ov a teeable, NICHOLSON

N

Flk-Sp. (1889) 35. w.Yks. Noa hvin sōula'atop o't earth **Wot** tried as ah've been tried, *PRESTON Poems, &c.* (1864) 6, w.Yks.² Lan.¹ Aw took him straight a-top o' th' yed wi't—such a cleawt, *WAUGH Owd Bl.* (1867) iii. Chs.¹ He's a-top o' th' stack. A woman who had lent her savings to the trustees of a Wesleyan chapel said, 'I've got all my money a-top of a chapel' s Chs.¹ Get atop o' th' bauks [hay-loft]. Stf.² Just chuck this timber atop o' th' ruck owt o' th' road. War. (J.R.W.), War.² Wor Ketchin' that cowl'd atop of the t'other (H.K.) se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ I've bin lookin' that cork-screw up an' down, an' fund it atop o' the cubbert shif after all, Shr.² One atop o' the tother. s.Oxf.⁴ Why, if there ain't the letter stickin' atop of your 'ed' cried Rosamond, *ROSEMARY Chilterns* (1895) 107. Brks.¹ Get atop o' the taayble. e.An.¹ I saw Mi. Brown atop of his new horse yesterday. Som. Leanen' his two brown arms atop o' our low stone wall, *LEITH Lemon Verbena* (1893) 61.

(b) *Atop on*, upon, on the top of.

Nhb.¹ Atopon an aad hoose. n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. ða munot lig atop on æm (J.W.). n.Lin.¹ Glo I've a-heard folks say as it's a fine place when you be atop on't, *BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 179

[A-, on + top.]

ATOUR, see **At-ower**.

ATOWARDS, *prep.* Yks. Lan. Also written **atort** ne.Lan.¹ [ətəʊədʒ, ətə'dz.]

1. Towards, in the direction of.

e.Yks. Bob wer ower anenst Cross Keys gannin atowads chotch when ah seed him (J.N.); e.Yks.¹ He was gannin atowads Hull, *MS. add.* (T.H.) ne.Lan.¹

2. In aid of, in contribution to.

e.Yks. He ga' ma fahve shillins atowads beeldin' a new pig-stye (J.N.); e.Yks.¹ He gā mā a pund atowads a new 'oss, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. I [he] ga mæ sumet etādʒ it (J.W.)

3. Approaching to, close upon.

e.Yks.¹ Awd man's gannin atowads a hundhad, *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[At + towards.]

AT-OWER, *prep.* and *adv. phr.* Sc. n.Cy Yks. Also written **attour**, **attour**, **attowre** Sc. [ətəʊr.]

1. *prep.* Of position or motion: across, over, out-over. See also **Out-ower**.

Sc. Syne he has gane far hynd attowre Lord Chattan's land sae wyde, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 228, ed. 1871, Wi' unkempt hair, grey, rank, and weedy, That 'neath a croonless hat waved reedy Atour his shouthers, *ALLAN Lills* (1874) 2 Frf. It's weel worth yer while to ging atower to the T'nowhead an' see, *BARRIE Licht* (1888) 164. e.Lth. It took him a fortnicht afore he was able to win attour the bed, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 241. Edb. Or spend a nicht attour the brod [draughtboard] Or in some howff, *M^cLAREN Poems* (1892); Gin ye dinna stop greeting this meenit I'll come attour ye wi' the tawse [strap] (J.W.M.) Sik. The plaid was atower ma shouthers, *CHR. NORTH Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 60. n.Cy. *Border Gl* (Coll. L.L.B.)

2. In spite of:

Rnf. I'll do this attour ye (JAM.). Sik. I'll do it atower ye (H.C.).

3. *adv.* Of quantity, degree: over and above, beyond, besides.

Sc. An' mair attour, I didna care to bachle my new sheen, *FORBES Jrm.* (1742) 16. n.Yks.² I had rather pay at-ower than at-under [pay above my debt than not pay at all].

4. Of place: at a distance, away.

Sc. Lat's rive their thirlbans syndry, an' fling atowre their tows frae us! *WADDELL Ps.* (1891) ii. 3; To stand attour, to keep off; to go attour, to remove to some distance (JAM.).

5. In *phr. by and at-ower*, over and above, into the bargain.

Sc. Both Aberdeens were ordained to furnish out (by and attour the footmen) the furniture of six rick-masters, *SPALDING Hist.* (1792) I. 230 (JAM.); 'She is . . . younger than the like o' me,—bye and attour her gentle havings, *SCOTT Redg.* (1824) xii. Lnk. By and attour, ten lambs at spanning-time, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) 65, ed. 1783.

[I. And he him-self attour the lave, *BARBOUR Bruce*, II. 368; To the castell he can hym hy, And clam out-our the vall of stafie, *ib.* ix. 316; Out-ouer þat well þan lokes he, *Cursor M.* 1319. 2. How the Pechtis crownit ane king attour forbidding, *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1535) II. 12 (N.E.D.). *At-* (the unstressed form of *out*) + *over*.]

ATRY, see **Attery**.

ATSELF, *adv.* Irel. Also written **aself**. [ətseɪf, əseɪf.]

1. Actually, really.

Ir. If you don't hit him atself, *LOVER Handy Andy* (1843).

2. Merely, even, only so much as.

• Ir. It's a good thing to have a pound a month aself (A.S.P.); A guest declines some cold beef His host presses him to some lighter fare, 'Take some apple-pie aself,' i.e. at all events take that, if nothing else. A farmer's daughter expresses a hankering for a pair of silk stockings: her mother ridicules her with, 'Silk stockings, aself!' If I had it [a new dress] aself I wouldn't wear it at the Smiths', *N & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xii. 513. Tyr., Arm. Well, it's a pity he can't read atself (D.A.S.).

[*Atself* is a pron. of *itself*. The word is used to imply (1) the thing 'itself'; the very actual or real thing; hence, as *adv.* 'actually, really'; (2) the thing 'by itself,' i.e. taken alone, the mere thing; hence, as *adv.* 'merely, even, only-so-much-as' (D.A.S.).]

ATSET, Sh.I. [ətset.] The turn of the tide, when the ebb begins.

S. & Ork.¹

ATSTEAD, *adv. phr.* w.Yks. [ət-stiəd.] Instead. w.Yks. Ah've comed atstead o' mi fadher (F.R.); Atstead o' bein' t'cart it mud ha' been t'donkey, *BRINS Orig.* (1889) i. 4.

[*At + stead* (OE. *stede*, place).]

ATTACH, *v.* Hrt. [ətætʃ.] To be subject to.

Hrt. My husband has been attached to rheumatics from his youth (H.G.).

[I . . . am my self attach'd with weariness, *SHAKS. Temp.* III. iii. 5. Fr. *attacher*, to tie, fasten, bind, *COTGR.*]

ATTACK, *v.* Hrf. [ətæk.] To undertake.

Hrf.¹ I mean to attack the journey.

ATTACT, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Lin. War. Wor. Ess. Som. Dev. Dial. pronunc. of *attack*.

1. *sb.*

n.Lin.¹ Oor squire's hed a bad attact o' asmy; I thoht he'd ha' deed Ess. He'd ov the gullion [colic] an attact, *CLARK J Noakes* (1839) 27; Ess.¹

2. *v.* Esp. used in past tense and *pp.*

Nhb.¹ Attackted is very commonly used in Newcastle. n.Lin.¹ He attackted him like a wild fella' War. (J.R.W.), se.Wor.¹ w.Som.¹ Used by the uneducated above the lowest class, such as small tradespeople If you please, sir, I must ax you vor to keep thick dog a-tied up; he attackted me wilful, gwan on the road Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 87.

ATTEAL DUCK, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **attile**. The Pochard, *Fuligula ferna*.

Or I SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 160. S & Ork.¹

ATTER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. e.An. Sus. [a'tər, a'tə(r).]

1. *Obs.?* Poison, venom.

Cld. (JAM. *Suppl.*), Lan.¹, Chs.¹²

2. Morbid matter from an ulcer or wound; proud flesh.

Abd. Attir (JAM.). n.Yks.¹ Whyah, Willy's han's brussen then? —Ay, an' a strange vast o' bloody atter's coomed frae it; n.Yks.², ne.Yks.¹ e.An.¹ s.Cy. RAY (1691). Sus. Attar [is] corruption of a sore or wound (K.).

3. Epithelium produced on the tongue, in cases of fever, &c. n.Yks.¹ Mally's varrey dowly today; her tongue's a' covered over wiv a thick white atter; n.Yks.², Nrf.¹

Hence **Attered**, *adj.* Of the tongue: furred.

m.Yks.¹

4. A scab, a dry sore.

n.Yks. His head is all in a atter (I.W.).

Comp. **Atter-scar**.

n.Yks.² Atter-scar, the place of an old sore with an occasional exudation or discharge.

[1. And alle the other ther it lyth, enuēnymeth thorgh his attere, *P. Plowman* (B) XII. 256; Neddren beoreð atter under heore tunge, *Hom.* (c. 1250) 51. 2. Atter, corrupt matter, gore, snot, *BAILEY* (1721); Atter, *vox agro Lincolnensi usitatissima, pus, sanies*, *SKINNER* (1671) Cc 2; Attyr, fylthe, *sanies*, *Prompt.* OE. *attor*, *ātor*, poison, venom, cp. *G. eiter*.]

ATTER, *v.* Yks. Lan.

1. To venom, sting.

Lan. Said of a toad, and of a fish called bull-joan or bull-head, *Manch. City News* (Apr. 25, 1896).

2. To discharge, as a sore; hence to clot, to curdle, to cake. See also **Hatter**.

n.Yks.² It atter'd weel Our cream's all atter'd Also, as the flesh is scabbed or mattered. Lan.¹ He's fair attert wi' dirt.

[Same as *atter*, sb. (q.v.).]

ATTER, see **Hatter Natter**.

ATTER-CLAP, see **After-clap**.

ATTERCOP, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Wil. Also in the forms *attercap* N.I.¹; *attercob* N.Cy.¹ Wm.¹ n.Yks.² Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Chs.^{1,2}; *attercrop* e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹; *aftercrop* e.Lan.¹; *nattercop* ne.Lan.¹; *eddercrop* Lan.¹; *edthercrop* Lan.¹; *ettercap*, *ethercap* Sc.; *ottercop* Nhb.¹ [Sc. a.tər, e.tər-cop; a.tə-cop.]

1. A spider; hence *fig.* a small, insignificant person.

Sc. As baul' as any ettercap, FORBES *Jrn* (1742) 14. Or I. Ettercap (S.A.S.). Wxf.¹ n.Cy. Attercob, the venomous spider, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296 Wm.¹ n.Yks.^{1,2} Obsol. ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); Who's going to stop me? Not a hatter-cropper like thee! WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 28. Lan. Ettercrops, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C); No moore mur e they'd bin us mony eddicrops, *Eggshubshun* (1856) 24; Aw met weel foind o' eddercrop creepin' o' mi cwoats, SCHOLES *Tim Gamuaitle* (1857) 15, Iv E'd bin o' greyte eddicrop hoo cudn't o' bin moore taen on, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1864) 11; Lan.¹ Th' wimmen lace thersels up so, they look like attercrops Th' edges are full o' edthercrop neesus [nests]; ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ One o' th' kings o' Scotland, when i' prison, were wonst watchin' a atter-crop as were i' th' same cell. Chs.^{1,2}, Wil.¹

2. A spider's web.

N.Cy.^{1,2}, Nhb.¹, Cum. (K). Cum.¹ w.Yks.¹ Her hair au full of attercrops, n. 288 Lan.¹ Th' blackberries wur o' covered wi' attercrops.

Hence **Attercop-web**, a spider's web.

Wm. The trust of the evil-doer shall be an attercob-web, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) 1 392. n.Lan. ez drai ez an atərkopweb (W.S.).

3. The ant.

Sc. I know the ant as the ettercap A nest o' ettercaps (G.W.)

4. *Fig.* An ill-natured, petulant, malignant, captious person.

Sc. A fiery etter-cap, a fractious chiel, As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv; Never an auld carle but was a bit o' a ettercoup, ROY *Horseman* (1895) xxi. Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.) Per Gin a' hed imagined what the ettercap was aifter, a' wud hae seen ma feet in the fire afore they carried me tae the Free Kirk that nicht, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1894) 215, He's just an ettercap, *ib.* *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 319 Ayr But that ettercap . . is flying through the town, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vi. Lnk. It's dafter like to thole An ethercap like him to blaw the coal, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 86, ed 1783. N.I.¹ Ya cross attercap, ya. Ant. Yon crabbed attercap, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.¹ Edder-cap, a shrewish woman. ne.Lan.¹ Natter-crop, a peevish person

[1. The webbis of an attercop, WYCLIF (1382) *Isa.* lix. 5; Attercoppe and fule vlije, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 600. 2. Addircop or a spinners web, *araignee*, PALSGR. 4. Thow irefull attircop, Pilate, apostata, KENNEDIE *Flying* (c. 1505) 523 (N.E.D.). OE. *attorcoppe*, a spider, from *ātor* (*attor*), poison, see **Atter**, 1. For *coppe* cp. *kop* in Flem. *spinnekop*, spider (SCHUERMANS).]

ATTERIL, sb. Irel. Yks. Also written *atheril*, *attheril* e.Yks.; *attril* w.Yks.²; *ottrel* w.Yks.²; *hatterel* N.I.¹

1. Poisonous matter from an ulcer or wound.

n.Yks.^{1,2} A thick yellow atteril. ne.Yks.¹ M1 mooth's all iv a atteril. e.Yks. (H.E.W.); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹

2. A scar or cicatrix with a rough surface; an eruption. See also **Hatterel**.

N.I.¹ He's all in a hatterel. w.Yks.² A man with a pimpled face from drinking is said to have his face 'all in a ottrel.'

3. A shapeless, dirty, or entangled mass; a complete wreck.

e.Yks. Poor fellow! he was smasht all tiv [to] a atheril, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.² It wur all in a attril, said of clover growing in a thick mass, entangled together, and not uniformly as it should The fleeces of wool in scabbed sheep are said to be 'all of a attril.'

ATTERING, *ppl. adj.* Lan. [a.tərin.] Poisonous. Lan.¹

[On face and hondis thei had gret naylēs And grette hornes and atterying taylys, *Visions of Tundale* (c. 1440), ed. TURNBULL (1843) 6. *Atterung*, *ppr.* of *atter*, vb (q.v.)]

ATTERMITE, sb. Obsol. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in form *attramite* Lin [a.tər-mait, a.tə-mait.]

1. A venomous fly much used in fishing.

Wm.¹ A'll gie tha a handful o' attermites aback o' thi neck!

2. *Fig.* An ill-tempered, spiteful person.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. w.Yks.¹ Lin. Your ears are dinned, where'er you budge, Wi' little attermites o' barns, BROWN *Lit Laur* (1890) 56.

3. One who resembles his parents.

Wm.¹ A chip of the old block or, in the words of my informant, 'a lad as is up to o' maks o' tricks like his fadder afore em,' or 'a lass as hes seam weaas es her mudder.'

[1. Prob. a comp. of *atter* (poison) + *mite* (the insect). See **Attercop**.]

ATTEN, *adj.* Lan. Glo. [a.tən, æ.tən.] Venomous. Of persons: cruel, fierce; ill-natured.

Glo. GROSE (1790), Glo.¹

Hence **Atten-temper**, an irritating, malignant temper.

Lan. People often call a bad temper an 'atten-temper,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 30

[He purh atterne drench dæð scal ipohen, LAZAMON, 16084. OE. *ætren*, *ætren*, venomous, der. of *attor*, *ātor*. See **Atter**, sb.]

ATTER-PILE, sb. Obs. Lan. A small fish with venomous spines. ne.Lan.¹

[A comp. of *Atter*, sb. For *-pile* cp. ME. *pīl* in *īlespīl*, the quill or dart of a hedgehog; also, the hedgehog, see STRATMANN (s.v. *īl*).]

ATTERY, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Glo. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Also written *atry* Sc. [a.tri, æ.təri.]

1. Purulent, used with reference to a sore.

Sc. Atry, attrie, applied to a sore that is cankered (JAM). n.Yks.², e.An.¹

2. Of persons: irritable, fretful, grim, ill-tempered.

Ca. An atrie wamblin [misgrown child] (JAM.) Abd. Wi' atry face he eyed The Trojan shore, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 3; Black hairy warts about an inch between O'erran her atry phiz beneath her een, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 165. Glo. Obs. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (ed 1885) III 24. e.An. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.¹ Unknown in n.Hmp. Wil.¹

[ME. *atry* (CHAUCER), *attriz* (*Ormulum*), OE. *ættrig* (*Leechdoms*), venomous, poisonous. *Atter*, sb. (q.v.) + *y* (OE. *ig*).]

AT THAT HOW, *adv. phr.* Lin. In that way.

sw.Lin.¹ She was born at that how

AT THIS HOW, *adv. phr.* Lin. In this way.

sw.Lin.¹ If the weather holds at this how. Why, you see, Sir, it's at this how.

ATTICE, sb. Som. A carpenter's tool; an adze (HALL). Unknown to our correspondents.

ATTILE-DUCK, see **Atteal Duck**.

ATTIVILTS, sb. Sh.I. [a.tivilts.] Land which has been worked after lying one year lea.

Sh.I. This rig is attivilts and that one lea (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹

[Norw. dial. *attr*, again + *feld* (*fellt*), adapted, adjusted (AASEN).]

ATTLE, sb.¹ Cor. Also written *attal*, *addal*, *addle*, Cor.^{1,2} *atal*. [æ.til.] Rubbish thrown out from a mine; refuse, deads.

Cor. (K.); Or cover't over 'pon the stull With attle 'tel the place es full, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 57, ed 1865; Cor.¹ The Cornish tinner, in Carew's time, called the heaps of abandoned tin works Attal Sarazin, which he translates, 'The Jewes offcast,' *Survey of Cor.* (ed. 1769) 8; Cor.²

ATTLE, see **Ettle**.

ATTOCK, see **Hattock**.

ATTOUR, **ATTOWRE**, see **At-ower**.

ATTWOOD, sb. War. [æ.twud.] A foolish fellow, stupid person.

War. NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894); War.²; War.³ Probably a name of notoriety about 1830, when Thos Attwood was threatening to

march on London with Birmingham reformers, and that the payment of taxes would be refused.

AT-UNDER, *adv. phr.* [st-undə(r).] Yks. In subjection, under control.

n Yks.¹; n Yks.² They mun be kept at-under. e.Yks.¹ Shoo mun keep him at undher, *MS add* (T.H.) m.Yks.¹

ATWEE, ATWEEA, see **A-two**.

ATWEE, *adv.* Sc. Irel. [ətwiːl.] Truly, indeed, assuredly, of course.

Sc. Atweel I wad fain tell him it wad do him gude to put hand to wark, *Scott Anthquary* (1816) xxxix; Atweel it is my bukes Atweel it is my peat, *Chambers Rhymes* (1870) 63; 'It should soften a man instead o' harden him' 'Atweel should it, gudeman,' said Mary, *Whitehead Daft Davie* (1876) 23. Abd. Atweel I danced wi' you on your birthday, *Ross Helenore* (1788) 19, ed. 1812; Wha yokes wi' you's a gowk, atweel! He needs a lang speen that sups wi' the deil, *Guidman* (1873) 40, ed. 1875. Lnk. Hoo am I, say ye? Atweel I canna complain, *Fraser Whaups* (1895) 1. Lth. Oh it's angersome, atweel, An' sune'll mak' me gray, *Smith Merry Baidal* (1866) 24. Rxb. Our wa's atweel are waff enough, *Riddell Poet Wks.* (1871) II. 129. Ant. Atweel you'l go tae the market the morn, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Atweel repr. (I) *wat weel*, I know well.]

ATWEEN, *prep.* In gen dial. use in Sc. Irel. Eng. Also written atwin e.Yks.¹ Suf.¹; atweun, atwane Brks.¹ [ətwiːn.]

1. Between, in its var lit. meanings.

Sc. Auld shoon upon his feet weic seen, That showed his taes some rents atween, *Allan Lills* (1874) 3. Frf. I saw him put up his hand atween him and the Book, *Barrie Munster* (1891) x. Per. Na, na, the grass 'ill no grow on the road atween the college and the schule-hoose, *Ian MacLaren Brier Bush* (1895) 17; That's naething atween auld neeburs, *ib.* *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 13. Ayr. There's an unco odds atween being a slave and doing a service, *Galt Lauds* (1826) xiv; Hae had a bitter black out-cast Atween themsel, *Burns Two Herds* (1785) Lnk. Atween you and me, *Fraser Whaups* (1895) xii. e.Lth. Muckle may fa' atween the cap an' the lip, *Hunter J. Inwack* (1895) 127. Edb. There was nae acquaintance atween them, *Scott Mudlothan* (1818) iv. Sk. 'Tween the gloamin' an' the mork, When the kye comes hame, *Hogg Sng.* (1831); And aiblins atween a couple o' hams, *Chr. North Notes* (ed. 1856) III. 3. Gall. There's naeboddy atween Tweed an' Tay can come within a lang sea mile o' him, *Crockett Sticht Min.* (1893) 150. N.L.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Aa've many a time seen her haddin her heed atween her hands. Cum. Clwose atween my thoomb and finger, *Relph Misc. Poems* (1743) 23; The water it runs merrilie, The grassy banks atween, *Burn Poems* (1885) 240; Cum³ A big beuk 'at Wiff niver so much as leukt atween t'backs on, 31. A gay lang nwose 'at wasn't set varra fair atween t'e'en on him, 1. Wm. Atween tahan en t'udder, *Jack Robison Auld Tales* (1882) 3; Wm.¹ Yks. Ah canna't think theer's onny mair than likin' atweens [sic] yon lass an' George, *Macquoid D. Banagh* (1877) xxv; There need be no difference atween us, *Blackmore Mary Auerley* (1879) bk. II. vii. n.Yks. Ah niver knew t'road atween t'toon an' our house seea shoat... afoor, *Tweedell Cleveland Rhymes* (1875) 64. e.Yks. She put 'er heart atween t'bits o' brass, *Wray Nestleton* (1876) 250; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. It runs atween thee and thy wits, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. I. 11; w.Yks.¹ Lan. Aw've manny a toime bin i' just sich a 'strait atween two,' *Banks Manch. Man* (1876) xvii. ne Lan. There's naught evel come atween thee and me, *Mather Idylls* (1895) 261. Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Stf.¹, Not.¹ n.Lin. Common sense enif atwean 'em boath to fill my owd brass thimble, *Peacock Tales* (1889) 9; n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.²⁸, s.War.¹ w.Wor. Git her in atween us, *S. Beauchamp N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 282. Shr.¹ Glo. There have been a continual difference atween 'em ever since, *Gissing Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. v; Where maister and men doan't quite manage to hit it off atween 'em, *Buckman Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 73. Brks. Thers a sight o' odds atween whoam-made troubles and thaay as the Lord sends, *Hughes T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxii; Brks.¹ Thaay haaved [halved] the apples atwe un um. e.An.¹ Nrf. Little bits 'o bread with little mites o' maat in atwaan 'em, *Spilling Giles's Trip* (1872) 10. Suf. Atwin, very common (F.H.); Suf.¹ Sur.¹ Anywhere atween the two Michaelmas is a good time to get the wheat in. Sus.¹ n.Wil. (E.H.G.) Som. There wadn't much t'choose a'tween us for that *Leith Lemon Verbena* (1895) 98.

2. In phr. (1) *Atween hands*, at intervals, now and again, in the meantime; (2) — *lights*, the intervening space between inhabited houses in Sh.I.; (3) — *times*, (4) — *whiles*, in the interim.

(1) Sc. And mony a sich atween hands I wat the lady gae, *Jamieson Pop Ballads* (1806) 95. Ayr. Atween hands mak up the balance-sheet, *Galt Entail* (1823) xxiii. Nhb. Aye atween hands raisin' a queer unyirthly cry, *Richardson Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII 137. (2) S & Ork.¹ (3) Frf. I could bide straucht atween times, *Barrie Munster* (1891) iv. (4) Gall. I was drunk every Monday nicht, an' that often atweenwhiles that it fair bate me to tell when ae spree finished an' the next began, *Crockett Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 410. Cum.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Brekfist at eight, dinner at twelve, an' plenty to heit atweenwhiles. n.Lin.¹ I hev' to be at Gaainsb'r i' th' mornin', an' at Ketton at neet, bud I shall staa a bit at Blyton atweanwhiles. Brks.¹ I never smokes my pipe when I be at work, but hevs a bit o' baccy zometimes atwe-un whiles.

[Had he not... thrown his shield atween, she had him done to rew, *Spenser F.Q. v. xi. 30.* A-, on + *tween* (in lit. E. *be-tween*).]

ATWEEH, atweesh, *prep.* Sc. Also written atweese, 'tweesh, aqueeesh; acqueeesh *BURNS.* [ətwiːʃ.]

1. Between.

Sc. Glowing atweese her and the sky, *Beattiffs Parings* (1801) 25. Abd. And 'tweesh them twa she liv'd a happy life, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 140, ed. 1812; A lang arm was raxt owre atweesh the shoulders o' twa or three, *Alexander John Gubb* (1871) xviii; Atweesh themselves they best can ease their pain, *Shirreffs Poems* (1790) 33. Ayr. The deil-sticket a five gallopers acqueeesh Clyde and Whithorn could cast saut on her tail, *Burns Lett. to Mr. W. Nicol* (June 1, 1787).

2. In phr. *atweesh and atween*, only indifferently well in respect of health.

Abd. How are ye the day?—Only atweesh and atween (JAM.)

[A-, on + *tweesh*, q.v. See *Between*. *Atweesh* is a n. form of *Atwixt*.]

ATWINE, *adv.* Wm. [ətwaɪn.] Twisted, askew, awry, zig-zag.

Wm. A road that winds up a hillside is said to be atwine; a horse that takes its load from side to side instead of going straight up a steep hill goes up atwine; a necktie on one side of its proper place is all atwine (B.K.); Wm.¹ T'string's gitten au atwine an ankled. T'stee's au atwine [the ladder is all twisted].

[A-, on + *twine* (to twist)]

ATWIST, *adv.* Yks. Lin. Brks. Som. [ətwiːst.]

1. Twisted, awry, tangled.

e.Yks.¹ *MS add* (T.H.) Brks.¹ w.Som.¹ Thick there bisgy stick's a put in all atwist [utēos; utwūs]—id'n no form nor farshin in un.

2. At cross purposes, at strife.

n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Jack and me's rayther atwist, *MS add* (T.H.) n.Lin.¹ Squire Heala an' him got atwist su'mats aboot Ran Dyke 'A-, on + *twist*, vb.]

ATWIXT, *prep. and adv.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. e.An. Sur. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written atwist n.Lin.¹; atwix Nhb.¹ [ætwiːkst, n.Lin. ətwiːst, w.Som. ətwiːks.]

1. *prep.* Between.

Yks. We'd a famous scheme atwixt us, *Baring-Gould Pennyceghs* (1870) 144 ed. 1890. n.Yks. Pinned oop atwixt her knees, *Munby Verses* (1865) 55; n.Yks.² e.Yks. The things fullockt aboot bahn fleear, undher teeable an atwixt thrussle legs, *Nicholson Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34; e.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ He geet atwixt t'wheels; ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹ Der. I dunna know the rights o' all that coil atwixt him and old German, *Verney Stone Edge* (1868) viii. Not.¹ n.Lin. Atwixt her faace an' pillar, *Peacock Tales* (1889) 86; A-tryin' to strighten things atwixt 'em, *ib.* 15; n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.⁸ w.Wor. Atwixt the quarry and the church, *S. Beauchamp N. Hamilton* (1875) I. 3. Shr.¹ The poor chap got jammed atwixt the waggons. Brks. They be both middling good. There aint much odds atwixt 'em, *Hughes T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi; Brks.¹ He was caught atwixt the ge-ut an' the ge-ut-pwo-ast. Suf.¹, Sur.¹, Sus.¹ n.Wil. A shull loy ael night atwixt my breastes, *Kite Sng. Sol.* (1860) 1. 13. Som. Atwixt the two forrels of the hymn-book, *Raymond Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 109. w.Som.¹ Didn Jimmy Zalter look purty then, way the darbies on, atwixt two policemen? Dev. Jist take a pinch between yer vinger an' thumb there, jist atwixt tha eyes aw'n, an' gie un a jit upwards, *Hewett Peas. Sp.* (1892) 92.

2. *prep. and adv.* In phr. *atwixt and atween*, (1) between, betwixt; (2) in an intermediate condition; (3) shuffling, full of excuses.

(1) Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Nhb.¹ He was atwix an atween the twee. e.An.¹ A common expression. (2) n.Yks.² I feel

nobbut atwixt an atween [only in a middling way, or not very well]. n.Lin.¹ It was noht to speäk on, nayther good nor bad, just atwixt an' atween. Cor.¹ 'Neither the highest nor lowest, but atwixt and atween,' says Bucca. (3) n.Lin.¹ He's alus atwixt and atween, soa I can't get the reight end o' noht

[A-twyxyn (atwyxt, Pynson), *inter*, *Prompt.*; Gret lovè was atwixe hem two, CHAUCER *R. Rose*, 854. A-, on + *twixt*; see *Betwixt*. Cp. *Atweesh*.]

ATWO, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Brks. Ess. Hmp. Wil. Also written *atow* N.Cy.¹; *atwee* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹, *atweea* n.Yks.²; *atweah* Dur.¹ In two, as in phr. *a-two in the middle*.

Cld. Atwa (JAM.). Nhb. Enough to rive atwee the heart, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; Nhb.¹ Wey, it com atwo i' me hand, man. Dur. We cannot git it here, withoot cutt'n'd atwee, EGGLESTONE *Betty, Podkins' Lett* (1877) 14; Dur.¹ Brak't atweah. Cum. The parent's heart atwee, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 191 n.Yks.² ne Lan.¹, Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ I'm sew'er I didn't breäk missis's cheany bowl, it caame a'two 'e my hand. Lei.¹ Please, m, it com a-two. Nhp.¹², War.²³, se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ The jug fell a two jest as I wuz 'angin' it up. Oxf.¹ If dhee biginst'en i u dhuuy eg'urivatu'f waiz yuur, uuy! kut dhü klain u too mædhü mid'l [If thee beginst any o' thy eggere-vatin' ways yer, I'll cut tha clane a two in the middle]. Brks.¹ Cut the taayters atwo avoor 'e plaants 'um. Ess. A short saw and long saw, to cut a too logs, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 36, st. 9. Hmp.¹ Wil. What be them bellises at? here they be slat a-two, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 138

[Quikliche cam a cacchepol, and craked a-two here legges, *P. Plowman* (c.) xxi. 76. OE. *on twā*, into two parts]

AU, see Ea.

AU-, see Aw-.

AUCH, see Argh.

AUCHAN, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written *achan*. A species of pear.

Sc. Red pears, Achans, and Longavil, REID *Sc Gard'ner* (1683) 88, s. v. Longueville; The auchan sometimes receives the epithet of grey or red; it is an excellent pear, said to be of Scottish origin, NEILL *Hortic. Edm. Encycl.* (1817) No. 113.

AUCHIMUTY, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written *aughi-muty*. Mean, paltry.

Lth. An auchimuty body.

[*Aucht* (*auht*), property, possession + *mootie* (niggardly), q.v. For *auch* = *aucht* cp. *auchlet*.]

AUCHINDORAS, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.)

Fif. Auchindoras, a large thorn-tree at the end of a house.

AUCHLET, *sb.* Sc. A measure of meal.

Sc. The auchlet . . . contained two pounds more than the present stone, *Caledon. Merc.* Nov. 1, 1819 (JAM.); To Four Auchlet of Ait Meal, 3s. 4d., SCOTT *Old Mort.* (1829) *Introd.* Abd. (JAM.) Gall. Auchlit, two stones' weight, or a peck measure, being half the Kcb bushel (*sb.*). Wgt. (*sb.*)

[*Auchlet*, der. of *aucht*, eight, the measure being the eighth part of a boll. The suff. -*let* is prob. for *lot*, a part; cp. *firlot*, the fourth part of a boll.]

AUCHT, see *Aught*, *Owe*.

AUCTION, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Also written *hoction* w.Yks.⁵; *oction* Lan. [o'kʃən.] A dirty or untidy place, room; a disorderly crowd.

w.Yks. Ah niver seed sitch a auction i' all mi life as their hahse is; t'furnitur's onnywheear but whear it sud be, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 13, 1891); w.Yks.⁵ Abart as scarce a material i' this here hoction as a white crawwah, 33. Lan. Very common. It were a rare owd auction (R.P.), Hoo leet a scroid eawt on her . . . an hoo kept at it till aw wur fain to clear that auction an' get eawt o' th' heavse, LAHEE *Traits* (1887) 11; Theaw gets a bit o' sun i' this oction sometimes, aw reckon, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 139 Chs. It's the dirtiest auction I ever put my head in (E.M.G.); Chs.¹ A dirty auction [a dirty, muddy place]. A rough auction [an unruly crowd] s.Chs.¹ A dirty house might be described as a 'rough auction' or a 'pratty auction.' There's a pratty pautament o' rubbitch to be wedden ait i' yander garden; yo never seid sich a auction Stf.² When o' got theer ür wür düin ür spring cleenün an a faine auction ür'd gotten. Get ait o'th ocshun an' let me dü it

[The dial. mg refers to the dirt and disorder occasioned by a public sale or 'auction.']

AUD-, see *Old-*.

AUDACIOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Hrf. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Som. Also in the forms *oudacious* Not.¹ Rut.¹ Lei.¹ War.³ e.An.¹ Ken. Sus.¹; *outdacious* Lin. w.Som.¹; *owdacious* sw.Lin.¹ War. e.An.¹ Hmp. Wil. Som.; *outdacious* Lin. e.An.¹; *alldacious* e.An.¹ [ōdē'ʃəs, oudē'ʃəs.] See *Dacious*.

1. *adj.* Impudent, shameless, incorrigible. Of things: very bad, shocking.

Lin. Ya wouldn't find Charlie's lkes—'e were that outdacious at 'oam, Not thaw ya went fur to raäke out Hell wi' a small-tooth coamb, TENNYSON *Vill Wife*. sw Lin.¹ They're such an owdacious lot Rut.¹ Them oudacious boys! War. (J.R.W.) Hrf.¹ e.An.¹ An owdacious liar or scoundrel. ne.Ken. (H.M.) Wil. Slow Gl. (1892) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.¹ I sim 'tis the oudaciousest weather we'w a-zeed 'is purty while.

2. *adv.* Used intensively: exceedingly, uncommonly, very.

Not.¹ Lei.¹ Oudacious could it is, sure-loy! War.³ Sus. (F.E.); Sus.¹ We doänt want the rain too oudacious, yeasty [s.v. Yeasty]. Hmp. I am not owdacious strong (T.L.O.D.).

AUDIE, see *Noddy*.

AUDOCITY, see *Docity*.

AUF, see *Awf*, *Ought*.

AUFFOL, see *Offal*.

AUGER, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [ō'gə(r).] A three-pronged instrument with serrated edges and a long shaft for spearing eels.

e.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

[*Contus*, an algere. *Fuscina*, a hoke for fysshe, an algere, *Medulla* (in *Prompt.* 186). OE. *æl*, eel + *gār*, spear; cp. Du. *aalgeer*, an eel-spear; see DE VRIES.]

AUGHT, *v.* Sc. Also written *aucht* Abd. [āxt]

1. To own, possess

Sc. I am answerable for her to those that aught her, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ix; It drives the poor man mad that aught it, *ib.* Redg. (1824) i, He that aughts the cow gaes nearest her tail, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 49. Abd. (JAM.)

2. To owe, to be indebted to.

Sc. We aught him the siller, and will pay him wi' our convenience, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v. Abd. Fat was aughtin you for fat ye laid oot, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv

[2. We remember quhat aythe we have maid to our comoun-welthe, and how the dewtie we aucht to the sam compellis us to cry out, KNOX *Hist.* 164 (JAM.). Formed fr. *aught*, pret. of *awe* (to owe), OE. *āhte*, pret. of *agan*. See *Owe*.]

AUGHT, *pp.* Sc. Yks. Written *aucht* Sc; *owght* n.Yks.¹ Possessed of.

Sc. Quheae's auwcht that doag? Quheae was auwcht the syller 'at ye fand? Quheae'll bey auwcht them a hunder yeir æfter thys, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 193 Abd. Faa's aucht that, *ib.* 193 Ayr. Whase aught thae chieles maks a' this bustle here? BURNS *Prologue* (1790). Lnk. 'Will ye daur to threep a lee doon my very throat?' says I. 'Wha's aucht that?' FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii e.Lth. The haill question cam to be Wha's aucht the siller? HUNTER *J. Inwuck* (1895) 163. Gall. Let me see wha's aucht the sheet, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) x. n.Yks.¹ Wheea's owght thae beea's? Wheea's owght yon cauf?

[This is a late constr. and a new gram. use of *aught*. *Aught* as a pret. is common. See *Awe*, *Owe*. It can only be used with the interrogative and relative, and some indefinite pronouns.]

AUGHT, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Also written *aucht* JAM.; *acht* S. & Ork.¹; *aght* Irel. [āxt.]

1. Property, possession.

Sc. The old Lord was the surest gear in their aught, SCOTT *Q. Durward* (1823) vii; The auld dog maun die in somebody's aught, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Better saught wi' little aught than care wi' mony cows, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 49; The Kelpy's putten't by bein' mistaen whose aught she's intil, ROY *Horseman* (1895) I half na a bawbee in aw my aucht (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹ Abd. The best fairm i' the leird's aucht, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. Ayr. A new lack of the warst land in the town's aught, GALT *Provost* (1822) vii.

2. Applied to persons, often contemptuously.

Sc. Bad aught, applied to an obstinate ill-conditioned child (JAM.). Abd. Ay auntie, gin ye kent the bonny aught! 'Tis tue, she had of

world's gear a fraught, Ross *Helene* (1768) 36, ed 1812. Ant You're a dirty aght. Begone, you aght you, *Ballymena Obs* (1892). [Bitwene his childre he delt his aught, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 3395; We hauen . . . gold and siluer, and michel auchte, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 1223. Cp. OE. *āgan*, to own, possess.]

AUGHT, *sb.*² Sc. Sus. [āxt, ȝt.] Duty, place, office.

Ayr. It's far frae my aught to say, but I hae a notion they're no overly pleased about something, GALT *Sir Andrew* (1822) xcvi. Sus¹ I'd no ought to have said what I did [s v. Unaccountable].

[A sbl. use of *ought* (pret. of *owe*). 'My *ought*' = What I *ought* (to do).]

AUGHT, *pron.*, *sb.*³, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. and all the n. counties to Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Also in Rut. War. Glo. Suf. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written *aucht* Abd.; *ought* Nhb. n.Yks.^{1,2} ne Yks.¹ w Yks.⁴; *owt* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.³ Wm. n.Yks.^{1,2} e.Yks.¹ w Yks.^{2,3} Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Stf. Not.¹ Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Rut.¹ Glo.¹ *owte* Cum. Lan.; *owght* n.Yks.¹; *out* n.Cy. Wm w Yks.¹; *oat* Not. Lin.¹; *oht* n.Lin.¹; *ort* War. Dor. w.Som.¹ nw.Dev.¹; *owse* Nhb.¹ [ȝt, out.]

1. *pron.* Anything; any conceivable quantity; anything of worth or value; in phr. *or aught* it is sometimes redundant.

Abd. Nedder aucht nor ocht [one thing nor another], ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. Wxf.¹ Geeth hea [doth he get] aught? n.Cy. A man may spend and a man may lend And always have a friend If his wife be aught, *Denham Tracts* (ed 1895) II. 37, N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Wt' hearts, poor things, it now was clear, Ower full by far owse [owt, ed 1843] much to say, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1829) pt iii st. 62; Hae yeseen owto' him 'it maw sowlluvet' Robson *Sng. Sol* (1859) iii. 3; Nhb.¹ If ye de owse mair ye'll spoil'd. They niver i' thor lives gat owse better. Cum. If he stop here owts [i.e. owt as is] lang he'll mak tudder fellas as bad as his-sel, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 211. Wm. Theears fourteen barns i' t'hoose, mare orless, if owt (E W P) n.Yks.¹ He's up tiv owght Mair by ought. n.Yks.² He's either ought or nought [he follows no particular calling or profession]. It's owther ought or nought [it's a mere trifle] ne.Yks.¹ A'e ya seed owt of oor Dick? e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Folk ses owt when ther i' drink, Howson *Cur Craven* (1850) 116, Owt i' t'pot line, think ye? (F P T), w.Yks.¹ How isto?—Deftly asout w.Yks.², w.Yks.³ Afore owts' so long [before long]; w.Yks.⁵ Some fowks al sāay owt bud ther prayers, an' them they whistle, 108 Lan. To mitch of owt's good for nowt, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1746) 8, ed 1806; Hadna aw bin kirsened Simon, aw moight ha' bin a cobbler, or a whitster, or a wayver, or owt else, BANKS *Manch Man* (1876) iii, Ah ne'er see nocht like it! this gerse is as toch as ocht! (F P T); Lan.¹ A laconic morning colloquy in the Oldham district is 'Mornin' [good morning]—Mornin' [the reply]. Owt? [is there anything new?—Nowt [not anything]. Mornin' [the farewell].—Mornin' [the reply]. e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Han you getten owt? Stf. Owt to better mysen, SAUNDERS *Diamonds* (1888) 29. s.Not. Not as it's oat to me, but a thrupenny tram fare, PRIOR *Rene* (1895) 250. Not.¹ Lin. Woa then, wiltha? dangtha!—the bees is as fell as owt, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 10; Lin.¹ n.Lin.¹ When ther's oht, it maks noht, an' when it maks oht, ther's noht [when there are good crops, prices are low, and when prices are high there is nothing to sell]. Theo'd better do oht then noht. sw.Lin.¹ They let him down [into his grave] as nice as owt I'll stick to it, whether I've owt to yēat or nowt. Rut.¹ I don't owe owt. War. (J.R.W.) Glo I'll jist step down thur a bit an' see if I can yere owt, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. [Occurs] w of the Parret, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial w Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ Nif I'd a-got a bit o' cord or ort, vor to tie un up way, he'd lee-ast 'ome [last until we reach home]. Tid'n's off anybody was a forced to go, or ort, when they 'ad'n a-got no money or ort n.Dev. Nif tha beest a zend to vield wi tha drenking or ort, EXM. *Scold* (1746) l. 197; And zo tha merst by ort es know, *ib.* l 10 nw.Dev.¹

2. Everything.

Chs.¹ It caps [exceeds] owt. Lin. 'That caps owt,' says Sally, an' saw she begins to cry, TENNYSON *N. Cobbler*.

3. *sb.*³ Of *ought*, of importance or consequence (JAM).

Ayr. A quiet succession of small incidents, though they were all severally of aught somewhere, ANN PRSH. *Dalmaiting* (1821) 200.

4. *adj.* Any.

Suf. I never buy ought such things as you have (C G B.); *Obsol* (F.H.)

5. *adv.* At all, 'anything like,' in any degree, to any extent; also in phr. (1) *ought but like*, in a tolerable state; (2) *ought-like*, anything approaching to suitability or fitness, satisfactory, favourable; cf. *nought-like*.

Cum.³ He ola's speaks that way when we're owte sa thrang [busy], 1 n.Yks. Diz t'almanac tell t'weather owt reet? (I W); n.Yks.¹ If my knife prove ought sharp Lan. One young lady uts owt like yo', BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) viii. Two leadd o' meel wos nin oer hile for owte like a spot, R. PIKETAH *Forness Flk* (1870) 30 (1) w.Yks. An' just to keep it owt bit like He tew'd aboon a bit, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1871) 43. (2) Cum.¹ Ought-like. n.Yks. (I.W); n.Yks.² Is she ought-like or nought-like? [pretty or otherwise]. I'll come if t'weather be ought-like. ne.Yks.¹ Ah's nobbut badly yit, but ah'll gan if ah be owt leyke. e.Yks.¹ Owt-like, gen used of the health, or weather. w.Yks.² Do you mean to sell that house?—Ah, mun, if t'price is owt like. Lan.¹ Is it owt-like of a job?—Aye, it'll pay well enoof e.Lan.¹

Hence **Aughtlins**, *adv.* Usually written *oughtlins*, see below. In any degree, in the least degree. Also used as *sb.*

Ayr. The hizzies, if they're aughtlins fawsont, BURNS *Address of Beelzebub* (1790), I he was grown oughtlins douser, *ib.* xii, Globe ed. Lnk But gin ye be nae warlock, how d'ye ken? Does Tam the Rhymer spae oughtlins of this? RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) I 53, ed. 1800, Had I been thowless, vext, or oughtlins sour, He wad have made me blyth in half an hour, *ib.* II 6 (JAM)

AUGHT, *sb.*⁴ In gen. dial. use. [ȝt, out.] A cipher in arithmetic.

n.Lin.¹ A man doing an addition sum said, 'Ort an' ort's ort, an' that's noht' ne.Wor. In reply to the reproof 'You ought not to do that,' a saucy child sometimes says 'Ought stands for nothing' (J.W.P.). nw.Dev.¹ Aughts and crosses.

[The same word as *naught* (*nought*), with loss of *n*-; cp. *adder, orange, ouche*]

AUGHT, see *Owe*.

AUGHTIKIN, *sb.* Obs. Sc (JAM.) Also written *auchtigen*. The eighth part of a barrel, or the half-firkin. Abd.

[*Aucht*, eight + *i* + *kin*. For the suff. *-kin* in names of measures cp. *firkin, kilderkin*.]

AUGHTS, *pron* in *pl.* Cum. Wm. [outs.] Anything, a considerable quantity, with *of*.

Cum. If you're owts of a droll, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) 532; Cum.¹ Is't owts of a good an? [a pretty good one] This word is commonly used as an interrogatory. Hes ta gitten owts o' fish to-day?—Nay, nowt 'at is owt [not many]; Aughts o' clash en reeane [showers and rain] (W.H.H.) Wm.¹ Aughts o' brass

AUGHTS, see *Orts*.

AUGUST-BUG, *sb.* Ken. [ȝ-gäst-bæg.] A beetle somewhat smaller than the May-bug, or the July-bug or cockchafer.

Ken. The term is used but very loosely, and I think no two persons would agree upon a definition (P.M.); A large black beetle appearing in August (D.W.L.); Ken.¹

AUK, *sb.* Or.I. The common Guillemot, *Lomvna troile*. Or.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 218 S. & Ork.¹ [ON. *ālka*, the auk (*Alca impennis*).]

AUL, see *Arl*.

AUL, see *Old*.

AULAVEER, *adv.* Wxf.¹ Altogether.

AULD, *adj.* Sc. e.Cy.

1. Eldest.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl*) Abd. Very rarely used (G.W.). Per. In these parts an oldest son, daughter, brother, or sister is usually spoken of as my auld son, daughter, brother, or sister: the 'auld son' may be a child (*ib.*). Ayr My auld son Charlie's a fine callan, GALT *Entail* (1823) xii. Lnk. Auld is commonly used about Glasgow in this sense (*ib.*).

2. The first or best, a phr. used in games (HALL.).

e.An. That is the auld bowl Nrf. Here, where the game of bowls is much in favour, the term Aul' bowl, or bowl closest to the 'jack,' is extremely common (H.C.-H.).

3. In phr. *Auld Chiel*, see *Auld Thief*; *aul' day*, the day after a merry-making, when no work is done; *Auld Hangie*, *Auld Smith*, *Auld Thief*, jocular names for the devil; *auld wife*, *auld woman*, a revolving iron chimney-pot.

Per. The auld chief' or the auld ane is a common name for the devil (G.W.). **Bnff.** A met 'im o' the go; he's haudin' the aul' day. **Ayr.** Hear me, auld Hangie, for a wee, *BURNS Address to the Deil* (1785). **Abd.** Tak' an order o' the auld smith, an ye like, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) 49. **Sc.** Their faces were by this time flushed with shame, that they should be thus cuffed about by the auld thief, as they styled him, *Perils of Men*, III. 38 (JAM.). Auld wife is so called on account of its likeness to an old woman's head enveloped in a flannel cap. During high winds old-wives and pig-taps [i.e. tops of chimneys] are apt to be thrown down, and street walking is dangerous. Hence the severity of a storm, and one's courage in braving it, came to be represented by the expression, 'raining auld-wives and pig-taps,' which became corrupted into 'raining auld-wives and pikestaffs' (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Sik.** There goes an auld woman frae the chumley-tap, *CHR. NORTH Notes* (1834) IV. 178, ed. 1856.

4. Comp. (1) **Auld-auntie**; (2) **-father**; (3) **-headit** (JAM.); (4) **-mou'd** (ib.), sagacious, crafty; (5) **-uncle**.

(1) **Cld.** Auld-auntie, the aunt of one's father or mother (JAM.). **Ayr.** (G.W.). (2) **w.Sc.** Auld-father, grandfather (JAM.). **Ayr.** (G.W.). (3) **Cld.** Auld-headit, shrewd, sagacious (JAM.). (4) **Abd.** She looks ill to ca', And o'er auld mou'd, I reed, is for us a', *Ross Helenore* (1768) 97, ed. 1812. (5) **Cld.** Auld-uncle, the uncle of one's father or mother (JAM.). **Ayr.** (G.W.)

AULD, see **Old**.

AULD GIBBIE, *sb.* **Sc.** *Morrhua vulgaris*, or common Cod.

Sc. Satchell (1879) 8.

[*Gibbie*, a familiar form of the name Gilbert]

AULD LANG SYNE, *phr.* **Sc.** *Nhb.* Cum. Also written **aud**. **N.Cy.** 'Old long ago,' a phrase referring to by-gone days; the 'good old times.'

Sc. God be wi' auld lang syne, when our gutchers ate their trenchers, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737); Johnny Mortheuch might ha' minded auld lang syne, and thought of his old kimmers, *Scott Brde of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. **Per.** Wull ye no come wi' me for auld lang syne? *IAN MACLAREN Brer Bush* (1895) 289. **Ayr.** We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne, *BURNS Auld Lang Syne* (1793). **Bwk.** Where in the days o' auld lang syne The wives were witches a', *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) 52. **N.Cy.** Auld-lang-syne, a favourite phrase by which old persons express their recollections of former kindness and juvenile enjoyments in times long since past. *Nhb.* I dreamed of auld lang syne, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 5. **Cum.** Wish for times like auld lang syne, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 144. **Wm & Cum.** The gladsome page of auld lang syne, 167.

[The *phr.* means 'the old long since'; see **Lang syne**, and **Syne**.]

AULD LICHT, *phr.* used *attrib.* **Sc.** Said of ministers and people who are content with the 'Old Light,' the old way of looking at theological questions, orthodox, conservative.

Fr. There are few Auld Licht communities in Scotland nowadays, *BARRIE Licht* (1888) 11. **Ayr.** Some auld-light herds [pastors] in neebor towns, *BURNS To William Simpson* (1785).

AULD-WIFE-HUID, *sb.* **Cum.** The Monkshood, *Acomtum napellus*.

[This name of the plant is der. fr. the manner in which the flowers grow—at the top of the stalks, of a blewish colour, fashioned also like a hood,] *GERARDE* (ed. 1633) 971. Hence many other of its various names, such as *Face-in-hood*, *Granny's Nightcap*, *Turk's Cap*, *Monk's Cowl*, *Old Wives' Mutchies*.]

AULIN, *sb.* **Or.** and **Sh.I.** e.Sc. Also written **allan**.

1. The Arctic Gull, Richardson's Skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*; also known as **Dirty Aulin** and **Weese Allan**. See **Oilan Hawk**.

Or. & Sh.I. *Dirtin-allan*, *NEILL Tour* (1706) 201 (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Lth.** An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. . . The boatmen styled it the dirty Aulin, *PENNANT Tour in Sc* (1679) 78 (ib.). **Or.I.** Weese allan, *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 210. [FORSTER *Swallow* (1817) 91.]

2. Comp. **Aulin-scuty**, **Scuti-aulin**.

S. & Or.I. There is a fowl . . . called the Scutallan . . . which doth live upon the vomit . . . of other fowls, *BRAND Zetland* (1701) 109 (JAM.); **S. & Ork.** Aulin-scuty.

AUM, *sb.* **Sc.** Also written **awm** **Bnff.** [ōm.] Alum; in *comp.* **Aum-leather**, **-paper**.

Sc. Aum leather, called also white leather (JAM. *Suppl.*). **Bnff.**

Awm-leather, the same as awm't leather. **Awm-paper**, paper soaked in a solution of alum and water, and used as tinder.

[A pron. of *alum*, OFr. *alun*.]

AUM, *v.* **Sc.** *Lan.* Also written **awm** **Sc.** **Bnff.**; **allum** *Lan.*

1. To dress or prepare skins or paper with alum.

Sc. (JAM.); **Aum** that skin (G.W.). **Bnff.** Awm, to soak paper in a solution of alum and water to make tinder.

Hence **Awm't**, *ppl. adj.*, see **Aum**, *sb.*

Sc. Awm't leather, white leather (JAM.); **Alm'd** leither to fasten ye cover to ye brods, *DICKSON Elder at Plate* (ed. 1892) 56. **Bnff.**

2. *Fig.* To thrash, beat soundly; 'tae a person's hide.'

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) **Bnff.** Awm. **Abd.** I'll aum yer hide for ye (G.W.). **Lan.** Well, Joe, what did th' master say to thi for playin' truant?—O, he didn't say varry much, bod he allum'd me reet weel for it

Hence **Awman**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, chastisement.

Bnff.

[The same as *aum*, *sb.* Cp. *Fr.* *aluner* (fr. *alum*), to impregnate with alum; *aluner une étoffe*, 'la tremper dans une dissolution d'alun, pour y fixer des couleurs ou pour la rendre imperméable' (HATZFELD).]

AUM, see **Haulm**.

AUMBLE, see **Amble**.

AUMER, see **Oumer**.

AUMERIL, *sb.* **Sc.** A stupid, unmethodical person; also a mongrel dog.

Sc. That lassie's waur than glaikit, she's an aumerial (J.W.M.). **Sik.** (JAM.)

AUMLACH, *sb.* **Irel.** A small quantity.

Ir. If a person were expecting a 'gawpen' of meal, and he only got a small handful, he would say that he got an aumlach (R.M.Y.). **N.I.** Aumlach, a small quantity.

AUMLUCH, *adj.* and *adv.* **Irel.** Also written **aumlach**. [ōmləx.]

1. *adj.* Awkward, ungainly.

Ir. He is very aumluch (J.W.M.).

2. *adv.* In an ungainly manner, awkwardly.

Ir. It was done very aumluch (J.W.M.).

AUMOUS, see **Almous**.

AUMOX, see **Hommock(s)**

AUMPER, *v.* *Obs.* **Dor.** To foster.

Dor. *N & Q* (1883) 6th S. vii 366.

AUMPH, see **Ahuh**.

AUMRY, *adj.* **Yks.** [ō'mri.] Shady.

w.Yks. Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 112.

[*Aumer* (the shade, see **Oumer**) + -y.]

AUMRY, see **Ambry**.

AUN, see **Awn**.

AUNCEL, *sb.* **Irel.** **Yks.** Also **Som.** **Cor.** Also written **ancell** **Cor.**; **ounsells** **w.Yks.**; **ounsel** **Irel.**; **andsell**, **handsale** **w.Som.** [ō'nsɪl, a'nsɪl, æ'nsɪl.]

1. The weighing balance called the steelyard.

Tip. An ounsel would be a most essential requisite to this house, *Proc. of Clonmel Union in N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. 1 377. **w.Yks.** An auncel consists of a long straight bar of steel with a sliding weight and a scale of weights engraved on the bar (S.O.A.); **w.Yks.** **w.Cor.** (M.A.C.), **Cor.**

2. By pop. association with 'hand,' by *handsale weight*.

w.Som. Any article purchased by posing it in the hand without actual weighing [is said to be sold by] *handsale weight*. How much a pound d'e gee vor they?—I can't tell nezackly; I bought em out-an-out by an'sl wauy't.

[The pound that hue paided hem by, peysed a quarter More than myn auncel, whenne ich weied treuthe, *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 224.—*Awnsell weight*, as I have beene informed is a kind of weight with scoles hanging, or hookes fastened at each end of a staffe, which a man lifteth up upon his forefinger, or hand, and so discerneth the equality or difference betweene the weight and the thing weighed. . . . It was forbidden anno 25 Edw. 3 . . . yet a man of good credit once certified mee, that it is still used in Leaden Hall at London among butchers, &c. . . . It may probably be thought to bee called *awnsell weight*, *quasi hand sale weight* because it was and is performed by the hand as the other is by the beame, *COWELL Interp.* This explanation of the word, suggested by Cowell in

1607, appears in COLES (1677) and BAILEY (1721).¹ But the word is of French origin: AFr *aunselle*; *auncelle*, prob for *launcelle* (the *l*- being taken for the def. art.), MLat *lancella*; cp It. *lancella*, a kind of measure (FLORIO).]

AUNCETER, *sb*, usually in *pl*. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in the forms *auncetre* w.Yks.²; *anciter* Lan.; *onsetter* Lan. e.Lan.¹ Der.² [a'nsɛtə(r), ɔ'nsɛtə(r)] An ancestor.

w.Yks.² Lan. I'd fain ha' yo belov'd, Sur, in yoar turn As aw yoar anciters before ye wurn, BYRON *Poems* (1773) l. 118, ed 1814, An' so did the on-setters afore 'em, WAUGH *Buthpl Tim Bobbin* (1858) v, Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Der.²

[Aunters... of aunsetris nobill, *Dest. Troy* (c 1400) 5; So schaltow gete god los... as han al þin aunceteres, *Wm. of Pal.* (c. 1340) 5133. OFr. *ancestre*, Lat. *antecessor*]

AUND, *pp*. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written *awned* n.Yks.¹; *owned* Cum. [ɔnd.] Fated, destined, ordained

N.Cy.¹² Cum. It's own'd, it seems to be, And weel I waite what's own'd yen cannot flee, ROLPH *Misc Poems* (1747) 97; Yon fause man—he's aund to rue, POWLEY *Echoes* (1875) 144. Yks. I am awn'd to ill luck (K.) n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² At our house we are aund, I think, to ill luck. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.¹ I's aund out. ne.Lan.¹

2. Forewarned.

n.Yks.² If I had been aund.

[Aud (prob. error for 'aund') ordained, BAILEY (1721). A *pp* of a *vb* which repr. ON. *auðna*, to be ordained by fate; cp. *auðr*, fate, destiny. Norw. dial. *auden*, ordained, determined (AASEN).]

AUNDER, see **Undern**.

AUNE, *sb*. ? *Obs*. Written *awln*. A French measure of length.

Ken.¹ The awln is 5 ft. 7 in.; and is used in measuring nets. [Not known to our correspondents]

[Fr. *aune*. *Aulne*, an ell, the measure so called; the measure varied in different parts of France from two foot and a half at Dijon to four foot and (very near) a half at Bourdeaux, CORGR.]

AUNT, *sb*. Lin. Also in Glo. Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *aint*, *an'* Cor.¹; *ount* Dev.; *naunt* w.Som.¹; *un* Cor.¹ [ant, ont, aint.]

1. A term of familiarity or respect applied to elderly women, not necessarily implying relationship.

Ken Now, Sal, ye see, had bin ta school—She went to old aunt Kite, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st 56 w.Som.¹ Poor old aunt Jenny Baker's a tookt bad, they zess her ont never get up no more. Well! just eens I was comin' along, who should ees meet but th' old Naunt Betty, so I zaid, s'I, 'Well, naunt, and how d'ye sim you be?' n.Dev. Vor than Ount Annis Moreman could' ha blessed vore, *Exm Scold* (1746) l. 25. Cor. It is common to call all elderly persons Aunt or Uncle, prefixed to their names, *Gent. Mag.* (1793) 1083; They were wont, on the Tamar side, to call the Mother of God, in their loyal language, 'Modryb Marya,' or 'Aunt Mary!' BARING-GOULD *Vicar* (1876) vii, Cor.¹ Too fine, like An Betty Toddy's gown; Cor.² Aunt or Un are often used instead of Mrs.—, in speaking of an aged Cornishwoman: Cor.³ In Redruth district Un is always followed by the Christian name, as Un Betsy, Un Jenny.

2. A grandmother; also *attrib* in *phr* *aunt grandmother* Glo. One person will taunt another by telling him to go and complain to his aunt grandmother If you do that again I shall whip you—Then I will tell mother.—Which mother? your aunt grandmother? (S.S.B.), G:o.²

3. A bawd; (rarely) a prostitute.

n.Lin.¹

[3. SHAKS. uses this word for a loose woman; cp. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 11.]

AUNTER, *sb*. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written *anter* n.Cy.¹ Cum.; *awnter* n.Yks.²; *onter* w.Yks.² Gen. used in *pl*. [a ntə(r), ɔ ntə(r), ɔ ntə(r)]

1. An adventure, misadventure; a story of adventure, an unlikely story.

N.Cy.¹ Cum. That was nobbut an oald wife saunter [sic], SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 201. Cum. & Wm. Auld wife's anters (M.P.). Wm. Granfadthre's teals about em wer nobbet aald wife santres [sic], CLARKE *Spec Dial.* (1885) pt. iii 31. n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹ He's ollas tellin some girt aunter. ne.Lan.¹

Hence **Auntersome**, bold, daring, adventurous n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Dinnot be ower auntersome. ne.Yks.¹ Now superseded by 'venturesome' w.Yks.¹

2. A strange or unusual deed; anything unusual or out of the way.

n.Cy. Auntes [misprint for anters], strange work, GROSE (1790). n.Yks. Thou macks sike anters thou'l mistetch my cow, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1697) l 14, n.Yks.² Flowtersome aunters, high-flown deeds or notions

3. A pretence, needless scruple, excuse, hesitation.

n.Cy. Aunters, doubts and uncertain resolutions (K); He made aunters about it, GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (P.), N.Cy.¹; N.Cy.² He is troubled with aunters Yks. Many onters, THORESBY *Lett.* (1703) n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.²

[1. In the tyme of Arther thys antur be-tydde, *Anturs of Arther* (c. 1420) l. 1; Fel aountour that this enfermer was sek, *Met. Hom.* (c. 1325) 192. 2. In a cuntre was cald Colchos by name, Was an aunter... a wonderfull wethur, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 153. AFr. *aventure*, Lat. *adventura*]

AUNTER, *v*. Sc. Written *anter*. [a'ntər.]

1. To venture, to chance.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C) Abd. Bæ be guld luck we anter'd browlies upo' the rod, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16, How anter'd ye a fieldward sae your lane, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 160; But though it should anter the weather to bide, *ib* 284.

2. To walk, to saunter.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C.)

[1. And bid him enter into England and awnter him selven, *The Scottish Field* (c. 1600), Chetham Soc. (1856) xxxvii. ME. Þen aunted Ulexes and his erund said, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 4985; And after auntedre god hymself and tok Adam's kynde, *P. Plowman* (c) xxi. 232. OFr. *aventurer*, to adventure.]

AUNTERCAST, *sb*. *Obs*.? Sc. Written *anter*. A misfortune.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C.) Abd. Never min', Nor at sic woeful antercasts repine, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 107, ed. 1812

AUNTERIN, *vbl sb* and *ppl. adj*. Sc. n.Cy. Also written *antrin* Bnff.¹ [a'ntrin.]

1. *vbl sb*. An occasional one. One here and there.

Bnff.¹ Antrins are stavrinn' about through the girs.

2. *ppl. adj*. Occasional, rare

Sc. Thou kens I'm but an antrin chiel, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 116; 'Ane antrin ane,' one of a kind met with singly and occasionally, or seldom (JAM) Sh.I. Aa ye finn in antrin neuks, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 83 Abd. Yet thur, alas! are antrin folk That lade their scape wi' winter stock, FERGUSON *Poems* (1785) II 31, She never takes Glendronack [whisky] 'Cep' at an antren time, *Good-wife* (1867) st. 10. Ff. Except at antren times I haena kenned him going to the kirk, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 160. Lth. For small parcels, and to occasional or anterin' customers, James was a ready-money man, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 66 e.Lth. But that was but an antren ane here an' there, HUNTER *J. Inwack* (1895) 23. Rxb. An' Phœbus gies an anterin glowr O' doubtfu' light, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 223.

3. Different.

n.Cy. Antrin, *Border Gl* (Coll L.L.B.)

[Deriv. of *anter*, ME *auntren*, to come by chance, to happen, befall. There aunted hom oft onsware to haue, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 2862. See **Aunter**, v]

AUNTERIN, see **Undern**.

AUNTERS, *adv* and *conj*. Usually in *pl*. Nhb. Cum Wm. Yks. Also written *anthers* n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹; *anter* Nhb.¹; *anters* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum. Wm.¹ n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹; *antres* Wm. w.Yks.

1. *adv*. Perhaps.

n.Cy. Awnters, GROSE (1790). Cum. Or anters in yon mouldering heap, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1805) 54, ed. 1807.

2. *conj*. Lest, in case that.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Wm. Antres a git a job, CLARKE *Spec Dial.* (ed 1868) *Jonny Shippard's Journa.*, Wm.¹ Anters he cums n.Yks.¹ I weant be far anthers he comes. n.Yks.² I'll tak my greeat cwoat anters it sud snaw. ne.Yks.¹ Anthers In use at East Ocklam a few years ago. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. We must have it ready, anters they come (H.F.S.); Gang an' fetch him antres he tummel (R.H.H.), w.Yks.¹ I mun endays, anters neet be omme.

[Aunters, peradventure, COLES (1677). ME. For oon the beste knyghtes art thou That in thys londe ys levyd now Awnturs ferre or nere, *Syr Eglamore* (c. 1450) 213. *Aunter*, adventure + -s, advb. suff.]

AUNT HANNAH, *sb.* e.An. *Arabis alpina*, or white arabis.

e.An.¹

AUNTIELOOMIE, *sb.* Lin. [antilū'mi.] A children's game.

Lin. The children join hands, and dance in a circle, with a front step, a back step, and a side step, round an invisible May-pole, singing, 'Can you dance the Auntieloomie? Yes, I can; yes, I can.' Then follows kissing, *Gomme Games* (1894) 9.

AUNT MARY'S TREE, *phr.* Cor. The holly, connected in folk-lore with the Virgin Mary.

Cor. Now, the holly, with her drops of blood, for me: For that is our dear Aunt Mary's tree! *BARING-GOULD Vicar* (1876) vii; *Science Gossip* (1881) 267.

AUNTY, *sb.* Sc. Lan. *

1. A term of familiarity, see **Aunt**, 1.

Lan. Come, fy, Naunt Grace, come, fy, an' ha' done! 'Yo'ast ha' th' mare or money, whether yo' won', *HARLAND Ballads* (1865) 122. [Amc. BARTLETT.]

2. Cf. **aunt**, 3.

Sc. Aunty, a vulgar name for a loose woman, one who keeps a brothel (*JAM. Suppl.*).

3. A name for the 'bottle'; a debauch.

Sc. But makin' ower free wi' our aunty is sure to bring trouble the morn', For aunty's a dangerous kimmer, *Whistle-Binkie* (1853) II. 237 (*JAM. Suppl.*).

AUNTY, *adj.* Chs. Lei. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Also written anti- Chs.¹³ [a nti, o'nti]

1. Of persons: ready, bold, venturesome, high-spirited. See **Hanty**.

Lei.¹ Shr.¹ 'E's a aunty little chap is our Tum, theer inna much as 'e ðonna-d-äve a try fur.

2. Of horses: frisky, restive.

Lei.¹ Nhp.², ne. Wor. (J.W.P.)

Hence Aunty-paunty, **praunty**, *adj.* (1) Of persons: proud, high-spirited. (2) Of horses: restive.

(1) Shr.¹ 'E's a aunty-praunty fellow, is young John, 'E ðonna bar to be püt upon. (2) Chs.¹³ s.Chs.¹ This hooss is too aunty-paunty.

AUNUT, see **Earth-nut**.

AUPWAY, see **Opeway**.

AUR, see **Arr**.

AURNIT, see **Earth-nut**.

AURRUST, see **Harvest**.

AUSE, see **Oss**, v.

AUSKERRIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A scoop for baling out a boat Sh.I. (K.I.); (*JAM*) S. & Ork.¹

[Norw. dial. *ausker* (Dan. *øsekar*). ON. *aus-ker*, for *aust-ker*, *austvs-ker*, a scoop, pump-bucket. *Austr*, the act of drawing water in buckets (der. of *ausa*, to pump, esp. a ship) + *ker*, a tub, vessel; cp. Goth. *kas*.]

AUSNEY, see **Halseny**.

AUST, see **Oss**.

AUSTERN, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (*JAM.*) Also written *asterne*, *astren*.

1. Austere.

Rxb. Whow, but he's an austern-looking fallow.

2. Having a frightful or ghastly appearance.

Sik. Astren is often applied to the look of a dying person.

[The form with -n is found in the 14th cent. I dredde thee, for thou art an austerne (a sterne, 1388) man ... I am an hausterne man, *WYCLIF* (1382) *Luke* xix. 21. This passage seems to show that the form is due to assoc. with *stern*.]

AUSTROUS, *adj.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (*JAM.*) Frightful, ghastly. Cld. And a' downe sheen frae his austrous een Gae licht to the dismal wane, *Blackw. Mag.* (May, 1820) *Marmaden of Clyde*.

[A corr. form, made up of *aust-* (fr. *austere*) + -ous, as in *disastrous*.]

AUSTRY RODS, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Ken. Osier rods used to bind billet wood for the London market.

Ken. *Rep. Agric. Sur.* (1793-1813).

[The word *austry* seems to be the same as *ostry* found

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in *Greene's* works. Think, mistress, what a thing love is: why it is like an ostry-faggot, that once set on fire, is as hardly quenched as the bird crocodile driven out of her nest, *GREENE Looking Glass* (1594) (DAV.); Your small pots and your ostry-faggots, *GREENE Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.* V. 413); Ostrey-faggots and faire chambring, *Defence of Coneycatching* (1592), ed. Halliwell (1859) 19. Prob. a comp. of *osier* (*austier*, e.An.¹) + *tree*]

AUTER, see **Aunter**, **Halter**.

AUTHOR, *sb.* Sc. Glo. The person on whose authority a statement is made, an informant.

Abd. (*JAM*) Per. I'll gie you my author. My author for saying so is A. P. (G.W.) Glo.¹ Mr. C. is my author.

[I tell you what mine authors say, *SHAKS. Per.* i. Prol. 20; Myn auctor shal I folwen, if I conne, *CHAUCER Tr. & Cr.* II. 49. So in Fr.: *Citer son auteur, en parlant de celui de qui on tient une nouvelle*, *HATZFELD*.]

AUTLANDS, see **Outlands**.

AUTHORITY, *sb.* *Obs.* w.Yks. Authority.

w.Yks.¹ Naabody theear hed onny authority, II. 320.

[Health honoure worshepe frendes and autorite, *TINDALE Obedience* (1528), in *Spec. E. L.* XVI. 253 OFr. *autorite* (mod. *autorité*), authority.]

AUVE, see **Hawve**, **Helve**.

AUVEN, see **Hoven**.

AUVER, see **Hover**, **Over**.

AUVISH, see **Awfish**.

AUWIS-BORE, see **Awf**.

AUX, see **Hocks**, v.

AUX-BIT, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (*JAM*)

Ayr. Aux-bit, a nick, in the form of the letter V, cut out of the hinder part of a sheep's ear, cf. *Back-bit*, *Lug-mark*.

AV, see **Af**.

AVA, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written *eva* Nhb. [əvā:] At all.

Sc. The ill ne'er plantit ava, *WADDELL Ps.* (1891) i. *head*; Dinna sweer ava, *HENDERSON St. Matt.* (1862) v. 34. Frf. She'll hear it first frae his ain lips if she hears it ava, *BARRIE Munster* (1891) xl; 'I dinna haud wi' that ava,' he said, *ib. Thrums* (1895) v. Per. She was na feared ava, *IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush* (1895) 126. Fif. I've nae doubt ava, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 21. Ayr. I've aften wonder'd . . . What way poor bodies liv'd ava, *BURNS Two Dogs* (1786). Lnk. There'll sune be nae leevin' for canny dacent bodies ava, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) i. e.Lth. Nae dou't a frail stoup's better nor nane ava, *HUNTER J. Inwuch* (1895) 64. Edb. When they arena able to prove that ever there was a barn ava, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) iv. Bwk. Folk are no ava as they were lang-syne, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. Sik. Scarcely seen, no heard ava, *CHR. NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 220. Gall. There's no a Dutchman i' the pack That's ony guid ava, man! *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) vi. N.I.¹ A dinna ken ava. A'll hae nane o' that ava. Nhb. An' dread that they've come by their death, Ere they kent thirsells stricken ava! *Newc. Fishers' Garland* (1844) 168; I could see naething ava, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137; Ne doubt eva' they'll tak their corning? *GRAHAM Moorland Dial.* (1826).

[*Ava* repr. of *all*.]

AVA, see **Awa**.

AVAIL OF, v. Irel. Amer. [əvə'l.] To take advantage of. Used without the reflexive *pron*.

Ir. He availed of the opportunity (P.J.M.); Used freely in all newspapers (G.M.H.); (J.S.) [Amer. An offer was made but not availed of, *BARTLETT*]

[But how of this can she avail? *SHAKS. M. for Meas.* III. i. 243.]

AVAL, see **Awald**.

AVAL-CROOK, see **Ewil-cruik**.

AVANG, *sb.* Dev. Also written *eavang* nw.Dev.¹ [əvəŋ.] A leather strap on a saddle to which the girth is attached.

Dev. A strap, or stay to which the girt is buckled; a whang; the iron strap under the lap of the saddle to which the stirrup-leather is fastened, *WRIGHT. nw.Dev.*¹

AVAST, *phr.* Yks. Lan. Naut. [əvə'st.] Stop! stay! hold!

n.Yks.² Avast hauling! Lan. Come, come; avast with that story,

0

GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) xxviii Colloq. The Captain multered a feeble 'awast!' DICKENS *Domby* (1848) l.

[Avast, hold, stop, it is enough, ASH (1795); Avast, brother, avast! sheer off! SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1748) lxiv (ed. 1800, l. 438).

AVEEL, see Afield.

AVE GRACE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* *Sus. Ruta graveolens*, or common rue. Also called Herb Grace, q.v.

[In allusion doubtless to the angelic salutation to the Virgin, *Ave gratia plena* (VULG. *Luke* 1. 28).]

AVEL, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. e.An. Also written havel e.An.²; avil Suf.¹ [ēvɪl.]

1. *sb.* The beard or awns of barley or bearded wheat.

Glo.¹ e.An. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); e.An.¹², Nrf.¹ Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849; Suf.¹

2. *v.* To take the awns off barley or bearded wheat.

Suf. (F.H.)

Hence (1) *Aveller, sb.* a machine for dressing barley; (2) *Avel- or Haveling-machine, sb.* a machine for removing the avels; (3) *Avelly, adj.* used of corn when, after being dressed, the awns stick to the grains.

(1) Glo.¹, Suf. (F.H.) (2) Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849. (3) e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

[Prob repr. an ON. cogn. of OE. *egil*, the 'ail' or awn of barley or other corn; cp. Dan. *avn*, Sw. *agn*, OHG. *agana*, the 'awn' of corn.]

AVEL, see Awelt.

AVELING(S), *adv.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Nhb. Suf. Also written avelling Suf. [ēvəlin(z).]

1. *adv.* In an oblong or oval shape. See Avelong.

Nhb.¹

2. *adj.* Out of the perpendicular; not 'square'; as in *comb. Avelling work*.

Suf. Reapers or mowers approaching the side of a field not perpendicular or parallel to the line of wall will have an unequal portion to do, the excess or deficiency of which is called avelling work, RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1849) 287.

[Half a yarde of lynnage clothe cut avelinges, *Durham Wills* (1577) 14, ed. 1860 (N.E.D.). Formed fr. *avelong*, q.v., with change of suffix to -ling(es), OE. -ling, as in *backing*, backwards.]

AVELINS, *sb. pl.* Wm. [ēvəlinz] Refuse, the useless portion of any material; what is left over or rejected.

Wm.¹ What a lot o' avelins thoo's left!

[Prob. a der. of *avel*, q.v. + -ing.]

AVELONG, *adj.* Yks. Lin. e.An. Also written avelang w.Yks.¹; avellong e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ [ēvəloŋ.]

1. Elliptical, oval; oblong. See Avelings.

w.Yks.¹³, w.Yks.⁵ Aside o' t'Grime-cabin cloise—a āvelong piece o' grund it is.

2. Oblique, slanting.

n.Lin.¹

3. *Comb. Avellong work*, mowing or reaping lying out of the perpendicular, as on the sides of a field.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹

[Warpy, or wex wronge or avelonge, as vesselle, *oblongo, Prompt.*; *Oblongus*, auelonge, *Medulla* (in *Prompt.* 17). ON *aftlangr*, oblong]

AVEN, *sb.* Shr. [ēvən.] A latent promise; that which contains in itself the element of some special excellence or usefulness.

Shr. BOUND *Prov.* (1876); Shr.¹ A thriving colt would be a good aven of a horse; a stick growing naturally in the form of a scythe-handle a mighty good aven of a sned. Tother day as I wuz gwein through Brown's Coppy, I sid a famous aven of a sned; Shr.² The aven of a fine cowt.

[ME. *efne*, *euen(e)*, material, stuff, ability; ON. *efne*, whence Sw. *emna*, Dan. *evne*. Of himself he toke his euen þat he of wroght both erth and heuen, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 335.]

AVENAGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Yks.

Yks. Avenage, a certain quantity of oats paid by a tenant to his landlord as a rent, or in lieu of some other duties, *Wkly. Post* (June 9, 1883).

[Avenage, or an homage of oats, ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693); Avenage, oats paid to a landlord for some

other duties, COLES (1677); OFr. *avenage*, 'Prestation en avoine que les paysans fournissaient à leur seigneur,' HATZFELD]

AVENLESS, *adj.* Wor. Shr. Also written evenless w.Wor.¹ [ēvənləs, ɪvənləs.] Awkward; shiftless, without any faculty for contriving.

w.Wor.¹ Let that cow be, yū e'enless thing, you'll be the ruination of everything. Shr.¹ 'Er's a poor avenless wench 'er is

[*Aven* (ME. *euen(e)*, ability, natural powers), q.v. + -less.]

AVER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written aiver Sc.; aifer Nhb.¹; haver, hawfer n.Yks.² [ēvər.]

1. A beast of burden; a horse, esp. a cart-horse, or worn-out, worthless animal.

Sc. An inch of a nag is worth a span of an aver, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Wī' ilka aiver lean and scrag, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 9; The foreman to their carts and creels did yoke the aivers a', *ib.* 10; The carles and the cart-avers eat it all, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) iv; Peghing [breathing heavily] like a miller's aiver, *ib.* *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxv; Caffare draff is gude aneuch for aivers, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 104, ed. 1881; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Ayr. Yet aft a ragged cowt's been known to mak a noble aiver, BURNS *Dream* (1786). N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ In later usage, an old or worthless horse. n.Yks.²

2. *Fig.* A stupid person.

Nhb.¹

[Aver, a labouring beast, BAILEY (1755); Aver, among husbandmen, a labouring-beast, KERSEY (1715); 'A false aver,' a sluggish horse or lazy beast, Northumberland, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). Afr. *aveir* (aver), Fr. *avouir*, property, stock, cattle; cp. It. *avere*, *havere* (FLORIO).]

AVER, *adj.* Nhb. Peevish, fretful.

Nhb. On authority of Hall; but unknown to our correspondents.

[Prob a spec. use of *aver*, *sb.*, q.v. (esp. sense 2).]

AVERAGE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lin. Also the form averish occurs N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ e.Yks.¹ [a'vərɪdʒ, a'vərɪʃ.]

1. The pasturage of corn-fields after harvest, stubble; a stubble-field. Cf. arrish.

n.Cy. (K); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹², Nhb.¹ e.Yks. Ah sall turn them pigs into averish (R.S.); MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Aut average, seea cowaarse an roody, u. 289.

2. Land that is 'fed' in common by the parish as soon as the corn is carried.

n.Lin.¹

[Average, in husbandry, pasturage or fodder for cattle, KERSEY (1715); In the North they use average for what in Kent we call the gratten; in other parts the eddish, ... the roughings, the stubble and pasture left in corn-fields after the harvest is carried, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Average, pasturage, COLES (1677); Average, the feeding or pasturage for cattle, especially the edish or roughings, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1669); In these monthes after the corne bee innede it is meete to putt draught horssees and oxen into the averish, *Archaeologia*, XIII. 379 (HALL). Conn. with *arrish*, q.v. Prob. the form is due to confusion with *average* (Sc. *arage*), a service done by the tenant with his 'avers' (see *Aver, sb.*)]

AVERAGE, *v.* Yks. Also the form averish occurs e.Yks. To eat the pasturage after harvest.

n.Yks. Still in common use, esp. in the n. Riding (M.C.F.M.). e.Yks. Not common (R.S.).

[The same as *Average, sb.*]

AVERRILL, see Arval.

AVERIN, *sb.* Sc. Also written aiverin (JAM.). [ēvɪrɪn.] *Rubus chamaemorus*, or cloud-berry.

Nhb.¹ Abd. And spies a spot of averins ere lang, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812. Per. Picking up here and there a plant of the ... averan, CLUNIE *Statist. Acc.* (c. 1795) IX. 237 (JAM.).

[Etym. unknown, but perh. cogn. w. *everocks*, q.v. (with diff. suff.), with which cp. Gael. *oughreag*, a cloud-berry (MACBAIN).]

AVERISH, *adj.* Wm. Greedy, avaricious.

Wm. A child who was eating or drinking greedily would be told 'net ta be sea averish' (B.K.).

[For *averous*, q.v., with change of suff. (-ish for -ous).]

AVERISH, see *Average*.

AVERN, *adj.* Nhp. Bdf. Also written avan Nhp. [ēvən.]

1. Uncouth in person, dress, and manners.
Nhp.¹ Applied exclusively to the lower order of youthful females.
A slatternly overgrown girl, or a strong, muscular, slovenly servant would be called 'a great avern thing.' Bdf. *BACHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

2. Filthy, squalid.

Nhp. (HALL)

AVEROUS, *adj.* Stf. [a'vərəs.] Avaricious.

n.Stf. Avarous is still common among the miners (J.T.). Stf.²

[Nether theues, nether auerouse men, WYCLIF (1388) 1 Cor. vi. 10; Aueros men and chynches, that gifes froit, bot when it is rotyne, HAMPOLE Ps. i. 3 (com.). AFR. *averous*. Thiebaut . . . mult ont chastels e viles, e mult fu averous, WACE *Rom. de Rose*, 4408 (Moisy). OFr. *averus*, der. of *aveir*, possession; see *Aver*, sb.]

AVIL, see *Awald*, sb.

AVIS, *adv.* Irel. Also written *aves* N.I.¹ Perhaps, may be; but.

N.I.¹ Avis a'll gang there on the Sabbath.

AVISE, *sb.* Sc. Lan. Also written *avysse*. Advice, counsel; opinion.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Lan.¹ I offered him avyse, and he wodn't hev it

[Seyeth your avys, and holdeth yow apayd, CHAUCER *C. T. A.* 1868. OFr. *avis*, opinion, advice.]

AVISE, *v.* Sus. [ə'vəiz.] To warn, caution; inform.

Sus. I should avise ye not to goo. I'll write and avise 'im of it (F.W.L.); So at lass dey greed atween um on a contraption fer to avise one anuder uf summut wur loike to maak a pucker, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 338.

[My wand he bad, in the present, I shuld lay downe, and the avysse How it shuld turne to oone serpent, Towneley *Myst.* (c. 1460) 61 (MÄTZNER). Fr. *aviser*, to advise, counsel, warn, tell, inform, do to wit, CORGR.]

AVISED, *ppl. adj.*¹ Sc. e.An. Sus. Also written *avized* e.An.¹ Suf.¹ [ə'vəizd.] Informed, aware of.

Sc. Are you well avised of the way? SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxvi. e.An.¹ I am not avized of it. Suf. I aint avized of it, CULLUM *Hist Hawsted* (1813); Suf.¹ Ar yeowawized ont? Sus.¹ I'm well avised that John spent all his wages at the Barley-mow.

[Advised, by good intelligence, Of this most dreadful preparation, SHAKS. *Hen. V.*, II. Prol. 12. ME. *avised*, pp. of *avisen*. See *Avise*, v.]

AVISED, *ppl. adj.*² Wm. Yks. Also written *avized* n.Yks.² [ə'vəizd.] Complexioned; featured. See *Black-avised*.

Wm. Dark-avised, light-avised, GIBSON *Leg.* (1877) 91. n.Yks.²

[Cp. Fr. *aviser*, pp. of *aviser*, to heed, see, look to, regard with circumspection, CORGR. See *Avise*, v.]

AVOID, *adj.* Wor. Hrf. [ə'vɔid.] Empty, void.

s.Wor. This house is a-void (H.K.) Wor. & Hrf. It be shut up now, sir, ecos you see it's a void (W.B.).

[A- (pref.¹⁰) + void. The pref. is prob. due to the analogy of words with A- (pref.²).]

AVOIRDUPOIS, *v* and *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Suf. To consider, weigh mentally; be in doubt.

w.Wor.¹ Father an' me, we've avverdepoied it over, an' us thinks as our 'Liza 'ad best go to service. Hrf.² I'm all avoirdupoied. Suf. I'm wholly on the avoirdupois [in doubt] (F.H.).

AVOIRDUPOIS, *adv.* Wor. e.An. Also in the forms *haverdepaise*, *haverdepaze* Wor.; *hobble-de-poise* e.An.¹

1. Evenly balanced; straight, correct.

w.Wor.¹ e.An.¹ If we had rocking stones in our country, we should describe them among ourselves as standing exactly hobble-de-poise.

2. Undecided, in doubt, wavering in one's mind.

Wor. (H.K.) s.Wor. I be quite haverdepaise about sending Jane to service, PORSON *Quant Wds.* (1875) 27. s.Wor.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. Old King be dade, and we are all avoirdupois as to whether he shall be crowned or no [as to whether there shall be a coroner's inquest] (W.R.E.).

AVORE, see *Afore*.

AVOUT, see *Athout*.

AW, *sb.* Shr. Ess. [ō.] An ear of oats.

Shr.¹ Eels are in season when oats are in aw. Prov. heard about Aston Botterell. Ess. The oats swelled for the haw, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) I. 197.

Hence *Awed-out*, *phr* of oats: in ear.

Shr.¹ The ôôâts i' the uvver fild bin awed out, I see.

[Prob. cogn. w. *awn*, *ail*, *ear* (of corn), without cons. suff.; cp. OHG. *ah*, an ear of corn, see KLUGE (s.v. *ahre*).]

AW, see *All*, *Ea*, *I*.

AWA, *int.* Sc. Also in form *ava*, *aava* ne Sc. Exclamation used in banter, ridicule, or contradiction: nonsense!

Sc. Hoot, awa' man! ye're clean wfang (JAM. *Suppl.*). Bnff.¹ Aava! ooman, dinna say that.

[A spec. use of Sc. *awa*, lit. E. *away*; cp. colloq. *fire away*.]

AWAKED, *ppl. adj.* Dor. Som. Awake.

Dor.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825).

[ME. *awaked*, roused out of sleep; OE. *awacod*, pp. of *awacian*, to awake.]

AWAKKEN, *ppl. adj.* Yks. [əwa'kən, əwo'kən.] Awake.

e.Yks. John wad oft keep Awakken for hoors, NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp* (1889) 42; e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[OE. *awacen*, pp. of *awacan*, for *onwacan*, to awake.]

AWALD, *sb.* Sc. Also in forms *awal*, *awalt*, *awat* (JAM.). The second of two crops of corn, in the 'shift' or rotation of crops. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. It was when it came to the awal, or second crop after bear, that the contest between the crop and the weeds . . . became most serious, ALEXANDER *Northern Rural Life* (1877) 27 Abd., Kcd. When it came to the awal, or second crop after bear, sb. Per. (G.W.) w.Sc. An awal crop is the second white crop in succession on the same land, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Gall. Awal land is ground under a second crop (JAM.).

AWALD, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Also written *aiwal* N.I.¹; *awal*, *awalt* Sc.

1. Of a sheep or other animal: 'cast,' lying on its back and unable to move. Cf. *award*, *awkward*, *awelt*.

Rxb. Sheep are most apt to die awal when it grows warm after a shower, *Essays Highl Soc.* III 447 (JAM.). N.I.¹

Hence *Aval-thrawn*, overthrown, cast prostrate.

Gall. And ne'er be aval-thrawn by dearth, HARPER *Bards* (1889) 1.

2. *Phr. to fall awal*, to fall helplessly to the ground; to *roll awal*, to roll on the ground, unable to rise.

Abd. A woman in child-birth is said to have fa'en awal (G.W.). s.Sc. To fa' awal, originally applied to a sheep, hence to a person who is intoxicated (JAM.); In common use (S.R.C.). Gall. Whane'er they fin' a ewe fa'en awal, *Gallor. Encycl* (1824).

[Prob. the best form is *awalt*. A- (pref.⁶) + *walt*. ME. *walt*, pp. of *walten*, to roll; OE. *wealtian*; cp. G. *walzen*. See *Awelt*.]

AWALT, see *Awald*.

AWAND, see *Awarrant*.

AWARD(S), *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Nhp. Written *auwards* N.Cy.¹ Nhp.¹; *auwerts*, *awert*, Nhb.¹ Of an animal: 'cast,' lying on its back unable to rise. Cf. *awald*, *awkward*.

Per. Awart, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Nhp.¹

AWARRANT, *v.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written *awand* e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.^{3,5}; *awarnd* Yks. ne.Lan.¹; *awarnt* w.Yks.² [əwa'nt, əwa'nd, əwond.] To vouch for, warrant, assure. Used always with fut. tense.

Yks. 'Keep ma oot, if ye de-arr,' saith he; 'Ah'll awand here's the tail o' it,' BLACKMORE *Mary Awerley* (1879) xxxiii; I'll awand we'll know the hand That did it, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 17 n.Yks. What Ah'll awand thou's gahin' t' secam geeat? TWEDDELL *Cleval Rhymes* (1875) 60. ne.Yks.¹ In common use. Ah'll a-wa'nd ya. e.Yks.¹ Ah'll awand tha thou'll see it. w.Yks. Why-a Jinny ah'le a-wand ta we sal hev a rare day on't, *Nidderhill Olm.* (1868); There was nea grass grew under his feet I'll awarnd ye, *Gulington Jm Alm.* (1875) 45; Tha'll noane hae t' chance to cheat me ageean, Ah'll awand tha (ÆB); w.Yks.^{2,3}; w.Yks.⁵ When a child tells its mother that it cannot perform the task which it has been set to, she makes answer, 'I'll awand thuh, my lad.' Lan. It'll be o' reet, I'll awarnd you, WAUGH *Hermit*, ix. ne.Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹ n.Lan.¹ Gen. used sarcastically. John'll cum hoām drunk agean to neet I'll awarrant it.

[Some writers *awarrant* your matter, *Chester Plays* (c. 1400) 3. A- (pref.¹⁰) + *warrant*, vb.]

AWART, see Awald, Award.

*AWAT, *adv.* Sc. Truly, indeed.

Abd. Awat he len't a hantle, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x; sweet he wiz in gweed order [well dressed] (P.G.)

AWAT, see Awald, sb.

AWAY, *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. n.Cy. to Lan. and Lin.; also Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. e.An. Wil. Som. Written awa Sc. [əwē, əweə, əwiə.]

A. Denoting motion..

1. Forward, along; in the direction of.

Sc. Awa' is in common use for 'along', in numerous idioms. If a person were falling behind in a walk with you, you would say 'Come awa', now.' Of a stream: It runs awa' bonnily. Say awa' and eat [get along with the grace and begin the meal]. A teacher in Aberdeen was known as 'Ca' awa' [push along] because he thus admonished the boys to industry (G.W.); 'Come awa, Bawbee,' says Dauvit, takin' a hand hold o' my arm, SALMOND *My Man Sandy* (1894) 168. Frf. He cried up the stair, 'Come awa' doon,' BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) iv. Cum. Call to a colley dog: Sharp, hie! git away by below [on the far side], SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 22. n.Yks. He went by the mill away [the road past the mill] (I.W.). n.Lin.¹ You mun goa to Ferry by Had'ick Hill away.

2. With ellipsis of *v.*: go away, go.

Sc. She's o'er the border, and awa' W' Jock o' Hazeldean, SCOTT *Sng.* (1816); James he's awa to Drumshoulloch fair, *ib.* *Guy M.* (1815) i. Frf. He'll be awa to Edinbory, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) ii. Ayr. The de'il's awa' w' th' exciseman, BURNS *Sng.* (1790). N.I.¹ Away and throw moul' on yourself [go and bury yourself]. Away and divart the hunger aff ye [said to children who are troubling and crying for a meal before it is ready]. Nhb. But we'll awa' to Coquet-Side, *Coquet-Dale Sngs.* (1852) 46; Nhb.¹ Aa mun away. Let's away. Cum. Let them swine away among ther muck, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 102; Cum.¹ I'll away to t'church. n.Yks. Ah'll away to t'mill. Ah'll away write [begin to write] (I.W.). e.Yks.¹ Ah'll awane [or away] heeam. w.Yks. Ah'll awaay heeam. n.Lin.¹ I'll awaay to chech this mornin'. Bdf. This week away [gone, i.e. last week], BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

3. *Away with*, to endure, put up with. Usually with negative.

Dur.¹ Cum.¹ It's a lee and I can't away wid it. n.Lin.¹ I can't awaay w' blash like that. s.Stf. It's a thing as I cannot away with, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 97. War.² In common use. Wor. We wants some dry weather, but we gets all sorts and we must away with it (H.K.). Hrf.² I can't awaay with it. Glo.¹ Have you enough sugar in your tea?—Well, 'twould away with a bit more. My 'ead's bin that middlin, I don't know 'ow to away with un; Glo.² Oxf.¹ My daatur 'ad a lot a trouble and 'er can't away w'it. MS. *add.* Wil.¹ Her's that weak her can't away with the childern at no rate! A wur allus a terrible voolhardy zart of a chap, an' I niver coudden away w' a lot o' that 'oondermentun', *ib.* 214. Colloq. I cannot away with that horrible din. That six-penny drum and that trumpet of tin, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1864).

4. *Comp.* Away-going, -ganning, *adj.* departing, outgoing; sb. death.

Sc. Awa-gain, -gaun, death, departure (JAM. *Suppl.*). Nhb.¹ Away-gannin crop, the cereals belonging to the outgoing tenant of a farm. Dur. To secure to the tenant a quiet possession of the farm, and of his away-going-crop, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I. 145. n.Yks.¹ Away-gannan crop, away-going crop, the crop of corn which an outgoing tenant is entitled to sow and reap on his late farm, in consideration of, and in proportion to, the quantity of land duly fallowed and manured by him during the last summer of his occupancy. The rules which regulate the proportion of land thus appropriated vary slightly, I believe, according to the district; n.Yks.² *Fig.* Poor au'd Willie's a way-ganning crop [is dying]. ne.Lan.¹, War. (J.R.W.)

5. Phr. *away to go*, be off, go away, away he went.

War.² Now, then, away to go. Shr.¹ Tak' this an' away to-go. A young kitchenmaid, describing the depredations of a manservant on the pastry-shelf, said, 'It wuz Lucas, ma'am, 'e comen in out o' the 'all an' took some o' the fancy pies an' away to-go.'

B. Denoting position or state.

1. Mad; unconscious; dead.

Sc. When one cannot avoid a reference to the departed... it is usual to speak of 'them that's awa'. My dochter was lang awa' [in a swoon], but when she cam again, she tauld us, *Blackiv. Mag.* (Dec. 1818) 503 (JAM.). Ff. They're baith dead an' awa,

four year syne, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 182. Edb. 'Your mither is awa,' said the buldier; 'it's a release,' CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xi. Rxb. Awa' i' the head (JAM.). N.I.¹ Away to the hills, Away in the mind, gone mad.

2. Wearing away, reduced in strength.

Sc. He's awa to skin an' bane (JAM. *Suppl.*). Bnf.¹ He's unco sair awa wee't sin' a wiz in seein' him last

3 *To be away with*, deprived of, bereft of prosperity; rid of. With ellipsis of *v.*: to get rid of, spend, squander.

Sc. He's clean awa w'it noo; naebody trusts him [of one broken in credit] (JAM. *Suppl.*). Bnf.¹ He ance cairnt on a gey stir, but sair awa wee't noo. Yks. When he does earn money, he aways with it in drink (C.C.R.). n.Yks.² I thowt I was clean away w'it [said of a complaint or illness].

4. Intensive: considerably, at any rate, certainly.

n.Yks.² She's further than me by age, away. I wouldn't stint it for size-away. e.Yks. Ah's weel aneaf off fo' cleas [clothes] away, bud Ah's badly off fo' money away. Weather's varry mahld fo' tahn o' year away, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 20, 1891), e.Yks.¹ Up bi knees away. n.Lin.¹ He's older than her by aage awaay, bud she looks fit to be his muther.

5. *Comp.* (1) Here-away(s), whereabouts, in this direction; there-, (2) in that direction, (3) approximately, thereabouts; (4) where-, where, whereabouts.

(1) Ayr. Here awa, there awa, Wandering Willie, Here awa, there awa, haud awa hame, BURNS *Wandering Willie*. Edb. I believe he came to some untunuous end hereaway about, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 82. Gall. I didna ken he was hereawa', CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 38. Ir. I saw the smoke coming out of the bog hereaway, when I passed th' other day, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 108. Nhb. The vera last fairy that ever was seen hereaway, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 37; That's a gran'tien ye've been playin'. It's not kent, here-away, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 34; Nhb.¹ In these collieries here-a-way, I am affraid, there are not many dare venture of it, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 29. Cum. Do ye live hereaway (E.W.P.); Cum.¹, e.Yks.¹ Lin. *Sequere hac me intus*. Follow me in this way, or hereaway, BERNARD *Terence* (1629) 94. n.Lin.¹ I hev'n't seen him hereawaays sin' Jewne. e.An.¹ Hereawaays. Som JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825). (2) n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Wather raze aboot up ti there away, MS. *add.* (T.H.) w Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ I doan't knaw reightly wheare he hves noo, bud its aather at Spittle, or somewheare theare awaays on. Lei.¹, I.W.¹ w.Som.¹ You can't zee the church herefrom, but he lies out there away. (3) Sc. Kippletringan was distant... four mile or thereawa, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) i. s.Ir. Twenty-five miles.—Aye, something thereaway, LOVER *Leg* (1848) II. 405. Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng.* (1869). Cor. A sturdy fellow of fifty or thereaway, BOTTRELL *Trad.* (1873) 92 (4) Edb. Some parish or other, but where-away, Gude kens, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 5.

[A. 1. Come away, come away death, SHAKS. *Twelfth Nt.* II. iv. 52; Wip be kyng he 3ode away, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 8067. 2. For 'get you gone' she doth not mean 'away!' SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 101; Awaye fro me, ye wycked, GREAT BIBLE (1539) Ps. cxix. 115. 3. The calling of assemblies I cannot away with, BIBLE *Isa.* i. 13; I can nat away with my wyfe, she is so heedy, *je ne puis poynt durer avecques ma femme, elle est si testue*, PALSGR 475; All men can not awaye with that sayinge, TINDALE *Matt.* xix. 11. The phr. is to be explained by ellipsis of a vb. *I cannot away with* = 'I cannot get on the way (or along) with.' B. 1. Rachel mournynge for hir children, and wolde not be comforted, because they were awaye, COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 15.]

AWAY-GEEAT, see Way-gate.

AWD, see Old.

AWE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Also written owe N.I.¹ Dur.¹ ne.Yks.¹; aa Sc. Nhb.¹ [ā, ou.]

1. In interrog phr. *Who's awe?* foll. by direct obj.: who is possessed of? to whom belongs? See Aught, Owe.

Sc. Quheae's aa thy duiks? Quheae was aa thys hoose afuore yee bowcht it? This construction can only be used with the interrog. and rel. and some indef pronouns, as sumbody, neabodie, oniebody, quheaeever, MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 193. n.Ir. O boys, here's a funeral! Whose owe it? *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 159. N.I.¹ Who's owe it? Nhb. Here is a glove, whose owe it? *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii 6; Nhb.¹ Whee's aa the handkersher? [s.v. Owe.] Whee's aa'd? Dur.¹ Whose owe it? Wheah's awe this hat? Cum.² Whee's awe this? n.Yks.¹ 'Wheas o' thee?' is the question

commonly put to unknown children, meaning, who owns you? 'Wheea's aw't' is absolute, 'Wheea's owght' takes a case after it; n.Yks.² Wheeas ow't? m.Yks.¹ Whêa's o' thee? [whom do you belong to?]

2. *Who's owes*, by confusion with the construction *who owes* (owns).

ne.Yks.¹ Only used interrogatively in such expressions as 'Wheea's owes it?' 'Wheea's awes t'box?' m.Yks.¹ Whea's owes this?

AWE-BAND, *sb.* Sc. Also written *awbun*. [ā·band, ō·bun.]

1. A rope or band for fastening cattle to the stake.

Sc. Wull never tak the awbun frae her neck, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) viii. Lnk., Lth. (JAM.)

2. *Fig.* A check, restraint.

Sc. The dignified looks of this lady proved such an aweband on the giddy young men, that they never once opened their mouths (JAM.).

[2. Awebands (not much used), a check, ASH (1795); An awe-band, a check upon, BAILEY (1721); The thenis tuk sic fear, dreadand that the said castel suld be an aw-band aganis thame, BELLENDEN *Cron.* (1536) XII. 15 (JAM.). Awe in sense of ON. *agi*, discipline, constraint + *band*.]

AWEBOUND, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Also written *awbun* and *JAM.*; *awebund* n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹; *awbun* n.Yks.² [ā·bun, ō·bun.] Under restraint or discipline, submissive to authority.

Rxb. (JAM.) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² They're sadly ower little awbun [too slightly disciplined]. They were awbun nowther wi' God nor man [they disregarded all laws, human and Divine]. We were awbun te t'spot [we were thrilled with the solemn effect of the place]. ne.Yks.¹ In fairly common use. Ah nivver was awebun' tiv him. m.Yks.¹

[Awe + bound, pp. of bind.]

AWEE, see **WEE**.

AWEEL, *int.* Sc. [əwīl.] Ah well! well then!

Sc. Aweel, it's the worst thing I ken aboot, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) vi; Aweel, the sum of the matter is . . . that I would hae amends, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) iv. Fif. Aweel, wha was daundern' doon the . . . Canongate . . . but my auld frien's, M'LAREN *Tibbie and Tam* (1894) 28. Gall. Aweel, aweel, this is matter that requires management, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 68.

[For lit. E. *Ah well!* Cp. Fr. *eh bien!*]

AWEERS, *adv.* Sc. In phr. *to be aweers of*, to be on the point of, about to.

Abd. She wiz 'at provokin' 'at I wiz aweers o' giein' 'er a skelp o' the lug (P.G.); It was aweers o' foalin' Samie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl.

AWELT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Also written *awelled*, *avel* Sc.; *aweld* Nhb.¹ Of a sheep: lying on its back and unable to move. Cf. *awald*, *award*, *awkward*.

Dmf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Gall. To assure himself that there were no stragglers lying frozen, or turned avel in the lirks of the knowes, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 280. Nhb.¹ Some cauld mornin they'll fin' ye, I ween Lyn awelt and frozen by Wa' bittle Dene, ARMSTRONG *Another Sang* (1872). Wm.¹ Yan o' t'hogs awelt in t'garth.

[A- (pref.¹⁰) + *welt*, pp. ON. *velta*, to roll, set rolling; cp. Goth. *waltjan*. See *Awald*.]

AWES, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written *aws*.

1. Of a mill-wheel: the buckets or projections on the rim which receive the shock of the water as it falls.

Sh.I. The water falls upon the awes, or feathers of the tirl, *Unst Statist. Acc.* V. 191.

Hence **Open-awed**, *adj.*

Fif. When the water is applied to a wheel abreast the axle and the floats are flat, that sort of wheel is called an open-awed wheel (J.M.).

2. Of a windmill: the sails or shafts.

[1. Aubes, the short boards which are set into the outside of a water-mills wheel; we call them ladles, or ave boards, COTGER.]

AWESOME, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nrf. Also written *awsome* (JAM.) N.Cy.¹ n.Yks.² w.Yks.³ ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹; *awsom* Cum.¹; *aasome* Nhb.¹ [ā·səm, ō·səm.]

A⁵ adj.

1. Awful, appalling, terrifying.

Sc. He was sic an awesome body, that naebody car'd to anger him, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi; Sic awesome language as that I ne'er heard out o' a human thrappel, *ib.* *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx; During these exclamations the awesome din resounded muckle mair, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 20, 1820) 146 (JAM.) Ayr. This is an unco awesome house for you to live in, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lx. Rxb. The awesome whirl-blast seemed to fill the whole creation, RINDLELL *Poet Wks.* (1871) I. 190. N.Cy.¹ The lightning was awesome. Nhb.¹ The seet on't wis aasome. Cum. This awesome thing is like to turn the lad's heed, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 103; Cum.¹ n.Yks.² He let flee an awesome curse [he swore tremendously]. m.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ A woman speaking of a burning oatstack said, 'Treas look'd bewtiful when leet fra stack shined on 'em at neet, bud it was real awsum, it was.' w.Nrf. T'war an awesome sight, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 11.

2. Susceptible to fear, terrified.

w.Yks.² An awesome barn

B. *adv.* Very, exceedingly, extremely.

Gall. She's an awesome still lassie, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 39; I wad like awesome well to see the chap, *ib.* *Popish Parson* (1896).

[Awe + some.]

AWF, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Rdn. Also written *auf* s.Chs.¹ Stf.² War.³ Shr.¹; *aufe* n.Yks.²; *nauf* Shr.¹ [ōf.]

1. An elf, fairy.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.^{1,2} Lan.¹ Der. GROSE (1790), nw.Der.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Awf-bore*, a knot-hole in a board, see *Elf-bore*; (2) *-shot*, *-shotten*, (3) *-strucken*, see below.

n.Sc. According to vulgar tradition, an *auwis-bore* has been made by the fairies (JAM.). n.Yks. An *awf-bore* [is] a hole in deal-board-ing occasioned by the dropping out of a shrunken knot, ARKINSON *Moorl. Parsh* (1891) 66. (2) n.Yks.¹ *Awf-shot*, an arrow-head of flint, or other like material, of prehistoric origin, but alleged by popular superstition to have been fabricated and used in malice by the elves or fairies; n.Yks.² To cure an *awfshotten* animal, it must be touched with one of the arrows or 'aufshots,' and the water administered in which an arrow has been dipped. (3) n.Yks.² *Awfstrucken*, equivalent to *Awfish*.

3. A foolish person, simpleton.

n.Yks.¹ Lan. Yon cankard awf, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 163; Lan.¹ What an awf wur I to pretend rime weh yo, TIM BOBBIN *Eawther an his Buk* (1750) 36. e.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Tha grat auf, tha't fit for nowt bu' root i' th' ess-hole. Stf.² Der.¹ Used adjectivally. Wor.³ You gret awf, what are you cuffin' that little 'un for? Shr.¹ 'E took me for a nauf, but 'e fund 'is match. Rdn. MORGAN *Words* (1881).

[1. Say that the fayrie left this aulfe, And took away the other, DRAYTON *Agincourt, &c.* (1627) 119 (N.E.D.). 2. Auff or elf, a fool, or silly fellow, KERSEY (1715); An auff, *stultus*, *ineptus*, COLES (1679); Though he be an aufe, a nunny, a monster, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1836, 229. OE. *ælf*, an elf; cp. ON. *álfr*.]

AWF, see **ArgH**.

AWFISH, see **Awvish**.

AWHEELS, *adv.* Lan. War. [əwīlz.] On wheels, swiftly.

ne.Lan.¹ It went awheels War. (J.R.W.)

[The world runs a-wheels, BEN JONSON *Vision of Delight* (1617) 118. A-, on + *wheel*(s).]

A-WHICHN(S, *adv.* and *pron. phr.* Chs. Der. [əwītʃən(z.)]

1. *adv.* In which way. See **Whichns**. Cf. *athatns*, *athisns*.

s.Chs.¹ Tha mun look at it a-this-n.—A-which-n?

2. *interrog. pron.* Which?

Der. Give it to the lad.—A-which-'ens?—The little one (H.R.).

[A-, on + *which* + 'n(s) (en(s)). The n is the same suff. as appears in *his'n* (=his one).]

AWHILE, *adv., prep. and conj.* Yks. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Also written *awaal*, *awhahl* Yks.; *awhilde* Shr.¹ [əwai'l, əwɔi'l.]

1. *adv.* As yet.

n.Yks.² I can't do it a-while.

2 *phr.* With *can* or *cannot*: to have time, be at leisure. *w.Yks.* (S.K.C.) s.Stf. I can't awhile just yet, *Pinnock Blk. Cy Ann.* (1895). Not.¹ Lei.¹ Ah can't awhile as yettuss [as yet-ways]. *Nhp.* You couldn't awhile to speak to me, *Meha's Mag.* (1896) 149; *Nhp.* I'm so busy I can't awhile. *War.* I must go down again, for I can't awhile to stay, *Geo. Eliot Mr. Gilfil* (1858) xvi. s.*War.*¹; *War.*² I'll attend to you when I can awhile, *War.*³ *Wor.* (H.K.), *se.Wor.*¹ s.*Wor.*¹ I can't awhile to stop now; I got my washin' agate. *Shr.*¹ Can ye' awhile to draw the drink? The men bin gwein to the fild. *Hrf.*¹, *Hrf.*² When I can awhile. *Glo.* (A.B.); *Glo.*¹ *Oxf.*¹ I will do it when I can awhile, *MS. add.*

3. A short time ago. Also in the form *awhiles*. *Brks.*¹ He was yer awhiles, but 'oodn't waait no langer. 4. *prep.* Until. See *While*. *ne Yks.*¹ He ligged i bed awhile dinner tahn. *e.Yks.* An varry few foaks gat i bed awhile three, *Nicholson Flk-Sp.* (1889) 41, *e.Yks.*¹ Ah sall stop awaal Maatlemas.

5. *conj.* While. *War.*² Lay the cloth awhile I make the tea. *Shr.*¹ Now then, be sharp an wesh them tuthree things awhile I get the batch i' the oven

AWHILST, *prep.* n.Lin. [əwail'st.] Until. n.Lin.¹

A-WHOAM, see **A-home**.

A-WHUMMIL, *adv.* Sc. Also written *a-homel* (JAM.). Turned upside down: applied to a vessel which lies bottom upwards.

Per. A-homel, a-whummil, are used, but are not general; whummil is quite common (G.W.). *Rxb.* (JAM.) [A-, on + whummil (to overturn), q.v.]

AWK, *sb., adj. and adv.* *Obsol.* or *Obs.* *Yks.* e.An. s.Cy. Also written *auk* N.Cy.¹², (K.), *GROSE*.

1. *sb.* A stupid, clumsy person. *w.Yks.* *WILLAN List Wds.* (1811). [Not known to our correspondents]

2. *adj.* Of persons or things awkward, untoward. *N.Cy.*¹ Ess. Ill husbandry drowseth at fortune so auke, *Tusser Husbandrie* (1580) 140, st 13. s.Cy. *GROSE* (1790); *RAY* (1691); *HOLLOWAY* [(K.)]

3. *adv.* Of bells: inverted, confused. *e.An.* Bells are 'rung awk' to give alarm of fire. This is the only connexion in which the word is used among us. *Nrf.*¹ [1. *Auk*, untoward, *COLES* (1677); *Awke* or angry, *contrarius, bilosus, perversus, Prompt* 2. Ringing as awk as the bells, to give notice of the conflagration, *LESTRANGE Fables* (1694) cccr (N.E.D.). This word is found in many Germ. dial.: Kurhessen *afk, afk* (also *abich*), perverse (*VILMAR*); Saxony *afke*, a silly, stupid woman (*BERGHAUS*); E.Fris. *afke*, a stupid person (*KOOLMAN*).]

AWKIR, *sb.*, usually *pl.* Sc. In *phr.* to ding, knock, drive to *awkir*, or *awkirs*, to break to atoms, dash in pieces. *Abd.* (JAM.) *Bnff.*¹ He dreeve doun the leukin'-glass, an' dang't in *awkirs*. Not used in the *smg.*

AWKWARD, *adj.* In *gen.* use in n. and midl. counties; also *Hmp.* *Wil.* *Som.* Also written *aakert* *Nhb.*¹, *aukert* *Wm.*¹; *akard* *w.Yks.*¹; *akwert* *n.Yks.*¹; *okard* *m.Lan.*¹; *ockerd* *Hrf.*² See below. [ō'kəd, ō'kət, ɔkəd.]

1. Of persons or animals: perverse, obstinate, difficult to manage, bad-tempered.

*Nhb.*¹, *Wm.*¹ *Yks.* Na, doant be awkward; let's agree while we're at it, *Yks. Whly. Post* (June 9, 1883). *n.Yks.* (I.W.); *n.Yks.*¹ He's bad to do with. he's as awkert as awkert. *ne.Yks.*¹ He wer varry okkard about it. *w.Yks.* Well, ye've no keishun to bi sɔ awkward wi mɔ (J.R.); T'child's awkward to-day. Jim's a awk'arder chap to deal wi' ner Tom, but Alf's t'awk'ardest i' t'lot, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 20, 1891); *w.Yks.*¹, *e.Lan.*¹, *m.Lan.*¹ Not. He turned very awkerd when they wanted to take away that bit o' land. His horse turned awkerd and he couldn't get him past the lane end (L.C.M.); Not.¹ n.Lin. Soa he falls to makkun' on his-sen as awk'ard as awk'ard can be, *PEACOCK Tales* (1889) 66; n.Lin.¹ I doant know oht this side o' Hell 'at's worse then livin' wi' an awk'ard woman like what she is. Timmersum cauves maks awk'ard bulls. *sw.Lin.*¹ He's so awkward with his men. *Lei.*¹ 'Ah doon't say but what a's a bit awk'ard at toimes,' said a woman of a half-mad husband with homicidal tendencies. *War.*² He's an awkward man to reason with. A bull's a okurd brute to meddle

with; *War.*³ Oh let 'im aloan, e's a very awk'ard child, 'e'll goo and do it by' an' by', when I want 'im to be doin' summut else. s.*War.*¹, s.*Wor.*¹ *Shr.*¹ Oukit folks *Hrf.*² Maister be very arkard this morning. *Glo.*¹ What's the good of you bein' so ockurd? *Oxf.*¹ *MS. add.* *Hmp.*¹ He's rather an orkard horse. She's rather orkard if anything upsets her. *Wil.* I'll be just as akkerd as ever I knows how (E.H.G.). *w.Som.*¹ Nif he don't vind Jim a awkward customer vor to 'an'le [handle], you tell me, that's all.

Hence Awkwardness, Awkwards, *sb.* perverseness, obstinacy, impracticability.

*n.Yks.*¹ Ah niver seen nowght like his awkertness. *w.Yks.* (J.R.) n.Lin.¹ Th' lad's up to his awk'ards to meet. Thoo's as full of awk'ardness as thoo can stick; *sw.Lin.*¹ It's nothing but a bit of awkwardness.

2. Of things: perverse, unfavourable. Of the weather or crops: uncertain.

n.Yks. Awkud weather (I.W.) *Lei.* E az sich u auk'erd temper (C.E.). s.*Wor.*¹, *Hrf.*² *Glo.*¹ Taters has been rather ockurd this turn.

3. Backward, back-handed.

Cum. Graeme gae Bewick an ackward stroke, *GILPIN Ballads* (1866) 468.

[1. *Pervers*, perverse, cross, awkward, froward, Cotgr.; *Awkwarde*, frowarde, *peruers*, *PALSGR.* 2. Twice by awkward wind from England's bank Drove back again, *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 83. 3. I rynge aukewarde, as men do whan houses be afyre, or whan ennemyes be comyng, *PALSGR.* *Awk*, q.v. + *-ward*, formed like *backward*, *froward*]

AWKWARD, *adv.* *Dur.* *Yks.* Also in form *ackwards* *n.Cy.* *Yks.*; *akward* *Dur.*¹; *awkud* *n.Yks.*; *akwerd*, *akwert* *ne.Yks.*¹ [ō'kəd, ō'kət.] Backwards; said of animals lying on their backs and unable to rise. Cf. *awald*, *award*.

n.Cy. *GROSE* (1790). *Dur.*¹ A sheep is said to be 'laid akward.' *Yks.* (K.). *n.Yks.* (I.W.) *ne.Yks.*¹ In fairly common use. Ah fun yan o' Simpson yows laad akwert. In Cleveland 'rigged' is the usual word.

AWKWARDLY, *adj.* *Cum.* *Yks.* [ō'kədli.] Awkward, troublesome, clumsy.

Cum. An awkwardly job (W.K.); He's a girt awkwardly fellow (J.A.); A girt awkertly fell-heed daal lad, *WAUGH Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 175. *w.Yks.* *THOESBY Lett.* (1703); *w.Yks.*⁴ [Awkward + *-ly* (adj. suff.), OE. *-lic*.]

AWL-BIRD, *sb.* *Cor.* [ō'1-bɔd.] The green Woodpecker, *Geomus viridis*.

Cor. Also called Wood-awl, Hood-awl, *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 100 [FORSTER *Swallow* (1817) 70]

[Comp. of *awl*, the tool for piercing holes.]

AWM, see **Halm**.

AWMOUS, see **Almous**.

AWMUCKS, *sb.* *Sh.I.* A kind of fish found upon sandy beaches. Also called *Agguks*, q.v.

*S. & Ork.*¹ There are 'ling-awmucks,' 'skate-awmucks,' and 'shell-awmucks'; they possess the power of inflating their bodies.

AWN, see **Own**.

AWNDER, see **Udern**.

AWNED, see **Aund**.

AWNTLINGS, *sb. pl.* *n.Yks.* [ō'ntlinz.] The bristles of barley.

*n.Yks.*²

[*Awn* (the beard of corn or grass) + *-ling*, with epenth. *z*.]

AWNY, *adj.* *Sc.* *Cum.* Also written *awnie*. [ā'ni, ō'ni.] Of barley or wheat: having awns or beard.

Sc. In shaggy wave, the awny grain Had whiten'd owre the hill an' plain, *PICKEN Poems* (1788) 144 (JAM.). *Ayr.* An' aits set up their awnie horn, *BURNS Sc. Drink* (1786). *Cum.* (E.W.P.)

[*Awn* + *-y*.]

A-WORTH, *adv.* *Som.* *Dev.* [əwə'p.] Worth.

*w.Som.*¹ Almost invariably so used, even in such common phrases as 'Tidn a-wo'th while,' 'He wad-n a-wo'th tuppence.' *Dhu* sprang kur ud-n u waeth main'deen [the watering-pot is not worth mending]. *nw.Dev.*¹

[*A-* (pref.¹⁰) + *worth*.]

AWP, *sb.*¹ *Sc.* [āp.] The Curlew. Also called *Whaup*, q.v.

Sc. *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 200.

AWP(S, *sb.*² and *adj.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Written aup N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ ne.Lan.¹ *sb.*; hawps GROSE, ne.Lan.¹ *adj.* [ōp.]

1. A wayward, mischievous child.

N.Cy.¹, Dur.¹ w.Yks.¹ As soon as t'lie aups hed clapt his een on this fine fellow, ii. 292.

2. A stupid, clumsy, 'gawky' person; also used as *adj.* w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.* Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.), ne.Lan.¹ Hence **Awping**, *adj.*, **Awkish**, *adv.* clumsy, awkward.

w.Yks. A gurt awpin' lad (Æ.B.); What are you doing, you great, awping fellow? He looks rather awkish, *Hlfx. Wds.*

AW-PUCK, *sb.* *Obsol.* se.Wor. The will-o'-the-wisp. se.Wor. Most of the older people in Little Comberton know this name for the *ignis fatuus*, which is also called Pinkit, Hobbady-lantern, and Jack and his lantern. Awpuck was supposed to be the most malicious species (J.S.); se.Wor.¹

AWR, see **Arr**, Hour.

AWS, see **Ox**.

AWSE, see **Oss**.

AWT, see **Out**.

AWTE, *sb.* Sc. The direction in which a stone or piece of wood splits; the grain; a flaw in a stone.

Sc. In common use. That awte i' the stane macks't o' nae eess [use]. The tree is hard i' the awte (W.G.). Mry., Nai., Abd. (JAM)

AWTER, see **Halter**.

AWTHER, *adj.*, *pron.*, *adv.* and *conj.* Yks. Lan. Der. Also written **auther** w.Yks.; **orther** w.Yks.⁵; **other** w.Yks.² Der.² nw.Der.¹; **ather** w.Yks.²; **oather** s. and e.Lan. nw.Der.¹ [ō ðæ(r), œ ðæ(r)]. See **Other**.

1. *adj.* Either; each.

w.Yks. Tak auther one, *Hlfx. Wds.*; w.Yks.² Lan.¹ The s. and e.Lan. form is 'oather.' nw.Der.¹

2. *pron.* Either.

w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhll.* (1892) 45, 126; w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ Tak orther on 'em, which yuh like! Orther o' them two did it Lan. 'Oather'll do,' said the joiner, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) xviii. Lan.¹ Which is the right pronunciation of either—is it eether or eyether?—Oather will do [said to have been a schoolmaster's answer to the question of his pupil]. nw.Der.¹

3. *adv.* Either.

Yks. She's noan fit for t'serve swine, nor yo' other, mester, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) II. i. w.Yks. Havvin abaht a dozen gret fat brussen gamkeepers at as heels o'ther, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial* (1839) 1 2.

4. *conj.* Either, as corrol. to *or*.

w.Yks.⁵ Orther goa ur let me goa. Lan. Aw'd oather ha' Jamie or noan, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 23; It wur oather Sladen or t'dule, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 315; Aulus oather rain or dust here, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xv; Lan.¹ Der.² I'll other mak coals or slack on it; nw.Der.¹

[Of all þe prisuns þat þar was þat oþer (*v.r.* auþer, or) in prisun war or band, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4437; All þat met hym . . . auther dyet of his dynttes or were ded wondit, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 6528; Yf þou fynde awdir lande or tree, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 52; Outher he dyes for thaim or thai perisch fra him, HAMPOLE *Ps.* xxx. 8 (com.). OE. *awðer*, *ā-hwæðer*, either.]

AWTHET, *mt.* *Obs.*? Cum. A term used to direct horses to turn to the left (E.W.P.).

AWTS, see **Orts**.

AWVER, see **Over**.

AWVISH, *adj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf Der. War. Also written **auvish** n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹ s.Chs.¹; **awfish** n.Yks.^{1,2} w.Yks.; **hawfish** n.Yks.² Stf. [ō'vif, ō'fif.] Silly, dull, clownish, mischievous.

n.Yks.^{1,2} w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ 'Nobbut a bit awvish by t'set on him,' is said of a staring, stupid-looking countryman. Lan. I little thawt ut th' felle . . . wur pleyink sich un awvish, ill-mannurt truck, BUTTERWORTH *Sequel Dial.* (1819) 25; They han sich awvish ways in a country place, WAUGH *Taitlin' Matty*, 325; Lan.¹ Keep out of his road, aw tell thi; he's an awvish nowty felly; e.Lan.¹ Chs. He's so awvish when he's in drink. Go and do your work, and don't be so awvish (E.M.G.); Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ s.Stf. [Of feigned stupidity] He took on himself haufish-like, but he was loffin' in his sleeve all the while, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw.Der.¹, War. (J.R.W.)

Hence **Awvishly**, *adv.* stupidly, queerly.

Lan.¹ When he coom in ogen, he glooart awvishly at Mezzil fease, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 53, ed 1819.

[ME. *haluisch* (elfish) occurs in *Gawaine* (c. 1340) 68r. Hence the form *awvish*. *Awfish* is a new formation. *Awf*, q.v. + *-ish*.]

AWVISH, *adv.* Dur. Yks. Also written **awfish** n.Yks.² w.Yks.; **hawfish** n.Yks.²; **haufish** e.Yks.¹ [ō'vif, ō'fif.]

1. Slightly unwell, out of sorts, 'seedy.'

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Dur.* (A.B.) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I feel myself queer and awfish, nowther seik to lig nor weel te gan. ne Yks. In common use (M.C.F.M.) w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfd. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.⁵ A person feels awvish when he has been up all night.

2. Reluctant, undecided.

n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ Ah thowt o' gannin ti Hedon te-day, but this rain maks mā varry hau²sh about it.

[Prob. for *halfish*. *Half* + *-ish*.]

AWVISHNESS, *sb.* Lan. [ō'vifnəs.] Disagreeable behaviour, perversity.

Lan. We'rn driven to it bi his hawvishness, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1867) 25; Conduct she described as being 'downreet auvishness' on our part, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 198.

[*Awvish* (*adj.*), q.v. + *-ness*.]

AX, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Also in Nhp. Wor. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **eaxe**, **yax** Ken.; **yex** Ken. Sur.; **ix** Sus.^{1,2} Hmp.¹; **ex** Sc. Nhp.¹ Glo.¹ Suf.¹ I.W.² Wil.¹ Dor.¹ Som. Dev.; **aix** Nhb.¹ [aks, yaks; eks, yeks]

1. The axle or axle-tree of a cart, wagon, &c.

Glo.¹ Ken. De yex is broak (H.M.); Ken.¹ Sur. A labourer told me that the snow was up to the yex of the wagons, N. & Q. (1866) 3rd S. ix 80. Sus.^{1,2} Hmp.¹, I.W.², Wil.¹, Dor.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825), SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885). Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. The axis of a wheel.

Glo.¹, Dor.¹

3. *Comp.* **Ax-tree**, an axle-tree.

Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.¹, Nhp.¹, se.Wor.¹, Suf.¹

[2. OE. *æx*, 'axis,' *Epinal* and *Corpus Gl.* (SWEET *O.E.T.* 36 and 43); cp. G. *achse*. 3. Heav'n's huge ax-tree, DRAYTON *Mooncalf* (NARES); Axis, an axetre, DUNCAN *App. Etym.* (1595); *Axis*, an ex-tree, COOPER *Thes.* (1565); *Exultre*, or *Ex tre*, *Prompt.* OE. *æx-tréo*.]

AX, *sb.*² Yks. [aks.] A question.

n.Yks.² There need be neea ax about it.

[The same word as **Ax**, *v.*]

AX, *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written **ex** Cum. Wm. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Lan.¹ se.Wor.¹ Glo.¹ Som. [aks, eks.] To ask, in its var. lit. meanings. See also **Ask**, *v.*¹

Sc. He axet hife o' thee, an' thou giefist it him, RIDDLE *Ps.* (1857) xxi. 4; The peeple axet, an' he broucht quails, *ib.* cv. 40. Ir. I was on'y axin' what was in it, BARLOW *Lisconnell* (1895) 235. s.Ir. I am often axed to tell it, sir, CROKER *Leg* (1862) 141. Nhb. Gan to Newcassel and ax the reet nyem, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) ii. Cum.¹; Cum.³ Kindly ex't to t'Kersmas feeast, 82 Wm. A feal ex'd wha is my neighbour, HUTTON *Brian New Wark* (1785) l. 136. Yks. Ax an' hev', *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). n.Yks. Ah nivver axt him, TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 65; n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. They gat it all up, an then axt Ned, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34. w.Yks. He axes hersome sooart ov a gaumless question, HARTLEY *Budget* (1867) 4; 'E exed fifty or fifty-five poond for t'tit (F.P.T.); It's for mother's sake I axes ye, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) xvi. Lan. Afore Au've axt a blessin', BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iv; Go and ax after them, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) xxv; Lan.¹ A slonkinsoart of achapext for a leet job, BARBER *Forness Flk* (1870) 21. Yo're noan shaume-faced; yo axen [or ashen] for anoof. Stf.² Mary sēd her'd 'a married Jack 'ersel—if e'd ony'a axed her to. Not.² He axed me summut as I knowed nowt about. Lin. Summun 'ed hax'd fur a son, an' 'e promised a son to she, TENNYSON *Owd Roa* (1889). n.Lin. Oot cums his wife an' axes him what aails him, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 61. Wor. I didn't ax 'im fust, nor never don't (H.K.). Glo. If yu'll only ex ur, *Why John* (Coll. L.L.B.). Mid. What's the good o' that, I arx you? KIPLING *Badalia* (1890) 7. Ken.¹ I axed him if this was the way to Borden. Sur. He axes if we's nothing hot to keep 'ee from starving, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) l. i; Sur.¹ He was axing on us the other day. I.W.² He axed me to litter-up vor'n. Wil.¹ The doctor axed un how

a wur, 211. Dor. An' who, you mid ax, be my praises A-mekèn so much o' Barnes *Poems* (1869) 14. Dev. Thafe wis wan purty gal, . . . Who ax'd mer ta gie hui a bit uv a zwing, NATHAN HOGG *Post Lett.* (1847) 8, ed. 1865; Gie ta hee thit axith thee, BAIRD *St Matt* (1863) v. 42. Cor. In th' day when she shall be ax'd for, NETHERTON *Sng. Sol* (1859) viii. 8; Cor.² Ax en [hum]. Colloq. Though the sacristans now are 'forbidden to ax' For what Mr. Hume calls a 'scandalous tax,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1840) 19 [Amer. Now considered a vulgarism. I ax'd the postmaster if there was anything for me, BARTLETT]

[It is axed at the mouth of the wyse, COVERDALE (1535) *Ecclus.* xxi. 17; Axe, and it shalbe geven you, TINDALE (1526) *Matt.* vii. 7; *How sholde I axen mercy of Tisbe, CHAUCER *Leg. G. W.* 835; Whanne he schal ax, what schal Y answer to hym? WYCLIF (1388) *Job* xxxi. 14. OE. *ācsian* (*āxian*), to ask. See Ask]

AX, see Ash, Ask.

AXABLE, *adj.* Ken. Of an age suitable for marriage. Ken. (A.M.)

AXE, FLOWER OF THE, *phr.* Dev. *Lobelia urens*. Dev. Applied by the country-people about Axminster to this rare flower, which grows on Kilmington Common, near that town. [Named fr. the river Axe]

AXEN, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* Pem. Glo. Hmp Wil. Dor Som. Dev. Also written acksen Wil.¹ [a'ksən, æ'ksən.] Dial. form of *ashes*.

Glo.¹ s.Pem. Maary, drow that axen into the axen-pit *Obsol.* (W.M.M.) Hmp. & w.Cy. GROSE (1790) Wil.¹ Dor.¹ His lips an' his fece Wer so white as clean axen cood be, 230. Som Here maaid, teek showl and d'up axen, W. & J. Gl. (1837). Dev. See Ash, sb.¹ 2.

[Erthe and axen felle and bone, *Pol. Songs*, 203 (MATZNER); Holi axen a palm sunedai, *Hom.* (c. 1250) li. 99; On hæran and on axan, *Gospels* (c. 1000) *Matt.* xi. 21. OE. *axan*, ashes, pl. of *axe*, for *asce*. See Ash, sb.¹]

AXES, AXEY, see Access.

AXE-WORK, *sb.* Nhp. [æ'ks-wōk.]

Nhp.¹ Axe-work is building with stone that is prepared with an axe, in contradistinction to ashler or chiselled stone. It is the usual mode of building in this county.

AXLE, *v.* Yks. Written assle. [a'sl.] To furnish with an axle-tree.

n.Yks. He's assled me my cart, and it gans as weel as a new un (I.W.).

AXLE-HEAD, *sb.* Cum. The back portion of the jaw which contains the molars or 'axle-teeth,' q.v.

Cum. It mead ivery teuth-eh me assel-heid chatter, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 18.

AXLE-TOOTH, *sb.* Sc. and all the n. counties to Yks. and Lan. Also written axel- N.Cy.²; axil-ne.Lan.¹; axlle- w.Yks.¹; assle- Rnf. Lnk. n.Cy. Dur.¹ n.Yks.¹²⁸ e.Yks.¹; assal- Lnk. Wm.¹ Lan.¹; assil- N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ ne Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵; assel- Cum. Yks.; asil-Rxb.; aisle- Rnf. Lnk.; aizle- w. and s.Sc.; azzle- n.Yks. [a'ksl-, ē-zl-, a-zl-, a'sl-] A molar tooth.

w. & s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Rxb. Asil, asil-tooth (JAM.) N.Cy.¹², Nhb.¹ Dur. A nut ed thoo canna crack, even wu the assle teeth, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Let* (1877) 5, Dur.¹ Cum. Hoo many assel teeth may a sheep hev oa tegidder? SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 76; Cum.² Wm. Assle-tooth. Aa wadn't part wi't—as swin part wi' my assel tuith (M.P.) Wm. That's wi' ther assal teeth bin edget w' ittan apples, *Spec Dial.* (1885) 10; Wm.¹ Yks. Her grinding teeth, commonly called axle-teeth, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 3. n.Yks.²⁸ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ Some co'n em wang an' others assal-teeth. ne.Lan.¹

[Axyltothe, *molaris*, *Cath. Angl.* ON. *jaxl*, a jaw-tooth, grinder; cp. Dan. *axel-tand*, Sw. *oxeltand*.]

AXLE-TREE, *sb.* In addition to the ordinary pronunc. of the word, the following forms occur: aizle-tree N.I.¹; ashle- e.Lan.¹; assel- Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹; assil- N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Nhp.¹; assle- n.Cy. (GROSE) Dur.¹ n.Yks.⁸ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Sus. (HOLLOWAY); eshle- Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹; yexle- Ken.¹²; accles- Suf.¹

AXLEWORTH, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs. A grinder.

Chs.¹⁸ [Not known to any of our correspondents.]

AX-WADDLE, *sb.* *Obs.* Som. Dev. Also written

-waddler Som. Dev.¹ One who collects and deals in ashes; hence, one who crouches over the fire, a dirty person.

w.Som. Wood ashes are no longer to be had and so the ax-waddler's trade is extinct (F.T.E.). n.Dev. Thee wud ruckee, and squattee, and doatee in the chimley coander lick an axwaddle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 144; GROSE (1790); I doan't lick gurt axwaddle Sal, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 12 Dev.¹

[The same word as *ax-waddle* (vb.), q.v.]

AX-WADDLE, *v.* *Obs.* Dev.

1. To wallow on the ground.

Dev.¹

2. To draw lines in the ashes.

n.Dev. Aliquando etiam designat lineolus in cineribus ducere stipse ligneo, vicē Poker, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[Ax, see Ash, sb.¹ + waddle (vb.), q.v.]

AY, *int.*¹ Sc. Yks. Lin. Also written eh n.Lin.¹ [ē.]

1. An exclamation of surprise or wonder.

Sc. *Monthly Mag* (1800) l. 324. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.*

(D.A.) w.Yks Ay! bonny little buttercup, what are ta dewin' hear? BINNS in *Keighley News* (Mar. 16, 1889) 7. n.Lin.¹ Eh, but she was a bonny lass, th' floor o' 'em all.

AY, *int.*² Var. dial. Usually written éh; also eigh N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ [ē.] An interrogative particle: what? what did you say? See Eh.

N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹, Dur.¹, w.Som.¹

AY, *int.*³ Dev. Also written hy. A call to attract attention; to have a hy to everybody, of a bold, forward, or gossiping woman: to be ready to talk with a chance acquaintance.

n.Dev. Enny body that deth bet zey Ay to tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 234, Thee wut ha' a Hy to enny kessen soul, *ib.* l. 232.

AY-DI-ME, *int. phr.* Sc. Nhb. An exclamation of regret or pity; cf. a-deary me.

Sc. (R.O.H.) Nhb.¹ Ay-di-mi! is often heard as a sigh by old people.

[Corruption of *Ah, dear me!*]

AYDLE, see Addle, v.²

AYE, *adv.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Wm. Also (?) Der. Lin. War. Also written ay Frf. Ayr. N.Cy.¹ [ē.]

1. Always, ever; continually.

Sc. Be thou well, be thou wae, thou wilt not be aye sae, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737), The bairn aye held an unca wark wi' the Supervisor, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xi; But aye she loot the tears down fa', *ib.* *Jock of Hazeldean* (1816). Bnff. Weel, I canna be aye at his heels, SMILES *Sc. Natur.* (1879) l. 9. Abd. She has aye some bizziness or anider on han', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii. Frf. A man canna be aye washin' at 'imsel, BARRIE *Thrumms* (1889) 21, ed. 1895; That was ay Rob's way, *ib.* *Minster* (1891) iv. Per. He aye seemed beyond man, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 39. Ayr. It's aye the cheapest lawyer's fee To taste the barrel, BURNS *Sc Drunk* (1786) *Sik*, I aye gied as gude's I got, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 189. Gall. He's aye sing, singin' at his hymns, CROCKETT *Sticht Min* (1893) 14. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. But aye the warst cast still comes last, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) 49. Wm.¹ 'Aye' still used here, though 'allus' [always] is gradually taking its place. He's aye tellin' t'seam teal. He's aye warren t'brass [spending money]. Der.¹² Lin. SKINNER (1671). *Obs.* War. (J.R.W.)

2. For ever and aye, for ever and ever.

n.Cy.¹, Nhb. GROSE (1790). Der. In common use (H.R.); Der.¹², War (J.R.W.) [(K.)]

[My synn is ay agayns me, HAMPOLE *Ps.* l. 4; His libertee this brid desirerth ay, CHAUCER *C. T. H.* 174; He that hath holy writ aye in hus mouthe, *P. Plowman* (c.) xii. 31. OE. *ā*, ever; cp. ON. *ei* (ev).]

AYE, *adv.*² Sc. Irel. and all the n. counties to Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also in Lei. War. Wor. Glo. and in Sur. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms ay Irel. n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹ Not. n.Lin.¹; I N.I.¹ Sus. Hmp. (HOLLOWAY) Som.; ai Nhb.¹; aay nw.Der.¹; ai Nhb.¹; aey n. and s.Cy. (GROSE); eigh N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum. Wm. w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹; ey Wm. e.Yks. n.Lin.¹; ei w.Yks.; eye n.Lin.¹; eyeh Nhb.; eyh Wm.; ah Not. nw.Der.¹ Lei.¹ s.War.¹ w.Som.¹; eea, eeah w.Yks.; a Som.; aw Stf. War.¹ Wor. Cor.; hey n Yks.² e Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; hei w.Yks.¹; hi w.Yks. Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹; oi Sur.; wyah n.Yks.² e.Yks.; weyey e Yks [ai, ei, oi, iə.]

1. Yes.

Abd. Ay, replied Johnny, it wud be a grandsicht, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 42. Frf. What, no little Jeames 'at ran awa?—Ay, ay, but he's a muckle stoot man noo, an' gey gray, BARRIE *Thunns* (1889) xiii. N.I.¹ s.Ir. Well, where was I?—Oh, ay! CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 247. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Is thee muther shoutin out—eyeh that she is, BEWICK *Howdy* (1850) 10; Clap on the kettle, hinny. —Aye, aye, aa'l clap't on (W.H.H.); Nhb.¹ Dur. Is ta gaaen te wark?—Aye, aye, sartenly I is! (W.H.H.); Dur.¹ Cum. I axt them if we gat oot here, and they sed eigh, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 19. Wm. Different spots have their different pleasures, eigh and difficulties tea, *Bran New Wark* (1785) 1 10; In the vernacular 'yes' as an affirmative is practically unused (B.K.); Wm.¹ n.Yks.² Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788), e.Yks.¹ The word 'yes' is seldom heard in Holderness. w.Yks. Are you the housekeeper?—Eea, aw keep th' hause, BRONTE *Wuthering Hts.* (1847) xxxii, 'Hei' says mouse wi' a gurn, 'Bud folk ses owt whea ther i' drink', Howson *Cur. Craven* (1850) 116; w.Yks.¹ Wor th' gentlefoak?—Eigh, be ther talk they wor, i. 296; w.Yks.³ Lan. Hoo cou'd naw opp'n hur Meawth t'sey eigh or now; boh sumpert an sed iss, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 27, ed. 1806; Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Stf. (J.A.L.) Der.² Aye, Mester, I'm welly clemmed (s.v. Clam). nw.Der.¹ s. Not Did yer graft 'em yoursen?—Aye (J.P.K.). n.Lin.¹ Did you voate for th' school board?—Eye, all five for th' chech an' noht at all for th' chapil. sw.Lin.¹ It is common to hear parents correct their children for saying Aye and Nay (though they must doubtless have learnt it from the parents themselves), and tell them they should say Yes and No. But there seems to be no distinction made in their use, whether as answers to questions framed in the affirmative or in the negative. Lei.¹ 'Ah' is sometimes stronger than 'yes' 'You leave them?' and he says 'Yes,' he says, 'yes, I'll leave them.' 'Yes be blamed,' I says, 'will you or won't you?' Say 'Ah, for sure.' War.¹ s.War.¹ s.Wor. (H.K.) Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (H) Sur.Oi, minester didna meän it, BICKLEY *Sur Hills* (1890) I. 6; Sur.¹ Ayl it be an ungain place, I can tell 'ee Sus HOLLOWAY. Hamp. 'Ay' is occasionally heard, but 'yes' is more common (T.L.O.D.). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825); w.Som.¹ Bee uls u-ad dh'i naiv ugee'un?—Aa'u [Bill, hast had thy knife again?—Yes]. Cor. Aw, my deer, so you shall, FORFAR *Jan's Cnshup* (1859) st. 5.

2. Aye and like, yes, certainly; aye-an'-tye, yes, if you wish; aye why.

Lei.¹ Did you dine there to-day?—Hoy an' loike, Oi did an' all! (Cf. the cockney 'I believe you, my boy') War.³ Dev.³ Midden I go tu church, mawther?—Aye-an'-tye, but mind yu'm 'ome airly. n.Yks.² Ay why, Eh why, very well; yes, yes

[(a) Ay, yes, BAILEY (1755); Ay, answer that if you can, Sir, ADDISON *Spect.* No. 568. (b) I (yes), *imo*, *maximé*, COLES (1679); I for yes is used in a hasty or merry way, as I Sir, I Sir, GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* (1711) 159 (N.E.D.); If he be slain, say 'I' or if not, 'no', SHAKS. *R. & J.* III. ii. 50.]

AYE BUT, conj. phr. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also written abbut Nhb.¹ w.Yks.²³⁵ ne.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹; ah but n.Yks. ne.Lan.¹; a-but n.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; abbud w.Yks.⁵; abud e.Yks.¹; aa bud ne.Yks.¹; abber Yks. Lan.¹ nw.Der.¹; abbur w.Yks.³ Chs.¹; habbad w.Yks.; ebbat Wm.; yabber w.Yks. [ai'bəd, a'bəd, a'bət, a'bə(r)]

1. Yes! but—, but; expressing dissent from a previous speaker, or qualifying what has been already said; also used as *int.* to denote admiration or surprise.

Nhb.¹ Abbut aa'll not let ye. Wm. Ebbat, ses he, thoo mun gaa a gae bit fardthre, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt iii. 31. n.Yks. (I W.); n.Yks.¹ A' but, that was a big yan. ne.Yks.¹ Aa' bud them's bonnie 'uns. e.Yks.¹ Aye-bud Ah wadn't gang if Ah was thoo. w.Yks. I'se happen manage.—Abbud I woddant if I wor thee, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1875) 38; Yabber o have, thah'd as weel say o'm a loiar, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 18; w.Yks.²³⁴, w.Yks.⁵ Let muh catch thuh thear agean an' al goa tell thee fatter an' he'll gie thuh a sound hiding!—Abbud he weant! Lan.¹ Thae'll not goo, Jim, belike?—Abber aw will, shuse what thae says. ne.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, Chs.¹ nw.Der.¹ Tha winno' goo, belike!—Abber aw will n.Lin.¹ A' but Charlie is a big leear, an' noa mistaake; he'd lee thrif a three-inch deal. [Wil. I but you shud ha done that before, *Masque* (1636) 12]

2. A' bur tho' bur, aye-but though but, an intensive expression of dissent.

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Stf.² Thi tell'n mæe as theer's a lot better harvests when th' Tories are in.—A' bur tho' bür, they dunna loike th' poor folk. the'd niver give yer thrée acres an a cal. Oi dunna think as theer's ony chap livin as could lift this ere stoon—A' bur tho' bur, theer is tho.

[I would resort to her by night—Ay, but (Folios 'I, but') the doors be lock'd, SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 111; Ay, but she'll think that it is spoke in hate, *ib.* III. ii. 34. See Aye, adv.²]

AYE-GREEN, sb. Wm. Lan.¹ Also written aigreen. [ē·grin] *Sempervivum tectorum*, or House-leek.

Wm. Pou up them hay-greens, CLOSE *Satyr* (1833) 159 Lan.¹ [(K)]

[Ay-green, an herb always green . . . House-leek, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); *leubarbe*, Houseleek, Seagreen, Aygreen, COTGR.; *Iovis barba* . . . Housleeke, Aygreene, GERARDE (ed 1633) 511. See Aye, adv.¹]

AYE-KELD, sb. Nhb. A perennial well.

N.Cy.¹ Akeld is the name of a fine well, village, and township in the parish of Kirknewton Nhb.¹

[Aye (adv.¹), q.v. + keld (a spring), q.v.]

AYE MARRY, phr. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written ay marry n.Yks.² Lan. n.Lin.¹ [ai'mari.] An expression of assent; yes, indeed. Cf. nay marry.

n.Yks.¹ What, they've forgiven you, Mr Dale, and asked you to go and see them again?—Aye marry! They wants ma' brass, ye ken; n.Yks.² It's coming on rain—Ay, marry! it is. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ Aye, marry, it's time they was wed. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ Then he's sùre to goa then?—Aye marry is he. Ironically, as in: Missis! [in a stentorian voice, from a short distance]—Well?—Gr'e us a pennorth o' 'bacca wi' that youngster—d' yuh hear muh?—Aye marry. Lan. Wed! ay marry! that wou'd I *Abum o' Flup's Quortin*! (1886) 14. n.Lin.¹ Let's hev another pint o' aale, Jim—Aye, marry, that we will.

[Aye (adv.²) q.v. + marry, q.v.]

AYE-NO-BENT, sb. Glo. The perennial rye-grass, the alternate seeds of which are made to denote 'aye' and 'no' in telling fortunes. See Bent.

Glo.¹

[See Aye, adv.²]

AYE SURE, phr. Yks. War. Dev. An expression of assent, occasionally equivocal or slightly interrogative.

n.Yks.¹ Well, Josey, I am going to be married.—Aye, seear! Than thou's gaunan to get wed, after all, Jeams?—[With a sly smile, perhaps] Aye, seear [which means, you are at liberty to suppose so, if you like]. w.Yks.⁵ Is tuh bown yonder then?—Aye-sùre.—Noan o' thee aye-sùres; tell us reight if tuh meäns to goa? War.³ It's a fine morning.—A' sure. Dev. Aye zure, BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 27.

[See Aye, adv.²]

AY-GRASS, see Egrass.

AY-LA, int. phr. Yks. An exclamation of surprise or grief.

e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

AYLE, adv. Obs. Nhb. All along, always.

Nhb.¹ And ayle I whistled as I came, STUART *Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686).

[SKINNER (1671) X xxx; Ayl, alwayes, COLES (1677).]

AYMER, see Aim.

AYND, see And, sb.

AYOH, see Ahuh.

AYONT, prep. and adv. Sc. Irel. and all the n. counties to Yks. Also in Der. [əyo'nt]

1. prep. Of place: farther than, on the other side of, beyond.

Sc. For the sake of the auld wife ayont the fire at Stuckav-rallachan, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii; By the way o' the sea ayont Jordan, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) iv. 15. Per. Places o' learnin' ayont the sea, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 218. Rnf. Watty . . . sayne ayont the fire sat doun, WILSON *Watty* (1792) 3, Newcastle ed. Ayr. Wi' you mysel, I gat a fright, Ayont the lough, BURNS *Address to the Deil* (1785). Lnk. I winna dout mine ain gude knight Tho' he's ayont the sea! MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1827) 203, ed. 1881. Sik. Daundern by himsel ayont the loneliest shielin among the hills, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 3. Gall. The brimstone flaming blue ayont the bars o' muckle hell, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) x. N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹ Far ayont the hill. Nhb. He comes from Hexham Green and that's ten

P

miles ayont Hell, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 279. DuT. GIBSON *Up Weardale Gl* (1870). Cum. Born ayont the Gerse-dyke, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 178 Wm. & Cum.¹ A boggle's been seen with twee heads . . . ayont Wully' carras [cart-house], 221. n Yks.^{1,2}

2. *Fig.* In excess of, beyond.

Fif Mortified ayont description, M^oLAREN *Tibbie and Tam* (1894) 32. Lnk. This gangs clean ayont me, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii. Nhb. Frae toil and pain ayont conceivin', WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 32; Nhb.¹

3. Of time: after, later than.

Sc. Ayont the break o' day, ROY *Horseman* (1895) i. Ayr. Some wee short hour ayont the twal, BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

4. *adv.* Of place: farther, beyond.

Abd. A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay As many feeding on the other brae, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed. 1812 m.Yks.¹ He's ayont yonder [s. v. Beyont]. Der. Thow shalt not go one foot ayont, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 69.

5. From yonder place.

n.Yks.²

[A-, on + yond, q.v.]

AYROM, *sb.* Nhb (?) Wm. An unpleasant upstir, display of temper, 'tantrums.'

Nhb. Is thee muther shoutin out—eyeh that she is—ayrms aye by George! for aw heard her, BEWICK *Howdy* (1850) 10. [? Misprint. The quotation in this form, is not understood by dialect speakers (R O H.).] Wm.¹ What an ayrum thoo's makken agen!

AYVER, see Eaver.

-AZ, *suff.* Chs. A termination of vbs., corresponding to the frequentative suff. -le.

s.Chs.¹ The change of *le* final into *az* is quite regular and not infrequent, cf *dongaz*, dangle; *fummaz*, fumble; *goggaz*, goggle; *scrammaz*, scramble; *yeggaz*, yaggle. Hey *fummaz* in his pocket for a ha'penny, s.v. *Fummaz*. *Dongazin* about the lanes of a neight, *ib.* s.v. *Dongaz*. To *scrammaz* up a bank, *ib.* s.v. *Scrammaz*.

AZURINE, *sb.* *Leuciscus caeruleus*.

SATCHELL (1879) 7.

AZZALD, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Lin. Also *nazzald* w.Yks.⁵; *nazzle* w.Yks. n.Lin.¹; *nassel* w.Yks. [a'zld, na zld.]

1. *sb.* A peevish, wayward, mischievous child. See *Azzard*, *Azzy*.

w.Yks. Tha nazzle, tha, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan 3, 1891); *Hlyx. Wds.*; w.Yks.⁵ A child who has been guilty of deceptive practices is termed a 'little nazzle' Never applied to the male sex.

2. A silly, insignificant, mean person.

w.Yks. SCATCHERD *Hist. Morley* (1830) 170, ed. 1874; w.Yks.⁵, n.Lin.¹

3. An ill-tempered person; an habitual fault-finder.

w.Yks. As nasty tempered a nazzle as yo'd find between here an' Sandy Loin boddum, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 28.

4. *adj.* Bad-tempered, irritable.

w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357.

Hence *Nazzly*, *adj.* rude, mischievous; bad-tempered.

n.Lin.¹ Yisterdaay when th' sun was oot atwean twelve an' one o'clock them nazzly childer, thaay cum an' brogged a duzen hoales e' oor causey if thaay maade one

AZZARD, *sb.* Cum Wm. Yks. Lan. Also *nazzard* Cum. Yks; *nazzart* Wm. [a'zəd, na'zəd.]

1. A peevish, wayward, mischievous child. See *Azzald*, *Azzy*.

w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹

2. A silly, insignificant, mean person.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Wm. & Cum.¹ Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 296. Wm. Didta ivver see sic a wurm itten nazzard i' thi life? JACK ROBISON *Aald Tales* (1882) 13.

Hence *Azzardly*, *adj.* poor, ill-thriven.

w.Yks.¹

AZZLE-TOOTH, see *Axle-tooth*.

AZZY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. A wayward child. See *Azzald*, *Azzard*.

w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹

AZZY-TREE, see *Hazel*.

B

B. In *gen. use.* In phr. *not to know a B from a bull's foot*, to be quite ignorant and illiterate.

w.Yks. He doesn't knaw a B thru a bull footit, BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). sw.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ Ee doa'noa B vrum u Beolz vèot. Dev. He's sq hignorant's a hound, a don't know a B from a bull's foot, *Reports Provinc* (1882) 8. Slang. He's one of those uncultivated brutes we get here occasionally, that doesn't know B from a bull's-foot, MAYHEW *Prisons* (1862) 258; There were members who scarcely knew a B from a bull's foot, BRACKENBRIDGE *Mod. Chiv.* (1846) 43 (FARMER).

[I know not . . . a B from a bole foot, *Pol. Poems* (1401) II. 57 (N.E.D.).]

BA, see Ball.

BAA, *sb.* Sh.I. A half-sunken rock, covered by the tide, and only visible at low water.

Sh.I. Da shore o Life, W1 shaalds an baas it's bund, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 128; Bā (*Coll. L.L.B.*). S. & Ork.¹

BAA, *v.* Sc. Also written baw. To lull to sleep.

Sc. Baa the bairns w' an unken'd tune, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 82; They baw it, . . . thay brace it, WATSON *Coll.* (1706) III. 21 (JAM s.v. Baw).

BAA, *int.* Nhb. An exclamation of surprise or astonishment.

Nhb.¹ A sailor chep comes up, tyeks the beast bi the horns an' torns hor reet ontiv hor back, 'an aall the people ses 'Baa!'

BAA, see Ball.

BAACHLE, see *Bauchle*.

BAAD, see *Bide*.

BAAGIE, *sb.* Sh.I. The greater Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*.

Sh.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 208.

BAAKER, see *Balker*.

BAAKOOZE, see *Backhouse*.

BAAKY, see *Backie*.

BAAL, see *Bald*.

BAA-LAMB, *sb.* In *gen. use.* [bē·lam, bā·læm.] A child's name for a lamb; sometimes also extended to sheep. ne.Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.², Oxf.¹ *MS. add.*, Brks.¹, e.An.² Cmb.¹ And there's such a heap of baa-lambs a-coming down the road. Suf.¹

BAALIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A thin cake of oatmeal hastily baked or underdone.

Sh.I. (K.I.) S. & Ork.¹

BAALONED, see *Belloned*.

BAALTY-BRAINS, *sb.* Cor. [bə·l'ti-brēnz.] A stupid person.

Cor. (F.H.D.); Cor.³ Still in use, but by no means frequent.

BAAM, see *Barm*.

BAAN, see *Boun*.

BAARGE, see *Barge*.

BAAT, see *Bout*.

BAA-WAA-BODY, *sb.* Nhb. A silly or insignificant person.

Nhb.¹ Hadaway! he's oney a baa-waa-body.

BAAYSTE, see *Baste*.

BAAZ, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sh.I. A large, fat, clumsy person. See Barge.

S. & Ork.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAB, *sb.*¹ Yks. Lan. Chs. War. e.An. [bab.]

1. An infant.

w.Yks. Aw've a little nest misel, An' two young babs, aw'm praad to tell, At's precious too, HARTLEY *Ditt* (1868) 18; w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, War. (J.R.W.)

2. A child's name for a picture of any kind. See Babby.

w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.* Lan. Aw've a book full o' babs, WAUGH *Come Whoam* (1856), Lan.¹ There's a bab o'er lev [over the leaf]; e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, e.An.¹

[1. Alas, my bab, myn innocent, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1460) 149. 2. The mg. 'a child's picture' is prob. developed fr. the mg. 'puppet, doll,' once very common: Babe that children play with, *pouppee*, PALSG.]

BAB, *sb.*² Lin. A flat-bottomed boat, used for removing the mud from drains. See Babbing.

n.Lin.¹ The bab or babbing-boat is dragged along, so as to disturb the warp, which is carried by the current into the river Trent.

BAB, *v.*¹ Sc. (JAM.) To dance.

Fif.

BAB, *v.*² Ayr. (JAM.) To close, to shut.

Ayr. He could na' bab an ee, TRAIN *Poet. Rev.* (1806) 100.

BAB, see Bob.

BABA, *int.* Yks. [ba'ba.] A word used as a warning to children not to touch or taste anything hurtful or disagreeable.

w.Yks. If a child picked up a piece of alum and was about to put it in his mouth its parent would exclaim, 'Ah, babbah' babbah' it's babbah' throw it away,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 4, 1891); Come away, ba-ba (H.L.).

BABALOOBIES, *sb. pl.* s.Pem. [babəlū'biz, ba bə-lūbiz] Water-worn limestones used to decorate walls or houses.

s.Pem. Not the ordinary round or pebble stones; they are curvilinear (W.M.M.), (E.L.)

BAB AT THE BOWSTER, *phr.* Sc. Also written babbity bowster, babbity bowster. An old dance similar to the 'Cushion Dance' formerly performed at the close of festive gatherings, weddings, &c.; now a kind of singing-game played by children, sometimes with a handkerchief instead of a cushion.

Sc. The words sung by the company while dancing round the individual bearing the 'Bowster' were, 'Wha learned you to dance... Bab at the Bowster brawly?' to which the 'Bowster-bearer' replies, 'My mother,' &c. After which, throwing down the cushion before one of the opposite sex, they both kneel upon it, and kiss, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii 45; A dance on the hunkers. Wha learned you to dance Babbity Bowster, Babbity Bowster? CHAMBERS *Rhymes* (1870) 36. The verses are sung by children at their spots in Glasgow. It has degenerated in s.Brit. to the ordinary 'Drop Handkerchief' games of kiss-in-the-ring, *Gomme Games* (1894) 11.

[The phr. means 'Bob (curtsy) at the bolster.']

BABBING, *vbl. sb.* Lin. [ba bin.] The process of stirring up the deposit of mud in drains by means of a 'bab,' so that the current sweeps it all away to the river, and the drains are thus kept clear.

n.Lin.¹

Hence Babbing-boat; see Bab, *sb.*²

Lin. When a deposit of mud has been carried, by leakage of tidal water from the Trent, into the land-drains, it is removed by the process of babbing, for which purpose a babbing-boat is used. This is a square, flat-bottomed boat, provided with boards which are lowered into the drain and serve as a kind of dam. As the boat is dragged down towards the river, the mud is stirred up by the boards and carried into the tideway (A.A.). n.Lin.¹

BABBISH, *adj.* Yks. Also written babish n.Yks.¹ [ba'biʃ]

1. Childish, puerile.

n.Yks.¹

2. Weak, helpless, faint.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I felt babbish enough to be knocked down with a feather.

[1. Babish, childish. If he soon blush, they call him a babish and ill brought up thing, ASCHAM (BAILEY). *Bab*, *sb.*¹ + *-ish*.]

BABBLE, *sb.*¹ e.Yks. [ba bl.] A leathern bag with a stone inside, attached to a string. See Babbie, *v.*¹ e.Yks.¹

[Bable, *pegma*, LEVINS *Manip*; Babulle or bable, *hbrilla*, *pegma*, *Prompt*. MLat *pegma* is thus described in 'Catholicon': *Pegma*, 'baculus cum massa plumbi in summitate pendente, et ut dicit Cornutus tali baculo scenici ludebant' (cited in *Prompt*).]

BABBLE, *sb.*² Wm Yks. Lan. [ba'bl.]

1. An idle, foolish story; gossip.

n.Yks.¹ Babbles and saunters [saunters, q.v.], n.Yks.², ne.Lan.¹

2. A lie.

Wm. Never tell your mother a babble (B.K.).

3. The noise made by hounds when they give tongue before being sure of the scent.

ne.Lan.¹

BABBLE, *v.*¹ *Obsol.* e.Yks. To go round the village on the eve of Nov. 5 striking the cottage doors with a 'babble,' in accordance with an ancient custom.

e.Yks.¹ Now confined to Ottringham, Keyingham, and a few other villages

Hence Babbling-night, the night of Nov. 4.

e.Yks.¹

BABBLEMENT, *sb.* Nhb. Cum Yks. Lin. [ba'bl-ment.] Noisy, foolish chatter.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Thor myekun' sic a babblement 'at ye canna hear yorsel speak Cum.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Generally used in regard to children. n.L.¹ [HOLLOWAY.]

[Deluded all this while with ragged notions and babblements while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge, MILTON (JOHNSON)]

BABBY, *sb.* In *gen* dial. use in all the n. counties to Der. Also in War. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Dev. Cor. [ba'bi, bæ'bi.]

1. (a) A baby.

n.Yks. Ah hev a little babby there, TWEDDELL *Cleval Rhymes* (1875) 28 w.Yks. Shoo let ma lewk at t'babby, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 9, w.Yks.⁴ Lan. A poor little babby fur thi to tend, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) 1; Them big eyes o' hers—most loike a babby's, BURNETT *Lowrie* (1877) xi ne.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Wor. He was blartin away like a babby, *Why John* (Coll. L.L.B.). Hrf.¹ Dev. Jinny Parr's babbies : . . be tū twins, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 115.

(b) In *comp.* (1) *Babby-boilies*, food for babies boiled with milk; (2) *-boody*, a bit of broken crockery or glass used as a plaything by small children; (3) *-clouts*, clothing or napkins for babies; (4) *-house*, an arrangement of stones or bits of china made by children to represent the ground-plan of a house; (5) *-job*, a midwifery case; (6) *-rags*, small bits; (7) *-wark*, insignificant doings; used sometimes in contempt for things bearing fine names.

(1) Cum., Wm. (M.P.) (2) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. A whirlwind cam an' myed a' souse, Like heaps o' babby boddies, MARSHALL *Sngs.* (1819) 4. Nhb.¹ (3) Ayr. Wha my babie-clouts will buy? BURNS, 213, *Globe* ed. Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 296. (4) Nhb.¹ A babby-hoose is made preferably with pieces of china [boddies] or shells [chucks]. Dur.¹, Wm.¹, Chs.¹ (5) Glo. Mun be sommat queer as calls 'er 'way such a night as this. 'Tain't no babby-job, is't?—'Er've a-give that there babby-job up some time now; 'er be t'owid fur that there, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. (6) Cor.¹ (7) Cum., Wm. (M.P.)

2. (a) A doll, puppet; any model of the human figure.

Dur. In my childhood porcelain figures, statuettes, dolls, and even statues, were familiarly called babbies. A house in Monkwearmouth used to be called 'The Babbies' because of two statues of haymakers in the garden (W.H.H.); Dur.¹, Wm.¹, ne.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹

(b) In *comp.* (1) *Babby-clouts*, rags of different colours given to children to dress their dolls with; (2) *-house*, a doll's house.

(1) Dur.¹ (2) n.Lin.¹ Thaay've the grandest ohd babby-hoose that I iver seed. Parson plaays about wi' chech like a bairn wi' a babby-hoose

3. (a) A child's name for a picture. See Bab, *sb.*¹

Dur.¹ Used in *pl.* to denote prints. n.Yks.³, e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.² w.Yks.³ Children, guessing whether there were an illustration on the next page, would say, 'Babby o'er the leaf' n.Lin.¹

(b) In *comp.* cards, picture or court cards.

e Yks.¹ Babby-cayds.

2. The reflection of oneself seen in the human eye, or any other small reflecting surface.

n Lin.¹ A lady ... saw some little children gazing intently at a door-knob of polished brass. She asked what they were doing, and the reply was, 'Pleas'm' we're looking for babbies.'

[2 A baby or puppet that children play with, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693); A child's baby, *pupus*, *pupa*, COLES (1679); It was the part of children to fall out about babies, BACON *Henry VII* (1622), ed. Lumby, 145. 3. More pleased with babies in books than children are, FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1655) 39 (N.E.D.). 4. When a young lady ... Looks babies in your eyes, MASSINGER *Renegado*, II. iv.]

BABBY-LAKER, *sb.* Yks. [ba'bi-lēkar.] One who entertains foolish speculations.

n Yks.²

[See word below, and Laker]

BABBY-LAKIN, *sb.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. [ba'bi-lekin, -lēkən.] A child's toy; hence a trifling thing, a triviality

Dur.¹ Wm & Cum.¹ Here's baby-lajkins, rowth o' speyce, 190. Wm.¹, n Yks.² w Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 4, 1891).

[Cp BARET (1580), s.v. *Babie*: A laykin babie, puppet, or trifles given to children, *Craepundia. Poupee ou petites choses donnees aux enfants. Babby* (sb.) + *lakin* (sb.), q.v.]

BABBY-LAKIN, *vbl. sb.* Playing with pictures, drawing for amusement. Cf. *babby*, *sb.* 3.

w Yks.³ A boy seeing his tutor teaching Euclid with diagrams, expressed his idea of the study by remarking 'Its babby lakín yon!'

BABES-IN-THE-CRADLE, *phr.* Wil. *Scrophularia aquatica*, or Water Figwort.

Wil.¹

BAB-HOUSE, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [ba'b-ās, ba'b-ēs.]

1. A child's toy-house.

w Yks. (S.P.U.)

Hence Bab housing, child's play, nonsense.

Lan. To owd Sam wi' th' French Revolution, and o' sich like bab-heawsin, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 14.

2. Applied in contempt to any ugly, useless, clumsy thing made by hand.

w Yks. (S.P.U.)

BABIES' SHOES, *sb.* Wil. *Ajuga reptans*, or common Bugle.

Wil. Babies' Shoes is a quaint fanciful name for the Bugle, *Sarum Doc. Gaz.* (Jan. 1890) 6; Wil.¹

BAB-NET, see Bob-net.

BABY, see Babby.

BABY-BOT, *sb.* Yks. The Lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*. Also called Coo-lady, Lady-cow.

n Yks.² The small scarlet black-spotted field-beetle.

[See Bot.]

BACCARE, *sb.* War. A boy's game.

War.² The players, at the call 'Baccare' of their leader, leave sanctuary, and attempt to cross a certain space to another sanctuary. The space is guarded by a boy who may make as many prisoners as he can, and these must mount guard with him. The guard has various tricks to induce the leader, or one of the party, to give the starting word: e.g. [to the question] 'What does your father smoke?' an unwary boy would reply 'Bacca,' and perhaps get one of his party caught.

[The exclamation *Baccare!* means 'back! stand back!' and is found not unfrequently in the dramatists and other writers of the 16th and 17th cents. Baccare, quoth Mortimer unto his sow, CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 293; Baccare! you are marvellous forward, SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, II. i. 73; Both trumpe and drumme sounded nothing for their larum but 'Baccare, Baccare!' *Golden Aphroditis* (1577) (HALL).]

BACCOBOLTS, *sb. pl.* I.W. *Typha latifolia*, or common bulrush.

I.W. So called from the spikes resembling a roll of tobacco.

[See Bolt.]

BACH-, see Bauch-, Baugh-.

BACHAL-, see Bauchle.

BACH/E, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Wor. Som. Also written bage w. Yks.² Der.²; batch Wor. Som. [batʃ, bæʃ.]

1. A river or stream; the valley through which a stream flows.

Chs.¹ There is a small piece of water near Chester called the 'Bache Pool'; and at Rainow there is a spot called the 'Black Patch,' or 'Black Batch,' through which a dark and deep stream flows. Prob. only used in place-names Chs.³ Cf. Sandbach. n Wor. Several fields are called Batch (e.g. Little Batch) in the neighbourhood of St. Kenelm's valley (J.W.P.).

2. A ditch, or a sunk fence with a ditch, dividing one field from another.

w Yks.²

3. A flat piece of ground, usually moorland.

w Yks.² A tract of moorland between Dore and Hathersage is called Bage. Der.², nw. Der.¹

4. A sand-bank or small hill lying within, or near a river.

Som. HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) 116; (J.S.F.S.); In the names Churchill-batch, Chelvey-batch, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

5. *Comp.* (1) Duck-batches, land trodden by cattle in wet weather; (2) Emmet-batch, an ant-hill.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Blostrede forth as bestes ouer baches and hulles (bankes and hilles, b; valeyes and hulles, a), *P. Plowman* (c.) viii. 159.—The word has never been much used except as forming the second element in place-names. Cou-bache me clupede þis valeye, *St. Kenelm* (c. 1305) 244; Under þe þorn of Coubage, *ib.* 289 (MATZNER). OE. *bac*, see KEMBLE *Cod. Dipl.* III. 380.]

BACHELL, see Bauchle.

BACHELOR, *sb.*¹ Irel. Wor. e.An. Dor. Nfld.

1. An admirer, suitor.

Ir. I hard thim—Molly Magee wid her batchelor, Danny O'Roon, TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885); Commonly used in this sense (J.B.)

2. Used as title.

e.An.¹ Elderly single men of a better rank are mostly so styled.

3. Used attrib. in *comp.* (1) Bachelor-bird, (2) -finch, the chaffinch; (3) -man, an unmarried man; (4) -woman, a spinster.

(1) Wor. Bachelor-bird, the chaffinch, so called because the females leave in November and the males remain, *Wor. Jm.* (Mar. 3, 1888) (2) [The bright bachelor-finch stands out from his pure setting, and the Daws look black against the snow, WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft* (1890) xx.] (3) Dor. Did ye know en, shepherd—a bachelor-man? HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. (4) [Nfld. Bachelor woman is common, spinster being unknown (G.P.).]

[1. Broom-groves, Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves, SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 67.]

BACHELOR, *sb.*² Yks. A stone slate 27 inches long. w Yks. (T.H.H.); A bachelor may be any width (J.F.); (H.V.)

BACHELOR COAL, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Dead coal which, instead of burning, turns white in the fire.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON, *sb.*

1. Applied to many plants having a round or button-shaped flower: (1) the double garden variety of *Achillea ptarmica* (Nhp.); (2) *Aquilegia vulgaris*, common Columbine (Wil.); (3) the flower-heads of *Arctium lappa*, Burdock (Dev.); (4) the double variety of *Bellis perennis*, Daisy (Lin. Shr.); (5) *Centaurea cyanus*, blue Cornflower (Yks. Der.); (6) *Centaurea nigra* (Irel.); (7) *Centaurea scabiosa* (Glo.); (8) *Corchorus japonica* (Wil.); (9) *Cotyledon umbilicus* (Dev.); (10) *Geranium lucidum*, shining Crane's Bill (Lan.); (11) *Geranium robertianum* (Sus. Dev.); (12) *Lychnis diurna*, red Campion (Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. Wor. Suf. Ess. Ken. Sus. Dev.); (13) *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, Ragged Robin (Sus.); (14) *Lychnis vespertina*, white Campion (Yks. Sus.); (15) *Pyrethrum parthenium*, Feverfew (Wm. Nrf.); (16) the double variety of *Ranunculus acris*, meadow Crowfoot (Cum. Lin. Lei. Oxf. Mid.); (17) *Scabiosa arvensis*, field Scabious (Glo. Brks. Wil. Som. Dev.); (18) *Scabiosa succisa*, Devil's bit (Glo. Hmp.); (19) *Stellaria holostea*, common Stitchwort (Bck. Suf.); (20) *Trollius europaeus*, Globe flower (Glo. Cor.); (21) a small rose (Lin.).

(1) Nhp.¹ So called from the resemblance which the numerous and closely set petals bear to a neatly worked button. Bachelor's

buttons were formerly supposed to exercise a secret influence over the fortunes of rustic lovers. (3) *Dev.*¹ The burrs or flower-heads of the common Burdock; called also Beggars' or Cuck-holds' buttons. (4) *Shr.* When flowrets cluster round the parent blossom, the name Bachelors' button gives place to that of Hen-and-chickens. (8) *Wil.*¹ (12) *w.Yks.*², *ne.Lan.*¹, *Wor.* (J.W.P.) (16) *Cum.*¹ (17) *Brks.*¹, *Wil.*¹ (19) *Bck.*, *Suf.* Also called Shirt-buttons, from its button-like capsules. (20) *Glo.* (S.S.B.), *Cor.*³ (21) *n.Lin.*¹

2. *Comb.* (1) Little Bachelor Button, *Geranium Robertianum* (Sus.); (2) Red —, *Lychnis diurna* (War. Suf.); (3) White —, *Lychnis vespertina* (War.); *Ranunculus acutifolius* (Ayr); (4) Yellow —, the double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus acris* (Ayr).

(2, 3) *War.*³

[Now the similitude that these floures (*Lychnis diurna*) have to the iagged cloath buttons anciently worne in this kingdome gaue occasion to our gentlewomen . . . to call them bachelours buttons, GERARDE (ed. 1633) 472; Thereby I saw the batchelors' buttons, whose virtue is to make wanton maidens weepe when they have worne it forty weekes under their aprons for a favour, GREENE *Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (1620) (NARES); *Bassmets*, the flower Crowfoot, . . . that which we call Batchelors buttons is one (the double one) of them, COTGR.]

BACHRAM, *sb.* ? *Obs.* *Sc.* (JAM.)

Dmf. A bachram o' dirt, an adhesive spot of filth; what has dropped from a cow on a piece of hard ground.

BACK, *sb.*¹ Var dial. uses in *Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon.*

1. The rear, or hind part of anything, as in *comp.* Chimney-back, Fire-back.

Dor. Chimney-back, the back part of a grate or the adjoining part of a chimney; in everyday use (H.J.M.); Fire-back, the ornamental large cast-iron plate which was placed against the masonry of the chimney: *obsol.* (*ib.*) [*Aus.*, N.S.W. Back-country is that portion of a run which lies farthest from the frontage, i.e. the lands remote from all visible means of subsistence for flocks and herds, as far as water was concerned, BOLDEWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxvii; The herd had spread itself by degrees over the wide plains of 'the back,' as well as over the broad river flats and green reed-beds of 'the frontage,' *ib.* *Squatter* (1890) iii]

2. The back premises or courtyard; cf. *backside*.

Gall. The mistress had been up an' about frae seven, an' had the bairns a' washt an' dresst, an oot at the back, CROCKETT *Sticket Min* (1893) 128.

3. In wrestling: a fall, as in *phr.* to sell one's back.

Dev. Down he crashed, but turned in falling, so that the back was doubtful. . . . The umpires gave award . . . 'We allow it true back, for Cornwall,' BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxxv. *Cor.*² A wrestler who has bargained not to win, is said to have 'sold his back' [s.v. *Fagot*]; *Cor.*³ A wrestler who sells his back receives money in a competition in consideration of which he allows his opponent to throw him

4. Of a mineral vein: the upper surface.

*Cor.*² Back of the lode, that part of it which is uppermost or nearest to the surface of the earth.

5. The outermost boards from a sawn tree.

n.Sc. In common use. Loon, yoke the mare, an gyangt' the saw-mill for a lade o' backs (W.G.); (JAM) *Abd.* Backs are also known here as slabs (W.M.).

6. A support or protection to a growing hedge.

Hrt. [The short thorn forms an] inside back, or outside back [to a hedge], and saves the quick, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. 97.

7. A party, following of supporters; cf. *backing*, *sb.*² 1.

Sc. The most part had returned home . . . [the rest] would have staid with a thin back [small following], GUTHRY *Memoirs* (1747) 28 (JAM.); He's sure to win throw, for he hiz a gueede back (W.G.). *Per.* (G.W.) [*Aus.*, N.S.W. He's got another good back, though he don't know it, BOLDEWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxiv.]

8. In *phr.* (1) *back o' backs*, behind one's back; (2) *back of my hand to you*, *phr.* implying contempt or rejection; (3) *on the back of*, of time: after, later than; (4) *to be the back of an old tradesman, artisan, &c.*, to have once practised that calling, esp. of one who has since changed his occupation for the better; also of things: to be worn out, to have seen better days; (5) *to be never off a person's back*, to watch and correct him continually; (6) *to make a person's back*, to do him a benefit.

(1) *Cum.*⁶ It wasn't fair to speak this way back o' backs, BURN *Fireside Crack* (1886) 19. (2) *Sc.* (JAM.) *Per.* The back of my han' till her [I have jilted her, cast her off] (G.W.). *Ir.* The *phr.* 'The back of my hand to you,' arises probably from the gesture of waving one away (A.S.P.). *w.Ir.* The back o' my hand and the sowl o' my feet to you, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 170. (3) *Sc.* (W.G.) *Gall.* Lyn' snorin' in your bed on the back o' five o'clock! CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 273. (4) *n.Sc.* That's the back o' a fine horse. He's jist the back o' fat he ance wiz (W.G.). *Abd.* He's the back of an auld farmer (JAM.). *Per.* 'Sma' thanks to him,' said a neighbour of a farmer, who had made a good job of mending a door, 'he's the back of an auld joiner' (G.W.). (5) *N.I.*¹ I'm never off his back (6) *w.Hrf. N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 396.

9. With *prep.* *up* in *phr.* (1) of the back: *to be up*, (2) *to get, have, set one's back up*, to be angry, provoked; (3) *to get, put, set another person's back up*, to provoke, arouse.

(1) *Sc.* Weel, Nelly, since my back is up, ye sall tak down the picture, SCOTT *Roman* (1824) iii; [The *phr.* 'back up' evidently refers to an animal, and esp. to a cat, that raises its spine, and bristles up the hair, in token of defiance, or when about to attack its adversary (JAM.). *w.Yks.*¹ *Nhp.*¹ His back's up. *Oxf.* Baxup [sic] (K.). *Hnt.* (T.P.F.). (2) *Cum.*¹ *Wm.*¹ Now, thou needn't set thy back oop! Not¹ *n.Lin.*¹ You've yer back up to-day like a peggy otchun goin' a crabbin' [Hedgehogs are believed to carry crab-apples to their haunts by rolling or falling on them, and causing the fruit to stick upon their spines]. *Lei.*¹, *War.*²³, *Brks.*¹, *e.An.*² (3) *Sc.* I think I set up her back in a hurry (JAM.). *n.Yks.*

That set his back up desperately (I.W.) *ne.Lan.*¹ *Lei.*¹ Yo' git 'is back oop, an a'll let yor knoo' *Nhp.*¹ I've put his back up. *War.* (J.R.W.), *War.*²³, *Wor.* (J.W.P.) *e.An.*¹ Tha' got his back up. *Colloq.* There were others sneering and giving themselves airs, and that puts a fellow's back up, HUGHES *T. Brown Oaf.* (1861) viii; There was an insolent look about them which set Tom's back up at once, *ib.* xix.

10. In *phr.* *back o' behint*, (1) a place in the rear or behind; the back of; (2) an utterly remote spot, also *attrib.*; cf. *back o' beyont*; (3) behindhand, tardy, late; (4) of slow intellect. See *Aback*.

(1) *Yks.* Come away round here! a've found a way to t'back o' behint, where belike its not so well fenced, GASKILL *Sylvia* (1863) II. ix. *Stf.*² Oi 'eer as owd Jimmy Johnson's gone jéd, 'im as lived at th' back o' behind Teelor's farm (2) *Chs.*¹ A house in a very secluded part of Moberley was always spoken of as a very back o' behint place; *Chs.*³ (3) *Chs.*¹ Oh, you're always back o' behind. (4) *Chs.*¹

11. In *phr.* *back o' beyond*, (1) far away beyond all ken, a remote, obscure place, 'ultima Thule'; (2) very far behindhand; also *attrib.* See *Aback*.

(1) *Sc.* Whirl'd them awa to the back-o-beyont, to look at the old Roman camp, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ii. *Lnk.* The engine will rin away wi' us to the back o' beyond, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. *e.Lth.* Mony's the time I'm suir I wushed them a' at the back o' beyont, HUNTER *J. Inwack* (1895) 124. *Edb.* Like an ancient hermit far away among the hills, at the back of beyont, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 35. *Gall.* I come from the Back o' Beyont, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 291. *Ir.* Same as if the'd set out from the back o' beyant, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1892) 4. *Nhb.*¹ *Wm.*¹ Back-a-beyont, whaar t'meer foal't t'fiddler. *e.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.* Back o' beyond. A farm near Hebden-Briggs bears this name, *Hlfx. Wds.*; I's bin back o' beyond, BANKS *Woovers* (1880) III. 11; *w.Yks.*¹ (2) *n.Lin.*¹

12. *Comp.* (1) *Back-bar*, a horizontal bar in an open fire-place, on which the kettle is hung; (2) *-bit*, a sheep's ear-mark; (3) *-brae*, a bank at a distance from the house; (4) *-burden*, a load borne on the back; (5) *-can*, a milk-can made for carrying on the back knapsack-fashion in hilly country; (6) *-chain*, a chain passing over a horse's back, and supporting the shafts of the cart; (7) *-faulds*, fields at a distance from the farm-house; cf. *back-brae*; (8) *-hood*, the back of the fire or chimney; (9) *-joustier*, an itinerant fish-dealer who carries the fish in a cawal or basket on his back; (10) *-load*, *-loaden*, to overload a cart so that the weight presses on the horse's back; also *fig.*; (11) *-place*, a washhouse; cf. *back-house*; (12) *-setter*, (13) *-shaft*, see below; (14) *-skin*, a leather covering worn as a protection against wet, &c.; (15) *-slamming*, see below; (16) *-sweat*, the warmth caused by beating the back; (17) *-theeaker*, *-theeaking*, clothing, 'thatch' for the back; (18) *-tree*, the leather strap placed across the back of a

trace-horse; (19) *·trees*, the joists in a cot-house or cottage; (20) *·wecht*, a burden, weight; (21) *·wechtēd*, burdened, weighed down; also *fig.*; (22) *·wind*, a wind blowing to one's back.

(1) *Dev.* The back-bar is an iron bar fixed inside the chimney, stretching from side to side, to support the bar-crooks, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892). (2) *Sc.* (A.W.) *Cld.* Back-bit, a nick in the form of the letter V cut out of the back part of a sheep's ear; cf. *Aux-bit* (JAM.). (3) *Bwk.* A few green allers that he cut or broke in his back biae below Kaeta-Cleugh, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 86. (4) *n.Yks.* (5) *w.Yks.* When the kye are feeding up i' t'Far Pastoor, they are milked at the High Lathe, and as that is some 600 feet above the house he takes the back-can, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 31. (6) *w.Som.* The middle part [of the back-chain] is made of flat-twisted links. It is no part of the harness, but is always fixed at one end, to the off or right shaft. It is hooked on to a back-crook [a crook sliding upon a rod of iron, fixed to the near, or left, shaft of a cart], when it has been passed across the cart-saddle. (7) *Abd.* They've been makin' bonny wark i' the back-faulds, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. (8) *Der.* (9) *Cor.* Not in common use (M.A.C.), In *gen.* use at Newlyn about half a century ago (F.W.M.), *Cor.*², *Cor.*³ This term is found at Mousehole, but is apparently purely local, not extending even as far as Newlyn, nor known in fishing villages of e.*Cor.* (10) *Abd.* That horse is back-loaded [when there is too much weight on the horse's back]. Ye're back-loadenin' yer cart, my man (G.W.) *Lth.* The funeral expenses often seriously backloaded poor widows and orphans, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 242. (11) *s.Oxf.* The cottage has one good-sized room below, a back-place or wash-house, and two bedrooms above, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 13. (12) *Nhp.* Back-setter, a stick or piece of wood placed outside the back of a slaughtered animal; each end of the stick being inserted into a slit, for the purpose of keeping the body open and extended. *War.*² (13) *Nhb. & Dur.* Back-shaft, the part of a shaft bratticed off for an air-shaft, or pumping-shaft, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (14) *Nhb.* A back skin was worn by a putter's 'foal' [assistant] as a protection when he had to thrust back against a loaded corf in its descent of an incline in a pit *Nhb. & Dur.* The back-skin is fastened in front with crossed straps; it is used in sinking and shaft-work, as a protection from the falling water. Old gig aprons make good back-skins, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). *ne.Lan.* Worn by fishermen. (15) *Lan.* In back-slammung the offender is swung against a door, or wall, by two or more persons, who hold him, face upwards, by the arms and legs, and thus turn him into a sort of battering ram, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 175. (16) *n.Yks.* I'll gie thee a back-sweat. (17) *n.Yks.* A rare back-theeaker [a thick great coat] (18) *Oxf.* (19) *Rxb.* (JAM.) *Per.* (20) He's sair hauden down wi' a back-wecht o' naething [handicapped by poverty] (G.W.); (21) I'm sair backwechtēd wi' her (*ib.*). *Lth.* A hard-workin', well-meannin' man, but sair back-wechtēd for want o' cash, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 154. *Edb.* Back-wechtēd is occasionally used by Gilmerton carters (J.W.M.). (22) [A face or back-wind signifies little in sowing time, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) s.v. *Wind.*]

BACK, sb.² *Som.* The name given in Bristol to a strip of wharfage, from a quarter to half a mile in length.

Som. This name occurs several times in the older parts of Bristol, as in Welsh Back, Redcliffe Back, Temple Backs, St. Augustine's Back (J.R.B.); (F.W.L.)

BACK, sb.³ *Chs.* *War.* *Pem.*

1. A hill.

s.Pem. *Laws Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

2. A ridge of land, thrown up out of a ditch, upon which a hedge is planted.

Chs. Back, also called a cop; *Chs.*³ They grow on dry backs. *War.* (J.R.W.)

[1. Prob. the ridge of a hill; cp. Lat. *dorsum*, a back of a man or beast, also a ridge or side of a hill.]

BACK, sb.⁴ *Nhb.* *Dur.* A diagonal parting or fissure in a coal-seam, where the strata are not dislocated.

N.Cy. *Nhb.* Where he was buffin' [labouring] at a back As hard as whinstone, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27, A back or knowe sometimes 'tis true Set down maw top wi' ease eneugh, *ib.* 33; *Nhb.* Back, a slippery division in the coal seam, extending from the thull [floor] to the roof, *Mining Gl.* (1852). *Nhb. & Dur.* At a back there is frequently a glossy parting, and sometimes a little sooty dirty coal. When, on approaching a back, it is observed to form an acute angle with the thull of the seam, it is called an east back; when it forms an obtuse angle, a west back. As there is rarely

anything to indicate a back, and as there is little or no cohesion between its faces, the coal often unexpectedly falls away and causes accident, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849) ed. 1888.

BACK, sb.⁵ *Sc.* *War.*

1. A wooden vessel for carrying fuel, &c. See *Backie*, *Bucket*.

Sc. After narrowly escaping breaking my shins over a turf back and a salting tub, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii *Per.* Used here only in the expression 'put on a back o' fire' [a bucketful of fuel] (G.W.). *Rxb.* Back, a wooden trough for carrying fuel (JAM.).

2. A large vat for cooling liquors. In *gen.* use.

Sc. Backs are used professionally both by brewers and distillers throughout the country (J.M.). *Abd.* A tub or back in the under floor of the brewery, *Caledon. Merc.* (Dec 14, 1815) (JAM.). *War.*²

3. A vessel or bowl for kneading dough.

Sh.I. (K.I.) *S. & Ork.*¹

4. *Comp.* Salt-back, a vessel for holding salt. Also called Salt-bucket, q.v.

Sh.I. (K.I.)

[Fr. *bac*, 'auge, cuve en usage dans certaines professions pour la macération du houblon, la clarification du sucre, etc.' HATZFELD; *Bac*, an open vessel of copper, and full of water, for wine-pots to stand in at meal-times, COIGR. OFr. *bac*, 'cuve en pierre pour recevoir l'eau de pluie,' GODEFROY (*Compl.*). The word is found in the sense of tub, vat, trough, in LG. dialects; cp. MLG. *bak* (SCHILLER-LUBBEN), EFr. *bak* (KOOLMAN), Du. *bak* (KLUYVER).]

BACK, sb.⁶ *Sc.* (JAM.) An instrument for toasting bread.

Sc. The back resembles a girdle in form, but it is much thicker, and made of pot-metal.

[Prob. the same as *bake*, vb.; cp. *back-* in comp., as in *backhouse*, *backstone*.]

BACK, sb.⁷ *Nhb.* *Yks.* A line used in fishing for haddocks, &c., at sea.

Nhb. The back is the principal line to which snoods are spliced, each snood being attached to a hook by a hair line. *n.Yks.* In this district the term 'back' applies to the loops fastened to the line carrying the cork and bladder buoys, which serve to join any number of nets the fisherman may wish to cast from his craft. Generally called back bands (G.W.W.).

BACK, adj., adv. and prep. *Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng.*

1. *adj.* Of the seasons: late, backward.

Wm. Hay wes a faer crop consideran t'back spring, *Spec. Dial* (1885) pt iii 39.

2. Old-fashioned, ancient, belonging to bygone times; cf. *backward*.

*s.Chs.*¹ s.v. *Backward*.

3. *adv.* Backward; behindhand, late.

Cum. Willie Mains was a little back with his ploughing, DALBY *Mayrold* (ed. 1888) I. 73. *Wm.* Haytime's back this yecar. T'hle an's varra back at walkin.

4. *Comp.* Back-bred.

Cum. Back-bred, bred late in the season or year.

5. In compar. and superl.: further or furthest back.

ne.Lan. Backer, Backst. *War.* (J.R.W.) Wor He corn't goo no backer, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 10. *Hrf.* DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804). *Glo.*¹

6. In phr. (1) *back and fore*, backwards and forwards, also *attrib.*; (2) *back and forrat* (*forret*), backwards and forwards; (3) *back and to*, to and from; (4) *back O*, backwards; (5) *to be back of*, to be behind; (6) *to go back of*, see below; (7) *back up*, in return.

(1) *Sc.* (JAM.); Haud, mind your skirt on yon auld nail! My ain's a' far in bits wi't, gaun back and fore, ROY *Horseman* (1895) vii. *w.Som.* Back and fore sull, a 'two-way sull,' a plough made to turn a furrow at will either to the right or left; called also a 'vore and back sull.' (2) *e.Lth.* There she sat rockin' hersel back an' forrat, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 203. *Lan.* Then back an' forret o' ovr t'land, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. (3) *Chs.*¹ (4) *Lan.* Hoo'd o' gwone bak O in o' scutter aw'm welley shure, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rackde* (1864) v. (5) *Nhb.* He wis back o' the engine-hoose at the time. (6) *Myo.* Only this day has the Lord seen fit to spare you from a terrible death, and yet you dare to go back of His mercy with your angry passion, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) iii. (7) *Wor.* I've wrote a letter back up to 'er, and I 'onders [wonders] I an't 'eerd again (H.K.).

7. *Comp.* (1) **Back-alley**, a backward stroke in a game of marbles; (2) **-answer**, a retort; cf. **back-talk**; (3) **-bargain**, the reversal of a previous bargain; cf. **back-swap**; (4) **-ca'**, a call commanding a person to return; a relapse in illness; a misfortune; (5) **-come**, **-coman**, a return; of food: to 'repeat,' return; (6) **-draucht**, a gasp, esp. of the convulsive breathing of a child with whooping cough; (7) **-drawer**, an apostate, *obs.*?; (8) **-ends**, the refuse of corn; (9) **-fa'**, the side sluice or outlet of a mill-dam; (10) **-fing**, a relapse during illness; (11) **-handed**, underhanded, deceitful; (12) **-hap**, to draw back from an engagement; (13) **-happen**, a mental reservation; (14) **-knock**, a relapse during illness; (15) **-look**, a retrospect, a record of the past; (16) **-money**, see below; (17) **-name**, a surname; (18) **-rent**, see below; (19) **-sight**, a back view; (20) **-stang**, see below; (21) **-stream**, a channel to carry off surplus water; (22) **-swap**, to cry off a bargain; also as *sb.*; (23) **-talk**, saucy replies to a superior; (24) **-thrust**, a relapse during illness; (25) **-vage**, the homeward voyage; (26) **-wash**, (27) **-week**, see below; (28) **-went**, going away, on the way back.

(1) **Oxf.**¹ In a game of marbles, if the taw strike some substance and in the rebound knock a marble out of the ring, it is called back-alley, and is not fair winning, *MS. add.* (2) **s.Wxf.** They set to callin' names an' givin' back answers for half an hour, *Fenian Nights in Shamrock Mag.* (1894) 454. **n.Yks.** Back answers, saucy replies from an inferior (I.W.). (3) **s.Chs.**¹ 'Noo back-bargains,' said by one who has accomplished an advantageous exchange. (4) **n.Sc.** (W.G.) **Per.** You called me back, but I paid no heed to the back-ca' (G.W.). (5) **Sc.** An ill back-come, an unfortunate return: used when an unlucky accident has happened to a person who has been from home (JAM.). **n.Sc.** (W.G.) (6) **Abd.** The bairn hes the kinkhost, an' a terrible backdraucht wi't (W.M.). **Fif.** He was whaslin like a blasted stirk i' the backdraught (JAM.) (7) Such back-drawers and turners-aside, *M'WARD Contendings* (1723) 89 (JAM.). (8) **Yks.** Take linseed, linseed cake, and back ends of wheat, and grind them all together, *Knowlson Cattle Doctor* (1834) 127. **ne.Yks.**¹ Ah wants sum backends for t'chicken (9) **Per.** Back-fa', the outlet for the by-wash or spend-water when the mill is turned off (G.W.). **Edb.** (J.M.) **Rxb.** Through the back-fa' the water runs when the mill is set, or when the water is turned off the wheel (JAM.). (10) **Cum.**¹ **n.Yks.**² (11) **Som.** I don't like zuch back-handed ways, *RAYMOND Gent. Upcott* (1893) 132. (12) **Sc.** (JAM.) (13) **w.Yks.** 'No backhappens' [you must keep your word literally] is said by boys when playing at 'taws' (J.T.); An artful child will promise another to do some obnoxious task in this manner: 'Ah'll dew it' (said aloud) 'happen' (said mentally only, and thus unheard by the one to whom the promise is made) When charged with not fulfilling the task the child will reply, 'Abbut, ah said "happen" low dahn,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891). (14) **n.Yks.**² (15) **Cum.** The Todhunters had not quite such a steady name nor such a backlook as the Postlethwaites, *LINTON Silken Thread* (1880) 259. **Wm.**¹ The term back-look is mostly employed in cases of disaster with reference to the retrospect of better times **Aa'** nobbet to think of him afore what a back-lunk it is! (16) **Lan.** Back-money, in the Southport tailors' dispute, money retained by the employer owing to a doubt as to whether the men were entitled to it, until the question was settled by arbitration, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (17) **Lan.** Ah nevvver know'd jus'y what wur Sam's back noaum Happen he had noan He wur allus caw'd Sam o' th' Fowt i' th' villige. His fay-thur's noaum afore he wur wed wur Bill Blster, but uv coorse that's nowt to goo by, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 5, 1895) 7. (18) **Bwk.** The rent . . . did not become due till . . . twenty months after entry, this mode of payment was technically called back-rent, as the rent was always considerably in arrear, *Agric. Surv.* 140 (JAM.). (19) **n.Yks.**² I nobbut gat back-seeght on him [I only saw him with his back turned]. **e.Yks.**¹ Ah just gat a back-seet on him as he went alang. (20) **w.Yks.** Back-stang, the beam over which the warps are drawn in dressing. (21) **w.Som.**¹ To every water-mill there is necessarily a back stream, to carry off the surplus water. The leat [water-course] and the back stream are as indispensable as the waterwheel itself. (22) **n. & e.Yks.** Used chiefly by schoolboys. There is nearly always an actual 'swopping' in the case: e.g. a boy exchanges a knife for a toy pistol and if he thinks the other may cry off the bargain he shouts 'No backswaps.' The word could not be used if the boy actually sold his knife for cash (R.S.). **w.Yks.** Backswap is common, esp. among boys (M.F.). **Slang.** 'Then it's agreed?' . . . 'Yes, no backswaps,' *FOTHERGILL Lever-*

house (888) ii. (23) **N.I.**¹ **Uls.** *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1858) VI. 41. (24) **n.Yks.**² (25) *ib.* Back-vage. (26) **Wm.** Back-wash or wesh is the water that, after flowing over the mill-wheels, rebounds underneath it before flowing away down the race (B.K.). (27) **w.Yks.** Some employers of labour keep one week's wage from each operative. This is called the back-week, and prevents him from leaving his employment without giving due notice (S.K.C.). (28) **Sus.**¹ I only saw him backwent [as he was going away from me].

BACK, v. In var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**bak, bæk.**]

A. sb. used as *v.*

1. To mount, ride on a horse.

Lan. The beast has na' been ridden sin ye backed her on Friday, *Roby Trad.* (1872) I. 292.

2. To carry on the back or shoulder.

Ken. Then what is your work?—Oh, I back coal (D.W.L.); If a farmer bought some hop-poles in a wood close to a road, he would stipulate with the vendor that the latter should have it backed out to the road (P.M.).

3. To beat, thrash; also *fig.* to conquer.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); I'll back en'vore es buoys, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 118. **Dev.**² I'll bak thee ef thee dissent urn. I can du't zo well's 'e, I wunt let 'e bak me

4. To fill in the space behind the rings of cribbing in a pit-shaft. See **Backing, sb.**¹ 4.

Nhb. The sinking was cribbed and backed, and then walled, *Borings* (1881) 10

5. Of a letter: to write the address.

Sc. (JAM.) **Fr.** He had written a letter to David Alexander and wanted me to 'back' it, *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) ix.

Hence **Backing, vbl. sb.** the act of writing an address; **Backit, ppl. adj.** (JAM.) addressed.

Abd. It was not the mere writing that dismayed him, it was the backin', *ALEXANDER Johnny Gabb* (1871) xiv. **Sc.** An ill-backit letter.

6. *Fig.* To stake or wager in support of an affirmation, to bet. In *gen. colloq. use.*

War. I'll back you won't (M.D.H.). **ne.Wor.** That farm don't pay, I'll back (J.W.P.). **Oxf.**¹ Um bee gaun tū Naur-luuy, uuy! bak! fuur uuy sin um goa buuy uuwv top gyet. ['Em be gone t'Nor'ligh, I'll back! for I sin 'em go by our top gate]. **w.Som.**¹ Aa! baak dhai bae'un aum vore twuulv u-klauk u nait [I'll bet they will not be at home before twelve o'clock at night].

7. *Phr.* (1) *to back on*, (2) *to back out*, to urge, support, egg on; (3) *to back up*, to support, in *gen. use*; hence *backed up*, in good circumstances.

(1) **n.Lin.**¹ His muther backs him on in iverything he duz. (2) **We'll** back him out (I.W.). (3) **Chs.**¹ He's rarely backed up.

B. adv. used as *v.*

1. Of a deer, &c.: to run back on the same track.

w.Som.¹ If a deer has gone to water shortly after passing through a wood, it not unfrequently happens that the cunning animal has merely soiled when he entered the stream, and then backed it on his foil, and laid fast in the covert, *COLLYNS Chase of the Wild Red Deer*, 137.

2. To change, alter.

Glo.¹ Back your fancy, to change your mind, alter your opinion.

3. To keep down or under, to retard; cf. **backen**. In *phr.* *to back-down*, to ignore, to treat as of no account.

n.Yks.¹ T'doctor did all he could to back t'inflamation; bud t'warn't te neea use. That fit o' caud weather jest afore Mayday backed t'grass strangely. **Lan.** The Government cannot back-down Chamberlain (S.W.).

4. In *phr.* *to back out*, (1) to retreat from a bargain or engagement; (2) to draw back, pull away.

(1) **w.Yks.** BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865). **Lan.** (S.W.) **n.Lin.**¹ He boht th' taaties at five an' twenty pund an aacre, but th' markit dropp'd, an' soä he tried to back-oot. **Nhp.**¹, **War.**³ **Oxf.**¹ *MS. add.* (2) **Yks.** Thay pulled an' thay screwed an' t'parson tried to back oot his heead, but it wur all te neea use, *Specimens Dial.* (1879) 18.

[A. 1. To put his horse to be back'd, *Equum domitori tradere*, *WALKER Idiom.* (1680); To back a horse, *Equum conscendere*. To back a horse at first, *Equum domare*, *COLES* (1679); That roan shall be my throne. Well, I will back him straight, *SHAKS. i Hen. IV, II. III. 74.*]

BACK-A, sb. **Cmb.**

Cmb.¹ Back-a, the top part of a pig's head, salted and smoked.

BACKAGRUF, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written *facky-gruve*, *bakkagruf*, *bakkagref* Sh.I. A ridge at the bottom of a peat-bank formed by the surface of the peat-moss, which is pared off and thrown on the bottom of the ditch before the peats are dug out.

Sh.I. (K.I.); (*Coll. L.L.B.*) S. & Ork.¹

[ON. *bakki* (in comp. *bakka-*), a ridge, bank + *grof*, a pit, hole dug; cp. *kola-grof*, a coal-pit, peat-pit.]

BACK-AISTER, *sb.* Shr. [*bæk-estə(r)*.] The back of the grate immediately behind the fire. See *Astre*.

Shr.¹ Yo'n got a face as black as the back-aister.

BACK-ALONG, *adv. phr.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *backlong* Dev.; *back 'longs* Cor. [*bæk-əlɔŋ*, *bæk lɔŋ*.]

1. Of time: back; formerly, in the past; recently, a little while ago. Cf. *first-along*.

Dev. I've been zavin' my 'arnings vor a long time back along, *MORIMER Tales Moors* (1895) 219; 'Twur when I worked vor Varmer Biddlecombe, he what died back along at Chaggiford Town, *ib.* 289; Back-along he used to go there two or three times a week. The phrase [usually] implies a short but indefinite time past, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). nw.Dev.¹ Us 'ad a terrible zight o' rain back-along. Cor. Back 'longs in the summer there was a pretty good find, *PARR Adam and Eve* (1820) I 274; Cor.² Formerly, in olden days, *MS add.*

2. Of position: far in the rear, a long way off.

Cor. What eyes you have! Can you see what time it is by your watch back-a-long there? (M.A.C.)

3. Of direction: back, homewards, on one's homeward way.

w.Som.¹ Kum au'n, Jūm! lat-s zee baewt gwai'n baa'k lau'ng [come on, Jim! let us see about going homewards]. Dev. I be gwain zo vur's Holy Well Lake, but I can't stap now, but I'll call in back-along, *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3, How long avore yū be agwaine backalong, Bill? *HEWERT Feas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.¹ Cor.² *MS add.* w.Cor. He went back along home (M.A.C.).

4. Backwards.

Dev. Now, let me cast backlong a minute in me mem'ry, *Strooke Not Exactly*, xi; *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 127.

BACK AND EDGE, *phr.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Mid. Sus. Hmp. Aus.

1. In a thorough manner, entirely, completely; cf. *hip and thigh, looth and nail*.

w.Yks. O'll stick to it back an edge, *BYWATER Shevild Ann.* (1854) 7. nw.Der.¹ Not. A've stood up for 'im back and edge ever sin he come (L.C.M.); Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ He was beäten back an' edge; he hedn't a wo'd to saay for his sen. Lei.¹ A went intew 'im back an' edge. Nhp.¹ I gave it him back and edge. Mid. He stood me out it was so, back and edge, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) [Aus., N.S.W. She stuck to him back and edge till at last he turned tail, *BOLDREWOOD Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) viii.]

2. In negative, *back nor edge*, nothing, 'neither head nor tail'; in no degree.

Cum.¹ I can mak nought on him, nowder back nor edge. w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.¹ Chs.^{1,2} I can make back nor edge of him. Sus., Hmp. Back ner edge. Cf. *Moss nor sand, Head nor tail, HOLLOWAY*.

[1. They have engaged themselves ours, back and edge, *Lady Alimony* (NARES). 2. I'll have no more to do with you back nor edge, *BEHN Dutch Lover* (1716) II. III (N.E.D.). Here 'back' means the thick edge of a knife, as opposed to the 'face' or cutting edge. Cp. the phr. 'fall back, fall edge,' that is, at all adventures, let the consequence be what it will, *BAILEY* (s.v. *Edge*).]

BACKARD, see *Backward*.

BACK-AS, see *Backhouse*.

BACK AT THE WA', *phr.* Sc. In evil or desperate circumstances, sore beset; esp. in exile or in hiding to evade the rigour of the law.

Sc. The term *Back at the wa'* includes the idea of the neglect with which one is treated by the generality of those who appeared as friends during prosperity. It was said of any one who had been engaged in the rebellion (1745), although remaining in the country, as long as he [remained in] hiding, that his back was at the wa' (JAM.); Ye haud him aye down, whase back's at the wa' [in exile], *Hogg Jacob. Rel.* (1819) II. 34; O send Lewie Gordon hame, And the lad I darena name! Tho' his back be at the wa', *ib.* 81. Ay. Altho' my back be at the wa', *BURNS Here's his Health in Water*.

BACK-BAND, *sb.* Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also written *backban* Sc. [*ba'k-band*, *ba'k-ban*.] A strap or iron chain passing over the cart-saddle in a groove and supporting the shafts; rarely used in *pl.* Cf. *back-chain*, *-widdie*.

Sc. *Backban*, another name for the *backwiddie* or *rigwiddie* (JAM. *Suppl.*). Dur.¹ The back-band is made of a strong iron chain oft twisted links. n.Yks. There is a saying 'As strong as a backband.' When used for light work the backband is made of leather (W.H.); n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Belted him wi t'backband, *Yksman.* (Apr. 29, 1877) 11, Charley even devised a better dodge than this by fastening the door with a backband, *CUDWORTH Dial. Sketches* (1884) 126; w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ A backband is also called a *ridgerth*. nw.Der.¹, Not.², n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ The back-band passes over the back of the thiller or shaft-horse. Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.³

[A cart sadel, bakbandes and belybandes, *FITZHERBERT Husb.* (1534) 14. *Back*, *sb.* + *band*.]

BACK-BEARAWAY, *sb.* Yks. The bat, *Vespertilio pipistrellus*. See *Backie*, *sb.*

n.Yks. Ah was as waknife as a backbearaway i' t'gloaming, *ATKINSON Moorl. Parish* (1891) 137; n.Yks.², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1796). m.Yks.¹

[*Back* (a bat) + *bearaway*. The word *bearaway* prob. denotes 'sailing away, floating away,' used gen. of ships.]

BACK-BIND, *sb.* Sc. A 'back-band,' q.v.

Buff.¹

BACK-BIRN, *sb.* Sc. A burden borne on the back; also *fig.*; cf. *back-burden*.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. And frae this sad back-birn of sorrow free, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 23, ed. 1812; That's a gey backbirn ye've gotten (W.M.).

[*Back*, *sb.* + *birn* (contracted form of *burthen*), q.v.]

BACK-BOARD, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written *bac-board* (K.); *bakeboard* Nhb.¹; *backboard* Cum.¹ Wm.¹ A board used for kneading dough or paste, esp. for oat-cake; see *Back-brede*.

n.Cy. The board on w^{ch} they bac or buke [*sc*] their clapt-cakes upon (K.). Nhb.¹ Cum. (M.P.); Thear was muse-deer hworms as bryad as our back-bwoard, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 5, ed. 1866; Cum.¹² Wm. The housewife sat down on the floot, with the back-board on her knees. On this board she laid a piece of paste, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III 325, Wm.¹ w.Yks.¹ A thin board on which meal is riddled for oat-cake dough. ne.Lan.¹

BACKBOARD, *sb.* Sh.I. Written *backburd*. The larboard of a boat.

S. & Ork.¹

[Du. *bakboord*, the left side of a ship; OE. *bæcbord*.]

BACK-BOARD, *sb.* Sc. Lin. The hind board of a cart.

e.Lth. A man wha disna ken the trams o' a cart frae the back-burrd, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 87. n.Lin.¹

BACKBODY, *sb.* Yks. The posteriors; cf. *back-side*, 8.

n.Yks.²

BACKBOTE, *v.* Lan. Past tense of *backbite*. See *Bite*.

Lan.¹ They natter't, an' braw'lt, an' backbote; and played one another o' maks o' ill-contrive't tricks, *WAUGH Barrel Organ* (1865) 15.

BACKBOUT, *v.* ? Obs. Hrt. To draw the plough backward and forward through land which has been thrown up into small ridges. See *Bout*.

Hrt. In March he backbouted the single bout down, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 74.

Hence *Backbouting*, *vbl. sb.*

Hrt. *ELLIS Pract. Farmer* (ed. 1759).

[*Back*, *adv.* + *bout* (*sb.*), q.v.]

BACK-BRAND, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also written *back-bran* Dor.; *-brawn* Som. A log of wood put at the back of the fire. See *Brand*.

Dor. On the hearth, in front of a back-brand to give substance, blazed a fire of thorns, *HARDY Wess. Tales* (1888) I 7; Dor.¹ We got a back-bran', dree gut logs, 223. Som. *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

BACK-BRAYING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. A beating.

n.Yks.² A whent backbraying [sound drubbing]

[*Back*, *sb.* + *bray* (to thrash), q.v.]

BACK-BREADTH, *sb.* Sc. A fall on the back. See **Back-breed**.

Abd. He got his backbreeth o' the floor [floor] (W.M.).

[*Back*, *sb.* + *breadth*.]

BACK-BREDE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written **bak-bred**, **-breid**, **-brod** (JAM. *Suppl.*), **baikbred** Lth. (JAM.); **bakbread** Sc.; **backbreyd** w.Yks.; **bakbrade** w.Yks.³; **-breyd** e.Lan.¹; **-brede** Lan. A kneading board used esp. for oat-cake. See **Back-board**.

Sc. (JAM.); A bakbread and a bannockstane, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 174, ed. 1871. w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.³ A portion [of the 'dofe'] is taken out with a ladle or 'maispot' ... It is poured on the bakbrade, where it is 'reeled,' or made round Lan.¹ A broad thin board, with a handle, used in riddling out the dough of oatcakes before they are put on the spittle, and turned down on the bak-stone e.Lan.¹

[*Bake*, *vb.* + *brede* (OE. *bred*), *q.v.*]

BACK-BREED, *sb.* Sc. The breadth of one's back, hence a throw, fall. See **Back-breadth**.

Bnff.¹ The little ane geed up till 'im, leet a bleach at 'im i' the face an' ga' 'im's back-breed o' the green.

[*Back*, *sb.* + *brede* (breadth), *q.v.*]

BACK-BY (E, *adv. phr.* Nhb. [*ba'k-bai*]) A miners' term: just behind, a little way off.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Away from the face of the coal nearer the shaft is said to be 'back-ly.'

Hence (1) **Back bye men**, shifters, wastemen, men who are not engaged in work at the face of the ironstone workings. (2) **Back-bye work**, work not at the face of the ironstone workings.

[*Gl. Lab* (1894).]

BACKCAST, *sb.*, *ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written **back-kest** Cum.¹ n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹; **bak-kast** Wm.; **bak-kest** Cum. [*ba'k-kast*, *ba'k-kest*.]

1. *sb.* A misfortune, reverse; used esp. of a relapse during illness, or a moral backsliding. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. She got a sair back-cast wi' the slaughter o' her husband, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) li; They'll get a back-cast o' his hand yet, that think so muckle o' the creature, and sae little o' the Creator, *ib. Tales of my Landlord*, II. 200 (JAM.). Wgt. (A.W.) N.Cy.¹ Impediment in the working in coal-mines. Nhb. The wife wad'a been on her feet agyen or noo, but she gat a backcast wi' tryin ti get about ower syun. He still carries on the bit-shop; but he gat a sair backcast wi' the lang strike, an' hes hivvy tews ti had his heed above watter (R.O.H.); But efter that things teuk a turn, iv a back-cast kind o' way, *HARBOTTLE Fishing Club* (1887); Nhb.¹ Aa wis gettin' nicely better, but aa's hed a sair backcast. Cum (W.H.H.); (M.P.); Cum.¹ He was mendan nicely, but he gat a sair back kest i' winter. Wm.¹ Kit's nobbet doin badly, he's gitten a terr ble back-cast The word is in very common use; it is also applied to a check in the growth of crops, &c. n.Yks (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ Josey Déal's lossen three of's kye. Ah doots it's gannan to be a sair back-kest tiv 'im; n.Yks.² He's gotten a sair back-kest. ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Lin. STREATFIELD *Lm. and Daves* (1884) 315. n.Lin.¹ He was the punct'alist man at prayer meatin's ther' was e' all th' toon, but he got a straange back-cast thrif that lass bein' wi' bairn to him.

2. A retrospect.

n.Sc. The back-cast's sad, noo it he's awa (W.G.).

3. A backwater, *q.v.*

n.Lin.¹

4. *ppl. adj.* Retrospective.

Sc. I'll often kindly think on you; And on our happy days and nights, With pleasing back-cast view, TANNAHILL *Poems*, 97.

5. *adv.* Of time: long ago, in the past.

Cum. An' 'yont hoaf a life time, Far back-kest, yan sees A lad wid two sweethearts, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 84.

[*Back*, *adv.* + *cast*, *sb.*]

BACK-CHAP, *sb.* Sc. A back-stroke, esp. in *phr.* to *hand in a back-chap*, to play the part of an assistant, or 'second fiddle.'

Abd. I mith [might] hand in a backchap till anither; but to attempt a discourse—I wud be owre the theets ere we got weel streiket, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 104. Per. (G.W.)

BACK-CREEL, *sb.* Sc. A wicker basket formed to fit the back, chiefly used by fishwives. Cf. **creel**.

Sc., Sh. & Or.I. Before wheelbarrows came into common use,

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back-creels were used in cleaning out byres, stables, &c.; and in such creels manure, &c. was carried to the fields (JAM. *Suppl.*). Abd. Back-creels are carried by means of a broad strap from near the creel-mouth passing round the breast just at the shoulders. The heavier the load the mote the bearer bends forward. Formerly the creel was more widely used: e.g. put on carriers' carts to hold small parcels, or slung one on each side of a beast of burden (W.M.). Edb. At Newhaven the creel or back-creel strap passes round the brow (W.M.). Gall. There was the full of a back-creel of peats set together in the midst of the house floor, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 10.

[*Back*, *sb.* + *creel* (*sb.*), *q.v.*]

BACK-DOOR, *sb.* used as *adj.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Ken. Som. [*ba'k-doo(r)*, *bæ'k-doo(r)*.]

1. *Fig.* Mean, stealthy, underhand; cf. *back-stairs*.

N.I.¹ Back-door work.

2. (1) In *phr.* *back-door boy*, a boy employed in a farm house for domestic purposes; cf. *backhouse boy*; (2) *back-door trot*, the diarrhoea; (3) *on the back-door trot*, afflicted with diarrhoea.

(1) Ken. The back-door boy cleans the knives and boots and does other work of a like nature (P.M.); Where's the back-door boy? Send him here (D.W.L.). (2) w.Yks. He deed o' t'back-door trot (Æ.B.). n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ I be saafe, nif I was vor ate very many o' they there, twid zoon gie me the back-door trot. (3) w.Yks. Are teh poorly?—Ay, ah've been on t'back-door trot this mony a day (Æ.B.).

BACK-DYKE, see **Backit-dyke**.

BACKEN, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Cl s. Stf. Der. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Hnt. Suf. [*ba'kən*, *ba'kən*, *bæ'kən*.]

1. To retard, delay, check.

Cum.¹ Wm.¹ T'frost sadly backens oor ploan [ploughing]. ne.Yks.¹ T'maaster hesn't com'd; wa mun backen t'dinner a bit. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Here's awlis summut cummin to backen a bodda, BY-WATER *Sheffield Dial* (1839) 4; w.Yks.¹ This pash o' rain 'ul backen our potatoes. Lan. Aw've had to go up to th' Ho yonder, wi' some yarbs ... and it's backent me, BRIERLEY *Red Wind*. (1868) 8. ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ A gathering may be backened by holding the part affected in very hot water; Chs.³ This fou weather backens ploughing; s.Chs.¹ Dhis wedh ür! bi ver i baak'min tü mahy weeüt [this weather'll be very backenin' to my wheeat]. Stf.² My mon's sprained 'is aim a bit. It'll backen us with th' 'ay ivver so. Con y' backen dinner a trifle, missis! Th' mester wants us tak some shep to market. n.Lin.¹ Dinner's been backen'd a good hoover thrif soot tum'lin doon th' chimla'; sw.Lin.¹ It no-but backens them for a week or so. Rut.¹ These frostes hev backened 'em a bit. Lei.¹ Put a bit o' sleck o' the fore to backen it a bit. Nhp.¹ The child would have walked before now, if its teeth hadn't backen'd it. War. (J.R.W.); War.² Backen the meat, it'll be done too soon. This frost'll backen the spring; War.³ w.Wor.¹ I doubt thaay're too forrat; 't'ull do 'em no 'arm to be backened a bit; se.Wor.¹ This caowd weather 'ull backen the craps; s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Missis, we mun backen dinner; the Master's sen' word now jest as 'e döna be in at the time; Shr.² This caud weather ull backen the quern. Hrf.² Glo. The cold winds will backen the corn (A.B.); Glo.¹, Oxf.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf. (F.H.)

2. To get worse, have a relapse in illness.

Yks. Nora ... asked him how his wife was. 'She's badly, miss; she's backened sin' yesterday,' said the old fellow, PRICE *Little One* (1891) I vi

3. To go back; to back, or push farther behind.

Stf.² You'd better backen three or four rows [of knitting].

Shr.² Backen the oss, wunn 'e

[*Back*, *adv.* + *-en*, *vbl. suff.*, as in lit. E. *darken*, *harden*, *lessen*, *slacken*.]

BACK-END, *sb.* Sc. and all the n. counties to Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also in Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. [*ba'k-end*, *bæ'k-end*.]

1. The latter part or end of any period of time, esp. the latter part of the year, the autumn or winter; also *attrib.*

Sc. The back-end o' hairst [harvest] (JAM.). Frf. This travelling show visited us regularly twice a year, once in summer for the Muckle Friday, ... and again in the 'back-end' of the year, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 42, ed. 1893. e.Lth. It was an ill back-end for the maister, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 10. Gall. Yer hoast [cough] is no' near as sair as it was i' the back-end, CROCKETT *Sticket Min.* (1893) 4. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. They were talking together

of the price of sheep and cattle at the 'back-end' fair, *CLARE Love of Lass* (1890) l. 39; Nhb.¹ Last back-end. *Dur.* The accident happened the back end of last week (A.B.); *Dur.*¹ Cum. T'back-end's ola's t'bare-end, *Prov.* (E.W.P.); Cum.¹; Cum.² Last back-end, hooiver, Betty was fashed sadly wid t'rheumatics, 17. *Wm.*¹ We've a varry clusly [rainy] backend this year. *Yks.* She's allays for carrying in t'milk since t'rhematiz cotched my shouther i' t'back end, *GASKELL Sylvia* (1863) ll. 1. n.Yks.¹ Back-end o' last week; n.Yks.² ne Yks.¹ We'd nobbut a dowlly [dull] tahn t'last back-end e.Yks. Bob's getten a pair o' bellas'd becats [boots with the tongues sewed to the uppers] this back end, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; Back-end lasts from harvest to Martinmas; the period following is called 'efther Martlemas' or 'a bit afooar Kesmas' (J.N.); Back-end is the only word in use for the period between harvest and mid-winter, not necessarily Martinmas (R.S.); e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Back-end 'll be oot afore haavest be in, if we 'ave such mucky weather (W.F.); I'll try and get it t'back-end o' next week, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); w.Yks.¹ It's fit for nout bud ligg'n by to t'back end for sheep sauve, u. 290; w.Yks.²³ Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ I'se gæen tå leeavè m' spot [situation] this back-end. ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Backend. This word meens autumn, winter, an' pert o' spring, or yo' may reckon id as stert'n' at the end o' yo'r summer halladays, an' endin' when yo'r Ayster halladays stert. Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Dhem wuts üz wün soa'n üt dhü baaken'd [them wuts as wun sown at the back-end] Stf.¹; Stf.² Farmer Jones is sellin some on 'is beasts this back end, 'e 'anner much 'ey fur th' winter *Der.*², nw.Der.¹ Not. There's a deal of keep' the Lord's meadow this back-end (L.C.M.); Not.¹ Lin. Mea an' thy sister was married, when wur it? back-end o' June, *TENNYSON N. Cobbler.* n.Lin. Oud hezzel-peâr bloomed i' back-end, *PEACOCK Tales* (1889) 101; n.Lin.¹ Them back-end anemones is ruinaated wi' drought. Back end o' th' week, Friday and Saturday; sw.Lin.¹ They're back-end ducks, not this year's birds. Rut.¹, Lei.¹, Nhb.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.³ Shr.¹ We sha'n 'ave time to do them little jobs to'erts the back-end. *Slang.* That's two years ago, the back-end of this year, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) III. 1.

Hence **Backendish**, *adj.* Of weather: proper to autumn or winter, autumnal, wintry, rough.

ne.Yks.¹

2. The back part of a house; the premises attached thereto; cf. **backside**, 2.

Nhb.¹ n.Lin.¹ It's at the back-end o' th' hoose, just ageân th' watter-tub.

3. In mining: the part of a judd left in the working place of a pit, after the sump is brought down by an explosion of gunpowder.

Nhb. *Mining Gl.* (1852); Nhb.¹ Nhb. & *Dur.* In working a wide board, an excavation or kirving is made in the bottom part of the coal, half of the width of the board, and as far in as the hewer is able to make it with his pick. This is followed by a vertical cutting, equally far in, next to the side of the place. A hole is then drilled near the roof, and fast side of the coal is undermined, and in it gunpowder is placed and the coal blown down. This is called the sump or vantage. The remaining half of the place is called the back-end, and is similarly undermined and shot down, *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

4. In phr. **back-end minders**, minders in charge of the end of the carding-machine.

w.Yks. Back-end minders are workers who wind the sliver into a ball when there are no coiler-cans (S.A.B.).

[*Back*, *adj.* + *end*.]

BACK-END-FORE, *advb. phr.* Som. Dev. Written back and fore w.Som.¹; **backanvore** Dev. Backwards, hind-part foremost.

w.Som.¹ Waut bee baewt? Kas-n puut aun dheee jaa kut baak-n voa'ur [What are you about? (Thou) canst not put on thy jacket backwards] Dev. She was in such a temper on going out, she put her bonnet on backanvore, *Reports Provenc.* (1886) 91.

BACKENING, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Ken. [ba'knin, ba'kənin, bæ'knin.]

1. Relapse in illness; *fig.* a hindrance. Cf. **back-cast**. ne.Yks.¹ Jane's neea bether; woss if owt; sha's had sum sad backenings. w.Yks. Bud i' t'spite o' all backnins I've a little cake for my owd age, *Yksman.* (Oct. 1878) 362; *Hlfa. Wds*; She took cold and has had a bad backening (J.T.); w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² I hope he'll have no more backenings. e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Our little one is not right yet; he had a serious backening the day we were at Beeston. n.Ln.¹ She's got a backening in her ligg'n-in thrif takkin' cohd. War. (J.R.W.) Ken.¹

2. Of a fire: preventing its burning out.

War.³ Get some slack damped for backening the fire.

[Vbl. sb. of *backen*, vb.]

BACKER, *sb.* Lon. Ken. [bæ'kə(r), be'kə(r).] A porter, carrier, unloader.

Lon. The same rule holds good in the coke trade, . . . those possessing vans reaping the largest amount of profit; . . . and, least of all, the 'backers,' as they are sometimes called, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 86, A 'backer' is the man (in a squad of five at dock work) who ties the mouth of a sack of grain, &c., when full, lifts it on to his back, and then tilts it into the cart or truck for removal, *Gl. Lab.* (1894); The method pursued was for the quarters of meat to be raised from the hold and dropped on the quay side, and then labourers, called 'backers,' lifted the meat on their backs, and placed it in the vans for transit, *Standard* (Mar. 3, 1891) 3, col. 3. Ken.¹ A word in common use at the docks.

[*Back*, sb + *-er*.]

BACKER, *adj.* Som. [bæ'kə(r).] Back, rear. Not used as a comparative any more than *under*. Never used as an *adv.*

w.Som.¹ I know I zeed-n down in under the jib, there in the backer-zide o' the cellar, s'now [dost thou know]. The backer end o' thick there field's mortal rough, sure 'nough. Tord the backer part o' the wagin limbless [broke it to pieces].

[*Back*, *adj.* + *-er*, comp. suff.]

BACKER-END, *sb.* Yks. [ba'kər-end.] The farther end of a room; see **Back**, *adj.*

e.Yks. Y'u cudn't see ti backer-end o' spot, it was seeah full o' reek, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 50; e.Yks.¹ The backer-end is used as a depository for articles not in general use in a household

BACKERLY, *adj. and adv.* Nhb. *Dur.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Shr. [ba'kərli, ba'kəli.]

1. *adj.* Backward, behindhand, late; also *fig.*

*Dur.*¹ A backerly hay time. Cum. It's been sec a backerly summer, ye see, there's nowder sweetness ner ripeness amang t'fruit (M.P.). n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A backerly spot, where things are slow of growth. A backerly bairn, a puny child, n.Yks.³ ne.Lan.¹ Shr.² A backerly harrast.

2. *adv.* Backward, late.

Nhb.¹ The tormits is varry backerly thae 'ear. n.Yks.¹ T'far side o' yon field weean't be fit yet a bit: it wur ower backerly sown. ne.Yks.¹ Them oats is a bit backerly. Heard more in the n. than in the e. Riding.

3. Shy, retiring.

Nhb. What can a girl do, when a lad is so backerly as was Hughie Henderson? *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) v.

[*Backer*, *adj.* + *-ly*.]

BACKERMOST, *adj.* Yks. Hindmost.

m.Yks.¹

[Two seat roomes in the gallery at Hampton in the backermost seat, *Churchw. Acc.* (1669) in *Archaeol.* XXXV. 449 (Dav.). *Backer*, *adj.* + *-most*.]

BACKERT, see **Backward**.

BACKET, *sb.*¹ Sc. [ba'kət.]

1. A small square wooden trough, for carrying coal, ashes, mortar, &c.; a scoop-shaped vessel used for the same purpose. See **Ash-bucket**, **Back**, **Backie**.

Abd. The common term for what in Per. is called a backie or baikie (G.W.). Per. A scoop-shaped article carried on the thighs, filled with a coal-rake made of wood (*sb.*). Fif. Flung among the Devil's ace [ashes] to be whummelled in red-hot buckets to a' eternity, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 99 Lth. Seeking buckets and mason's auld duds, *TENNANT Card. Beaton* (1823) 154 (JAM.)

2. An oblong wooden trough, with a sloping lid, kept by the fireside for preserving salt. More freq. called *saut-* or *salt-bucket*, q.v.

Sc. (JAM.)

3. *Comp.* **Bucket-stane**, a stone at the back of the

kitchen fire, on which the *saut-bucket* rests.

Sc. At length it reacht the bucket stane, *DUFF Poems*, 123 (JAM.). [Fr. *Baquet*, 'Petit cuvier, vase de bois fait de douves cerclées, qui sert à divers usages domestiques.' HATZFELD. Dim. of *bac*, see **Back**, *sb.*⁵]

BACKET, *sb.*² Ken. [bæ'kət.] A broad strap placed over the back of a horse.

Ken. This strap is generally of leather, and is attached to the traces of a plough harness on either side to keep them off the ground (P.M.).

[*Back*, sb. + *-et*.]

BACK-FEAR, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) An object of fear from behind.

Sc. He needed not to dread no back fear, LINDSAY (of Pitscottie) *Hist. Scotland* (1728) 105.

BACK-FEAST, *sb.* *Obs.* Sh. and Or.I. An entertainment given by the best man or 'groomsman,' in return for the wedding feast given by the bride's friends.

Sh.I. The ordinary term for this entertainment is a treat or hamefare. It is given by the young men of the wedding company, is managed by the best man, and usually takes place a week after the wedding (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹

[*Back*, adv. + *feast*.]

BACK-FETCH, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. An after-thought; a recalling to mind of something forgotten or omitted; cf. *afterfetch*.

Cum. (J.P.), Wm.¹, n.Lan. (W.H.H.)

[*Back*, adv. + *fetch*, *sb.* (the same as *fetch*, vb.).]

BACK-FLOODED, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Of a mill-wheel: having a back-flow from the lower stream in flood time, so that there is no fall of water, and the wheel is unable to work.

W.Yks. *Obsol.*, but in common use twenty-five years ago (J.W.). n.Lan. In common use near Ulverston. The word is unknown in s.Lan., where steam has supplanted all the mill-wheels (S.W.). e.Lan.¹

BACKFRIEND, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Wil. Som.

1. A person who seconds or supports another, an abettor.

Sc. The people of God that's faithful to the cause, has ay a good back-friend, BRUCE *Lectures* (1708) 60; We have a good back-friend that will gar our cause stand right again, *ib.* 61 (JAM.); I had in case of the worst a stout back-friend in this uncle of mine, SCOTT *Q. Durward* (1823) vi.

2. A secret enemy.

Sc. Ye have back-friends, my lord, that is un-friends, or to be plain, enemies, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xv. n.Lin.¹, se Wor.¹

3. An agnail, q.v.

Cum. He had a troublesome 'back friend' or 'agnail,' at which he often bit, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv s Chs.¹ Stf.¹; Stf.² Moi finger's as sore as sore can be, oive got a back-frend. Can yo tell me hā fūr't cūre it? Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War. (J.R.W.), NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894); War.²³, s.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, Glo. (A.B.), Glo.¹, Wil.¹, Som. (F.H.)

[Backfriend, one that is no friend, a secret enemy, ASH (1795); A back-friend, *falsus amicus*, *occultus hostis*, COLES (1679); My backe freends or such as be out with me & beare me a grudge, or owe me small good will, BARET (1580); I harde somewhat by hym off a bakke ffreende, *Past. Let.* (c. 1465) III. 40.]

BACK-GAIN, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Nhb. Written -gaun Bwk. Nhb.

1. A relapse in illness.

Per. He was nae waur yester e'en, but there's a back gain' the day [more freq. back-gang] (G.W.). Bwk., Nhb. (W.H.H.)

2. A decline, consumption (JAM.).

[*Back*, adv. + *gain* (lit. E. *going*); lit. a 'back-going.']

BACK-GAIN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written -ga'en.

1. Receding, going back.

Sc. A back-gain tide.

2. Of persons: not thriving in health or in worldly concerns. See *Back-gone*.

Sc. A backgain bairn. A back-gane geit, an ill-grown child. A back-gain family. The back-gaen tenant fell ahint [in arrears with the rent], *Harst Rig*, st. 48.

[The same word as above.]

BACK-GANNIN, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Wm. [ba'k-ganin.] A retrograding in health, circumstances, or condition. See *Back-gain*.

Nhb.¹ Wm.¹ Rarely used. A doubt it's a back-gannin wi'em. [*Back*, adv. + *gannin*, vbl. sb. of *gang* (vb.), q.v.; lit. a 'back-going.']

BACK-GATE, *sb.* Sc. [ba'k-gēt.]

1. A way or road that leads behind (JAM.).

2. *Fig.* Cunning, deceitful action; immoral or degrading conduct.

Sc. Ye tak ay back-gates, you never act openly (JAM.); He's a' t' the back-gate wi' drink (W.G.). Per. (G.W.)

[*Back*, adv. + *gate* (way), q.v.]

BACKGONE, *ppl. adj.* Irel. Sickly, pining away; usually applied to a so-called changeling.

n.Ir. In common use (M.B.-S.). Don. The 'backgone' child, though small, and fractious, and sickly, was as wise as an old man, *Flk-Lore in Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1877) 179.

BACKGRUND, *sb.* Lan. War. [ba'k-grund.] A place of concealment.

ne.Lan.¹, War. (J.R.W.)

[The same as lit. E. *background*.]

BACK-HALF, *sb.* Sc. In phr. *to be worn to the back-half*, to be nearly worn out.

Lnk. [This metaphorical use of back-half may] be borrowed from a knife... that by long use is worn nearly to the back (JAM.); (W.G.)

[*Back*, adj. + *half* (side).]

BACK-HANDER, *sb.* Stf. Lin. Lei. War. [ba'k-andə(r).]

1. A blow given with the back of the hand.

Stf.² Ei gen mi ə wizer i' dh' iəroul [a blow in the ear-hole], ə reglər bakəndər. n.Lin.¹ He gev him a backhander into th' mooth Lei.¹, War.³

2. A blow with a stick or other weapon when the hand is raised over the shoulder to deliver it with greater force.

Lei.¹

3. *Fig.* A sarcastic retort or snub. In *gen.* use.

Lei.¹ War.³ A nasty back-hander

4. An unanswerable argument or proposition.

War.³ I am afraid that is a back-hander.

[*Back-hand*, the back of the hand + *-er*.]

BACK-HASH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written *baghash*.

1. *sb.* Ill natured talk.

Per. In common use (G.W.).

2. *v.* To abuse, to scold violently.

Per. Fif. When ruthless whip men, scant o' grace, Baghash an' bann them to their face, DUFF *Poems, Old Horse* (JAM.).

BACK-HEADWAYS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Dur. The second or back of any pair of headways or drifts.

Nhb. & Dur. The direction of the cleat, also a place or holing driven in this direction. When a pair of headways are driven for exploring or winning the coal, they are called exploring or winning headways, the principal of which is called the fore-headways, and the other the back-headways. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl* (ed. 1888); In driving a pair of head-ways, one is kept in advance of the other, and is called the fore, and the other the back-headways, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl* (1888).

BACK-HEAVE, *v.* Oxf. Wil. Also written *backaive* Oxf.¹ [ba'k ēv.]

1. To winnow corn a second time, through a fine sieve.

Oxf.¹, Wil.¹

Hence *Backheaved*, *ppl. adj.* winnowed a second time.

Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813)

2. To hinder.

Oxf. (M.A.R.); Oxf.¹ Don't 'ee backaive m'! *MS. add.*

[*Back*, adv. + *heave* (vb.), q.v.]

BACK-HEDGE, *sb.* War. A thorn hedge left as protection to the quick; called also *Foot-hedge*, *Foot set*, q.v. See *Back*, *sb.*¹

War.³

BACK-HEEL, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan.

1. *v.* To throw down one's antagonist in wrestling by means of the back-heel trick.

Cum. Ah back-heel't her, an doon she went atween t'skemmels SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 60.

2. *sb.* A trick of planting the foot behind that of the opposing wrestler in order to trip him up. Also called *Back-heeler*.

Cum. In the back-heel the wrestler places his right heel behind the right heel of his opponent, and, throwing the weight of his body against that of his antagonist, fells him by throwing him on his back. The same chip can be done with the left heel (J.A.). Wm.¹ n.Lan. (W.H.H.)

BACK-HOD, see *Back-hold*.

BACKHOUSE, *sb.*¹ Nhb. Cum. e.An. Som. Dev. Also written *bakhus* Cum.¹; *backus* Nhb.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf. Suf.; *backas* Suf.¹; *back-ouze* Dev.³ [ba'k-əs, bæ'k-euz.] The back-room of a house; the back-kitchen, scullery,

washhouse. Also *attrib.* in phr. *backhouse-boy*, a boy employed to do scullery work; cf. *back-door boy*.

Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ e.An.¹ Backus, cf. wuddus for wood-house; e.An.² Nrf. (C.W.B.N.) Suf. (C.T.); Backhouse boy, scullery boy (F.H.), Suf.¹ Ess. *Arch. Soc.* (1863) II 173 w.Som.¹ Backhouse, the second or back room of a cottage, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); w.Som.¹ The term for the living room and the ground-floor generally is house [s.v. House]. Dev. I was layving . . . without going to the zider cask in the back houze, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii; I wish you'd be so kind's vor to have the back-ouze a-saled [ceiled] He's so mortal cold, *Reports Provinc.* (1891); Dev.³

[Backhouse, a building or room behind the chief part of the house, ASH¹ (1795); Back-house, the buildings behind the house, office houses. Their back-houses, as kitchens, stables.—Carew, BAILEY (1765).]

BACKHOUSE, *sb.*² and *v.* Irel. and all the n. counties to Yks and Lan. Also in Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Suf. Also written *backus* Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum. Yks. w.Yks.⁴; *back-us* w.Yks.²; *bakhus* Cum.¹ Wm.¹ w.Yks. Nhp.¹; *bak-hus* Lei.¹; *back-as* Wm. w.Yks.; *bakus* n.Yks.²; *bakhouse* ne.Lan.¹ War.; *baakooze* Wxf.¹ [ba k-əs, beə k-əs]

1. *sb.* A room or house containing an oven, a bakehouse; a public bakery.

Wxf.¹, N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹ Cum. & Wm. Back-house, the public bakehouse of the village, heated once a week for brown bread, other things being usually baked at home (M.P.). Wm. Thae'd dew wheel anuff to leeat t'backas we, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6; Wm.¹ Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Az warm az bein in a backas, nearly, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Manch. Exhib.* (1857) 11; w.Yks.² Back-us, cf. Brew-us, Malt-us; w.Yks.⁴; w.Yks.⁵ Nip to t'bak'hus', my lass, an' fotch muh a faew o' tins. ne.Lan.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ The back kitchen or 'brew-us,' as it is generally called, has an oven, and usually serves as the bake-us. Put them bags o' bran an' gargeons i' the bake-us, an' lock it up, or else the one 'afe'll find its way into the stable. Suf. (C.T.)

2. *v.* To bake bread in an oven.

Wxf.¹ Baakoozee.

3. *Comp.* (1) *Bakus-boord*, (2) *Backus-neet*.

(1) n.Yks.² Bakus-boord, a board to make dough upon. (2) Cum. Backus-neet, the night when the bakehouse was at work (J.P.).

[Bakhowse or bakyngge howse, *pistrinum*, *Prompt.*; *Hoc pistrinum*, a bakhows, WRIGHT *Voc.* 729 27. Cp. MHG. *bach-hūs*, a bakery (LEXER); G. *backhaus* (GRIMM). *Back* (=bake in comp.; cp. *backspittle*, *backstone*) + *house*.]

BACK-HOUSE DYKE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. In phr. *in back-house dyke*, late, behindhand; in difficulties, in a dilemma. w.Yks. (E.S.A.) n.Lin.¹ I've overliggerd my sen this mornin' an' hev' been e' back-hoose dyke all th' daay thrif.

BACKIE, *sb.*¹ Sc. Also written *baukie* (JAM.), *bauckie* Ayr. The Bat. See *Back-bearaway*.

Sc. The laverock and the lark, The baukie and the bat, The heather-bleet, the miresnipe, How many birds be that? Answer—two, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 198. n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Backie is freq. heard (J.M.).

2. *Comp.* *Backie-bird*.

Sc. The modern name is *backie-bird* (JAM.). w. & s.Sc. (*ib.* *Suppl.*) Cld. (G.W.) Ayr. When lyart leaves bestrew the yird, Or wavering like the bauckie bird, Bedim cauld Boreas' blast, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785); They may hook a baukie-bird in the air, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv.

[*Back* + *-ie* (-y). *Back* repr. an old and once very common name for the bat. Reremowse or backe whiche flyeth in the darcke, *nycteris*, HULOET (1552); Backe a beest that flyeth, *chauve souris*, PALSGR.; Foule backes, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3936; Bakke, *vespertilio*, *Prompt.*; Molde-warpis and backis, WYCLIF (1388) *Isa.* ii. 26. Only in comps. in Scand. dialects. Cp. Dan. *aften-bakke*, evening-bat; OSw. *natt-bakka*, night-bat (RIETZ).]

BACKIE, *sb.*² Sc. Also written *baikie* (JAM.). A square wooden vessel or trough, used for holding ashes, provender for cattle, &c. See *Back*, *Bucket*, *Ash-bucket*.

Abd. A *baikie* [oftener *backie*] is a box for carrying ashes (G.W.). Lnk. The cow's *baikie*. Also a wooden vessel in which dishes are washed (JAM.).

[*Back*, *sb.*⁵ + *-ie* (-y).]

BACKIE, *sb.*³ Sc. In phr. *to give a backie*, or *backie-up*, to hoist up on one's back.

e.Sc. In very common use, chiefly among boys. Gee's a bauckie! I'll gie ye a bauckie-up (J.W.M.).

BACKING, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel Nhb Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Also Mid. Dor. [ba kin, bæ kin.] Of something behind or at the back of another object. See *Back*, *sb.* and *v.*

1. *sb.* Small, refuse coal, or 'slack' piled on a fire to check the quick consumption of fuel by the flames.

Stf.² Or'l just chuk a lump on dh' foier, an a shuvl a bakin, an dhen wi shon bi reit for dh' neit. s.Not. Go and throw some backing on the fire back (J.P.K.). Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ Rut.¹ Your stoves will take a good deal of backing. Lei. (C.E.); Lei.¹ Both 'slack' and 'backing' are named from 'slacking,' or 'backing,' the more rapid burning of the larger coal. Nhp.¹ Backing is thrown on for the double purpose of economising fuel and increasing the heat. War.²³

Hence *Backin'-turf*, *sb.* turf used for 'backing.'

Sc. This word was formerly common, but is now dying out (G.W.). Rxb. *Backin'-turf*, a turf laid on a low cottage-fire at bedtime as a back for keeping it alive till morning; or one placed against the hud [back of the fireplace] in putting on a new turf-fire, for supporting the side-turfs (JAM.).

2. Usually in *pl.*, refuse of flax, cloth, or wool; also *attrib.*

Sc. Katie Beadie had a cock, That could spin backin' rock [distaff], CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 35. In the manufacture of flax the tow, thrown off by a second hackling, is denominated backings, and is sometimes made into sail-cloth (JAM.). Abd. The waft was chiefly spun by old women, and that only from backings or nails, *Statist. Acc.* XIX 207 (*ib.*). Ant. Backins, refuse of flax which sticks in the teeth of the cards in the carding of tow, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Arm. 8 lb. flax for coarse linen; and 4 lb. of dressed tow, and some for backens, YOUNG *Tour* (1780) I 141. Cum.¹ Backins, cotton wool prepared for filling up, and clippings of cloth formerly used by tailors for stiffening coat collars. w.Yks. Backins, wool drawn from the back of the comb; milkins are drawn from the front (E.W.); (E.G.)

3. An embankment, esp. in phr. *hedge backing*, a bank of earth on which a hedge grows.

Lan. Owd 'Siah with some difficulty mounted a low backing and took a survey of the country, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1842) 85; Leaping over five-barred gates and old hedge backings, *ib.* *Daisy Nook* (1859) 6; (S.W.) ne.Lan.¹ Soil placed behind wattling is called backing. Chs.¹⁸, War. (J.R.W.)

4 Sprays of foliage placed at the back of a bunch of flowers.

Lon. In the winter I get all kinds of wild flowers and roots, . . . 'backing' off of trees ('backing' it's called, because it's used to put at the back of nosegays), MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 72.

5. *Fig.* A body of followers; support.

Sc. A quarter whence assuredly he expected no backing, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) viii. n.Sc. Nae thanks till him for getting the place, he hid sic a backan (W.G.). Per. The skip of a winning rink at a curling match (1895) said, 'Brothers o' the broom, I'm glad that I take the prize hame wi' me; but I'm mair behauden to my backin' than to my direction or play (G.W.).

6. *adj.* *Comb.* (1) *Backing bed*; (2) — *deal*; (3) — *weft*.

(1) Dor. Backing bed, a structure of stone in Swanage quarries, fit only for the inside of a wall (C.W.). (2) Nhb.¹ Backing-deals keep back loose strata, *Mining Gl.* (1852). Nhb. & Dur. Backing deals, deals placed behind cribs [or circles of wood] for the support of the walls of a pit where the stone is bad, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). w.Yks. Backing weft, yarn for the backing or back part of cloth (J.M.).

BACKING, *vbl. sb.*¹ Hrt. The process of allowing the short thorn to grow up to protect the hedge. See *Back-hedge*.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. 97.

BACKING, *vbl. sb.*² Yks. In phr. *backing off*, a back motion in mule spinning.

w.Yks. The back motion of the frame to allow the drawn and twisted thread to be wound on to the cop (J.C.).

BACKIT-DYKE, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Also in form *back-dyke* Cum.¹ A stone fence backed up with earth on the inner side.

Abd. They stood upon the top of the backit dyke, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. Cum.¹ Many of the fences against commons

were formerly breasted with stone on the exposed side, or with stone and sod, and backed up with earth on the inner side, hence the name. *Wm.*¹

[*Backed*, pp. of *back* (vb.), q.v. + *dyke*, q.v.]

BACK-JAW, *sb.* Sc. A retort; mutual abuse.

*Bnff.*¹ *Per.* Gie's name o' yer back-jaw (G.W.).

Hence **Back-jawan**, *vb.* *sb.* the act of retorting, or abusing. *Bnff.*¹

[*Back*, adv. + *jaw* (coarse abuse), q.v.]

BACK-JAW, *v.* Sc. To retort, altercate; abuse.

Inv. (H.E.F.) *Bnff.*¹ The twa back-jawt ane anither till a' wiz dautt wee thir ill tungs. *Per.* Dinna back-jaw langer wi' them (G.W.).

BACK-JETTY, *sb.* Cmb. A causeway at the back of a house.

Cmb. So called at Whittlesea [where a narrow passage between buildings, an 'entry' (q.v.), is known as a jetty or gitty], *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. II. 177

[*Back*, *sb.* + *jetty*.]

BACK-JOINT, *sb.* Yks. A vertical fissure at the back of a block of slate in a quarry.

w.Yks. Miners in some districts call the joints furthest from them the 'back-joints,' in others they are called shortly 'backs' (H.V.). [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BACK-KEST, see *Backcast*.

BACK-LANE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Wor. [*ba'k-lēn*, Yks. *ba'k-loin*.] A narrow, unfrequented street, *gen.* a by-way leading from the main thoroughfare.

w.Yks. The side street in Snaith running parallel to the High Street is usually called Back Lane (E.S.F.). *Lin.* I took to my heels as hard as I could runne and got my selfe into a back-lane, *BERNARD Terence* (1629) 156 *n.Lin.*¹ Thaay're buildin' a sight o' new hooses agean As'by back-laane fer th' iron-stoan men to live in. *Rut.*¹ *Lei.*¹ *War.*³ When there is more than one road through a village, the least important is generally known as the back-lane. *Wor.* (J.W.P.)

BACK-LASH, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [*ba'k-ləf*.]

1. The amount of play in toothed wheels which permits of their revolving easily.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.); (J.T.)

2. The slight backward motion of a machine in starting; the slight jarring when the motion is not uniform.

w.Yks. (J.T.); *s.Lan.* (S.W.)

3. The upper or surface return current where there is a fall of water.

w.Yks. (J.T.)

BACK-LASH, *v.* Lan. [*ba'k-ləf*.] To flow back, as water upon a mill-wheel in a flood.

n.Lan. (S.W.); *e.Lan.*¹

[*Back*, adv. + *lash* (to whip).]

BACK-LEDGE, *sb.* *Obs.* Dev. Cor. A court or back-yard. See *Backlet*: cf. *backside*, 2.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) *Dev. & Cor. Monthly Mag.* (1808) II 422.

BACKLET, *sb.* Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. [*bæk'let*.] The back premises of a house, a court, yard; cf. *backside*, 2.

*Glo.*¹ What pretty back-lets these old houses have got. *Som.* W. & J. *Gl. w.Som.*¹ Dhai-v u-roa uzd mee ra'nt tu vaawur paewn u yuur, vur dheez uuz yuur aewz, un dhur ed-n noa gyur dn nur neet u beet uv u baak-lut [they have raised my rent to four pounds a year for this house, and there is no garden, and not any back door, or back premises]. 'Good backlet' is often seen in advertisements of houses to let. *Dev. Monthly Mag.* (1808) II 422; *nw.Dev.*¹ *Cor.* They buried un out in a soort of a backlet, *TREGELLAS Tales* (1860) 75, ed 1865; *Cor.*¹²

[*Back*, *sb.* + *-let*, dim. suff.]

BACKLINGS, *adv.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Also written *backlins*, *backlan's* Sc. [*ba'klinz*.] Backwards, in a backward direction.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); An' backlins frae the Bull to shift His blazing coursers cour, A *SCOTT Poems* (ed. 1808) 80; To gae backlins, to go with the face opposite to the course one takes (JAM.). *S. & Ork.*¹ *Abd.* To take a step 'backlan's,' *THOM Rhymes, &c.* (1844) *Preface* *Ayr.* Backlins-comin' . . . she grew mair bright, *BURNS to W. Simpson* (1785) *Cum.*² *n.Yks.*¹, *m.Yks.*¹

[OE. *bæcling*, only used in phr. *on bæcling*, 'retrosum.' On becling, *Cant. Ps.* cxiii. 3. *Back*, *sb.* + *-ling*, with advb. *gen.* *s.*]

BACKMOST, *adj.* Yks. Lan. [*ba'kməst*.] Hindmost. *m.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.* *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891). *e.Lan.*¹

[*Back*, *adj.* + *-most*. A late formation.]

BACK-NOR EDGE, see *Back and Edge*.

BACK-ORDER, *sb.* Chs. Der. [*ba'k ɔdə(r)*.] A countermand, a reversal of a previous command.

*s.Chs.*¹ Ahy woz tū ū too'kn dhem bee ūss tū)th fae'r, bū mes'tūr sent mī baak-au rdūrz [I was to ha' taken them beas-s to th' fair, bu' mester sent me back-orders]. *Der.* (H.R.)

BACK-ORDER, *v.* Der. To countermand, to revoke an order or command.

Der. He has changed his mind, and back-ordered the cart (H.R.).

[*Back*, adv. + *order*, vb.]

BACK-OUT, *sb.* Ken. [*bæk-əut*.] A back yard.

Ken. *HOLLOWAY*; *n.Ken.* (W.F.S.) *Ken.*¹

[*Back*, *sb.* + *out*, adv.]

BACK-OUT-OWRE, *adv. phr.* Sc. Nhb. Also written *-our Sc.*

1. Backwards.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) *Abd.*, *Per.* He fell clean back out owre (G.W.). *Nhb.* Fell back-out-owre in a swoone, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII 142

2. Back to a place, and implying return (JAM. *Suppl.*).

Sc. I'll rin back-out-owre and get your bag.

3. Back, away from.

Sc. Come back-out-owre the fire this minit! (JAM. *Suppl.*) *Abd.*, *Per.* (G.W.)

[*Back*, adv. + *out-owre*, equiv. to *At-ower*.]

BACK-OVER, *adv., prep. and adj. phr.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written *-owre Sc.* (JAM.); *ower Nhb.*¹

1. *adv.* Behind.

Sc. (JAM.)

2. In phr. (1) *to come back-over*, to return; (2) *to fall, go, back-over*, to fall backwards.

(1) *Nhb.*¹ He cam back-ower tiv us (2) *n.Yks.* He fell back ower (I.W.) *Nhb.*¹ He went back-ower.

3. *prep.* From the back of.

Sc. He skailed the taties back-owre the cairt (G.W.).

4. *adj. phr.* In phr. *a back-over turn*, a turn which makes an angle less than a right angle with the original road.

Dur. Go as far as the church, and then take the back-over turn to the right (A.B.).

BACK-OVERMAN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A superintendent at a coal-mine. See *Back-shift*.

*Nhb.*¹ The back-overman superintends the management of the pit from the time the overman leaves until five o'clock in the evening, when the pit is said to 'loose' or stop work. *Nhb. & Dur.* Back-overman, an overman who has the responsible charge of the workings and workmen in the absence of the overman during the back-shift [or while the second shift of hewers are in the mine], *NICHOLSON Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[*Back*, adv. + *overman*, q.v.]

BACK-PART, *sb.* Ken. [*bæk-pāt*.] Of persons: the back.

Ken. Well known and in common use in connexion with the idea of being rid of a person (D.W.L.); (P.M.); *Ken.*¹ I shall be glad to see the backpart of you [to get you gone].

[I will take away Mine hand, and thou shalt see My back-parts, *BIBLE Ex.* xxxiii. 23; *Derrriere*, the hinder part, back-part or back-side, *COTGR.* *Back*, *sb.* + *part*, *sb.*]

BACKRACKETS, *sb. pl.* Glo. [*bæk-rækits*.] Fireworks; cf. *backrapper*.

*Glo.*¹ Samson ketched dree hundred foxes, and tied squibs and backrackets on their tails, *Roger Ploughman's Second Visit to London*.

[*Back*, adv. + *rackets*. Cp. *G. raket*, a kind of firework, a rocket; *Du. raket*; orig. the name for the stiff cartridge cylinder; see *SANDERS*.]

BACKRAPPER, *sb.* War. [*bæk-ræpə(r)*.]

*War.*² Backrapper, a firework so folded that the charges in the folds detonate in succession; *War.*³ Back-rapper, the firework known as a cracker.

BACK-RECKONING, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. War. [*ba'k-rekənɪn*.] A settlement of old money differences; *fig.* a reference to an old cause of quarrel; a past record.

*Cum.*¹ *n.Yks.* (T.S.) *Lan.* Almost invariably used negatively. We'll have no back-reckonings; we'll start fair—let all bygones

be bygones (S.W.). *n.Lan.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ I could do very well, wi' my ohd man noo, if he wasn't alus reäpin up back-reckonings. I doant talk much about it, bud I've a back-reckonin' to paay him when I nobut get a chance. *sw.Lin.* There's a bad back-reckoning agen him (R.E.C.). *War.* (J.R.W.)

[*Back*, adv. + *reckoning*]

BACK-ROUP, v. *Sc.* [*ba'k-raup.*] To bid at a public sale merely to raise the price.

Inv. The person who back-roups is known as a 'white-bonnet' or 'puffer' (H.E.F.). *Bnff.*¹

Hence (1) *Back-roupan*, *vbl. sb.* the act of bidding at a public sale merely to raise the price; (2) *Back-rouper*, *sb.* a person who thus bids at a sale.

(1) *Bnff.*¹ (2) *Bnff.*¹ *Per.* Back-roupers, white-bannets (G.W.).

[*Back*, adv. + *roup* (an outcry, a sale of goods by auction), *q.v.*]

BACK-SCOUR, sb. *Lin.* [*ba'k-skue(r).*] The process of letting in the Trent water to wash out the inside of a drain.

Lin. (E.P.); There is no back scour at the sluice, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vii

BACK-SCRAWTER, sb. *Obs. Yks.* A scratcher for the back.

*n.Yks.*² An ivory claw with a long handle, used by ladies in days long ago.

[*Back*, sb. + *scrawter*; see *Scrat.*]

BACKSET, sb. *Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin.* [*ba'kset.*]

1. A check, hindrance; a reverse, misfortune.

Sc. The weeds . . . cannot, after such a backset and discouragement, come to seed so late in the autumn, MAXWELL *Trans. Agric.* (1743) 82 (JAM.); The people of God have got many backsets one after another, WODROW *Hist. Church Sc.* (1721) II. 555 (*ib.*). *Per.* The caul' frosty nchts in May gya the tattie-crap a back-set (G.W.). *Gall.* He had received his first backset, and it told on him like a sentence of death, CROCKETT *Stickit Mun.* (1893) 16. *Wgt.* (A.W.) *w.Yks.* Ov coorse mooast fowk have ther bits o' backsets, sickness an losses, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1889) 60.

2. A relapse in sickness.

Per. (G.W.) *Wgt.* (A.W.) *Uls.* (M.B.-S.) *Ant.* Backset is always used of a relapse after illness, never in a moral sense (R.M.Y.).

3. A something in reserve, esp. applied to a store of money or goods held in reserve against an emergency; hence, a prop, a support.

*Cum.*¹ *w.Yks.* He's saved a bit o' brass an' that'll be a nice backset for him (F.K.); A rich relative or patron is a backset (B.K.); Aw'll hev' two pair o' traasers an' then one pair al do for a backset (S.K.C.); *w.Yks.*² *Lan.* He'd bin sich a backset to ther' church, BRIERLEY *Irrdale* (1868) 49; *Lan.*¹ Hoo's noan so badly off; hoo's a bit ov a backset i' th' Bank. Feight him, Jim; aw'll bi thi backset. *e.Lan.*¹ [Is applied to a supporter] gen. in a financial sense.

4. An excuse, colourable pretext, set-off.

*w.Yks.*⁵ If a woman knows that her neighbour is watching her enter another person's house against whom she has vowed enmity to that neighbour, she will look about her mentally for a 'backset'; thus, she may say that she went for the purpose of blowing her up.

5. An outshot at the back of a building.

*n.Lin.*¹

6. A sub-lease.

Sc. By means of a backset the possession is restored to those who were primarily interested in it. Marischall, having got a fifteen years tack of the customs of Aberdeen, sets the same custom in backset to some burgesses of Aberdeen. SPALDING *Hist. Troubles in Sc.* (1792) I. 334 (JAM.); Still in use (W.G.).

[3. *Chens de relais*, dogs laid for a back-set; such as are held by the side of a long course, to be hounded after a deer already pursued by other dogs, Cotgr. *Back*, adv. + *set*, pp. of *set*, vb.]

BACKSET, v. *Sc.*

1. To fatigue, weary; usually in *pp.*

*Bnff.*¹ *Abd.* The long walk quite backset him (G.W.); Backset, wearied, fatigued (JAM.).

2. To disgust.

*Bnff.*¹ *Abd.* Castor-oil backsets me (G.W.). *Per.* The word backset is hardly known here (*ib.*).

3. In phr. *backset and foreset*, overwhelmed with difficulties, beset behind and before.

Cum. 'He's backset and foreset,' she said in a low tone. 'Ey, ey; he's made a sad mull on't,' CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 114. *Cum.*¹ *Wm* Poor Lib, she war fair backset and foreset, en she didn't kna what tu du, JACK ROBISON *Auld Tales* (1882) 6. *n.Yks.* He was backset an' foarset wi' them (I.W.). *Lan.* She's backset and foreset, wi' a good for nowt of a husband, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 99.

[The lit. mg. is to set upon in the rear. *Back*, adv. + *set*, vb.]

BACK-SEY, sb. *Sc.* The sirloin.

Sc. He'll make as muckle about buying a fore quarter o' lamb in August, as about a backsey o' beef, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv; Yours [a piece of beef] . . . is out o' the back-sey, *ib.* *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxxiv. *Lnk.* A healthfu' stomach sharply set, Prefers a backsey piping het, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) 363 (JAM.).

[*Back*, adv. + *sey*, *q.v.*]

BACKSHAVE, sb. *Wm.* [*ba'kšæv.*] A spokeshave, a kind of plane with two handles for planing curved surfaces.

Wm. Cum. and Wm. Trans. XIII ii. 267; *Wm.*¹

BACK-SHIFT, sb. *Nhb. Dur. Yks.* [*ba'k-šift.*] The second set of hewers that go down into the coal mine; the time (usually eight hours) during which they work. See *Back-overman* and *Shift*.

*Nhb.*¹ In a colliery the first period for working is called the fore-shift, and the next the back-shift, and the hewers are similarly called . . . according to their rotation in starting work (s. v. *Shift*). *Nhb. & Dur.* The backshift commences about four hours after the pit begins to draw coals, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); When a colliery is worked by two sets of hewers, each working for eight hours, one set following the other, the first set is called the fore-shift and the second the back-shift, *ib.* (ed. 1888) s. v. *Shift*.

BACK-SHORE, sb. *Lin.* A piece of ground on the unscreened side of a decoy pipe, left for the birds to lodge on.

Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii.

BACK-SHOW, sb. *Lon.* A peep-show carried on the back.

Lon. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) III. 96.

Hence *Back-showman*, *sb.* a man who carries a peep-show on his back.

Lon. On their first coming out, the oldest back-showman as I know on told me they could take 15s. a day, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) III. i.

BACKSIDE, sb., rarely *pl.* *Sc. Irel.* and all the n. counties to Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Also in Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Mid. Ken. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [*bak*, *bæk*-said, -soid.]

1. The rear or hinder part; the side of an object which is farthest from the speaker.

Ayr. The hedge along the back side of Thomas Thorl's yard, GALT *Ann. Par.* (1821) ii; Backside, the more private entrances into a town by the back of it. The Provost had privately returned from Eglinton Castle by the Gallows-knowes to the backside, Gilhaise, II 173 (JAM.). *Rnf.* Backside, all the ground between a town on the sea-coast and the sea (*ib.*). *Nhb.*¹ The backside of a church is the n. side. Burials formerly were only made on the s. side. [The backside of a churchyard, the side farthest from the town or village, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 93.] *Chs.*¹ The backside of a hedge; *Chs.*² Stf.² The'll foind that brindled cow o' thoine at th' backsoide o' the wood. *Lin.* I have a certame parlor in the backside, in the furthestmost part of my house, BERNARD *Terence* (1629) 233. *n.Lin.*¹ The street in Winterton, to which the name of 'East Street' has now been given, was previously called 'Mr. —backside,' from the name of the principal inhabitant. Also applied to land behind a house running down to a back-lane or street. To impound all swine and other catel that shall be found trespassing in the . . . back-sides belonging to the towne, *Manor Rec.* (1718) in STARR *Hist. Gainsburgh*, 537. *War.* (J.R.W.); *War.*² You may fish on the back side of the mill [the 'pound' or water of the mill stream above the mill]. *Hrf.*¹ [A porter at a London terminus told me I should find [a suburban branch line] at the backside of the station. I did find it so situated—literally at the side of the back of the larger station, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 95.]

2. The back premises of a house or building; freq. applied to a curtilage, back-yard, farm-yard, or the garden or fields adjoining.

Rxb. (JAM.) *Ker.* You shouldn't have brought him [a strange

visitor] in through our backside (A S P.). N.Cy.¹ Nicholas Ward, unfortunately smoor'd to death, in sinking for a draw well in his father's backside, 10th Feb. 1716, SHARP *Chronicon Mirabile* Nhb. As up Jenny's backside we were bangin, Ki' Geordy, How! where are ye gannin? N. *Minstrel* (1806-7) pt iv. 76; Nhb.¹ Billy Purvis used to invite the crowd from his front stage to enter his show, adding, 'Them 'at dissent like to waak ower the stage can come in bi Billy's backside.' Dur.¹ Cum. The witch weyfe begged in our backseyde, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 84, ed. 1815; *Obsol.* (M.P.) Wm. & Cum.¹ Yea Sunday mworn, i' Bell' backseyde, 196 ne.Yks.¹ Wa've gitten wer back-sahds fettled up, an' they lecak weel noo. w.Yks.²³ Lan.¹ He used t'sit smookin' of a neet at th' backside, among his bits o' posies. ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ In the mu. district backside is a very frequent name for the field which is nearest to the back of the farm buildings Str.¹; Str.² Wheers th' missis?—'Ers at th' backside fedin th' pigs; mun oi fatch 'er! Der.¹² nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ You'll find the tool o' th' backside, nigh-hand th' swill-tub. Lei.¹ Homestead, orchard, garden, yard, and backside thereto adjoining and belonging. Nhp.¹ Phanatics, who having forsaken the Church would not be buried in the Church yard, but in their orchards or backside of yf houses, *Bugbrook Prsh. Register* (1668) in BAKER *Hist. Nhp.* I. 128; Nhp.² War. (J.R.W.), s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Thelan'lord toud me as I should 'ave some en-pens put at the backside, Shr.² Hers gwon o' the backside, her'l be back anon. Hrf.¹ He went out at the backside now just. Glo.¹², Brks.¹ e. & s.Cy. RAY (1691) *MS. add* [s v Curtilage]. Ken. Backside often occurs in old conveyances, and it might still be used in a legal document conveying a property where it was desired to follow the old parcels, esp. in the case of copyhold land, where the description on the Court Rolls is always followed with superstitious awe (P.M.); Ken.¹², Hmp.¹ I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W.¹; I.W.² To ax you if you'd lett'n putt hes keet into your backside [farmyard] till to-morrow mornen. Wil. Barken is commonly used for a yard or backside, KENNETT *Par Antiq.* (1695) s.v. Barken; Wil.¹ n sw. *Obsol.* Dor. (N.B.); BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Cy. GROSE (1790). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825). Dev.³ Dev. & Cor. You will find the ladder in my backside, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422. Cor.¹ s.v. Backlet; Cor.² [LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

3. The posteriors, buttocks.

w.Yks. When a bear gets o'er a wall, he awlis gets dahn we his backsoide first, BYWATER *Shevuld Ann* (1851) 4. Str.² Not.² I'll kick thi backside. n.Lin.¹ n.Wil. (E.H.G.)

4. The under or reverse side of anything.

ne.Yks.¹

5. The close of the year; cf. *backend*, I.

Chs.³ The backside of the year.

6. In mining: the side of the shaft where the empty tubs are put in, or taken out, of the cage.

Nhb. & Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849) ed. 1888.

7. In phr. *backside first*, *backsides front*, hind-part foremost, hind-before.

n.Yks. (I.W.) Sur. I'd turn the house backsides front furst, BICKLEY *Midst Sur Hills* (1890) II 1.

[1. He had him about to the back side of the wall, BUNYAN P.P. (1678) 26; *Estaim de glace* [a kind of tin], used in the tinning of the back-sides of looking-glasses, COTGR.; He led the flock to the backside of the desert, BIBLE *Ex.* iii. 1; On the backe side of their campes, *ponè castra*, BARET (1580). 2. Backside, the back yard belonging to an house, ASH (1795); A back-side or yard, *cortis postica*, COLES (1679); His fare is plain and common... if he addes anything for a great day... his garden or orchard supplies it, or his barne and back-side, HERBERT *Priest* (1652) 44; How, in my back-side! where?... Rachel! thieves! thieves! B. JONSON *Case is Altered* (c. 1598) iv. iv; The backside of the house was neither field, garden, nor orchard, SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1580) ed. Friswell, 16. 3. A poor ant... with her head downwards and her backside upwards, ADDISON *Guardian* (1713) No. 156; (The lynx) turneth the backside forwarde, BARET (1580).]

BACK-SPAIVER, see *Back-spare*.

BACKSPAN, sb. ? Obs. Lan. [ba'kspan.] A baking plate for oat bread.

ne.Lan.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.]

BACKSPANG, sb. Sc. Irel. [bä'kspan.]

1. An underhand trick, esp. a retreat from a bargain. Cf. *back-bargain*.

Sc. Backspang, a trick by which one takes the advantage of another, after the latter had supposed everything in a bargain or settlement to be finally adjusted (JAM.). n.Ir. In 'common use (J.S.); N.I.¹ He's a decent man, there's no back spangs about him. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1862).

2. A reverse, recoil, cf. *backset*, I.

Wgt. Back-spang has a stronger meaning than backset (A.W.).

[Back, adv. + *spang* (sb.), q.v.]

BACK-SPARE, sb. Obs. Sc. Also -spaiver Abd. Of breeches: the cleft, or opening.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd., Per. Back-spares and front-spares are not now used in making trousers (G.W.).

[Back, adj. + *spare* (an opening), q.v.]

BACK-SPAULD, sb. Sc. Also written -spaul. [ba k-späld.]

1. The back part of the shoulder.

Or.I. I did feel a rheumatize in my backspauld yestreen, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) vii.

2. The 'hind-leg.'

Sc. If sae mickle as a collier or a salter make a moonlight flitting, ye will cleek him by the back-spaul in a minute, SCOTT *Ridg.* (1824) vii. Per. Back-spaul of cattle (G.W.).

[Back, adj. + *spauld* (sb.), q.v.]

BACK-SPEIR, v. Sc. Also written back speer. [ba k-spier.]

1. To inquire into a report, by tracing it as far back as possible (JAM.).

2. To cross-question, cross-examine.

Sc. To examine a witness with a retrospective view to his former evidence (JAM.). She so speers and backspeers me when I come home... that I darena look... lest a bird of the air should carry the tidings to her, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 13, ed. 1894. Buff. Tell him fan he speirs at you again, that an umman is composed o' twa hunner an' forty-three bones... Faith, ye'll bleck [beat, puzzle] the minister—tell him to backspeer ye there (G.W.). Per. (sb.) Frf. I winna be back-speired, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1872) 117.

Hence Backspearer, sb. (JAM.) ? Obs. A cross-examiner.

[Back, adv. + *spear* (vb.), q.v.]

BACK-SPITTLE, sb. Lan. Der. Also in form back-sprittle Der.² [ba'k-spiti.] A wooden shovel or board used in baking oatcake. See also *Baking-spittle*.

Lan. In common use (S.W.); An owd oak back-spittle he slung by his side, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) iv; Lan.¹ s.v. Bakin'-spittle. Der. 1746 Goods in y^e Workhouse... a Backspittle, *Youlgrave Overseers' Acc., Cox Churches* (1877) II 343; Der.²

[Back (= bake in comp.; cp. *backhouse*, sb.², *backstone*) + *spittle*, q.v.]

BACKSPRENT, sb. Sc. [ba'k-sprent.]

1. The backbone, 'in allusion to the elastic power of the spine.'

Sc. Learn to forbear To curse and swear By your backsprent, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 35. Sik. An tou't worstle a fa' wi' I, tou sal ken what chaunce tou hess, for I hae found the back-sprents o' the maist part of a' the wooers she has, HOGG *Wint. Ev. Tales* (1820) L 272 (JAM.).

2. A spring or catch (JAM.).

Sc. Backsprent, the spring of a reel for winding yarn, which rises as the reel goes round, and gives a check in falling, to direct the person employed in reeling to distinguish the quantity by the regulated knots. The spring or catch which enters the lock of a chest. The spring in the back of a clasp-knife.

[Back, adv. + *sprent* (a spring, leap), q.v.]

BACK-SPRITTLE, see *Back-spittle*.

BACK-STALK, sb. e An. [bæ'k-støk.] The back of a low hearth. See *Back-stock*.

e.An.¹

[Back, adj. + *stalk*, q.v.]

BACKSTAN(E), see *Backstone*.

BACKSTAY, sb.¹ Ken. Sus. [bæ'kstē.]

1. A flat piece of wood attached to the foot by a strap, used in walking over shingle. See *Backster*, sb.²

Ken. They slip their food into a leather thong attached to a piece of wood shaped something like a snow-shoe, and glide over the shingle, *Time* (Mar. 1889) 257; (F.E.); Ken.¹ The flat piece of wood put on the feet in the manner of a snow-shoe, and used by the inhabitants of Romney Marsh to cross the shingle at Dungeness. Sus.¹

2. A stake driven in to support a raddle, or stick fence. Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹

BACKSTAY, sb.² Yks. [bækstæ] An iron bar, with forked end, attached to the back of a mining car, or 'corf,' when ascending an incline, for the purpose of stopping the car, in case of breakage of the hauling rope or other accident. Cf. drag.

w.Yks. (S.J.C.); (B.K.); The backstay is sometimes called a 'drag' or 'dog'; also a 'deevil' [devil] or 'coo' [cow] in Nhb. and Dur. (S.K.C.)

[Back, adv. + stay (to stop, restrain).]

BACKSTER, sb.¹ Obsol. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written bakster n.Cy. n.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ Der.²; baxter Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ (K.) A baker; also occas. a female baker. See also Bakerster.

Sc One of the attendants, in appearance a baker, i.e. a baker's lad, handed her out of her chair, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) vi *Note*. Abd. He who kneads is called the Bakster (JAM.) n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790), N.Cy.¹² Nhb. Becoming rare now. Bread baking is mostly, and until recently it might have been said entirely, in the hands of females (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Obs. (R.S.) Lan.¹ Der.² A female baker

[Baxter (obsolete), a baker, ASH (1795); Backster, a baker, BAILEY (1721); A baxter, *pistor*, COLES (1679); A bakster, *artocopus*, *pistor*, *pistrux*, *Cath. Angl.*; Brewsteres and bakeres, bocheres and cokes, *P. Plowman* (B) III. 79. OE. *bæcestre*, baker (female or male).]

BACKSTER, sb.² Ken. Sus. [bækstə(r)] A flat piece of wood attached to the foot by a strap, used in walking over shingle. See Backstay.

Ken. Similar things are used in Hmp. for walking on the soft mud deposited in harbours by the sea, and are there called mud-pattens, HOLLOWAY; Ken.¹ Sus.²

BACK-STICK, sb.¹ Cum. [bæk-stik] The rod connecting the footboard of the spinning-wheel with the crank.

Cum. (M.P.); Cum.¹

BACK-STICK, sb.² Obs. Som. Single-stick; cf. backsword.

Som. W. & J. Gl (1873).

BACKSTITCHING, vbl. sb. e.An. Also backsticking. [bækstɪtʃɪn, bækstɪkɪn.] A process of ploughing in. e.An.¹ In backsticking, the earth having been previously turned is turned back again. e.Nrf Backsticking is fairly common here (H.C.-II).

[Back, adv. + stitching, der. of *stetch* (sb.), q.v.]

BACK-STOCK, sb. Cmb. Suf. [bæk-stok.] The back of a low hearth or open fireplace. See Back-stalk.

Cmb.¹ Your hands was washed only half-an-hour ago, and now they're as black as the back-stock. Suf. This word, for the ordinary hearth-back, is used here by everybody. A back-stock is the iron plate at the back of a fire-place or grate, or a shelf at the back of a low fire-place; also the iron plate, in a blacksmith's forge, through a hole in the middle of which the wind to blow the fire comes from the bellows (F.H.); (P.H.E.)

[*Buche de bois*, a log, back stock, or great billet, Cotgr. *Back*, adj. + *stock* (sb.), q.v.]

BACKSTONE, sb.¹ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Also Dev.? Also written backston e.Yks w.Yks. Lan. nw.Der.¹; backstun w.Yks. Chs.¹ War.; backstan Wm.¹ w.Yks.; backstane n.Yks.³; bakstone Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.²³⁴ e.Lan.¹ Der.²; bakston n.Yks.² Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹; bakstun w.Yks.; bakstan n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵; baxstone War.¹; baxtone War.³; baxton n.Yks.² w.Yks.; baxtan w.Yks.; bakestone w.Yks.¹ War.² Shr.¹ [bækstən, bækstən.]

1. A flat piece of iron or stone, generally with a handle over the top, upon which oat-cakes, &c., are baked. It was formerly made of stone or slate, but is now mostly made of iron. Cf. girdle.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. (J.M.); KIRK, beeat t'backstan, peel tates, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 34; Wm.¹ Yks. (K.) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² As nimble as a cat on a heat bakston; referring, doubtless, to the practice of training animals to dance by placing them on heated iron; n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL

Rur. Econ. (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (S.K.C.); The announcement spread like butter on a hoat baxtan, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsley Ann* (1875) 33; M1 throit's as dry as a baxton, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 95, Bob went as flat as a backston, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 27; Tha'rt like a worm on a whut back-stun, HARTLEY *Paris*, 42; w.Yks.¹²³⁴; w.Yks.⁵ 'Baxstones' used to be brought about for sale, the mode of conveyance generally by panniered donkeys, the men-drivers making the still street resound to their sonorous cry of 'Baxston's' ¹ Lan. We'st ha' to look as wakken as a cat on a wot backstone, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) vii; Jone was one day... turning over the cakes... and occasionally flaking the back-stones with the finely spread patches of meal dough, *ib Cast upon World* (1886) 130; At th' top o' Rooley Moor, where o's as bare as a bak-stone for five mile round, WAUGH *Chum. Corner* (1874) 108, Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Stf.¹ A plate of iron with a handle on which 'pikelets' are baked; Stf.² I was just going tak' th' cake off th' backstun when th' sut tumbled down th' chimley and spaylt it a'. A favourite Methodist opinion about preaching is, 'O! loikes it 'ot off the backston', i.e. plain and outspoken Der.¹², n.w.Der.¹ Lin. The cakes she has baked on her own bakston, STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes*, 264. n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ War. (J.R.W.) War.¹²³ Shr. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. 19 Shr.¹ Obsol. The bakstone is still occasionally seen in old houses. Fetch the bak' stwun! I'll mak' tuthree barley crumpits, for the maister nor me canna ate that bread; Shr.² Used for baking oat-cakes and 'pikelets' Dev. The oats, oh the oats, and the silver, silver oats! Here's to the oats with the backstone on the board! BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1869) xxix.

2. *Comp. Backstone-cake.*

w.Yks. Backston cakes are kneaded with wheaten flour, salt, and water only, and baked in the frying pan in bacon dripping. They are always eaten hot, because they become very tough when cold. They are not the same as 'haver-cake,' which is baked on a backstone (M.F.); Round Sheffield these are small cakes baked on the backstone after the oat-cakes (S.O.A.); Sometimes the cake is placed on the bottom of the oven and baked. Its chief features are, the readiness with which it can be prepared, its sweetness, and toughness (B.K.).

3. The iron plate on which a 'printer' (q.v.) in the pottery works mixes his colours.

Stf.²

[Back (=bake, in comp.; cp. *backhouse*, sb.², *back-spittle*) + *stone*.]

BACKSTONE, sb.² Irel. A stone placed at the back of a turf fire, between the fire and the gable.

N.I.¹ The backstone is not less than two feet high, a foot and a half broad, and one foot thick.

[Back, adv. + *stone*]

BACK-STONING, sb. Nhp. A mode of ploughing in which the earth, having been previously turned, is turned back again. Cf. back-striking.

Nhp.¹

BACKSTRAP, v. and sb. Cor.

1. v. To hitch in wrestling.

Cor. An' cud backstrap tha in a moment, DANIELL *Tales*, 35

2. sb.

Cor.³ A fall given in wrestling by catching a man on any part of his body, at the same time throwing your 'near' (or most forward) leg behind his 'off' (or most rearward) leg and pressing him backwards.

BACKSTRIKING, sb. e.An. [bækstraikin.] A mode of ploughing, in which the earth, having been previously turned, is turned again.

Nrf.¹ Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849; Still used in this sense (F.H.); Suf.¹ Suf. Ess. MORTON *Cylo. Agric.* (1863).

BACK-SUNNED, adj. Dor. Som. Also in the forms backsunded Dor. Som.; -zunded, -sundered Dor.¹ [bæk-zænd, bæ'k-zændəd.] Having a northern aspect, shady.

Dor. Gl. (1851). se.Dor. This house is all back-zunder'd (C.W.); Dor. BARNES *Gl* (1863) s.v. Zun. Som. (G.E.D.); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.¹ 'Cold back-zunded field o' ground' is a very common description. Thick 'ouse is back-zunded, he ont suit me in no price.

BACK-SWIMMER, sb. Sus. A water insect, *Notonecta glauca*. Also called Boatman.

Sus Boatmen or backswimmers are rowing themselves about by their long hind legs, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 463.

[Back, adv. + swimmer.]

BACKSWORD, *sb.* *Obs. or obsol.* Wor. Brks. Hmp. Wil Som. Also written *backswyrd* Brks.; *-zwoord* Som. The game of single-stick, in which one hand was held behind the back, and the other held the heavy stick.

Wor. Despert mon to playh at baack-sword, or at baack-sword playhyn (H.K.). *se.* Wor.¹ Brks. At backswyrd break each other's yead, *HUGHES Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi Hmp.¹ Not very general in Hants. Wil.¹ *Obs.*, the game being only remembered by the very old men; Wil.² Som. The roughest form of single-stick is still remembered in many Somerset villages, notably Wedmore, though I think it has fallen into desuetude. One hand was held behind the back, and the other, swathed with fustian or hide, held the basket-guarded stick, and with the exclamation 'God save 'ur ey-s' they laid on in fine style (W.P.W.). Two sticks were used, one as guard, the other as an offensive weapon, with baskets or without (G.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Backsword, a sword with one sharp edge, *ASH* (1795); A back-sword, *Machaera*, *COLES* (1679); I knew him a good back-sword-man, *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 70. *Back*, *sb.* + *sworc*.]

BACKSWORDING, *vbl. sb.* *Obsol.* Wor. Brks. The act of fencing with single-sticks. See **Backsword**.

Wor. The practice of backswording has ceased with the cessation of the wake years ago. *Dahyvid Staigh*, 'e as worked for Mr. Whitaker, 'e wuz a desperit mon fur baack-swordin. 'E'd come an' cry the 'at, an sahy, who'll playh at baack-swordin' fur a 'at? (H.K.). Brks. Backswording and wrestling were the most serious holiday pursuits of the Vale. . . . The great times for backswording came round once a year in each village, at the feast, *HUGHES T. Brown* (1856) ii; A bout at backswording (M.J.B.); Brks.¹ Back soordin is still kept up here and in the counties westward.

BACKSYFORE, *advb. and adj. phr.* Shr. Dev. Cor. Also written *backsyvore* nw.Dev.¹; *backsevore* Dev.¹; *backseevawr*, *backsivore* Dev.; *backsyfore* Cor.¹ [bæksifus(r), bæksivus(r).]

1. *advb. phr.* The wrong side first, hind-before; the contrary way.

Shr.¹ Dev. Aw yu stüpid cheel, theest a-put thee apporn on back-sivore, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ Thee hast a' put on thy hat backsivore, 20. n.Dev. Rab was made backsevore, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867), st 85 nw.Dev.¹ Cor. Wemmen be oogly things ef you rub em backsyfore, *Tim. Towser*, 147; Cor.¹²

2. *adj. phr.* Hind-part foremost; *fig.* clumsy, awkward. nw.Dev.¹ He's the moas' backsyvore zoart o' chap I ivver zeed. A cruel backsyvore job he'th a-made o't.

[*Backside* + *fore*.]

BACKSYFOREMOST, *advb. phr.* Dev. Hind-before. See **Backsyfore**.

Dev. Turned backsyforemost, *BARING-GOULD J. Herring* (1888) 240. Dev.³

[*Backside* + *foremost*.]

BACKSYFORSY, *advb and adj. phr.* Dev. Cor. Also written *back-see-fore-see* Dev.

1. *adv.* Hind-before. See **Backsyfore**.

Cor.¹²

2. *adj. phr.* The *backsyforsy* side, the back view.

Dev. The road we are now upon leads us to what the Devonians call the Back-see-fore-see side of Vixen Tor, *BRAY Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 278.

[*Backside* + *foreside*.]

BACKTENT, *v.* Lan. [bæktent.] To attend to the 'roving' or 'intermediate' frames in the card-room of a cotton-spinning mill.

Lan. A girl stands at the back of the frames to take off the full bobbins, replace empty ones, or do other things necessary to keep the frames going (S.W.). ne.Lan. That lass o' mine that back-tents for yo', *MATHER Idylls* (1895) 187.

Hence **Back-tenter**, *sb.* a girl employed to 'back-tent' in a card-room.

Lan. 'Lasses' are invariably employed as back-tenters (S.W.). [*Back*, *sb.* + *tent* (to attend to), *q.v.*]

BACKTURNED, *adv.* Sur. Sus. [bæktënd] Standing with back turned towards anything.

Sur.¹ He was backturned when I saw him. Sus. Harry was back-turned while dis was a gooin on, *LOWER S. Downs* (1854) 160; Sus.¹

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BACK UP, *v.*, *prop. phr.* Nhb. Chs. Lin. War. Oxf. [bæ'k up, bæ'k'up.]

1. To stand by, uphold or support one's friend or party or opinion.

Nhb.¹ If ye'll just gan on, noo, we'll back ye up. n.Lin.¹ If thaay summon ye up to Winterton, I'll go an back ye up. Oxf.¹ Hmp.¹ *ADAMS Wykehamca* (1878) 416

Hence **Backed up**, *phr.* in good circumstances; **Backing up**, *vbl. sb.* encouragement, support.

Chs.¹ He's rarely backed up, he is. War. (J.R.W.) n.Lin.¹ He duzn't want noä backin' up at all; his caase is as clear as daayleet.

2. To subscribe to.

Nhb.¹ We've caaled to see if ye'll back up the list.

3. To repair the cop or 'back' of a hedge with fresh soil dug from the ditch.

Chs.¹, War. (J.R.W.)

4. To call out, shout.

Slang. A junior would be sent to 'back up' for college porter at hours when there was no access to the lodge, *Winchester Sch.* (L.L.S.); To back up names calling, *ib.* (E.F.)

BACK-US, see **Backhouse**.

BACKWARD, *adj. and adv.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Oxf. Written *back'ard*, *backert*, *backud*. See below. [bæ'kəd, bæ'kət, bæ'kəd]

1. *adj.* Unwilling, reluctant; shy, diffident; slow.

w.Yks. Still he felt back'ard te propoos His visit should be endin, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1889) 28. e.Lan.¹ Stf.² Our Mary's rather a backert wench, er hadna onythin to see [say] fur 'ersen. That chap's very backert at his work, mayhappen e's fresh to't. s.Not. P'raps yer was too backard, and p'raps too forrard, *Prior Reme* (1895) 221.

Hence **Backartly**, *adv.* in a backward or reluctant manner.

Lan. I never threw th' sponge up moore backartly, I con tell thee, *BRIERLEY Ab-o'th-Yate Yankeland* (1885) iv.

2. Of the seasons, vegetation, &c.: behindhand, late.

e.Yks.¹ Oor tates is very backad this year. Chs.¹ A backard spring. Not.¹ Lei.¹ Last year wur a back'ard year, but this is a back'arder. It's the back'ardest ever I see. Nhp.¹ It's a very backerd spring. War.² A backud season; War.³ Oxf.¹ My pays [peas] be backard, *MS. add*

3. Belonging to the past, old-fashioned, ancient.

s.Chs.¹ A gentleman who was fond of antiquarian research was described as 'ü ter-übl mon für röo'tin aaf tür au-ky'eind ü baak-würd stüf' [a terrible mon for rootin' after aw keind o' backward stuff].

4. *adv.* In compar. degree: farther behind, more to the rear.

Stf.² Shove that cart a bit backeter and then oi can get through with this 'oss. Nhp.¹ Stand a bit backerder, will you. War. A widow on being condoled with on the death of her husband intimated that her state was not without its consolations, there was no one now to say 'sit back'arder' as she warmed herself by the fire (M.D.H.); War.² Shift the chair backuder. Shr.¹ Shift that lung table backerte; Shr.² Goa a bit backerter, woot 'e?

5. (1) *Backward road*, backwards; (2) *backward road on*, with the order inverted, backwards; cf. **backwards road on**.

Lan. I've been running back'erd road, *WESTALL Birch Dene* (1889) I. 258. nw.Der.¹ (2) Lan. Bukes printud ut reyd'n backurt rode on, so ut yo han to begin ut th' end, *SCHOLES Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 9.

[1. Backward, unwilling, slow, sluggish, *ASH* (1795); Perish the man, whose mind is backward now, *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. iii. 72. 2. The yeare will proue backward, *SURFL. & MARKH. Countr. Farm* (1616) 28 (N.E.D.).]

BACKWARDING, *phr. and vbl. sb.* Chs. [bæ'kədin.]

1. *phr.* Relapsing into sickness.

Chs.¹ Ah! poor thing, oo's backarding; it'll soon be aw up wi' her.

2. *vbl. sb.* A change from joy to mourning.

Chs.¹; Chs.³ 'There is always a 'bäckarding' [said when for instance, a child dies after the rejoicings on its being christened].

BACKWARDS, *adv.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Lei. War. Shr. Hrf. [bæ'kədz, bæ'kəts, bæ'kədz.]

1. Behindhand.

Shr.² Backerts in his work.

2. Awkward, clumsy.

Sif² Oi anner used to this job, Oi feyl a' backerts at it.

3. In phr. (1) *backwards ower*, backwards; (2) *backwards and forwards*; (3) *backerts road on*; (4) *backwards way*, (5) *backards way aboot*, (6) *backwards way on*, *backwards ways on*, (7) *backwards way over*, *backwards ways over*, backwards.

(1) n.Yks. He fell backwards ower (I.W.). (2) Hrf.¹ Backwards and forwards, not a word further, there's an end of the matter (3) Shr.¹ Backerts road, on, wrong way before. (4) w.Yks. Backerds way, BANKS *Whfd. Wds.* (1865). ne.Lan.¹, Lei.¹, War.² (5) w.Yks. (B.K.). (6) e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. (B.K.) n.Lin.¹ Th' bairn gēt's noa good at school, he's goin' back'erds-waays-on. (7) w.Yks.¹ To fall backwards-way ou'r. n.Lin.¹ He tum'l'd back'erds-waays-ohar don th' graan'ry steps

BACKWARN, *v.* Wor. To put off, countermand.

s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.¹ An old parish clerk would say, 'They've a-put off that 'ere funeral, and I must be to backwarn the parson,' 35.

[*Back*, adv. + *warn*.]

BACK-WASH, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. [ba'k-wəʃ]

1. *v.* In wool-combing: to cleanse wool from oil after carding.

w.Yks. The common term round Bradford (J.W.).

Hence (1) *Back-washer*, *sb.* the worker who attends to the back-wash; (2) *washing*, *vbl. sb.* the process of re-washing the wool after carding.

w.Yks. (1) (S.A.B.) (2) (S.K.C.); (E.G.)

2. *sb.* A machine used in 'back-washing.'

w.Yks. A backwash is a machine for straightening the fibre of the wool and taking out the lumps. The wool is passed through two bowls of hot water, then through a variable number of cylinders, and then through a set of fallers,—long pins, whose prongs are graduated from coarse to fine (S.A.B.).

[Backwashed (with woolcombers), cleaned from the oil after combing, ASH (1795).]

BACK-WATCH, *sb.* Yks. A reserve fund put by against an emergency. Cf. *backset*.

n.Yks. (I.W.). m.Yks.¹ There's nought-but poor addlings now-a-days, but somewhat must be laid by for a backwatch.

[*Back*, adv. + *watch* (a keeping, guarding).]

BACKWATER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm Yks. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Ess. Also written *backwatter* Nhb.¹ [ba'k, bæ'k, -wə'tə(r), -wə'tə(r), -wə'tə(r).]

1. The overflow of a mill-race, which, if not carried off, impedes the revolution of the mill-wheel.

Sc. When the water in a mill-race is gorged up by ice, or by the swelling of the river below, so that it cannot get away from the mill, it is called the backwater (JAM.) Per. If there is not a sufficient fall below the mill-wheel, the water in which it turns is called the back-water (G.W.). Nhb.¹ w.Yks. The opposite term [to backwater] is *slackwater*, which describes the effect of a deficiency, *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ The back-water is carried off by a sluice. Shr.²

Hence *Back-watered*, *pp.*

Cum.¹ Wm. A mill-wheel that is choked by the race getting flooded is said to be back-watered (B.K.).

2. The water near the side of a river, which, when the current is strong, flows the contrary way to the stream.

n.Lin.¹

3. A stream from the sea.

Ess.¹

4. The ebb of the tide.

n.Lin.¹

5. The still or dead water that rises in a field during a river flood.

Nhb.¹

6. *To cause the eyes to stand backwater in one's head*, to do one's utmost.

Bnff.¹ A'll haud till 'im till's een stan' back-wattir in's hehd [he is unable to get the better of me].

BACKWAY, *sb.* Yks. Ken. [ba'k-weə, bæ'k-wē.]

1. The yard or space at the back of a cottage.

Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹

2. *Fig.* in phr. *to go the backway*, to decline, fall off after coming to perfection.

w.Yks. When this month [September] gets turned, things'll begin o' gooin' th' back-way, HARTLEY *Dith.* (c. 1873) 109.

BACKWAY, *adv.* Yks. Lan. Also *backways* w.Yks. [ba'k-wē, bæ'k-weə.]

1. Wrongly, awkwardly; in a manner opposed to the proper mode of procedure; also in phr. *backway-on*.

w.Yks. He ollus does things backway (M.F.). e.Lan.¹ Backway-on, tail first.

2. In phr. *backways on*, backwards, hind-before.

w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.*; (B.K.)

BACK-WIDDIE, *sb.* Sc. Also *back-woodie* (JAM.). [ba'k-widi.] The chain which goes over the cart-saddle and is attached to the shafts. See *Back-band*. Cf. *rig-woodie*.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Nai. The backwoodie was made originally of plaited withies, *Gl. Surv.* (ib.) Bnff.¹ Backbin' is the same as back-widdie [s.v. Backbin']. Abd. Occas. heard, but the usual name is the back-chain (G.W.)

[*Back*, *sb.* + *widdie*, see *Withy*.]

BACK-WORD, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Oxf. Ken. [ba'k, bæ'k-wəd]

1. A withdrawal from an engagement; a countermand.

Cum. (M.P.); Cum.¹ They ax't us to t'tea yāa day, and then they sent us back-word. w.Yks. In consequence of her death, I was obliged to give a party who were to have dined with me backword [put them off], HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 357, Nivver a wun . . . sent backward, like wot a menny foaks ar i't habbit a doin', TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Baunsla Ann.* (1866) 39, Brother S. had better give his spent backword, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1871) 32, *Hlf. Wds.*, w.Yks.³ ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ We were to have gone to-day, but they sent us back-word. s.Chs.¹ Used in same sense as back-orders. Oxf.¹ I sent a back word to mother. Ken. I 'greed ter goo an I thought better an it an gēn [give] back-word (H.M.); (P.M.); 'Greedy ter goo an den give back-word (W.G.P.).

2. A contention, retort, reply.

Cum. Whietly Kit bore her clatter, Nea backward he'd gien her, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 92; Ah kent reet weel it wasn't a crum eh use givan them enny back-wurds, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 9; It was the first time he had ever given his mother a back-word, LINTON *Silken Thread* (1880) 276.

[*Back*, adv. + *word*.]

BACKY, *sb.* In *gen* dial. and colloq. use. Also written *bacca*, *baccor*, *backer*, *bacco*. [ba'ka, bæ'ki.]

1. Tobacco.

Nhb. If he's drinking gills o' yell, or axing pennies ti buy bakky, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 8. Cum.³ An' t'bacca—I's up-ho'd the' nūt to fogit that, 19. w.Yks.¹ m.Lan.¹ Wodever wod a werkin' mon do beawt his pipe o' bacca ov a neet? Chs.³, Der.², nw.Der.¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Wor. I have me bit o' bacca as I comes home (H.K.). Hrf.¹ Brks. Your bacchy's nearly out, DICK, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) 1. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sus. He would buy four ounces of baccor and sit on the 'mixen' and smoke it out, EGERTON *Fks. and Ways* (1884) 15. Wil. The young uns thay did dance and zing, The woold uns blow'd their baccy, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 99; *ib Gl.* (1892). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Colloq. I'll take my bit o' backer, DICKENS *Dombey* (1848) xxxviii.

2. *Comp.* *Backy-shop*.

Colloq. I asked the gentleman at the baccor-shop, MAYHEW *Lord. Labour* (1864) II. 490.

3. *Fig.* Nonsense. Cf. *smoker*.

Nhb. 'It's aal baccy,' the local equivalent of 'It's all my eye' (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹

BACK-YET (T, *sb.* Sc. [ba'k-yet.] A gate leading to the back of the house.

Sc. In common use. The herd-loon and the orra man dreev the kye in at the back-yet (W.G.). Ayr. Come na unless the back-yett be a-jee, BURNS *Whistle and I'll come to you*; The back-yett that opened into the manse-garden, GALT *Ann Parish* (1821) *Introd.*

BACON, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. [bē'kən, bæ'kən.]

1. A quarryman's name for layers of fibrous carbonate of lime.

Dor. DAMONS *Geol Weymouth* (1864) 106.

2. (1) *To make, pull, bacon*, to make a derisive gesture, 'take a sight,' put the thumb to the nose and spread out the fingers; (2) *to save one's bacon*, to come off without injury, save oneself from harm; (3) *to strike bacon*, to cut a mark in the ice in sliding; cf. *to strike a candle*.

(1) N.I.¹ He made bacon at me; the remark that accompanies

this gesture is 'Could you eat bacon that fat?' **w.Yks.** The officers spoke to him, when he put his fingers to his nose and pulled bacon at them, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 325 **Chs.** [The action of pulling or making bacon] is frequently accompanied by the query 'Have you ever seen bacon so thick?' **War.** (J.R.W.) **Dev.** The words used are 'Didee ivver zee bacons that thick?' to which the reply is 'Noa, not in thy mother's scupboard.' (2) **Slang.** His friend having saved, to the letter, his bacon, **BARHAM Ingoldsby** (1864) *Merchant of Venice.* (3) **Wil.**

3. **Comp.** (1) **Bacon-bee**, see **Bacon-fly**; (2) **-dumpling**; (3) **-fly**, *Dermestes lardarius*, a small beetle, the larva of which eats bacon; (4) **-ham**; (5) **-hog**, see **Bacon-pig**; (6) **-hooks**; (7) **-rack**; (8) **-pig**, a pig of a size to make bacon; (9) **-pudding**; (10) **-settle**.

(1) **Lei.** The bacon-bee is black, with a band of brown. What is a bacon-bee, Mrs D.—?—Oh, it's loike a paason [parson, the common black beetle] but not so big (2) **Oxf.** A bacon dumplin is made of bacon cut into small pieces, and mixed with sage and onions. (3) **n.Lin.** (4) **Sc.** His face was like a bacon ham, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II 129, ed. 1871. (5) **Suf.** As fat as a bacon-hog (F.H.) (6) **n.Lin.** Bacon-hooks are fastened into the beams of a kitchen or larder on which bacon is hung to dry. (7) **Oxf.** Bacon-rack, a rack on the ceiling of farm-houses where sides of bacon are stored, *MS add Hmp.* **w.Som.** The bacon-rack is suspended horizontally under the beams in most farm-house kitchens; here the bacon dries, and is kept safely from rats and cats. (8) **Shr.** Those who are industrious and rear plenty of potatoes, contrive still to kill a bacon-pig in winter, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II 242. **w.Som.** Wai, u zaak u baar'lee mae'ul ul mak u baekn-paig oa un [why, a sack of barley meal will make a bacon-pig of him]. **nw.Dev.** (9) **Oxf.** A bacon pudding is made like a roly-poly jam pudding, with the bacon, &c., substituted for jam. (10) **w.Som.** The settle consists of a curved seat six or seven feet long, and having a very high back, often forming cupboards with folding doors, nearly reaching to the ceiling. It is often called bacon-settle, from the use to which the cupboards are applied [s.v. **Settle**].

Hence **Bacony**, *adj.* of the nature of, appertaining to, bacon.

n.Yks. It hez a bacony flavour (I.W.).

[2. (2) 'To save the bacon' is a phrase for preserving one's self from being hurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried bacon, to secure it from the marching soldiers, **JOHNSON**; But here I say the Turks were much mistaken, Who, hating hogs, yet wished to save their bacon, *BYRON Don Juan*, vii. 42; No tricks shall save your bacon, *FIELDING Author's Farce* (1729) II. 3. (5) My followers are smooth, plump, and buxom, . . . as so many bacon-hogs, **KENNEDY Praise of Folly** (1709), ed. 8, 17 (DAV.); A baken hog, *Sagmatius porcus*, **ROBERTSON Phras.** (1693).]

BACON, see **Birken**.

BACON-AND-EGGS, *sb.* **Wil.** *Linaria vulgaris*, yellow Toad-flax; so called from the two shades of yellow in the flower. See **Eggs-and-Bacon**.

Wil.

BACON-CRATCH, see **Cratch**.

BACONER, *sb.* **Hrt.** [bē'kənə(r).] A pig kept for bacon.

Hrt. *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i.

[*Bacon + -er*, cp. *porker*.]

BACON-FLICK, *sb.* **Yks.** [bē'kən-flik.] A flitch of bacon.

n.Yks.

[Bakōn-fliks, beffe-flicks, *York Wills* (1462) II. 261 (N.E.D.). *Bacon + flick*, q.v.]

BACON-SILT, *sb.* **Hmp.** A trough in which bacon is salted.

Hmp.

BACON-STAYBAND, *sb.* **Yks.** A strip of bacon-fat bound across the windpipe to cure a sore throat.

n.Yks.

BACON-SWORD, *sb.* **Stf.** **Lei.** **War.** **Wor.** Also written *bacon-soord*, *-sword* **Stf.** **Lei.** [bē'kən-swād, -swād.] The rind of bacon. See **Sword**.

n.Stf. As if they'd never tasted nothing better than bacon-sword

and *sour cake*, **Geo Eliot A. Bède** (1859) I. 138. **Lei.** **War.** **Wor.** (J.W.P.).

[*Bacon + sword* (OE. *sweard*, the skin of bacon).]

BACON-TREE, *sb.* **Lan.** A humorous term for pig, 'growing bacon.'

Lan. Whether the parson would have cared to leave the 'nut-brown' [ale] for a sight of a whole Smithfield of 'bacon trees,' **BRIERLEY Marlocks** (1867) 122; I must go and look at my bacon-trees (S.W.).

BACON-WEED, *sb.* **Dor.** The plant *Chenopodium album*, goosefoot

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); **Dor.**

[It has been asserted that the plant is so called because it denotes rich, fat land. The following extract, however, suggests another explanation of the name: It is reported that it (Goose-foot) killeth swine if they do eate thereof, *GERARDE Herb.* (ed. 1633) 329.]

BAD, *adj.* and *adv.* **Sc.** **Irel.** **Nhb.** **Cum.** **Wm.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **Chs.** **Stf.** **Lin.** **Rut.** **Lei.** **War.** **Wo.** **Shr.** **Hrf.** **Glo.** **Oxf.** **Brks.** **Som.** **Dev.** [bad, bæd]

1. *adj.* Profligate, tyrannical, and cruel in conduct.

w.Som. Ee z u bae ud luy u baewt fuul ui, ee doa n aa'lee kaar uur au m noa urt [he is a profligate, drunken fellow, he scarcely carries her (his wife) home anything—i.e. of his wages] A shocking bad fellow would mean always a drunken profligate.

2. (a) *Ill, sick, in pain.*

Sig. How are you?—Very bad (G.W.). **Edb.** Ye're looking gey bad [very ill] (J.W.M.) **N.I.** He has been bad this month and more **Ant.** A was very bad, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). **Nhb.** He lucks, poor body, verra bad, *Wilson Putman's Pay* (1826) 15, Cumfort us wiv apples, for aw's bad o' luv, *Robson Sing Sol* (1860) II 5. **Nhb.** **Cum.** **Wm.** (M.P.) **n.Yks.** Mah teas is sea bad, *TWEDDELL Clevel Rhymes* (1875) 68, **n.Yks.** She's desput bad in her boodels an' sair follered on wiv a lax. **ne.Yks.** **w.Yks.** I [he] wə ʃat bad wol fouk pout i wə bān tə dī (J.W.). **ne.Lan.** **Chs.** Awfu' bad wi' roomatics **Stf.** Tell'er yer mother s very bad. **n.Lin.** He's tekken bad wi' th' ohd complaaint, an' I doan't think he'll get oher it this time. **sw.Lin.** Bad of a fever. **War.** s **Wor.** Porson *Quant Wds.* (1875) 20. **Shr.** Mother's bad, er canna spar me to goo to school **Hrf.** He was bad, *ELLIS Pronunc.* (1889) V. 74. **Glo.** Ei bee uncom on baad (E.D.); Er's very bad to-day; very bad'er be, **BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn (1890) 121. **Brks.** A was bad vor a year or moor avoor a died. **w.Som.** I bin that bad, I 'ant a'sard [earned] zixpence, is dree weeks **Dev.** When I were bad . . . and forced to lie abed, *O NEILL Idylls* (1892) 87.**

Hence **Badness**, sickness, illness, disease.

s.Chs. There's a jell [deal] o' badn'ss i' th' country. **Stf.** It's bin desprit for badn'ss dhis tār. **Dev.** The ded body's han didden kure the harm, vur herth the same badness now, **GILES** in *n.Dev.* *Jrn* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6 col. 5.

(b) *Phr.* (1) *bad-a-bed*, so ill as to be obliged to remain in bed; (2) *bad in oneself*, ill generally, but without any particular local ailment; (3) *bad way* (in a), dangerously ill; (4) *bad yellow*, the plague.

(1) **Oxf.** *MS. add w.Som.* Plaise mum, father's bad-abad, and mother zen me up vor t'ax o' ee, vor to be so kund's to gee un a drap o' spurit. **nw.Dev.** (2) **Oxf.** Whur be in pain?—Noo'er, I be bad in myself, *MS. add* (3) **w.Som.** I be ter'ble afear'd her's in a bad way [that she will die]. (4) **Bwk.** The pestulence sometimes called 'the bad yellow,' *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 131.

3. *Sorrowful.*

s.Chs. Only used with *v.* 'to be.' To be bad about a thing (T.D.); **s.Chs.** They'm bad about this Liberal mon bein chuckt at. **Stf.** Mrs. Jackson's felin very bad abat ūr sūn as is gon jed.

Hence **Bad-hearted**, melancholy, miserable, down-hearted.

n.Lin.

4. *Difficult, hard.*

Cum. That's bad to beat (M.P.); **Cum.** Bad to bide. **Wm.** Whenivver Tomson set hissel i' that way, he war bad ta shift, **JACK ROBISON Aald Taales (1882) 3. **n.Yks.** **ne.Yks.** Bad to do, bad to find, are universal. **e.Yks.** Bad-ti-beeat. **w.Yks.** 'Coal is bad ta git' when the roof is dangerous. A cheat, sharper, or bad-tempered man is 'bad ta dew wi', *LUCAS Stud. Niddersdale* (c. 1882). **n.Lin.** Haxey field's bad to beāt fer grawn taaties an' wheat year efter year. **sw.Lin.** He's bad to light of. **Lei.** 'A's a bad un to beat,' common eulogy of a horse, dog, prize-fighter, game-cock, &c. **War.** Hrt. He's a bad one to part [close-fisted] (G.H.G.).**

Colloq Faith! you were bad to follow, SMART *Rathkelly* (1888) I. v

5. In arrears, behindhand.

Lei.¹ His illness threw us bad with the clothing club. Rut.¹ She got a quarter bad in her rent. War.²³

6. In compar. and superl., *badder*, *baddest*, worse, worst

Cum.¹ Many a badder thing med happen. It's t'baddest thing 'at could hev happen't. w.Yks. Jim's a bad lad, but Tom's badder, an' Walk's t'baddest i' t'lot, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 11, 1891); w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ I've knawn badder things then this happen to a man, a vast sight. It was the baddest year we iver hed fer wild ducks. Lei.¹ Oi 'niver knood a badder man nur what that man weer. War.²³

7. *adv.* Very much.

s.Oxf. Now, las' week there was a job doin' up at the squire's, an' I wanted to go bad, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 92.

8. Phr. (1) *Bad luck top end*, defective in mental powers; (2) *bad-off*, in poverty; (3) *bad off for*, poorly furnished with; (4) *bad place*, a child's name for hell; (5) *bad to do*, in poor circumstances; (6) *bad to like*, of unpromising appearance; (7) *bad way (in a)*, ruined; (8) *bad-weather Geordy*, the cockle-seller whose trade is most flourishing at the stormiest season of the year; (9) *not half bad*, not so bad, very good.

(1) Chs.¹ Thah's gotten bad luck top end, thah cumberlin; Chs.² (2) s.Stf. Them as used to ha' plenty o' money bin bad enough off now, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Oxf.¹ I.W.² They be miserable bad off. w.Som.¹ Poo ur dhing, uurz u laf: tuur ubl bae ud oaf luyk [poor thing, she is left very badly off]. (3) Dor. He's bad off vor apples-to-year, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (4) N.I.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Som.¹ Neef yue bae'un u gèod maa'yd-n zai yur praa yurz-n keep yur chuurch, yue ul gèo tu dhu bae ud plae us [if you are not a good girl, and say your prayers and keep your church, you will go to the bad place]. (5) War. (J.R.W.) Hrf.¹ Bad to do in the world (6) n.Yks.² e.Yks. There's a pluke cummin upov his aym, at's bad ti like, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 92 (7) w.Som.¹ Neef ee doan au tur uz an, ee ul zèon bee een u bae ud wai [if he does not change his course he will soon go to the bad altogether]. (8) Nhb. The sailor, when he hears the cry of 'cockles alive,' concludes that a storm is at hand, and breathes a prayer, back wards, for the soul of 'Bad-weather Geordy,' OLIVER *Rambles* (1835) 207, Nhb.¹ (9) War.² This pie's not half bad, or 'not so bad.'

[2. Bad, sick; as, he is very bad a-bed, BAILEY (1755); To be very bad [sick], *vehementer laborare, pessime se habere*, COLES (1679). 6. But as it is, it may be better, and were it badder, it is not the worst, LYLly *Euphues* (1579) (NARES); They demen gladly to the badder ende, CHAUCER *C. T.* F. 224.]

BAD, sb.¹ Glo. Wil. [bæd.] The pericarp or green outer husk of a walnut, used sometimes also of filberts and other nuts.

Glo. (H.T.E.); At Staunton, near Red Marley, bad is also used for the husks of filberts and other nuts (H.S.H.); Glo.¹ Bad or bod. n.Wil. (G.E.D.)

BAD, sb.² Sh.I. Any article of clothing.

Sh.I. (K.I.) S. & Ork.¹

BAD, sb.³ *Obsol.* Yks. Lan. Chs.

1. A small knot of wood, or short, thick stick (sometimes sharpened at the ends like a 'tip-cat,' q.v.), used in playing the game of bad. See below.

Hence (1) *Badding*, *vbl. sb.* playing at hockey with sticks and a wooden ball or piece of wood called a kiffey; *Bad-stick*, *sb.* also called *Bat-stick*, (2) a long tapering stick with a pummel-head, used to drive the 'gell' or 'knur' in the game of 'knur-and-spell'; (3) the game now known as 'shinty' or 'knur-and-spell' (q.v.).

(1) Chs.¹³ (2) w.Yks. (S.K.C.); (J.T.); Seldom heard except among farmers or old men, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). (3) Lan. *Obsol.* The name is known to elderly people round Wigan, though boys now call the game 'shinty' (S.W.).

2. A rude kind of cricket, in which usually the bat is replaced by a 'besom-stale' and the ball by a piece of stick or 'bad.'

w.Yks. The 'bad' was thrown with a whirling motion to the boy with the 'steyl,' who struck the 'bad' and then ran to the goal-stone, which counted one, and back again, if there was time, which

counted two. The 'bad' was thrown in to either the stone at which the player stood to strike, or the goal-stone, and if it struck either stone before the player touched it with the hedge-stake, he was out (M.F.). w.Yks.³ Lakin' at bad means playing at bat, a rude kind of cricket, with a bat and ball, and wall toppings for wickets. There was no lakin' at bad sixty years ago; they call it 'cricket' naa. Lan. Playing at t'bad, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg* (1873) 150; (J.L.)

3. A game, prob. the same as trippet or tip-cat, q.v.

Yks. To play at bad wth a badstick, to play at cat or trippet wth a catstick or trippet stick (K.).

Hence *Bad-lump*, *sb.*

Lan. A bad-lump is a flat piece of wood fixed to a hazel rod to strike the bad with after it is flurled up from the edge of a stone by a gentle tap, the game being who can send the bad to the greatest distance (J.L.).

BAD, v. *Obsol.* Nhp. Glo. Wil. Also written *bod* Nhp.² Glo.¹ [bæd.] To remove the outer green husk from walnuts.

Nhp.² Glo. Cum and bad the bannets, GROSE (1790); Declaring that he might go and 'bad the bannuts' somewhere else, *Household Wds.* (1885) 141; Glo.¹² Wil. Gave me a basketful of green walnuts, and then asked for them back 'to bad em' (G.E.D.), Wil.¹

BADDERS, sb. pl. Sc. Also in form bathers; baddords Abd. Low raillery.

Sc. Bathers is in very common use (J.W.M.). Abd. Ye're but scant o' grace, To tell sic baddords till a bodie's face, Ross *Hele-nore* (1768) 61, ed. 1812. Usually badders (G.W.).

BADDISH, *adj.* In gen. dial. use. [bædɪʃ, bædɪʃ] Rather bad.

Not.¹ Lei.¹ They're pretty baddish this turn. War.³ He is in a baddish way, I fear.

BADDLE, v. Chs. [bædl.] To fool away.

Chs. He's baddling all his money away (E.M.G.).

BADDOCK, sb. Sc. The fry of the coal-fish, *Gadus carbonarus*. Also called *Prinkles*.

Abd. We catthed in the tide whiles the baddock and fluke, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1851); Gray fish called baddocks, *Statist. Acc.* XVI 551 (JAM.); SATCHELL (1879).

BADE, v. Yks. Stf. Not. War. Shr. Also written *baad* w.Yks.¹; *baade* m.Yks.¹ [bæd, bæd.] To bathe in the open air, in a pond, in a river, in the sea.

m.Yks.¹ Whear's tuh barn to bade at, Jack!—At Sandy-lobby—... ah baded thear at drinking-time yesterder, an' i tike us up t'neck. w.Yks.¹ I aim to baad her i' th' beck, u 291; w.Yks.² Come on, surrey, let's go an' bade us. Stf.² Oi beleve that lad's gone a badin. Not. (W.H.S.) War. (WRIGHT). Shr.¹ Bading.

Hence *Bade*, sb. a bath.

w.Yks. (J.W.) Stf.² Cum an 'ave a bade, lads, th' wayter's ivver so warm. Not. (W.H.S.)

[This form is perhaps due to contam. of *bathe* with *wade*.]

BADGE, sb.¹ Oxf. [bædg] A moth of a medium size. Oxf. (W.F.R.)

BADGE, sb.² *Obsol.* Sc. A large, ill-shaped bundle. Sc. (JAM.) Slk. There came in a 'puir man' carrying a bundle of firewood, and said 'Will ye hae a badge o' sticks?' (J.M.)

BADGE, v.¹ Shr. Glo. Wil. [bædg.] To buy up farm and garden produce in order to sell it again at market.

Shr.¹ Glo. (H.S.H.), Glo.¹ Wil.¹ *Obs.* Md. to make pces [process] against all the Badgers that doe badge without licence, *Extracts from Records of Wilts Quarter Sessions* (1576), *Wilts Arch. Mag.* XX. 327.

[Some others followed her [i.e. Fortune] by badging land, DAVIES *Humour's Heaven on Earth* (1605), ed. 1876, 37 (DAV.).]

BADGE, v.² *Obsol.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. War. Shr. To cut corn, peas, beans, &c. close to the ground by means of a badging-hook, q.v. See *Bag*, v.²

w.Yks.² Done by 'driving' the corn with the left hand and cutting close by the root with the hook in the right hand. Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹ Not. This word and the operation have been almost extinct within this last twenty years (W.H.S.). Lei.¹ They havn't begun badging the beans yit. War.³ The growing corn is grasped about half way up the stalk, by the crook held in the left hand, in a sufficient bundle for the cut. A sharp blow with the hook, held in the right hand, severs the growing stalks much closer to the ground than is possible in reaping, hence the process was in greater demand before the use of reaping machines. Shr.¹ *Obs.*

Hence **Badging-hook**, a curved hook resembling a sickle, used in cutting corn, peas, beans, &c., also in trimming hedges.

w.Yks.² **Chs.**¹ It differs from the ordinary sickle in having a broad smooth-edged blade instead of a narrow blade with a serrated edge. **s.Chs.**¹, **Stf.**², **nw.Der.**¹

BADGE, see **Bag**.

BADGER, *sb.*¹ *Obsol.* All n. counties to **Der.** Also **Lin.** **Lei.** **Nhp.** **War.** **Wor.** **Shr.** **Hrf.** **Glo.** **Wil.** **Cor.** Also written **bager** **Cor.**³; **badjer** **w.Yks.**¹

1. A corn-dealer, miller, or miller's man; originally one who was licensed to buy corn in one market to sell in another. Also called a **Swaile** or **Swealer**.

n.Cy. 'As impudent as a badger's horse' is still a common proverb, **N & Q.** (1871) 4th S. vii. 245. **Nhb.**¹, **Dur.**¹, **Cum.** (M.P.), **Cum.**¹ **Wm.** (B.K.) **n.Yks.**³ **w.Yks.** Shopkeepers mix their goods, badgers their flour, and publicans their drink, 'EAVES-DROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 16; A badger may also be a grinder of corn, or he may not, *Hlf. Wds.* ² **w.Yks.**¹²³⁴ **Lan.** An exact List of all Badgers, Swealers, Corn-Dealers, Millers, *Adv.* (1757) quoted in *Manch City News* (April 25, 1896). **Chs.**¹²³ **Der.** **GROSE** (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); **Der.**¹² **nw.Der.**¹ **e.Lin.** Now an extinct occupation (G.G.W.). **Lei.**¹, **Hrp.**¹, **War.**¹ **Wil.**¹ Used freq. in old accounts in **n.Wil.** but now *obs.* Item for stayenge Badgers & keepinge a note of there names vuyd, *Records of Chippenham* (1620), ed. Goldney, 202. Md. that I take order of the Badgers that they do name the places where the Badgers do use to badge before they resieve their lycens, *Extracts from Records of Wilts Quarter Sessions* (1576) *Wilts Arch. Mag.* XX. 327. **Cor.**

Hence **Badger's clout**, *sb.* a wisp of hay or straw used to stop a hole in a sack.

w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. A huckster; an itinerant dealer who buys up farm produce, &c., and carries it elsewhere to sell. Also used specifically, as butter-badger, pig-badger, tea-badger.

n.Cy. **GROSE** (1790), **N.Cy.**¹, **Nhb.**¹ *Obs.* **Cum.** Caryl badgers are monstrous sad fwok, The silly peer deils how they wring up, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1805) 39, ed. 1881; **Cum.**¹, **Wm.**¹ **n.Yks.** Butter . . . is bought up by the badgers, who go round the parish, *ATKINSON Moorl. Parish* (1891) 10; **n.Yks.**¹² **m.Yks.**¹ Thou's always hungry; thou'd eat a badger off his horse. **w.Yks.** Badger, a travelling, originally walking, grocer and butterman, licensed victualler, *LUCAS Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882). **n.Lan.**¹, **ne.Lan.**¹, **Chs.**¹³, **Stf.**¹², **Der.**² **War.**¹²; **War.**³ There is a badger at the door with his basket. **w.Wor.**¹, **s.Wor.**¹ **Shr.**¹ In spite of roguish badgers, The price it must come down, sir, *Old Sng.*; **Shr.**², **Hrf.**¹ **Glo.** He is a butter-badger, you know (A.B.), A badger acts as a sub-factor between the producer and the larger merchants or the consumer (S.S.B.); **Glo.**¹

3. One who keeps a small shop where groceries and provisions are sold.

w.Yks. **CUDWORTH Horton** (1886); **w.Yks.**⁵ **Lan.** **DAVIES Races** (1856) 226; Eawer Alick keeps a badger's shop, *WAUGH Eawer Folk* (1859) st. 2; They han fur to goo to th' badgers fur to get ther stuff oppo tryste, *ORMEROD Felley fro Rackde* (1864) iii; **Lan.**¹

4. A wholesale grocer, one who buys and sells in batches. **e.Lan.**¹

[1. Badger [in law], one who has a licence to buy corn in one place and sell it in another, a dealer in corn, **ASH** (1795); A badger, or carrier of corn, or a buyer of corn to sell it again, *ROBERTSON Phras.* (1693); A badger, *celui qui porte ou voiture le bled de lieu en lieu pour le vendre*, **SHERWOOD**; The wealth of this town consisteth much in buying of corne and selling it againe to the mountanes, for all the inhabitants be as it were a kinde of hucksters or badgers, *HOLLAND Camden* (1610), ed. 1637, 555; Item that the clerke of the Merket doth suffer baggers to by the corn in the merket afore the bakers and brwers of this town be serued, *Nottingham Records* (1530), ed. Stevenson, III. 364; Baggers, such as bryngeth whete to towne, as wele in trowys (barges) as otherwyse, by lande and by watir, in keypyng downe of the market, *Ordinance of the office of Mayor of Bristol* (1479) in *English Gilds*, 424. 2. Badger, a huckster, **BAILEY** (1721); Badger, one that buys corn, salt, or other victual in one place to transport it to another for gain, **BLOUNT** (1670).]

BADGER, *sb.*² **Nhb.** **Dur.** **Yks.** [bæ'dʒər.] A thin stratum of a coarse mixture of coal and carbonate of

lime or pyrites, freq. found lying at the roof of a seam of coal, **GREENWELL**. See **Brat**.

Nhb. A very thin stratum lying between the coal seam and the next stratum above it, and partaking frequently of the nature of both (R.O.H.); **Nhb.**¹ **Dur.** *Borings* (1881) II 124. **w.Yks.** (H.V.)

BADGER, *v.*¹ **Sc.** **Wm.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **Not.** **Lin.** **Lei.** **Nhp.** **War.** **Wor.** **Shr.** **Glo.** **Brks.** **I.W.** **Wil.** **Dev.** [bæ'dʒə(r), bæ'dʒə(r).] To tease, worry, torment; to beat.

Fif. 'Badger the loon' is a common expression (**JAM.**). **Wm.**¹ **Cum.** don't badger ma! **n.Yks.**¹ Mebbe tlad's not mich aboon a gauvison; but they badgered him ower sair for owght. **e.Yks.**¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**¹ **Lan.** Awm a bit fond o' badgerin' eawr Betty, *FERGUSON Preston Eggsibushun* (1865) v; Yo're a brave lot, yo' are, badgerin' a slip o' a wench loike this, *BURNETT Lowne* (1877) ii; Owd Lot Foure'en badget him wi' sayin, 'Will yo' regester it neaw?' *FERGUSON Moudywarp*, 4. **ne.Lan.**¹ **Not.** (J.H.B.) **n.Lin.**¹, **Lei.**¹, **Nhp.**¹, **War.**² **w.Wor.**¹ E'll badger you as if it wuz ever so! **se.Wor.**¹ **Shr.**¹ E's al'ays badgering some one; never 'eed 'im. **Glo.** Don't badger him so (A.B.). **Brks.**¹ If a badgers 'un any moor a ooll get his back up. **s.Cy.** **HOLLOWAY.** **I.W.**¹ **Wil.** Baggering a sould as ye do, *PENRUD-DOCKE Content* (1860) 30. **Dev.** You thief! you baggerin' gert liar! *PHILLPOTTS Dartmoor* (1896) 117. **Slang.** Which I meanter say, that if you come into my place bull-baiting and badgering me, come out, *DICKENS Gt. Expectations* (1860) xviii.

Hence **Badgeran**, *vbl. sb.* a beating.

n.Sc. He got a badgeran he winna seen forget (**W.G.**).

[The word means lit. to treat like a badger (or brock), which is 'used to be hunted', **JOHNSON**; A 'brock' . . . led such a persecuted life, that to 'badger' a man came to be the strongest possible term for irritating, persecuting, and injuring him in every way, *Wood Anecd. Anim. Life* (1855) 238 (N.E.D.).]

BADGER, *v.*² **Yks.** **Lan.** **Lin.** **Lei.** **Nhp.** **War.** **Glo.** [bæ'dʒə(r), bæ'dʒə(r).] To beat down in price, to haggle over a bargain.

n.Yks.¹ He wad ha' badgered me doon to nowght; **n.Yks.**² **w.Yks.** He's niver satisfied; he's allus badgering and bating, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1891); **BANKS Wksl. Wds. (1865). **ne.Lan.**¹, **n.Lin.**¹, **Lei.**¹ **Nhp.**¹ You needn't badger me any longer, I won't sell it no cheaper. **War.**² **Glo.** Joseph fot out his carn weaut badgering, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 63.**

Hence **Badgerer**, one who makes another abate his price.

n.Yks.²

[The same as **Badger**, *sb.*¹]

BADGER-PIED, *adj.* **Hmp.** [bæ'dʒə-paid.] Badger-coloured, tawny.

Hmp. Applied to the tame boars found in the New Forest, *Wise New Forest* (1883) 259; **Hmp.**¹ [A colour of hounds indicative of strength, *MAYER Spismn Direct.* (1845) 147.]

BADGER'S BAND, *phr.* ? *Obs.* **Hmp.** The clashing of kettles, pans, &c., in front of the house of an obnoxious person; a rural form of punishment for notorious offenders. Cf. rough music.

Hmp. For wife-beaters, husband-beaters, and men guilty of certain flagrant breaches of chastity . . . our good Hampshire folks reserve the punishment of 'rough music,' or the badger's band, *N. & Q.* (1860) and *S. x.* 258. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[Conn. w. *badger* (the animal), see **Badger**, *v.*¹]

BADGE-SHOP, *sb.* **Lan.** [bæ'dʒ-jop.] A small shop where groceries and provisions are sold, *gen.* on credit; known also as a 'badge.'

Lan. He keeps a badge-shop (**S.W.**); *Manch. City News* (May 2, 1896); In a village near Bury, some years ago, the only grocer's shop was called the badge, *ib.* (May 9, 1896); She opened a small grocery shop, or 'badge,' *WESTALL Old Factory* (1885) 115.

[*Badge*, the same as **Badge**, *v.*¹]

BADGET, *sb.* **An.** [bæ'dʒet.] A badger (the animal). **e.An.**¹² **Suf.** Very commonly used (**F.H.**); **Suf.**¹

[*Badgerd* is an old name for the badger. As the self-swelling badgerd . . . First at the entry of his barrow fights, *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* (1598) 514 (N.E.D.). This is supposed to be from *badge* (a mark) + *-ard*. The form *badget* may be explained as a pron. of *badgerd*.]

BADGING-BOOK, *sb.* *Obsol.* **Lan.** A book in which purchases on credit are entered, kept in the possession of the purchaser.

Lan. 'Why, this is a badgin' book,' cried th' visitor, *Wood Hum Sketches*, 96; 'Well-known in the neighbourhood of Bury. On receipt of his or her wages, the customer is expected to discharge the amount debited in the badgin'-book since the previous settlement, *Manch. City News* (May 2, 1896); More frequently called 'shop-book' (S.W.).

[See **Badge**, *v.*]

BAD-LIKE, *adj.* Yks. [ba'd-laik.] Of forbidding aspect, ill-favoured.

n.Yks.² A bad-like fellow. e.Yks.¹

BADLING, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Wm. A worthless person. Rxb. (W.H.H.) N.Cy.¹ Wm.¹ Known, but not in common use [A wreght to were a nobill scarlet gown, A badlyng, furringy parsillit wele with sable; It may wele ryme bot it accordis nought, PINKERTON *Sc. Poems* (c. 1600) ed. 1792, III. 125 (JAM.). OE. *bædling*, an effeminate person, der. of *bæddel*, hermaphrodite]

BADLY, *adv.* and *adv.* Sc. and n. counties to Der. Also Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. e An. Dev. Sick, ill, unwell.

Sc. I have been badly for some time, *Scottic* (1787) 15; I hae been badly a' the time (J.W.M.). Wgt. Badly refers to incipient or slight symptoms of illness (A.W.). n.Cy. Sadly badly, very ill, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ She's nobbut badly, poor body. Dur.¹ Cum. It is not often we meet her away from home, unless it be among 'badly folk,' RIGBY *Midsummer* (1891) 1, Cum.² It mead ivery body else badly to hear't, 12 Wm. Neeabody ta... leek eftre er when she wes badly, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii 12; Wm.¹ A doubt he's nobbet badly. n.Yks. Loike a bairn at wur badly, *Why John* (Coll. L.L.B.); n.Yks.¹ Our Mary's very badly, for seear; n.Yks.² A badly bout, a fit of illness; n.Yks.³ e.Yks.¹ Nobbut badly. w.Yks. One on his childer fell badla, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 122, ed. 1877, w.Yks.², w.Yks.³ 'Oh, Au'm badly with toothwark,' &c.; but if really ill, they say 'poorly'; w.Yks.⁵ How d' yuh feel to-dāay then like Tommy?—Badly, vary badly; t'weather suits noan on muh. Lan. Stop tell tha' ert badly, an wants cuddlin up a bit, FERGUSON *Preston Eggsibushun* (1865) ix; Hoo sed hoo thowt awd bin... badly afoor, *ib. Moudywarp*, 16; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Whey, aw'm badly Stf.¹, Stf.² My mester inner o'er toppin this mornin, in fac' e's feylin rayther badly. Der.² Th cawf's nowt amiss, but 'the kă [cow]'s badly nw.Der.¹ s.Not. Are yer badly, lass? PRIOR *Reme* (1895) 261; Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ I'm a poor badly creātūr noo sw Lin.¹ He's nowt but a poor badly thing. She has two badly bairns, and hersen badly too. The nurse fell badly [was taken ill]. Rut.¹ Pepper' child badly: gave them 4s. 6d., *Prsh. Accs.* (1708). Lei. Shi wer bad li aul winter (C.E.); Lei.¹ A favourite answer of an invalid to the inquiry 'How are you?' is, 'Sadly badly, sore and sickly.' Nhp.², War.³ Shr.¹ This term is not nearly so strong as 'bad,' in the sense of ill. e.An.¹, Nrt.¹ Dev. Her wouldn't let me [come] 'cause her knowed you was badly, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 14.

Hence **Badliness**, illness, sickness.

Nhb.¹ Felt 'at he couldn't stan for badliness, HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 11. e.Lin. Very common (G.G.W.). sw.Lin.¹ There's a deal of badliness about. It was the nurse as nursed me in my first badliness.

BADLY, *adv.* In phr. (1) *badly able*, hardly able; (2) *badly looking*, of repulsive or evil appearance; (3) *badly put on*, shabbily or insufficiently clad.

(1) Cum. Badly able is common enough among older Dalesmen (R.H.H.). (2) Wm.¹ A! what a badly-leukin chap that is. (3) Yks. A chap oot of place, and luck, mabbe, badly poot on and dooncast, FETHERSTON *Farmer*, 7. e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

BAD MAN'S BREAD, *phr.* Yks. *Bunium flexuosum*, also known as Earth-nut, Pig-nut, &c., *q.v.*

BAD MAN'S OATMEAL, *phr.* (1) *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, Shepherd's-purse (Dur.); (2) *Cochlearia officinalis*, common Scurvy-grass (Dur.); (3) *Conium maculatum*, common Hemlock (Nhb. Dur. Yks.).

(3) Nhb.¹ Also called Deed-man's oatmeal. e.Yks. The flowers of the 'humlock' are known as 'badman-whotmeal,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 122; e.Yks.¹

BAD MAN'S POSIES, *phr.* Nhb. *Lamium purpureum*, red Dead-nettle.

BAD-NAUGHT, *sb.* Lan. [ba'd-naut, -nout.] A worthless, good-for-nothing person.

Lan. Theaw yung bad nawt, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 29, A name applied to a naughty boy or a bad man, *Manch. City*

News (Apr. 25, 1896). s Lan. Bad-nowt, a fairly common term (F.E.T.)

[*Bad + nowt* (nothing applied to persons), see **Naught**]

BADNESS, *sb.* Yks. [ba'dnəs] Depravity, active wickedness, vice.

n.Yks.¹ Nobbut a ragally chap, at allays had a vast o' badness iv'im; n.Yks.² Yan o' t'warst mak o' badness ne.Yks.¹ There's neea badness aboot her. e.Yks.¹

[As duteous to the vices of thy mistress As badness would desire, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, iv. vi. 259; The bewte of hir body in badnesse she dispended, *P. Plowman* (B.) XII. 49.]

BAD-STICK, see **Bad**, *sb.*³

BAD-YABBLE, *adj.* *Obsol.* Yks. Unable.

n.Yks.²

BAERIE, *sb.* Sh.I. A boar pig.

Sh.I. (K.I.) s & Ork.¹

[*Baer + -ie* (-y). *Baer* repr. *bair*, n. dial. pron. of *boar*. Certane landis namit the Bairrink, because ane bair... was slane in the said feild, BELLENDEN *Chron.* (1536) XII. 15.]

BAESSY-FLAAS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Litter for cattle, composed of heather and dry earth.

Sh.I. Still used, but more frequently the words are heard separately. A beasy or bizz is just the compact mass of litter composed of heather or straw and dry earth, which has accumulated in a cow-house for so long that it has to be torn off the floor. Each piece would be a flaa, just what is 'flayed off' (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹

[*Baessy* is cogn. w. Norw. dial. *bysja*, to strew the floor with coarse grass, leaves, or straw (AASEN). See **Flaa**.]

BAFF, *sb.*¹ Sc. [baf, bef.]

1. A blow, stroke, shot; a dull, heavy thud.

Sc. For fear John Heatherblutter, or some siccan dare-the-deil, should tak a baff at them, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxxi; To hae a baff at the popinjay, *ib. Old Mortality* (1816) vii; He gaff Clark's broggit-staff Siccan a baff, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 35, For a whole hour they would hae been at it, baff for baff, ROY *Horseman* (1895) 1 n.Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.), He cam doon wi' a befon's doup (W.G.)

2. A stroke in golf, in which the ground is struck with the sole of the club-head.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[Brabant dial. *baf*, *baffe*, a blow (*Idiol.* 26, cited in SCHUERMANS *Suppl.*). Cp G *baf*, interj. 'fragorem indicans,' and *baffen*, to strike (GRIMM).]

BAFF, *sb.*² Yks. [baf.] A suppressed bark.

n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks. The suppressed bark of a dog, the ghost of a sound, DYER *Dial.* (1891) 95.

[The same as **Baff**, *v.*²]

BAFF, *sb.*³ Sh.I. [baf.] A cold, the effects of exposure to cold.

Sh.I. A dose of cold after exposure to bad weather (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹

[Perh. the same word as **Baff**, *sb.*²; see **Baff**, *v.*², 2.]

BAFF, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. [baf.]

1. Of cards: valueless, worthless; not a trump.

Nhb. 'Th's nee use playin, aa've gotten sic a baff hand' Said by a partner who has received a bad deal in the game of whist (R.O.H.); Aa had some pictors but a bad, baff hand (T.E.F.); Nhb.¹

2. Of wood: useless, worthless. See **Baff-end**.

Nhb. The outer or 'sappy' portion of a tree is valueless for joinery. In a plank this 'sappy' part is called the baff-edge, and is cut off and thrown aside for firewood. A foreman's instruction to his joiner is thus given: 'Rip the baff-edge off' [saw off the useless edge] (R.O.H.).

3. Of a week or day: the alternate week or day of that week on which the fortnightly wages are not paid.

N.Cy.¹ The week in which pitmen receive no pay is called the 'baff-week.' Nhb. Several collieries in Northumberland... decided to cancel their recent voting in favour of not working on 'baff' Saturday. It is expected that other collieries will follow in the footsteps of the workmen of East Holywell, who were, it is understood, about the first to make the proposition in favour of the abolition of work on a 'baff' Saturday, *Newc. Wkly. Chron.* (Dec. 14, 1889) 8, col. 4, The newspapers reported an agitation at the collieries to have Baff Saturday made a holiday as well as

Pay-Saturday (A S P); Mining workmen are usually paid fortnightly on 'Pay' Fridays. The following day is called 'Pay Saturday,' and the alternate Saturday 'Baff Saturday,' *Gl. Lab.* (1894); *Nhb.*¹ A pitman, if paid fortnightly, speaks of the alternate weeks as 'the baff week,' and 'the pay week.' The Baff week is o'er—no repining—Pay Saturday's swift on the wing, *Robson Collier's Pay Week* (1863) 237. *Nhb.*, *Dur.* *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); *NICHOLSON Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[The same word as *Bauch*.]

BAFF, *v.*¹ *Sc.* Also written *beff* (JAM.). [baf, bef.]

1. To beat, to strike.

Sc. (JAM.); *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Has ne'er in Monymusk been seen Sae many weel-beft skins, *SKINNER Poems* (1859) 12. *n.Sc.* (W.G.)

2. To strike the ground with the sole of the club-head in playing golf.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

3. To struggle, either against illness or weather.

Sh.I. Used when speaking of struggling with any illness, but chiefly when speaking of animals, suffering uneasily (K I). *S. & Ork.*¹ To buffet a storm.

[The same word as *Baff*, *sb.*¹]

BAFF, *v.*² *Yks.* *Lin.* Also written *bef* w.Yks.⁵; *beff* n.Lin.¹ [baf, bef.]

1. To bark gently, in a low tone.

*m.Yks.*¹ A dog baffs when it dares not bark, though it may happen that it commits itself in the latter way at intervals.

Hence *Baffing*, (1) *vbl. sb.*; (2) *ppl. adj.*

(1) *Lin.*¹, *n.Lin.*¹ (2) w.Yks.² When a dog hunts for game in a wood he is said to make a baffing noise.

2. To cough, to hack.

w.Yks.⁵ To cough short, with little movement, and a quick noise; generally prelude to a violent 'coughing bout.' Coughing an' beffing t'daay through.

Hence *Baffing*, *vbl. sb.* coughing, hacking.

*n.Lin.*¹

[To baffe, as a dog, *latrare*, *LEVINS Manip.*; *Baffyn* as howndys, *baulo*, *bafo*, *latro*, *Prompt.* Cp. *Du. baffen*, to barke (HEXHAM); *MHG. baffen* (LEXER); *Bavar. dial. baffen*, *beffen*, to bark like a fox, to quarrel (SCHMELLER).]

BAFF, *v.*³ *Sh.I.* [baf.] To bathe an injured part to give it relief.

Sh.I. (K I.)

BAFF-END, *sb.* *Nhb. Dur.* [ba'f-end.]

1. The partly decayed or root end of a tree or log.

*Nhb.*¹ The partly decayed, split, or root end of a log or tree of timber is called the baff end; and from the baff ends, or otherwise useless pieces or ends of timber, are cut baffs, which are used to keep the wooden cribs in position, when sinking pits in our North-Country.

Hence *Baff-ended*, *ppl. adj.* worthless, blunted.

*N.Cy.*¹ Picks are so called when the points are off *Nhb.*¹

2. A wooden wedge used to keep cribs in position.

Nhb. A kind of blunt wedges driven in behind the cribbing in order to pack up the space behind. Odds and ends of timber are cut up for the purpose, and any waste ends of wood will do for it (*R O H.*). *Nhb.*, *Dur.* *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

[*Baff*, the same word as *Baff*, *adj.*]

BAFFER, *sb.* *Sh.I.* A struggle.

Sh.I. (K.I.) *S. & Ork.*¹ To get a baffer, to have a struggle against a storm.

[*Baff*, *vb.*¹ + *-er*.]

BAFFLE, *sb.* *Sc.* A trifle, thing of no value.

*S. & Ork.*¹, *Or.I.*, *Sth* (JAM)

[A der. of *baff* (*adj.*), *q v.* It is the same word as *Bauchle*.]

BAFFLE, *v.* *Chs.* *Stf.* *Lin.* *Lei.* *Nhp.* *War.* *Wor.* *Shr.* *Glo.* *Oxf.* *e.An.* *Ken.* *Sur.* *Sus.* Also written *boffle* s.Chs.¹ *Stf.* *Lei.*¹ *Nhp.*¹ *War.*²³ *se.Wor.*¹ *Shr.*¹ *Glo.*¹ *Oxf.*¹ *Ken.*¹ *e.Sus.* [ba'fl, bo'fl.]

1. To confuse, perplex, worry, annoy.

s.Chs.¹ The questions put to a candidate at a political meeting were said to be intended to boffle him. *Lei.*¹ s.Wor. A robin singing and flying about in church, caused the clergyman to hesitate and stumble painfully and to conclude his sermon abruptly. The comment of the congregation was, 'That there robin fairly boffled the parson' (*R.M.E.*). *Shr.*¹ I knowed right well 'e wuz tellin' me a lie, so I cross-waund 'im a bit an' soon boffled 'is story. *Glo.*¹, *Oxf.*¹

Hence (1) *Boffled*, *pp.* confused, rendered stupid; (2) *Bofflement*, *sb.* a bother, state of perplexity.

(1) *Sur.*¹ A fox that has been repeatedly headed and prevented from making his point is said 'to be regularly boffled.' (2) *Glo.*¹

2. To impede, obstruct, thwart, balk.

s.Stf. I shall hit the mark if yo' wo' boffle me just as I'm shootin', *PINNOCCK Blk Cy. Ann.* (1895). *sw.Lin.*¹ They seem to baffle us off any-how. *Nhp.*¹ The grass was so long, it quite boffled me to get through it. *War.*² This long grass boffles my feet. When I start to jump, keep still, or else you'll boffle me. *Wor.* Used of almost any hindrance. When a boy is writing and another shakes his arm he says, 'I wishes a'd mind wot a be atter, 'ee keps boffin' mah.' 'Ee maakes sich a despret n'ise, I don't read nothin', a boffles mah (H.K.). *se.Wor.*¹ *Ken.*¹ I should ha' been here afore now, only for de wind, that's what boffled me. *e.Sus.* *HOLLOWAY.*

Hence *Baffling*, *ppl. adj.* impeding, obstructing.

Sur. Nothing is more common at sea than to speak of a 'baffling wind,' in the sense of a wind that varies so as to prevent a steady course from being held (*R H C.*).

3. To twist irregularly, entangle; cf. *bouchle*.

*e.An.*¹ *Nhp. N. & Q.* (1889) 7th S vii. 337, *Nhp.*¹ Applied to corn or grass irregularly beaten down by wind or rain 'Scraly' is synonymous; but if grain be regularly beaten down in one direction it is said to be 'laired.'

Hence *Baffled*, *ppl. adj.* beaten about, entangled.

*Nrf.*¹ Standing corn or grass, beat about by the wind or stray cattle, are said to be 'baffled about' or baffled. Nickled, snaffled, and walted, are other terms applied to standing corn beat about by wind or rain *Suf. RAINBIRD Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849, *Suf.*¹

4. To cheat, humbug, make a fool of.

Lei. Used to describe a cattle-dealer (for instance) trying to get round a purchaser to buy his cattle, so as to gain an advantage over him (*C E.*); *Lei.*¹, *e.An.*¹

5. Of children or animals: to manage capriciously, to bring up badly.

*e.An.*¹ He was sadly baffled in his bringing up. *Nrf.*¹

6. To insult, bully, tease.

*Lei.*¹

7. To strike, beat.

*Lei.*¹ O! boffled un o'er the yead wi' the mop. *Nrf.*¹ *Suf.*¹ 'A [he] baffled 'em about the hid.

[1. Baffled, confounded, *ASH* (1795). 2. To baffle [disappoint], *frustror*, *COLES* (1679). 4. To baffle, or befoul one, *deludere*, *ROBERTSON Phras.* (1693); But friends are men, and love can baffle lords, *GREENE Fr. Bacon* (c. 1590) v. 83. 6. Alas, poor fool, how have they baffled thee! *SHAKS. Twelfth Nt.* v. i. 377.]

BAFFLER, *sb.* *Chs.* *War.* [ba'flə(r).] A top rail to a sunk fence or wall.

*Chs.*¹³ A rail to 'baffle' any attempt of cattle, but particularly sheep, to break fence *War.* (J.R.W)

[*Baffle*, *vb.* + *-er*.]

BAFFLES, *sb. pl.* *Nhp.* [bæ'fɪz.] Gaiters, leggings. See *Bofflers*.

Nhp. His threadbare suit of labourer's clothes, patched top and bottom, with leather baffles and gaiters to match, *MARTIN Life of Clare* (1865) 112.

BAFFLET, *sb.* *Nhb.* [ba'flət.] A wooden mallet for killing salmon.

*Nhb.*¹ It is esteemed very unlucky to produce the bafflet until the fish are drawn ashore.

[*Baffle*, *vb.* 7 + *-et*.]

BAFFOUND, *v.* *Yks.* To perplex, bewilder.

*m.Yks.*¹ Thou'd baffound a stoop! [post].

Hence (1) *Baffounded*, *ppl. adj.* perplexed, bewildered; (2) *Baffounding*, *ppl. adj.* perplexing, bewildering.

(1) *n.Yks.* Ah was gettin' about baffounded, nut bein' an able-bodied man, *LINSKILL Haven under Hill* (1886) vii; *n.Yks.*¹ (2) *n.Yks.*² He had a baffounding way with him [a cross-questioning or harassing manner].

BAFFUM, see *Bargham*.

BAG, *sb.* *Var. dial.* uses in *Sc. Irel. Eng.* [bag, bæg.]

1. A sack.

*Chs.*¹ s.Chs.¹ A bag o' curn. *Glo.*²

2. A dry measure of quantity or weight varying according to locality and the nature of the contents. Of wheat, potatoes, &c., *gen.* equivalent to three bushels.

*Chs.*¹ Farmers frequently speak of having so many bags of

wheat per acre; in which case a sack containing four bushels is intended. s.Chs.¹ A bag o' curn Lei.¹, Hrf.², War.³ A bag of potatoes contained so many pots, a bag of coal so many pounds, and a bag of coke so many bushels se.Wor.¹ Shr. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). s.Wal. Bag of oats, 7 heaped measures or 8½ struck, *ib.* s.Wor.¹ Glo. (A.B.) Ken. Bag of hops, 2 cwt. 2 qrs, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). w.Som.¹ Ordinarily, a bag is a sack made to hold three bushels. Potatoes, apples, turnips, and, in some local markets, corn, are always sold by the bag; and for each article the bag is by local usage understood to be a certain fixed weight; thus a bag of apples or turnips is always six score, or 120 lbs, while of potatoes it is always 160 lbs. The bag of corn of different kinds varies in different markets, and as a grain measure is *obsolet* in most places. Dev. Bag of wheat, 2 bushels, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). nw.Dev.¹ A bag of potatoes is seven score (140 lbs.); a bag of apples is four heaped half-bushels; and a bag of grain is two strike or imperial bushels. s.Dev. On the borders of Dartmoor the ordinary equivalent is a bag, i.e. half-a-sack of wheat, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) ix.

3. The udder of any domestic animal.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹, Wm.¹ Yks. One quarter . . . of the bag becomes inflamed, Knowlson *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 7. e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ s.Chs.¹ Hoo's gotten a good bag. s.Not. That cow's got a rare bag (J.P.K.). Lin.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ What a beautiful bag she has! Nhp.², War.^{1,2}, s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹, Hrf.², Glo.², Oxf.¹ MS. *add.*, Brks.¹, e.An.¹, Suf.¹, Hmp.¹ n.Wil. That there cow have a-got a good bag (E.H.G.). Wil.¹, w.Som.¹

4. (a) The stomach; in *pl.*, sometimes, the entrails

Sc. Ane may lo'e a haggis that wadna ha'e the bag bladed in his teeth, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Slk. (JAM.) Nhb. Next to the tents we hied to get Some stuffin for wor bags. man, MIFORD *Coll. Snags.* (1818) 6; They thowt how weel their bags to stuff, MARSHALL *Snags.* (1829) 17; Nhb.¹, Cum.^{1,2} Wm.¹ He's swelled his bag. n.Yks. (I.W.) Stf.² Nā, just blow yer bagz ait, or ois'l rekn ye dunør fansi moi mil-getin. n.Lin.¹ I have frequently found the principal stomach or bag nearly eaten through by these destructive vermin, *Compl. Grazier* (1810) 143.

(b) The womb of any domestic animal.

n.Lin.¹, w.Som.¹

5. A cavity in a coal-mine; usually in *phr. bag of gas, bag of water.*

Nhb. An Account of a Bag of Water which was broke in his greatest Colliery, NORTH *Life Guilford* (c. 1733) 138, ed. 1742; Nhb.¹ A cavity found occasionally in fiery seams of coal, containing highly condensed gas. Usually called 'a bag of gas' Also, a cavity in a pit, filled with water, as 'a bag of water.' Nhb., Dur. Bag of gas, a cavity found occasionally in fiery seams of coal, containing highly compressed gas, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

6. One of the short flues inside a potter's oven, conducting the flame and heat from an oven-mouth into the oven.

Stf.² There are as many bags as oven-mouths or fires around each oven.

7. The long-tailed Titmouse, *Parus caudatus* (LINN.).

Nhp. SWANSON *Birds* (1885) 32; Nhp.¹ The nest of this skilful little mechanist is called Bag's-nest, and it has other appropriate local appellations, as Oven's-nest, Pudding-bag, Bum-barrel, and Bottle-tit; all allusive to the singular and curious construction of its snug and elegant little mansion; Nhp.² The smallest of the titmouse species.

8. *Fig.* An epithet applied to a child, playfully or as a term of reproach.

Abd. A child is familiarly and kindly called 'a little bag,' or otherwise 'a coarse bag' (G.W.).

Comp. (1) *Bag-fox*, a fox brought in a bag to be turned out before the hounds; (2) *-hosier*, a small middleman among the stocking-weavers of the villages of Not.; (3) *-pudding*, any pudding boiled in a cloth or bag; (4) *-rope*, a rope used in thatching; (5) *-shakings*, (a) the refuse, last remains of anything; (b) the youngest of a large family; (6) *-stuff*, (a) sacking, (b) artificial manure sold in bags.

(1) n.Lin.¹ (2) s.Not. The bag-hosier gives work out for some wholesale house, collects it, and carries it to the town in a conspicuous white bag, hence his name (J.P.K.). (3) n.Lin.¹ (4) Sc. The bag-rope is kinched to the cross-ropes, then tied to what is called the pan-rope, and fastened with wooden pins to the easing or top of the wall on the outer side (JAM.). (5) (a) Cum.¹, Wm.¹

(b) Cum. The last born of a large family, if the child be diminutive and badly nourished (J.A.) (6) (a) Glo. Only a feaw owld rags, bits o' bag-stuff an' the like for to cover'erself wi', BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xvi. (b) Chs.¹ Aw may no accaint o' bag stuff

Phr. I. (1) *To get the bag*, to be discharged from employment. (2) *To give the bag*, (a) to dismiss an employé, cf. *Bag, v*; (b) to disappoint the expectations of another, to give the slip; (c) to jilt in love. (3) *To offer the bag*, see 2 (a). (4) *To take the bag*, see 1.

(1) Per. Ye'll get the bag gin ye canna behave better (G.W.). Ir. The world may wag Since I got the bag For thousands have got it before me, *Old Sng.* (P.W.J.). Nhb. What myed ye got the bag? Wilson *Snags.* (1890) 116; Nhb.¹ He's gettin' the bag. w.Yks.³ Lan. He'll geet th' bag for that, said Ben, WAUGH *Yeth-Bobs* (1870) 1; Getten th' bag? BURNETT *Haworths* (1887) v; 'Hello, Will!' cried one, 'got th' bag yet?' FRANCIS *Fustan* (1895) 218. w.Som.¹ Zoa ee-v u gaut dhu bag, aa'n ur? [So he has got the sack, has he not?] (2) (a) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1891); w.Yks.³ Lan. I've gan thee th' bag mony a time, but thou's taen it thisel' at last, WAUGH *Old Crones* (1875) iv, Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹ (b) Lth. (JAM.) (c) Per. She gave me the bag [I was jilted] (G.W.). Lnk. (JAM.) Edb. She's tired o' him and g'ven him the bag (J.W.M.). (3) s.Stf. As lo'g as her lives her ll never forgive me for offering you the bag, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xxx. (4) Nhb.¹ An' we maun shortly follow them, An' tyek the bag, GILCHRIST *Bold Archy*.

Phr. II (1) *Bag and baggage*, goods and chattels; (2) — and *pump*, meal and water; (3) — and *stuff*, used *fig.* to denote beggary; (4) — (*his*) *is down*, he is put out, in a temper (?); (5) — (*the*) *mouth is open*, all is known; cf. 'the cat is out of the bag'; (6) — *o' bones*, an extremely thin person; (7) — *o' lies*, a 'pack of lies,' a string of falsehoods; (8) — *of moonshine*, nonsense, idle, untrue stories; (9) — *o' tricks*, any combination of things naturally connected, any miscellaneous collection of articles; (10) *bags with the strings* (*to send back*), to pay on delivery of goods.

(1) Sc. Bag and baggage on her back, *Old Sng.*, General Lesly returned, bag and baggage, SPALDING *Hist. Troubles in Sc.* (1792) II. 59 (JAM.). Edb. I'll pack ye oot o' the hoose bag and baggage (J.W.M.). n.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ Thaay've to'n'd us oot i'to New Frodingham toon-streat bag an' baggage. Nhp.¹ He went away bag and baggage. War.² (2) Chs.³ Bag and pump don't pay [have not good fattening qualities] like bag and milk (3) Ir. God grant that we mayn't come to the bag and stuff, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) 11, Not a common expression in Munster. The beggarman of half a century ago had a bag for contributions (potatoes, oatmeal, &c.) and a great staff, often with a spike, for walking and as a defence against dogs (P.W.J.). (4) Stf.¹ (5) Chs.¹; Chs.³ Au never knew how things were with him, till the bailies were in the house, and then the bag-mouth was open. (6) Brks.¹ Slang. Get down stairs, little bag o' bones, DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) iv. (7) n.Yks. (I.W.) (8) n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Such bother! why it's all a bag o' moonshine. Nhp.¹ It's all a bag of moonshine. War.^{2,3}, Oxf.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.). (9) Cum. Ah dooant care a pin for aw t'bag-o-tricks o' them (J.D.). e.Yks.¹ Noo then, tak away all yer bag-o-thricks and give us some room. w.Yks. Aw wished Nancy an' th' station-maister, an' all th' bag-o-tricks, at Jericho, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1879) 39; I' five hahrs all t'bag o' tricks wor burn'd to t'grund (Æ.B.). Lan. Aw'll chuck aw th' bag o' tricks in fur a bob, *New Wkly.* (Jan. 19, 1895) 7, col. 3. m.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ A young man lately 'broht in' at chapel, prayed for the conversion of his 'faather, muther, brothers an' sisters, an', yeä Loord, all th' bag o' tricks on 'em.' (10) Lei.¹ What did your master say about the wheat?—Oh, only that I was to bring back the bags with the strings.

[2. Bag, in commerce, . . . a bag of almonds is about 3 hundred weight; . . . of goats-hair, from 2 to 4 hundred, CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (1788); Bag [in traffic], a particular quantity of some sort of commodities, as of pepper from 1 to 3 hundred weight, or hops, BAILEY (1755). 3. Bag, a cow's udder, BAILEY (1770); So may thy cows their burden'd bags distend, DRYDEN *Virg.* (1697) *Ecl.* ix. 41; Thy ewes, that wont to haue blowen bags, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* Feb. 81.]

BAG, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [bag, bæg; w.Yks. beg]

1. To swell, expand, bulge, distend; sometimes with prep. out.

Sc. (JAM.) Wm.¹ T'wo [wall] bags out. Yks. I have known cattle bag under the jaws, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 64. e.Yks.¹ Stf. I'm fair bagged, I can't ate another mossel, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy Ann* (1895).

2. To yield or bend; to 'give.'

Der. That plank is warped: it bags in the middle (H.R.); Der.¹ A board or beam, when it yields or bends, is said to bag.

3. With prep. *down*: to droop, to hang loosely.

e.Yks.¹ Bag-doon, like the festoon of a curtain.

4. With prep. *up*: to put into a bag and carry away.

Chs.¹ War. (J.R.W.) Hrt. Leave to mow and bag up so many half-acres of haulm or stubble, ELLIS *Mod. Husb* (1750) VI 11

5. To put up hay in small heaps before putting it into cocks. Rut.¹

6. To assert a prior claim to anything.

w.Yks.³ The boy entering the bedroom first 'bagged the bowls,' i.e. claimed the right of apportioning the washing apparatus. Bags me to go in last, he'll have to go over [thrash] five of you, and he'll be pretty well tired by the time he comes to me, HORE *My Schoolboy Friends* Chs.¹ War.² Bags me the top corner, w.Som.¹ In games it is usual to cry out 'Bags I fust go,' 'Bags I thick,' &c. Dev. Bags!—by this simple formula he had claimed the cromlech as person's property to himself, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1888) 4. Slang. It is a gross breach of etiquette for any one to take a thing which has been verbally bagged, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S vi 517.

7. To seize upon, appropriate, secure for oneself.

Lin.¹ He bagged my money and went agaisward, n.Lin.¹, Brks.¹ Dor.¹ I bagged some apples var to quench my drith, 159 w.Som.¹ Used in a jocular sense, and not intended to convey the full force of 'to steal.' Ee bagd aul dhur dhingz-n uyd um uwai [he cribbed all their things and hid them away]. Slang. The idea of being led up to the Doctor for bagging fowls, quite unmans him, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) iv; He bags another fellow's cap when he has lost his own, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S vi. 517; Saying of a clever man of business that he has bagged a good thing, COLLINS *Thoughts* (1880) I. 163 (FARMER)

8. With prep. *out*: to dine away from home.

w.Yks. Used of farm servants taking their food away in the fields (G.D.); 'Bagging out' is in use in Hlf. parish (J.H.); w.Yks.²

9. To dismiss, discharge from employment; to jilt.

Per. He bagget me aboot my business. I was bagget off (G.W.). n.Yks. At t'lang last Jimmy telt em 'at t'master hed bagg'd him, TWEDDELL *Cleavel. Rhymes* (1892) 84. w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.* Lan. When their sweethearts begin to tell 'em that they've een like diamonds, cheeks like rooases, . . . bag 'em at yance, 'EAVES-DROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 62; He wur bagged for thieving game, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III. 75; He says he shall bag tha to-neet, MELLOR *Poems* (1865) 7; They should ha bin wed, but he bagged her, STATON *Rays fro' Loomnary* (c. 1861) 57; Lan.¹ He'll bag thi, as sure as thae'r wick, if thae comes late again. m.Lan.¹ Chs. He's been living at th' farm, but they've bagged him (E.M.G.); Chs.¹, Stf.¹, nw.Der.¹ Nhp.¹ In common use. Shr., Hrf. He is bagged, BOUND *Prov.* (1876). Cant. *Life of B. M. Carew* (1791) Gl. [s.v. Sack].

10. With prep. *off*: to go away.

Hrt. I shall knock off work now, mister, as I want to bag off home (H.G.).

[1. Bag, to swell like a bag, ASH (1795); Well. Venus shortly bagged, and ere long was Cupid bred, *Alb. Engl.* vi. 148 (NARES). Baggy, *tumeo*, *Prompt.*]

BAG, *v.*² *Obsol.* Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Ken. Wil.

1. To cut corn, peas, beans, &c., close to the ground with a bagging-hook, q.v. See Badge, *v.*²

n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹² s.Wor. PORSON *Quant Wds* (1875) 21. se.Wor.¹ Shr. Pease are cut up or bagged with a bill or bagging-hook, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) II. 246; Shr.² Bagging pase [pease], bagging fitches [vetches]. Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist.* (1804); Hrf.¹² Glo. To cut wheat close to the ground with the help of a 'pick-thank' (A.B.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Glo.¹ Oxf. The working-man, taking a hook in each hand, cuts [the pease] with his right hand, and rolls them up with that in his left, which they call bagging of pease, PRIOR *Oxfordshire* (1677) 256. Ken.¹ Wil. They cannot mow it with a sythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they bagge pease with, AUBREY *Nat Hist. Wilts* (c. 1697) 51, ed. Britton; Wil.¹

Hence (1) Bagging-bill, (2) Bagging-iron, see Bagging-hook.

(1) Chs.³, Shr.² (2) Suf. (F.H.)

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2. To cut stubble.

Lan. To cut stubble with the scythe and foot, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) War. Bagging stubble (J.R.W.). Oxf. 'Bagging the haam' is a well-known term and a necessary process after reaping wheat, but it is not so much used as formerly (M.A.R.); (K); Oxf.¹ *MS. add.*

3. To cut peat for fuel.

n.Lin.¹

BAG, see Bog, Pag.

BAGA-ROOT, *sb.* Cor. One of the varieties of the Swedish turnip, the Purple-top. See Baggie, *sb.*³ w.Cor. And I had twenty lases [Cor. perch] of bage-roots, THOMAS *Randagal Rhymes* (1895) 6.

[The name is der. fr. the Lat. *rutabaga*. Of the eighteen varieties of the Swedish turnip described by Mr. Lawson, the Purple-top (*Brassica campestris, napo-brassica rutabaga*, of De Candolle) has long obtained the preference, STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* (1855) I. 199.]

BAGATY, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) The female of the lump or sea owl, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

Fif. The fish caught here are . . . mackerel, baggety, sand-eel, &c., DYSART *Statist. Acc.* XII. 521.

BAGAVEL, *sb.* Obs. Dev. A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by charter of Edward I, by which they had the power of taxing all wares brought into the city for sale.

Dev. In the Exeter Receiver-General's Accounts for 1752, appear the terms: Bagavel, Chippingavel, Beltingavel, and Wheelage, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

[Of the meaning of *gavel* in this word there is no doubt. It is OE. *gafol*, tax, tribute. The meaning of the first element is uncertain. BAILEY (1755) gives two forms: *Bágavel* or *Bethúgavel*.]

BAGE, see Bache.

BAGES, *sb. pl.* Hrf. [bē dgaz.] Clots, lumps.

Hrf. There's bages of butter all over it now (W.W.S.).

[*Bag*, lit. a mark. The same word as 'badge' (a mark, a device), of which the *Prompt.* form is *bage*. OFr. *bage* (GODEFROY).]

BAGGABONE, *sb.* Bdf. Dev. A vagabond.

Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng Lang.* (1809). nw.Dev. You lazy young baggabone, I'll tan your hide for 'ee (R.P.C.); nw.Dev.¹

[The word *vagabond* corr. fr. assoc. with *bag o' bones*.]

BAGGAGE, *sb.*¹ Sc. Ess. Rubbish, worthless stuff.

Buff.¹ Abd. Bad tea would be called 'sic baggage' (G.W.). Per. A number of useless things bought at a roup [auction] was called 'a lot of baggage' (G.W.). Ess. Obs. Foule priues are now to be clensed and fide, Let night be appointed such baggage to hide, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 58, st. 21.

[When brewers put no baggage in their beere, GAS-COIGNE *Steele Glas* (1577) ed. Arber, 79 (DAV.). Fr. *bagasse*, Sp. *bagazo* (Port. *bagazo*), remains of things which have been squeezed or strained; see HATZFELD.]

BAGGAGE, *sb.*² Sc. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hmp. Dev. [ba'gidz, bæ'gidz.]

1. A term of reproach and depreciation applied chiefly to women or children. Also, sometimes to beggars.

Inv. (H.E.F.) Abd. She's an idle baggage (W.M.). n.Lin.¹

Nhp.¹ You good for nothing baggage. Shr.² Yah! you nasty imperint baggage. Hrf.² Go away, you dirty baggage. Glo. A dirty old baggage (S.S.B.). Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Dev. And thee art a . . . chockling Baggage, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 44; I sez you'm a lyin' baggage, an' so you be, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 153; Wat 'ee want, you g'oastly baggage, eh? STOOKE *Not Exactly*, xi

2. Used familiarly, playfully, or endearingly of a young woman or a child.

n.Lin.¹ Colloq. Beauty goes off in a huff. Let the baggage go! SMITH *Dreamthorpe* (1863) 12 (FARMER).

[1. A baggage or souldiers punk, *scortum castrense*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); *Bagasse*, a baggage, quean, gyll, punk, flirt, Cotgr.; Y're a baggage, SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, Induct. i. 3. 2. Many will marry their sons very young to lusty baggages, on purpose to gain able servants, NORTH *Life Sir D. North* (1744) 13. This word is prob. the same as Fr. and Prov. *bagasse*, 'Terme injurieux, fille publique, femme débauchée' (ROQUEFORT). Its

S.

form is due to assoc. with *baggage* (sb.¹), q.v. • See *Baggish*.]

BAGGED, *ppl. adj.* Chs. War. [bagd.] Of cows: having an udder.

Chs.¹ Oo's a rare bagged un. s.Chs.¹ War. (J.R.W.)

[A pp. der. fr. *bag* (sb. 3), q.v.]

BAGGER, *sb.* w.Yks. [be'gə(r)]. A half-timer employed to fill bags with cocoon cases, for the purpose of washing.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

BAGGERMENT, *sb.* Lin. [bagəment.]

1. Nonsense, worthless talk.

Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 698; Lin.¹ Have none of yer baggerment here. sw.Lin.¹ He talked a lot of baggerment.

2. Rubbish, worthless things.

Lin.¹ Your land is full of baggerment sw.Lin.¹ A lot of baggerment and rubbish will grow, if nowt else will.

BAGGIE, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. [ba'gi] The belly.

Ayr. Hae, there's a ripp to thy auld baggie, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*. Nhb.¹

[*Bag* (sb. 4), q.v. + -ie (-y), dim. suff.]

BAGGIE, *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. [ba'gi.]

1. A large minnow, *Leuciscus phoxinus*.

Sc. The minnow of the Solway area (G.W.); SATCHELL.

2. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*.

Nhb.¹ Which boys call the baggie, *Newcastle Dy. Chron.* (Jan. 4, 1888).

3. *Comb.* (1) **Baggie-mennon**, a large minnow; (2) **-mennon net**, a net in which to catch minnows; (3) **-menim**, the three-spined stickleback.

Slk. (x) You beat the Major! You micht at baggy mennons, but he could gie ye a stone wecht either at trouts or fish, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 48; (2) Sae takin a baggy-mennon net he sallies out, *ib.* 179. (3) Nhb.¹

BAGGIE, *sb.*³ Sc. Nhb. Also written *bagie* Nhb.¹ One of the varieties of the Swedish turnip, the Purple-top. See *Baga-root*.

e.Lth. A wheen baggies, an' twa-three rows o' tatties, HUNTER *J. Inuvik* (1895) 12. Nhb.¹

BAGGING, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Ess. (?) [ba'gin, bæ gin.]

1. Food, provisions.

Cum. Baggin . . . ready cuok'd is fetch'd, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 136, ed. 1807; *Gl* (1851) Wm.¹ Hest to gitten thi baggin wi tha? w.Yks. For Him who has mi laddie sent He'll send his baggin too, HARTLEY *Ditties* (1868) 57; They'd all gotten seated an wer reddy fer ther baggin, *Deuvsre Olm.* (1880) 8; A drop a reight oalsum good drink To hiz pipe az weel az hiz baggin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsie Ann.* (1862) 46. Lan. Mae'st may thy baggin of ass's milk and babby thumbs, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 223; They should . . . goo beawt their baggin for me, BEALEY *Jottings* (1865) 43; T'tell 'em to sit down on th' grass, while He gen 'em their baggins wi' a meracle, LAKE *Longleat* (1870) II. vi; Before the men had finished their baggin', BANKS *Forbidden* (1885) xxvi. Chs.¹ It is the custom for the master to provide bagging for his men during hay or corn harvest. Ess. Mehalah provided him with 'baggings,' provision during his absence, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 245.

2. Food taken between regular meals. (a) Food taken in the forenoon, either breakfast or luncheon.

w.Yks. She adjures her repentant spouse never to call breakfast 'bagging,' HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 313. Lan. With his head on the rough knobby root of a tree, taking a snooze after his baggin, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 28. The rest of the tanners were eating their 'baggin,' BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) vi; A woman came . . . with her husband's 'baggin,' FOTHERGILL *Healey* (1884) xxv. e.Lan.¹ Chs. Billy had gotten his breksfast an' his baggingk, CLOUGH *B. Breshkille* (1879) 4; Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Stf.² The collier's term for his lunch. Shr.¹

(b) The afternoon or evening meal; tea.

w.Yks. Yks. *Mag.* (1871) I 30. Lan. Tea and rum baggin, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii; It'll be breakfast, dinner, an' baggin' for thee for awhile, *ib.* *Irkdale* (1865) 71, ed. 1868; Th' baggin were ready, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 27, ed. 1871; He did eit a looaf an' a peawnd o' ham an' three eggs at his baggin, FERGUSON *Mondywarp's Visit*, 7. ne.Lan. Yo're just i' time fur baggin, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 209. Lan.¹ In the afternoon, oatcake and cheese, or butter, or oatcake and buttermilk, sufficed for bagging, BAMFORD *Introd. Tim Bobbin* (1850) 9. e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ A werkin'

chap's baggin' is th' best meal as he hes, an' even thad gr's him neetmare Chs.¹ Among the Macclesfield mill-hands breakfast and tea are called baggin; s.Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹

Hence *Baggingless*, without tea.

Lan. We're n' doubts as to whether we shouldno' ha' to go to bed without supper, sayin nowt about bein bagginless, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'-th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) xv.

3. In *comp.* (1) **Bagging-can**, a can for holding tea, beer, or milk, &c., used by labourers; (2) **-time**, the time at which 'bagging' is taken, *gen.* either at ten o'clock in the morning, or four in the afternoon.

(1) Lan. The women rushed out, and beat their bagging cans till they were flattened, BAMFORD *Walks* (1844) 200; A can to hold a pint or a little over, made with a deep lid or cover so as to be used as a saucer (S.W.). (2) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.* Lan. Put th' tay-pot upo' th' oon, It's gettin on for baggin-time, WAUGH *Poems* (1876) *Neet-fo*, st. 2; At baggin-time we gotten a good meal, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) ix; Piking nobbs o' sugar eawt o'th tay cups at baggin toime, *Widder Bagshaw's Trip* (c. 1860) 15; When I called on her at bagging time, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xi. 202. Chs.¹ 28; s.Chs.¹ Ut baag intahym they kum eyür [at baggin-time they come here], *Ruth* II. 14. nw.Der.¹

[A vbl. sb. expressing the act of carrying food in a bag]

BAGGING-HOOK, *sb.* Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Ess. Ken. Sur. A curved hook resembling a sickle with a smooth edge, used in cutting corn, peas, beans, &c., and also for trimming hedges.

Chs.¹ War.³ The bagging-hook takes various shapes, and the technical names presumably denote the district in which they are used, as the Abington bagging-hook, &c. se.Wor.¹ Larger and heavier than the sickle, and used with a chopping action. Shr. Pease are cut up or bagged with a bill or bagging-hook, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) II. 246. Hrf.², Glo. (S.S.B.) Hrt. Baggin-hook (G.H.G.). Ess.¹ Ken. They use a bagging-hook for cutting crops (D.W.L.); Ken.¹ Very like a reaping hook, but with a square, instead of a pointed, end. The handle is not in the same plane as the hook itself, but parallel to it, thus enabling those who use it to keep their hands clear of the hedge. Sur.¹

BAGGISH, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. [ba'gij, be'gij.]

1. A term of reproach applied to women or children.

Nhb.¹ Come oot' ye baggish. Cum.¹ e.Yks.¹ Iver si monny awd baggishes gossapin i my hoose.

2. Applied familiarly or playfully to a woman or a child. Cum. Whene'er the baggish sings, GRAHAM *Gwoidy* (1778) I 53; Be duin' leyle baggish! I'll gie thee a slap, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1802) 82, ed. 1840.

[Prob. der. fr. Fr. *bagasse*. See *Baggage*, sb.²]

BAGGIT, *sb.* Sc.

1. A feeble, sickly sheep.

Rxb. And what's to come o' the poor bits o' plotting baggits a' winter, is mair nor I can tell, *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, I. 224 (JAM.).

2. A contemptuous name for a child.

Rxb. (JAM.)

BAGGOT, *sb.* Nhb. A useless, contemptible person.

Nhb.¹ It is applied to a little, vixenish child, or to a worthless man. A drunken baggot. [Unknown to our correspondents.]

BAGGY, *sb.* and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written *baggie* Sc. [ba'gi, be'gi.]

1. *sb.* A corpulent person.

Sc. (JAM.)

2. *adj.* Corpulent, big-bellied.

Sc. (JAM.) Bwk. Unbousome and baggie, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 77. Nhb. A baggy man (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. Large; hanging in loose folds.

n.Yks. His britches is rather baggy (I.W.).

[*Bag* (sb. 4), q.v. + -ie (-y), adj. suff.]

BAG HARVEST, *phr.* Obs.? e.An. A harvest when the men board themselves, carrying their food in bags.

e.An.¹ [Unknown to all our correspondents.]

BAGHASH, see *Back-hash*.

BAGHLY, see *Bauchly*.

BAGHT, *adj.* Obs. w.Yks. Timid, frightened.

w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAGHT, see *Bout*.

BAGLE, see *Beagle*.

BAGLIN, *sb.* Sc. A misgrown child.

Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to any of our correspondents.]

BAG-MENNON, *sb.* Sc. A large minnow.

Sc. (JAM.) s.v. Baggie.

BAGMENT, *sb.* Lin. [ba'gment.]

1. Rubbish, worthless things.

Lin. It's a strange thing that a man as calls hissen a preacher o' th' gospel should fill his head with such bagment, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 107 n.Lin.¹

2. Foolish talk, nonsense.

n.Lin.¹

Hence **Bagmentally**, *adj.* rubbishy, worthless; usually applied to persons.

Lin. He's a bagmentally chap, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) III. 227. n.Lin.¹

[*Bag-* of baggage (sb.¹), q.v. + *-ment*, as in *payment*]

BAGNET, *v.* Dor. [bæ'gnæt.] To pierce or stick with a sharp instrument, not necessarily a bayonet.

Dor. 'Well—I can bagnet a few anyhow,' said the miller, HARDY *Trumpet Major* (1880) xxvi; (O.P.C.)

[The same word as *bagonet*, q.v.]

BAGONET, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Shr. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *baggonet*, *bagganet*, *bagginet*, *baganet*, *baginet*, *bagnet*, *bagnat*, *baignet*, *bajonet*. See below. [bæ'gnæt, ba'gnæt, bæ'genet.]

1. A bayonet.

Abd. Sattle the minaster at the point o' the baignet, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Ayr. Where baignets o'erpower'd the targe, BURNS *Sheriffmuir*, st 3. Gall. Eyes with three-cornered pupils that look at you like baggonets, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxvii. s Ir. I hear the junketing of their . . . baignets on the paving stones, CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 352. Wxf. So many sensible people together with pitchforks, and slanes, and baignets, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 68. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb. (W.G.), Dur.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Nearly 200,000 guns and baignets, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta London* (1851) 48. Lan. What could yo' do . . . again sooads an' baignets? BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 44, ed. 1884. Chs.¹ s.Stf. Here comen the sojers w' baignets an' swordes. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw.Der.¹, War. (J.R.W.). se.Wor.¹ Shr.² Bajonet. Wil. His stinge as zsharp as a baignet, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 96. Dor. Bagnet is well known here (H.J.M.). Som. Za vine with es bagginut, JENNINGS *Dial w.Eng.* (1869). w.Som.¹ Au'l dhu soa'ujurz-d u-gaut dhu muus'kuts wai dhu bag'unuts u-fiks [all the soldiers had their muskets with their bayonets fixed]. Dev. Tha sauwers wis all awmin cal'd up be night, Way thare bagganit guns, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett.* (1847) 26, ed. 1858; When I was in the Tavistock Local Fencibles I always car'd a viroleck and a bagginett, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 4, Cor.¹² [New Eng. That peace, to make it stick at all, Must be druv in with baignets, LOWELL *Ed. Cred.*, st. 12.]

2. A tall grass growing in the water.

Ir. (E.M.)

[This repr. an old pron. of *bayonet*. The word is der. fr. the Fr. *bayonnette*, a great knife to hang at the girdle, like a dagger (COGR.). In the *Lond. Gaz.* (1692), No. 2742, this knife is called a *baggonet* (N.E.D.).]

BAGPIPES, *sb. pl.* Yks. Nhp. The labourer's name for a thrashing flail.

n.Yks. Those famous old bagpipes, contrasted with the gun-horse driven [thrashing] machine, and the steam thrasher, TWEDELL *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 68. Nhp.¹

BAGREL, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.)

1. A minnow.

Slk. Baiting a hook for a bagrel, *Perils of Men*, III. 382.

2. Applied to persons or animals that are corpulent and not otherwise well-grown. Also *attrib.*

Sc. He's a bagrel body. Rxb.

3. A child.

Dmf.

[*Bag*, sb. 4 + *-rel* (-erel), dim. suff. as in *mongrel*, *cockerel*, *hoggerel*.]

BAGRIE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Trash, worthless rubbish.

Sc. I sigh when I look on my threadbare coat, And shame fa' the gear and the bagrie o't, HERD *Coll.* (1866) II. 19 (JAM.). Per. Orra bagrie (G.W.).

BAGS, *sb.¹ pl.* *Obs.* Lin. The upper part of peat, intermixed with roots of grass, cut for fuel.

nw.Lin. In current use 40 or 50 years ago. Since then peat-cutting has not been carried on, and the word has fallen out of use (A.A.). n.Lin.¹ It is laide in paine that none of the said inhabitants shall grave or shote any bagges beneath Micklehouses or Triplinghouses, or beneath any sik, betwene them in paine of every load to the contrane, xii^d, *Scotter Manor Roll* (Oct. 11, 1599) in *Arch.* XLVI. 388. Bagmoor, near Burton-upon-Stather, possibly derives its name from these bags. There is a place called Newington Bagpath, in Gloucestershire. The spot on which the battle of the Standard was fought was, it is affirmed, at one time called Bagmore, perhaps because bags were wont to be cut there.

BAGS, *sb.² pl.* *Obs.* Chs. Old name for the commercial traveller, who used to carry his samples with him on horseback, in a pair of saddle-bags.

Chs.³

BAGSKIN, *sb.* Chs. [ba'gskin.] The stomach of a calf cleaned, salted, and cut up, used for curdling milk in the process of cheese-making.

Chs.¹ The stomach of a calf cleaned and laid in salt, used for curdling the milk in the process of cheese-making. Bagskins are dried by stretching them upon pieces of stick, in which form they are cleaner, and can be kept almost any length of time. Some dairy-maids prefer them wet, and some dry. The preparation of the bagskins is almost a special branch of trade. It is thus described by Sir Henry Holland in his *General View of the Agriculture of Cheshire* (1801): 'When it [the maw-skin] comes from the butcher, the chyley matter is taken out, and the skin cleared from slime and every apparent impurity, by wiping or a gentle washing; the skin is then filled nearly full of salt, and placing a layer of salt upon the bottom of a mug, the skin is laid flat upon it; the mug is large enough to hold three skins in a course each course of skins should be covered with salt, and when a sufficient number of skins are thus placed in the mug, that mug should be filled up with salt, and with a dish or slate over it, be put into a cool place, till the approach of the cheese-making season, in the following year. The skins are then all taken out, laid for the brine to drain from them, and being spread upon a table, they are powdered on each side with fine salt, and are rolled smooth with a paste roller, which presses in the salt; after that, a thin splint of wood is stuck across each of them, to keep them extended while they are hung to dry.' Chs.² s.Chs.¹ Also called Steep-skin.

[*Bag*, sb. 4 + *skin*.]

BAGWAME, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. A silly, greedy fellow.

Sc. Not gen. known (G.W.). Slk. (JAM.)

[*Bag*, sb. 4 + *wame* (womb, stomach).]

BAGWESH, *sb.* Cum. [ba'gwesh.] Wreck, ruin,

bankruptcy.

Cum. Teh be bangt oa teh bagwesh be t'papers, fairly capt meh, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 65; Aa's gaen ta bagwesh (J.W.O.); Cum.¹ He's gone to bagwesh.

BAHANGS, *adv.* *Obsol.* Nrf. Suf. Of clothes: hanging down untidily, ragged at the bottom.

e An.¹ Nrf. *Obsol.* or *obs.* (A.G.F.), Nrf.¹ Suf. 'Her clothes are all bahangs, she'll soon be a draggie-tail.' This was given me by an old man who says that people expressed themselves so in his youth (F.H.).

[*Back* + *hangs*, adv. fr. *hang* (sb.), q.v.]

BAHFAM, **BAHFIN**, see *Bargham*.

BAHM, see *Barm*.

BAIBLE, *v.* w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [bē'bl.] To sip often, tipple; to drink carelessly, with spilling.

Hence *Baibling*, *ppl. adj.* tipping, 'boozing.'

BAICHIE, *sb.* ?*Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) A child; used rather contemptuously.

Per. Cld. Nearly *obs.*

[*Baich* is used in this sense in *Pokwarf's Flying*: They bad that baich should not be but (without) . . . all the plagues that first were put into Pandora's purse, WARSON *Coll.* (1706) III. 13.]

BAICHIE, *v.* n.Sc. (JAM.) To cough.

[Unknown to our correspondents.]

BAIGLE, *v.* Sc. (JAM.)

1. Of a child: to run or walk with short steps.

Slk.

2. To walk slowly, as if much fatigued.

Slk. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAIK, see *Back*.

BAIKEN, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A burden; used only of skins or hides.

Slk. 'A baiken of skins' or 'hides.'

BAIKIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **baaky** Nhb.¹; **baikie** Sc.; **byeakie** Nhb.¹ [bēki.]

1. The stake to which an ox or cow is bound in the stall.

Sc. (JAM.); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

2. A piece of wood with rope attached to tie up a cow to the stake.

Lth. A piece of curved wood, about 18 ins. long, with a hole in each end of it, through which a rope passes to fix it to the stake below (JAM.). Nhb.¹ The upright portion of a wooden cattle band formerly in use. It was attached by a loose joint to a bent wooden band called a frammelt.

3. The stake of a tether.

Abd. If the stake, provincially termed a baikie, be not frequently removed, the cattle tread down a great proportion of the grass, *Agric. Surv.* 355 (JAM.).

4. **Comp.** (1) **Baikie-stick**, a piece of wood attached to a cow's neck; (2) **-tow**, a rope for tying up a cow.

Nhb.¹

BAIKIE, see **Backie**.

BAIKINS, *sb. pl.* Sc. (JAM.) A beating, a drubbing.

Slk. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[**Cp.** *G. baken*, to strike, bruise, esp. flax (GRIMM, SANDERS).]

BAIKLET, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) Also written **becklet**.

1. An under-waistcoat or flannel shirt, worn next the skin.

Rxb., **Dmf.**

2. A piece of linen, sometimes of woollen dress, formerly worn above the shirt of a very young child.

Tw.

BAIL, *sb.*¹ Yks. Lan. Nhp. Hrt. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written **bale** n.Yks.² Nhp.¹ Hrt. e.An.¹; **bayl** Suf.; **beel** w.Yks.; **biel** w.Yks.; **beild** w.Yks.¹ [bēl, bīl, bial]

1. The curved handle of a bucket, pail, pot, or kettle. See **Bule**.

n.Yks.² The bowed handle of a metal porridge-pot w.Yks. The curved handle of a mug, teapot, &c. A staël is a straight handle, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec 27, 1890); This pot has a funny shap'd beel on, *ib.* (Dec. 13, 1890); Only the handle of pots and pans, as opp. to steel, steyl, the straight handle of implements like brushes, spades, hammers, &c (J.W.D.); *Hlfx. Wds.* Lan. Hats on summit like porritch pons th' wrong end up, an' th' beels undher ther chins, *Accrington Times* (May 16, 1868). Nhp.¹ The staples that the bale hooks into are called ears. The frosty morning bites as sharp as fire, The rime e'en blisters on the bucket bale, CLARE *Poems* (1820). e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Suf. To this day the Suffolk labourer tells his lad to 'tak' hou'd o' the pail by the bayl, or semi-circular iron handle which falls down on the side of the pail, *N. & Q.* (1886) 3rd S. ix. 540; RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849. Ken. (K.); (P.M.); Ken.¹ Sus. HOLLOWAY; Sus.¹, Hmp.¹

2. A handle or bow attached to a scythe.

Hrt. The sithe with a bale fixed to it, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. n. 16. e.An.¹ A slight withy stick or rod, bent so as to form a bow, and attached to the scythe stick. Nrf.¹ Nrf., Suf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 287, ed. 1849. Sus. HOLLOWAY.

3. The straight handle of a milk-pail; the handle of a rake.

w.Yks. The handle of a 'skeel' [milk-pail] formed by leaving one of the staves projecting above the others. Wa'ahs brokkan t'beild, lass? LUCAS *Stud. Nadderdale* (c. 1882) 31; w.Yks.¹

[About the same vessel [kettle] binde this ... to the handle or bayl thereof, TOPSELL *Serpents* (1607) 767 (N.E.D.). Cp. Dan. *bøyle*, a bar; Norw. dial. *bygla* (AASEN); Sw. *bögel*, bow of a sword; Sw. dial. *bagel*, bossed, concave (RIETZ).]

BAIL, *sb.*² Irel. Nhp. Nrf. Suf. Hmp. N.Z. Also written **bale** Wxf. Nhp.¹ [bēl.]

1. A frame to which cows are tied in the byres.

Wxf. When milking is over, we of the rougher make are invited to bear a hand in fastening up the cows in their bales, KENNEDY *Banks Bow* (1867) 204. w.Wxf. (P.J.M.) Nrf., Suf. MORTON

Cyclo. Agric. (1863). [N.Z. To milk her it was ... necessary to put her in the bail—an arrangement which secures the head of the cow in somewhat the same manner as some of the old-fashioned instruments of punishment used to secure the head of a man, BARLOW *Kaipara* (1888) xiii.]

2. A hanging bar to separate horses in a stable.

Nhp.¹, Hmp.¹ [The simple bails afford a very insufficient security against the thefts of a neighbour, YOUATT *The Horse* (1831) 135]

BAIL, *sb.*³ Irel. Yks. Pem. Nrf. Also written **bale** Nrf.¹ A bucket or small vessel used on board ship for emptying out water.

[Bayle, an old term for bucket, SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* (1867) (N.E.D.).]

Hence (1) **Bail out**, *v.* to remove water from a boat, with a small bucket or vessel; in *gen.* use; (2) **Bailer**, *sb.* a vessel or bucket for bailing out water.

(1) w.Yks. BANKS *IVkfld. Wds.* (1865). Nrf.¹ (2) N.I.¹ s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

[The gentlemen likewise saw the bail of a canoe ... made of a human skull, COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 157. Fr. *baille*, '(Marine). Grand baquet en forme de cône trouqué' (HATZFELD). Borrowed fr. Bret. *bal* (or *baill*), a pail (Du RUSQUEC).]

BAIL, *v.* Sh.I. Irel. Lan. Aus. Also written **bale** Irel. Lan. [bēl.] With prep. *up*: to tie up, fasten. In *imp.*, a command to cows: stand still!

S. & Ork.¹ CrI. (P.J.M.) Lan. Why, wheer did yo' find th' cows?—Wheer should I find 'em, lad, but baled up as I laft 'em this afternoon? LAHEE *Acquitted* (1883) 62. [N.Z. A distant noise of yelping, barking, and grunting reached our ears. 'Come along! they have got a pig bailed up!' cried Mr. C— excitedly, BARLOW *Kaipara* (1888) xii; It is a boar, one of the largest any of us ever saw, and he is now bailed up below the great tree, HAY *Brighter Britain* (1882). Aus., N.S.W. One of the young cows was a bit strange with me, so I had to shake a stick at her and sing out 'Bail up' pretty rough before she'd put her head in, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) III xiv; Some old hand like father, as had been assigned to a dairy settler, and spent all his mornings in the cow-yard, had taken to the bush and tried his hand at sticking-up people. ... When he wanted 'em to stop 'Bail up, d— yer,' would come a deal quicker and more natural-like to his tongue than 'Stand' So 'bail up' it was from that day to this, *ib.*]

Hence **Bailing-up pen**, *sb.* a place for fastening up cattle.

[Aus. Alec was proud of the stockyard, and pointed out ... the superior construction of the 'crush,' or branding lane, and the bailing-up pen, PRAED *Romance of Station*, I. ii.]

BAILCH, *sb.* Sc. Also written **belch**, **bilch** (JAM.). [belx.]

1. A very fat or lusty person, breathless from corpulence.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Nae bursen bailch, nae wandought or mis-grown, But snack and plump and like an apple round, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 14, ed. 1812.

2. A brat; a contemptuous term for a child. Cf. **belshagh**.

Cal. (JAM.)

BAILEY, *sb.* Ken. Also written **bailey** Ken.^{1,2} A court within a fortress.

Ken.^{1,2} The level green place before the court at Chilham Castle, between the little court and the street, is so called.

[This is a late use of ME. *bailey*, the external wall enclosing the court of a feudal castle. Pere stonden pre bayles wipoute þat wel kepen þat castel. From arwe shet & quarel, *Curs. M.* (c. 1300) 10034.]

BAILIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Ess. Ken. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written **baalee** Wxf.¹; **baayley** Brks.¹; **bailey** Lan. Nhp.¹ Shr.² War. Glo.¹; **baillie** Ayr. Lnk. Wm.¹ Lan.¹; **baily** Cum. ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Shr. Hrf. Ken.¹ Hmp.¹ Dor. Som.; **bealie** Cum.; **bealy** Dev. [bē'li, beə'li, biə'li.]

1. A municipal officer or magistrate, corresponding to an alderman.

Sc. Free and safe as a Whig bailie, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) x; The bailies and councillors danced bare-headed in our presence like five-year-auld colts, for very triumph, *ib.* NIGEL (1822) ix; The bailies take it by rotation, *ib.* MIDLOTHIAN (1818) xviii; I maun tell the Baillie's wife That Colin's in the town, MICKLE

There's nae Luck; To the folks of Dun Edin the douce baille spoke, *The People* (June 16, 1889) 13, col. 3; Town councillors are elected in burghs by the citizens who pay not less than a certain rental. From the councillors the bailies are chosen. They have seats on the civic bench and police courts, &c. (A.W.). Fif. They made him a councillor and bailie in one day, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 132; Takes his seat i' the bailie's loft on Sabbath day, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) st. 18. Ayr. Ye're etting at the magistracy, and I'll no let ye rest if ye dinna mak' me a bailie's wife or a' be done, *GALT Provost* (1822) ii. Lnk. I'll bring ye afore a' the bailies o' Glasgow for runnin' off wi' my muckle bundle, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) xv n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll L.L.B.).

2. A bailiff or sheriff's officer, appointed to serve writs and make arrests and executions. Also called **Bum-bailey**, q.v.

Cum. But suin for that job he was teane by the beaylies, *GILPIN Snags* (1866) 404; A shottle the bealies hae ta'en, *ib.* *Ballads* (1874) 150. Wm.¹ They've gitten t'baillies et' hoose. w.Yks. ðe gat sə bəkəd wɪt rɛntɪ wɒl t'lanlɔəd sɛnt beəlɪz (J.W.) Lan. I did hear at once th' bailies were in his heawse, *WAUGH Rambles in Lake Cy* (1861) iii; Owd Billy o' Dans sent th' bailey one day, *GASKELL M. Barton* (1848) iv ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹³ Nhp.¹ War. I sent Luke directly they'd put the bailies in, *Geo. ELIOT Floss* (1860) I. 319. Shr.² Dor. Wɪ sɪch ə lɒt o' pɪgs ɪn stɪ, The Bailies you mid well defy, *YOUNG Eclogue* (1862) 28. w.Som.¹ Who's the bailie to the County Court, now th' old —'s dead?

3. A bailiff, steward, superintendent of a farm or estate. Sc. Had such a formidable effect upon the frame of Duncan Macwheeble, the Laird's confidential factor, baron-bailie, and man of resource, *SCOTT Waverley* (1814) vi. Stf.² My feyther's gotten two farms nā, bur' e's goin put a beeli i' th' owd un. War.² Shr.¹ His duties are very multifarious he gives directions to the men under him; where there is not a shepherd he manages the flocks, he shears the sheep, measures hedges, sows broadcast, leads the field in harvest, &c. Aye, Bayly 'ere, an' Bayly theer, as I could be i' twenty places at once. I dunna know who'd be Bayly. Shr., Hrf. *BOUND Prov.* (1876). Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.¹ Brks.¹ Ess. Make husbandrie bailie, abrode to prouide, *TUSSER Husbandrie* (1580) 20, st. 18. Ken.¹ At a farm, in what is called 'a six-horse place,' the first four horses are under the charge of the wagoner and his mate, and the other two of an under-bailly. Hmp.¹ Dor. She went out again to see all was safe, as she usually do, and coming in found Baily Pennyways creeping down the granary steps with half a bushel of bailey, *HARDY Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. Som. *JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). n.Dev. Who shud be hard by . . . bet tha Square's bealy, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 170.

4. An under-manager of pottery-works. Stf.² Ar Sall's doin foin and well, 'er's married one o' th' beelies on Wedgwood's potboonk.

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bailie-boy**, a boy employed on large farms to take messages and make himself generally useful; (2) **Baillie days**, days in which farmers were bound to labour for their lairds, and work under the supervision and orders of the bailiff or steward; (3) **Banff-baillies**, the large white clouds called cumuli.

(1) Ken. (D.W.L.); The farmer's orderly or serjeant, sent to see if things are in order and to do odd jobs. There is on most farms an odd man called 'all-works,' but a bailie-boy only on the largest (W.F.S.); Boy under the immediate commands of the bailiff to assist him by carrying messages and generally doing odd jobs for him (P.M.); Ken.¹² Boy employed by the farmer to go daily over the ground, and to see that everything is in order, and to do every work necessary [sic]. (2) Sc. *Obs.* in the Lowlands, but still common in many districts of the Highlands and Islands (JAM. *Suppl.*). (3) Banff.¹

6. A clever man.

Wxf.¹ [L. Schireffis, prouestis, and bailyeis, *LINDSAY* (1592) 166 (JAM.); Schytreffys and bailyheys maid he then, And alkyn othir officeris, *BARBOUR Bruce* (c. 1375) l. 190. Fr. *bailii*, a magistrate appointed within a province (COTGR.). OFr. *baillyf*. 2. Heer faste by, quod he (the Somnour), is myn entente To ryden, for to reysen up a rente That long-eth to my lordes duetee.—Artow thanne a bailly?—Ye, quod he, *CHAUCER C. T. D.* 1392. 3. Ther was a riche man that hadde a baili. . . . The lord preside the baili of wickyldnesse, *WYCLIF* (1388) *Luke* xvi. 1, 8.]

BAILIER, sb. Dur. Yks. [bē'liə(r).] A bailiff or sheriff's officer.

Dur.⁴ n.Yks. He'd gotten t'bailier's in for rent, *BROWNE Yk. Munster Screen* (1834) l. 146. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1891).

[*Bailie*, sb. 2+ -er. For the needless addition of this suffix cp. *upholsterer* (for *upholdster*), and *poulterer* (for *pouller*).]

BAILIERY, sb. Sc. Also written *baillierie*, *bailary* (JAM.). The extent of the jurisdiction of a bailie or sheriff.

Sc. Quhiles thou, whiles I, so goes the bailiery, *RAY Prov.* (1678) 399; (JAM.)

[*Bailie*, sb. 1+ -ry (-rie), Fr. suff.; cp. *Juiverie*, the Jewry.]

BAILIFF, sb. Stf. An under-manager of pot-works. Stf.¹ [According to our correspondents, always in form *bailie*, q.v.]

BAIN, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Nrf. Suf. Also written *bane* Cum.¹ Wm. Yks. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Not.; been Wxf.¹ Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ [bēn, bēn, bian.]

1. *adj.* Flexible, lithe, pliant; *fig.* nimble, clever.

Wxf.¹ Lan. GROSE (1790); Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf. GROSE (1790); Nrf.¹ Suf. Limber-jointed, that can bend easily, *BAILEY* (1721); (K); (P.R.); RAY (1691); Suf.¹

2. Ready, willing; officious.

n.Cy. (K.), n.Cy.², Cum.¹ Wm. Poor Geordie! he was a graadly bain fellow, *HUTTON Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 375. w.Yks. *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781), Very bain about one, *THOMESBY Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.⁴ ne.Lan.¹

3. Of a road: convenient, direct, near.

n.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ Bainer way, a nearer way. Cum. He was ganging to his oan 'heat,' bainest way, was tip, *Helvellyn in Cornh. Mag* (Oct. 1890) 383; Nea sneaking suitor frae his lass, Tho' this were e'er sea bain, But snaped wi' fear o' goblins dire, Another gait has taen, *STAGG Misc. Poems* (1805) 75, ed. 1807; An' I kna' neeah rooad as bain or breet, *GILPIN Ballads* (1874) 215; Cum.¹ Yon's t'bainest way; Cum.³ Cockermuth's oar reg'lar market—it's a gay bit t'bainer, 17 Wm. (J.M.); A swind mi ways t'banest geat ower t'fell into Sleddle, *Spec. Dial.* (1868) 11, *HOLLOWAY*. n.Yks.¹²³, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. *THOMPSON Hist. Welfton* (1869) 168. w.Yks. (S.P.U.); *WILLAN List Wds.* (1811); This is t'baner way (F.P.T.); A bain cut to Kettlewell, *HARPER Wharfedale* (1869) 20; *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); w.Yks.²⁴, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹²³ Not. This is the gainest way, but that is the bainest [one may be the most convenient, but the other is the nearest] (W.H.S.).

4. *adv.* Near, near to, adjacent. Sometimes used as *prep.*

Wm. A child is 'bain to wather' whose tears are near the surface (J.M.). m.Yks.¹ It's as bane again that gate [it's as near again that way]. w.Yks. It wad be a varra gradely mak' o' a bran new house, or bane to it, *DIXON Craven Dales* (1881) 185; Bane ta Claapam town-end lived an aud Yorkshire tike, *INGLEDEW Ballads* (1860) 160; He lives bane Jim Smith's (W.F.); Bain Grain Beck, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882); His garden is varry bain [not far from his home] (J.T.), w.Yks.¹ Thou knaws, Bridget, we're vara baan tot' beck, ii. 292. Lan. My dowter weyves bane to her, and heerd o' 'ut hoo sed, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. 1. 259. Lan.¹ Not. (J.H.B.).

[L. Beyn or plyaunte, *flexibilis*, *Prompt.* 2. Bain, willing, forward, *BAILEY* (1770); Bayne, *promptus*, *obsequens*, *LEVINS Mamm.* (1570); John, þe aught with harte and will To be full bayne To do his bidding, *York Plays* (c. 1400); If I in littil find þe bain, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 28806. ON. *beinn*, straight, direct.]

BAIN, see Bane.

BAINGE, v. Glo. Also written *bange* Glo.¹² To bask.

Glo. (W.H.C.); GROSE *MS. add.* (1790) (H); (H.S.H.); Glo.¹² A gamekeeper's word, to express the basking and dusting themselves by feathered game.

[Fr. *baigner*, to bathe, cp. *PALSGR.*: I baske, I bathe in water or any lycour, *Je baigne*.]

BAIN SOME, *adj.* Yks. [bē'nəsm.]

1. Near at hand.

n.Yks.²

2. Obliging, helpful.

n.Yks.¹ Applied to persons, as a waiting-maid, a personal attendant. As bain some a lass as ivver Ah seen.

[*Bain*, *adj.* + *some*.]

BAINSTICKLE, see **Bainstickle**.

BAINT, see **Be**.

BAIRGE,¹ *sb.* and *v.* **Sc.**

1. *sb.* The voice used loudly either in speaking, weeping, or calling.

Bnff.¹ She geed oot wee a bairge o' a greet. Gee a bairge after 'im, an' tell 'im t'come seen back

2. A person who raises his voice in a strong, loud manner.

Bnff.¹ Fah wid hae him for a minister? He's just a mere bairge, fin he preaches; an' it croons a', fin he praies.

3. *v.* To raise up the voice in a loud manner.

Sc. To scold, rail, or taunt loudly; also to drive about like one in anger. She just likes to gae bairgin about (JAM.). **Bnff.**¹ He just bairges fin he reads.

Hence **Bairgan**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the action of raising the voice loudly; (2) *ppl. adj.* having the habit of raising the voice loudly either in speaking or weeping.

(1) **Bnff.**¹ He hauds a sair bairgan o' a' thing intill's lug. He's unco dull o' hearin'. (2) **Bnff.**¹ He's a bulliein', bairgin' bairn, that o' yours. The new minister hiz a bairgin' wye o' readin'.

BAIRGE,² *sb.* and *v.* **Slk.** 1. *sb.* An affected bobbing walk. 2. *v.* To walk with a jerk or spring upwards.

3. *Abd.* To strut (JAM.).

BAIRMAN, see **Bareman**.

BAIRN, *sb.* and *v.* **Sc. Irel.** and all the n. counties to Chs. Der. Lin.; also Lei. Also written **barn** Cum.¹ Wm.¹ ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹⁸ Der.¹ Lin. Lei.; **barne** Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin.; **bayn** e.Yks.¹; **bayrn** Nhb [bern, beon, bān.]

1. *sb.* A child.

Sh.I. An laves da weedow an her bairns Scarce oucht beside dir grief, **BURGESS Rasmie** (1892) 43. **Sc.** It wad better set you to be nursing the gudeman's bairns than to be deaving us here, **SCOTT Waverley** (1814) xxx. We are a' one man's bairns, *ib. Leg Mont.* (1830) iv; A tarrowing bairn was never fat. Auld men are twice bairns, **RAMSAY Prov.** (1737). **Bnff.** There, woman, there's yer bairn! but for God's sake keep him awa frae yon place, **SMILES Sc Natur.** (1876) I. 7. **Fr.** The trudge between the two houses must be weary work for a bairn, **BARRIE Licht** (1893) 3. **Per.** Chose a site for the bairns in the sweet pine-wood, **IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush** (1895) 5. **Ayr.** I winket to the mistress to take the bairns to their bed, **GALT Provost** (1822) vii. **Gall.** I talked to the bairns for a wee, **CROCKETT Stickit Min.** (1893) 63. **N.I.** **n.Cy.** Let the bairns and women fly, While we thirty win or die, **TODD Ballads** (1895), (K.), **n.Cy.**¹² **Nhb.** Pier bairn, and she's cum to t'yage when a muther's maist missed, **CLARE Love of Lass** (1890) I. 49; Me muther's bairns gat kaingry wiv us, **ROBSON Sing Sol** (1859) i. 6, **Nhb.**¹ A bit bairn is a little child. The pronunciation is sometimes lengthened, and a mother is heard to call 'Gan up to the bairn!' or 'Mind the bairnin!' **Dur.**¹ **Cum.** The peer peer bairn does oft complain, **BLAMIRE Poet. Wks.** (c. 1794) 156, ed. 1842; The prattlin bairns rin toddlin roun, **ANDERSON Ballads** (1808) 30; **Cum.**¹ Wm. An bits a barns are larnin ta thresh, **Spec. Dial** (1868) 17; Billeys a courageous barn, **HUTTON Dial. Storth and Arnside** (1760) l. 49. **n.Yks.**¹²³, **ne.Yks.**¹ **e.Yks.** Pawky bayns Ah can't abide, **NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.** (1889) 51; **e.Yks.**¹ To wet bayne heead, to drink the health of a new-born child, **MS add.** (T.H.) [See **Head**] **m.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.** For love o' the nurse, th' bairn gets mony a cuss, **Prov in Brighouse News** (July 23, 1887); You need not fret about the lile barn, **BANKS Woovers** (1880) I. iii; What wi' lewkin' after t'barns an' dryin' hippins, **CUDWORTH Sketches** (1884) 11; **w.Yks.**¹ Daddy's barn [a child like its father]; **w.Yks.**²³⁴; **w.Yks.**⁵ Awlus t'moast wark whear ther's t'moast barns. **n.Lan.** Peggy Wilson was lettin her lile barn sowk when she heard on't; an' i' her horry she shov'd t'barn int'l an ald brek ubben, **MORRIS Siege o' Broun-ton** (1867) 5. **Lan.**¹, **ne.Lan.**¹ **Chs.**¹⁸ Word barn is occasionally heard, but is probably an importation from Yks. **Der.**¹ **Lin.** Ho'd yer noise, bairns, can't ye, **Gilbert Rugge** (1866) I. 35; But'e coom'd thruf the fire wi' my bairn i' 'is mouth to the winder there, **TENNYSON Owd Roä, &c.** (1889). **n.Lin.** If oor Polly weds Jack, an' hes a bairn, **PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes** (1886) 61; **n.Lin.**¹ Theärs moore barns then business agate noo. **sw.Lin.**¹ She left the poor barn in the creddle. **Lei.**¹

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bairn-ailments**, children's disorders; (2) **-bairn**, grandchild; (3) **-bed**, the womb; (4) **-birth**, confinement; (5) **-clarts**, children's sweetmeats; (6) **-clothes**, baby-linen; (7) **-clouts**, baby-clothes, dolls' clothes; (8)

-cures, medicines for infants; (9) **-dole**, see **-part**; (10) **-fond**, child-loving; (11) **-gam**, see **-lake**; (12) **-heead**, childhood; (13) **-lake**, child's play, see **Lake**, **Bairn-lakings**; (14) **-lile**, early infancy; (15) **Bairn's-pan**, a pan for preparing a child's food; (16) **-part**, inheritance; (17) **-piece**, bread and cheese offered to those who visit or meet a baby; (18) **-play**, child's play; (19) **-seek**, sick from pregnancy; (20) **-sign**, evidence of being in the family way; (21) **-skeep**, a shallow basket for baby-linen; (22) **-time**, the time of life for child-bearing; (23) **-weean** or **-wife**, the woman that has been confined; (24) **Bairn's-woman**, a child's nurse, a dry nurse.

(1) **n.Yks.**² (2) *ib.* **m.Yks.**¹ More commonly graon be h'n and graan baa n. **ne.Lan.**¹ (3) **n.Yks.**¹ She's gotten a swelling o' t'bairn-bed [a tumour of the uterus]; **n.Yks.**² (4) **n.Yks.**¹² (5) **n.Yks.**² (6) *ib.* (7) **Gall.** An' ye can help Jean to sew her bairn-clouts, **CROCKETT Moss-Hags** (1895) iv. **n.Yks.**² Dolls' clothes. (8) *ib.* (9) **m.Yks.**¹ (10) **n.Yks.**² A desperate bairn-fond body [a great lover of children]. **m.Yks.**¹ (11) **n.Yks.**² [As term of contempt:] It's all bairn-gam. (12) *ib.* (13) **Lan.**¹ (14) **w.Yks.**¹ Brout up fray barn lile to t'ministry, ii. 323. (15) **Sc.** Bairn's-pan, a small pan of tinned iron, for hastily warming a child's meat (JAM.). (16) **n.Yks.**² They gat ower an aboon their bairn-paarts [more than they were entitled to as the children of the deceased]. **m.Yks.**¹ (17) **Fif.** A wine-biscuit, topped with cheese, was neatly wrapped up in a Cambric handkerchief... Nellie said (to the first person she met on her way), 'Ye maun tak the bairn's piece,'... and she thrust the contents of the handkerchief into the old man's hand, **ROBERTSON Provost** (1894) 56; Both term and custom now *obs.* in the above form, although still, when people call to see a new baby, they are often offered bread and cheese (A W.). (18) **Nhb.**¹, **Dur.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ I call this croäkey [croquet] that gentlefoaks is soa fond on noht but bairn-play (19) **n.Yks.**² (20) *ib.* (21) *ib.* (22) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Gall.** Where I had sic a sweet bairn-time, **CROCKETT Moss-Hags** (1895) xi. **Cum.**¹, **n.Yks.**², **ne.Lan.**¹ (23) **n.Yks.**² (24) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** The only servant... he could afford to retain was Maudge Dobbie, who in her youth was barnswoman to his son, **GALT Entail** (1823) i.

3. A female child, a girl.

n.Cy.¹ Among the vulgar, especially pitmen. Is't a lad or a bairn? **n.Yks.** I thought ye'd a' liked a lad.—Oh! it is a boy.—Why! I thought ye said it were a bairn (F.P.T.); **n.Yks.**² **e.Yks.** I remember an old gentleman in the East Riding exclaiming, when his first grandchild (a girl) was born, 'It's nobbut a bairn'—meaning to express his disappointment at its not being a boy, **N & Q.** (1867) 3rd S. xii. 177.

4. A term of familiarity used irrespective of age; also used contemptuously.

Gall. 'Bairn' is used sometimes in a pitying or semi-contemptuous sense, of a weak minded or childish person (A W.). **Cum.** Barn, thou doesn't know (M.P.); One gossiping woman having a chat with another: Aye, barn, they tell't me sec a teall; they seed a woman, barn, widout a heed—barn, it's trew (E W.P.); **Cum.**¹ Wm. Whya barn, en ea mun I'll hev a swoap a tee, **WHEELER Dial** (1790) 73, ed. 1821. **n.Yks.** Neither do the old folks call me 'bairn' any longer... although there were some still who called me so years after I was turned of sixty, **ATKINSON Moorl. Pansh** (1891) *Introd.* 5; **n.Yks.**¹ I'm giving you a deal of trouble, William, I fear.—Nay, bairn, nay: nowght o' t'soort [from a man of sixty to the parson, a man of forty-five]. **ne.Yks.**¹ Aw! Bless ya, ba'an, t'wo'ld's to'nn'd arsy-varsy sen ah wer a lad Expressing humour, reproach, or admiration after some brag or absurd statement has been made. Thoo is a bonny ba'an, Dick, to deea leyke that **w.Yks.** Ah barn, ses shoo, this year ur two, Av hea a deal o' greef, **PRESTON Poems** (1864) 5; (F.M.L.) **ne.Lan.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ Often used to adults as a term of affection.

5. Used as an ejaculative expression.

e.Yks. A very common interjection among the older generation of cottagers, now obsolescent, originally referring, perhaps, to the Holy Child Jesus, though used by them in utter unconsciousness of any meaning, **SIMMONS Lay-Flks. Bk.** 311. **w.Yks.** *Nidderdull Olm.* (1874); Bless us barn! **Leeds Merc. Suppl.** (Aug. 8, 1881); **w.Yks.**⁵

6. *v.* To beget, conceive.

Lin. **STREATFIELD Lin. and Danes** (1884) 316. **n.Lin.**¹

Hence (1) **Bairned**, *ppl. adj.* pregnant; (2) **Bairning**, *ppl.* bringing forth.

(1) **n.Yks.**² She's bairn'd ageean (2) *ib.* Bringing forth a child. [A barne, *infans*, **Cath. Angl.** (1483); Tho this barn was

ybore ther blased a sterre, *P. Plowman* (c.) xxi. 243; þe formast barn þat sco him bare, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1051. OE. *bearn*, a child, a son or daughter.]

BAIRNIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Also written *bairney* Wm.; *bairny* Sc.; *barney* w.Yks.⁵ [be'ni, beə'ni, bā'ni.]

1. A little child.

Sc. (JAM.); Sin she wes a wee bairnie, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 285; Bairnies a'! she's singin' to ye ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 129. Frf. I was makkin' some porridge for my man's supper when I heard the bairny skirlin', BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 211. Ayr. Lay your hand in prayer on the heads o' her bonnie wee bairnies, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1895) xli. Lth. An' gin I'm spared to ither days—I'll see my bonnie bairnie A braw, braw lass, SMITH *Merry Bndal* (1866) 25. Gall. Used only of very young children (A.W.). Nhb. Then God help them poor bairnies an' me, WILSON *Tyneside Snags*. (1890) 398. Wm. Used by old people as term of endearment towards a child. Come, bairney, tu thi ganny (B.K.).

2. A soft character; having very childish perceptions.

w.Yks.⁵

[*Bairn* + -ie (-y).]

BAIRNISH, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written *barnish* Cum. Wm. Yks. ne.Lan.¹; *baynish* e.Yks.¹ [be'niʃ, bē'niʃ, bā'niʃ.]

1. Childish; silly.

N.Cy.¹ Having the manners of a child. Nhb. I's mad to hear Their silly, whinging, barnish stories, GRAHAM *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 13; Nhb.¹ Cum.³ Bonnie Mary Ray an' me Wer' barnish sweet-hearts, 3. They begon to shap theirsels intil o' maks o' barnish sangs i' my heid, 23. Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ It's nobbut barnish deed. e.Yks.¹ She's eighteen cum Mahilemas, but she's varry baynish yit w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1891); A term of derision when applied to some, but a term of tenderness when used in reference to old age or dotage (B.K.); w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ Doan't be so barnish. Ah reckon nowt o' sich barnish fowk. ne.Lan.¹ Lin. I thowt nowt on such barnish tricks, BROWN *Poems* (1890) 50. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ He has little barnish ways, for all he is so old.

Hence **Bairnishness**, *sb.* childishness; weakmindedness.

n.Yks.¹² w.Yks. Enough o' this barnishness, *Nidderdill Oim.* (1874). n.Lin.¹

2. *Comp.* **Bairnish-lake**, child's play. See **Lake**, **Bairn-lakins**.

w.Yks.¹

[*Bairn* + -ish; cp. *childish*.]

BAIRN(S-LAKINS), *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written *laikings* n.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ [læ'kinz, læ'kənz] Children's playthings, toys. See **Babby-lakin**, **Lake**.

n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ In rare use. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 18, 1891); w.Yks.¹ A lile oud wumman wee a handful of barn lakens, n. 356. Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Applied to potsherds placed in the form of horses or other figures.

BAIRNLESS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written *barnless* ne.Lan.¹ Childless.

Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks.² They're twee bairnless bodies [said of a married couple without offspring]. ne.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹

BAIRN-LIKE, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Also written *barn-like* Cum. Childish; weak-minded.

Cum. An' I preech't that lal sarman Sae barn like and green, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 76. n.Yks.²

BAIRNLY, *adj.* Sc. Childish.

Sc. (JAM.); I think it is a bairnly thing, not worthy in you to ask or me to render, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xx; Woman, thou'rt but a bairnlie playke, Wi' nought but beauty's blossom, CUNNINGHAM *Snags*. (1813) 50. Per. There wes nae thoct worth mentionin', and onything he hed wes eked out by repetition. Tae say naethin' o' bairnly stories, IAN MACLAREN *Brer Bush* (1895) 201. Ayr. It's bairnly to mak sic a wark for a bit tig on the haiffet [blow on the head], GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) v. Gall. Think shame o' yer bairnly weys, man, CROCKETT *Stuckit Mun.* (1893) 55.

Hence (1) **Bairnly-like**, *adj.* childish; (2) **Bairnli-ness**, *sb.* childishness.

(1) e.Lth. It wad be a bairnly-like thing, an' a cooardly-like thing forby, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 216. (2) Sc. (JAM.)

BAIRN-TEAM, *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Nhb. Yks. Also written *bairn-teeam* n.Yks.²; -teame (JAM.); -time Sc.; -tyme

(JAM.); *bearn-team* N.Cy.² Yks. [-tīm, -tiəm.] A large family; offspring.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. The bonie Bairntime, Heaven has lent, BURNS *A Dream* (1786), My pleugh is now thy bairn-time a', *ib.* To his *Auld Mare*. n.Cy. GROSE (1790), HOLLOWAY; N.Cy.¹², Nhb.¹, Yks. (K.), n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹

[Bearn-teams, broods of children, BAILEY (1721); Wepe nothyng for me Bot for 3oure self and 3oure barneteme, *Towneley Myst* (c. 1450) 212; We ar alle an monnes barneteme (*Trin MS.* oon monnes childer are we alle), *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4828. OE. *bearn-team*, offspring, family of children. See **Team** (offspring).]

BAIRNWORT, *sb.* Yks.

1. The common daisy, *Bellis perennis*. See **Banewort**. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Also called *Bānwoods*, or *Bessy-banwoods*. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. The violet.

n.Yks.²

BAIRSE, *sb.* Nhb. Also written *baiæ* Nhb.¹ [berz, bēz] The space for provender in a cow-stall.

Nhb.¹

[ON. *bāss*, a stall in a cowhouse, the equiv. of OE. *bōs* (found in *bōsig*), whence *boose*, q.v. For the pron. *bairse* cp. Sc. *haurse*, fr. OE. *hās* (hoarse).]

BAIRSE, *adj.* Nhb. Also written *baerse* Nhb.¹ Impertinent, impudent.

Nhb.¹

BAISE, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Sc. [bēs.]

1. *sb.* Haste, expedition.

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. The idea is that of rude, clumsy haste, accompanied by force. He geed throw wi's wark wi' an unco' behss (W.G.).

2. *v.* To move or walk with energy.

Bnff. He behsst doon the road jist as gehn he wiz gyain t'redd fire (W.G.).

BAISE, *v.*² Sc. (JAM.) To persuade, coax.

Frf. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAISEL, *v.* Nhb. [bē'zl] To wait upon cattle, to fodder.

Nhb. In use in Tynedale (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹

[A der. of *baise*, see **Bairse**, *sb.*]

BAISEL, see **Basel**.

BAISELER, *sb.* Nhb. Also written *baseler* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ [bē'zlar.] A person who takes care of cattle.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Well known here (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹

[*Baisel*, vb. + -er.]

BAISIER, see **Bazier**.

BAISLE, *v.* Cor. [bē'zl] To make dirty.

Cor.³

[Formed fr. *baistly*; see below.]

BAISS, *adj.* Obs. Sc. (JAM.) Also written *baise*. Ashamed; sad, sorrowful.

Sik. But quhan yer Magestye jinkyt fra me in the baux . . . I was baiss to kum again wi' sikkan ane ancere [answer], Hogg *Winter Ev Tales* (1820) II. 41.

[The same word as *baiss*, an old form of *bash*, aphetic form of *abash*, vb. to be ashamed or abashed; cp. *abaissed* in *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 17: Nought *abaissed* to agulte God and alle good men. OFr. *esbahuss-*, prp. stem of *esbahur* (mod. *ébahir*), to astonish profoundly.]

BAIST, see **Baste**, **Boist**.

BAISTLY, *adj.* Cor. [bē'stli.] Dirty; like a beast.

Cor. I wouldn't spaik to such a baistly woman, she drinks (M.A.C.), A child that has been playing in the dirt or mud, and had soiled its clothes, would be called 'a baistley little thing' (J.P.T.); 'Twas wan of tha baisthest ould plaaces, *Tim. Towser* (1873) 97.

[*Baist*, pron. of *beast* + -ly.]

BAIT, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Som. [bēt, best]

1. Food, a meal; for men and horses.

Sc. (JAM.) Ff. A fine bait amang the corn—what for no? A lippie, or a peck, a firlo or a bow, CHAMBERS *Rhymes* (1870) 150. Nhb. Scairsh a spunk i' the grate, an' ne suppor, ne bait, ROBSON *Evangelme* (1870) 326; Howay get thy bate, man, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 45. Nhb.¹ Cum. (M.P.); A bite o' cheese

an' bread, They'd brow't for't bait, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 89 w.Yks. Wis wont mue beät nā ðis, lad. é yə onī beät wī ye? (J.W.) Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). Ken. Food for one meal is a bait (P.M.).

2. A workman or labourer's meal in the middle of the day.

Nhb.¹ With a tin bottle, full of cold water or tea, [and] a piece of bread, which is called his bait, the hewer says good-bye to his wife, and speeds off to work. Nhb., Dur. Food taken by a pitman to his work, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). ne.Lan.¹ War.² Ain't it time we 'ad our bit o' bait? s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ The bayte time is 10 o'clock A.M., in ordinary seasons, but in harvest-time there is önder's bayte, from 4 to 5 o'clock P.M. Bin yo' aumust ready for yore önder's bayte?—Aye, as soon as I've put on this jag o' räkin's; it ödnna 'ardly cover the ripples. Hrt.^{1,2} Glo.¹ We be just 'avin' our bit o' bait. Ken. A workman's 'bait' is more freq. called his 'lowance' [allowance, q.v.] (P.M.); HOLLOWAY; Ken.¹ A luncheon taken by workmen in the field. Sur.¹ The afternoon meal in haymaking or harvest time. The morning meal is called the Elevenor or Beeve. In Nrf. the afternoon meal is called Fourings or Four. e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Sus.¹ Afternoon refreshment, with which strong beer is given, in the hay and harvest field; Sus.², w.Som.¹

3. A rest, a halt, *gen.* for refreshment.

Cum. A halt for refreshment on a journey (M.P.). n.Lin.¹ A rest from labour, generally for the purpose of taking food. Commonly used in relation to animals, but sometimes to men also.

4. *Comp.* (1) Bait-bag, the bag in which the farm-labourers carry their luncheon to the field; (2) -house, a hedge ale-house, especially in the neighbourhood of the collieries; (3) -irons, irons, fixed into the shaft of a cart, which support a piece of sacking to hold horses' food; (4) -poke, a workman's provision bag; (5) -time, the time for taking food.

(1) Shr.¹ Axe the waggoner w'eer e' put 'is bayte-bag; if e' put it i' the cofer for the mice to ate, like the last. (2) N.Cy.¹ MS. add. (3) Chs.¹ (4) Nhb. Bag in which the miner carries his bait or food. Tyuk mī b'yet-poke, went ti wark, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 7; Aw've maw bait-poke reet chock full, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 12; Aw put the bait-poke on at eight, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 23. Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (5) Nhb., Dur. *ib.*

[1. A bait at an inn, *refectio*, COLES (1679); Bayt, *refrigerium*, *refectio*, LEVINS *Mamp.* (1570). ON. *beit*, pasturage.]

BAIT, sb.² Suf. [bēt.] A small bundle of hemp.

e.An.¹ In Suf. hemp, when pulled, was tied up in small 'baits,' to cart home. Suf. It [hemp] is tied up in small bundles called baits, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) III. 442

[Baits of hemp denote bundles of that plant pulled and tied up, ready for steeping in water, CHAMBERS *Cyclop.* (1788). The same word as Bait, sb.¹]

BAIT, sb.³ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written bate Cum. Wm.¹ w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ [bēt, beät.] The grain or cleavage in wood or stone.

Abd. (JAM.) Nhb.¹ The longitudinal direction of wood. After wood has pined it is said, 'You can see the bait'—that is, the grain has become visible. Cum. Aye, aye, that's foreign stuff, however, by t'bate of it (J.Ar.); Silven gangs wud t'bate (E.W.P.). Wm.¹ That's t'wraig way o' t'bate [that's the wrong way of the cleavage]. w.Yks. Against the bate, *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.¹ n.Lan. Yör straiķan t'rang wē o' t'bet (W.S.). ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ The mark of growth in wood or stone.

Hence Baited, *adj.* as used in *comp.* (1) cross-, with twisted and crooked fibres; (2) long-, with long spaces between the knots in wood; (3) short-, with short spaces between the knots.

(1) w.Yks.¹ (2, 3) w.Yks.²

[Bate, the texture of wood, BAILEY (1755); Finding the grain and bait of the stone to lye fit for their tranation, POWER *Exp. Philos.* (1664) III. 159 (N.E.D.).]

BAIT, v.¹ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Shr. Oxf. Hrt. Ess. Dor. Som. Also written bayt (JAM.). [bēt, beät.]

1. To feed, to pasture.

Sc. (JAM.) Hrt. Bait [the sheep] on clover, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. 146.

2. Of men and horses: to stop to feed.

Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.¹ Hadaway bait the horses. w.Yks. Wis e nuē

taim to beät, wī mən ger on wī wə wāk (J.W.) ne.Lan.¹ Chs. We baited at Bostocke's at Woodhead, where we paid twopence a pint for ale, and 3s. 8d. for victuals, BRERETON *Travels* (1634-5) 71, Chs.¹ To feed horses in the interval of work. The horses themselves are said to be baiting. n.Lin.¹ Thoo mun baait thy horses twice atween here an' Gaainsb'r. War. (J.R.W.) Oxf.¹ MS. add. w.Som.¹ Dhee kns staa'p-m bauyt s-noa tu Raas-n beē Dhangk feöl [thou canst stop and bait, thou dost know, at (the) Rest and be Thankful (name of a well-known public-house)].

3. Of a fire: to feed.

Stf.² To bait an oven is the ordinary pottery expression for feeding the oven-fires. Dor. An' zing your zong or tell your teale, While I do bait the vire wī logs, BARNES *Poems* (1869) 100.

Hence Baiting, *ppl. adj.* feeding, eating.

Shr.¹ Obs. Among the accounts of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury is a paper endorsed, 'The byll of expens don at the assysys at Ludlow, St. Jamys Yven, a^o h. viij. xix. (July 24, 1527). Here followeth the costs don then betweyn the town and Mr. Vernan.' Among other items is 'Paid at Lebothod (Le Botwood) for Mr. Bayleys baytyng, iid'—OWEN & BLAKEWAY'S *History of Shrewsbury*, I. 307. Ess. Obs. Plough cattle a baiting, call seruant to dinner, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 174, st. 2. •

4. To take a fest, cease from labour for a short time.

n.Lin.¹ Noo then, chaps, we mun baait a bit.

5. *Comp.* (1) Baiting-time, time for refreshment; (2) -tools, implements used by ovenmen in earthenware manufactories to feed and regulate their fires.

(1) w.Yks. CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886). (2) Stf.² [To bait at an inn, *divertor*, *diversor*, COLES (1679); Cattel is always eatynge or beytynge, FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534) 32; A litull quihle thai baitit thar, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) XIII. 599. ON. *beita*, lit. to cause to bite; to graze, feed sheep and cattle.]

BAIT, v.² Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Ess. [bēt, beät.] To tease, worry, harass.

Nhb.¹ The baiten, tee, was deev'lish gallen, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 28. w.Yks.⁵ Doan't baät muh soa! He's bin baating him an' at him awal t'afternoon—he'll get t'length o' t'band enow. n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ To endeavour to obtain anything by teasing and importunity.

Hence (1) Baiting, *vbl. sb.* a teasing; (2) Baited, *pp. adj.* worried, teased.

Cum. I'll git frae our tweasome a baitin', GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) *First Lure*. Ess. Take heede as from madde bayted bull to keepe thee fro his horne, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 149.

[To bait one, i. e. to set upon him, and not let him alone, *aliquem impetere, invadere, sollicitare*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); Withouten respyt been they bayted, CHAUCER *R. Rose*, 1612; Þe3; durstenn be33tenn menn Forr æpelike gillte, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 10171. The orig. mg. is to set on (a dog) to bite or worry. ON. *beita*, to cause to bite. The same word as Bait, v.¹]

BAIT, v.³ and sb.⁴ Sc. ? Obs.

1. v. To steep skins in a ley of hens' or pigeons' dung to soften them, that they may be properly cleaned before being put into the tan or bark.

Sc. (JAM.) Slg. (G.W.)

2. sb. The ley in which skins are put.

Sc. (JAM.)

BAIT, see Bate.

BAITHERSHIN, *int. phr.* Irel. An expletive: it may be so.

Ir. Ah, baithershin! you never knew that song, LEVER *Daltons* (1852) II. xx; Baithurshin! but, sowl, if things goes an, it won't be long so, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I. 341. w.Ir. Oh, baithershin! says the king, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 100. Wxf. Baithershin! How could any one, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 88

[This repr. Ir. *feidir* (ability, possibility) + *sin* (this); lit. 'this is a possibility.']

BAITIE, sb. Nhb. A fisher girl who gathers bait.

Nhb. Baities are the wives and daughters of fishermen, and are accustomed to do nearly all the work required on shore; namely, procuring bait, baiting the many hundred hooks, receiving and selling the fish when landed, &c. These women are proverbially industrious and possess great physical powers. They are trained from childhood to carry loads, small creels being made for the children to carry, and laden proportionately to their strength. The chief bait used is mussels, which form a very heavy load, and which

have to be carried from great distances. The other baits are sand-worms, limpets, and dog-crabs—all of which are dug for or gathered by the women (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹

BAITTL, *adj.* Sc. Rich with grass, affording good pasturage.

Sc. Green and baittl gangs, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xxiii 2 SIK. It properly denotes that sort of pasture where the grass is short and close (JAM.). And round on Ettrick's baittl haugh Grew no kin kind of graine, HOGG *Poet. Wks* (1838-40) *Thurlestane*, st. 8. Dmf. Applied to lea, that has a thick sward of fine sweet grass. This is called a baittl bit (JAM.).

[*Bait*, sb.¹ + *-le* (-el), *adj.* suff. as in *fickle*, *nimble*.]

BAIT-YAUD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. A woman who gathers bait for fishermen.

Bwk. The women who gather bait for the fishermen are somewhat reproachfully called 'Bait-yauds,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 107. Nhb. Raw lads and bait yauds, On wi' creels and on wi' pads, And o'er Ross Hill to Berwick, Johnnie, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I 292; Nhb.¹ v. Yaad.

[*Bait+yaud* (a jade), q.v.]

BAIVEE, *sb.* Sc. A species of whiting; *Morrhua lusca*.

(JAM.); SACHELL (1879).

BAIVENJAR, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A tatterdemalion, a ragamuffin.

Cid.

BAIVER, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to any of our correspondents.] To gad about; to run after shows, weddings, &c.

Hence *Baivering*, *ppl. adj.* gadding about; taking interest in trifles, finery, &c.

Sc. She's grown a dardlin, baiverin gawkie.

BAIZE, see *Baze*.

BAK, *v.* Dev. Obs. [bæk.] To beat.

n Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BAK, see *Bake*.

BAKE, *sb.*¹ Sc. Also written *baik*. [bæk.] A biscuit.

Sc. We'll need two three tea bread and a bake or two, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) ix. w Sc. There are various kinds of baiks named from their shape, colour, kind of flour of which they are made, &c. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Ayr. Here's crying out for bakes and gills, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 18, We can divide the bakes, GALT *Entail* (1823) xciii. Lth. Mind the cookies, snaps, an bakes, That young folk like sae weel, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 16. Gail. A butter bake is a biscuit baked with butter, called a 'soft' biscuit in other parts of Scotland (A.W.).

BAKE, *sb.*² Stf. [beik.] A child's term for its share of anything. Also known as *baking*.

Stf.² Giv uz moi beiks en dhen oi wunor it [hit] dhi.

BAKE, *v.*¹ Sc. n.Irel. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Hrt. Suf. Sur. Wil. Aus. Slang.

1. Of bread: to toast.

Glo.¹, Oxf.¹ Sur. Shall I bake your bread to-day? *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x 222.

2. To dry, harden, or become incrustated; also sometimes with prep. *on*, to adhere by incrustation.

n Yks. T'ground beaks in summer (I.W.). w Yks.¹ n Lin.¹ Look at that theare soo, Master Edward; she's fairly baaked wi' sludge. Lei.¹ Let it bake before you brush it [said of mud-splashes on cloth]. Nhp.¹ The dirt is so baked on the child's face it won't come off. Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Hrt. Great rains . . . are apt to bake and cake . . . the ground, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. 33; Horses . . . thereby miss treading and baking, as it were, the ground so close, *ib.* II. ii. 104.

3. To knead dough or paste of any kind.

Sc. A woman kneads or bakes this paste into masses of the shape and size of peats, WALKER *Essays* (1808) II 121 (JAM.). Ags It is not reckoned happy for two persons to bake bread together (JAM.). N.I.¹ Ant. Are you bakin' the day? (J.S.)

Hence *Baking-case*, a kneading-trough.

Abd. The dough is kneaded in the baking-case (JAM.).

4. To exhaust, tire.

[Aus., N.S.W. It wasn't one twenty-four hours or near it that would bake two such horses in regular good buckle, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) III. xv.] Slang. Long before the Cherwell Drysdale was completely baked, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xii.

5. *Comb.* (1) *Bake-faggot*, a rissole of chopped pig's liver

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and seasoning, covered with 'flare'; (2) *-office*, a baker's shop; (3) *-oven*, an ordinary oven.

(1) Wil.¹ (2) Suf. (F.H.) (3) sw.Lin.¹ We're burfing a small bake-oven. We seem lost without a bake-oven. It does for stack-steddling and bake-oven heating.

BAKE, *v.*² Slang. To sit or lie at ease.

Slang. Used at Winchester School (A.D.H.), (E.F.)

Hence (1) *Baker*, a cushion to sit or kneel upon; anything placed on a form to sit upon; (2) *Bakester*, a lazy fellow, one fond of lying about; (3) *Baking-leave*, permission given by the owner of a study for his friends to sit there; (4) *Baking-place*, a sofa or couch.

Slang. (1) The term would not in my time have been applied to a blotting book, as stated in Mansfield, SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864); (E.F.); Anything comfortable to sit on, ADAMS *Wykehamica* (1876) 416 (COPE). (2) (E.F.) (3) (E.F.); Commoner praefects used to give 'baking leave' in their studies to juniors whom they teejayed. A college boy would give a 'baking leave' at his scob to a commoner friend, SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864) (4) (E.F.).

[That pope of Rome when he lay beaking himself in the midst of his luxuries had cause to cry, *Hæu quantum patimur pro Christo!* SYMMONS *Vind. Charles I* (1648) (NARES); At home we take our ease And beake ourselves in rest, KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* (1577) III.]

BAKED MEAT, *phr.* Lin. Roast meat, as distinguished from boiled.

n Lin.¹

[Look to the baked meats, good Angelica. Spare not for cost, SHAKS. *R. & J.* iv. iv. 5; The funeral baked meats Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables, *ib.* *Hamlet*, I. ii. 180.]

BAKE-HOUSE, *sb.* Yks. [beækəʊs] In phr. *bake-house bread*, that made by a baker, as distinguished from home-made bread. See *Baker's bread*. Cf. *back-house*.

w. Yks. Wī oləs beæk wəsen, cos wī duənt laik beækəs brɪəd (J.W.).

BAKELET, *sb.* Chs. Stf. [beiklet.] A flat circular piece of wood with handle attached, used for turning oat-cakes, &c., over the fire on a bakestone or frying-pan.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1884) III. 195. Stf.¹; Stf.² We shanna be able fūr have eny moor paiklets yet a while; that lad's just smaished my bakelet aa to smithereens.

BAKEN, *pp.* of *v.* to bake. Sc. Baked.

Lnk. God be praised, I've found it! I've found it! my bread's baken! my bread's baken! PROCTER *Barber's Shop* (1856) 3.

[A cake baken on the coals, BIBLE I *Kings* xix. 6; The baikyn stane vald thole the fyr, *Complaynt of Sc.* (1549) 46; Benes and baken apples thei brouhte in here lappes, *P. Plowman* (c.) ix. 318. OE. (*ge*)*bacen*, pp. of *bacan*, to bake.]

BAKER, *sb.* Lan. Stf. Wor. Oxf. Cor.

1. A potato or apple suitable for baking.

Lan. I wur covert wi bakers un keaws ut gan milk. COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 43; In looking at a lot of potatoes in a sack or on a stall a person would probably say 'Thoose are good bakers' (S.W.)

2. A shallow utensil used for baking on peat.

Cor.⁸

3. *Comp.* *Baker-crab*, a crab of the genus *Xantho*.

Cor.⁸ There are two species of Baker-crab, *Xantho florida* and *Xantho rivulosa*. They resemble in colour iron which has been heated and then greased—in fact, that of the iron 'baker.'

4. Pottery term: a pie-dish.

Stf. *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

5. A small pebble placed in an oven to indicate when it is sufficiently heated.

se.Wor.¹ This is shown by the stone then presenting a floury-white appearance. Oxf.¹ *MS. add.*

BAKER-KNEED, *adj. phr.* Chs. [bēkə-nīd.] Knock-kneed.

Chs.¹³

[His voice had broken to a gruffish squeak. He had grown blear-eyed, baker-kneed, and gummy, COLMAN *Poet. Vag.* (1814) 13 (DAV.). The older phr. was *baker-legged*. His body crooked all over, big-belly'd, baker-legg'd, and his complexion so swarthy, L'ESTRANGE *Life*

of *Æsop* (DAV.); *Bullardier*, baker-legg'd, that hath crooked legs, or goes in at the knees, COTGR.]

BAKER'S BREAD, *phr.* Lin. Wor. Oxf. Bread made by a baker as distinguished from home-made bread n Lin.¹, Wor. (J.W.P.), Oxf.¹ MS. add.

BAKER'S DOZEN, *phr.* In gen. use Thirteen, rarely fourteen.

w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.² Der.¹ Baker's dozen, fourteen. Lei¹ Yours is a small curacy, Mr. L. Have you any family?—Only a baker's dozen, your Majesty. Nhp.¹, War.²³, Oxf.¹ MS. add. Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cor. Th' ould Mennear wan day bought a baker's dozen o' porc'lain eggs, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xiii. Colloq. Fourteen kisses, and that's a baker's dozen, you know, HORNE *Olla Podrida* (1820) I 128.

[Hercules labours were a baker's dozen, CLEAVELAND *Poems* (1651) (NARES); *Serqua*, a dozen, namely of eggs, or as we say a bakers dozen, that is thirteene to the dozen, FLORIO (1611).]

BAKESTER, *sb.* Cor. [bē'kstə(r).] A baker.

Cor. He is a bakerster by trade (M.A.C.), Cor.¹²

BAKE-STICK, see Beak-stick.

BAKESTONE, see Backstone.

BAK-HUS, see Backhouse.

BAKIE, *sb.*¹ Sc. (JAM.) A kind of peat.

Sc. From the manner of the operation, these peats are called Bakies, WALKER *Essays* (1808) II. 121.

[See *Bake*, v² 2.]

BAKIE, *sb.*² Sh. and Or.I. The black-headed Gull, *Larus rudibundus*.

Sh. & Or.I. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 209; S. & Ork.¹

BAKIE, see Baikie.

BAKING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Oxf. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. All the bread, pastry, &c, baked for a household at one time, a batch; also *fig.* the period at which the 'baking' takes place.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ A bakin' o' breed. w.Yks. It's mony a bakin' sin' ah wor at Bradfurth (ÆB.); w.Yks.⁵ Yer've a rare bāking, missis, this week!—Aye barn, my bākings is as big agean as they iced to be. ne.Lan.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ We hev' a heavy baakin' this weak. War. (J.R.W.), Oxf.¹ MS. add. w.Som.¹ So good a baking as ever I put in the oven.

2. The quantity of corn sent by a farmer to the mill to be ground for the use of his family.

n.Yks. Our Bakin I put up 'ith Harden seck, The Milners let it fall into the Beck, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 191, n.Yks.¹ What Batch is in connection with the oven, that Baking is in reference to the mill.

3. A family dinner sent to the bakehouse.

w.Som.¹ Aay-d u-guut u oa vm-veol u bæukeenz tūe, haun dhu kraewn oa un vaad een [I had an oven full of family dinners, too, when the crown of it fell in].

4. *Comb.* (1) **Baking-kettle**, an iron cover placed over a flat cake while it is being baked on a hot hearth-stone; (2) **lotch**, a kind of bread (?); (3) **peel**, a shovel with a long handle, used by bakers in moving bread in and out of an oven: see *Peel* (a baker's shovel); (4) **spittle**, a thin spade-shaped board with a handle, used in baking oatcakes: see *Spittle*, *sb.*; also a slang word for tongue; (5) **trendle**, a baking tub: see *Trendle*, *sb.*

(1) Dev. JAGO *Gl.* [s.v. Wilver]; Dev.⁸ This kettle is covered with hot ashes, which are constantly changed until the cake is thoroughly cooked and of a pale brown colour. (2) Sc. For there was nowther lad nor loun Micht eat a bakin-lotch, *Evergreen*, II. 180 (JAM) (3) se.Wor.¹ A nicely-made baking peel, with its handle broken in two, 75. (4) Yks. They tell me my tongue's like a baking-spittle (F.P.T.) w.Yks. Awwe heeard tell on her clatterin' his lugs wi' t'bakin-spittle, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 19; Don't mak that chap any flatter ner he is; if tha duz he'll be too thin to mak a bakin-spittle on, *Pudsey Olm.* (June 1889); Wot a tē stikin āt ōi beekin spitil laik ōat fo? (J.W.); w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ Used for putting the rolled-out cake into the oven, and for turning it round, and over, at successive stages Lan. Tother's as dry as a bakin'-spittle, WAUGH *Sneck Bant* (1868) i; Lan.¹ e Lan.¹ (5) Dor. I walked on and seed a clock with a face as big as a baking-trendle, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874)

BAKKAGREF, see Backagruf.

BAKSTON, see Backstone.

BAL, *sb.*¹ Cor. [bæl.]

1. A mine; the surface of a mine.

Cor. And whether in church, or going to bāl, they sing hymns, O'DONOGHUE *St. Knighton* (1864) vi; Jan was discontented, and went to Bal and returned from Bal always a sullen man, HUNT *Pop. Rom w Eng.* (1865) I. 97; P'rhaps I'll meet somewan or awther who'll be comin' from bāl about now, PEARCE *Esther Pen-treath* (1891) 24; Cor.¹²

2. *Comb.* (1) **Bal-girl**, a girl who works at a mine; (2) **-ire**, a crowbar; (3) **-maid**, **-maiden**, a bal-girl, q.v. (1) Cor. With carts, bāl-girls and gooses, J. TRENOODLE *Spec.* (1846) 21; Cor.¹² (2) Cor.² MS. add. (3) Cor.²

[Ball is used in Cornwall for a tin-mine, CHAMBERS *Cyclop.* (1788); Godolphin Ball is the most famous of all the balls or mines in Cornwall, *Phil. Trans.* (1678) XII. 951 (CHAMBERS). Cornish *bal*, collection of mines.]

BAL, *sb.*² Cor. A nuisance, bother.

Cor.¹ What a bal the dog es! roozling up agen me.

BAL, *sb.*³ Cor. Loud talking, chattering.

Cor.² Hould tha bāl, dew [hold your tongue].

BALAAM, *sb.* e An. [bē ləm.]

1. An ass

Suf. (F.H.); Suf.¹ s.v. Baalamb.

2. *Comb.* **Balaam's-smite**, (1) the mark or 'cross' on an ass's back; (2) Devil's bit, or wild Scabious; (3) see below; (4) — **Sunday**, the third Sunday after Easter, when the story of Balaam is read in the first lesson.

(1) e.An.¹ (2) Suf. (F.H) (3) *ib.* 'You'd better take some balaam-smite' is said to a person who is ailing; but no one knows what the medicine is, except that it is in the form of pills (*ib.*) (4) e.An.¹, e.An.² The Sunday on which the lesson relates to the prophet of Peor; and on which the Norfolk housewife is reminded of the approach of the mackerel season.

BALANCE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. [baləns.]

1. In *phr.* to be on the balance, to hesitate, be undecided

Lan. (S.W.) s.Chs.¹ Ahy wūz jūst ūth baal-ūns wedh ūr tū moa: it wiθ sahydh, ūr gy'et dhū mishey'n tōo it [I was just o' th' balance whether to mow it wi' th' scythe, or get the machine to it]. Stf. (A.P.)

2. *Comb.* (1) **Balance beam**, (2) — **weight**, (3) — **wheel**, see below.

Nhb. & Dur. (1) A beam attached by the centre to the winding rope and a pair of the cage chains shackled at each end, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) As the ascending and descending cages [in a shaft] approach each other, the balance weight, which is of very heavy chain, gradually relieves the winding-engine of its weight, so that at meetings no influence shall be exerted by the balance weight; after meetings the descending rope becomes heaviest and the winding-engine again winds up the balance weight, to counteract the downward impulse of the descending cage, *ib.* (3) w.Yks. A wheel at the end of the crank shaft to balance the running of the loom (J.M.).

BALARAG, see Ballyrag.

BALCH, *sb.* Dev. Cor. [bæltʃ.]

1. A small rope; a sash cord.

Cor. Take a pretty thick balch, J. TRENOODLE *Spec.* (1846) 28; Cor.¹²

2. A stout cord used for the head-line of a fishing-net.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 3. Cor. QUILLER-COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 173; Cor.¹

3. Corks attached to ropes, to mark the site of mussel-pots, &c.

Dev. The sea carr'd away they balches, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 194, *ib.* (1887) 3.

BALCH, *adj.* War. Wor. [bæltʃ, boltʃ.] Of persons: bald. Of birds: unfledged, bare.

War.⁸ He is quite balch-headed. What's in the nest?—Five young 'uns, but all balch. We called young birds balch ones; that is, when with dowe [down] upon them ne.Wor. I know to a nest of young jackdaws, but they're only balch yet. I came down dab, like a bolch magpie (J.W.P.).

BALCH, see Bolsh.

BALCHER, *sb.* Oxf. [bo'ltʃə(r).] A young bird. See *Balch*, *Balchin*.

Oxf.¹ Skalley baulchers, unfledged birds [s.v. Skalley].

BALCHIN, *sb.* Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also written bolshin Lei.¹; bolchin Nhp.¹ se.Wor.¹ [bæ ltʃin,

bo'ltfin; Lei. also bo lfin] A young unfledged bird; also used attrib

Not.¹ Lei. I have heard this used in speaking of young rooks (C.E.); Lei.¹ As bare as a balchin. 'All oys an' goots, loike a bolshun black-bud,' is a common simile for a sickly but abominous infant. Nhp.¹ Frequently used with the characteristic prefix 'bald,' as 'A bald balchin' War.³, se. Wor.¹

[Balch, adj. + -mg.]

BALD, sb. Sh.I. A ravelled knot.

S. & Ork.¹

[Cp. Dan. *balde*, ON. *boltr* (gen. *ballar*), a ball, 'globus.']

BALD, adj. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Ess. Ken. Som. Cor. Also written balled Yks. ne Lan.¹; ball- Ken.¹ [bōld, bōld; Sc. bād; w.Som. bāl, bōl.]

1. Of animals. white-faced, having a white streak down the face; piebald. Cf. ball, sb.³

n Yks. We call a spanged cow a balled un (F.P.T.). w.Yks. A white-faced horse is said to be ball'd, *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.¹ If the mare have a bald face, the filly will have a blaze. ne.Lan.¹, War. (J.R.W.)

2. Comp. Bald-faced, (1) of animals; white-faced; (2) of men: having neither beard nor whiskers; (3) -head, a bladder of lard; (4) -headed, bald; (5) -pates, see below.

(1) w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ A bald-faced horse. Oxf.¹ A bald-faced calf. In gen. use, *MS. add.* (2) w.Som.¹ You know un well 'nough, but I can't mind hot's a-called; baald-faced, pock-vurden old feller. (3) Stf.² (4) Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* (5) w.Som.¹ Poo'ur oa l bld! ee-z su bal a! dud-z u blad-ur u laud [poor old blood! he is as bald-headed as a bladder of lard] A person is never described as bald, always bald-headed. (6) Ken.¹ Roman coins of the lesser and larger silver were called bald-pates in Thanet by the country people in Lewis's time [*Obs.* Not known to correspondents.]

3. Of birds. unfledged. Cf. balch. Stf.² O'll shew thee to a nest wi four bald uns in. Shr.¹ I know to throstle's nist ööth five bald young un's in it. Ken.¹ Ball-squab, a young bird just hatched

4. Applied to birds having white on the head: (1) Bald Buzzard, the Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginosus* (Ess); (2) — Coot, the Coot, *Fulca atra* (Nhb. Cum. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. Som.); (3) — Duck, *Fulca atra* (Som.); (4) — Goose, *Anser albifrons* (Sc.); (5) — Powt, *Fulca atra* (e.Lth. Nhb.).

(1) Ess. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 132. (2) Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ Chs.¹ So called to distinguish it from the water-hen (*Gallinula podiceps*), which is also called Coot; Chs.³, War. (J.R.W.), War.³, ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), Shr.¹, Oxf. (G.E.D.). Som. SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 178. (3) Som. *ib.* (4) Sc. *ib.* 148. (5) e.Lth. *ib.* 178. Nhb.¹ Bal-poot or Bell-poot.

5. Of sheep: without horns.

Cor.² A bald ram, *MS. add.*

[1. Bald, white in the face, ASH (1795); A black mare with 3 white feet, and a bald face, *Lond. Gaz.* (1690) No. 2575 (N.E.D.). 4. (2) Coote, . . . T (i.e. G) *pfaff*, 'i. flamen, sacerdos, a macula alba frontis, quae rasum sacerdotis verticem refert,' MINSHEU (1617); A balled cote, *une blarye*, BIBLESWORTH (c. 1300) in WRIGHT *Voc.* (1857) 165.

BALD, see Bauld, Bold.

BAL-DAG, v. Cor. [bæ'l-dæg.] To bespatter with slime, esp. with slime from a mine.

w.Cor. In use among miners (M.A.C.). Cor.²³

BALDER, v.¹ Lan. To break stones on the road.

Lan.¹

Hence Balderer, sb. a stone-breaker.

Lan.¹

BALDER, v.² e.An. Also written bawda e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ To use coarse language; to abuse.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ We should whiningly complain of having been 'bawder'd and ragged in a shameful waah'

BALDERDASH, sb. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Glo. e.An. Sus. Dev. [bæ'ldæ-, bæ'ldæ-, boldæ-daf-, -dæf.]

1. Weak, washy drink.

Dub. A pint of porter with a 'dash' in it is so called in Dublin hotels, *Ulster Jm. Arch.* (1854) II. 204. Nrf.¹

2. Filthy or obscene talk.

Nhb.¹ Or cull one from the vulgar class, She balderdash will bawl, Robson *Satyr upon Women* (1715). w.Yks.¹, Lin.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Sus.¹²

3. Impudent language, abuse.

Glo.¹ n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[1. Balderdash (of drunk), *mixa potio*; (of other things) *farrago*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693); It is against my freehold . . . To drink such balderdash or bonny-clabber, B. JONSON *New Inn* (1629) 11]

BALDERRY, sb. Sc. Also in form baldberry. (1) The female handed orchid, *O. maculata*; (2) *O. latifolia*.

Sc. (JAM.) w.Sc. *Science Gossip* (1881) 277

BALDER (S BRAE, sb. Nhb. Also in form bald eyebrow. *Anthemis cotula*, also called Mayweed, q.v

[Thou may'st have some idea of the beauty of his hair when I tell thee that the whitest of all plants is called Baldur's brow, Mallet *N. Antiq.* (1770), ed. Bohn, 417. ON. *Baldurs-brā*; cp. Norw. dial. *Balderbraa*, a name for the 'pyrethrum inodorum' (AASEN); Sw. dial. *Balders-brå* 'anthesis cotula,' *Baldursbrå* 'pyrethrum inodorum' (RIETZ); Dan. *Baldersbraa* 'anthesis cotula' (*Ordbog*).]

BALD EYEBROW, see Balder Brae.

BALDIN, sb. Sh.I. The Halibut, *Pleuronectes hippoglossus*

S & Ork.¹

BALDMONEY, sb. Wm. Yks. *Meum athamanticum*.

[Baldmony, an herb so called. *Meum*, BAILEY (1721): *Mé*, the hearbe Spignell, Mew, Bearewort, or Baldemonie, FLORIO (1611). *Baldmony* was once a common name for the Gentian (so ASH, 1795); *Gentiane*, Gentian, Bitterwort, Baldmoine or Baldmony, CORGR; (Gentian) is named in English Felwoort, Baldmoine, and Baldmoney, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 434; Baldmoyn, *Genciana*, *Prompt.*]

BALD-RIB, sb. Stf. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hnt. Som. Also written ball- Stf. Som.; bal Som. [bōl rib] A joint of pork, consisting of the lower ribs with some of the meat removed; also used for the 'spare-rib,' q.v.

s Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Lei.¹ War. (J.R.W.); War.³ In preparing the carcase of a pig for bacon the ribs are usually removed, and are divided into spare-ribs and bald-ribs. Much of the meat is cut away from both for pork-pie making. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) Shr.¹ As the spare-rib is spare of flesh, so the bald-rib is bare of flesh, Shr.³, Hrf.¹, Glo.¹² Hnt. When you killed a pig, before George the Fourth's day, you was obligated to part with the bald-ribs and spare-ribs, and all the best joints, to buy salt with, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii 295. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[A bald-rib, *costa porcina*, COLES (1679); Baldrib, because the bones thereof are made bald and bare of flesh, MINSHEU (1617).]

BALDRICK, sb. Rut. e.An. Also baldrack Rut.¹; balderick, balderdick e.An.¹ A leather band used to suspend the clapper of a church bell.

Rut.¹ *Obs.* For making a new Baldrack to Bell Clapper, 2s., *Accounts*, 1764. e.An.¹ A baldrick is made of horse's hide

[A bawdrick of a bell clapper, *ropali corrigia*, COLES (1679); For mendine of y^e baldericke for y^e foore bell, vjd, *Churchw. Acc. South Lynn* (1618), in *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. III. 435]

BALE, sb.¹ *Obsol.* or *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Stf. Also written bail N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Stf.¹; baal w.Yks.¹; bayle (JAM.) Nhb.; bally n.Yks.¹²; beal e.Yks.¹ [bēl, biēl, beāl]

1. A blaze, a flame of whatever kind.

Sc. (JAM.). Stf.¹ [(K)]

2. Comp. Bale-fire, any large fire.

Ayr. A large fire, whether it be in a house or in the fields, is still denominated a bale- or Baal-fire, Aiton *Agnic.* (1811) 154 (JAM.).

3. A bonfire, a signal of alarm.

Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The custom of lighting a bonfire on Midsummereve was kept up in parts of Northumberland till recently. The practice may even yet linger in some old-fashioned villages in the county. Wm.¹ *Obs.* e.Yks. The Midsummer bonfires or 'bee-als' are rarely, if ever, seen; the name is still in use among old people (R.S.).

4. Comp. (1) Bale- or bally-bleeze, a bonfire; (2) -fire, a bonfire, a beacon or signal fire; (3) -hills, hillocks on the moors where fires have formerly been.

(1) n.Yks.¹² (2) Sc. (JAM.) Nhb. Bayle fires kindled far and near, *Laird of Thorneyburne* (1855) 28. Wm.¹ *Obs.* e.Yks.¹ A bonfire lighted on Midsummer eve. (3) N.Cy.¹, w.Yks.¹

5. A place where lead has been smelted.

w Yks. In this hollow is the site of a Bale or Baal Hill, GRAINGE *Niddendale* (1863) 59.

6. *Comp.* Bale-hill, an ancient smelting place.

n.Yks.³

[1. All þe burȝe at a braide was on a bale kyndild, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2231; Thai flaggatis (faggots) byrnand in a baill, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) xvii. 619. 2. As blesenand as bale fyre & blake as þe hell, *Wars Alex.* 562. 3. Ane Bail is warning of thair cumming, *Act 12 Jas. II* (1455) ed. 1566 (JAM.).—ON. *bāl*, a flame, a funeral pile; cp. OE. *bāl*].

BALE, *sb.*² Obs. Sc. n Cy. Sorrow, misery.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); When bale is next boot is next, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 96.

[Comforte your selfe with this old text . . . when bale is hekst, boote is next, HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) 38; Quen þe bal ys alder hext þen sum time ys bote next, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4775. Cp. ON *þegar bol er hæst er bôt næst*, when bale is highest boot is highest. ON. *bol*, cp. OE. *balu*, evil, sorrow.]

BALE, see Beal.

BALEISE, *v.* Shr. Also written balase Shr.²; bellise Shr.¹ [bæ læs.] To beat, flog, whip, scourge.

Shr. BOUND *Prov.* (1876); Shr.¹; Shr.² Balase him well.

Hence Balasing, *vbl. sb.* a beating, flogging.

Shr.² Gie him a good balasing.

[3ut am ich chalenged in chapitele-hous, as ich a childe were And baleyssed on the bar ers, *P. Plowman* (c.) vii. 157. From ME. *baleys*, a rod, a scourge (*Prompt*); OFr. *balois, balais* (LITTRÉ); AFr. *balai* (MOISY); cp. OFr. *balain* (mod. *balai*), broom, 'genesta', Bret. *balan* (Du RUSQUEC).]

BALFURD, *v.* Sh.I. To put anything carefully aside; to secrete.

S. & Ork.¹

BALK, *sb.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in the form baak S. & Ork.¹ Nhb.¹ I.W.¹; bauk Sc. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. (GROSE) n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ n.Lin.¹; bauk Sc. Lin. Glo. Hrt. Nrf. Wil.¹ Dor.; bawk Ayr. Cum n Yks.³ w.Yks.¹⁴ Lan. e.Lan.¹ Der.² Lin. Suf.¹ Cor.²; boak Cum.; boax (pl.) Lan.; boke Cum. Wm.¹ w.Yks. [bāk, bōk, bōk.]

1. A ridge, esp. in ploughing; a raised piece of ground; hence, a division, boundary.

1. The ridges or up-turned furrows of ploughed land.

Sc. Balk and burrell, ridge and furrow alternately, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Abd. The hills and heath ground . . . appear to have been under cultivation, . . . at least that partial kind of it called balk and burrell, which consisted of one ridge very much raised by the plough, and a barren space of nearly the same extent, alternately, TURNER *Abd. Statist. Acc.* XVIII. 404 (JAM.). w.Yks.² n.Lin.¹ More balks, more barley; more seams, more beans War.³, Shr.², e.An.¹ Nrf. Ridges for sowing mangold, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83. Suf. 'A clean balk' is when the ridges are all turned one way (C.T.). Ken. When the land has been ploughed with a double wrest plough, one speaks of 'ridging the land into baulks' (P.M.).

2. A strip of waste land, round a field or by the roadside; a grassy pathway across a corn-field.

Sc. Upon a baulk, that is an unploughed ridge of land interposed among the corn, the Laird's trusty palfrey was tethered by the head, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi; Could tell in his broken language upon what baulks grew the bonniest flowers, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) viii. Ayr. A rose-bud by my early walk, Adown a corn-enclosed bawk, BURNS *Rosebud.* n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889), e.Yks.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ Nhp. Where each way beats the nodding grain Aside the narrow balk, CLARE *Poems* (1821) 33. War (J.R.W.) Hrt. Baulks of grass, the grass lying next to and partly under the hedges, whereon the ploughing horses are turned, ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (1750).

3. A strip of land accidentally missed in ploughing or sowing; a piece of stubble or grass which has been unevenly cut. See Swathe.

N.Cy.¹², Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Wm.¹ A portion of a field left unploughed owing to an obstruction, such as rock cropping out, or large boulders. n.Yks. You think weese mack monny ilfavart bawke. When we do plew, we mun tack teaume, I reed, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 112, 13. m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.³, ne.Lan.¹ sw.Lin.¹

We made a many balks in ploughing to-day. [Also] a piece of stubble left high owing to the scythe slipping over it in mowing Shr.¹ I see theer's a balk in a fild o' corn down by Steppiton; I dunna know who it belongs to, but it's no good sign anyways, theer'll be djeth i' the 'ouse afore 'arrōōst Shr.² A two-year-old balk is as good as a ruck of muck, *Prov.* Hnt. Plowing an acre of high land without a single balk, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III 211. e.An.¹ A ridge left in balk-ploughing. I.W.¹² Wil.¹ When a 'land' has been accidentally passed over in sowing, the bare space is considered as a presage of some misfortune. se.Dor. (C.W.).

4. A strip of ground left untilled to divide the property of different owners, esp. to separate the portions of common or open fields. Also called mere, rean, q.v.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. Last night I met him on a bawk, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 124, ed. 1783 N.Cy.¹² Nhb. GROSE (1790); Nhb.¹ The freeholds in the system of cultivation before the Commons Enclosure Acts were thus divided. Cum. 'Balk' is rarely used in the sense of a division; a 'rean' is the word for divisions in crops (M.P.). Wm.¹ 'Deeals' in fields in commonable cultivation, called here 'toon-fields,' were regularly so divided, and the practice survives still in some places n.Yks.² 'Bauks' hay' is hay grown upon the ridges which separate the land-ports on a common right. e.Yks. THOMPSON *Hist. Welton* (1869) 171; NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 51; Have an eye to the heads, balks and divisions, BEST *Farming Bk.* (1642) 28; e.Yks.¹ Chs. *Sheaf* (1883) III. 30, Chs.³ n.Lin.¹ Under a raised ground or bank, parallel to a balk, the only one in the field, *Hist. Lincoln* (1810) 240 Nhp. Down narrow balks that intersect the fields, CLARE *Poems* (1820) II. 104; Nhp.¹² Rut.¹ Used especially in unenclosed lordships. War.¹² Bdf. The flocks of the common fields are kept on the commons and balks between the lands, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 603. Hrt. CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879-81) III 320; My master has never since suffered the dungcart to travel over the shire baulk, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 10. Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An. Runtun, in which an ancient rural practice still prevails; namely, the separation of field from field by a strip of land a rod in width, called a balk or mereing balk, WHITE *e Eng.* (1865) I. 194; e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813), Suf.¹, Ken.¹ Wil.¹ The strips [in a 'common field'] are marked off from one another, not by hedge or wall, but by a simple grass path, a foot or so wide, which they call 'balks' or 'meres,' *Wil. Arch Mag.* XVII. 294 [(K.)], Make not balks of good ground, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 96.]

5. *Comp.* (1) Balk-bred, -braid, the breadth of a balk or ridge of unploughed land; (2) -stee, a stile leading to a narrow pathway through a field.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Cum. Stieetan his-sel up till he was as briant as a bokes-stee, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 88. w.Yks. (W.H.)

6. A longish field.

Der.¹ I have two, called Margaret Balks, at Osmaston.

7. An old hedge bank on which the 'quick' is planted.

Shr.¹

8. A path on a bank; a bank or ridge.

n.Lin.¹, Glo.², Ken.¹

9. Loose ground that sounds hollow when struck.

Cor.³

10. A ridge or irregularity in the roof of a mine.

Nhb.¹ Nhb. & Dur. A species of hitch; the roof of the seam coming down into the coal without any corresponding depression of the thill, thus causing a nip. Balks are most frequent when the roof of the coal is a stratum of sandstone or post, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

11. A line marked on the ground to jump from.

n.Lin.¹

12. A beam of wood; hence, a projecting bar or block of masonry.

1. A beam or rafter; a crossbeam in the roof of a house; freq. used as a place for hanging tools, bacon, &c.; hence phr. to lay to the balks, to put aside, lay by when not in use.

Sc. 'Get a bawk frae the rucks,' was the order he issued, Roy *Horseman* (1895) ii; S. & Ork.¹ Ayr. An' darklins gratit for the bauks, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 11. e.Lth. What for should they want to pu' down the bauks on oor heids? HUNTER *J. Innuik* (1895) 102. n.Cy. (K.); N.Cy.¹² Nhb. GROSE (1790); The balks o' wor hoose are cedor, an' wor raftors o' for, FORSTER *Newc. Sing. Sol.* (1859) i. 17; Nhb.¹ 'To lay to the balks' is used metaphorically to denote a disuse of any implement or instrument. Dur. *Prov.*

Aa's not sittin' keepin' a bean ower a baak [I am not beholden to you for anything] (F.P.); **Dur.**¹ **Cum.** Mostly applied to the beams of barns in outhouses, and the places above them, where these are not ceilings (M.P.); Fra t'chimley boak his gun he teuk, **RICHARDSON Talk** (1876) 168. **n.Yks.**² He neea seeaner gets his legs ower t'bed-stocks than he's scrambling te' t'bacon-bauks; **n.Yks.**³ **e.Yks.** A fower-hoss balk, **NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.** (1889) 51; Neaver lye out his sheaves beyonde the balkes but rather within the balkes, **BEST Rur. Econ.** (1642) 48, **e.Yks.**¹ A transverse beam under the ceiling of the kitchen, for supporting the joists, and used in the interspaces as a shelf for cakes, tobacco-pipes, &c. **m.Yks.**¹ Of a room that has been 'underdrawn'—i.e. where a roof of laths and plaster has been constructed below the rafters—it will be said, 'The walls must be whitewashed, but the balk will have to hold for another day.' **w.Yks.** Cheerful songs Were chanted laadly raand, As if ta split t'owd bauk aboon, **TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barnsle Ann.** (1850) 36; Az soon az a sprig ortwoon it iz hung up a t'bauk, **ib.** (1859) 21, Threw it o'er a hoigh bawk, wot went just o'er t'ooar, **BYWATER Sheffield Dial.** (1877) 235, Th' misteltoe is fixed to th' bawk, **HARTLEY Clock Alm.** (1896) 25; They'd a flick o' bacon hung up o' t'bauk, **PRESTON Yksman** (Oct. 1878) 230; **w.Yks.**^{2,3,4} **ne.Lan.**¹ **m.Lan.**¹ **Chs.**¹ **Der.**¹ **Not.** (L.C.M.); **Not**² He joled 'is 'ead agen a balk. **Lin.** **STREATFIELD Lin. and Daves** (1884) 316, I eard the bricks an' the baulks rumble down when the roof gev waay, **TENNYSON Owd Roa** (1889). **n.Lin.** **SUTTON Wds.** (1881); **n.Lin.**¹ An upright post in a stud-and-mud (q.v.) building. **sw.Lin.**¹ **Nhp.**^{1,2} **War.** (J.R.W.) **Shr.**¹ I eard a squake o'er my yed w'en I wuz throshun, an' w'en I looked up I sid a rot gwein' along the balk ooth a waizle oudin' on to the scuft on 'is neck. The 'chimley balk' is a great beam in front of an old-fashioned fire-place, where the bacon is sometimes hung to dry. **Obsol.** That par o' chawls mun be shifted thiom the chimley balk, they bin gettin quite raisty. **e.An.**¹ **Nrf.** Yow don't see them there great baulks in the ceiling now-a-days (W.R.E.), The summers o' our house are cedarn, and our baulks o' dale, **GILLETT Sug. Sol** (1860) i. 17. **Nrf.**, **Suf.** **HOLLOWAY.** **Suf.**¹ **w.Som.**¹ **Dev.** He fell off and went down, so this man had the balk to himself, **BARING-GOULD J. Herring** (1884) 356. [(K.), **GROSE** (1790) **MS add.** (C.)]

2. The beam of a pair of scales or steelyard; also in **comp.** **Weigh-bauks**, and **phr.** **bauks and breds**.

Sc. Prov. The young lamb comes as often to the bauk as the auld ewe (JAM.). **Rxb.** Bauks and breds, a beam for weighing larger articles than can be received by scales, as wool, &c. (**ib.**) **Nhb.**¹ Baaks, or 'Balks and breds,' beam and scales for weighing. **n.Lin.**¹

3. The rood-beam dividing the chancel of a church from the nave. **Esp.** in **phr.** *to be thrown over the balk*, to have the banns published; *to hang over the balk*, to have marriage deferred after publication.

N.Cy.¹ **w.Yks.**¹ Shoe'd been thrawn ower t'bauk some Sundays back, bud if what thou says be true, shoe's in a likly way to hing theer, **ii.** 297 Before the Reformation the laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The expression 'to be thrown our t'bauk' therefore means, to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

4. A strong piece of timber for supporting the roof of the seam in a mine.

N.Cy.¹ **Nhb.**¹ We must have either oaken spars or firr bawks, **J.C. Compleat Collier** (1708) 15. **Nhb.** & **Dur.** (S.K.C.)

5. A hen-roost; a perch in a bird-cage.

Nrf. Whan eenin' comes we'll mak your bauk aboon the hallan wa', **ALLAN Poems** (1836) *The Robin* **Nhb.**¹ The burd sits mopin' o' the balk, like somethin' iv a flay, **WILSON Washing Day** (1843) st 4. **Wm.** (K.) **Yks.** Tu monny foules atop ov the bawk, **FETHERSTON T. Goorkrodger** (1870) 175. **n.Yks.**² **m.Yks.**¹

6. The iron bar fixed across a chimney over the fire-place, on which the 'reckon' (q.v.) and pots are hung. Also called **Gally-balk**, **Rannel-balk**, q.v.

m.Yks.¹, **w.Yks.**⁵
7. A yoke or shoulder-piece of wood with straps and hooks for carrying pails or cans.
m.Yks.¹

8. A wooden frame in a cowhouse for securing the cow's head while being milked.

Yks. **MORTON Cyclo. Agric.** (1863). **Nhp.**¹ **e.An.**¹ The balk allows the cow to move her head freely up and down, but when she attempts to withdraw it, she finds herself balked, and that she must stand still till the dairymaid dismisses her. **Nrf.**¹ **Suf.** **e.An.** **N. & Q.** (1866) II. 325, 363; It is composed of an upright

piece or beam, fixed in the floor and to the top framing, with a second piece of same length and size, and when upright about a foot apart from and parallel with the other. It moves on a pivot, and is pushed by the milkmaid to the perpendicular when it is fastened by a latch, **RAINBIRD Agric.** (1819) 288, ed 1849; **Suf.**¹

9. A projecting piece of masonry. **Obsol.**

Shr.¹ [Sometimes] the mouth of the oven is inside the house, but the oven itself, being built outside, projects and forms a balk

10. A loft for storing hay or straw, immediately under the roof and between the balks or rafters. Usually in **pl.**

N.Cy.¹ **Cum.** **GROSE** (1790); **HOLLOWAY**; **Gl.** (1851). **n.Yks.** (I W.) **e.Yks.** **MARSHALL Rur. Econ.** (1788). **m.Yks.**¹ Go away to the barn-balks and fetch me an armful of straw-bands. **w.Yks.** A hay-mew, elevated on beams, as over a cow-house, is called the balk's mough, while that on the ground is called the platt [ground] mough, **Hlfz. Wds**; **w.Yks.**¹ Our Sal clinkin fast wi' bath hands to t'bauk, **ii.** 287, **w.Yks.**², **Lan.**¹, **e.Lan.**¹ **Chs.** **MORTON Cyclo. Agric.** (1863); **Chs.**¹ The balks in old buildings consisted of beams, laid across from wall to wall, upon which round branches were placed like joists, with spaces between, and the hay or straw was stacked upon them. There was no regular floor, but the under surface of the hay itself formed the ceiling of the shippon [There are] several instances where this very primitive arrangement is still existing. In other cases a rude kind of floor was made by putting rough outside slabs of trees, the round sides uppermost, on the branches. At present the floor of the hayloft is properly boarded and nailed over square joists, but the old name is retained; **Chs.**^{2,3} **s.Chs.**¹ The old-fashioned hay-lofts consisted of planks laid loosely across the rafters **Der.**², **nw.Der.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.)

11. The top or ceiling of a room of any kind, not necessarily having beams or 'balks.'

m.Yks.¹ **w.Yks.** **BANKS Wkfld. Wds.** (1865).

12. In **pl.** The gallery in a church or chapel.

Ayr. I hae seen the folk in his time sitting in the balks of the kirk like bykes [hives] o' bees, **N. & Q.** (1873) 4th S. xii. 306. **n.Yks.**² They sit up i' t'free bauks. **e.Lan.**¹

13. In fishing; stakes covered with wattles, and so arranged that fish are directed towards the nets.

ne.Lan.¹ A long wattled hedge of a semi-circular form, set upon the sea sands, compels the fish at the ebb of the tide to make towards the deepest part, where there is a semi-circular bower of nets to catch them

14. **Comp.** (1) **Balk-end**, the gable-end of a house; (2) **-filling**, see below; (3) **-height**, as high as the ceiling or balk; (4) **-hooks**, see below; (5) **balks-hole**, the opening through which hay is put when housing it in a loft; hence used humorously for a person's mouth; (6) **-staff**, **obs.** a stout stick used as a weapon, also called a quarter-staff; (7) **-tree**, the principal beam in a building; (8) **-ways**, see below.

(1) **e.Yks.**¹ (2) **n.Lin.**¹ The filling up with bricks, small stones, or plaster, of the angle between the wall-plate and the roof of a building. (3) **Sc.** He hads his trinkets to the light;—Syne a' the lasses lowp bawk height Wi' perfect joy, **Farmer's Ha'**, st. 28 (JAM.). **Abd.** He stenn'd [sprang] bawk-height at ilka stride, **SKINNER Christmas Ba'ing** (1809) 127 (JAM.). **Cum.** Then cocker Wullylap bawk heet, **ANDERSON Ballads** (1805) 13, ed. 1815 **w.Yks.** Shoo calls him bawk-height ivvery day ov his life, **HARTLEY Clock Alm.** (1874) 19; **w.Yks.**⁵ T'biggest chap ah ivver seed i' my life—he'd stand bawk-height, ah'll laay owt he wod! (4) **n.Lin.**¹ Bauk-hooks are iron hooks fastened into the beams of a kitchen or larder on which to hang bacon, cooking-vessels, &c. (5) **Lan.** Just shut your boaxholes a bit, chaps, an' give o'er heavsin while he's done, **BRIERLEY Red Wind.** (1868) x. (6) **n.Cy.** (K.); **GROSE** (1790). **Chs.** (K.) (7) **n.Lin.**¹ I'll niver hev a theaf like that undernean my bawk-tree. (8) **n.Yks.**² We have witnessed the primitive manner of carrying the corpse 'bawk-ways,' that is, upon cross sticks beneath the coffin, bearers having hold of the projecting ends, three or four on each side, **Preface**, xi.

III. **Fig.** A blunder, a slip; a hindrance or stumbling-block.

1. A clumsy blunder, a muddle; a stoppage. Of horses: a 'shy.'

w.Yks.⁵ Ah'll run thuh a raace an' noa balks. Wah tha'll mak a balk theesen if noab'dy else does. **Cor.**² He made a bawk of it. [Also] a shy, as of a horse.

2. Reluctance, objection.

Lan. I eet it snap, for I'r so keen bitt'n I mede no bawks at

o Heyseed, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 61, ed. 1806; Made no moor bawks abeawt it, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 257; Lan.¹ He made no moor bawks at th' job, but set tone foot onto th' top-bar, *ib Sketches* (1857) 28. Cor.² He's sure to make a bawk about it.

3. The failure of an expectation; a disappointment.

Yks. HOLLOWAY. nw.Der.¹ Nhp.¹ It was quite a balk. e.An.¹ 4. A false rumour.

Slang. [At Winchester School] any one who originated or spread such a rumour was said to 'sport a baulk,' SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864).

5. A jeer.

Cor.² He made a bawk at me.

[I. Balk, a ridge of land unplowed between two furrows, a mere, ASH (1795); Balk, a little piece of ground in arable land, which by mischance the plough slips over, and leaves unplowed; a ridge between two furrows, BLOUNT (1670); *Faulte*, a fault; also a baulk untitled between two furrows, COTGR.; A balke or banke of earth rayed or standing up between two furrowes, BARET (1580); Baulke of lande, *separason*, PALSGR.; A balke betwyx twa furris, *porca*, Cath. *Angl.* (1483). OE. *balca*, a ridge, heap, or mound; cp. Flem. *balk*, a mound, heap, dam, also fallow land. Sw. dial. *balk*, a strip of land between two furrows (RIETZ). II. 1. Balke of an house, *pouste*, PALSGR.; Many a piece of bacon have I had out of their balkes, *Gammer Gurton*, II. 7 (NARES); He can wel in myn ye seen a stalke, But in his owne he can nat seen a balke, CHAUCER *C. T. A.* 3920; Bind it first wid balke and band, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1671. ON *bjalkr*, a balk, beam, cp. MHG. *balke* (LEXER); Du. *balck* (HEXHAM), OFris. *balka* (RICHTHOFEN); Fris. *balken*, pl. beams, a house, home (HALBERTSMA). 2. I balke *ferri cum les scales et ponderibus*, *Fabric Rolls Yk. Munster* (1399), Surtees Soc. 336. MDu. *balk*, a steel-yard (VERDAM); cp. Du. *balck-waeghe*, 'trutina' (KILLIAN), *balck-gewichte* (HEXHAM). MLG. *balke*, the beam of a balance (SCHILLER-LUBBEN). 5. Foules shal syng in the wyndowes and rauens shal syt upon the balckes, COVERDALE (1535) *Zeph.* II. 14. Cp. Du. *balk*, the beam whereon hens roost, whence called *hanebalk* (VERDAM). 6. *Unum instrumentum ferreum in camino aulae vocatum balk*, *York Wills* (1432) II. 23. 10. Cp. MLG. *balke*, a hay-loft, granary (SCHILLER-LUBBEN). The word is also still used in this sense in various LG. dial., e.g. in Bremen (*Brem. Wtbch.*) and in Saxony (BERGHAUS). 11. Cp. Du. dial. *balke*, the upper part of a room, the ceiling (KLUYVER)]

BALK, sb.² Yks. [bøk.] A piece of cloth woven and milled, but not finished. Also used attrib.

w.Yks. These clothiers attended the Leeds White Cloth Market twice a week, selling their cloth in the 'balk,' or raw state, the merchants dyeing and finishing the same, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 519; A piece of cloth ready for raising (J.M.); (W.I.); w.Yks.⁵

BALK, sb.³ Shr. A small brass ornament fixed at the top of a wand, usually carried by members of a benefit club.

Shr.²

BALK, v. In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written baulk Sc. w.Yks. s.Chs.¹ Stf.¹ Lin. Suf.¹; baulk n.Yks.² w.Yks. n.Lin.¹ se.Wor.¹ Oxf.; bawlk Dur.¹ w.Yks. Dev.; bock nw.Dev.¹ Cor.²; boak e.Yks.; boke Wm.¹; bulk Cor.¹ [bäk, bøk, bøk.]

I. To miss, pass over. Cf. Balk, sb.¹ I.

1. To let land lie fallow; to plough so that spaces are left between the furrows.

Chs. The ground which has been balked is split, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 33. Lin. At Belesby they have a practice which is to bauck their turnip land... that is, to lap a furrow on unstirred land, then harrow and cross-plough, *ib.* III. 151. Nrf. *Nrf. Archaeol.* (1879) VIII. 167.

2. To accidentally miss a strip of ground in sowing, ploughing, or cutting a crop.

Sc. (JAM.), w.Yks.³ Shr.¹ Sich ploughin as this dönnä do for me, the one 'äfe o' the groun's balked. Glo. If a man misses casting seed on all the ground, his master would apprise him of the fact, 'Thees baulkin o' it, look'ee' (S.S.B.).

3. To leave work undone; to do anything carelessly; to miss, overlook.

e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds* Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ Applied to one who, in couising, passes a sitting hare, without crying 'Soho.' Why how cum yeow to bawk that there hare?

4. Of horses: to shy, to refuse to pass an obstacle.

e.Yks. Awd meear balkt at yat stowp, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889). Som. Hosses as ud never bawk at hedge, or geäte, or stile, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 30.

5. To keep silent; to be reticent about.

s.Chs. Ée did nü bau-k nuwt [he didna baulk nowt, he was not afraid of speaking his mind, lit. he did not 'pass over' anything as a balk in a field is passed unploughed].

II. To place a beam or barrier.

1. To dam a stream.

War.³ A stream is balked by a temporary dam of timber placed across it.

2. To place pilchards in layers or rows in the curing process.

Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.¹ To balk, or balk, pilchards is to pile them wall-like, in layers of pilchards and salt.

3. To secure a cow's head during milking-time.

Sc. Ah me! shall I baulk my cow? RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 17, ed. 1871

4. Phr. *balked up*, (1) propped up; (2) hidden, screened from sight.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) Dev. Plant thickee bush between the rockery an' tha cassia tree, zo that tha workshop winder chell be a bawked up, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892); E'll 'ave peace an' quiet an' a braave time wi' your thoughts, biding bawked up heer till you dies, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 205.

III. Fig.

1. To hinder, prevent, thwart, impede.

Wxf.¹ Wm.¹ Thor's boked ma. n.Yks.² Baulk thy speech. e.Yks. Ti boak all sike chaps o' ther vahl thievish fun, He'd wahsly pavahded hussen wiv a gun, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42. w.Yks. He wor determined he wodn't be bawked, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1894) 7, BANKS *Wkfld Wds* (1865) Chs.³ O! could a leapt the bruck, easy enoo, if he hadna bawked me s.Stf. I'm sure I can jump o'er, if yo' do' balk me, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). s.Not. Ivry time I started to bowl 'e screeted out or runned across the wicket, or did summat else to balk me (J.P.K.). Not.² That was my object, but I was balked. War.³ Just as I was 'taking off' [beginning to spring] he balked me, and I fell into the brook. se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ I've cut the end of my finger aumust off.—Dear 'eart! that's a bad job; bein' at the end, it'll balk you, wunna-d-it? Oxf.¹ I'd var nigh ketched un, but our Tom run acraas the road and that bawked I, M.S. add Brks.¹ He balked muh jus as I was a-goin' to shoot by callin' out like that ther. e.An.¹ n.Dev. Nort, Dame, shall bock ma luve vor he, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 84. nw.Dev.¹ Doan ee bock ma. Frequently used by boys when playing marvls [marbles].

2. To disappoint.

Dur.¹ w.Yks. He's a chap 'at wean't baulk his fancy (Æ.B.). w.Yks.⁵ Balk'd o' gehring his cloas this week; t'taalor's ower threng to lehr him hey 'em. Went tul [such a one's church, or chapel] wal ah wur i' London, bud ah wur balk'd; he warrant thear [did not preach]. ne.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ To offer the hand, and then suddenly to withdraw it, is to balk. Stf.¹ n.Lin. When Fox cums an' axes why she'd baulk'd him, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 75; n.Lin.¹ A friend had neglected to keep his appointment [at dinner] and the host told the other guests that Mr — had baulked him. Nhp.¹ Don't balk your fancy if you've a mind on't Shr.² Balk'd in his fancy

[I. 1. To balk, *aratro sublato praeterire*, COLES (1679). 3. To balk or pass by one, *neglectim praeterire*. To balk a thing and not to speak to it, or to leave it unanswered, *omitere, sicco pede praeterire*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693): Learnd and judicious lord, if I should balke Thyne honor'd name, it being in my way, My muse unworthy were of such a walke, DAVIES *Scourge* (1611); Balkyn or ouerskyppyn, *omitto*, *Prompt.* III. 1. To balk those ills which present joys bewray, QUARLES *Emblems* (1635), ed. 1718, 182 (N.E.D.). 2. Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies, POPE *Odyssey* (JOHNSON); We... must not come so near to balk their lips, MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1590) II. v.—The same word as Balk, sb.]

BALKER, *sb.*¹ Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *bauker* Som.; *barker* Dev. Cor.; *baaker* Som. See below. [*bā kə(r)*.] A whetstone or rubber for sharpening scythes. Also in *comp.* **Balker-stone**.

Dor. (E.H.G.) Som. Bawker, Bawker-stone, a kind of sandstone for whetting scythes, JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Baaker, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dev. Barker, MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353; *Reports Province* (1886) 11; (T.C.P.) n.Dev. A barker, barraquail, a bittle, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 20. nw.Dev.¹ The balker is earned in a balker-pooch [pouch] at the back of the leathern buckle-strap usually worn around the waist. This stone would not under any circumstances be termed a whetstone, for the latter is locally applied to fine-grained stones only w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.^{1,2,3}

BALKER, *sb.*² Cor. [*bō kə(r)*.] A man who from the shore directs the movements of the boats engaged in the pike-fishery; a 'huer,' or 'conder,' q.v.

w.Cor. (A.L.M.) Cor.³ MS *add.*

[*Balk*, vb. + *-er*. The vb. occurs in an Act of Parliament (1603): To balke, hue, conde, direct, and guide the fishermen . . . for the taking of the saide-fishe (N.E.D.). Cp. Du. *balcken*, to bawl, shout (KLUYVER). MDu. *balcken*, to howl (OUDEMANS).]

BALKER, *sb.*³ Lin. e.An. [*bō kə(r)*.]

1. A large beam. Cf. *Balk*, *sb.*¹ II.

n.Lin.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

2. The front of a butcher's shop.

Lin. NALL *Gl. e An.* (1866). [Not known to our correspondents.]

[*Balk*, *sb.* + *-er*.]

BALKIE, *sb.* Sc. Written *baukie*. [*bāki*]

1. A narrow strip of land separating two farms.

Sc. *N & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 270.

2. A head-stake for fastening a cow at milking-time (JAM.). See *Balk*, *sb.*¹

Bch.

[*Balk*, *sb.* + *-ie* (-y).]

BALKING, *vbl. sb.* Wor. Oxf. Hrt. Suf. Ess. Ken. Cor. Also written *baulking* Wor. Hrt. [*bōkin*.]

1. A mode of ploughing land in ridges, usually to lie fallow.

Suf. In this mode the land is not all stirred; a portion [or balk] is passed over. Also called *Balk-ploughing*, RAINBIRD (1819) 287, ed. 1849. Cor.² Ploughing the land so as to turn over the turf to rot. Elsewhere called *ribbing* and *combing*, MS. *add.*

Hence **Balking-plough**, *sb.*

Oxf.¹ A plough used to make the furrows in which potatoes are planted or seed sown, MS. *add.*

2. To miss a strip of ground in sowing or ploughing.

Wor. Baulking or strike-balking, putting in seed too thin, *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815). Hrts. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii. Suf., Ess., Ken. Balking or balk-ploughing, careless ploughing; see also Raftering, MORISON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

3. Laying down beams of timber.

[Among barge-builders, baulking with timber is the operation of laying down on the foreshore timber upon which the men engaged in barge-building stand and work instead of standing in the water and mud, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

[See *Balk*, *v.*]

BALK-PLOUGHING, see **Balking**.

BALKY, *adj.* Wil. Amer. Written *borky* Wil.¹ [*bōki*.]

1. Of a horse: 'jibbing,' unsteady.

[U.S.A. That condition known to Americans as 'balky' and to Englishmen as 'jibbing,' *Globe* (July 23, 1889) 1.]

2. Of persons: slightly intoxicated.

Wil.¹

[See *Balk*, *v.* I. 4.]

BALL, *sb.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written *baa*, *bal* S. & Ork.¹; *bau* Wm.¹; *baw* Sc. Lan; *bo* Cum.¹ Lan. [*bā*, *bō*, *bə*, *bōl*, *bəl*.] Of things shaped like a ball.

1. A dumpling.

Lan. If a waur dead beside we'd ha' curran' baws i' the pot, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) I. 443; As heavy as a mustert bo, TIM BOBBIN *View. Dial.* (1740) 34. Chs. A barm baw is a yeast dumpling [s.v. Barm Baw].

2. The calf of the leg.

Sh.I. [The dog] sank his yackles fair into ta baa o' his leg, BURGESS *Rasmus* (1892) 14 S. & Ork.¹ Kcb. And scours the plain well kilted to the baw, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 96. Cum.¹ T'bo' o' t'leg

3. The palm of the hand; the sole of the foot.

S. & Ork.¹, Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ About t'bigness o' t'ball o' my hand. ne.Yks.¹ It caught ma i' t'ball o' my han'. e.Yks.¹ MS *add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.*; Leeds *Merc. Suppl.* (July 25, 1891); w.Yks.¹ A bee tang'd me reight i' th' baw o' my hand, w.Yks.⁵ ne Lan.¹ The round part of the bottom of a horse's foot. Whar is it?—It's i' t'ball o' t'foot. s.Not (J.P.K.), Nhp.¹

4. The footprint of a fox.

[MAYER *Sptsnm's Direct.* (1845) 131.]

5. A nodule, small lump or mass.

Nhb.¹ Brown thill mixed with post balls, BOINGS (1881) 146. The charge from a puddling furnace, the fused materials from an alkali maker's balling furnace. Nhb., Dur. Blue metal with ironstone balls, *ib.* II. 7.

6. *Comp.* **Ball-stone**, (1) ironstone lying in balls, found near the surface; (2) a kind of limestone found near Wenlock.

Shr.^{1,2}

7. Fuel of anthracite coal-dust and clay made into small oval lumps.

s.Pem. (W.M.M.); Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

8. A knoll, a rounded hill.

w.Som.¹ I know many fields in different parishes called 'the ball,' as 'Cloutsham ball'; all are hilly and rounded.

9. A large and compact shoal of herrings.

N.I.¹ Sea-birds pouncing on a ball of fry are said to be balling

10. *Comp.* (1) **Ball-bias**; (2) **-cracker**, a kind of fire-work; (3) **-head**, a fish-name; see **Bull-head**; (4) **-stone**, ironstone lying in balls, found above the top coal; also a kind of limestone, see below.

(1) Ken. Ball-bias, a running game, much like 'rounders,' played with a ball (W.F.S.). (2) Lon. What larks there is with the ball-crackers! MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) I. 430 (3) Nrf. A few ball-heads varied the catches, *E. Even. News* (Aug. 3, 1889) 3, col. 1. (4) Stf.¹ Shr. Ball-stones, a name given by quarrymen to the concretionary masses in the Wenlock limestone (E.H.G.); MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 199; Shr.^{1,2}

11. *Phr. the ball on the hat*, a scapegoat, 'cat's-paw.'

Sur.¹ 'He'd a mind to make me the ball on the hat between him and the police,' said a witness before the Godstone Bench

[3. The ball of the hand, *palma, vola*. The ball of the foot, *planta pedis*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); A balle of be hand or of fote, *callus*, *Cath. Anghl.* 8. Cp. ON. *boltr*, a ball; also a rounded hill, in the local name *Ballar-ā*, a farm in the w. of Iceland (VIGFUSSON).]

BALL, *sb.*² Irel. Oxf. In *comp.* **Ball-party**, a dancing-party; *phr. ball of dancing*.

Tip. He ordered a ball party in memory of it, *Fik-Lore Jrn.* (1883) VI. 55. Oxf.¹ U baul u daa'nsin *Obsol.*

BALL, *sb.*³ *Obsol.* Cum. Yks. Ess. A name given to a white-faced horse. See **Bald**.

w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.* Ess. *Obs.* Be wise who first doth teach thy childe that Art [i.e. Musick], Least homele breaker mar fine ambling ball, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 185, st. 2.

Hence **Ballie**, *adj.* of a horse, pie- or skew-bald.

Cum. (J.Ar.); (M.P.); Cum.¹ s.v. Boly.

[Prob. of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. and Gael. *ball*, spot, mark (MACBAIN); Breton *bal*, a white mark on an animal's face (Du RUSQUEC).]

BALL, *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written *baal* Cor.¹; *bal* S. & Ork.¹ Cor.² [*bā*, *bō*, *bōl*, *bəl*.]

1. To track the footprints of a fox. See **Ball**, *sb.*¹ 4.

w.Som.¹ Aay bau'd u fauks dai-maur-neen aup-m Naa'pee-Kloaz [I saw the track of a fox this morning up in Knappy Close]. Dev. A fox had been . . . balled into a brake, DAVIES *Memoir Russell* (1878) 134. nw.Dev.¹

2. To throw at, to pelt. Hence **Balling**, *vbl. sb.* pelting.

S. & Ork.¹

3. To beat or thrash.

Dev., Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179, 376. Cor. Howld your hooghly [cross] tongue Or ilse he'l bal ee black (M.A.C.); QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871); Cor.¹; Cor.² Bal' en well.

Hence **Balled**, *ppl. adj.* 'beaten; **Balling**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

(1) Cor. I'm never more be so baled and abused, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 44, Cor.¹ (2) Cor.¹; Cor.² Gibb'n a good balin

4. Of snow: to gather in hard lumps, to adhere to the feet. In *gen. use*.

Nhb. He had walked a long way in the snow. . . . His iron-shod clogs 'balled' a good deal, and each step added many ounces to his feet. He had to stop constantly to kick off the weight which clung to them, *§ Tynedale Stud* (1896) R. *Armstrong's Wrath*. Dur.¹, Chs.¹, Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ It was pag-rag daay five-an-fo'ty year sin', aa' I roade my black mare to Brigg, an' th' snaw ball'd soä I thoht noht else but that she w'd be doon ivery mint. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.², Hnt. (T.P.F.)

5. Phr. to **ball off**, to finish quickly, to cease.

Nhb. The steam 'balled off' sooner than the engine-man anticipated, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) V. 172. Nhp.¹ Ball it off, to do anything expeditiously. A phrase current amongst mechanics.

BALL, *v.*² n.Irel. Of sea-birds: to pounce on a 'ball' or shoal of herrings. See **Ball**, *sb.*¹ 9.

N.I.¹ Sea-birds pouncing on a ball of fry are said to be **balling** [s.v. **Balling**].

BALL, see **Bawl**.

BALLA, see **Ballow**, *v*.

BALLANT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [ba'lant.] A ballad, a song.

Sc. I daur say Mr. Skreigh can sing us the ballant, *Scott Guy M.* (1814) ix; Like Jock-the-Giant killer in the ballant, wi' his coat o' darkness, and his shoon o' swiftness, *ib.* xxiv, When I am tired of scraping thairm or singing ballants, *ib.* Redg. (1824) xi, Peddling ballants, *STEVENSON Weir* (1896) iii. Edb. Their ballants and their stories will never be sae funny again, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) 149. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Aw lik'd a ballant, or a buik, *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57; Liltin' o'er the auld Scots ballants, *ARMSTRONG Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 17; Nhb.¹

[A corr. of **ballad**, with change of suff. -ad to the more common ending -ant.]

BALLARAG, see **Ballyrag**.

BALLARD, *sb.* Som. Dev. [bā'led.] A castrated ram. See **Stag**.

w.Som.¹ w.Dev. *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1796).

BALLATRONGH, see **Ballitraunt**.

BALLERAG, see **Ballyrag**.

BALLET, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. Ess. Ken. Sus. Wil. Som. Dev. Also written **ballat**, **ballit**. [ba'let, bæ'let.]

1. A song, a ballad; sometimes applied to the sheet upon which several songs are printed.

Cum. Thus Hercules, that ballats say Made parish monsters stoop, *GILPIN Sngs.* (1866) 8; Relp calls one of his pieces 'A Bran New Ballet' (M.P.). m.Yks.¹ Lan. Teighch me that ballit, *CLEGG Daisy* (1890) 90. ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Ah'yv got'n ü raer baal'it übaay t dhaat: wüm'ün üz wüz engd üt Ches-tür für pey-znin ür chahylt [Ah've gotten a rare ballet abaft that woman as was hinged at Chester for peisonin' her chilt]. Der.¹, Nhp.² War.² Run out and listen—there is a ballet singer in the road. Shr.¹ 'E toud'er not to make a ballet on it,' said of news not to be spread. A 'ole'r the ballet' is some part of a song or story forgotten. Hrf. An' if thee dust want old English ballets thee canst do better thun go an' inquire among the cottagers (*Coll. L.L.B.*). Brks.¹ A long string of songs on a single sheet sold by itinerant vendors. Ess. He'd some ballets bote, *CLARK J. Noakes* (1839) 25; Ess.¹, Ken.¹, Sus.¹ Wil. *BRITTEN Beauties* (1825) Som. *JENNINGS Dial. w. Eng.* (1869). w.Som.¹ Such as are sung at fairs. Dev. Julian remained without, listening to the ballet, *BARING-GOULD Urith* (1891) II. xxix; Kassent thee gie us a ballet or tu avore yü go'th? *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. A pamphlet, so called because ballads are usually published in pamphlet form.

Ken. De books and ballets flew about, like thatch from off de barn, *MASTERS Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 77; (P.M.); Ken.¹

[**Ballade**, a ballet, Cotgr.; The Ballet of Ballads of Solomon (Song of Solomon), *Bishops' Bible* (1568); I occasioned much mirth by a ballet I brought with me made from the seamen at sea to their ladies in town, *PEPYS Diary* (Jan. 2, 1665). A corr. of **ballad**; for change of suff. cp. **salade**, a **sallet** of herbs, Cotgr.]

BALL-FURNACE, *sb.* Nhb. The furnace used for fusing a mixture of limestone, coal, and sulphate of soda, in alkali works.

Nhb.¹

BALLING-HEAD, *sb.* w.Yks. [bqəlin-iəd] A machine used in wool-combing to wind wool into balls.

w.Yks. After the wool has been through the gill, strong, or finishing boxes, it runs on to a balling-head (S.A.B.).

BALLION, *sb.*¹ Sc. (JAM.)

1. A knapsack.

2. A box that can be carried on the back; esp. a tinker's box in which his utensils are carried.

[Fr. **ballon**, a fardle or small pack, Cotgr.]

BALLION, *sb.*² n.Irel. An awkward, clumsy person. Ant. (W.H.P.)

BALLIRAG, see **Ballyrag**.

BALLITRAUNT, *sb.* Obs. n.Dev. Also in form **ballatrongh**. A foolish person, a buffoon; used as a term of contempt.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422.

[**Balatron**, a babbling, prating, or vain talking fellow, *BULLOKAR* (1680); **Balatron**, a rascally base knave, *COCKERAM* (1637). Lat. **balatro**, a babler, prater; also rogue and rascal, *COLES* (1679). For the -t of **ballitraunt** cp. **peasant**, **tyrant**]

BALL-MONEY, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Written **ba'-money** Sc. Money demanded and forcibly exacted at the church gates from the bridegroom and other men of a wedding party; originally applied to buying a football for the parish.

Sc. Whenever a marriage is about to be celebrated a crowd of young people very quickly gathers and the cry for Ba'-money is raised almost with enthusiasm (*JAM. Suppl.*). N.Cy.¹ Money demanded of a marriage company and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift was originally designed to buy a football. Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Money given by wedding parties [in n.Cum.] at the church gates to children to buy balls. In some parishes the scholars buy coals with this money for the school fires. The men give each, if booted and spurred, sixpence; the women nothing. In the w. the money is given without rule, and is spent on sweets, &c. Chs.¹; Chs.² To obtain it, especially if the bridegroom is known as a stingy man, a rope is sometimes drawn across the road. Formerly the money was supposed to go towards the football fund of the parish.

BALLOCH, *sb.*¹ Sc. (JAM.) Also written **belloch**. A narrow pass.

Sig. The access to the muir is by narrow passes called ballochs, *Gargunnoch Stat. Acc.* XVIII. 94; The road I came leads from Glen Pheagen, by a belloch, or deep opening through the mountains, *Blackw. Mag.* (1819) 663.

[Gael. and Ir. **bealach**, a pass (*MACBAIN*).]

BALLOCH, *adj.* and *sb.*² Bnff.

1. *adj.* Slow, reluctant.

Bnff. In common use. Lassie, I met yir lad i the market. Ye'll be maid up i the tail o' Yeel [Yule] in ye get yon bit balloch boddie (W.G.); Bnff.¹

2. *sb.* and *adj.* A plump, short person; strong, plump.

Bnff. Often applied to children. Sic a bonnie balloch o' a bairn, grace an growan till't' (W.G.); Bnff.¹

BALLOCK, *adj.* Yks. Not. Written **balack** Yks. In *comp.* **Balack-handed**, left-handed; also *fig.* clumsy.

w.Yks. Yks. N. & Q. (1888) II. 14.

Hence **Ballocky**, *adj.* left-handed.

s.Not. He bowls bollocky an' bats right-anded. Also in form **bollocky-anded** (J.P.K.).

BALLOCK, see **Bellock**.

BALLOON, *sb.* Obs. Sc. A large leather ball used in the game called balloon, in which the ball was thrown or kicked from one player to another.

Sc. Perhaps you would like a game at balloon; we have an indifferent good court, and a set of as gentleman-like blades as ever banged leather against brick and mortar, *Scott Nigel* (1822) xxiii.

BALLOT, *sb.* Som. [bā'let.] A bundle, a package.

Som. A person who has a great deal of news to tell is said to have a 'regular ballot of news' (H.G.). w.Som.¹

[Fr. **ballot** (**balot**), a little pack, or fardle, Cotgr.] *

BALLOW, *sb.* *Obs.* n.Cy. Not. Ken. A cudgel, stick, pole.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) Not. There was paid to dyuers for kyddes and ballowe wood, *Nottingham Rec.* (1621) ed. Stevenson, IV 375. Ken.¹

[A ballow, a pole, a long stick, a quarter-staff, BAILEY (1721); Ise try whether your costard or my ballow be the harder, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, IV vi 247; John Bult Sheriff's Sergeant at Mace sues Thomas Hewett cobbler for assaulting him with a staff beaked with iron called 'a ballowe staff', *Not. Rec.* (1504), IV (Glossary)]

BALLOW, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. [ba'le.] Also written balla Lan.¹

1. To lay claim to an object, partner in a game, &c., by right of first choice. Cf. slang *phr.* 'Bags I.'

w.Yks. If two boys shall at the same moment see nuts, or other fruit, on a tree, and if one of them shall, before the other, pronounce the words 'ballow me those,' he is entitled to them, *Hfla. Wds* Lan. Balla me that (C.W.S.); Lan.¹ Balla me th' apples. Chs.¹; Chs.² Used by boys at play, when they select a goal or companion. I¹ ballow, or I ballow me, that place or person, Chs.³

2. *Phr.* balla my hand, signal for truce or a temporary stoppage of the game for rest, &c., by boys at play. Cf. barley.

Lan. 'Balla my hand' is said so that the game may be stopped a little while for the transaction of other business, ROWLEY *Notes on Slang in Odds and Ends* (1870).

BALL RIB, see Baldrib.

BALL-SQUAB, see Bald.

BALLUP, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [ba'lep.] The old-fashioned flap that fastens over the waistband of the trousers.

Sc. (JAM), n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

[Then he put on the old man's breeks, Was patch'd from ballup to side, *Rob. Hood* (c. 1600) ed. Ritson, xxiii. 58. Prob the same word as *baglap*, in *Complaynt of Sc.* (1549) 66.]

BALLY, see Bale.

BALLYCOG, *sb.* Sc. A milk-pail.

Bnff. (JAM); A ballycog is also called a bally. A cog is not so tall as a pail, and has a handle for carrying it, and not a 'bow' as a pail has (WG).

BALLY-MUCK, *sb.* Cor. An ill-constructed thing.

w.Cor. (M.A.C.) Cor.² A ballymuck of a dock.

BALLYRAG, *sb.* Cor. Slang. [bæ'liɾæg.]

1. Violent or coarse abuse.

Cor. Old Ann was full of her ballarag (M.A.C.); Cor.²

2. A free fight in jest.

Slang. The conclusion of a big 'wine' [at Oxford] is often a wholesale ballyrag or mêlée, always carried on in good temper, FARMER.

BALLYRAG, *v.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Der. Also Hrf. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written balarag GROSE; ballarag Wil.¹ Cor.¹; ballerag w.Yks.; ballirag Sus. I.W.¹ Som.¹; balrag Irel. n.Yks.^{1,2}; ballywrag Hrf.² Som. Cor.¹; bellrag Hrf.¹ See also Bullyrag. [ba'liɾæg, bæ'liɾæg]

1. To abuse violently, to scold or revile in foul language.

Ir. (G.M.H.); I'll not be ballyragged, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) xviii. Wxf. Jos was after balragging the priest, KENNEDY *Even. Duffrey* (1869) 81. n.Yks.^{1,2} w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds* (1811). n.Der. I wanna stay for to hear ye ballaragging one as has iver been kind, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xii. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Prov.* (1876). Hrf.^{1,2} Sus. HOLLOWAY. s.Hmp. She and I had had words once... she ballaragged me sorely, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xi. Hmp.¹ I.W.¹, I.W.² Dedn't the wold dooman [sic] gimme a ballyraggen? Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). n.Wil. (E.H.G.) Wil.¹ Dor. She hunted about everywhere, ballyragging Jack by side and by seam, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 172, ed. 1895; Many's the time as I've zaid a good word vor Lotty when other v'oks 'ud ballywrag she, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 269; BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. Yo beant a-gwaine to ballyrag my awl 'ooman, JENNINGS *Dial. w Eng* (1869); He do... ballyrag, an' holler hisself into zitch a tare, RAYMOND *Gent Upcott* (1893) 87; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Uur baal irag-n lig u pik'pau gut [she abused him like a pickpocket] is a very common expression Dev. Whotiver dūce kep on zo vor? Yu bānt niver 'appy lest yū

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can ballyrag zombody, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H.) Dev.¹ w.Cor. And 'bused and ballyragged me, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7. Cor.¹ Colloq. A low but ludicrous term in use only with the vulgar. TOONE.

Hence Ballyragging, *vbl. sb.* scolding, abuse.

s.Las. With the drink and the balragging the old woman gave me, my head is splitting ever since, *Lcg. of Mt. Lns.* (1885) pt. iv. 91 Brks.¹ Nrf. Let's ha' none o' yar ballyragging here, young man (W.R.E.). Cor.¹ She gov' me a sound ballaragging. Colloq. I can't have my adjutant aiding and abetting the other subalterns in every silly bit of bear-fighting and ballyragging, PEACOCK *Soldier and Maid* (1890) ii.

2. To play a practical joke, to mob or fluster a person.

Slang. [At Oxford] to ballyrag a man's rooms is to turn them upside down, to make 'hay' of them, BARRÈRE & LELAND

BALM, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Shr. Pem. Brks. Hrt. Ess. I.W. Wil. Som. Also written baam I.W.¹; bame Brks.¹ w.Som.¹; baulme Ess.; baum Cum. n.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ Hrt. bawm (n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹ Chs.^{1,3} Shr.¹; bome Der.¹ Pem. [bām, bōm, bōm, w.Som. bēam.]

1. The plant *Melissa officinalis*.

n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹, n.Lan.¹, Chs.^{1,3}, Der.¹, Lei.¹, Shi.¹, s.Pem. (W.M.M.), Brks.¹ Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii. Ess. Strowing herbs of all sortes. . . Baulme, set in March, TUSSEY *Husbandry* (1580) 95 I.W.¹, w.Som.¹

2. *Comp.* Balm-tea, an infusion of balm, used medicinally for feverish colds, &c.

Cum. An old woman from the border, in days when foreign things and tea were dear, said she had made her husband mint-tea and baum-tea, and Rob-run-by-the-dyke-tea, but he wad hae nought but the real thing! (M.P.) w.Yks. Ther's nubdy niver ails owt et a drop o' bawm teah will'nt cure, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1889) 45. m.Lan.¹ Yo' tawk abeawt yo'r fancy patent med'suns at thirteen pence ho'p'ny, but o' th' lot on 'em put together isn'd wo'th a pint o' baum tay Chs.¹ n.Lin.¹ Used both for drinking and for fomentations. Shr.¹ I doubt that family's mighty bad off, the poor dōman said 'er'd 'ad nuthin but a drop o' bawme tay all the wik. w.Som.¹ Bae'um tai is thought to be a fuy'n d'ing vui dh-ee n'farmae urshn [fine thing for inflammation].

3. *Phr.* Balm of Gilead, wild balm, *Melittis melissophyllum*.

Wil.¹

[*Melisse*, the herb called balm or bawm, CORGR.; Bawme is called... in Latine *Melissa*,... in French *Melisse*,... in English, Balme or Bawme, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 692; Bawme, herbe . . . *melissa*, *Prompt.*]

BALM, *v.* Yks. Stf. Lei. Nhp. Ess. Also written baum Yks. Stf. Nhp.; bawm Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ [bōm, bōem.]

1. To besmear with any sticky substance; to daub. Cf. gaum, parge.

Stf. He was all bawmed over (W.H.). s.Stf. He'd bin coortin, leanin again a fence as they'd bawmed wi' gas tar, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann.* (1895). Stf.² You'n wesh childer nois ev a mornin, on ofousr diner dher'n bi boimd o' ouar sluy on muk Lei.¹ You can't use that leather, it's bawmed all over with oil. Nhp. It is generally used with respect to little children who baum their fingers with honey, jam, or other sticky substance. N. & Q. (1890) 7th S. x. 236; Nhp.¹ He bawmed and slawmed it all over mortar and wash Ess. That dish is all bawmed up (M.W.).

2. To fill up small holes with mortar, &c.; also fig.

w.Yks. Bring that lime here, and lets baum these hoils up. I'll baum his een [eyes] up if he mells of me (M.N.).

[He... leyde or bawmede the cley on his y3en, WYCLIF *John* ix. 6. The same word as *Balm*, *sb.*]

BALM, see Barm.

BALMY, see Barmy.

BALN-STONE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Also written barn-Nhb.¹ The roof of a coal-pit at the entrance of the workings; roof-stone in a pit.

Nhb. Wor nose within the barn-styen set, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26; Nhb.¹ Nhb. & Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

BALOO, *sb.* Nhp. Dev. Also written below Nhp.² An uproar, disturbance.

Nhp.² Dev. Another time, durin prare at Muston Church, thay yerd a balloo owtzide, GILES in n.Dev. *Jrn* (Oct. 1, 1885) 2, col. 6; Hur got into sturricks like hummen vokes du, My ivers! an zot up a mortal balu, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 14, ed. 1866; I wis tole thit a mortal baloo wis aun, *ib.* 21, ed. 1865.

U

BALOW, *mt* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written **balou**, **baloo**. [bālū.]

1. *mt.* A word used in lulling children to sleep; hush!
Sc Balow, my babe, ly stil and sleipe, *Lady Bothwell's Lament* (1724). Ayr. Hee balou, my sweet wee Donald, *BURNS Hee Balou*, st. 1. Lth. Baloo, my bairnie, fa' asleep, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 50. N.Cy.¹

2. *sb.* A lullaby.
Sc In his possession there are two balowes . . . the first The balow, Allan, the second Palmer's Balow, *Ritson Essay Sng* (JAM.) Abd. Sing baa-loo to the bairn Hence, 'come to yer baa-loo' means 'come to bed' (W.M.). Per. A bairn hushed by mame's balow. She's singing a Psalm o' David's for a balow (G.W.) Gall. Baloo may be sung to any tune, or to one improvised by the mother or nurse Psalm-tunes are used and sung slowly and with many grace notes and slurs (A.W.).

[Well is that soul which God in mercie exerciseth daylie . . . not suffering it to be rocked and lulled with Sathan's balowes in the cradle of securitie, *Boyd Last Battell* (1629) 308 (JAM.); Followis ane sang of the birth of Christ with the tune of Baw lu la law, *Godly Ballates* in *Ritson's Essay Sng*, lvi (JAM.)]

BALRAG, see **Ballyrag**.

BAL-RIB, see **Bald-rib**.

BALSCAT, *sb.* Cor. [bælskæt] A shrew, a cross-patch.

Cor.¹ She's a regular ould balscat, Cor.²

BALSER, *sb.* Brks. The largest-sized stone marble, specially used by boys for Long-taw.

Brks. A balser is about one inch in diameter. It is used in such games of marbles as 'Long-taw,' 'Big ring,' and 'Castles' (B.L.); Brks.¹

BALSHAG, *sb.* Cor. [bælsæg.] A coarse flannel with a long nap, used in mines.

Cor. And around many of their ankles they wore a bandage of very coarse flannel, which the captain told me was called balshag, *TREGILLAS Farmer Brown* (1857) 34; Cor.¹

BALTER, *sb.* Stf. A tangle; a lump.

Stf.² Iz yed wəz o' əv ə bɔrtə ə kərlz [all of a balter of curls].

BALTER, *v*¹ Wm. Yks. Also written **bauter** n.Yks.²; **bawther** e.Yks.¹ [bou tə(r), bou pə(r).]

1. To tread heavily and clumsily, to walk unsteadily, to stumble.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² To tread in a clownish manner, as an ox does the grass. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 25, 1891).

Hence **Baltering**, *vbl. sb.* the footprint of an animal in the clay.

n.Yks.²

2. To do anything in a bungling way.

Wm.¹, e.Yks.¹

Hence **Baltering**, *ppl. adj.* unsteady, clumsy.

n.Cy. *Border Gl.* e.Yks.¹ Noo mind hoo thoo gans along, thoo greeat bawtherin thing!

[1. He (the bear) baltyrde, he bleryde, he braundyschte per after, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1440) 782 (MÄTZNER). Cp. Dan. *baltrre, boltrre*, to wallow, welter, tumble.]

BALTER, *v*² Chs. War. Shr. Bdf. Also written **bauter** s.Chs.¹ Shr.¹; **bawter** Chs.¹ Also **bolter**, *q.v.* To cohere, to form into lumps or balls.

War.¹; War.³ Balter, to cohere, as snow on horses' hoofs

Hence (1) **Baltered**, *ppl. adj.* tangled, clogged, matted together; (2) **Baltery**, *adj.* lumpy, clogged

(1) Chs.¹ Bawtert wi' slutch [clogged with mud]. s.Chs.¹ Ahy) v just bin mil kin, ün ahy)m bau türd wi ky'aay'mük [I've just bin milkin', an' I'm bawtered wi' cai-muck]. Shr.¹ Said of hair (2) Bdf. Our flour is so baltry, that we put it on the floor and trample it (J.W.B.).

[To baulter ones hair, *complicare crines*, *ROBERTSON Phras.* (1693).]

BALTIORUM, *sb.* Yks. Riotous proceedings; the boisterous merry-making which often accompanies a bonfire.

n.Yks.¹ They played the very baltiorum.

BAM, *sb.*¹ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Cor. [bam, bæm]

1. A joke, trick, counterfeit, hoax.

Sc The laird, whose humble efforts at jocularly were chiefly confined to what were then called bites and bams, since denomi-

nated hoaxes and quizzes, had the fairest possible subject of wit, *SCOTT Guy M.* (1815) III Cum. Nea doubt he thought scrapin' was nought bit a bam, *DICKINSON Cumbr.* (1876) 221; (M.P.); Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² It's all a bam ne Yks.¹ It's nowt bud a bam. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1788) m.Yks.¹ Slang GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M), *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

2. A false or deceitful tale

w.Yks.¹ Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 226 ne Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹ w.Cor.¹ Don't make a fool of me, you are telling me a lot of bams. He tried to pass off a bam upon me (M.A.C.), Her whole story is made out of an old bam told in other parishes, *BOTTRELL Trad* (1880) 3rd S. 64. The following story, which she called 'a mere bam of a Droll,' *ib.* 68.

3. Fudge, nonsense.

Nhp.¹, War.³

[Bam (a local word), a cheat, a sham, a knavish trick, Sc, ASH (1795); Bam, a sham or pretence, a lying excuse, DYCHE (1748). The first trace of the word appears in Cibber's *Double Gallant* (1707). It is discussed by Swift in his introduction to *Polite Conversation* (1738), where he mentions among the exquisite refinements then in vogue — bam for bamboozle, and bamboozle for God knows what, FARMER]

BAM, *sb.*² Wil. Som. [bæm.] A rough gaiter of pieces of cloth wound about the legs, much used by shepherds and others exposed to cold weather.

n.Wil (E.H.G.) Wil.¹ The old man . . . had bams on his legs and a sack fastened over his shoulders like a shawl, *PARRY Story of Dick* (1892) xii. Som And a wore zort o' bams tied wi' list, instead of reglar gaiters, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 18.

BAM, *v*¹ Sc. Yks. Lin. [bam] To play a trick or joke on a person; to impose upon, delude.

Sik. An air o' insincerity, almost o' banter, plays ower your features, as if you were bammin the public;—but the public's no sae easy bammed, *CHUR. NORTH Notes* (ed 1856) III 126 n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² They bamm'd him. Always bamm'ing ne Yks.¹ In rare use. He bamm'd ma e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788) n.Lin.¹ Colloq. Now you're bamm'ing me—don't attempt to put such stories off on your old granny, *MARRYAT King's Own* (1830) xlx. Slang GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[The same as Bam, *sb.*]

BAM, *v*² Yks. Lan. [bam.]

1. To beat, to strike.

1.e Lan.¹

2. To browbeat, to bully.

e.Yks. Ah couldn't get a wod in neeah hoo, that lawyer chap bammed ma seeah, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 23; e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.)

BAMBAZED, *adj.* Sc. Puzzled, confused.

Sc. I'm clean bambazed, *DICKSON Auld Prentor* (1894) 97. Fif. He stood gazing aboot him bambazed, no' kennin' whaur to play next, *McLAREN Tibbie* (1894) 87

BAMBLE, *v.* e.An. [bæmbɪ]

1. To shamble, to walk unsteadily.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.)

2. To tread one's boots awry.

e.An.¹ How yew dew bamble your shoes. Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Bambler**, *sb.* (1) A person who shambles, or walks unsteadily; (2) a person who treads his boots awry.

Suf. (F.H.)

BAMBOOZE, *v.* Yks. [bambūz] To abuse; to domineer over, push about. See **Bamboozle**.

e.Yks. Still used, but very occasionally indeed (R.S.). w.Yks. In common use round Bradford (S.K.C.); w.Yks.³ Au'm nooan baan to be bambooz'd wi' thee.

BAMBOOZLE, *v.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Bdf. Nrf. [bam-, bæmbūzl.]

1. To deceive, cheat, impose upon.

Per. (G.W.) Ayr. May never wicked men bamboozle him! *BURNS Verses at Selkirk* (1787). Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks. (G.W.W.), ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884), w.Yks.¹ ne Lan.¹ Chs.¹ He's reg'lar bamboozed me. nw Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.², Brks.¹ Bdf. BAICHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). Nrf. You have bamboozled me this morning, . . . tell me what your game is, *GIBBON Beyond Compare* (1888) III. xii. Slang. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. To confuse, muddle; to act or talk confusedly.

Nhb. Aa's fair bamboozelt wi' the job. He tried yen way an' another, bamboozlin hussel past ivverything. Ye'll bamboozle me if ye dinna tyek time (R.O.H.); Aw think aw see poor Peter now, Bamboozlin' on for hours together, *Wilson Pitman's Pay* (1843) 28.

3. To get the mastery of.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884); Veily rare in this sense (R.S.).

4. To strike hard, to drive away.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884); When I was a boy it was a favourite cricketing term. If a bowler sent up a careless ball, the batsman was counselled 'Tl bamboozle it weel,' and if he succeeded in driving it far away, whereby several runs were obtained, he was rewarded by cries of 'Weel bamboozled!' (J.N.)

Hence (1) **Bamboozled**, *ppl. adj.* embarrassed, bothered.

(2) **Bamboozlement**, *sb* deception. (3) **Bamboozling**, *vbl.* the act of deceiving. (4) **Bamboozling**, *ppl. adj.* deceiving, false.

(1) Sc. Everybody that went by glowered at her till she began to feel shamefaced and bamboozled like, *WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* (1876) 217, ed. 1894. Chs.² (2) **Sus.** Bamboozlement is the language for it — *Embezzlement* she should have said, *BLACKMORE Sprunghaven* (1887) xxxiv. (3) **Sc.** The species of wit which has been long a favourite in the city, under the names of bamboozling, hoaxing, and quizzing, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) xviii. w.Yks. Neaw aw am nut dreomin', nut I, Nur yet to bamboozlin' inclonied, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 29. (4) **Slang.** Och, you bamboozling ould divil, *Raby Rattler* (1845) iv

[Certain words invented by some pretty fellows, such as banter, bamboozle, country put, and kidney . . . some of which are now struggling for the vogue, *SWIFT Taller* (1710), No. 230.]

BAMBY, *adv.* Dev. Cor. Also written bam-bye Dev. Presently, soon; by-and-by.

Dev. Thou't vend out th' rearts on't bamby, mā brow vine lasses! *MADDOX-BROWN Duale Bluth* (1876) I. 1; She will come bamby, *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. n.Dev. Shalt ha' thee vill o' appul dumplings An clotted crayme bam-bye, *Rock Jun an' Nell* (1867) 7. Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.)

[Repr. by-and-by.]

BAME, see **Balm**.

BAMF, *v.* Obs.? Sc. To stump; to toss or tumble about.

Sc. He want to be bamfin aff the heads wi' collier briggs whiles, and they under close-reefed tap-sails, *Gall. Encycl.* (JAM. Suppl.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

BAMFER, *v.* Cor. [bæmfə(r)] To worry, torment.

THOMAS Randgal Rhymes (1895) *Gl.*

Hence **Bamfering**, *ppl. adj.* tormenting, shrewish.

Cor.² An unfortunate man told me he had 'a bamfering wife'

BAMFOOZLE, *v.* Yks. Som. Cor. Also written bumfoozle Cor.² [bæmfʊzɪ, bæmfɔ:zɪ] To play tricks upon, to deceive; to humbug

n.Yks. (G.W.W.), ne.Yks.¹ w.Som.¹ Doa n yue lat-n baam - feo zɪ ee [don't you let him take you in] Cor. Her's to bamfoozle th' sodger, *PARR Adam and Eve* (1880) iii; Cor.²

[A pron. of *bamboozle*, prob. from assoc. w. *confuse*.]

BAMMEL, *v.* Sc. Yks. Shr. [bæml.] To knock, beat; to indulge in horseplay. See **Bummil**.

n.Yks. The man was bammlin' his wife about (I.W.). Shr.²

Hence **Bammeling**, *ppl. adj.* clumsy, awkward.

Rxb. A bamling chield (JAM.).

[Cp. LG. dial. *bammeln* 'hin und her schwanken, tremulè moveri; dafür sagt man aber lieber *bummeln*' (*Brem. Wtbch.*); MLG. *bimmeln* und *bammeln*, 'lauten' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN); EFr. *bammeln*, to strike hither and thither (KOOLMAN).]

BAMMOCK, *v.* Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Hmp. Also in form **bommock** Nhp.¹ Oxf.¹; **bommux** Glo.¹ To knock about, beat down; to strike clumsily.

Nhp.¹ How you bommock the children. Oxf.¹ Er bommocks out two or three 'ats a year, *MS. add.* Glo.¹ Hmp. To knock about, or beat about, so as to break up; esp. of mole-hills, &c., in a meadow. Go down there and bammock them about (W.H.E.).

BAMPED UP, *phr.* Chs. Vamped up; mended so as to last for a time. Chs.¹

BAMS, *sb pl.* Cor. Phosphorescence on the sea. w.Cor. In use among St Ives' fishermen (J.W.).

BAMSEY, *sb* Yks. [bæmzi.] A fat red-faced woman. Yks. (J.I.) n.Yks.¹; q.Yks.² What a bamsey, with a face like a full moon!

BAMSTICKLE, see **Banstickle**.

BAMULLO, *sb.* Sc. Also in the forms **bomullo**, **bomulloch** (JAM.). In phr. *to dance, laugh, or sing Bamullo*, to make one change one's mirth into sorrow, to make one cry.

Sc. Strack the bully . . . upon the haffet as garr'd John Lance-man dance Bamullo, *DRUMMOND Muckmachy* (1845) 35. Ags., Per. 'I'll gar you lauch, sing, or dance Bamullo' is a threatening used by parents or nurses, when their children are troublesome or unreasonably gay, esp. when they cannot be lulled to sleep (JAM.)

BAN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. [ban] A curse.

n.Yks.^{1,2}, ne.Lan.¹

BAN, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Ken. Som. [ban, bæn] 1. To curse; to swear.

Sc. I seldom ban, sir, *SCOTT Waverley* (1814) xlviii; Thaye bliss wi' thair mooth, an' ban inwairdhe, *RIDDELL Ps.* (1857) lxii 4; Bless thae wha ban you, *HENDERSON St. Matt* (1862) v. 44; Whilk gart him ban, *DONALD Poems* (1867) 15, An ould wife . . . scolding and banning as if I was the cause of the whole danger, *WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* (1876) 142, ed. 1894; The tod [fox] never fares better than when he's bann'd, *RAMSAY Prov* (1737) Abd. An' bann'd his cowardly flight, *FORBES Ajax* (1742) 8; They banned like Laird, *SIRIRREF Poems* (1790) 214. Fif. Another by his master bann'd and cuised, *TFNNANT Anster* (1812) 61, ed. 1871. Rnf. I'll bann the day thou lither came, *ALLAN Poems* (1836) 145. Ayr. The devil-haet, that I sud ban They ever think, *BURNS Second Ep to Davie*; I banned and I bellowed like desperation, *GALT Provost* (1822) I. v. Kcb. An' bann wi' birr the geezen'd cap, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 112. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); Bannin, *Border Gl.*, n.Cy.², Nhb.¹ Cum. At Scales, great Tom Barwise gat the ba' in his hand And t'wives aw ran out, and shouted, and banned, *HUTCHINSON Hist Cum.* (1794) II 322 n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² He bann'd till all was blue. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ They thersels wvnot stick at tellin lees, an bannin, ii. 298. w.Yks.⁵ He went banning an' rawaming abart t'hars like a madman. Thah may ban till tuh's fonder an' what thah is, fur what gaum I sal tak on thuh. Ken. He bann'd him to the pit of Hell (K.).

Hence **Banning**, *vbl sb* swearing, curses.

Sc. Wha are ye, that are sae bauld wi' your blessing and banning in other folk's houses? *SCOTT Pirate* (1821) v. [Be it as it may be is no banning, *RAY Prov.* (1678) 98.]

2. To scold, to chide.

Lnk. My mither jeers at me, And bans me for a dautit wean, *MOTHERWELL O wae be* (1827). Nhb. My Eppie's voice, O wow it's sweet, Even though she bans and scaulds a wee, *N. Minstrel* (1806) 67

3. To forbid, prohibit, prevent, shut out.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng.* (1825), I ban he from gwain there, *W & J. Gl.* (1873); w.Som.¹ Ee ban un vrum gwain ee n pun ee z graewn [he forbid him from going in upon his land].

[1. To bann or curse, *execrari*, *ROBERTSON Phras.* (1693); To ban, curse, *maledicere*, *LEVINS Manip* (1570); Quhen wiffis vald thar childir ban, Thai wald . . . Beteche thame to the blak dowglass, *BARBOUR Bruce* (1375) xv. 536; To teche him . . . not to bann, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12050. ON. *banna*, to curse; cp. MLG. *bannen* (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN), Du. *bannen* (KILIAN). 2. Cp. Du. *bannen*, to scold (OUDEMANS); Dan. *bandes*, to scold, to quarrel (*Dansk Ordbog*). 3. ON. *banna*, to forbid, hinder, prohibit; cp. MHG. *bannen*, under threat and penalty to forbid (LEXER).]

BAN-BEGGAR, *sb.* Stf Der. Nhp. War. Also written **ban-bygar** Der.² A beadle, a constable. See **Bang-beggar**.

Stf.¹, Der.² Nhp. He went by the name of the ban-beggar . . . and every beggar he could see he fidgetted them out of the town, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 106. War. (J.R.W.)

[*Ban* (to proscribe) + *beggar*.]

BANBURY TALE, *phr.* Lin. Also Dev. In form **Bamberry** Dev. Silly talk.

n.Lin.¹ Dev. *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2.

[This phrase is doubtless due to the well-known nursery rhyme, 'Ride a-cock horse To Banbury Cross.']

BANCELLING, see Bensingling.

BANCOR, see Banker.

BAND, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. War. Wor. Hrf. Ess. Also written bant Lan.¹ e Lan.¹ Chs.¹ nw.Der.¹; bandt Lan.¹; bont Chs.¹ Der.¹² nw.Der.¹ [band, bond.] Cf. bond.

1. (a) String, twine, cord; a string for leading or tying, or other purposes.

Sc. (S.K.C.) n Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) n.Yks. A dog in a band, *Old Prov.* (A.C.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² It's not worth a band's end, n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. T'chap tees a piece of band rahnd his tooth, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 54, ed 1877; It's th' length o' yo'r rule, an' my pocket comb, an' this piece o' band, HARTLEY *Budget* (1868) 41, Tee some band raand it neck an festen it to th' wall, *ib.* *Clock Alm* (1877) 35; G1 us a bit o' band to spin mi castle-top wi (H L), w.Yks.³ Lan. Aw teed mi owd clog wi o bant, COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 54; He'd tendered it t'gether wi' a bant, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 97; He put some bant through th' corners o' th' flitch, an' hung it up to dreigh, *Wood Hum. Sketches*, 88, Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Der.¹² Lin. You get well howd o' the band while young squire untwisses the hook, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) x. n.Lin. Wi' a bit o' band fer a bridle, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 122, n.Lin.¹ We hed a moudiwarp e' a band, soa as we could sea how it thrust itsen i' to th' grund, wi'oot lettin on it get awaay fra us. sw.Lin.¹ I've sent for a ball of band. War. (J.R.W.)

(b) In comp. (1) Band-layer, (2) -maker, one who spins twine or cord; (3) -scraper, a fiddler; (4) -spinner, see Band-layer; (5) -string, a species of confection of a long shape.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) n.Yks.¹² (3) Lan. He con swing his elbow wi here an there a bant-scraper, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xiii. (4) w.Yks. BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865). (5) Sc. (JAM)

2. (a) Rope.

Sc. The rope or tie by which black cattle are fastened to the stake (JAM). n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. We're teed wi' a bit o' band, BRONTE *Shirley* (1839) iii, Hev ye seen owt of our owd brown coo, coomin' down yon brow, wi' a band about its neck' (F.P.T.) Lan. You would ha' to dangle at th' end of a bant, WAUGH *Chum. Corner* (1874) 30. Der.²

(b) In comp. (1) Band-layer, (2) -maker, a rope-maker.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) n.Yks.¹²

3. Hence *fig.* for free play, liberty, scope for action.

Yks. Yuh've gin him far to' much band, *Philp Neville*, ix. w.Yks. He's hed a good length o' band (S.P.U.). Lan. Alleaw'd th' owd woman length o' bant, COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 7. e.Lan.¹ To give one 'plenty' of band.

4. (a) A rope made of twisted hay or straw, used for binding sheaves of corn; also a thin rope of twisted straw used in thatching.

n.Yks.¹ c.Yks. Oor Jack gets a shilling a day an' his meeat for twistin' hay bands, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 51, e.Yks.¹ Chs.¹², Stf.², War. (J.R.W.) Ess. Let greenest stand, For making of band, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 125, st. 17.

(b) In comp. (1) Band-hay, inferior hay used for making bands, &c.; (2) -maker, one who makes straw bands with which to tie the sheaves at harvest-time; (3) -making, the operation of twisting sheaf-bands.

(1) s.Wor.¹, Hrf.² (2) n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ The bandmakker, who formed a trio with the takker-up and the binndther. n.Lin.¹ A woman or child who makes bands. (3) n.Yks.¹ Performed by twisting lightly together, at the ear end, two handfuls of the long corn. e.Yks.¹ Johnny has not been to school this week; how is that?—Pleese, sor, he's geean band-makkin'.

5. A chain across a horse's back to hold up the shafts; see Back-band.

ne.Lan.¹

6. A space of ground, containing twenty square yards.

w.Yks.¹

7. A wooden fastening for a cow's neck.

w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹, War. (J.R.W.)

8. A hinge or joint.

Sc. The old-fashioned hinge consisted of a hook affixed to the door-post, and a band (with a loop at the end to fit the hook) fastened to the door. These hinges are called hooks and bands (JAM. *Suppl.*). Lnk. Without a roof the gates fall'n from their bands, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1733) III. 1. 8. NI¹ s v. Bats and Bands. N.Cy.¹ An iron joint or hinge used in connecting a flat rope that

has been broken. Nhb.¹, Dur. (F.P.) Yks. Made un breeak t band, and ding deer off t'creeaks, *Spec Dial.* (1800) 24. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A pair o' bands. e.Yks.¹ Bands, sometimes highly floriated, may be seen on all church doors, *MS add* (T.H.) n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. The part of a hinge which clasps or finds the top rail of a gate (J.T.); Doorbands of iron or brass, with a round hole to hang on a crook and form a hinge, are called 'Bands and crooks,' BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Bands for doors of farm-buildings n.Lin.¹ The iron work on a door to which the hinges or sockets are fastened. War. (J.R.W.)

9. The piece of wood placed horizontally, to which the boards of a common door are nailed.

Chs.¹, War. (J.R.W.)

10. Phr. (1) *There's a band for thee*, equiv. to common saying 'Go and hang yourself'; (2) *to hang in the same band*, to be concerned in the same matter; (3) *to have another band by the end*, to have a new pursuit in view; (4) *to keep in band*, of forest land: to keep fenced or hedged in; (5) *to keep the band in the ruck*, to keep everything working smoothly, to be able to continue in any given way (metaphor borrowed from spinning terms).

(1) n.Yks.² (2) Thoo's hung i' t'seam band, *ib.* (3) *ib.* (4) Nhp. The proprietors of the underwood in the forest woods are empowered by the ancient laws and customs of the forest, to fence in each part or sale as soon as it is cut, and to keep it in band, as it is here termed, for seven years, *Reports Agric* (1793-1813) 34. (5) Nhb.¹ w.Yks. Aw mun keep th' band i' th' nick if aw can, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1877) 40. Der.¹

[1. Two cobill notis uppon a bande, Loo! litill babe, what I have broght, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 122; A purs that heng [doun] by a bande, CHAUCER *R. Rose*, 240. 2. A moder ass yee sal par find, And yee hir sal undo Ute of hir band, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 14969. 8. Bande of a dure, *vertebra*, *Cath. Angl.*; I saide that he shuld breke Youre barres and bandes, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1450) 248; pe prisun dors left als he fand, Noifer he brak ne barr ne band, *Cursor M.* 19306. The word in the form *bann* occurs in Irish and Gaelic in the sense of 'hinge'; see O'REILLY, MACLEOD, and MACBAIN.—ON. *band*, that with which anything is bound, a fetter, cord; cp. OFris. *band* (RICHTHOFEN).]

BAND, *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. [band.]

1. A projecting piece of wood which goes round the top of a cart.

w.Yks.²

2. The hair-band or brow-band formerly worn by women; a snood.

Sc. A good face needs nae band, and an ill ane deserves nane, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); (G.W.)

3. Of a house: the string-course along its walls.

w.Yks.²

4. An interstratification of stone or shale with coal; also applied sometimes to a thin stratum of any kind, from half an inch to six inches in thickness.

N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); White band, *Borings* 1881 II. 2; *Gl. Lab* (1894).

5. Comp. Band-scale, a scale by which the hewers are paid an extra price above the ordinary tonnage price, according to the thickness of band.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

6. Comp. (1) Band-fish, the fish *Cepola rubescens*, or red band-fish; (2) -ganner, the sheldrake, *Tadorna belomii*.

(1) SATCHELL. (2) Nhb.¹ This bird has a band of rusty red colour.

[1. Bande of a carte, *crusta*, *Cath. Angl.* Fr. *bande*, a long, narrow piece of material, a strip, edge, side; cp. It. *banda*, any side or shore, any thin plate of metall to bind (FLORIO)]

BAND, *sb.*³ Sc. Yks. Shr. [band.]

1. A choir.

Fif. It would be a bonnie kirk, wi' the sky for a roof, the birds for a baund, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 24.

2. In comp. Band-mate, a fellow-chorister.

w.Yks. I was at a loss for my band-mate, EVERETT *Blacksmith* (ed. 1831) iii; In use locally (S.K.C.); (H.B.)

3. Two things, a brace; also applied to a number of things fixed on a string.

SH.L. Piltacks tied by a short length of string or straw to be hung over another string or rod to be dried (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹

4. Phr. *to work in the band*, of colliers: to labour for a whole day at stocking coals down.

Shr.²

[Fr. *bande*, fr. It. *banda*, a troop of men (FLORIO).]

BAND, sb.⁴ Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [band.]

1. The ridge of a small hill.

Sc. Keep the band of the hill a' the way, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 317 (JAM.). Cum. Taylor's Ghyll Band, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 315; Cum.¹ w.Yks. An elevated ridge on high moors, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 82 ne.Lan.¹ Swirl band.

2. The narrow slope of a fell.

Wm.¹ Bowfell Band.

3. A boundary on high and unenclosed land. Also in phr. *to break bands*, to trespass, break bounds.

Cum. He breaks bands like a Herdwick tip, *GIBSON Pop. Rhymes* (1861) 19; Cum.¹

[Prob. the same as Band², in the sense of 'edge, side.']

BAND, v. Suf. [bænd.] To run a line of hazel or other flexible wood intertwiningly along the top of a hedge to keep it more firmly within the hedge-stakes.

Suf. (F.H.), *RAINBIRD Agric.* (1819) 291, ed. 1849

BANDALIER, BANDELEER, see *Bandoleer*.

BAND(S-END, phr. Yks. Anything worthless and useless; also applied to a person of no importance.

w.Yks. Who were there?—Oh, a lot of band-ends (J.R.); w.Yks.³ It's a owd bandend on a horse, that; w.Yks.⁵ Nut worth a band's end.

Hence *Band-ender*, sb. a worthless person, a ne'er-do-well.

w.Yks. T'odds an' ends o' creation gate tumbled down an' left thee, includin' all t'bandenders an' misfits at wor left after stockin' other places, *CUDWORTH Sketches* (1884) 24.

[Band, sb.¹ 2 + end]

BAND-END, v. Lin. [bænd-end] To thrash.

n.Lin.¹ If ye doan't giv oher maakin' this here row I'll band-end ye, and quick an all.

Hence *Band-ending*, a thrashing.

n.Lin. What he wants, an' that's a good band-endin', *PEACOCK Tales* (1889) 87.

[The same as Band-end, sb.]

BANDER, sb.¹ Dev. [bændə(r).] A border; the boundary line of a parish or farm.

Dev. *BOWRING Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 21; Dev.³

[Band, sb.² + -er.]

BANDER, sb.² Yks. [bændə(r).] One of a band of musicians.

w.Yks.³

[Band, sb.³ + -er.]

BANDER, sb.³ Glo. A derisive term for the mouth.

Glo. 'Shut yer bloomin' banders!' was said to some street singers (S.S.B.).

BANDIE, sb. Sc. Nhp. Also written *bandy* Sc. Nhp.¹ [bændi, bændi.] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*.

Bnff. These were the places for bandies, eels, crabs, and worms, *SMILES Sc. Natur.* (1879) I. 8; 'Mother,' said he, 'where are my crabs and bandies?' *ib.* I. 14. Abd. (JAM.), Nhp.¹

[Perh. abbrev. fr. another name of this fish, *Ban-stickle*.]

BANDING, sb. Yks. Lan. [bændin.] String, cord; also spoilt yarn only fit for making cord.

Lan.¹ Hast gotten a bit o' bandin abeawt thi? M1shoon han comn untied. m.Lan.¹ s.Lan. *BAMFORD Dial.* (1854). [Spoilt yarn that can only be sold at little more than half its value, *GL. Lab.* (1894).]

In comp. *Banding-stuff*, binding materials, such as string.

n.Yks.²

[Band, sb.¹ 1 + -ing.]

BANDISH, sb. Nhb. Yks. Lan. [bændif.] A bandage.

Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹

[A form of *bandage* with change of suff. (-ish for -age).]

BAND-KITT, sb. Obs.? n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Also written *band-kitt* Yks.; *ben-kit* Yks. n.Lin.¹ A kind of large can with a cover. See *Kitt*.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); *HOLLOWAY Yks.* (K.) n.Yks. Fill me th' bend kit, *MEMPTON Praise Ale* (1684) l. 163. w.Yks. A small wood vessel with a cover that's loose, and fitted with notches to two prominent lugs [lugs] that have string thro' them to carry it by, *THORESBY Lett.* (1703). n.Lin.¹

[The can was so called fr. the staves or hoops put round it. *Band*, sb.² + *kitt* (sb.), q.v.]

BANDLE, sb. Irel. Also written *bandele*. A measure for linen and other stuffs, equivalent to two feet.

Wxf. Used at fairs by dealers in frieze, flannel, &c. (P.J.M.); Wxf.¹

[Bandle, an Irish measure of two feet in length, *ASH* (1795); so *BLOUNT* (1681), *COCKERAM* (1637). Ir. *bannlamh*, a cubit (O'REILLY); *bann*, the same word as *band*, sb.¹, a rope, chain, measure of land (see sense 6) + *lamh*, hand, arm.]

BANDLESS, adj. Cld. (JAM.) Abandoned to wickedness.

Hence *Bandlessly*, adv. regardlessly; *Bandlessness*, sb. the state of abandonment to wickedness.

[Band, sb.¹ + -less.]

BAN-DOG, sb. Sc. Nhb. Ess. Som. Dev. [ba'n-, bæ'n-dog.] A watch-dog.

Sc. The keeper entered, leading his ban-dog, *SCOTT Waverley* (1814) *Appen. II. to Pref.*; Worse to snatch the quarry from a ban-dog, *ib.* *Abbot* (1820) xv Nhb. Keepers to watch . . . and band-dogs to bark, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 280 Ess. Make bandog thy scoutwatch, to bark at a theefe, *TUSSER Husbandrie* (1580) 21, st. 19, Thy bandog, that serveth for divers mishaps, Forget not to give him thy bones and thy scraps, *ib.* 179, st. 2. w.Som.¹ n.Dev. To effect an entrance without being eaten by the ban-dogs, *KINGSLEY Westward Ho!* (1855) 45, ed. 1889. [Bane dog, a dog of mischief and murder (K.).]

[Bandog, a large dog, a mastiff, *ASH* (1795); A band-dog, *canis catenatus*, *ROBERTSON Phras.* (1693); Bandog, band & dog, q.d. *canis unctus*, *SKINNER* (1671); The time when screech-owls cry and ban-dogs howl, *SHAKS. 2 Hen VI.* I. iv. 21; We han great bandogs will tear their skinnie, *SPENSER Sh. Kal.* (1579) Sept. 163; *Mastin*, a mastive or bandog, *COTGR.*; *Molosus*, band-dogge, *Voc.* (c. 1425) in *Wright's Voc.* 638. *Band*, sb.¹ + *dog*.]

BANDOLEER, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cor. Also written *bandeleer* Cor.¹²

1. Obs. A leathern belt worn by soldiers, fitted with loops in which cartridges were suspended.

Sc. A shoulder-belt . . . was crossed by a bandalier containing his charges of ammunition, *SCOTT Leg. Mont.* (1830) ii. Edb. He was in his bandaliers to hae joined the ungracious Highlanders, *ib. Midlothian* (1818) xii. [(K.)]

2. Obs. A box attached to a band, containing charges for a musket.

Nhb.¹ Pd. one paire of bandeleers, 2s, *Gateshead Church Books* (1634); Pd. for fower pair of new bandaleers with belts stings and baggs, 7s 6d., *ib.* (1669).

3. A wooden toy shaped like a thin flat reel and containing a spring.

Cor.¹ It is made to move up and down by a string which winds and unwinds; Cor.²

[1. *Bandeleer*, a large leathern belt worn by the ancient musquetiers, *ASH* (1795). 2. *Bandouilleres*, a musketiers bandoleers, or charges, like little boxes, hanging from a belt about his neck, *COTGR.*]

BANDORE, sb. Obs. Glo. A musical instrument with strings; an old variety of zither.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H); Glo.¹²

[Port. *bandorilha*, an instrument of musick, call'd a bandore, A. J. (1701). Sp. *bandúrria*, a bandore, a gittarne, *MINSHEU* (1623). From It. *pandóra*, a croud, a kit, or rebecke with three strings (FLORIO); Gk. *πανδοῦρα*, a musical instrument. *Bandore* is the same word as *banjo*.]

BANDS, sb. pl. Lin. Shr. Banns of marriage.

n.Lin.¹ Do it respectable, wi' parson an' bands o' marriage—Naay, not fer me, thank ye. I weant tie mysen fer good to noā woman Shr.¹ A pit-girl who presented herself with her 'chap' to 'put up the bands,' confounded both parson and clerk by giving her name as *Loice-Showd*.

[A form of lit. E. *banns* due to assoc. w. *band*, sb.¹]

BANDSMAN, *sb.* Sc. A binder of sheaves. • See **Bandster**.

Gall. The bandsmen are often taken indiscriminately from the common labourers, *Agr. Surv.* (JAM.)

[*Bands* (pl. of *band*, *sb.*¹) + *man*]

BANDSTER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written **banster**. [*ba'n(d)stə(r)*.] One who binds sheaves in the harvest-field.

Sc. Wharewi' the mawer fillsna his han', nar the bandstir his bozim, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) cxxix. 7. **Bwk.** In ha'rst, among the rigs o' corn, I've been a bandster there, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 183. **Slk.** The bandsters are lyart and runkled and gray, ELLIOT *Flowers of For.* (1755) st. 3. **Nhb.** Generally by the collusion of a friendly bandster, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VII 376; **Nhb.**¹ **n.Yks.**¹² [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C)]

[*Band*, *sb.*¹ + *-ster*.]

BAND-STONE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. See **Bahn styen**.

1. The stone immediately overlaying the coal at the shaft and projecting into it.

N.Cy.¹, **Nhb.**¹

2. A stone that goes through on both sides of a wall.

Sc. Such a stone helps to give strength and solidity to the part of the wall in which it is built. There may be a number of bandstones in one wall (A.W.); (JAM.); See siccan band-stanes as he's laid, SCOTT *Blk Dwarf* (1816) iv

BANDWIN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [*ba'ndwin*.] A band of six reapers occupying a man to bind after them.

Bwk. The harvest strength is distributed into bands consisting each of six reapers . . . with a bandster, which squad is termed a ban-win (JAM.). **Nhb.** MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863); **Nhb.**¹ Six reapers are usually as many as a bandster can conveniently bind after.

In *comb.* **Bandwin rig**, a ridge so broad that it may contain a band of reapers.

Bwk. The ridges are commonly thirty feet broad, called bandwin ridges, and quite flat, *Agric Surv.* 132, 133 (JAM.)

BANDY, *sb.*¹ Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. e.An. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [*ba'ndi*, *bæ'ndi*.]

1. A game similar to hockey, played with sticks bent and round at one end, and a small wooden ball, which each party endeavours to drive to opposite fixed points.

Lan. Or engaged in the games of . . . bandy, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lose* (1867) 255. **Chs.** Played also upon the ice (H.B.). **n.Lin.**¹, **War.**³, **se Wor.**¹ Shr., Hrf. **BOUND Prov. (1876). **Hrf.**² **s.Pem** *Laws Little Eng* (1888) 419. **Glo.** Played with bent sticks and a cube of wood (about two inches across each face) or with a cotton reel; but the wood is the more correct. A ball is never used (S.S.B.). **Brks.**¹ **e.An.**¹ Any game played with a bandy or curved stick. **Wil.**¹ **Dev.**¹ [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C).]**

2. In *comb.* (1) **Bandy and knurley**, a game played with a stick and a wooden block; (2) **-ball**, (a) see **Bandy**, *sb.*¹; (b) the game of 'fives' or 'rackets'; (c) the game otherwise known as knur-and-spell; (3) **-hoshoe**, see **Bandy**, *sb.*¹; (4) **-wicket**, a kind of rough cricket.

(1) **War.** (J.R.W.) (2) (a) **w.Yks.**¹ [GOMME *Games* (1894).] (b) **n.Lin.**¹ (c) **Lin.** (J.C.W.); (E.P.) (3) **e.An.**¹ The game of ball played with a bandy, either made of some very tough wood, or shod with metal, or with the point of the horn or the hoof of some animal. The ball is a knob or a knarl from the trunk of a tree, carefully formed into a globular shape. The adverse parties strive to beat it with their bandies, through one or other of the goals placed at proper distances. It is probably named from the supposed resemblance of the lower end of the bandy, in strength or curvature, to a horse-shoe; or it may be so called from being shod, as it were, with horn or hoof. . . . The empty hoof of a sheep or calf is frequently used. **Nrf.** (F.H.); **Nrf.**¹ Played by two parties, striking the ball into their opponent's goal. (4) **Hrt.** ELLIS *Shep. Guide* (1749) 199. **e.An.** Cricket played with a bandy instead of a bat (HALL.); **e.An.**¹, **Nrf.**¹ **Suf.**¹ A game with bats or sticks, and ball, like cricket—but with bricks usually, or in their absence, hats, instead of bails and stumps, for wickets.

3. A crooked stick; also the club with a curved end used in the game of bandy. Called also **bandy-stick**.

w.Yks.¹, **n.Lin.**¹, **Nhp.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.**², **se Wor.**¹ Shr., **Hrf.** **BOUND Prov. (1876). **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M); (S.S.B.) **e.An.**¹ The bandy was made of very tough wood, or**

shod with metal, or with the point of the horn or the hoof of some animal. **Wil.** SLOW *Gl* (1892); **Wil.**¹ Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885). [A stick bent at one end into a bow, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C).]

4. The tool used for spreading manure in the fields; a long heavy stick with a curved end.

Glo.¹ It is made of an oblong bit of quarter with a pole fixed in obliquely. **Bdf.** (J.W.B.) **Hrt.** He . . . beat the mould about with bandies, ELLIS *Mod Husb.* (1750) VI. ii 110. **Dor.**¹

1. **Bandy**, a play in which a ball is struck backward and forward with a crooked stick, ASH (1795); The prettiest fellows At bandy once and cricket, D'URFEY *Richmond Herress* (1693) (NARES). 3. **Bandy**, a club bent at the lower end to strike a ball, ASH; A bandy, hama, clava falcata, reticulum, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693). Prob. the same as **Bandy**, *v.*

BANDY, *sb.*² e.An. [*bæ'ndi*.] A hare.

e.An.¹, **Nrf.**¹

[The same as **Bandy**, *adj.*¹; the hare so named fr. the curvature of her hind legs.]

BANDY, *adj.*¹ Stf. Som. [*ba'ndi*, *bæ'ndi*.] Knock-kneed, having one or both legs bent inward at the knee.

s.Stf. Why aich one . . . Is deformed, aither bow legged or bandy, PINNOCK *Blk Cy. Ann.* (1889) 10. **w.Som.**¹ A bandy old fellow.

[Perh. *adj.* use of **Bandy**, *sb.*¹ 3.]

BANDY, *adj.*² **Nhb.** Mining term; traversed by bands of stone or shale.

Nhb. Hard scare bandy coal, BORINGS (1881) 163; Coal, foul, scared, bandy, *ib.* 66, **Nhb.**¹

[*Band*, *sb.*² + *-y*.]

BANDY, *v.* Lin. Wor. Glo.

1. To toss or send backwards and forwards.

n.Lin.¹ [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C)]

2. To wander or roam about.

Wor. If he goes bandying about from place to place his friends'll forget him (H.K.). **Glo.**¹

[*Tripoter*, to bandy, or toss to and fro, as a ball at tennis, COTGR; Had she affections and warm youthful blood, She'd be as swift in motion as a ball; My words would bandy her to my sweet love, And his to me, SHAKS. *R. & J.* II. v. 14]

BANDY-CAT, *sb.* Wm. Lan. Also written **bandy-cad**, **bandy-gad** Lan.¹ [*ba'ndi-kat*.] A game played with a curved stick and a ball (*knur*); also extended to the stick itself. See **Bandy**, *sb.*¹

Wm. Lan.¹ Much the same as the hockey of s Eng ne Lan.¹

BANDY-HEWIT, *sb.* Yks (?) Lan. Chs. [*ba'ndi-iuit*.] A contemptuous name for a dog of any kind; a cur.

w.Yks. Used rather as a borrowed word than a native here, *Hlfæ Wds* Lan. I've o varra fine bandy-hewit to sell, on I hear yo want'n one, Sur, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 28, ed. 1806; A name given to any dog, when persons intend to use it in making sport of its master, GROSE (1790); O' ghreyt Papper, weh 'Tum o' Williams, th' Bandy-hewit seller,' e lung spanking letters, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 24; For't most part he'n a big, black bandyhewit wi' him, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed. 1849) 1; E kares no moore fur his woife un childer nur e they'rn us monny bandyhewits un kitlins, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) v; When aw let goo, ittle scutter away loike o twitchilt bandy-hewit, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 12; Lan.¹ **e.Lan.**¹ **Chs.**¹²⁸ A turnspit, a bandy-legged, ill-favoured dog.

[*Bandy*, *adj.*¹ + *Hewitt*. The latter element may refer to some bandy-legged man of that name. Hewitt is an old and common family-name in Cheshire.]

BANDYLAN, *sb.* *Obsol.* Cum. A woman of bad character, an outcast, a virago.

Cum. No bandylan can match her, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) II. 128, ed. 1820; Ye've heard o' Bet the Bandylan, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 35; (H.W.); **Cum.**¹

BANE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. Ess. Wil. Som. [*bæn*, *bæan*.]

1. Poison.

n.Yks.² **Ess.** In dairie no cat, Laie bane for a rat, TUSSEY

Husbandrie (1580) 170, st. 4.

2. Run.

Ess. Cut all thing or gather, the Moone in the wane, But sowe in encreasing, or guee it his bane, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 101, st. 23.

3. The rot in sheep.
 Wil.¹ Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).
 [1. Bane, poison, *venenum*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); Like rats that ravin down their proper bane, SHAKS *M for Meas.* i. ii. 133; Bane or poyson, *intoxicum*, *Prompt.* 2. 'Twill be his death; 'twill be his bane, SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 98—ON. *ban*, death, esp. violent death; cp. *bana-drykker*, a deadly drink, poison.]
 BANE, *v.* Wm. Glo. Wil. Som. [*bēn*, *beən*.]
 1. To cause disease, as the rot in sheep.
 Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 205. Wil. BRITTEN *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Obs Dial. w. Eng.* (1825)
 Hence *Baned*, *ppl. adj.* Of sheep having the rot.
 n.Wil. Them ship's baned, 'bean 'um? (E H G.); Wil.¹ Som. [Used only] *e.* of the Parret; *w.* of the river 'coed' or 'coathed' is used. I count they be beund, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).
 2. To wither.
 Glo.¹
 [The same as *Bane's sb.*]
 BANE, *int.* Yks. A mild expletive. [Unknown to our correspondents.]
e Yks.¹ Bane! Ah'll gan, whativer comes on?
 BANE, see *Bain*, *Bone*.
 BANE-CRAKE, see *Bean-crake*.
 BANEHOND, see *Barenhond*.
 BANEL, *sb.* *Obs.*? Hrt. A dairy utensil.
 Hrt. Banels, churns, heads, or any other new-invented dairy utensil, ELLIS *Mod Husb.* (1750) V. ii. 93.
 BANEPRICKLE, see *Banstickle*.
 BANES, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. [*beənz*.] The banns of matrimony.
 Som. 'Er banes beant out eet, JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng.* (1869).
 w.Som.¹ n.Dev. Es verly beleive thy banes will g'in next Zindey, *Exm. Crisshp.* (1746) l. 455.
 [Banns of matrimony or banes, BAILEY (1755); Banes of matrimony, *sponsalium publicatio*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693); *Bans*, the banes of matrimony, COTGR.; I'll crave the day When I shall ask the banns (banes, ed. 1596), SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, ii. i. 181; The banes must be asked three seueral Soondaes, *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1559); Bane of a marriage, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499). Fr. *Publier les bans*, 'proclamer les noms des futurs époux au prône trois dimanches desuite à l'église paroissiale' (HATZFELD).
 BANESTICKLE, see *Banstickle*.
 BANEWORT, *sb.* Also written *banwort*, *banwood*, *benwort*; *bennert* Cum.¹ (1) *Bellis perennis*, common daisy (Nhb. Cum. Yks.); (2) *Viola odorata*, sweet violet (Dur.); (3) any poisonous plant (Yks).
 (1) Nhb.¹ The northern men call the herb a banwort, because it helpeth bones to knit again, TURNER *Herbal*, l. 78. Cum.¹ (2) Dur. (K) (3) n.Yks.² It's some mak o' bane-wort [some kind of vegetable poison].
 [This word is also the name of various poisonous plants: (a) the lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), (b) the deadly nightshade. (a) *Ranunculus Flammæus* . . . in English speare-woort and banewoort, because it is dangerous and deadly for sheep, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 962. (b) Banewort or Night-shade, KERSEY (1715). *Bane* (poison) + *wort* (plant). *Banewort* as applied to the daisy has prob. a similar mg. to *Bruisewort*; cp. GERARDE, 637: The Daisie was called in old time Bruisewort . . . the leaves stamped taketh away bruises]
 BANG, *sb.*¹ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lei. War. e.An. Som. [*ban*; w.Yks. *beŋ*.]
 1. A blow, an onslaught; *fig.* a disturbance.
 Sc. O' foaming waves then did we meet the bang, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 30. Abd. Ye snarlin' critics, spare your bang, SHIRREF *Poems* (1790) 15. Fif. Toss his whizzing cudgel up to heaven That with more goodly bang it down may light, TENNANT *Auster* (1812) 58, ed. 1871; A storm of wooden bangs, *ib.* 60. N.Cy.¹ w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c 1882). ne.Lan.¹ Lei.¹ Old Jonathan's made another bang, And if we can, we will him hang, YATES *Broad-side* (1844). War. (J R. W.) w.Som.¹ Aa' gi dhee u bang uun'dur dhu yuur [I will give thee a cuff under the ear]
 2. An act of haste, esp. in. phr. *with a bang, in a bang*, suddenly, in haste.
 Abd. That I sud gang alang And syne be married with him in a

- bang, BOSS *Helenore* (1768) 75, ed. 1812. Fif. In a bang (A W.). N.Cy.¹ Cum. Fræ aw parts they com in wi' a bang, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 129, ed. 1881, Cum.¹ He come in wi'd a bang.
 3. Cheese made of milk several times skimmed; also known as *Bang and Thump*.
 e.An.¹ Very hard and tough Nrf. Master sometimes gon us a bit o' Suffolk bang, SPILLING *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) n; Nrf.¹ Suf. Locally termed Bang and Thump, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) *Notes*, 281; Its name derision and reproach pursue, And strangers tell of 'three times skimmed sky-blue.' To cheese converted, what can be its boast? What, but the common virtues of a post! If drought o'ertake it faster than the knife, Most fair it bids for stubborn length of life, And, like the oaken shelf whereon 'tis laid, Mocks the weak efforts of the bending blade, Or in the hog-trough rests in perfect spite, Too big to swallow and too hard to bite, BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 17, ed. 1808; Also called Thump, RAINBIRD *Agri.* (1849) 288, Bang used to be as good as Stilton cheese, but is almost a lost art, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892), Suf.¹
 4. A lie. See *Banger*.
 w.Som.¹ Naew dhees u-toa'ld u bang, aay noa' [now thou hast told a lie, I know].
 BANG, *sb.*² Nhb. Cum. [*ban*.] A strong fir pole used for various purposes.
 N.Cy.¹ A strong heavy lever for raising stones out of the ground Nhb. & Dur. I take the liberty to acquaint the country, that Peter Ditchburn, of Mainsforth, in the county of Durham, will . . . pitch the bang with any man in England, for ten or twenty pounds, *Newcastle Jm* (June 29, 1754). Nhb.¹ A pole, used in the game of 'pitching the bang' A long pole used for guiding or propelling a boat, or the poles used in carrying hay when two people take the bangs between them A 'cow bang' is a pole in a byre to which a cow is fastened. Cum (J P)
 [A bangué, *fustis*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]
 BANG, *sb.*³ Sc. [*ban*.] A crowd, a great number.
 Sc. A bang o' buirdly fishermen, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 29, And first baith bangs . . . look'd murd'rously at ane another, *ib.* 61. Fr.¹ Great bangs o' bodies . . . Gaed to St Andrew's town, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) l. Lnk. Of customers she had a bang, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) l. 216, ed. 1800. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll L L B)
 BANG, *sb.*⁴ n.Irel. A fork with three flat prongs.
 Ant. Used for digging potatoes (W H P.).
 BANG, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [*ban*; w.Yks. *beŋ*.]
 1. *trans.* To beat, to strike with the fist or with a whip, to thrash, knock, handle roughly.
 Sc. In Scotland where the nobles can bang it out bravely, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvii; Our minister . . . has banged the pair Bible till it's a' flufflers an' lowse leaves, DICKSON *Kuk Beadle* (ed. 1892) 103 n.Sc. He bangs the barn but an ben the fleer just as gane [if] it war an aul' shee (W G) Ayr. And aft my wife she bang'd me, BURNS *O day my Wife* N.Cy.¹ Bang her amang her een Nhb. (W.G.), Dur.¹ Cum.² Wm It isn't for my foat et I ride et stang, But for W B who his wife does bang, *Lonsdale Mag* (1822) III 376; Wm.¹ He banged up his gob [mouth]. Yks. Bang his banes, THORESBY *Lett* (1703), Howe, t'lang sin, thoo knaws, did bang em weel, *Spec. Dial* (1800) *Invasion* n.Yks. (T.S.) e Yks. He banged mi heead and dooar tighther, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Mar 15, 1884) 8 m.Yks.¹ w.Yks It makes the tinkler bang his wife, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas* (1846) 163, ed. Bell; CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886); w.Yks.¹ n.Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Not. He banged me about (J H B). Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ I'll bang you well How you bang the things about War.³ Hmp.¹ I just did bang 'un. Dev. I'd bang mun well, had I a whip, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 182; Jist like I'd be banging our little dog Van, NATHAN HOGG *Post. Lett* (1847) 9, ed. 1865; Dev.¹ Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x 179; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422
 Hence *Banging*, *vbl. sb.* a beating, a thrashing.
 Nhp.¹ Shr.² Gie him a good banging
 2. In *comb.* (1) *Bang-down*, a coat with square tails; (2) *-tail*, the Redstart, *Phoenicurus ruticilla*, also called *Red Fiery Bang-tail*.
 (1) e.Lan.¹ A coat which swags or bangs against the wearer's hams (2) Wil.¹ In nw.Wil.
 3. To thresh corn.
 n.Yks. HALLIWELL *Anthol.* (1851) *Twea Threshers.* m.Yks.¹
 4. To throw or thrust violently.
 n.Bnf.¹ The loon . . . bangt the ba' in through the window. Nhb.¹ And, ay, as the ship came to the land, she banged it off again, *Laidley Worm.* w.Yks.² Beng't ar him! e.Yks.¹

5. With prep *off*. Of a gun: to fire, to let off.

Sc. Twa unlucky red coats . . . banged off a gun at him, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv.

6. *Fig.* To beat, to overcome, to overpower.

Sc. Him they call Bang, or Byng, . . . has bang'd the French ships and the new king, SCOTT *Blk Dwarf* (1816) xvii. Lth, Rxb., Dmf. (JAM) n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.)

Hence **Banging**, *vbl sb.* a beating, a defeat.

Kcb. The Yankees brattled down the brae To save themselves a bangin, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 20

7. To beat, surpass, excel, outdo.

Rxb. It bangs a' prent (JAM). Kcb. E'en only rose her cheeks did bang, Her leuks were like a lily, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 119. Ir. Och, murther! is it mustard with salmon? That bangs all! *Paddiana* (1848) l. 54; The figurandyn' you have wid that baste, . . . bangs all, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 113; That bangs Bannagher, and Bannagher bangs the devil [Bannagher is a town in Kco.] (G.M.H.) s.Wxf. The likes o' me couldn't go for to describe the beautiful place it was, at all at all; for it banged description, *Fennan Nights in Shamrock Mag.* (Apr. 14, 1894) 470. Nhb. He bangs them a' for pith an' speed, MIDFORD *Coll. Snags* (1818) 6; Gin nor Comac, Nor aw the choicest wines to back, Can bang Newcastle beer, man, OLIVER *Local Snags* (1824) 8; Could bang them a' at theesome reels, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 42, 'But we'll awa' to Coquet side For Coquet bangs them a', *Coquet Dale Snags* (1852) 46; Nhb.¹ Bradford breedless, Harnham heedless, Shaftee pick at the craa; Capheaton's a wee bonny place, But Wallin'ton bangs themaa, *Old Verse*. The Reenes, an' the Riding, Langhaugh and The Shaw, Bellingham Bogglehole-bangs them a'. These rude rhymes were frequently repeated at the hirings in allusion to the relative merits of the various 'places.' Some of them conveyed a warning of 'bad meat houses'—that is, where scant rations prevailed.

Dur.¹ Cum. Sooner shall urchins bang swift hares in race, CLARK *Poems* (1779) *Roger*; The cock-feghts are ninth o' neist month 'I've twee, nit aw England can bang them, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 7; 'That beats all that ever I heard—bangs Banager, as we say on the fells, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiii; Canny auld Cummerlan' bangs them aw still (M.P.); Cum.¹ He was bad to bang. Wm. I think imme mind I cud bang awth ward in a horn-pipe, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 43, ed. 1821; An ye'll net fin' a robber Can bang a horse jobber, BOWNESS *Stud.* (1868) *Jimmy Green*, st. 3; Wm.¹ Thoo bangs Lang-croon, an he banged the Drivel. Yks. The bangs t'doll, and t'doll banged t'devil [old expression], Yks. *Whly. Post* (July 28, 1883). n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks.¹ That bangs cock-fi'tin'. w.Yks. *Hlfz. Wds.*; w.Yks.¹ He bangs aw, quite an clear, at I iver heeard tell on, 11. 309. Lan. It bangs boath play-heawse, fair, an' wakes, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 25; That's wheere aw'm banged, STATON *Rivals* (1888) 10; Thi bang lung Jim e Ratchda, un he kud reytch o kake awf bradefleyk wi his meawth, *Sam Sand-knocker*, pt. iii. 10. n.Lan. Joni bangs o' t'skül at hiz bukks (J.S.). Lan.¹ Well, that bangs o' 'at ever aw seed i' mi life. ne Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ This Dickshonary bangs Sam Johnson's o to pieces. Chs.¹²; Chs.³ I'll warrant I'll bang thee. s.Chs.¹ It did nū maat-ūr wot ky'eynd ū tai'iz dhai bruw't aayt, ey'd baangr-ūm widh ū bet ūr [It didna matter what kind o' tales they browt aīt, he'd bang 'em with a better]. Stf.¹; Stf.² Didst the se them forwūrks last night? Thē banged aa as iver o' sed afore. Der.² That bangs a'. nw Der.¹ Lin. It banged all I had ever seen, BROWN *Lit Laur* (1890) 47. n.Lin.¹ A squire having asked a farmer some questions as to the best way of cultivating his land received for a reply, 'Well, sir, God's seasons bangs all management,' WAR. (J.R.W.) Shr.² This'n bangs yours e.An.² s.Cy. GROSE (1790). Hmp.¹ That bangs me Slang. It was good stuff and good make at first, and that's the reason why it always bangs a slop, because it was good to begin with, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 41, ed. 1861; FARMER.

8. *intrans.* To move, work, speak, &c., with rapidity, to rush violently; sometimes with preps. *out*, *at*, and *along*.

Sc. Her bang'd to the door (JAM). Bnff.¹ He thoct he hid naething mair adee nor choose a text, munt the poopiet, an' bang aff. Abd. For bleed frae's mou' and niz [nose] did bang, SKINNER *Amusements* (1809) 6. Fif Syne wi' a majestic air she banged out o' the kitchen, McLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 84. Lnk. Blithe wald I bang out o'er the brae, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) 393, ed. 1800; With a defiant sparkle in her spectacles banged out at the door, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iv. Nhb.¹ Then helter skelter in we bang, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1829) pt. iii. 84. Cum. *Gl.* (1851) e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. To study which rooad we must bang, *Barnsley chap e Lunnon* (1862) 7; Thah'm bang at an' it'll sooin be done, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891); w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ She bang'd out o' t'dure, and we saa na meyar on her. Lei.¹ A banged along a

good un [went at a good pace] Nhp.¹ A person who rides or walks fast is said to 'bang along.' She banged out of the room; Nhp.², War. (J.R.W.), War.²

9. With prep. *up*: to start from one's seat or bed.

Sc. Quick bang'd they up their heads to glowr, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1811) 68; Winna yere honour bang up? SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlv.

Abd. Ajax bangs up, whose targe was shugt in seven fald o' hide, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 3; Lindy bangs up and flang his snood awa, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 12, ed. 1812. Lth. Time's flein'—nicht's deen'—Bang up, ye claverin' wives! An' speed ye, SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 16 Edb. The gummerl bangt up in a huff an ran oot at the door (W.G.). Cum. The fiddlers bang'd up on their legs, STAGG *Bridewam* (1808) st. 41.

10. Term used in salmon-fishing: to push off with the boats at random, without having seen any fish in the channel.

Hence **Banging**, *vbl sb.* the act of fishing in this manner.

Abd. When they are deprived of sight, and can only fish by banging, STATE *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 102 (JAM).

11. With prep. *off*. Of a weaving loom: to stop of its own accord when it is not in time, and when the shuttle does not open the swell of the shuttle-box far enough.

w.Yks. (J.M.)

12. With prep. *for*: to stand godfather or godmother to a child.

Dor. (C.K.P.) [Unknown to all our other correspondents.]

[1. My master beats like any Turk, He bangs me most severely, CAREY (c. 1713) *Sally in our Alley*; To bang or beat, *caedere, fustigare, verberare*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks, SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 21; To bangue, *fustigare*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

BANG, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written beng w.Yks.

1. *adj.* Vehement, violent.

Rxb. A bang fire (JAM).

2. Agile and powerful.

Sc. She's a bang sonsy wench, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 204. n.Sc. He's a bang chield, that [he's a strong active man] (W.G.). Hdg. Bang men and folk wha'd striven . . . Cried 'heuch,' LUMSDEN *Sheep Head*, 7. Rxb. (JAM.)

3. *adv.* Quite, altogether, right; *gen.* used in conjunction with *adv. up, through, &c.*

n.Sc. He sent a stone bang throuw the window (W.G.). e.Yks.¹ Ah dhruv nail in, bang up tiv heaad. Hoss bolted off and ran bang-up ageean wall. w.Yks. Went bang-up to him and akst him, BANKS *Whfd. Wds.* (1865), w.Yks.⁵ An arrow wings its way bang-up to the bull's-eye. One person goes bang-up to another and knocks him down. Lin. Steevie be right good manners bang thruf to the tip o' the taail, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 10. n.Lin.¹ I've a saage tree grawn bang up e' yon corner. Oxf.¹ I'll go bang off, MS. add Brks.¹ Thee'd best go bang awaay. Dev. Aun, aun, ha urn'd, bang auver stiles, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett.* (1847) 64, ed. 1858. Cor. 'Twas just like ten hunderds o' thousands o' millions o' sodgers gwaiv bang awver us! PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 6; Us trundled mun both right bang into Truro, into the Red Lion yard, *ib.* 7.

4. Suddenly, abruptly.

Lnk. He hadn't been a day there till bang went saxpence, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. Dev. A wackin girt stone com'd up bang gin ma nauze, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 22, ed. 1865.

5. *Comb.* (1) **Bang-dollop**, the entire collection, the whole number; (2) —full, brimful, quite full; (3) —out, altogether, thoroughly; (4) —swang, headlong, without thought.

(1) e.Sc. They're careless hussies the whole bang-dollop o' them, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 186. (2) Myo. The chist was a heavy wan—an iron chist bang full up iv goold! STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) ii. Yks. Yks. *N & Q.* (1888) II. 14. (3) Sus. I wish somebody would take one of these bub-bub-bats, and hide me bub-bub-bang out, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 13. (4) Shr.¹

BANG-A-BONK, *phr.* Stf. To sit lazily on a bank.

Stf.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.]

BANG ABOUT, *phr.* Lan. A game known also as 'Please or displease,' see below.

Lan. Both an indoor and outdoor game. In the former case the players, with one exception, would be seated round a room, generally having a scramble for seats, the last to be placed, or the one unaccommodated, having to stand in the centre, holding a hand-

kerchief knotted at one end. Then the seated players beckoned to one another to change places, the knotted kerchief being freely plied on those crossing the room, unless the wielder could slip into a seat and so relinquish the post of banger. The outdoor game was something similar, the players standing either in opposite rows or in a ring, *Manch. City News* (June 20, 1896); The mode of playing is for the company, one sex, say the females, each to sit down on a chair and choose a partner, who goes and sits upon her knee until the chairs are filled. Each female is asked by the banger if she is satisfied with her partner. If she answers in the affirmative, she shows the company that she is so satisfied by kissing her partner. On the second circle she calls out the name of another male in the company, who has to answer the call by hastening to the knee of the female who has called, so that the two men must hasten to change places. During this time of changing, the banger lays his knout about the backs of these two changers. [Later] the chairs are changed, and a female banger takes the place of the male banger, the females sit upon the knees of the males, and the operation of changing seats and banging the changers is repeated, *ib.*; Engaged in the games of . . . bang about and shedding copies, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Folk-Lore* (1867) 255; We play'd ut blindmon's buff, bang-abeawt, an' a lot mooar games, FERGUSON *Moudywarb*, 30.

BANG-BEGGAR, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der.

1. A beadle, constable, or parish officer; a verger, an apparitor. See **Ban-beggar**.

Sc. MACKAY. Dmf. (JAM.) Ir. Previous to the introduction of the Poor-laws there was in the towns of Belfast and Ballymena a kind of beadle called a bang beggar, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 279. w.Yks. I'll sing the bang-beggar through bang-beggar rage, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 306. Lan. We're o' bowtin streyght in us bowd us bangbeggurs, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) iii; Just then owd Pudge, th' bangbeggar, coom runnin' into th' pew, an' he fot Dick a souse at back o' th' yed wi' his silver-nobbed pow, WAUGH *Barrel Organ* (1865) 29; Now, thou'rt as grand as a parish bang-beggar, *ib. Chum. Corner* (1874) 85, ed. 1879; Another ull walk alongside ov 'em wi' two long powls, like two church bangbeggars, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 2, 1895) 3, col. 7; There is a bang-beggar attached to the chapel of St. John's, Bury. On Sundays he wears a livery of blue coat and silver buttons, pink plush knee-breeches, white silk stockings, and cocked hat; he carries a formidable mace, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 514; Lan.¹ e Lan.¹ One who drives children or other trespassers from church doors during divine service. Chs.^{1,2,3} Der. GROSE (1790); Der.¹ nw.Der.¹

2. *Comp.* Bangbeggar-hall, a town-hall.

w.Yks. From Bang beggar Hall, in a Bang beggar's cage I'll sing the Bang-beggar, through Bang-beggar rage, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 306; w.Yks.² At Bang-beggar hall he assembled his train, MATHER *Sngs. Sheffield* (1862) 36.

3. A constable's staff.

Rxb. A powerful kent or rung (JAM.).

[Bang, vb. 1+ *beggar*.]

BANG-BEGGAR, *sb.*² Der. A term of reproach: a vagabond.

Der (HALL), nw.Der.¹

[Bang, adj. 1+ *beggar*.]

BANGE, *sb.* and *v.* Hrt. e An. [bændz.]

1. *sb.* Light, fine rain; drizzle.

e An.¹, Nrf.¹ Ess. Sich rains they'd had E'en banges wor alarimers, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 10; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.¹

2. *v.* To drizzle.

Ess. (H.H.M.)

Hence **Bangy**, *adj.* Of weather: drizzling, overcast; misty; stormy.

Hrt. *Hrt. Merc.* (July 14, 1888). e An.¹ Ess. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); It's not going to be wet, it's only banjy. A banjy morning (M.J.I.C.); Ess.¹

[Bange, vb., repr. Fr. *baigner*, to bathe, to wet; cp. the phr. *il fut baigné par la pluie jusques à la peau*. See **Bainge**.]

BANGER, *sb.*¹ Lan. War. Shr. Hrf. Brks. [ba'ŋə(r), bæ'ŋə(r)] A violent blow.

ne.Lan.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Shr, Hrf. He gave me such a banger, BOUND *Prov.* (1876). Shr.¹ I gid 'im sich a banger as 'e öönnä forget in a 'urry; Shr.² Fat him a banger uv his yed. Brks.¹ A banger on the yead.

[Bang, vb. 1+ *-er*.]

BANGER, *sb.*² In *gen.* dial. use. [ba'ŋə(r), bæ'ŋə(r).]

1. Anything very large in proportion to the rest of its kind.

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N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ It is a banger. Wm.¹ That's a banger. n.Yks. (I.W.) e Yks.¹ That apple's a banger, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. That horse is a banger (J.T.); Shoo is a banger [beng'r] shoo'll du as mitch wark as two fowk (Æ.B.); w.Yks.¹, e Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹, Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ Well really them sweades is bangers I niverseed noht like it. Lei.¹, War.³ Shr.² Used especially of a woman. Molly's a banger Brks.¹ e An.² Especially applied to young animals. Of a fine child the nurses say, 'He is a banger.' Nrf.¹ What a bonnka that there mawtha [girl] dew grow [s.v. Banging]. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Esn't he a banger, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 50, You've a-put a twister, this time, an' no mistake.—I reckoned it a banger, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; Cor.^{1,2}

2. A big lie, an obvious falsehood.

ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ Noo then, Jim, noän o' your bangers, remember it's Sunda' Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.¹, Brks.¹

[Bang, vb. 6 (to surpass) + *-er*.]

BANGER, *sb.*³ Shr. A pitchfork with three prongs.

Shr.¹ A three 'grained' pikel used for 'gathering scutch.'

BANGIE, *sb.* Ayr. A policeman, a constable.

Ayr. In Annan, when threatening boys with the police for misconduct, it is said, 'I'll send the bangie eftur ye,' *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 398

[A dim. of *bang-beggar* (*sb.*¹), q.v.]

BANGIE, *adj.* Sc. Irritable, quarrelsome, pettish.

Sc. MACKAY. Abd. (JAM.); (J.W.M.)

[Bang, *sb.*¹ 1+ *-ie* (-y).]

BANGING, *pppl. adj.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. e An. s.Cy. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *bangin* Nhb.¹ e Yks.¹ nw.Der.¹ Brks.¹; *bangen* Dor.¹; *bangong* Glo.¹, *bangun* I.W.¹ [ba ŋin, bæ ŋin.] An expletive expressive of size: large, huge; freq. used in conjunction with *great*.

Nhb. And wi' a bangin' glass o' rum, We finished off as it struck two, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (ed. 1843) 53; Nhb.¹ A bangin' lass. Wm. A throstle-nest hat, wi a gurt banging white fedther in't, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) *Jonny Shppard*. e Yks.¹ A great bangin apple. w.Yks. A gurt strappin bengin wommon, *Yksman. Conn. Ann.* (1881) 28. Der.² A banging lie. nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ What a banging child We've got a banging pudding for dinner to-day. War. A banging lot on 'em (J.B.); War.³, Glo.¹ Brks.¹ He gin I a bangin' helpin' o' plum pudden e An.¹, Nrf.¹ s.Cy. GROSE (1790) I.W.¹ He's a bangun gurt buoy. Dor. ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834); Dor.¹ A bangen gurt apple. w.Som.¹ Always used with 'guurt.' U guurt bang'en raat [a great banging rat]. Dev. Ya gurt thonging banging muxy drawbreech, *Exam Scold* (1746) l. 6; I'll wite thur, deer Jan, a banging gurt letter, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett.* (1847) 8, ed. 1865, I've just a-zeed a banging gert otter down tha river. Us chell 'ave brave sport, HEWITT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 49. n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) e.Dev. Th' bangin' trout be on th' feed, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 21, ed. 1853. Cor. Used at Polperro, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179, Cor.²

[See Bang, v. 6.]

BANGLE, *sb.* War. Wor. [bæ'ŋl.] The cut branch of a tree, the larger piece of wood in a faggot.

War.², s.War.¹ se Wor. PORSON *Quant Wds* (1875); se.Wor.¹

Branches not less than six inches in diameter.

[Bangle (a local word), a large rough stick, ASH (1795). A der. of *bang*, *sb.*² Cp. Du. *bengel*, a logg of wood or timber (HEXHAM).]

BANGLE, *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. e An. [ba'ŋl, bæ'ŋl.]

1. To waste, squander, fritter away.

w.Yks.², Chs.^{1,2,3}, Stf.¹ Der.¹ To bangle away money.

2. To ramble without a fixed purpose, to bustle about awkwardly and fruitlessly.

e Lan.¹, Not.³ e An. A banging hawk is one that beats to and fro in the air to little purpose, instead of rising upwards and securing its prey by a single swoop, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 409

Hence **Bangling**, *vbl. sb.* hanging about, wandering idly.

w.Yks. Aw feel it soa strange dooin nowt, This banglin abeawt chills mi blood, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 31.

3. To droop, to hang down, as the brim of a hat, or corn beaten by the wind.

e An. *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x. 409; e An.¹ When cocked hats were worn, one of the sides was sometimes let down to protect

x

the face of the wearer. The hat was said to be bangled. Also said of a round hat with a broad and loose brim, such as is worn by Quakers. Also applied to the young shoots, or more particularly the broad leaves of plants, when they droop under heavy rain or strong sunshine. *Nrf. Trans Phil. Soc.* (1858) 147, *Nrf.*¹

Hence **Bangled**, *ppl. adj.* knocked about, hustled.

Der. (L.W.)

[1. Thus betwixt hope and fear... we bangle away our best days, befool out our times, *BURTON Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1836, 181. 2. Cp. the use in MHG.: *bengeln*, 'hin- und herschweifen' (*LEXER*)—*Bangle* is a freq. of *bang* (vb.), q v.]

BANGLED UP, *pp.* Hrt. Covered.

Hrt. All bangled up wi' slud [mud], *CUSSANS Hist. Hrt.* (1879-81) III. 320

BANGNUE, *sb.* Obs.? *Slk Rxb* (JAM.) A great fuss about something trivial; much ado about nothing. [Not known to our correspondents]

BANGREL, *sb.* Sc. Also in the form *bangree*. An ill-natured, ungovernable woman.

Sc. MACKAY. Slk. (JAM)

[*Bang*, vb. + *-rel*. For the suff cp. *gangrel*, *mongrel*.]

BANGSOME, *adj.* Sc. Quarrelsome

Sc. MACKAY Abd. Some red their hair, some main'd their banes, Some bann'd the bangsome billies, *SKINNER Christmas Ba'ng*, ed. 1805 (JAM.); (J.W.M.)

[*Bang*, sb. + *-some*.]

BANGSTER, *sb.* Obs.? Sc. Also written *bangister*, *bangeister*.

1. A bully, a rough, violent fellow.

Sc. The bangsters will ding them down, *SCOTT Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 223, ed. 1803, Ashamed ilk bangster o' himsell, *DRUMMOND Muckomachy* (1846) 63, *HERD Sngs.* (1776) *Gl Abd.* We'll naething be afore yon bangsters bauld, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 131, ed. 1812.

Hence **Bankstership**, *sb.* force, violence.

S. & Ork. Through bankstership, by force, without permission.

2. A victor, a conqueror.

Sc. If the Pope's champions are to be bangsters *SCOTT Abbot* (1820) xix; If you are so certain of being the bangster, ... what harm will Miss Clara come to by your having the use of her siller? *ib Ronan* (1824) x. *Slk.* (JAM.)

[Proude ambitious bangsters, *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* (c. 1570) in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 326 (N.E.D.). *Bang*, vb. + *-ster*.]

BANGSTRAW, *sb.* Obs.? *Lin.* One who threshes with a flail; said to be applied also to a thatcher or any farm-servant.

*n.Lin.*¹ We've no bangstraws noo as we ewst to hev afore threshin' machines cum'd up; A nick-name for a thresher, but applied to all the servants of a farmer (?) (*HALL*)

[*Bang*, vb. + *straw*.]

BANG-UP, *sb.* Chs. Stf. *Der.* [*baŋ-up*] A substitute for yeast, made of hops, sugar, and flour; sometimes potatoes are also used.

*Chs.*¹ It is not often used now that German yeast can be bought at every village shop. *s.Chs.*¹, *Stf.*¹², *Der.*², *nw.Der.*¹

BANG-UP, *adj.* Yks. *Lan.* *Lin.* *Lei.* *War.*

1. Smart, fine, well-dressed, in first-rate condition, quite up to the mark.

w.Yks. A dahnreyt, upreyt beng-up chap, Nut mich unlike mysen, *PRESTON Poems* (1864) *Natterm' Nan*; *w.Yks.*⁵ One splendidly, though becomingly, dressed or adorned, is 'beng-up, fursure!' 'Beng-up fur owt!' a spectator remarks [in good trim and condition]. *Lan.* They'n gotten a bang-up Union, *GASKELL M. Barton* (1848) viii. *n.Lin.*¹ Bang-up is sometimes used as a nickname for a person who represents himself as very strong, powerful, or rich.

*Lei.*¹ *War.*³ A bang-up wedding *Slang.* His spotted neckcloth knotted in bang-up mode, *LEVER Jack Hinton* (1844) vii; But all the 'regular bang-up fakes' are manufactured in the 'Start' [metropolis], *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 312. *Cant* Such a bang-up cove as your fancy man, *AINSWORTH Rookwood* (1834) bk. III. ii.

2. Honourable, upright, straightforward, punctual. Also used *advb.*

*e.Yks.*¹ He's a bang-up chap; he awlas meens what he says. *w.Yks.* A beng-up chap, *BANKS Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); If Ah pay tha nah, there mun be no shufflin, tha'll hae to act beng-up (S.K.C.).

*n.Lin.*¹ He's choilus e' his talk, but he's bang up at sattlin' daay

[1. The best portrait of a species which, though almost extinct, cannot yet be quite classed among the Palaeotheria, the bang-up Oxonian, R. WHATELY in *Quart. Rev.* (1844) XXIV. 368, Dance a bang-up theatrical cotillion, H. & J. SMITH *Rej Addr.* (1812) ed. 1817, 123. The prop. ing. is *bang* (or close) *up* to a line; see *Bang*, *adj.* and *adv.*]

BANGY, *sb.* and *adj.* *Slang.* [*bæ ndʒi*, *bæ ŋgi*]

1. *sb.* Brown sugar.

Slang. Word used at Winchester School, *SHADWELL Wyke Slang* (1859-1864); *ADAMS Wykehamca* (1878) 41 (*COPE*); (*E.F.*)

2. *adj.* Brown.

Slang. *SHADWELL Wyke Slang* (1859-1864); *Bangy* bags, or brown trousers, are also called *bangies*, *Win. Sch Gl.* (*COPE*); (*E.F.*); So universally was the term *bangy* used to designate a brownish hue that a gate of that colour at *Win. Coll.* ... was called the *Bangy Gate*, *FARMER*.

BANGYAL, see *Banyel*.

BANIAN, *sb.* *n.Irel.* Written *banyan* *NI.*¹ A flannel jacket still worn by Carlingford oystermen and fishermen.

*NI.*¹ *Colloq* The name at the R M Academy, Woolwich, thirty years ago, for a lounging jacket or short dressing gown of light blue flannel, issued to the cadets as part of their uniform, which could be worn in their barrack-rooms, *N & Q* (1890) 7th S. x. 77.

[His banyan with silver clasp wrapt round His shrinking paunch, *GRAVES Spir. Quix.* (1773) XI. iv. (*DAV.*): I have lost nothing by it but a banyan shirt, a corner of my quilt, and my bible singed, *Sufferings of a Dutch Sailor* (1725) in *Harl Misc.* VIII. 297 (*DAV.*). A loose gown of flannel worn in India, fr. *Port. banian* (cp. *Am. banyan*), a Hindoo trader, esp. one fr. the province of Guzerat.]

BANIAN-DAY, *sb.* Yks. *Lan.* *Wor.* *Ken.* *Naut.*

[*ba'nyən*, *bæ nyən*] A day when little or no food is to be had, or when the scraps remaining from the previous days are consumed.

*n.Yks.*² Also called *Little-fare day*. *Lan.*¹ The day when the week's odds-and-ends are eaten up. At Goosnargh, pronounced *Banny-ann-day*. [At the beginning of this century] there were often six upon four aboard ship, and two banyan days in a week, i.e. the rations for four men were served out amongst six, in addition to which, on two days out of the week, no rations were served out at all, *Dy News* (Mar. 17, 1874). *se.Wor.*¹ Monday, plenty; Tuesday, some; Wednesday, a little; Thursday, none; Friday, Banyan day; Saturday, go home. *Ken.* I am sorry you have come to-day, it's banyan-day with us (*H.M.*); Very common (*P.M.*), *Ken.*¹ Saddaday is a banyan-day.—What do'ye mean?—Oh! a day on which we eat up all the odds and ends. *Slang.* Oh, Sir! you little knows what I've suffered, many a banyan day I've had in my little room, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 360. *Naut.* Those days in which the sailors have no flesh meat, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 442.

[*Banian-day* (a cant word among sailors), a fast day, a day on which no flesh is allowed, *ASH* (1795); They told us that on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the ship's company had no allowance of meat, and that these meagre days were called banyan days. ... They take their denomination from a sect of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh, *SMOLLETT Rod. Random* (1748) xxv (*DAV.*). See *Banian*.]

BANISH, *v.* *Wm.* *Ess.* *Hmp.* *Dor.* [*ba'nif*, *bæ'nif*]

1. To forbid the house, to turn out of doors.

*Wm.*¹

2. To drive away with violence, to assault violently.

Hmp. He banished him wi' clots [pelted him with pieces of turf] (*H C M B*). *Dor.* The boys set upon him as he came out of school and banished him. They threw stones till they banished the door (*C K P.*).

BANISTER, *sb.* Obs. Yks. A hamper in which charcoal used to be carried to the furnaces.

Yks. A large sort of hamper in use for the carrying of charcoal to the furnaces on horseback, one on each side a horse, *Yks. Dialects* (1732) 311 (*DAV.*).

[Of Fr. origin. Cp. *Banastre*, 'manne, long panier,' *LESPEY Dict. Béarnais*. Prov. *banastre*, *banaste*, *benaste*, 'panier ou manne qu'on met sur le dos d'un âne, mesure

pour le charbon de terre,' ROQUEFORT. Walloon *bénate* 'panier d'osier,' *bannette* 'panier de boulanger,' REMACLE (s.v. *Bâstai*). Sp. *banasta*. MLat. *banasta*, 'cista rotunda et oblonga . . . ex palea contorta. . . . Quandoque duae huiusmodi cistae ad utrumque latus equi citellarii apponuntur,' DUCANGE]

BANISTY, *sb.* Nhb. Wm. Also written *benisty* Nhb.¹ In phr. *under banisty*, secretly, surreptitiously. Also in children's rhyme for the game of hide-and-seek.

Nhb. She remarked that she might have removed some furniture of hers from a house without the knowledge of the owner, but would not do so under *benisty* (M.H.D.); Nhb.¹ What is forbidden, or 'banned,' is termed 'done under banisty.' Wm. An old doggerel runs as follows—Bogley, bogley, bunisty, Thee find me An' I'll seek thee, Bogley, bogley, bunisty (B.K.)

BANJIE, *sb.* Sc. A great number; *gen* appl. to a rude, disorderly mob. See *Bang*, *sb.*², *Banyel*.

Bnff.² Sic a banje o' loons

BANJOBILL, *sb.* *Nrf. The Spoonbill, *Spatula clypeata*.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 43.

BANK, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. *Chs. Stf. Rut. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bck. Bdf. e.An. Ken. I.W. [*bank*, *bæŋk*, *boŋk*; w.Yks. *beŋk*.]

1. A hill, a hill side, a slope; sloping, undulating ground.

Nhb. There was of course 't'bank to clim,' as the parishioners who lived above expressed it, *s Tynedale Studies* (1896) iv. n.Yks. It is impossible . . . to conceive adequately of what is meant by a 'dale' without having brought before the mind's eye the steep or abrupt slopes or 'banks' which on either side must aid in its constitution or formation, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 185; n.Yks.¹ A brant bank, a steep hill. ne.Yks. (C.E.F.) w.Yks.² A hill, especially where crossed by a road. e.Lan.¹, Stf.^{1,2} Wor. See 'ow that pony takes the banks (W.H.) s Wor. PORSON *Quant Wds* (1875) Shr.¹, Hrf.² Glo. Sloping fields, the sides of valleys, known as 'thaay banks' (S.S.B.); Glo.¹ A railway incline, or a piece of rising ground in a field, would be called a bank. Ken. Banks, such as those near Dover. I worked once upon some banks just like these (W.F.S.).

2. The road up a steep hill-side.

Nhb.¹ A steep road or street. Butcher Bank, Byker Bank, Lang Bank, &c. n.Yks. The terribly steep 'bank,' or hill-side road, which rises like a house-roof on the side of Stonegate Gill, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 40; n.Yks.¹ T'bank's desput sleep wiv ice, t'moorn w.Yks.² Almondbury Bank, Farnley Bank, &c. Shr.¹ Mr. Gittins o' Churton 'ad a prime mar' spiled the tother day gwein down Welbich bonk. Glo. A smartish bank (S.S.B.).

3. *pl.* Precipitous rocks, or crags.

Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.) S. & Ork.¹ The lofty cliffs which the cragsman climbs in search of wild-fowl and their eggs.

4. An ant-hill.

Bdf. Called also, mouldy banks, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

Hence **Banking**, *sb.* the process of removing ant-hills.

Rut. The occupiers have 'destroyed the ant-hills (here called banking the land),' *Rep. Agric. Surv.* (1793-1813) 13. Bck. MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 541.

5. A beach; also in *pl.*, the sea-shore.

Sh.I. Shū gae dee ta me at da banks, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 25. e.An.¹ Nrf. (A.G.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 29. Nrf.¹ Suf. Off Orford, divided from it by the river Ore, is a long and narrow peninsula, the s end of which is often called the bank. It is not of sand, but is covered with large stones rounded by the action of the waves. No other beach on the Suf. coast is ever called a bank (F.H.).

6. Any limited area, such as that occupied by farm buildings and homestead; the premises.

Chs.¹ Up'po' th' bonk. s.Chs.¹ A housemaid will speak of cleaning the kitchen as 'gy'et'in ūr bonk kleeūn' [gettin' her bonk cleean]; and a farmer who has driven a tramp from his premises will say he has 'buw-tid im of) th' bonk' [bowed him off the bonk].

7. A section of peat that is being dug.

S. & Ork.¹ n.Lan. Griav sum [peat] off dhat heimər benk (W.S.).

8. (a) The mouth of a pit-shaft and the adjoining surface; the part of the mine which is above ground.

Nhb. But, spite o' rank, aw cum te bank Is happy is a king, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 333; You ask for eight hours from bank tō bank, *Dy. Chron.* (Feb. 11, 1896) 6, col. 7; Nhb.¹ At bank

Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); To draw your coals to bank. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 12 [Hours of labour are reckoned from bank to bank; that is, the time is reckoned from leaving the surface to returning to the surface, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Bonkie**, *sb.* a girl employed on the bank as a banksman is.

Shr.¹

(b) **Comb. Bank men**, men employed on the surface of a coal-pit.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

(c) A working place from 3 to 20 yds. wide, *gen.* driven 'on the bord,' i.e. at right angles to the cleavage of the coal.

w.Yks. (S.J.C.)

9. A pottery manufactory.

Stf.^{1,2}

10. **Comp.** (1) **Bank-cress**, *Barbarea praecox*; (2) **manager**, in a colliery: a man who is manager on the pit-bank; (3) **rider**, see below; (4) **thyme**, wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*.

(1) I.W. So called from its growing on hedge banks, B. & H. (2) n.Stf. (J.T.) (3) Nhb., Dur. Bank-riders are men who ride the coal-wagons or trucks moving on self-acting inclines, or inclines worked by ropes and hauling engines, on the surface or 'bank' of a pit (T.E.F.). (4) Brks. B. & H.

[1. Banke of an hill, *proclutias*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570), To reste Vnder a brod banke bi a bourne syde, *P. Ploverman* (A) Prol 8. 4. We suppose a bank of hill ants to amount to six thousand, GOULD *Eng. Ants* (1747) 76 (N.E.D.). 5. *litus*, the sea banke: lande lying by the sea, COOPER (1565); Banke of te see, *litus*, *Prompt.*; He sette ones . . . his chaier in te banke of te see, TREVISA *Higden* (1387) Rolls Ser. VII 135.—ON. *bakki* (for older *banke*), ridge, bank of river, &c.; cp. Dan. *bakke*, hillock, rising ground. EFriss. *bank* (in *sandbank*) (KOOLOMAN).]

BANK, *sb.*² *Obsol.* Sc. Yks. Dor. Also written *baenk* S. & Ork.¹; *benk* w.Yks.¹ A bench, usually of stone.

S. & Ork.¹ w.Yks. A stone bench, often seen at the cottage door for the housewife's use. Seldom heard now, though twenty or thirty years ago it formed part of the every-day speech of working people, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); A bench on which masons face or dress stones, *Hix. Wds.*; (J.T.); w.Yks.¹ Dor. I can work the stone better if I put him on a bank (C.W.).

[*Banc*, a bench, bank, form, seat. . . . *Bancelle*, a little bench or bank, Cotgr.; Stod uppen ane boncke (*v.r.* benche), LAZAMON (c. 1205) 25185. OE. *banca*, bench (in *hō-banca*), cp. OFr. *banc*; OFris. *bank* (RICHTHOFEN); MHG. *banc* (LEXER).]

BANK, *v.*¹ Nhb. Dur. Lan. Stf. Lin. War. Oxf. Dev. Cor. [*bank*, *bæŋk*.]

1. With prep. *up*. *trans.* To heap or pile up.

n.Stf. Said of coal when piled up on the pit bank (J.T.). n.Ln.¹ Th' muck was bank'd up three foot high agaa'n Bottesworth Chech wall Oxf.¹ To bank up the fire, to put a chump of wood and a heap of small coal at the back of the fire, *MS. add.* Dev.² I've agot tū bank up tha back ouze vire.

2. *intr.* Of clouds: to gather in masses.

ne.Lan.¹ 'It's banking up,' spoken of clouds gathering. War. (J.R.W.) Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

3. With prep. *out*: to 'teem' coals into a heap as they are drawn, instead of into the wagons.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[2. Cp. the phr. 'a bank of clouds' for a long, flat topped mass of cloud lying just above the horizon. The word *bank* is used in this sense in many Germ. and Scand. dialects. Cp. Du. *bank* (KLUYVER, 979), WFlem. *bank* (DE BO). ON. *bakki*, heavy clouds in the horizon (VIG-FUSSON); so Norw. dial. *bakke* (AASEN). G. *bank* (SANDERS); hence LG. *banken*, used of a bank of clouds (BERGHAUS).]

BANK, *v.*² Yks. Lan. Also written *bonk* w.Yks.² [*bank*, *beŋk*; Lan. also *boŋk*.]

1. *intr.* To become bankrupt, to fail.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Yks. Dunnot ye know 'at Turner's is banked? TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xv; To help the poor mon who's bankin', FETHERSTON *Goorkrodger* (1870) 29; Onnyhoo he banked, and the bankin' broke his heart, *ib.* 32 w.Yks. He

bankt varry sooin, *BANKS Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Ah'll b bank'd —if ah sell thee sticks, *DIXON Slaadburn Fair* (1871) 12; Th' old Martin had bankt twice, *HARTLEY Clock Alm.* (1889) 44; w.Yks.³, e.Lan.¹

Hence **Banker**, one who becomes bankrupt.

w.Yks.³

2. *trans.* To make bankrupt.

w.Yks.² I've ommast bonked him [won all his marbles]; w.Yks.³ Lan. Aw known nought abeawt it havin' banked som'dy afore, but aw know it ud ha' sogn banked me, *STANDING Echoes* (1885) 15. [An abbrev. of *bankrupt*.]

BANK, *v.*³ .? *Obs.* Dev. To beat.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790). [Unknown to our correspondents]

BANK-COCKSIE, see **Banky-feather-poke**.

BANKER, *sb.*¹ Yks. Stf. Lin. [bə'ŋkə(r).]

1. A navvy, a drain- and ditch-digger.

e.Yks.¹ n.Lin. He leans hussen up agean pig-sty wall, an' swears like a banker, *PEACOCK Tales* (1889) 102; n.Lin.¹ The judge and bar were puzzled by being told that a disreputable fellow whom the police had found asleep under a straw-stack was a banker. 'A banker,' exclaimed the judge. . . 'Yes, sur, and he is a banker, that I'll tak my bible oath on, for I seed him mellin' doon kids at the stathie end not ower three weeks sin', replied the witness, *Stamford Merc.* (Aug. 7, 1874). sw.Lin.¹ Tom Otter, who was hung in chains near Drinsey Nook in 1806, and whose gibbet many can remember standing, is described as a banker

2. A man who works on the pit-bank, as opposed to miners working in the pit. Cf. **banksman**.

Stf.² Iz i ə bonkər, ər duz i wɜrk i ɒ' pit?

[*Bank*, *sb.*¹ + *-er*.]

BANKER, *sb.*² Aus. A flood or 'spate' that rises to the river-bank or above it.

[Aus., N.S.W. In the gully, at any moment the rain may fall in the mountains, and the creek come down a banker, washing us away, *CLARKE Valley Council* (1891) v; The river was high, had come down 'a banker,' and any further rainfall at the head waters . . . might bring down a flood, *BOLDREWOOD Colon Reformer* (1890) III. xxviii.]

BANKER, *sb.*³ Yks. Lin. Nhp. Som. Cor. [bə'ŋkə(r), bæ'ŋkə(r).]

1. The bench or rough table upon which a mason rests the stone he is working.

Yks. *Wkly. Post* Sept. 22, 1883) 3. w.Yks. (T.H.H.); *Gen* three to four feet long, and usually improvised from a packing case or a stout baulk sawn into three pieces (H.L.). n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹ w.Som.¹ A kind of rough erection upon which the stones for building are dressed or nobbled.

Hence **Bankert sand**, *phr.* the sand made by masons in working stone.

w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds*

2. Rough boards nailed together like a small door, used by masons on a scaffold to hold their mortar; also called a mortar-spot.

w.Som.¹

3. One who hews rough stone into shape fit for walling.

w.Som.¹ Tom's the best banker ever I seed in my life.

4. A cushion.

Cor.¹² Bankers and Dorsars, cushions for seats and backs of settles.

[*Bank*, *sb.*² + *-er*.]

BANK-FULL, *adj. phr.* Yks. Wor. Full to the brim, quite filled up.

w.Yks. *CUDWORTH Horton* (1886) *Gl.* s.Wor. Said of a stream when full to the brim, *PORSON Quant Wds.* (1875).

BANK-HOOK, *sb.* Shr. Hrf. A large fish-hook, so called from being baited and laid in brooks or running water and attached by a line to the bank.

Shr., Hrf. *BOUND Prov.* (1876). [WORLDIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1669).]

BANKING MAN, *phr.* Lin. A navvy, or bank mender. See **Banker**, *sb.*¹

n.Lin.¹

BANK-JUG, *sb.* Lei. Bdf. Also written **bank-jugg**

Lei.¹

1. The willow-wren or willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*.

Lei.¹ [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 26; JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1862).]

2. The chiffchaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*.

Bdf. Bank-bottle or -jug, from the shape and situation of its nest, *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 26. [JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1862).]

[*Bank*, *sb.*¹ + *jug* (the drinking-vessel).]

BANK-MARTIN, *sb.* Wil. The sand-martin, *Cotile riparia*. See **Bank-swallow**.

Wil. Next day the eave-swallow appeared, and also the bank-martin, *JEFFERIES Hdgrow* (1889) 215 [FORSTER *Swallow* (1817) 11, ed. 6; Bank-martin, from its habit of excavating with its bill a nest in the sandy banks, *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 56.]

BANKROPE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also written **bank-rape** Sc.?

1. *sb.* A bankrupt.

n.Ir. In common use (M.B.-S.); N.I.¹

2. *v.* To become bankrupt.

Sc. A wonder the whole city does not bankrape, and go out of sight, *Lett. Jane W. Carlyle* (Sept. 1, 1834).

BANKROUT, *sb.* *Obs.*? •Dur. Cor. A bankrupt.

N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ Nearly *obs.* Cor.¹²

[A bankerout or bankrupt, *decoctor*, *ROBERTSON Phras.* (1693); A bankrout, to turn bankrout, *COLE'S* (1679); Time is a very bankrout, *SHAKS Com. Err.* (1623) IV. ii 58; One that hath riotously wasted his substance, a banqueroute, *decoctor*, *BARET* (1580). Fr *banqueroute* (in *phr. faire banqueroute*). It. *bancarotta*, a bankrupt merchant, *FLORIO* (1611).]

BANKSIDE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. The side of a slope.

Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ Ah seed him gannan' along t'bank-side an' oop til t'moor nae lang tahm syne.

BANKSMAN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written **bonksman** Shr.¹²

1. Mining term: the man who has control of the shaft top. See **Bank**, *sb.*¹ 8, **Banker**, *sb.*¹

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Smash! a banksman or hewer, No not a fine viewer, Durst jaw to the noble Bob Cranky, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 77; There is a strict notice taken daily by the said banks-men, if honest, of the filling of the corves with coals, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 14; Nhb.¹ He regulates the descent of the pitmen, lands the coals at the top of the pit, draws the full tubs from the cages, and replaces them with empty ones. He also puts the full tubs to the screens, and teems the coals. Nhb., Dur. *NICHOLSON Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.* Stf.² Der. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (P.), Der.², nw.Der.¹, Shr.¹² [Banksmen also have charge of the signals between the enginemen and the 'onsetter,' *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

2. The foreman in a salt mine.

Chs.¹

BANKSTERSHIP, see **Bangster**.

BANK-SWALLOW, *sb.* w.Yks. Wor. See **Bank-martin**.

w.Yks. *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 56. w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

BANKY, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. War. Shr. Hrf. Written **bonky** Shr.¹

1. Of a field: uneven, full of ridges; lying on a hillside.

n.Yks.¹ Aye, he's gotten t'farm nane sae dear; but there's a vast o' banky land iv it. War. (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ I tell yo' a double plough's no chance i' them bonky pieces, they'n chuck it out spite o' yore tith. Shr., Hrf. *BOUND Prov.* (1876). Hrf.¹ A banky piece, a field with banks in it, Hrf.²

2. Of a road: hilly.

Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ Trooad to Whitby's sair an' banky. w.Yks. Ye see it's varra banky i' this countrie, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 232 Stf.²

[*Bank*, *sb.*¹ + *-y*.]

BANKY-FEATHER-POKE, *sb.* Not. The willow-wren, *Phylloscopus trochilus*.

Not.¹ This name is given to the bird because its nest is built in a bank, preferably near water, and is literally a poke or bag of feathers. It is also known as **Bank-cocksie**, Not.²

BANNA, see **Bannock**.

BANNAT, *sb.* Irel. Well-sinker's term: building material, like burned stone.

Ant. Also called *Scruffer* (W.H.P.).

BANNED, *ph.* Dev. [bænd.] Of persons: having had the banns of marriage published.

s.Dev. (G.E.D.)

BANNEE, *v.* *Obsol.* Dev. To contradict rudely.
n.Dev. Than tha wut chocklee and bannee, *Exm Scold.* (1746)

1 233 Dev.³

BANNEL, *sb.* Cor. The plant *Sarothamnus scoparius*, common broom.

Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.), QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 173, Cor.¹²

[A Celtic word. Cor. *banal* (WILLIAMS), OCor. *banathel*, broom; OW. *banadul*; MBret. *balaznenn*; Bret. *balan*. See STOKES *Cor. Gl. in Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1868) 144, and STOKES *Urkeit. Sprachsch.* (1894). See Baleise.]

BANNER, *sb.* Glo. [bæ nə(r).] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*.

Glo.¹

[*Ban-*, of *bansickle* + *-er*.]

BANNERING, *vbl sb.* Shr. [bæ'nərin.] The custom of perambulating the boundaries of a parish on Ascension Day.

Shr. At Shrewsbury, the bounds-beating was called Bannering, and was kept up annually till within the last thirty years. The boys of the National Schools, accompanied by the churchwardens, beadles, and sexton of each parish, used to set forth on Ascension Day, making a hideous noise with penny trumpets, and carrying long wands called Bannering poles, gaily tied with bunches of flowers, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 345, Shr.¹; Shr.² A number of boys, headed by the inferior parochial authorities, walk round the boundaries of a parish for the purpose of maintaining the local jurisdiction and privileges. [Going the bounds of a parish on Holy Thursday is in some parts of the kingdom call'd bannering, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)]

[In one of Skelton's *Merie Tales* the poet says to a cobler, Neybour, you be a tall man, and in the kynges warres you must bere a standard. A standard, said the cobler, what a thing is that? Skelton said, It is a great banner, such a one as thou dooest use to bere in Rogacyon Weeke. '*Vexilla pro Rogacionibus*' are mentioned among the banners belonging to Christ Church, Canterbury, in MS. Coll Galba E. iv. See BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (1795) ed. 1849, 200.]

BANNET, see Bonnet.

BANNET-HAY, *sb.* Obs.? Wil. A rickyard. See Hay (enclosure).

Wil. (K); Wil.¹

BANNICK, *v.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Also in the forms *bannock* Ken.¹; *bannix* Wil.¹ [bæ nək.]

1. To thrash, beat soundly. See Banish.

Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹, Sur.¹ Sus. Obs. (R.H.C.); Sus.¹², Hmp.¹, I.W.²

Hence **Bannicking**, *vbl sb.* a thrashing. *

Ken.¹ He's a tiresome young dog; but if he don't mind you, jest you give him a good bannocking. Sur.¹ If you go and get wet you'll get a bannicking when you go home. Sus.¹ I'll give him a good bannicking if I catch him.

2. To chase, to hunt about.

Wil. Pretty *gen.* distributed in s Wil. only (G.E.D.); Wil.¹ Go an' bannix they vovls out. Dwon't bannix about they poor thengs like that.

BANNIE, see Bannock.

BANNIELS, see Banyel.

BANNIGIN, *sb.* Stf. A kind of moleskin cloth.

Stf.² Used esp. in making forgermen's trowsers, or 'banigin brichuz.'

BANNIN, *sb.* Som. [bæ'nin.] A barrier, anything forming a temporary fence.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ When a footpath crosses a field it is very common to crook down branches of thorn, at intervals, on each side of the path, to prevent people from straying from the track. This is freq. called 'puut een daewn sm bæ'neen' [putting down some bannin].

[From *ban*, vb, in the sense of to proscribe, prohibit. Cp. Milton's use of *ban*, sb.: That sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence . . . under ban to touch, *P. L.* ix. 925.]

BANNIS, *sb.* Wil. [bæ'nis.] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*.

Wil. BRITTON *Beaunes* (1825); Wil.¹ [SATCHELL (1879).]

[An abbrev. of *bannistickle*, see Banstickle.]

BANNISTER MONEY, *phr.* Obs. Dev. Money paid by the mayors of Exeter to poor people, who travelled

with passes, to enable them to depart out of the limits of the jurisdiction.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[To a bannister souldier to Ashton o. r. 6 (1651); For carring of bannisters and other vagiren parsons some to the gayle and some to Bridewell o 4. o (1585); To John Low the tything man for carrydge of bannisters and others commanded to appear before the Justices for the whole year o. o. 8 (1572), *Chw. Acc of Chudleigh* in *HALLE Letters . . . relating to places in the Vale of Teign* (1851) 95, 97, 101. The word means proscribed, banished, and is a der. of *banished*, pp. For the suff. -er cp. *barrister*, *chorister*, *sophister*.]

BANNISTICKLE, see Banstickle.

BANNO, see Bannock.

BANNOCK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Also in the forms *bonnock* N.I.¹; *bunnock* Lan.¹; *bannick* Wil. Som. nw Dev.¹; *banna*, *banno* Rxb.; *bannie* e.Lth.; *bonnag* I.Ma. [ba'nək, bæ nək; ba'ni.]

1. A cake composed of oatmeal or barley mixed with water and baked on a girdle.

Sc. Bannocks is better nor na kin bread, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 364, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); The bones and fragments lay on the wooden trenchers, mingled with morsels of broken bannocks, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; To whang at the bannocks of barley meal, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) xxxvii. Abd. For a' the wealth that she had left at hame Of cheese and bannocks, butter, milk, and ream, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 59, ed. 1812; But there's ait kyaaks and bannocks tee, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 11; A bit bannock and butter, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxii. Frf. A wife was expected to be cunning in the making of marmalade and the firing of bannocks, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) iv; Her bannocks is so superior 'at a Tilliedrum woman took to her bed after tastin' them, *ib.* *Thrumms* (1889) viii. Fife. Great wallets, cramm'd with cheese and bannocks and cold tongue, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 33. Cld. Bake me a bannock and roast me a collop, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 106; *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 88. Rnf. Owre a board wi' bannocks heapet, Cheese and stowps and glasses stood, WILSON *Watty* (1792) 4. Ayr. Bannocks o' bear-meal, bannocks o' barley, BURNS *Bannocks o' Barley*, st. 1; Wt' hale-breeks, saxpence, an' a bannock, *ib.* *Letter to Tennant*, l. 48. Lth. Her bottle sae mensefu' an' bannocks sae denty She brocht out to pree [taste], SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 116. e.Lth. A roun' gawsy face, like a Selkirk bannie or a hairst mune, HUNTER *J. Inwack* (1895) 107. Bwk. She milked the ewes, the bannas she baket, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 75. Gall. He had a can o' guid sweet milk an' a basketfu' o' bannocks, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlv. Ir. When I saw everyone at this refreshing meal with a good thick substantial bannock, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1848) I. 257. N.I.¹ n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹² Nhb. The butter, the cheese, and the bannocks, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) 57, Nhb.¹ Cum. Wot bannick, cauld dumplin, an top stannin pye, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 140; Their bread was clap-keakk meadd of barley meal, Or hard haver bannock so thick, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 238. Wm.¹ With the universal use of wheaten bread in modern times bannocks of the old-fashioned kind are rarely now made. n.Yks. Waies is me husband, our awd bread's all gane, We mun mak bannocks till th' bakin come hame, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 193. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ A large shapeless cake. m.Yks.¹ Made of coarse meal, rolled out thinly, and hung upon cords, or on a rack, among the rafters, to dry and harden w.Yks. Seldom heard except among farmers and old men, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890), (J.T.); w.Yks.¹ Taste ayther it or some bannocks, ii. 300; w.Yks.³ After baking it is placed on the haver-bread reel to dry; w.Yks.⁴ Tharfe cakes. Lan. COLES *Eng. Dict.* (1677); (P.R.), Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ I.Ma. On potatoes and herrings and barley bonnag, lived Bridget and her little Pete, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. 1 iii. s.Chs.¹ Ahy küd eet üz men' baan'üks üz yü küd drahv ü maat'uk thróo [I could eat as many bannocks as yö could drive a mattock through]. Stf.² e.An.¹ A cake baked in a French oven. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 85. Hmp. Banack, a biscuit (H C M B.). Wil. An brade wur up at zich a rate, Barley bannicks, mwaoastly we'd ta ate, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 4th S 84. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dev.³ A very hard, dry biscuit. nw Dev.¹ Com. in phr. 'hard's a bannick' The ground's avrore zo hard's a bannick; there's no doin' nort to't.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bannock-even**, Shrove Tuesday; (2) -faced, having a flat face and a short nose; (3) -fed,

subsisting chiefly on bannocks; (4) **hive**, corpulency induced by eating plentifully; a corpulent person; (5) **-iron**, a plate, fixed on grate-bars, for baking bannocks; (6) **stick**, a wooden instrument for rolling out bannocks, a rolling-pin.

(1) **Abd.** This must have been denominated from the preparation of bannock for the festivities of this evening (JAM.) (2) **Cum**¹ Bannock-feass't (3) **Bwk.** In the howe hole o' the Merre A' the folk are bannock fed, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 34 (4) **Sc.** Ye've been nae stranger to the bannock hive, MORRISON *Poems* (1790) 178 (JAM.). **Fif.** I behault that bannock-hive set up again, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 166. (5) **Cum**¹ (6) **Sc.** A bassie, and a bannock-stick, There's gear enough to mak ye sick, HOGG *Jacob Rel* (1819) 1st S. 118, ed. 1874

3. A small quantity of meal due to the servants of a mill in consequence of thirlage (JAM.).

Sc. The sequels . . . pass by the name of knaveship and of bannock and lock or gowpen, ERSKINE *Inst. Law* (1773) II 9, sec. 19.

[**L.** Bannock, an oat-cake tempered in water, and baked under the embers, BAILEY (1721); Bannok, *focacius*, *panis subcinericius*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483)]

BANNOCK, *v.*¹ **Yks.** [ba nək] To lounge about idly. **ne.Yks.**¹ Sha wad sit up hauf o' t'neet, an' bannock i' bed hauf o' t'daay **e.Yks.**¹

BANNOCK, *v.*² **Yks.** [ba'nək] To work coal in layers from the top of the seam.

w.Yks. A seam of dirt running in between the coal is sometimes bannocked, or taken out before the coal (J.H.B.).

BANNOCK-FLUKE, *sb.* **Sc.** The turbot, *Rhombus maximus*.

Sc. How much for the bannock-fluke and cock-padle? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xi; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) Kcd. The fish commonly caught on the coast of the Mearns . . . are turbot (called here rodden-fluke and bannock-fluke), *Agric. Surv.* (JAM) [SATCHELL (1879).]

[A der. of Bannock, *sb.*]

BANNUT, *sb.* **Chs.** War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Wil. Som. Also written bar-nut s.Chs.¹; bannit se Wor.¹ [ba nət, bæ'nət.] The walnut, fruit of *Juglans regia*; also applied to the growing tree itself, and in War. and Shr. to soft-shelled walnuts of a larger kind.

Chs.¹; **Chs.**² When it is cut up [the wood] is called walnut. **s.Chs.**¹ War. (J.R.W.); War.² I only knew this term applied to a peculiar kind of walnut—larger, and not so firm in the kernel as the ordinary walnut. **Wor.** They picks they stones off the common, as small as bannuts H.K.). **w.Wor.**¹ Sarmints is ahl like bannuts; d'reckly yū opens 'um, yū knaows w'ats in 'um. **s.Wor.** PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12, **s.Wor.**¹ A small kind of walnut. **se.Wor.**¹ The first time as ever I knaowed 'im was w'en 'e was took up fur stalin' bannuts. **Shr.**^{1,2} **Hrf.** The growing tree is called bannut, but the converted timber, walnut, DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-12); **Hrf.**^{1,2} **Rdn.** MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); We cannot tell how many bannuts there be, till we beat the trees 'A B'; ELLIS *Pronun.* (1889) V. 66 **ne.Glo.** The old man . . . forbade the young fellow's visits, bluntly declaring that he might go and 'bad the bannuts' somewhere else, *Household Wds.* (1885) 141. **Glo.**^{1,2} **w.Cy.** MORTON *Cydo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.** BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**¹ **Som.** A woman, a spaunel, and a bannut tree, The moor you bate 'em the better they be, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Only used in *n.* of the county, JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng.* (1869).

[Bannnote-tre, *auelana* (a filbert tree) (c. 1450), WRIGHT *Voc.* 629]

BANNYSTICKLE, see Banstickle.

BANSHEE, *sb.* **Sc.** Irel. **n.Cy.** Also written benshee. A supernatural being, in the form of a woman, who is supposed to wail outside a house to announce the approaching death of a member of the family.

Sc. The cries and shrieks of Benshi, or the fairies wife, uttered along the very path where the funeral is to pass, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 205 (JAM.). **Gall.** She deemed the Bible might ward aff scaith, Be it benshee, bogle, ghaist, or wraith, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 81; Not properly a Gall. word, but imported from Irel. (A.W.). **Ir.** As no banshee ever followed her own family, she didn't suppose that it could be such a thing, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1848) I. 99; The Vargin defend us . . . if 'tis not the banshee! CROKER *Leg.* (1862) 267; Cock them up with a banshee, moyah, partly like, *Fik Love Rec.* (1881) IV. 121, The banshee was heard keening round the house, YEATS *Fik-Tales* (1888) 111;

She's bin hearin' the banshee, McNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xii; The banshee was said to follow only particular families, principally the old Milesians. Its form was that of a female weeping, wringing its hands, and uttering the national keene or lamentation for the dead (E.M.). **n.Cy.** Shadows, banshees, han-hanshees, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II 79.

[**Ir.** *bean sídhe*, **OIr.** *ben síde*, woman of the fairy dwelling or mound (MACBAIN, s.v. *Síth*).]

BANSIL, see Bensil.

BANSKITTLE, see Banstickle.

BANSTICKLE, *sb.* **Sc.** **Nhb.** **Glo.** **Oxf.** **Brks.** **Hmp.** **Wil.** **Som.** **Dev.** Also in the forms banstickle **Sh.I.**; bainstickle **Nhb.**¹; banskittle **Brks.**¹; bannistickle **Hmp.**¹ **Som.**; bannystickle **Oxf.**¹; bamstickle **Hmp.**; bonetickle **Nhb.**¹; banepickle **Cld.**; bantickle **Hmp.**¹ **Wil.**¹; bannystickle **Som.**; bramstickle **Wil.**¹ [bēnstikl, bānstikl.] The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*.

Or.I. The three-spined stickleback which we distinguish by the name of banstickle is found in every small running brook or loch that has any communication with any piece of fresh water, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) 389 (JAM.) **Sh.I.** [Coll. L.L.B.] **Cld.** (JAM.) **Nhb.**¹ **Glo.** GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Oxf.**¹, **Brks.**¹ **Hmp.** 'He'd starve a bamstickle' is a proverbial expression for a very stingy person (H.C.M.B.); **Hmp.**¹ **Wil.** SLOW *Gl.* (1892), **Wil.**¹ **Som.** W. & J. *Gl.* (1873), SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). **Dev.** *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2. [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Bansticle, a stickle-back, BAILEY (1721); A bansticle [fish], *Pungitius*, *Spinochia*, COLES (1679); A banstickle, *Trachyda*, LEVINS *Mamp.* (1570); *Trachyda*. I suppose it is a banstickle, COOPER (1565). Repr. an OE. *bānsticels*: *bān*, bone + *sticels*, a prick, sting.]

BANT, *sb.* **Yks.** **Lan.** [bant.] Vigour, strength, endurance, 'go.'

w.Yks. He's some bant in him, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891). **Lan.** Aw geet us much meyte un pottytus us aw cud heyte fur nnepunze, un aw gan it sum bant awl warrant yo, *Eggshibishun* (1856) 33; He're sure to gallop when he should ha walked, an' get to th' end of his bant in no time, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1867) xiv; They'n some bant about 'em, thoose han, an' fit to be th' mothers of a young nation, *Ab-o-th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) v; A man who 'has no bant in him' is a poor, feeble being, *Tit-Bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280, col. 1; **Lan.**¹ He's good for nowt: there's no bant in him. he can noather eyt [eat] nor wark.

[Prob. cogn. *w. bend*, vb. *Cp. bent*, used in the sense of concentrated energy, prop. the force with which a bow bent tends to spring back. *Cp. MDu. bant*, power, force, constraint, sway (OUDEMANS).]

BANT, *v.* **Yks.** **Lan.** [bant.]

1. To conquer, achieve, manage.

Lan. 'Hay,' cried Craddy; 'I've done very weel! I couldn't bant another smite,' WAUGH *Old Cromes* (1875) iii; **Lan.**¹ Conto bant it? Conto bant him?

2. To beat down in price.

w.Yks. Aw ax him a fair price, an tha can bet thi life he doesn't bant me (J.H.); She bants everybody shus [choose] weer she gooes to buy ought (S.N.); **w.Yks.**³

Hence **Banting**, *vbl. sb.* haggling.

w.Yks. Ah gat 'em at a guinea by banting (M.F.).

BANTAM-SOW, *sb.* **Obs.** **Hmp.** A small sow.

Hmp. A half-bred bantam-sow was as thick as she was long, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 150, ed. 1853. [Not known to our correspondents]

BANTER, *sb.* **Irel.** **Chs.** [bantə(r).]

1. A haggling about prices.

s.Chs.¹ Ah'd ū praat i baan tūr ūfoar ah kūd bringg ūm tū mī prahys [Ah'd a pratty banter afore ah could bring 'em to my price]

2. A challenge.

Ir. County cricket clubs talk of sending or receiving a banter to play a match (M.B.-S.).

BANTER, *v.* **Irel.** **Cum.** **Wm.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **Chs.** **War.** **Shr.** **Glo.** **Amer.** [ba ntə(r), bæntə(r).]

1. To cheapen, to haggle.

w.Yks.³ It's o' no use yor tryin' to banter me; Au s'll tāk' no less. **War.**² [*Amer. Dial. Notes* (1895) 396.]

2. With prep. *down*. (a) To beat down in price.

Cum. She wantet owre much for her berries, but I banter't her down a bit (M.P.). **Wm.**¹ T butter-badger triet hard to banter me

doon but a stuck to ma price and gat it. **e.Yks.**¹ Ah ast [asked] him hauf-a-croon fo't, an he banthered ma doon ti two an-thripence, *MS add.* (T.H.) **w.Yks.** He bantur'd t'profits daan ta nowt, *PRESTON Poems, &c* (1864) 11; He wanted £3 10s. for it, but I banthered him down to £3 (S.K.C.). **e.Lan.**¹ **s.Chs.**¹ Dhaat's dhū mūn i ūz ahy)l taak'; ūn ah shaa)n ū bi baan tūrd daayn bi nōo bdi [That's the money as I'll tak', an' ah shanna be bantered daan by noob'dy] **War.**³ I wouldn't sell the cow to him now at no price, he tried to banter me down so **Shr.**¹ I dunna want to banter yo down in price; if yo thinkn yo can get more for 'im by tākin' 'im to Ellesmur far', tāk 'im, I've toud yo whad I mane to give! **Glo.**¹

(b) To get the better of in a dispute of any kind.

s.Chs.¹ Ah kūd'n-i: baan tūr ūm daayn bū wot ahy mūn pree'ch for ūm nekst Sūn dī [Ah cudna banter em daan bu' what I mun preach for 'em next Sunday].

3. To squabble, tease, taunt.

n.Ire.⁴ bantered him to box me (W.J.K.). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) **N.I.**¹ He bantered me to fight him.

4. With prep. *about*: to potter about, bustle about.

Glo. Banter about and get the tea (H.S.H.), **Glo.**¹

BANTING, sb. **Sc.** [bantin] A bantam fowl.

Edb. All the birds and beasts seemed as tame as our bantings, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) 34.

[*Bantam*, contam. w. suff. -ing.]

BANTLING, sb.¹ **Sc.** **Lan.** **Chs.** **Lin.** **War.** **Wor.** [ba ntlīn, bæ ntlīn] A child, a baby.

Sc. Sell me to a gipsy to carry pots, pans, and beggars bantlings all the rest of my life, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) xx1. **Lan.** Be at t'church porch i' half an hour, an t'bantlin shall be delivered to you safe an' sound, *AINSWORTH Witches* (ed 1849) vii. Here, Matty wench, tak' thi bantlin'... befoie aw eit it, *MULLINS Johnny*, i; The Brid an' Bantlin' is colloq used to represent the 'Eagle and Child,' a public-house sign (F.E.T.). **ne.Lan.**¹, **Chs.**¹, **n.Lin.**¹, **War** (J.R.W.), **Wor.** (J.W.P.)

[Bantling (used only in low or droll style), a little child, an infant, **ASH** (1795); Bantling, a young child, **KERSY** (1715). Prob. the same as *G. banklung*, bastard (**SANDERS**). Cp. Swab dial *bankle, bantle*, 'ein Kleiner dicker Mensch, ähnlich mit Bankard, worunter man in Ulm ein armseliges Kind versteht' (**SCHMID**). The word prop. means 'a child begotten on a bench and not in the marriage bed,' see **GRIMM** (s.v. *Bankhart*).]

BANTLING, sb.² **Nhb.** **Suf.** [ba ntlīn, bæ ntlīn.] A bantam.

Nhb.¹, **Suf.**¹

[A confusion of *bantam* w. *bantling*, sb.¹]

BAN-TWIVY TWIST, adv phr. **Som.** Askew, awry. **w.Som.**¹ Same in meaning as 'scurry whiff' *Kyaalth ūz-zuul u weelrui t' neef ee aan u-ang dhu weel u dhu wag een aul ban twiv ee twis, jis dhu vur ee sāe um- u fūd lurz uul boa* [calls himself a wheelwright! and if he has not hung the wheel of the wagon all out of truth, just the very same as a fiddler's elbow]

BANTY, sb.¹ **Irel.** **Nhb.** **Cum.** **Wm.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **War.** [ba'nti.]

1. A bantam.

N.I.¹, **Nhb.**¹ **Cum.** He's as conceit as a banty, *SARGISSON Joe Scoap* (1881) 66; **Cum.**¹ **Wm.** Suckan up thersels like Betty Yudal banty, *Spec Dial.* (1877) pt i 27 **e.Yks.**¹

2. *Fig.* A small, strutting, conceited person.

Cum. Referring to a small, important person. *Puir laal banty* (M.P.); **Cum.**¹

3. In *comp.* (1) **Banty-cock**, (a) a bantam cock; (b) *fig.* a small, conceited person; (c) a haycock of intermediate size; (2) **-hen**, a bantam hen.

(1) (a) **e.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug 1, 1891). **ne.Lan.**¹, **War.** (J.R.W.) (b) **e.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891). **ne.Lan.**¹, **War** (J.R.W.) (c) **Cum.**¹ (2) **ne.Lan.**¹

[*Bantam*, altered through contam. of final syllable with suff. -y.]

BANTY, sb.² **Glo.** [bæ'nti.] A stickleback or minnow. **Glo.**¹

[An abbrev. for *bantickle*; see *Banstickle*.]

BANWOOD, see *Banewort*.

BANYEL, sb. **Sc.** **Nhb.** Also written *bangyal* **Bnff.**¹; **banniel** **Nhb.**¹ [ba nyl.]

1. A bundle, a package.

Sc. *Anē banyel o' myrrh* is my weel-beloefet til me, **RIDDELL**

Sng Sc. (1838) 13 **Cld.** Used in a contemptuous way (**JAM**). **Nhb.**¹ He's off wi' āa his banniels.

2. A slovenly, idle fellow.

Rxb. (**JAM**)

3. A crowd of people.

Bnff.¹ **Ban-yals** o' bairns came burriēn' round the door. The word contains the notion of disorder and rudeness

BANYEL, v **Sc.** Also written *bangyal* **Bnff.**¹ To crowd, to move in a confused crowd

Bnff.¹

Hence *Bangyalan*, *vbl. sb.* the act of crowding.

Bnff.¹

BAP, sb. **Sc.** **Irel.** **Nhb.** [bap.]

1. A thick cake of bread, baked in the oven.

Sc. *Gen* [made] with yeast; whether it be made of oatmeal, barley-meal, flower of wheat, or a mixture (**JAM**); Loaves, penny-rows, thin bakes, thick baps, *DRUMMOND Muckomachy* (1846) 67. **Fif** An auld leddy to show, as she said, her hospitality, . . . haunded us an aicht-ounce bap and a bowl o' soor dook, *M'LAREN Tibbie* (1894) 15; The rent-money . . . was spent, and on sic doon-richt trash as nikket baps, nutmegs, &c, *ib* 98 **Lnk** I'll us, are ye for your burial baps round or square? *RAMSAY Remin* (1872) 14 **e.Lth.** We were sittin down o' the bieldy side o' the stooks, haein oor baps an' yill at the twal-hoors *HUNTER J. Inuick* (1895) 11. **Edb.** And Thomas Burling's bap account, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) 40 **Dwn** (C.H.W.)

2. A roll or small loaf, of various shapes, baked in the oven.

Sc. By the side of it baps and scones, by no means to be despised, *OLIPHANT Lover and Lass*, 10; A flat breakfast roll, *N & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 215. And sowens and farls and baps, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 86, ed 1871; His buttons were made o' the baubee baps, And his name was Willy Wood, *CHAMBERS Rhymes* (1870) 41. **Abd.** Bakerie baps, sugary snaps (**W.M.**). **Abd.**, **Rxb.** The shearers frae their baps an' ale, Their rural dinner, rise, *A SCOTT Poems* (1808) 97. **Sik.** The young baker wha brings the baps in the mornin, *CHR. NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) II 200 **Uls.** A diamond-shaped loaf of bread usually sold at a penny, *ULSTER JRN Arch* (1853-1862) VI 46. **Ant** *Ballymena Obs* (1892). **N.I.**¹ A lozenge-shaped bun, whitened with flour **Nhb.**¹

Hence *Bapper*, a vulgar name for a baker.

Abd. (**JAM.**); Still used, but not very common (**W.M.**). **Per.** The term *bapper* implies a shade of contempt (**G.W.**)

BAR, sb.¹ **Sc.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **Chs.** **Not.** **Lin.** **War.** **Glo.** **Brks.** **Hmp.** **I.W.** **Som.** **Dev.** Also written *baar* **S. & Ork.**¹; **bar** **N.Cy.**² **w.Yks.**⁴ **Not.**¹ [bar, bā(r).]

1. A flail; the swing or movable part of the flail.

w. & s.Sc. (**JAM. Suppl.**)

Hence (1) *Bar*, *v.* to thrash, swing a flail (**JAM. Suppl.**), see *Barry*; (2) *Barman*, a thrasher, one accustomed to the bar or flail (**JAM. Suppl.**).

(1) **w. & s.Sc.** It's no ilka ane can bar. *Bar* is used to express simply the act or process, as 'I'm thinkin' to bar some bear the morn' [I intend to thrash some barley to-morrow].

2. A crowbar.

Yks. A crowbar not more than four feet long (**C.V.C.**). **n.Lin.**¹ Fetch th' bar an' prise it up **Glo.**¹

3. *Comp.* *Bar-ire*, (a) a crowbar, (b) iron in the form of rods or bars for smiths' use.

(a) **w.Som.**¹ **Dev.** A bar-ire, or crowbar, *BRAY Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I 121; *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1796) **nw.Dev.**¹ Always in the form *bar-ire*; I have never heard a crowbar called *ire-bar*.

(b) **w.Som.**¹ In reply to a remonstrance about his charges, a blacksmith said, 'Well, sir, 'tis a little bit better now, but I didn't charge no more vor shoein o'm when bar-ire was more-n so dear again.' **nw.Dev.**¹

4. A bar of iron used by shepherds in making holes for the fold stakes, when pitching hurdles.

Brks., **Hmp.** A straight bar made of iron, generally about four feet high, swelling out in circumference towards the bottom, but, below this, pointed at the end (**W.H.E.**). **I.W.**¹

5. The gate of a town or city.

n.Cy. **GROSE** (1790); **N.Cy.**² *Bootham Bar*, *Monk Bar*, in the city of York. **w.Yks.**² The four gates of York are called bars. There shall come a hind into Sheffield in at the West Bar on a market day (s.v. *West-bar*); **w.Yks.**⁴ [(K.); *Temple Bar* in London, *Bootham-bar* in York, *KENNETT Par. Antq* (1695).]

6. A gate across a road, *gen.* for the purpose of collecting tolls.

Not.¹

7. *fig.* An obstacle.

Ayr. It can ne'er be said that I'm ony bar till't, *GALT Entail* (1823) xvii.

8. Timber used to support the roof of a seam in a mine. w.Yks. (S.K.C.); (M.F.)

9. A longitudinal slice of a halibut, including the fin on one side to the tail.

Sh I. (K.I.), S. & Ork.¹

10. A streak of colour on an animal.

e.Lan.¹

Hence *Barred*, *adj.* striped, streaked.

e.Lan.¹ A barred cow Chs.¹ A barred cat is a tabby cat War. (J.R.W.)

11. *Comp. Bar-length*, *fig.* a good length or way.

Lin.¹ He was a bar-length before the others.

[11. I outdo Rousseau a bar length, *STERNE Tr. Shandy* (1758), ed. 1770, VI. 145 (DAV.); The immodest ones outdo the worst of us by a bar's length, both in thinking and acting, *RICHARDSON Cl. Harlowe* (1748) III. 118 (DAV.).]

BAR, *sb.*² Sc. An infant's flannel waistcoat. Cf. *barrow*, *sb.*⁴, *barrie*.

Mry. (JAM.), Abd. (W.M.)

BAR, *v.*¹ Sc. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. War. Shr. Som. [bar, bā(r)]

1. To shut, close, exclude, fasten out.

Frf. The shutter bars the outer world from the schoolhouse, *BARRIE Licht* (1888) i. Gall. Have the barns barred ye oot o' the schule? *CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 232. N.Cy.¹ Bar the door, shut the door. Bar the yet, close the gate. Dur.¹ Cum.³ He said his wife had barr't'im oot, as oft she'd deun afooar, 67. ne.Lan.¹ Bar them out.

2. To stop, forbid, prohibit.

Wm.¹ Bars o' that! [that shall not pass]. w.Yks.⁴ n.Lin.¹ He's barred takkin' stroa off o' land by th' custom o' th' cuntry War.² Used by boys at play 'I bar that bank' would mean 'I forbid the use of that bank in the game'; War.³ A form used in games. 'I bar that' meant 'I stop that', as being against the rules of the game, or unfair. Shr.¹ Oh! 'er's sich a fav'rit, 'e canna bar 'er anythin' 'er axes fur.

3. To prevent, hinder.

Stf.² A feyther shouldna ought bar 'is childer from pickin' their own trade. Shr.¹ I'll bar 'im gwi'in theer. w.Som.¹ Used only in the passive voice. Ee wuz u-baa'rd vrum gwai n, kuz uv uz wuyv - uur wuz u-teokt bae ud jis dhoar [he was prevented from going, on account of his wife—she was taken ill just then].

4. To deprive, stint.

Stf.² 'Er was ready t'bar 'ersel o' anythin fur sake o' mē.

5. To claim a privilege or possession. See *Barley*.

Stf. Bar that place. Bar first go, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S vii. 229; Stf.² War. *B'ham Whly Post* (June 10, 1893); War.¹ Used by boys at play when they select a particular situation or place; War.³ Shr.¹ Used by children at play. I say, Bill, I bar that bat.

6. To claim exemption from any disagreeable job, to negative any proposal.

Stf. Bar not to fetch coals. When a boy had first barred anything, his right to possession or exemption was indisputably established, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S vii. 229; A boy would say 'He wanted me to do so-and-so, but I barred not,' *ib.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 517; Stf.² In a game: 'That inner fair, oi bar that.'

7. To ignore a bad hit or faulty start in games.

War.² Shr.¹ A playground term. Oh! we'll bar that.

[1. A will that bars the title of thy son, *SHAKS. K. John*, II. i. 192. 2. To barr, *interdicere*, *ROBERTSON Phras.* (1693). 3. Ridgy roofs... can scarce avail To barr the ruin of the rattling hail, *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* (1697) I. 600. 6. Cp. Fr. *barrer*, 'annoncer, quand les dés sortent du cornet, qu'on annule le coup' (*LITTRÉ*).]

BAR, *v.*² Nhb. Past tense of *to bear*.

Nhb.¹ He bar up like a man.

BAR, *prep.* Lan. Stf Slang. Except.

Lan. I've niver had no childer o' my own—bar that one I telled yo' on, *FRANCIS Fushan* (1895) 270. Stf.² Ar Dick's gotten spliced t' th' noicest wench as iver oi sed bar none. Slang. For my books were all read bar two Verrine orations, *GODDARD Brasenose Ale* (1870).

BAR, see *Bare*, *Bargh*, *Bear*.

BARA-PICKLET, *sb.* Obs. Wal. Cakes made of fine flour, kneaded with yeast.

[*Barapicklet* (a local word, fr. the Brit.), a kind of cake made with fine flour, *ASH* (1795); *Bara-picklet*, bread made of fine flower, and kneaded up with barm or yeast, which makes it very light and spongy, *PHILLIPS* (1706); *Popelins*, soft cakes made of fine flower, kneaded with milk, sweet butter, and yolks of eggs; and fashioned and buttered like our Welch *Barrapychids*, *CORGR.* Wel. *bara*, bread + *E. pikelet* (a kind of cake), q.v.]

BARA RAN, *sb.* Mon. Dole bread, or bread begged for the souls of the departed on All Souls' Day.

Mon. In many parts of this county the poor of every persuasion still retain the custom of begging bread for the souls of the departed on All Souls' Day; the bread is called *Bara ran*, or *Dole bread*, *Flk-Lore Jrm.* (1883) VI. 378.

[Wel. *bara rann*, dole bread; *bara*, bread + *rhann*, a portion, part.]

BARB, *sb.* Dev. [bāb] A peg; a stick hooked at one end and pointed at the other, used for securing the ends of straw ropes in a 'mow' or rick, &c. See *Nib*.

Dev. Aul roun tha wals, pin tap a barbs, Yude zee bags arter bags uv barbs, *NATHAN HOGG Poet. Lett.* (1847) 55, ed. 1858 s Dev. Barb is used in the same sense as 'rib.' It is made from a forked branch, one limb being much longer than the other and pointed at the end (R.P.C.).

[This is the same word as ME. *barbe*, the barb of an arrow. Arches with arows with atterd barbes, *Wars Alex.* 2455]

BARBARA AND HER BARNs, *phr.* Yks. A name given to a formation of clouds in which there is a thick band across the west with smaller bands above and below; a sign of stormy weather.

Yks. (R.H.H.) n.Yks. 'Barbara and her barns' though not so common as formerly, is still quite familiar with many (M.C.F.M.); *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 446.

[St. Barbara's father was about to strike off her head, when a lightning-flash laid him dead at her feet. Hence St. Barbara was invoked in thunderstorms, *YONGE Christ. Names*, I. 260.]

BARBER, *v.* Yks. Lin. Brks. Ess. [bā'ba(r).] To shave.

w Yks.⁵ Bown to barber mysen. Am barn to get barber'd a bit. As he wur barbering on mth he let t'rāzor tumble! [as he was shaving me he let the razor fall]. n.Lin.¹ I alus barber mysen o' Setterda' neet ready for Sunda' No real Christian iver barber'd hissen o' a Sunda', thoo knaws that, thoo reprobate. About forty years ago, Thomas Carr, a poor man, living at Kirton-in-Lindsey, called on the Rev. Robert Ousby, the curate, and said—'Sir, I've heard a straange, bad taale, aboot you. I knaw it isn't trew, but I want to hear you contradict it fra yer awn mooth. A man told me last neet 'at you alus barber'd yersen on a Sunda' mornin'.' The clergyman had to admit the charge was true, and poor Tommy Carr went away exceedingly sorrowful. Brks.¹ I be a-gwaayn to be barbered.

Hence (1) *Barberer*, *sb.* a barber; (2) *Barberlie*, *adv.* like a barber; (3) *Barber's sign*, *sb.* a standing pole and two wash-balls.

(1) n.Lin.¹ (2) Ess. That barberlie handled I dare thee assure, Cast dust in his arse, thou hast finisht thy cure, *TUSSER Husbandrie* (1580) III. st. 4. (3) [The pole has generally two spiral lines, red and white, representing the fillet to bind the arm when a person is bled; barbers having formerly been surgeons, *HOLLOWAY*]

BARBER-EEL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. The viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus*.

Bwk. *JOHNSTON Fishes in Trans. Bwk. Natur. Field Club* (1885) I. 171. Nhb.¹

BARBER'S BRUSHES, *phr.* Ess. Wil.¹ The wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

BARBINE, see *Bearbine*.

BARBULYIE, *v.* and *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written *barbulzie* (JAM.).

1. *v.* To confuse, trouble.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Per. A rare word, almost unknown (G.W.); (JAM.)

2. *sb.* Perplexity, quandary.

Rxb. I—stude—swutheryng what it aysit me neiste to doo in thilke barbulye, *HOGG Winter Ev. Tales* (1820) II. 41 (JAM.).

[Every thing apperit twae to my barbulzeit brain, *MONTGOMERY Cherrie & Slae* (c. 1572) in Ramsay's Ever-

green (ed. 1876) II. 109. Fr. *barbouiller*, to jumble, confound, huddle (COTGR.)]

BARCLE, see **Barkle**.

BARCOM, see **Bargham**.

BARD, *sb.*¹ Sh.I. A bold headland, the top of which projects beyond its base.

Sh.I. The projecting headlands of the island of Mousa, and of Bressay, are called the Bard of Mousa, and the Bard of Bressay (JAM. Suppl.). S. & Ork.¹ The Bard of Bressay, a long, projecting headland.

[ON. *barð*, the verge, edge of a hill; Norw. dial. rim, edge (AASEN); cogn. w. OE. *bord*, border, rim, side.]

BARD, *sb.*² Sc. [bard] A bold turbulent woman; a scold.

Sc. Common in S. & Ork. and throughout the greater part of the Lowlands (JAM. Suppl.). S. & Ork.¹

[Perh. the same as *bard* (a poet); see **Bardach**.]

BARDACH, *adj.* Sc. Also written *bardoch*. [berdæx.] Stout, fearless. See **Bardy**.

Sc. And bald and bardach the gude-wife, Sae derf couth wield her gude brown spear, JAMESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) II 176. Tho' ye're bardoch and bauld, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 5 Abd. And tho' she was right bardach on day-light She was as fly'd as ony hare at night, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 62, ed. 1812; Tells on her tale, Right bauld and bardach, *ib.* 89 Kcd. Ane was a sturdy bardoch chiel, BURNES *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) l. 9. Per. Not a common word, but fairly well known (G W.).

[A der. of Sc. *bard* (*baird*), in the sense of a strolling musician or minstrel, a word often connoting insolence and boldness, and appearing in Sc. Acts of Parl. in close connexion w. vagabonds, masterful beggars, fools, 'sorners', and other idle people; see N E D.]

BARDAGH, *sb.* Irel. A creel or pannier with a falling bottom, carried by a donkey.

N.I.¹ s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl* (1890).

BAR-DRAKE, *sb.* Irel.

1. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. N.I.¹ Dwn. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 164.
2. The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*; see **Bar-goose**.

Ir. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 153. [The bar-drake or bar-duck prefers flatshores, sandy bars, and links, where it breeds, and in holes in the soft soil, and has obtained the name of Burrow-duck and Bar Gander, YARRELL *Birds* (1845) III 236.]

BARDY, *adj.* Sc. Also written *bardie* (JAM. Suppl.). [berdi.]

1. Bold, fierce, turbulent. See **Bardach**.

Sc. (JAM. Suppl.)

Hence **Bardily**, *adv.* boldly, with intrepidity.

Sc. They bardily, and hardly, Fac'd home or foreign foe, *Galloway Poems* (1788) 64 (JAM.)

2. Forward, pert, shameless, insolent.

Rnf. No a neuk i' the house But what thou, bardie mouse Maun examine, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 56 Ayr. Wasting bath at heck and manger wi' bardie leddies and whirligig fool-fellows at yon gait, GALT *Sir A. Wythe* (1822) xvii; MIs. Fenton . . . that gave her heart and countenance to be bardy, even to the bailies *ib. Provost* (1822) xxvii. Gall. A bardy loon, a bold or brazenfaced woman (A.W.).

Hence (1) **Bardish**, *adj.* rude, insolent in language; (2) **Bardily**, *adv.* pertly; (3) **Bardiness**, *sb.* forwardness, pertness, esp. as shown in conversation.

(1) Sc. The rest of that day . . . was misspent with the altercation of that bardish young man Mr. D. Dogleish and the young constable of Dundee, BAILIE *Lett.* (1775) I 311 (JAM.). (2, 3) (JAM.).

BARE, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written *bair*. (JAM.).

1. In *comp.* (1) **Bare-back**, a species of fluke; (2) **-backs**, (a) turnips with the tops cut off; (b) sheep after being shorn; (3) **-barley**, a species of barley usually called French barley; (4) **-board**, penniless, at a card-table; (5) **-bolsht**, unfledged; (6) **-bub**, an unfledged bird; (7) **-buck**, a six-year-old buck; (8) **-cart**, a cart or wagon in which the wheels are not protected by iron hoops or tires; (9) **-fallow**, land left fallow for the whole of one year; (10) **-gollin**, **-gollock**, **-golly**, a newly hatched featherless bird; (11) **-gorp**, an unfledged bird; (12) **-man**, a bankrupt, who gives up all his goods to his

creditors; (13) **-mead**, stript; (14) **-muck**, the refuse thrown from the stone upon which the bone handles of knives are ground; (15) **-powed**, bareheaded; (16) **-ridged**, without a saddle, bare-backed; (17) **-snaked**, naked; (18) **-vamped**, standing in one's stockings, without shoes; (19) **-wagon**, see **-cart**.

(1) Bnf.¹ (2) a Nhb.¹ (b) Wm.¹ (3) Stf. Bare-barley, naked barley, whose ear is shaped like barley, but its grain like wheat without any husk (K); Stf.¹ (4) Cum. (M P). (5) s.Not. Don't tek it yit, lads, it's a bare-bolsht un, (J P.K.). (6) w.Yks.⁵ Not.³ n.Lin.¹ The names boys give to young birds are bare-bubs, pen-feather'd uns, flig'd uns, and flig'd flyers. (7) Nhp. (G F.N.); Nhp.¹ (8) n.Lin.¹ *Obsol.* Before the great enclosures of the last century almost all the highways were unstoned, and carts and wagons frequently had not their wheels protected by iron. One shodd wayne and one bare wayne luj, *Invent of John Nevill, of Faldingworth* (1590) MS. The wheels of bathing machines in Britain and elsewhere are, at the present day, sometimes left unshod where the surface they have to traverse is not of shingle but of sand. (9) War.³ Land that lies fallow for a part of the year, and on which a root crop is grown in the latter part of the year, is a fallow, but land that lies fallow throughout the whole of the year is a bare-fallow (10) e.Yks.¹ (11) Cum.¹ (12) Sc.² *Obs.* (JAM.) (13) Wm. & Cum.¹ Upon his redde bare-mead back, 177 (14) w.Yks. The word was in common use in Sheffield among cutlers, but somewhat *obs.* at present, as very few bone handles are now ground upon stone. However 'bare-muck' is well understood here (G B.W.), w.Yks.² (15) Sc. The leddies bare-pow'd were, bath auld and young, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 155. (16) w.Som.¹ Thee't never be able to ride vitty, avore canst stick on bare-ridged. Dev. This task . . . was not only no toil to him, but a real labour of love—one he would have ridden 'bare ridge' to perform, DAVIES *Memoir of Russell* (1878) viii. nw.Dev.¹ Cor. Zenobia Baraguan-nith at the age of ninety-nine rode bare-ridged on a young beast (a colt), to the court, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II 422, GROSE (1790) MS add (C); Cor.¹ He rides bare-ridged, Cor.² (17) w.Yks. See thee, he's bare-snaked! (S O A) (18) Cor. A common expression (M.A.C.); Cor.³ (19) n.Lin.¹

2. In phr. (1) *bare as a bird's tail*, as bare as a bird's tail; (2) *to ride bareback*, to ride without a saddle.

(1) n.Lin.¹ Said of a person who has lost everything which he possessed. (2) n.Yks. (I W.) n.Lin.¹

3. Simple, plain, unadorned.

Lth. Water his drink, his clathing bare, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 55. w.Som.¹ Au'nkaum'un·bae'ur kunsaa'm [uncommonly bare concern, said of a shabby performance at a travelling circus]. n.Dev. Vor es olweys thort her to ha be bare buckle and thongs, *Exm. Critshp.* (1746) l. 546.

4. Mere, only just.

n.Sc. More commonly applied to things than to persons. She gyah [gave] the bokie a bare saxpins for cairryin the creel. He jist got a bare shillin an nae ae baubee mehr for a' it he did (W G.). Ayr. She carried her scorn o' me sae far as to prefer a bare farmer lad like John Lounlans, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vii. w.Yks. It's bare weight (Æ B.).

5. Thin, lean, poor, in bad condition.

Abd. He did what, had he been keepit bare, He ne'er mith done, SHIRREF *Poems* (1790) 9. Kcd. I wad be content in barer hame than noo, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 179. e.Yks. Corne that is sowne onland that is in hearte will allwayes bee sooner ripe then that which is sowne on bare lande, BEST *Econ* (1641) 53 s.Wor. (H.K.) w.Som.¹ Applied to animals—bare-boned. Dhai bee'us bee tuur-bl bae ur [those beasts are very thin].

6. Audacious; also mean, base.

Yks. To go and say that—a bare hussy (C.C.R.); It's a bare piece o' business (B K). n.Yks.² A bare un, a base fellow.

[1. (4) *Reduit au tapis* (at play), left a bareboord, whose money is all lost, COTGR.; (12) Bairman, a poor insolvent debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in court, that he was not worth more than five shillings and five pence, BAILEY (1721); To hound out bair men and vagaboundis, *Acts Jas. VI* (1581), ed. 1814, 217 (JAM.).]

BARE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Shr.

1. To remove the surface soil in a stone quarry in order to get at the stone.

Bwk. In the month of Feb. 1883, while the workmen were baring the top of the rock at a quarry at Amble, they came upon a cist, THOMPSON *Natur. Field Club* (1882-1884) X. 523. Nhb. In constant use (R.O.H.) w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

Hence (1) *Barer*, *sb.* a workman who removes the surface soil in a stone quarry; (2) *Baring*, *vbl. sb.* (a) the surface soil in a stone quarry; (b) the process of removing the surface soil.

(1) w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (2) (a) Nhb.¹ n.Yks. There's a good deal of baring on t'quarry (I.W.). w.Yks.² (b) n.Lin.¹, Shr.¹

2. To undercut the coal in order to 'win' or get at it. w.Yks. (S.J.C.); (D.T.)

Hence *Barings*, *vbl. sb.* the small coal made in the process of undermining the coal. Cf. *Kirving*.

w.Yks. (S.J.C.)

BAREE, *sb.* *Irrel.* A goal.

Wxf.¹ Yerstey w' had a baree, gist ing oor hoane [yesterday we had a goal, just in our hand], 84. Tommeen was lous, an zo was ee baree, 88.

BAREES, *sb. pl.* Wxf.¹ Small sticks placed in a kiln for drying oats.

BAREFOOT, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Shr. Also written barefit (JAM.); barfet Cum.¹ Wm. ne.Lan.¹; barfit Nhb.¹; barfoot Cum. Wm.¹ w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ Stf.¹; barfut n.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ nw.Der.¹ Shr.¹ 2

1. Having bare feet, without shoes and stockings. Also used as *adv.*

Sc. (JAM.); He maun hae been baar-fitt, makin' sae little sound, Roy *Horseman* (1895) xiii. Ayr. The lassies, skelpin barefit, thrang, in silks an' scarlets glitter, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 7. Lth. A barefit birkie fond o' play, I ca'd my gurr frae break o' day, SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 34. e.Lth. It's nae mair to see a wumman greet nor to see a guse gae barefit, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 201. Nhb.¹ Cum. To gang barfut and bareleggt, without shoes and stockings (M.P.); Them two gaan wi' their barfet feet, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 168; Cum.¹ Wm. If thu didn't send him a new paar o' shoos straight off, he'd gay seean be gane barfet, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 42; Wm.¹ Is ta gangen barfoot? w.Yks.¹ Lan. Wick folk cawn't abide to go barfoot an' empty, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) ii; Lan.¹ 'Aye, aye, Sam,' said Jone, 'barfoot folk shouldn't walk upo' prickles,' WAUGH *Chum. Corner* (1874). n.Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Barfet an' barleggt'd. e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Bein' beawt shoon an' stockin's is bein' barfut. Chs.¹, Stf.¹, nw.Der.¹, War. (J.R.W.), Shr.¹ 2

2. *Comp.* (1) *Barefoot-broth*, broth made with butter and vegetables, without any meat; (2) *-clogs*, clogs without irons; (3) *-custard*, a custard not enclosed in a crust; (4) *-feet*, bare feet; (5) *-head*, a baldheaded man; (6) *-kail*, see *-broth*.

(1) Abd. The more economical way of using bear or barley is when it is ground in a barley mill, and boiled as pot barley with a little butter and a few vegetables, in which case it is provincially called barefoot broth, *Agnc. Surv.* 518 (JAM.). (2) Lan.¹ (3) Shi.¹ ? *Obsol.* We'n mak a dish o' bar-fut custard doth that bystin for the men's supper; it'll be a trate for 'em. Cf. Bystin Custard (4) Lan.¹ Stf.² To 'go with one's barfut feet on' is to walk barefooted. (5) Lan. What has yon owd barfoot-yed bin sayin' abeawt me? Brierley *Marlocks* (1867) i. (6) Abd. I was musin in my mind, On hair-mould bannocks fed an' barefoot kail, TAYLOR *Poems* (1877) 3 (JAM.).

BARENHOND, *vbl. phr.* *Obs.* Som. To maintain, to assure, to lead one to believe. See *Bear in hand*.

Som. Mister Boord banehond ta I jist now that tha war gwine ta wimmy [winnow], JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825) 180; To barenhond, to banehond, to intimate. In very common use in the w. of Eng., *ib.* 23.

[Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to love With such integrity, she did confess Was as a scorpion to her sight, SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 43; I beare in hande, I threp upon a man that he hath done a dede or make hym byleve so, *je fais accroyre*, PALSGR.; I bar him on honde he hadde enchanted mé, CHAUCER *C. T. D.* 575.]

BARF, see *Bargh*.

BARFAN, BARFIN, BARFON, see *Bargham*.

BARGAIN, *sb.* Sc. *Irrel.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Crn. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Ken. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written bahgans e.Yks.¹; bargan Hmp.¹ I.W.²; bargane Sc.; bargaen Dor.¹; bargun I.W.¹ [be rgæn, bærgæn, bārgæn.]

I. 1. A contract, agreement.

Ant. A bargain's a bargain niver tae rue Till I be black and you be blue, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Ess. Prouide against Miheimas, bargaine to make, For ferme to giue ouer, to keepe or to take, TUSSEER *Husbandrie* (1580) 34, st. 3.

2. A contract for certain work in a mine, claywork, &c.

Cor.² [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. A piece of work let amongst the workmen in a colliery, at a certain price.

Nhb.¹ In lead mining, 'Miners generally take a certain length of ground, in which they propose to raise ore, for a fixed time, at so much per bing, according to the richness, quality, or hardness of the mine. These bargains are taken in partnerships, consisting of from two to eight men,' MACKENZIE *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) l. 100. [Quarrymen work on a portion of rock 9 yards wide, with the height of the gallery varying from 50 to 60 feet; this is called their bargain, and is re-let to them every month at a certain price, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

4. *Comp.* (1) *Bargain-letter*, the person who lets the bargains or contracts to the quarrymen; (2) *-man*, one who works by the bargain at special work, such as coal or stone drifting; (3) *-pence*, earnest money given on striking a bargain; (4) *Saturday*, see below; (5) *-tacker*, the foreman, who undertakes the work in a section of a lead mine; (6) *-taker*, one who performs bargain-work in a mine; (7) *-work*, (a) work let by tender among the workmen in a colliery; (b) work done by the piece.

(1) Crn. In the Dinorwic quarries the bargain-letter is the person who lets the various bargains or contracts each month to the quarrymen, rockmen, and others who work by the piece. He has also to generally supervise the quarries, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). (2) Nhb.¹ (3) Ken.¹ (4) s.Sc. The lead mines were divided into sections, and each section was wrought by a foreman and a number of men in proportion to the size of the section. This foreman was called the bargain-tacker (W.G.). (5) I.W.² There were three of these, 'Vust, Middle, and last Bargan Zadderday,' being the three Saturdays immediately before Old Michaelmas Day, Oct. 11; they were the fixed times for hiring yearly farm servants [(6) *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (7) (a) Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). [Work such as stone or coal drifting,rolley-way making, &c., when let by tender to workmen in the colliery, is called bargain-work, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (b) Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War.² I have only heard bargain-work in rural War. It is known as piece-work in Birmingham.

5. In *pl.* Value, consequence, importance. Cf. *abargains*.

e.Yks.¹ He's deead and gone; let him gang, there was nea great bahgans on him [he was of little or no use in the world, so he is well out of it]. Lin.¹ It's no bargains

6. A take in, a 'sell.'

Ir. Thrath, Sir, you have the crathur at what we call in Ireland a bargain, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) l. 421; Common all over *Irrel.* Heard very often in reference to those who have made an unfortunate marriage. 'Well, he has a bargain in her anyhow,' or she in him, as the case may be (J.S.). Ant. (S.A.B.) s Ir. A horse a man buys turns out vicious: a girl a fellow marries turns out a 'sthreel': 'Oh, you've got a bargain' 'Oh, you've got your tenth bargain' was once said to a man whose wife was just delivered of her tenth daughter (P.W.J.).

7. In *phr.* (1) *a dear bargain*, see below; (2) *bargain o' foolery*, stuff and nonsense, or a stupid and empty thing.

(1) Ant. A drunken husband or mismanaging wife would be called by the neighbours a dear bargain. Dear knows, he was a dear bargain, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); If a man got some sort of present that was expensive to keep up—a sort of 'white elephant'—it would be said 'He has got a dear bargain.' The *phr.* is in very *gen. local* use (W.J.K.) (2) Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

II. 1. An indefinite number or quantity of anything.

e.An.¹ Two good tidy bargains of hay from an acre. A poor bargain of wool from three score hoggets. Nrf. I have a good bargain of corn this year—or a good bargain of lambs, GROSE (1790); Nrf.¹ A sad bargain of lazy chaps. Suf. A small bargain. A good tidy bargain, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Suf.¹

2. A load, esp. a wagon load.

Nrf. Fetch a bargain o' hay (E.M.); One hoss bargain (G.E.D.); Nrf.¹ Suf. A cart bargain, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); Suf.¹ I'd three bargains off 'a that there small filld Also called a 'jag,' q. v.

3. A small farm or property.

Nhp.¹ That piece of land, or close, is my neighbour's bargain. s.Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.¹ I.W. From a neighbour's small

bargain, a plot of few lugs He cultures as garden, MONCRIEFF *Dream in Gent. Mag.* (1863) l. 21; I.W.¹; I.W.² He got a small bargain in Niton parish. n.Wil. Bargains of land are mentioned in the terrier of Hilmarton parish (E.H.G.). Wil.¹ They have always been connected with that little bargain of land. Dor.¹

4. A yard, an enclosed piece of ground.

Hmp.¹ A rick bargain [a rickyard].

III. Contention, controversy.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) n.Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. Still in use, at least among older people (W.G.) Abd. Thus at their bargain we the lad maun leave Till of the squire some short account we give, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 102, ed. 1812; Sair bargain made the herds to turn again, But what needs mair? *ib.* 109.

Hence Bargain, *v.* to contend, fight.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) n.Sc. The lass . . . bargains' teugh and sair That Lundy there sud by his promise bide, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 110, ed. 1812 (JAM.). Bnff. Still in use (W.G.).

III. Soche bargens are bytter pat hafe a bare end, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 2502; He helpit hym swa in that bargane That thair thre tratouris he has slane, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) vii. 221.]

BARGE, *sb.*¹ Irel. A scolding woman.

N.I.¹, s.Ir. (P.W.J.)

[The same as Barge, *v.*¹]

BARGE, *sb.*² and *adj.* Chs. Shr. Dev. Also written baarge Dev.³

1. *sb.* ? *Obs.* A great fat hog.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) Dev.³ In the early part of the century in *gen.* use on Exmoor, particularly at Parracombe and its neighbourhood.

2. A fat, heavy person; anything large.

s.Chs.¹ Oo zü praat i baa'rj üv ü wüm ün [hoo's a pratty barge of a woman] Shr.¹ A great barge of a thing Dev. *Philolog. Soc. Trans.* (1858) 147; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) n.Dev. Lick a gurt baarge as tha art, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 226; Ya blowmonger baarge, *ib.* l. 122

3. *adj.* Large, protuberant.

Shr.¹ *Obsol.* A great barge-bellied thing.

4. *Comp.* (1) Barge-board, ornamental boards which skirt the edge of the roof and follow the outlines of a gable; (2) -hook, an iron hook used in thatching, to fasten the straw to the woodwork of the gable; (3) -knife, the knife used in trimming off the straw round the eaves of the gable; (4) -rafter, the rafter outside the wall; (5) -wads, see below.

(1) Sc (A.W.) sw.Sur. The gable-ends of roofs were always finished with barge-boards, NEVILL *Cottages* (1889) 34. [Sometimes a fascia—ornamental or otherwise—is fixed to the spars or rafters, called barge-board (S.W.).] (2, 3) n.Wil. (E.H.G.), Wil.¹ (4) Dev. A mason, aged about 50, was heard to say, 'Us shall foace vor ha' a new barge-refter avore us kin putt the roof to rights,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895). (5) Dev. The word 'baarge' is *gen.* applied to the wads or bundles called barge-wads, to which the thatch of a house or stack is secured at the gables by spears [spars] or otherwise, *ib.*

BARGE, *sb.*³ Irel. The Godwit, *Limosa lapponica*.

n.Ir. (S.A.B.); N.I.¹

BARGE, *sb.*⁴ Sc. Sur. Wil. Dev. Also written baarge Dev. The outer edge of a gable: *gen.* used in *comp.*

n.Wil. (E.H.G.), Wil.¹ Dev. Bring the thatch well down over the barge, *Reports Provinc.* (1895); (R.P.C.)

BARGE, *v.*¹ Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. [bādz, beədz.]

1. To scold, abuse, 'slang.' See Baarge.

N.I.¹ s.Wxf. An' the girl kep bargein' an' bargin' him with the beesom, *Feman Nights in Shamrock Mag.* (Feb. 10, 1894), 314 col. 2 w.Yks. He barged him soa, 'at Jack turned rahnd an' pawsed [kicked] him (W.B.T.). Lan. 'I wunnot say whether I am or not,' cried Jim angrily, 'but I'll say as I wunnot be barged at,' FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 169.

Hence Barging, *vbl. sb.* scolding in an abusive manner, 'slanging.'

Ir. So from that they got to bullyraggin' and bargin' one another outrageous, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 175. w.Yks. Nah, then! stop thi barging! (W.B.T.). Lan. Yo'n bin agate bargin for nigh a quarter of an hour, *Longman's Mag.* (1896) i. 254. Chs.¹³

2. To boast, to brag.

Not.¹ In common use.

BARGE, *v.*² Wil. [bādz.] To cut brushwood off a hedge-bank and ditch.

Wil.¹ Before a hedge can be 'laid,' all its side, as well as the

rough thorns, brambles, &c., growing in the ditch, must be cut off. This is called 'barging out' the ditch.

Hence Bargin, *vbl. sb.* the overgrowth of 'a hedge, trimmed off before the hedge can be 'laid.'

Wil.¹

BARGE-DAY, *sb.* Nhb. Ascension Day, so called from the barge procession formerly held on that day.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) l. 306, Nhb.¹ Ascension-Day, on which the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, with the Master and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, in their respective state barges, rowed over the tidal limits of the river Tyne from the Spar Hawk to Hedwin Streams, within which the Corporation of Newcastle claimed right to the soil of the river. As an annual custom this has been abandoned, but is now carried out at longer intervals with little of the ancient pomp and pageantry which formerly characterised it. O would the Tyne but cease to flow, Or, like a small burn, bubble, There would not be a barge-day now, GILCHRIST *Bards of the Tyne* (1835) 398.

BARGEMAN'S CABBAGE, *sb.* Bck. *Brassica campestris*.

Bck. So called on the banks of the Thames.

BARGH, *sb.* n.Cy Cum. Yks. Der. Lin. Also in the forms bar Der.^{1,2} nw.Der.¹; barf n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Lin.¹; barugh n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹; baurgh Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹; bearg (K.); berg N.Cy.¹ w.Yks.¹ [bāf.]

1. A long low ridge or hill, *gen.* isolated.

N.Cy.¹, Cum.¹ Yks. If Brayton bargh, and Hambleton hough, and Burton bream Were all in thy belly 'twould never be team. Brayton Bargh is a small hill in a plain country covered with wood. Bargh, in the Northern dialect, is properly a horse-way up a steep hill; though here it be taken for the hill itself, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 339. n.Yks.^{1,2,3}, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Buckland . . . mentions how the distinct and lofty ridges of gravel mentioned by him also exist in Holderness in Yks. There they are locally known as barfs, and are composed chiefly of rolled chalk flints, and a few primitive pebbles, HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* (1893) l. 81; e.Yks.¹ A frequent affix to the names of villages and farmsteads, as Brans-botton [Brandesburton] Barf. m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ Lin N & Q. (1871) 4th S. vii. 379; Barf is a term in common use in our Lincs. topography, e.g. Beelsby Barf, Ton Barf, Howsham Barf, STREAT-FIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 175; Lin.¹

2. A horseway up a steep hill.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.², Cum.¹ Yks. BAILEY (1721); (K.); RAY *Prov.* (1678) 339; COLES *Eng. Dict.* (1677); (P.R.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8. Der. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.*; Der.¹ In the Peak of Der all those steep and precipitous roads which run down from the cliffs to the valleys, where the villages are generally plac'd, they call Bars, whence Bakewell Bar, Beely Bar, Baslow Bar, Rowsley Bar, &c. In Der. when they say 'I went up the Bar,' or down it, 'tis the same as saying 'I went up [or down] the hill,' and indeed there is no other way of ascending these kinds of hills but by the way or road. Bawcross at Bakewell is a corruption for Bar-cross, crosses being usually set upon these hills, especially if the bounds of a parish happen to fall there; Der.², nw.Der.¹

[OE. *beorh* (mount, hill), the same as *barrow* (a mound), q.v.]

BARGHAM, *sb.* Sc. Nhb Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also in the forms bahfam n.Yks.; bahfin e.Yks. e.Yks.¹; barcom w.Yks. w.Yks.³; barfam n.Yks.^{1,3} ne.Yks.¹; barfan n.Yks.^{1,2} e.Yks.; barfham Nhb.¹; barfing e.Yks.; barfon n.Yks.; barfum Cum.; bariham Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹; barkham N.Cy.¹ Wm.¹ w.Yks.¹; barkhaam Nhb.¹; barkum m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹; barriam n.Lan.; barrum Wm.¹; barryham Cum.; barsham n.Cy.; barson Yks.; bar-wham Nhb. (K.); baurghham Yks.; baurghwan n.Cy. n.Yks.; braffam N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum.¹; braichum Bnff.¹; brakum Sc.; brauchin Cum.; braugham N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Wm. & Cum.¹; brecham Sc. Nhb. Dur.; brechom (JAM.); briham, prime, Nhb.¹ [bāfəm, bā'kəm.]

1. A horse-collar. See also Bumble-bargham.

Sc. A pair of hames, a brechom fine, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) l. 175, ed. 1871; 'If yon lads stand to their tackle,' said Cuddie, 'we'll hae some chance o' getting our necks out o' the brecham again,' SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xvii; Ye have set yourself down on the very brecham that wants stitching, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) v; N & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 293; The brechams see Fast bound they be, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 9. Bnff.¹ A horse-

collar, woven of straw. **Abd.**, **Kcd.** **ALEXANDER** *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 36. **Ayr.** **Wl.** . . . a braw new brechan, My Pegasus I'm got astride, **BURNS** *Willie Chalmers*. **Lth.** **MORTON** *Cyclo Agr.* (1863). **Bwk.** *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I. 31. **n Cy.** **GROSE** (1790), The collar, barring, or preventing the hames from touching the horse's shoulders, **HOLLOWAY**; **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.** (K); **Nhb.**¹ Paide for a grete bregham to the carte heede, 2s. 6d., *Newcastle Munic Acc* (Mar. 1592). As country lads be a' arrayed **Wl.** branks and brechan on each mare, **SCOTT** *Minstrelsy* (1802) *Jock o' the Syde*. **Dur.** (K.), **Dur.**¹ **Cum.** Kit gat a braugham in his han', **STAGG** *Misc Poems* (1805) 14; A rig-reap*, braugham, pair o' heams, **GILPIN** *Pop. Poetry* (1875) 106; (H W); Lait up strea braffms, reapp traces enue, **DICKINSON** *Cumbr.* (1876) 218; **GROSE** (1790); A horse-collar formed by stuffing straw into an old stocking, **GL.** (1851); **Cum.**¹ **Wm.** (E C.) **Yks.** The collars of straw or rushes put round the necks of drawing horses to defend them from the hames or pieces of wood to w^{ch} the traces are fastned (K); **MORTON** *Cyclo Agr.* (1863); Some swellings, such as have been caused by bad barfens on the shoulders, **KNOWLSON** *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 246; **GROSE** (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) **n.Yks.** The neck collar of a horse to which the heams are attached for enabling the animal to pull &c (W.H.); (H M.); Neither traces, hames, nor baurghwans, **MERRITON** *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 93; **n.Yks.**¹; **n.Yks.**² A horse's leathern collar; **n.Yks.**³ **e.Yks.** What's matther, Bill!—Matther! Whah, yon dizzy-headed feal's teean mah dikin-beeats, an cutten tops up ti mend bahfin wiv, **NICHOLSON** *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93; **MARSHALL** *Rur. Econ* (1788); **e.Yks.**¹, **ne.Yks.**¹, **m.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.** (S.P.U.); **HUTTON** *Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.**¹ They welyed t'cart ower yesterday, an brak'th barkum, ii. 286. **Lan.**¹ **n.Lan.** Dhat barom wants stufin' afresh (W.S.); **n.Lan.**¹ The hames are the two crooked pieces of wood round a horse-collar. The stuffing of hay within was called the hamberwe. Thus bariham means lit the stuffing protecting the hames. **ne.Lan.**¹ **I.Ma.** In the interior of the island these collars made of straw may still be seen (W.H.H.).

2. A flat piece of leather, attached to the top of a horse-collar.

w.Yks. (S.K.C.); **Yksman.** *Comic Ann.* (1879) 33; A piece of leather on the top of a horse-collar, of little use, but sometimes turned down to let off the rain, **LEADS** *Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891); **w.Yks.**³

3. Any untidy, clumsy piece of dress, but esp. anything wrapped round the neck.

Bnff.¹ He's aye unco ill-dereyt; an' for's neck, he hiz eye a great braichum o' a neckpin thrummt aboot it. **Abd.** In use, but not often heard (W.M.).

4. The old-fashioned arrangement of the trouser-band and front.

Nhb.¹ Briham, or Birgham-flap.

[Bargham, Barwam, *epiphium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); *Hec epicia*, a berhom, *Voc.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* 811. *OE.* *beorg-* (fr. *beorgan*, to protect) + *ham* (*hom*), a covering; see *Hames*.]

BARGHEST, *sb.* **Nhb.** **Dur.** **Cum.** **Wm.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **Der.** **Not.** **Lin.** Also written **bargest** **Wm.**¹ **e.Yks.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹; **barghast** **w.Yks.**² **Der.**² **nw.Der.**¹; **barghaist** **Nhb.** **n.Yks.**³ **e.Yks.**¹; **bargheist** **Cum.** **Wm.** **Lan.**; **bargast**, **bargust** **Not.**; **bargas**, **barghist** **w.Yks.**; **bah-geeast** **e.Yks.**; **bargiss** **m.Yks.**¹; **bargus** **Not.**³; **bargeist** **Lan.**; **boh-ghost** **n.Yks.**² [**ba'rgæst**, **bā'gæst**.]

1. A ghost, wraith, or hobgoblin.

n.Cy. A frightful goblin armed with teeth and claws. . . It was *gen.* believed that the faculty of seeing this goblin was peculiar to certain individuals, but that the gift could be imparted to another at the time of the ghost's appearance by the mere action of touching (HALL); **N.Cy.**¹ A local spirit, haunting populous places, and howling at midnight before any dire calamity. **Nhb.** He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or dobbie, **SCOTT** *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. **Nhb.**¹ The brag and the bar-ghaist are local 'boggies'. **Dur.** To roar like a barguest (*prov. expression*), **HENDERSON** *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. **Cum.** A boggle that haunts burial places (M.P.) **Wm.** A barguest is a spirit known only through the sense of hearing, being a something which, during the dark hours of night, disturbed the last generations with its awful howling, **WHITEHEAD** *Leg* (1859) 75, ed. 1896; We sa nowt i't rooad, nea boggies, ner bargest, ner nowt a that mack, **CLARKE** *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 7; He had been afraid of meeting a barguest in his boyish days, **SOUTHEY** *Doctor* (1848) ccxiv, **Wm.**¹ Eh, George, a seen a bargest—it hed eyes es big es saucers an a teaal es lang es three or foor cart-reeaps. **Yks.** A ghost, commonly appearing near gates or stiles, **GROSE** (1790); Of this sort are . . . the daemon of Tid-

worth, the black dog of Winchester, and the bar-guest of York, **BRAND** *Pop. Antiq.* (1848) III. 83; (K) **n.Yks.**¹ We hear of barguests in the form of a mastiff, a pig, a large donkey, a calf, &c., **n.Yks.**² The barguest is a harbinger of death to those who happen to hear its shrieks in the night, for they are not audible except to people 'whose times have nearly come' So and so will die soon, 'for last night he heard the barguest'; **n.Yks.**³ **ne.Yks.**¹ **e.Yks.** A hobgoblin terrible in aspect, and loaded with chains of tremendous rattle, **MARSHALL** *Rur. Econ* (1788); He skootered along hedge sahd like a pathridge fo' fear White Lady sud cum wivoot her heead; or bahgeist, wiv ees as big as tecah saucers, **NICHOLSON** *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33; **e.Yks.**¹ **m.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.** A spirit or demon attached to a town or village, **WILLAN** *List IVds.* (1811); Ah nivver dar goa past t'church be mesen for fear a seein t'padfoot or a bargus, **TOM TREDDLEHOYLE** *Earlsla Ann.* (1853) 40; Wæt ðe wær Meary kudnt tel, bæt jan æn æm wæ sātænli laik æ bāgest [what they wer Meary could not tell, but yan ov 'em wer sartainly loike a barguest], **DIXON** *Craven Dales* (1881) 194; He would have delighted to have kept a pack of bargests, *ib.* 6; I heerd again this brush, brush, brush t' chains . . . an' then, thowt I, this mun be a bargest, **LUCAS** *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 150; **w.Yks.**¹²⁴ **Lan.** The barguest or barn-ghost of the Teutons is reported to be a frequent visitor in Lan., **HARLAND & WILKINSON** *Flk-Lore* (1867) 91; If t'thing ta sa rattled a cheean and hed een like sacers, it was t'bargest, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 64; The boggart or bargast . . . resembles the Scotch brownie, **ROBY** *Trad.* (1872) I. **Der.**¹ It has great saucer eyes, and is like a great dog or bear; and whoever meets it must give it the wall, or it will fall upon him; **Der.**², **nw.Der.**¹ **n.Lin.** He told you some soft tale maybe about . . . bargests, **PEACOCK** *R Skirlough* (1870) I. 49; **n.Lin.**¹

2. One who has the power of perceiving the disembodied spirits of living men.

Wm. Of one who is dying it will be said, 'He won't be long here, the bargest has been to see him.' The bargest says, 'Is he gone yet?'—'No.'—'Well,' answers the bargest, 'he'll not be long, for I met him as I came.' An old superstition that lingers amongst the fells and moors (B.K.); **CLARKE** *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 7.

3. A term of reproach or abuse; one who is unsightly in appearance; a noisy or ill-conducted person.

ne.Yks.¹ Thoo barguest! **e.Yks.** A little active wilful fellow, who filled his mother with fear and terror, by constantly running away from her, was addressed thus, 'Cum here, thoo lahtle bagheest; thoo ommast flays [affrights] ma oot o' mi wits,' **NICHOLSON** *Flk-Sp.* (1889). **w.Yks.** I can tell yo 'at I wor sich a bargest as yo ne'er see'd, **HALLAM** *Wadsley Jack* (1881) xvii; **GRAINGE** *Nidderdale* (1863) 225. **Not.** 'You noisy bargust' is said to a child (J.H.B.). **s.Not.** Go and pull them fow rags off yer, yer ugly bargest, an' dress yersen decent. Y'er allus i'th' road, yer young bargest. Ger out! (J.P.K.) **Not.**³

BARGLE, *v.* and *sb.* **Sc.** [**be'rgl.**]

1. *v.* To bandy words, carry on a useless controversy. See *Argle-bargle*, *v.*

Inv. (H.E.F.) **Bnff.** They barglt wi the aul wife for mehr nor half an oor, bit she steed up t' them an keepit her grun (W.G.).

Hence (1) **Barglan**, *vbl. sb.*; (2) **Barglin**, *ppl. adj.*

Bnff. (1) The barglan o' the twa wiz just like to ger ma lugs crack. (2) He's a barglin bit bodie; he is never richt bit fin he's conterin some ane (W.G.).

2. *sb.* A squabble, quarrel, mostly in words.

Bnff. The twa heeld sic a barge wi ane anither at I wiz just fairly daivt (W.G.).

BAR-GOOSE, *sb.* **Nrf.** **Ess.** **Ken.** **Wil.** [**bā·gūs**]

1. The barnacle goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*.

Ess. **SWAINSON** *Birds* (1885) 149.

2. The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*.

Nrf. **COZENS-HARDY** *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. **Ken.** Common about Sittingbourne and neighbourhood, including Sheppey (P.M.); **Ken.**¹

3. The white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*.

Wil. It is provincially known as the Bar Goose from the dark bars upon the breast, **SMITH** *Birds* (1887) 459.

BARGUN, see *Bargain*.

BARISH, *sb.* **Irel.** Also written **baarich** **Wxf.**¹

1. *Barley*. **Wxf.**¹

2. *Comp.* **Barish-amang**.

Wxf.¹ Leth aam gaame wee aar barish-amang [let them game with their barley-mung], 100

[*Bar* (*bear*, *OE. bere*), *barley* + *-ish*; for the suff. cp. *arrish*, *eddish*.]

BARISH, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. [beə'rif.] Scanty, rather bare.

Nhb.¹ The cupboard wis barish. Thor wis a barish market the day. He's barish o' brass the noo. n.Yks. (I.W.); 'It's nobbut a barish spot,' said of any part of a grass or arable field on which the grass or crop does not thrive (G.W.W.). w.Yks. Of poor lodgings, especially where the diet is meagre, it will be said, 'Ther's nobbut barish pikin's [lit. pickings, eatables, food] yonder.' Or of sheep that have to live on bare moorlands, 'They've nobbut barish pikin' heare' (Æ.B.).

[*Bare*, *adj.* + *-ish*.]

BARK, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. [bark, bāk.]

1. A box or receptacle, formerly made of bark, used for holding candles or candle-ends; also in *comp.* Candle-bark.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); A cylindrical box formed now of wood, but more *gen.* of tin, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 33; n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ w.Yks. Top's ha'ce hed a been brokken into, if it heddant a been for a cannal bark, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1869) 8; w.Yks.¹², w.Yks.³ The cannal bark; w.Yks.⁴⁵, Lan.¹, Der.¹, nw.Der.¹, Not. (J.H.B.)

2. The skin, epidermis.

Lnk. And dang the bark Aff's shins, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) 61, ed. 1733. e.Yks.¹ Ah knockt a bit o' bark off, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. Getten th' cloas riven off ther backs an th' bark takken off ther shins an elbows, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 66. Lan. If a child in the yard . . . knocked the bark off an angular limb, it went crying to Bessy Clegg, BANKS *Manch. Man* (1876) 11; He's knocked th' bark off his shin wi' gittin o'er that rail (S.W.). ne.Wor. 'The doctor says I've got no bark to my inside,' said a woman who had been told that the coating of the stomach was destroyed (J.W.P.). Slang. To the detriment of what is called by fancy gentlemen 'the bark' upon his shins, DICKENS *M. Chuzzlewit* (1844) xx.

3. The hard outside of cooked or uncooked meat.

Lei.¹, Nhp.¹², War.²

4. The tartar deposited inside a bottle by wine or any other liquor. [Not known to our correspondents.] e.An.¹

5. A long, narrow vessel used in dyeing hanks.

w.Yks. (J.G.); (S.K.C.); (R.S.)

6. In phr. *between the bark and the wood*, a well-adjusted bargain where neither party has the advantage.

Nrf.¹

BARK, *sb.*² Nhb. Lan. Cant. An Irishman.

Nhb. Fond o' toddy, full o' larks, fytn sumtimes wi the barks, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 33; Some thirty years ago the Irish residents in Sandgate, Newcastle, formed three-fourths of the inhabitants, and were always having quarrels with keelmen, &c. They were, and still are, called barks (M.M.). Lan. An Irishman is vulgarly called a bark, *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 406. Cant. When I was about fourteen I slung my 'ook and joined some travellin' Barks, CAREW *Autobiog. Gipsy* (1891) xxxv. Slang. FARMER.

BARK, *v.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Brks. Dev. [bark, bāk.]

1. To strip a tree of its bark, esp. for the purpose of tanning.

Sc. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Barked**, *ppl. adj.* stripped of bark; (2) **Barker**, *sb.* (a) a person employed in stripping or rinding trees; (b) a rubber or whetstone used for sharpening scythes; (3) **Barking-iron**, an iron tool used in peeling off bark from trees.

(1) Sc. A barkit aik-snaag, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi; (JAM) (2) Dev. *w. Times* (Feb. 26, 1886) 2, col. 2; In some places in Dev. barker is applied to a piece of wood used in the same way as the stone balker, and for the same purpose, viz. sharpening scythes in the field (R.P.C.). (3) se.Wor.¹

2. To tan leather.

Sc. Tanning is thus denominated, because the bark of trees is the great article used in this operation (JAM.).

Hence **Barked**, *ppl. adj.* tanned.

Sc. Twa buits of bark blasit leather, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1891.

3. To knock or rub off the skin, esp. from the shins.

Sc. To bark one's shins, is to take the skin off the ankles by a blow or fall, so that in healing a crust is formed (A.W.). Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ He bark't his nuckles ower tudder fellow's skope. Wm.¹

He's barkt his shin. w.Yks. He barked his shins agean tubs an barrils an boxes, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1886) 59; Barkin t'skin off me shins wi' groaping abaht for t'matches, *Ludsey Oim* (1889) 29. Stf.² Ar Dick is lungeous [rough]; 'ē kicked mē at footba' th' other dee, an barked my shins ever so. Oi knocked my fut agēn th' cart whēl an oi sē its barked my shins a bit. Not. 'He barked his shins' and 'He broke his shins' are interchangeable phrases (J.H.B.). War.²; War.³ I have barked my shin badly. Used by old people in rural War. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) Shr. 'Bark' means to knock the skin off shins by kicking, &c., BOUND *Prov* (1876), Shr.¹ 'E rawled 'm about shameful, an' barked 'is shins beside, Shr.², Brks.¹ Slang. He barked his shin bone unaware, CALVERLEY *Verses* (1862) 87.

4. Of dirt: to clot, harden, encrust, adhere; *gen.* used as *ppl. adj.*

Sc. The face is said to be 'barkit wi' dirt' when it is very dirty (JAM.). Bnff.¹ He barkit's claise wee red clay. Abd. Yer face is barked o'er wi' smush, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 5, ed. 1873. N.I.¹ Your skin is barked with dirt. n.Cy.¹ Barked, covered with dirt as though with bark. n.Yks.³ e.Yks. BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 11, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ It war parfitly barked wi' muck, 11 296, w.Yks.² Lan. Barkit, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) ne.Lan.¹, De.¹ n.Lin.¹ Yer han's is fairly barked wi' muck. War. (J.R.W.)

BARK, *v.*² Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. War. Wor. Brks. Sus. [bark, bāk.]

1. Of foxes: to utter a short, sharp cry.

ne.Lan.¹ Foxes are said to bark at rutting time. [A fox is said to bark when inclined to copulate, MAYER *Sptsmn's Dict.* (1845) 144.]

2. To cough hoarsely.

Dur.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Ad gotten a rare cowd yo mind . . . Off ah started barking like a yard dog, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta London* (1851) 28, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891). s.Chs.¹ Ah'y reali dūnū noa' wot wi'sn dōo wi' dhū lit lūn, it dūz nuwt būbaa'rk, baa'rk, baa'rk au' deer' lungg ūn it lit'laan'ds bin dhaat' thin', yūkn wel' sey throo ūm [I raly dunna know what we san do wi' the little 'un; it does nowt bu' bark, bark, bark aw dee lung, an' it little hands bin that thin, yō con welly sey through 'em] Stf.² Usually in phr. 'coughing and barking.' Mī brēthins aafull bad this mornin, an o've bin coughin an barkin aa' nēght. nw.Der.¹, ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), Brks.¹, Sus.²

Hence **Barking**, (a) *vbl. sb.*, (b) *ppl. adj.* coughing.

(a) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) w.Yks. 'Coughing and barking' is the diaphragmatic convulsive clamour of bronchitis, DYER *Dial.* (1891) rot. War.³ The child cannot sleep at nights for barking. Sus. I can't abear for my master to goo to church, for he keeps up such a barking, that nobody can't hear naun for him. (b) Sc. 'A barkin' hoast,' a short, hard, rapid cough (JAM. *Suppl.*). n.Yks. A barking cough (I.W.).

3. To boast, 'crow.'

w.Yks. Jimmy'd done a deal o' barkin 'cos he'd licked all he'd fo'ten [fought], but when he started o' me Ah gav' him sich a p'undin', sich a leatherin', whol' he's niver barked abaht his feightin' sin' (Æ.B.); w.Yks.²

4. Phr. (1) *Bark at t'heck*, to wait outside the door; also *fig.* (2) *barking and fleeing*, said of one who spends his property in a prodigal way, and is believed to be on the eve of bankruptcy (JAM.).

(1) Cum. 'Bark at t'heck' is used when a young man follows and pays suit to a young woman who won't have him. Jwhon Simpton goes efter Mary Wilson and barks at t'heck, but she willent hev him. An unacceptable lover is thus compared to a dog barking at a gate or obstruction which he cannot get over (J.A.). Cum.¹ (2) Sc. O, the bonny lands of Milnwood! . . . they are barking and fleeing, outfield and infield, haugh and holme, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) viii. Fif. He's hunting and hawking, but he'll soon be barking and fleeing (JAM.).

[1. To bark like a fox, *gannire*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); Bark, the foresters say at rutting time a fox barketh, PHILLIPS (1678); *Gannmo*, to barke or crie like a foxe, COOPER (1565).]

BARKEN, *sb.* *Obsol.* Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. An enclosed space or yard, a farmyard, rickyard. See **Barton**.

s.Cy. GROSE (1790). Glo. The whole barken be a-fire, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. x; Glo.¹² Wil. Listening to the 'buzzing of the threshing machine in the barken beyond the farmyard,' KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* (1893) 11; SLOW *Gl* (1892); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); By seven o'clock the last load was drawn into the farmer's well-stored barken, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 121; Commonly

used for a yard or backside in Wil. and other counties. But it first signified the smallcroft or close where the sheep were brought up at night, and secured from danger of the open fields, KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Vox in Comitatu Wilts usitatissima, atrium, a yard of a house, SKINNER (1651). n.Wil. 'Thaay be up to barken' [rickyard], said the boy, JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* (1880) ix. Wil.¹² Dor. An' sping away right backward, flop Down into barken pon', BARNES *Poems* (1863) 70, ed 1879; An' when in barkens yoppen dogs Do bark at vo'k a-comen near, *ib.* 88; BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Dor.¹ We hunted you about the grassy barken, 63 Som. SWEETMAN *Wincenton Gl.* (1885).

[A barken, the yard of a house, BAILEY (1721); A barken, cors, atrium, COLES (1679).]

BARKEN, v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [ba'rkən, bā'kən.]

1. Of blood or dirt: to clot, become hardened, encrusted; *gen.* used as *ppl. adj.*

Sc. The best way's to let the blood barken upon the cut—that saves plasters, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxiii; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) Edb. Lifting up one of his eyes, the other being stiff and barkened down, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi, Got the other eye up when the barkened blood was loosed, *ib.* Bwk. Grey fac'd, barkin't sutor Gib, Wi' a' the wives is unco sib, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 119. Sik. Drought had soaked up the pools, and left their cracked bottoms barkened in the heat, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) II. 405. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb.¹ Generally used in connection with the coagulation of blood. Dur.¹ Cum. 'Fairly barkened wi' dirt' is very seldom heard now, perhaps, but was very expressive of neglect (M.P.); Cum.¹. Cum.³ For God-seak put that barne in t'dolly tūb an' scrūbt; its fairly barken't ower wid muck. Wm.¹ Whaars ta beean? tha's au barken'd ower wi' bleed an' dirt. n.Yks.¹ T'puir bairn's heead an' feeace an' arms an' a' wur fairly barkened ower wi' dry muck; n.Yks.² Barken'd ower, encrusted. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 1, 1891). Lan.¹ Eh! tha'e art mucky; it's fair barken'd on thi

Hence **Barkan, vbl. sb.** the act of encrusting with dirt. Bnf.¹

2. To tan; *gen.* used as *ppl. adj.*

Sc. Effie used to help me to tumble the bundles o' barkened leather up and down, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) v. Cum. To bawcon or cure sheep skynes, FERGUSON *Hist.* (1890) xiii.

[He vmquihle after the cart was rent With barknynt blude and powder, DOUGLAS *Virg.* (1513) 48. 3 (JAM.). *Bark, sb.*² + *-en.*]

BARKER, sb.¹ Obs.? Sc. Nhb. A tanner.

Sc. Na sutar, tanner, or barker may buy hydys of mair price, BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 74 (JAM.) n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The Incorporated Company of Barkers or Tanners in Newcastle (*Obs.*)

[I am a barker, sir, by my trade, *Tanner of Tamworth* (1596) 67, in Percy's *Reliques*, ed. 1878, I. 308; *Hic serdo, Hic fruntor*, berkere, *Nom.* (c. 1450), in WRIGHT *Voc.* 685 35; Barkere, *serdo, frumo, Prompt.* In a detailed list (c. 1430) of the York Plays and of the crafts assigned to perform them 'Barkers' appears in the place of the older 'Tannours' of Burton's List (c. 1415); see *York Plays*, Pref. xix. The word *barker* is found in the Wel. Bible: Simon barcer (S. a tanner), *Acts* ix. 43]

BARKER, sb.² Slang. A pistol, firearm.

Slang. They are never without barkers and slashers, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxiii; 'I have got a pair of barkers that will match yours,' and he showed that he also was armed with pistols, *ib.* *Nigel* (1822) xxvii; Out with the barkers, finger on trigger, stand and deliver! WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xxv, 'Barkers for me, Barney' ... 'Here they are,' replied Barney, producing a pair of pistols, DICKENS *O Twist* (1850) xxii; 'What's here?' cried he, searching the attorney's pockets. 'A brace of barkers,' handing a pair of pistols to Turpin, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) III. xiii.

[*Bark, vb.*² + *-er.*]

BARKER, see Barker.

BARKER'S KNEE, phr. Cor. See below.

Cor. Barker did not believe in 'knockers' [mine-fairies, gnomes]; one day he got amongst a lot of them, who threw their mining tools at him, and hitting him on the knee he ever afterwards walked stiffly (M.A.C.); Cor.² Hunt, in his *Romances of the W. of Eng.*, says that the fairies called buccas, or knockers, once left all their tools on Barker's knee. The knee was so injured that it continued stiff ever after. 'As stiff as Barker's knee' became a proverb. Who Barker was is not stated.

BARKING-IRON, sb. Irel. Cant. A pistol. See **Barker, sb.²**

Ir. I shall be on the bridge to-morrow morning, with a case of barking-irons, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827-32) VII n. Cant. Take back your snapper, and look you, prick the touch-hole, or your barking-iron will never bite for you, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) II. vi; A brace of barking-irons, a pair of pistols, *Monthly Mag.* (1799) I 22; Pistols, from their explosion resembling the bow-wow or barking of a dog, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791).

BARKLE, v. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written *barcle* Nhb.¹ [ba'rkɪl, bā'kl.] Of dirt: to cake, encrust, adhere.

Nhb.¹ *Gen.* used in connection with the coagulation of blood. w.Yks. (S.P.U.); He's fairly barkled o'er with dirt. Seldom heard now, but 20 or 30 years ago part of everyday language of working people, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); He put the pie in his hat, but soon the juice was running all down his face, and his hair was barkled for weeks after (M.N.); Tha's barkled wi' muck (J.T.), w.Yks.²⁴ Lam. An yore hure's o barklt loike mi naunt's mop full o' red sond, KAY-SHUTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 161; Keawern' i'th chimbley barkle't wi' slutch, WAUGH *Chum.* *Conner* (1874) 152, ed. 1879; Those honds'll be barkle't wi' slutch [mud], *ib.* *Herm. Cobbler, v.* O'lore meh fese wur dawbt un barkult wi' it too, BUTTERWORTH *Sequel* (1819) 19; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 273; Lan.¹ Applied to hair upon which dirt has hardened, also to a wound when the blood has hardened upon it. e.Lan.¹ Der.¹ When yest, or lather, hardens on an object, it is said to barkle. nw.Der.¹ Not. (J.H.B.); 'The dirt's barkled on you,' implying that there are several coats of dirt on one, caked together (W.H.S.); Not.³ n.Lin.¹ I was that barkled wi' muck when I com oot of Cleugh Head, I thoht I should niver get mysen clean no moore.

Hence **Barkled, ppl. adj.** in phr. *barkled ov a lump*, see below.

w.Yks. In order to enable soft warp thread to better endure the process of weaving, they have from time immemorial been 'sized'; when this was applied too strong or too thickly, the warp was 'barkl'd ov a lump,' sometimes 'cotter'd' [baked] (W.T.); Thread which is slack in the warp and which takes up too much size and going on the drying machine bakes in a lump (J.C.).

[*Bark, vb.*¹ + *-le*, freq. suff.]

BARKSELE, sb. Nrf. Suf. Also in form *barksel* e.An.¹; barsale Nrf.; barsel Suf. [bā'ksɪl, bā'sl.] The bark harvest-time. See *Seal* (season).

e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 25; GROSE (1790); Nrf.¹ Suf. e.An. *Dy Times* (1892); (F.H.)

BARKWAIN, sb. Chs. War. The damage done to a tree when the bark grows into the timber, as in the case of a yew.

Chs.¹², War. (J.R.W.)

BARLEY, sb. Var. dial. uses in *comb.* in Sc. Irel. and Eng. *Hordeum vulgare.*

I. *Comp.* (1) Barley-bairn, see *Barley-child*; (2) -big, common barley; see *Big*; (3) -bread; (4) -broth, ale; cf. *barley-bree*; (5) -buggle, a scarecrow; (6) -bump, a sluggard; (7) -champer, an instrument for cutting off the beards of barley; (8) -child, (9) -crop, see below; (10) -dick or -duggar, a cake made of barley-meal; (11) -fever, illness caused by drinking to excess; cf. *barrel-fever*; (12) -mow, a stack or rick of barley; (13) -mung (mang), barley-meal mixed with water or milk, to fatten fowls or pigs; (14) -pickle, the top-most grain in an ear of barley; see *Pickle*; (15) -plum, a dark purple plum; (16) -sele, the time for sowing barley; cf. *hay-sele*; (17) -time, a period during the Peninsular War, when, owing to the scarcity of wheat, barley had to be used for bread; (18) -tommy, see below; (19) -zears, the beard of barley.

(1) n.Yks.¹² (2) Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849. Wil.¹ *Obs.* (3) Nhp.² An amusement practised by children similar to cockle-bread. (4) Ken. Here, boy! a mug of barley broth, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 47, ed. 1824. (5) N.I.¹ (6) Nhp.² (7) Sus.¹ Oxf.¹ Barley-chomper, *MS. add.* (8) Shr.¹ Barley-child, a child born in wedlock, but which makes its advent within six months of marriage. The metaphor lies in the allusion to the time which elapses between barley sowing and barley harvest. (9) n.Yks.¹ Not quite synonymous with *barley-bairn*, inasmuch as it is applied rather to the fact of the too early birth than to the child born. So and so's gotten a barley-crop, then. (10) Nhb.¹ (11) Edb.

Though then in his sixty-first year . . . this was the first time he ever had fallen a victim to the barley-fever! *Moir Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. (12) *Lei*.¹ [Hence] a favourite sign for a village inn. *War*.³ *Dev*.¹ Cor. [The barley-mow song is sung when the mow of barley is completed. It begins] Here's a health to the barley-mow, my brave boys, *Dixon Snags, Eng. Peas.* (1846) 159, ed. 1857. (13) *w.Yks*.², *e.An*.¹, *Nrf*.¹ (14) *Sc*. But it's the barley-pickle breaks the naig's back, and wi' my consent it shall not hae any mair burden laid upon it, *Scott Redg.* (1824) xx. (15) *Wm.* (B. & H.) (16) *e.An*.¹ It is time to set barley when a man in leather breeches can feel the earth warm whilst sitting on the ground. *Nrf*.¹ (17) *w.Yks*. This term is applied to two seasons of severe scarcity, just remembered by old people, when barley cakes, made like parkin, were very commonly eaten by the poor; first, to the famine of 1782-3; secondly to the famine of 1799-1800, when flour was sold at £6 per pack, *Hlf. Wds.*, *w.Yks*.³ *Lan*. Notwithstanding which we read of barley times, bad trade, visitations of pestilence, *Brierley Marlocks* (1867) 79. (18) *Cor*. Three small loaves of barley bread, in the form of a triangle, and cooked under a baking kettle in the old style, are called 'baarley-tommies' (F H D.). (19) *nw.Dev*.¹

II. In bird-names: (1) *Barley-ear*, the whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*; (2) *-seed bird*, the grey wagtail, *Motacilla melanope*; also the yellow wagtail, *M. ran*; (3) *-snake bird*, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (4) *-sower*, the common gull, *Larus canus*. See also *Barley-bird*.

(1) *Sus*. It is known as the Barley-ear probably from the date of its arrival coinciding with barley earing or ploughing for barley, *Smith Birds* (1887) 151. (2) *Yks*. The grey wagtail makes its appearance in the 15. of Eng about March, and is then most abundant in those elevated parts of the county which are better adapted for the growth of oats than of wheat, *Swainson Birds* (1885) 44. *w.Yks*.¹ [In some places the yellow wagtail is called the 'Barley Bird' and in others the 'Oatseed Bird,' from its arrival being coincident with the spring sowing of these two species of grain, *Smith Birds* (1887) 179.] (3) *Hmp.* *Swainson Birds* (1885) 103 (4) *s.Wil.* *Smith Birds* (1887) 534. *Wil*.¹

BARLEY, v. *Nhb.* *Cum.* *Wm.* *Yks.* *Lan.* *Chs.* [*barli*, *bā li*.] To claim by right of first choice, to bespeak. Usually in phr. *barley me*. Cf. *ballow*, *bags I*.

N.Cy.¹ *Nhb*.¹ The word is used almost always by children in play. The expressions, 'He barleyed that seat,' 'Aa barleyed the shul,' mean that at sight of the articles one has been first to cry out, 'Barley me that seat,' or 'that shovel.' The first to do so has a right to the use of the article named, and it is a point of honour among lads to acknowledge and give place to the one so doing. *Cum.* (M.P.); *Cum*.² Barley me that. *Wm*.¹ 'Barley me o that.' I bespeak that for myself. In play, such as that of blind man's buff, when the blindfolded person gets hold of any of his playmates, he says, 'Barley o tha,' signifying that he bespeaks or appropriates his capture. *w.Yks.* *HAMILTON Nugae Lit.* (1841) 359; A person goes into a newsroom and 'barleys' or bespeaks a newspaper or magazine (M.S.); *w.Yks*.¹²; *w.Yks*.³ Barley me that desk. *Lan*. The phrase is invariably 'Barley me,' *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 84; *Lan*.¹ Generally used by children. *ne Lan*.¹, *m.Lan*.¹ *Chs*.¹ Used by boys in claiming the first innings at any game. In playing 'Conquerors' the boy begins who first says 'Barley me first blow'; *Chs*.³ 'Barley me the first blow,' called out at rounders by the boy who first seizes the bat. *s.Chs*.¹ Ahy baa rih dhaat kau'rnür [I barley'd that corner]. Barley may fog shot [Bags I first shot]. The word is only used by schoolboys.

[*Barley me* (*mev*) appears to have meant orig. 'Give me.' Of doubtful origin. Perh. a form (contam. *w. parley*) fr. *Fr. bailler-moi*, *fr. bailler*, to give, grant, yield over (COTGR.).]

BARLEY, int. *Sc.* *Irel.* *Nhb.* *Cum.* *Wm.* *Yks.* *Lan.* *Chs.* *Stf.* *Der.* *War.* *Wor.* *Shr.* A cry for truce in a game, used by children when a short rest or break is wanted; also in phr. *barley hands*, *barley faa an' king's speech*; *comp. Barley-bay*, *-faa*. Sometimes an acknowledgement of defeat in wrestling or fighting; also *fig.* See *Bar*.

Sc. A proper lad of his quarters that will not cry barley in a brulzie, *Scott Waverley* (1814) xli; 'A barley!' through the armies baith . . . resoundit, *DRUMMOND Muckomachy* (1846) 20; Used all over Scotland in children's games, when one chases another. The one hard pressed saves himself from being caught if just on the eve he cries 'barley,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 308. *N.I.*¹ Barley-play. *Nhb*.¹ Barley-bay, Barley-faa, or Barley-faa-an'

king's speech. The words always mean that the speaker wishes the game to stop until some point of order is settled. *Cum.*, *Wm.* (M.P.) *w.Yks*. Shall therefore say 'barley' to this subject until more information be obtained, *Dyer Dial* (1891) 47; Used by children in such a game as 'tigs,' *BANKS Wksld. Wds* (1865); *w.Yks*.¹; *w.Yks*.³ I cried 'barley' [or barlow]; *w.Yks*.⁵ When a juvenile is hard pressed in games where swiftness of foot is the most necessary, or wishes to stop to tie his shoe-band, or to speak to a companion, &c., while at other games, if he or she cries out 'Barley!' they are entitled to these privileges and may forthwith do so, resuming his or her position at any time with the word 'Off!' *Lan.* Aw'll hommer him whol he's fain to sheaut 'Barley,' *CLEGG David's Loom* (1894) xxi. *n.Lan*.¹, *e.Lan*.¹ *Chs*.¹ A school-boy expression used in the pause of a game to indicate that the person is temporarily exempt from playing, or from the penalties of the game, as 'I'm barley hands' s *Stf.* I was just gooin' to tick him when he cried 'barley,' *PINNOCK Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). *Stf*.² *Barles.* *nw.Der*.¹ Barleys *War*.², *Wor.* (J.W.P.), *Shr*.¹

[Never fash your noddle about me; conscience! I've no be the first to cry barley, *SMOLLETT Reprisal* (1757) II. iii. Perh. the same as *Barley, v.* If so *Barley!* would mean prop. 'Grant me truce, quarter, grace.'

BARLEY-BIRD, sb. *e.An.* *Sus.* *Hmp.* *I.W.* *Wil.* *Dor.* *Dev.* Applied to the following birds. (1) the common gull, *Larus canus*; (2) the nightingale; (3) the Ray's wagtail, *Motacilla flava*; (4) the siskin, *Chrysomitris spinus*; (5) the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*

(1) *Dev*. The common gull . . . is called in some parts hereabouts the barley-bird from the time of its appearance, at barley sowing, I suppose, as I never observed them alight anywhere but in the pastures, *BRAY Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 355 s *Dev.* *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 208. (2) *e.An*.¹, *Nrf*.¹ *Suf. Science Gossip* (1882) 214; *Suf*.¹ (3) *Sus.* *Knox Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 204. *Hmp*.¹ Known in the New Forest as the barley-bird, as it appears about the time the barley is sown, *WISE New Forest* (1883) 310 (4) *Nrf.* *COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf* (1893) 43. *Ess*.¹ *Wil.* *SMITH Birds* (1887) 204. (5) *Suf.* (G.E.D.) *Hmp.* Called also 'spring bird,' from the time of its arrival, and 'weet bird' from its cry (J.R.W.); *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 103. *I.W*.¹ *Dor.* *Western Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7.

BARLEY-BREAK, sb. *Obs.* *Sc.* *n.Cy.* *Lan.* *Chs.* *Der.* Also written *barla-breikis*, *-brack Sc.* A country game, usually a form of 'tick,' q.v. See below. Also known as *Prison Bars*, *Boggle about the stacks*.

Sc. And in this grove she means to stay, At barley-breaks to sport and play, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc* (1724) II 218, ed. 1871; Generally played by young people in a corn-yard. Hence called *Barla-bracks* about the stacks. One stack is fixed on as the dule or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the dule. Any one who is taken . . . is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he who was first taken is bound to act as catcher in the next game. *Obs.* in *s. Sc.* and *obsol.* in the *n. (JAM.)* *Frf.* W' warlocks whirl at barley-brack, *BEATTIE Arnha* (c. 1820) 22, ed. 1882. *N.Cy*.¹ Now called *Boggle about the stacks*, q.v. *Lan.* We play at barley-breaks, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore* (1867) 181. *Chs*.¹³, *Der*.¹ [*HONE Table-bk.* (1827) I. 37.]

[Played by six people, three of each sex, who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen, and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called *hell*. It was the object of the couple condemned to this division to catch the others, . . . in which case a change of situation took place, and *hell* was filled by the couple who were excluded by preoccupation from the other places. . . . By the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in *hell*, and the game ended, *GIFFORD Note on Massinger*, I. 104 (NARES); And give her a new garment on the grass, After a course at barley-break or base, *B. JONSON Sad Shep.* (1641) i. ii; He is at barley-break, and the last couple are now in *hell*, *MASSINGER Virgin-Martyr* (1622) v. 1; Play at ball and barley-breaks, *BURTON Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1836, 349; *Tiers*, a kind of play, somewhat like our barley-break, *COTGR.*]

BARLEY-BREE, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also in form *barley-brie*, *-broo* Sc. Malt liquor, esp. whisky or ale. See *Bree*.

Sc. But we'll take a soup of the barley bree, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 163, ed. 1871; Reared the flagon to his head from which he withdrew it not while a single drop of barley-broo remained, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx; Another John had this advice given him while under the influence of the barley-bree, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 141. Ayr. Ay we'll taste the barley bree, BURNS *Willie brew'd*; How easy can the barley-brie Cement the quarrel, *ib.* Sc. *Drink* (1786). Bwk. The browster—wi' his barley bree, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 4. n.Yks.²

BARLEY-BUCK, *sb.* Wil. A guessing game; see *Buck*.

s.Wil.¹ A boy's game, played by guessing at the number of fingers held up.

BARLEYCORN, see *John Barleycorn*.

BARLEY-FUMMEL, *int.* Obs. Sc. The call for a truce by one who has fallen in wrestling or fighting.

Sc. (JAM.); DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 20. Fif. On, on, and cry na Barlafummil, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 30

[Thocht he was wicht, he was nocht wyss With sic jangleurs to jummill, For frae his thoume they dang a' sklyss, Quhye he cry'd, *Barla fummil*, *Chrysts Kirk* (c. 1550) xv, in *Ever Green* (1761) I. 10]

BARLEYHOOD, *sb.* Sc. Also in form *barlichood* (JAM.), *barlikhood*. A fit of obstinacy, or drunken, angry passion.

Sc. Barley-hood is the pronunciation of the s. counties; it is defined as bad humour in consequence of intemperate drinking. Whene'er they take their barley-hoods And heat of fancy fires their bludes, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1811) 51 (JAM.); (A.W.) Lnk. And may be in his barlikhoods ne'er stick To lend his loving wife a loundring lick, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 32, ed. 1783.

[And as she was drynkynge, She fyll in a wynkyng Wyth a barlyhood, SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* (c. 1525) in *Wks.*, ed. Dyce, I. 107. *Barley*, *sb.* + *-hood*, *suff.* of condition.]

BARM, *sb.*¹ Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dev. Cor. Nfld. Also written *baam* w.Yks.; *bahm* Suf.¹; *baum* n.Lin.¹ Hmp.¹; *bawm* w.Yks.; *berm* Lan. e.Lan.¹ Glo.¹ Brks.¹; *borm* s.Chs.¹; *bourn* [sic] GROSE; *burm* Dev. Cor.¹² [*berm*, *bām*, *bōm*, *bqēm*.]

1. Yeast.

Sc. Work like barm in a barrel, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) vi; *Fig. in prov.* 'Put out your barm where you took in your ale, show the effects of your ill-humour where you meet with the offence (JAM.); Your words were working like barm in my head, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 164, ed. 1894. Yks Barm interchanges with yeast, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356. n.Yks.^{1,2}, ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (S.K.C.); It's not likely a wumman can go all up an' daan t'taan seeking baam, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann.* (1849) 49. Run and fetch a pennorth o' barm or we shall have no bread to day (H.L.); w.Yks.⁴ Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C); Wi'o that berm abeawt him, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 26; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 240; Unkommen fresh o berm, SCHOLTS *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 22. ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹ Stf.² Sally, just run to th' brewry and fetch a pint o' barm for yer mother. Der. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) II. 297; Der.¹, nw Der.¹ Not. This is a common term in the s. district, but in some parts of Nhp. and Bdf the word is entirely unknown (L.C.M.); Not.^{1,2}, n.Lin.¹ Rut.¹ For balm for baking, *Overseer's Acc.* (1767). Lei. (C.E.), Lei.¹, Nhp.¹² War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); (J.R.W.); War.^{12,8}, se Wor.¹, Shr.¹², Hrf.¹² Glo. *Baylis Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.¹² Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.¹ Called 'rising' or 'raising' in Ess. Suf. (F.H.); Suf.¹ Ken. (P.M.); GROSE (1790); Ken.¹, Sur.¹ Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 401; Hmp.¹, I.W.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Cicely superintended the baking, passing the barm though a sieve with a wisp of clean hay in it, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) viii, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 478; *Slow Gl.* (1892). n.Wil Have e got any barm? (E.H.G.) Wil.¹, w.Som.¹ Dev. He fetched home a drop of barm last night, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 38; Yeast is only known in Dev. under the name of barm, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 279. n.Dev. Her aller wanted letting or jist a soak in barm [a yeast poultice], ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 107; GROSE (1790). Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422. Cor. And went to fetch some barm, THOMAS *Randgal Rhymes*, 3; Cor.¹² [Nfld.

Barm has now generally given way to the word yeast, but it is still commonly, if not exclusively, used, PATTERSON *Trans. Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894)]

Hence *Barman*, *vbl. sb.* the act of mixing yeast with wort to cause fermentation.

Bnff.¹ A wiz at the barman o' the bowie, fin the gauger cam in o' the closs.

2. *Comp.* (1) *Barm-ball*, a light pudding or dumpling made of flour, yeast, and suet; (2) *-cake*, cake made with yeast; (3) *-dumpling*, see *-ball*; (4) *-feast*, a yearly entertainment given or held in an ale-house; (5) *-head*, a soft, foolish person; (6) *-spout*, a tin or wooden tube used to convey the yeast from the cask; (7) *-stick*, a person of weak intellect; (8) *-whin*, a thick close branch of whin on which barm was laid to preserve it for brewing.

(1) Lan. I've bin havin' berm-bo an traycle to mi dinner, WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 167, ed. 1879; Lan.¹ The children were all eating a kind of light pudding, known in Lan. by the name of 'berm-bo' or 'berm dumplings', made of flour and yeast, mixed with a little suet, WAUGH *Home Life* (1867) xix. e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Small pieces of dough are taken when bread is being made, which are boiled, and eaten with treacle; Chs.³ Dough rolled up and boiled like a dumpling. (2) Cor.¹; Cor.² A cake made with much yeast in it—as opposed to 'heavy cake,' which is made without yeast and is very close grained, *MS. add.* (3) w.Yks.² Lan. Awm zwelhin aw uv a thickness loike a berm dumplin, STATON *Loominary* (1863-65) 76. Chs.¹ Stf.² It's ar bakin-dee to dee and my mother's made us some barmy-dumplings fur dinner. Not. A small dumpling made of bread-dough boiled (J.P.K.). (4) w.Yks.² At Barm-feast an' at t'wake, SENIOR *Smuthy Rhymes*, 54. A barm-feast is held every year on the Sat after the 25th of June (Cold Aston feast) at a place called Blackamoor, between Cold-Aston and Eckington. The innkeeper formerly brewed his own ale, and, of course, had barm to dispose of This was readily sold to customers, and all who were accustomed to fetch it were expected to attend a yearly feast, which consisted of a good tea, followed by a dance. I do not find that these feasts are ever held in the town of Sheffield, but they are common in the villages of n. Der. The old feast is, in many places, still kept up, under the old name; though now the guests generally pay for their feast; but, in some cases, the landlord still gives the treat yearly to his regular ale customers (5) Lan. Iv hee duzn't larn, he's o berm yed, SAM *Sondknocker*, pt. vi. 22; That'll do nought for a livin', will it, berm yed? WAUGH *Sneek Bant* (1868) ii; I wouldn't tak up wi every drunken berm-yed 'at I could rake out o' a gutter, *ib.* *Chimn. Corner* (1874) 155, ed. 1879. Lan.¹ Aw'll be bund 'at Enoch's hooked it on in a mistake Th'berm-yed doesn't know what he's doing th' tone have of his time, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) ii. (6) se.Wor.¹ (7) Not.² (8) Sc (JAM. *Suppl.*)

3. Froth; also *fig* nonsense, foolish talk.

Sc. His words gurgled out as thick as the barm from a beer bottle in warm weather, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 283, ed. 1894. e.Lth. It's aye best to let a wumman pit out her barm her ain way, HUNTER *J. Inwack* (1895) 153. s.Not. It's all barm (J.P.K.); But without barm, Renie, yer do just look as if yer'd been out of the world for a six-month, PRIOR *Remie* (1895) 247; Strikes me you was 'ard on your chap.—Barm! *ib.* 249. n.Lin.¹ The brown froth which collects in running water. s.Wor. All barm, all nonsense (F.W.M.W.).

[Barm, *faex cerevisiae*, *fermentum*, SKINNER (1671); Barme or yeaste, *flos*, *vel spuma ceruisiae*, BARET (1580); Glas, berm, wort, and argoile, CHAUCER *C. T.* g. 813. OE. *beorma* (*Matt.* xiii. 33).]

BARM, *sb.*² Lan.

1. The bosom or lap.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 270; Lan.¹ [K.]

2. *Comp.* Barm-cloth, an apron.

Lan. 'Barm-clath' meant a bosom cloth, or apron. The word is still current, GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 19 [Barm-cloth is the covering for the barm (bosom or lap), as neck-cloth is the covering for the neck, *N. & Q.* (1861) 2nd S. xi. 239; A belly cloth (K.)]

[1. A barme, *gremium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Hyde thy hande in thy barme, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 77; And kist þaim oft upon his barm, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 5442. OE. *bearm* (*John* i. 18). 2. Barm-cloth, apron, COLES (1677); A barmecloth *corium gremium*, *Cath. Angl.*; A barmcloth eek as whyt as morne milk, CHAUCER *C. T.* 3236. OE. *bearmclād*.]

BARM, *v.* Sc. [berm.]

1. To ferment, work; also used *fig.*
Sc. He said no a word on the wy back, but a' saw it wes barmin' in him, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 208 *Bnff.*¹ The ale's barmin' up. *Ayr.* Nothing immediately rose out of this, but it set men's minds a-barming, and working, GALT *Provost* (1822) I ii

Hence **Barming**, *vbl. sb.* interest arising from money.

Ayr. My father ordained me a hundred a year out of the barming o' his lying money, GALT *Entail* (1823) xx; (JAM)

2. To mix wort with barley to cause fermentation.

*Bnff.*¹ I hae jist new deen o' barmin' the wort.

[The same as **Barm**, *sb.*¹]

BAR-MASTER, *sb.* *Obsol.* w.Yks *Der.* Also in form **bargh-master**. The authority to whom all disputes in lead-mining were referred.

w.Yks.¹ *Der.* Bergh-master, a bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners, BAILEY (1721), Used in connexion with lead-mining only—an industry now nearly extinct (H.R.), The Bargh-master . . . Must view the corps before it buried be, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) 7.

[A bargh master, *scaptensulae praefectus*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); A bargh-master, *curator fodinae*. A bergh-master (a bailiff among the miners), *scaptensulae magister*, COLES (1679). A *der.* of *bargh*, q.v.: A bargh, i.e. a mine, whereout of metallis are digged, *fodina metallica*, ROBERTSON.]

BARM-BAW, see **Barm**.

BARMKIN, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Sc. Nhb *Cum.* Also written **barnekin** Nhb.¹ *Cum.*; **barnkyn** Nhb. A fortified wall built round a castle; the outermost enclosure within which the barns, stables, &c. were placed.

Sc. (JAM) Nhb *Peels*—were often surrounded by a moat, and buttressed outer wall or *barnkyn*, LAIRD of *Thornycroft* (1855) 10; At Ilderton there is a great tower with a strong *barmkyn* of stone, HODGSON *Hist Nhb.* (1839) III. ii; *Obs.* At Eslynton ys a toure wth a *barmekyn*, *Border Surv.* (1541) in DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 82; Nhb.¹ *Cum.* The barns and *barnekins* are full, POWLEY *Echoes Cum.* (1875) 108.

[*Barmikin* wall, *barbacane*, a bulwark or watch tower, *antemurale, promurale, murus exterior*, SPOTTISWOODE *MS. Law Dict.* (JAM.); Balaan in þe *barmeken* sa bitterly fytis, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1301. A corr. of OFr. *barbacane*.]

BAR-MOTE, *sb.* *Der.* Also in form **barghmoot**. A court held to settle business connected with the lead mines.

Der. To *Barmoot Ben* [I give] the *Tup-scein*, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 59; *Bar-mote* and other customs connected with lead-mining are still kept up at Wirksworth (H.R.); Sute for oar must be in *Barghmoot Court*, For justice thither miners must resort, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) 1 103, *Barmote*, a court held within the Hundred of the Peak in *Der.* for regulating the miner's trade, BAILEY (1721).

[*Berghmote*, a court held to determine matters relating to mines, BAILEY (1721); The *Bergh-mote, curia stan-naria*, COLES (1679). *Bargh* (a mine, see **Bar-master**) + *mote* (OE. *mōt*), a court, assembly.]

BARMSKIN, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. [be'rmskin, bā'mskin.] A leather apron.

Sc. The large leather apron worn by tanners and curriers is called a *bramskin* (JAM. *Suppl.*). S. & Ork.¹ w.Yks *Hlfz Wds.*; w.Yks.²⁴ Lan. GROSE (1790); His knockus lapt in his *barmskin*, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 14; The aw slappunt, un shewtunt, un clatterunt weh thur honds o' thur *barmskins*, BUTTERWORTH *Sequel* (1819) 42; When the apron is of leather it is called a 'barmskin,' GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 19; Lan.¹ 'Neaw lads,' sed Hal, 'mind yer hits: I'll lap meh honds eh meh *barmskin* o' hoo cannah scrat meh,' TIM BOBBIN *Works* (ed. 1750) 45. e.Lan.¹ Worn by blacksmiths. If the smith is also a farrier the *barmskin* is shredded at the bottom corners. Chs.^{1,2,3}

[*Barme skyn, melotes, Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499). See **Barm**, *sb.*²]

BARMY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Stf. Lin. War. Nrf. Naut. Also written **bawmy** e.Yks.¹; **balmy** Slang. [be'rmī, bā'mī, bō'mī.]

1. *adj.* Silly, weak-minded, half-witted.

w.Yks.², Stf.¹ n.Ln.¹ A soft *barmy* fool. War.² Naut. I have known more than one sham lunatic at sea. . . The shammer gets known as being 'barmy' (weak-minded) among his shipmates,

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Answers (Feb 27, 1892) 242. Slang. What with the trips and the drink I very near went *balmy*, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Oct. 1879) 506; To be a little bit 'balmy in one's crumpet' means to be slightly crazy. Among convicts to 'put on the balmy stick' is to feign insanity, BARRÈRE & LELAND.

2. *Comp.* (1) *Barmy-brained*, foolish, giddy; (2) *-faced*, having a foolish expression.

Sc. (1) A wheen cork-headed *barmy-brained* gowks! SCOTT *Ronan* (1824) iii; (JAM) (2) She's *barmy-faced*, thriftless, and bauld, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I 201, ed. 1871.

3. *sb.* A fool, simpleton.

e.Yks. He ommast dodhered hissen ti bits, when a awd coo beaeled ower hedge at him, great *bawmy* 'at he is, NICHOLSON *Flek-Sp.* (1889) 32; e.Yks.¹ Thoo great *bawmy*! thoo mud hē knawn that w.Yks. A gurt *bāmi* (B.K.)., Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83. Slang. I tried to act the *balmy* in Clerkenwell, but it wouldn't do, HORSLEY *Jottings* (1887) 98.

[*Barm*, *sb.*¹ + *y*. The lit. mg. is frothing like *barm*, hence, full of ferment, flighty, empty-headed.]

BARMY-SPONGE, *sb.* Cor. Liquid yeast set to rise over-night, used in bread-making.

Cor. A common expression (M A C); Cor.² In frequent use. The *barm* is mixed with a little flour or covered over with it. The product after fermentation is *barmy-sponge*, which is then used for baking.

BARN, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Ess. Wil. Som. Dev. In *comp.* (1) *Barn-barley*, barley which has always been kept under cover; (2) *'s-breaking*, an idle frolic; (3) *'s-door*, the door of a barn; (4) *-door fowl*, fowl that have been allowed to breed indiscriminately; (5) *-door savage*, a clothopper; (6) *-flake*, a wooden slide, fitted into grooves, to which the doors of the barn are fastened inside; (7) *'s-floor*, the thrashing-floor; (8) *'s-floor planch* or *plank*, a particular size of plank, made of elm; (9) *'s-floor planchin*, the boards or planks, which form the flooring of a barn; also the woodwork of the floor; (10) *-gallon*, seventeen pints; (11) *-man*, a man employed in thrashing corn; (12) *-man's benison*, see below; (13) *-sieve*, a sieve of which the bottom is made of plated cane, used in winnowing; (14) *-swallow*, the swallow; (15) *-yard*, a straw or fold-yard, in which grain or straw is stored; (16) *-yard beauty*, a rustic beauty.

(1) Wil.¹ Barley which has never been in rick, but has been kept under cover from the first, and is therefore perfectly dry and of high value for malting purposes, JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* (1880) viii. (2) *Sc.* What barns-breaking have you been at? SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii; Steenie's awa out about some barns-breaking, *ib.* *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; (JAM); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) (3) w.Som.¹ Baa rnz-doo ur, or doo'ur, the door of the barn, generally made in two parts, meeting and fastening in the middle, while one, and sometimes both of these parts are again divided, so that the upper half may be opened while the under is kept shut. The only light in a barn is usually that from the doors when open. A very common saying expressive of inconsistency is: Mud su wuul puut u braas nauk ur pun a baarn-z-doo ur [(you) may as well put a brass knocker on a barn-door]. Barn-door is never used. (4) *Sc.* Never had there been such slaughtering of capons, and fat geese and barn-door fowl, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi; (JAM.) War.³ What breed are these chickens?—Oh, only barn-door fowl. w.Som.¹ Barn's-door fowls (5) n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ A townsman's opprobrious appellation of a farm labourer. Shr.¹; Shr.² In the Wor. dial. a *chawbacon*. Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Prov.* (1876). (6) Chs.¹, War. (J.R.W.) (7) nw.Dev.¹ w.Som.¹ Baa rnz vloou'ur is *gen.* in the centre of the barn, and on the same level as the sill of the barn's-door, of which there are always two, one at each end of the floor. It is never made to cover the entire space within the barn, but is only about ten feet in width, its length being the width of the building. It is *gen.* raised above the bays on each side, and has a low wooden partition called the *spirting-board*, on either side, to keep the corn upon the floor. It is made of elm planks, two inches thick, while the rest of the barn is usually floored with concrete, or beaten earth. (8) *ib.* A particular size of plank, which is usually two inches thick and eleven inches wide; it is of elm, on account of its toughness. (9) *ib.* Thick there butt'll cut out some rare barn's floor planchin [flooring]. Plaise, sir, the barn's-vloor's a-come to doin shocking bad; the planchin o' un's all a-ratted to tich-ëod [touch-wood]. (10) War.³ He sold his milk at 1s. 1d per barn gallon, *Evesham Jm.*

(Apr. 18, 1896) The barn gallon, often contracted in conversation to 'barn,' is almost *obs.*, the Railway Companies refusing now to carry milk except by the imperial gallon. Ess. Sending thousands of gallons of milk every week to London; the gallon being a 'barn-gallon' of seventeen pints, WHITE *e.Eng.* (1865) II. 217 [But the farmer's gallon is a barn gallon, which holds two ordinary gallons and a pint over, *Bradford Obs. Budget* (May 9, 1896).] (11) Sc. A barnman of ordinary abilities, commonly threshed about two bolls (one quarter) of wheat in a day, *Agric Surv. M. Lth* 94 (JAM.). Bwk. An old thresher or barnman, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 3. (12) Nhb. *Obs.* When corn was threshed with the flail a spell of wet weather caused the corn to be more readily separated from the straw, and was termed a barnman's benison (R.O.H.). (13) w.Som.¹ (14) w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (15) Sc. (JAM.). n.Lin.¹ Oxf.¹ (*MS. add.*) Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* (16) Sc. Commonly used to denote a buxom girl, who may appear handsome in the eyes of the vulgar (JAM.).

BARN, v. Lin. Nhp. Oxf. Nrf. Suf. [bān.] To house, put in a barn.

n.Lin.¹ Barn or stack it after harvest, YOUNG *Agric* (1799) 164. Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ I shall stack some of that wheat, and barn the rest Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787); GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Nrf. Suf. To lay corn up in a barn So in the south, 'to house corn' has the same meaning, HOLLOWAY.

Hence **BARNING, vbl. sb.** the act of storing corn in a barn. Oxf. (M.A.R.).

BARN, see Bairn, Burn.

BARNABEE, sb. e.An. Also in forms *barney bee*, *burney bee* e.An.¹² The Lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*. Also called **Bishop Barnabee**, q.v.

e.An.¹², Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ One settling on a child is always sent away with this sad valediction—'Gowden bug, gowden-bug fly awah home, Yar house is bahnt deown an yar childen all gone'

BARNABY, sb. Lan. Chs. Der. Wor. Dor. St. Barnabas' Day, June 11; the day of the summer solstice before the change from Old to New Style. Usually in phr. *Barnaby bright*.

Lan. Barnaby bright, All day and no night, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 16. Chs.¹ Barnaby Fair is held at Macclesfield on June 22nd—old St. Barnabas' Day. About Macclesfield itself it is generally pronounced 'Barmady' It is also the grand day from which dates are reckoned, as 'He's three year old come Barmady,' or 'Oo were bad afore Barmady.' nw.Der.¹ ne.Wor. The rhyme is still current in the form given by Ray (J.W.P.). Dor. [A similar form is given in] BARNES *Gl* (1863). [Barnaby bright, the longest day and the shortest night, *Rav Prov.* (1678) 51.]

[This day the sunne is in his chiefest hight, With Barnaby the bright, SPENSER *Epithal.* (1595) 266.]

BARNACLE, sb.¹ A name applied to several birds: (1) *Bernicla brenta*, the Brent goose (Irel.); (2) *B. leucopsis* (Sh. & Or.I.); (3) *Sula bassana*, the solar goose or gannet (Suf.).

(1) Ir. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 149. (2) S. & Ork.¹ (3) Suf.¹ Also called Bargander.

[Barnacle, a soland goose, a fowl in the Bass, an island on the coasts of Scotland, supposed by some to grow of trees, or by others to be bred out of rotten planks of ships, BAILEY (1721); A barnacle, *chenalopex*, *χηναλόπηξ*, vulpanser; quippe anserem specie, vulpem calliditate refert, Plin. io. 22, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); Barnacle, *Anser Scoticus*, *ἐχολόγοπος*, SKINNER (1671); *Bernaque*, the fowl called a barnacle, COTGR.; Barnacles or great byrdes, *chelonolopices*, BARET (1580); A barnacle, bird, chelonolops, LEVINS *Manp.* (1570); *Chelonolopices* I thinke to be the birds that we cal Barnacles, COOPER (1565). OFr. *bernacle*, *barnacle* (HATZFELD, s.v. *barnache*).]

BARNACLE, sb.² Nhb. A stickleback. See **Banstickle**.

Nhb. Catching 'lyars,' 'streamers,' and 'barnacles' by sticking them with a fork, or pocket-knife . . . in shallow streams, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 269.

[Prob. a wrong applic. of the word *barnacle*, sb.¹, to the Banstickle. One of the mgs. of *barnacle*, sb.¹, is the shell-fish wh. fastens to a ship's bottom.]

BARNACLE, sb.³ Yks. An incorrigible person. e.Yks.¹

[The word *barnacle* (the shell-fish) is often used in the

fig. sense of one that sticks close, and will not be dismissed, a troublesome adherent; hence the dial use]

BARNACLE-GRASS, sb. Irel. Grass-wrack, *Zostera marina*.

BARNACLES, sb. pl. Sc. Cum Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. e.An. Sus. Wil. Som. [bē'niklɪz, bā'niklɪz.]

1. An instrument applied to the nose of a savage bull, or of a restive horse when being shod. Hence *fig.* irons worn by felons in gaol.

n.Cy. The instrument called a barnacle or brake, put on the nose of unruly horses, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.). Cum. Ye'll want . . . the ass's barnicles to keep your tongue in your mouth, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 33; Cum.¹, Nhp.¹ Shr.¹ *Obsol.* The barnacles are somewhat like the figure 8 in form, consisting of two rings connected midway by short bars, through which a screw passes. The upper ring is jointed in the centre, while the lower one is correspondingly divided. This is put into the bull's nostrils, and held there by the screw which serves to tighten the barnacles at pleasure. The upper ring is attached to the point of each horn by means of a chain, thus keeping the lower one from dropping and impeding the animal while grazing. 'It gies the bull plenty to do to think on 'is nose w'en the barnacles bin on,' said the village blacksmith of Tilstock. Cant. The irons worn in gaols, *Life B. M. Carew* (1791).

2. Hooks attached to chains, used in salt-mining.

Chs.¹ A pair of chains with two hooks to hook on each side of the tub when drawing rock salt.

3. Spectacles; eyeglasses. In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use.

Sc. Buy a pair of David Ramsay's barnacles, the King never reads Hebrew or Greek without them, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) 1. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Cum.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Old-fashioned spectacles which were held on the nose without lateral supports. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.²³, Wor. (J.W.P.), Shr.¹, Nrf. (E.M.), Suf.², Sus.² Wil. *Slow Gl* (1892). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.¹ Colloq. He's heard all about you from the sawbones in barnacles, DICKENS *Pickwick* (1837) xxxviii.

[1. *Museliere*, barnacle for an unruly horses nose, COTGR.; Barnacles, an instrument set on the nose of unruly horses, *pastomis*, BARET (1580); Betting to an hors, and a bernacle to an asse, WYCLIF (1388) *Prov.* xxvi. 3. An older form was *bernak*. Bernak for horse, *chamus*, *Prompt.* AF. *bernac*, 'camus,' Neckham (c. 1200) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) I. 100. 3. These spectacles put on . . . They bee gay barnikles, *Damon & Pytheas* (1582) (Dav.).]

BARNAGE, sb. Obs. Sc. A military company, army, followers.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (JAM.).

[Jan blisches (looks) he to his baronage, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 984; Before the baronage at ther burde thus þe buerne (hero) said, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 211; Of þaim þu sal haue a gret vauntage, Bath to þe and þi barnage, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 8016. AF. *barnage*, der. of *baron*, MLat. *baro* (-onem), a military retainer, see HATZFELD.]

BARNARD CASTLE, sb. Dur. A term of reproach.

Dur. Barnard Castle, a Briggate bred-un That is a female of a certain class born in Barnard Castle, and bred up in that Billingsgate portion of the town, yclept Briggate, *Dunham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 104, A coward! a coward! o' Barney Castle Dare na come out to fight a battle! A very common saying. In all probability refers to the 'Rising in the North,' 1569, and esp. to Sir George Bowes who had shut himself up in Barnard Castle. Sir Cuthbert Sharp notices this reproachful saying in his *Memorials of the Rebellion*, ib. 98; In Sunderland fifty years ago, a common taunt was 'A coward, a coward, o' Barney Castle!' I stopped to listen to two viragos . . . holding a 'slanging' contest; . . . what appeared the most pungent and irritating, as well as laconic, epithets were resorted to, 'Barney Castles!' and 'Bewcastle!' banded from side to side, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) VI. 228.

BARNAUGH-BLOW, sb. ? Obs. Irel. The goal or winning stroke.

Wxf. Not now in use (P.J.M.); Wxf.¹ A barnaugh blow might have been a critical, a judging blow. Mot, all arkagh var ee barnaugh-blowe [but all eager for the great stroke], 88.

BARN-BRACK, sb. Irel. A large sweetened bun containing currants.

Ir. On St. Bridget's Eve every farmer's wife in Ireland makes

a cake called Bairin-breac, *BRAND Pop. Anthq.* (ed. 1849) I 345. n.Ir. We hear of barn-breck cakes, *HUME People of Dwn. & Ant.* (1874) 24; N.I.¹ In season at all times, but especially so at Hallow-eve, when it contains a ring; the person who gets the ring will of course be first married. Wxf. Piles of hot griddle-baked wheaten cakes and wheaten loaves baked in a pot with coals laid on the lid, and all well buttered inside, barn-bracks, and other varieties of the staff of life, *KENNEDY Banks Boro* (1867) 349.

[Ir. *báirin*, a cake of bread (cp. Wel. *bara*, bread) + *breac*, speckled. See *MACBAIN* (s.v. *Bairghin*).]

BARNEKIN, see *Barmkin*.

BARNER, *sb.* Lan. Thick, short flags used in flooring barns.

e.Lan.¹

BARNET, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Yks. A cart-whip.

Yks. *GROSE* (1790) *Suppl.* [Not known to our correspondents.]

BARNEY, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Glo. Som. and in *gen.* use as slang.

1. A disturbance, dispute, altercation.

Glo.¹ Lon. Selby runs out, and goes to get another knife, but I stops him, and the barney was all over, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. w.Som.¹ Of some quarrels some neighbours, a man said: 'Twas a purty barney way 'em, sure 'nough. I'll warnt there'll be a barney over thick job. Cant. You'd best clear out of this before the barney rises, *CAREW Autob Gipsy* (1891) xxviii. [Aus., N.S.W. We had long talks and barneys over the whole thing, *BOLDREWOOD Robbery* (1888) II. xiii.]

2. Nonsense, foolery. Also in form *barneying*.

e.Yks. Let's have none o' your barney-an (S.O.A.). Lan. Aw won thee i' fair powell—one toss an' no barney, *BRIERLEY Ikdale* (1868) 144.

3. A blunder; a piece of bad workmanship.

w.Yks. Tha'rt makin' a barney o' that (S.K.C.).

BARNEY BRIDGE, *sb.* Irel. A children's game.

Uls. Still played. Two children take uplifted hands forming an arch through which the others pass in single file, holding on to the coat or dress of the one in front. The last to pass through is caught by a sudden lowering of the arch of hands and arms (R.M.Y.). Ant. The game of Barney bridge is still played (S.A.B.); A common child's game here. The town children also know it by its Eng. name 'Oranges and Lemons.' In the Ards, the game is also called 'broken bridges' (M.B.S.). N.I.¹ In playing it the following rhyming dialogue is used: 'How many miles to Barney bridge?—Three score and ten—Will I be there by candle light?—Yes, if your legs be long,' &c.

BARN-GUN, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also in form *barney-gun* w.Som.¹ [*bā'n-gən*.] An eruption on the skin; also specifically, shingles.

w.Som.¹ They zes how tis the barney-gun [shingles], but I sure you I 'ant got no paice way un [i.e. my husband] day nor night, he's proper rampin like. Dev. 'Thou art not come to me,' she said, looking through my simple face as if it were but glass, 'to be struck for bone-shave, nor to be blessed for barn-gun,' *BLACKMORE Lorna Doone* (1869) xviii; When I were bad with the barn-gun, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 87. n.Dev. Vorewey [immediately] struck out and come to a barn-gun, *Exm Critshp.* (1746) I 557; *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 422; *GROSE* (1790). Dev.¹ It is a common but unfounded belief, that if the extremities of the zone [of shingles] meet, the patient will certainly perish.

[*Barn* (OE *beorman*, to burn) + *gun*, see *Gound*.]

BARNING, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. Barn-buildings.

Hrt. They keep whole bays of barning full of turnips, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. ii.

[*Barn* + *ing*. The abstract *sb.* used in collective sense.]

BARNISDAEL, *sb.* Sh.I. In phr. to tell a tale from *barnisdael and down*, to tell it from beginning to end with all particulars.

S. & Ork.¹

BARNISH, *v.* Der. Lei. Nhp. Shř. Sus. [*bā'nij*.] To grow fat, to 'fill out'; to look sleek and smooth.

Der.² To grow sleek and fat after an illness. Shř.¹ I spect the young squire's lef' college. 'e's as tall as a young poplar, an' as thin as a pikel-stail; but 'e'll barnish now for a couple o' 'ears, an' mak a fine fellow; Shř.² You bin bravely barnished. e.Sus. 'That bullock begins to barnish,' that is, to look sleek and bright in his skin, *HOLLOWAY*. Sus.²

Hence *Barnished*, *ppl. adj.* fat.

Lei.¹ Why, you're grown tall, and barnished too. Nhp.² Ye be got barnish'd sin yiv bin away.

[This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne, Ere Juno burnish'd, or young Jove was grown, *DRYDEN Juv. Sat.* (1692) xiii. To burnish, grow big, *grandesco*, *COLES* (1679); The childe . . . began to burnish and sprede, *Syr Generides* (c. 1430) 780 (N.E.D.). With this word we may compare the word *burnish*, a hunter's term: To burnish, apply'd to harts spreading their horns after they are fray'd or new rubbed, *KERSEY* (1715); so *English Expositor* (1641), *BULLOKAR* (1616).]

BARNISH, see *Bairnish*.

BARNISH YOU, *phr.* Dev. [*bā'nij i*.] A mild imprecation. Cf. *burn-you*.

Dev.¹ A common imprecation of the same import as *Burn-you*; Dev.³ Barnish ee. Ot's 'bout now than, yu young murtchy-mateor dowl? Kessen let nort alone, can'st?

BARNKYN, see *Barmkin*.

BARNSTAPLE FAIR WEATHER, *phr.* Dev. Cold, wet, windy weather.

Dev. Yesterday the clerk of the weather made a desperate effort to restore what is understood to be the normal balance of proportion between fine days and thunderstorms in this country. He has still a good deal of lee-way to make up, but he has plenty of time to do it in. According to Dr. Falb, the eminent Austrian meteorologist, the months of July, August, and September are to be devoted to this unpleasant process. Throughout all this period—and particularly in September—what Devonians out of their experience call 'Barnstaple Fair weather' is to prevail in England, *Daily Graphic* (Apr. 21, 1893); Dev.³ A stormy, cold, foggy day is usually spoken of as *Barum-fair-weather*, *Barum* being the local name for *Barnstaple*.

BAR-NUT, see *Bannut*.

BARON, see *Barren*.

BARR, see *Bar*.

BARRA, see *Barrow*.

BARRACAN, *sb.* Lan. Hmp. Cor. Also in form *barragon* ne.Lan.¹; *barragon* Cor.¹² *Fustian*.

ne.Lan.¹ Hmp. Spinning wool, for making of barragons, *WHITE Silborne* (1788) 13, ed. 1853. Cor. A barracan coat and trousers, *FORFAR Poems* (1885) 51; Cor.¹²

[*Barracan* (in commerce), a kind of woolen stuff, a sort of camblet, *ASH* (1795); *Barracan*, a strong thick kind of camelot, *JOHNSON* (1755); *Barracan*, the stuff called *Barracan*, *MIEGE* (1679). Fr. *barracan*, *ODIN* (1642) in *HATZFELD* (s.v. *Bouracan*). Ar. *barrakān*, camlet.]

BARRACE, see *Barras*.

BARRACK, *v* n Irel. [*ba'rak*.] To brag, to be boastful of one's fighting powers.

Ant. One boy will say of another 'He's only barracking' (J.S.).

Hence (1) *Barracker*, *sb.* a braggart; (2) *Barracking*, *vbl. sb.* bragging, boastfulness.

Ant. (1) That fellow's a great barracker (J.S.); (M.B.S.) (2) A schoolboy's term, common in Belfast and district (M.B.S.); (J.S.)

BARRAGE, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Chs. An allowance for beer given to workmen.

Chs.¹ Probably now quite *obs.* Given to the carpenter's two men for their Barrage, *8d.*, *Goostrey Chwarden. A.c.* (1648).

[*Beer* + *-age*; cp. for suff. *mileage*.]

BARRAQUAIL, *sb.* Dev. Also in form *barrow-quail* nw.Dev.¹ A cross-bar, to which the traces are fastened in a cart, carriage, &c.; whippetrees.

Dev. The main object of the barraquail or whippetrees is to form a draft attachment for the vehicle or implement to be drawn. The term is still in use at Hartland and in other parts of Dev., but is now becoming rare (R.P.C.). n.Dev. A barker, barraquail, a bittle, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 67 nw.Dev.¹

[*Barra*, prob. conn. w. *bar* (O.Fr. *barre*) + *quail*, a pin of wood. *Quille de Char*, the draught-tree whereon the yoke hangeth, *MIEGE* (1679). Cp. *COTGR.*: *Quille*, a keyl, a big peg, or pin of wood used at nine pins or keyls.—The form *quail* prob. repr. Fr. *quille*, contam. w. *keyl* (*kail*). *Quille* and *keyl* are both identical w. OHG. *kegil*, a peg of wood (G. *kegel*). See *Kails*.]

BARRAS, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Sc. Nhb. Also written *barrace* (JAM.). The enclosure or lists within which tournaments took place.

Sc. We still speak of 'a cock in a barrace,' in allusion to a

cock pit (JAM) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ The word in Barras Bidge in Newcastle is apparently derived from the lists, or barras, where knightly encounters took place outside the town in open field

[He (Macbeth) solistit syndry his liegis with large money to appele the theus in barfas aganis ane prefixit day, BELLENDEN *Chron* (1536) XII iv (JAM), A barras, *antemurale, vallum, Cath Angl* (1483) Prov barras, 'barre enorme,' MISTRAL]

BARRAS, sb² Dev [bæ rəs]

1 Canvas or coarse hessian cloth

Dev *Reports Provinc* (1890)

2 Comp Barras-apron, aprons of coarse bagging or hessian

Dev I had enough to buy me some barras aprons, *Reports Provinc* (1890), Alwes put on a barras apporn tū kip yer cloaths clayne when yu'm tū work, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892)

[Barras, a coarse linen fabric orig imported fr Holland, *Drapers' Dict*, Buckrams, barras and silesia neckcloths, *Lond Gaz* (1714) No 5240 (N E D)]

BARRAS, sb³ Sc A wire fire-guard

Edb Rarely used (W G)

BARRATER, sb Obs Nhb eAn Also written barrator Nrf¹ A brawler, an inciter to lawsuits

Nhb¹ For barratters or disorderly persons, WELFORD *Hist of Newc and Gateshead XVI Cent*, 458 Nrf¹ A term of opprobrium formerly often levelled at East Anglians, from their litigious propensities

BARRIED WOODPECKER, sb. Hmp Som The lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus minor*

Hmp SWANSON *Birds* (1885) 98 Som [The lesser spotted woodpecker] is known as the Barred Woodpecker, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 285

BARREL, sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 A dry measure, varying in different localities and also with the kind of goods for which it is used. See below

Crm, Rs Of limestone, 32 gallons English, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Kcd Of flax, 18 pecks, *ib* Ir Twenty stone, *Ann Agric* (1784-1815), Of oats, four bushels (W W S), Of barley [and] rape, 16 stone of 14 lbs, of beans, pease, wheat, and potatoes, 20 stone, of malt, 12 stone, of oats, 1 stone, of oatmeal, 8 stone, of bran, 6 stone, of lime, 40 gallons of 217½ cubic inches each, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) I Ma Of lime, 6 Winchester bushels, *ib* Wel Of lime, in some counties, 3 provincial bushels of 10 gallons each, *ib* Surf Of butter, 256 lb, BAILEY (1721) Ess Of butter, 106 lb, *ib* nw Dev¹ A measure of lime, 2 bushels (?) Obsol

2 Comp. (1) Barrel bird, the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus*, (2) drain, a round culvert or sewer, (3) fever, sickness caused by excessive drinking, (4) tears, ale, (5) tomtit, *Parus caudatus*

(1) [So called with reference to the shape of its nest, *Poetry Provinc in Cornh Mag* (1865) XII 36] (2) Ken. This is a cylindrical drain or sewer made of masonry (P M), Ken¹ (3) w Yks¹, Chs¹ Cant He died of the barrel fever, *Life B M Carew* (1791) (4) Lan Never bin use't to dhrinkin' nowt strunger nor barrel tears, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) in (5) Brks¹ The long-tailed titmouse, so called from the shape of its nest

3 Phr a good man round a barrel, a man fond of drink s Wor. (H K), s Wor¹ A good man round a barrel, but no cooper

4 The belly of a horse

n Yks² w Som¹ Ee du mizh ur wuul een dhu baa ree-ul, ee kn kaa r-z dun ur lau ng wai un, ee kan [he measures well round the body, he can carry his dinner along with him, he can] Very often I have heard the above praise of a stout bodied horse

5 A round or barrel-shaped part of a loom or spinning-wheel See below

Fif. We pulled the cards on the barrell, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 127 Shr¹ Obs. An appendage proper to the little wheel [used for spinning hemp and flax], a reel round which the linen yarn was wound as it was spun It was, in form, somewhat like a dumb-bell of slender proportions The cylinder was hollow, to admit the spindle, and one of its circular ends was flat and capable of being removed when the reel was required to be put on the spindle, this end was taken off for that purpose, and being again screwed on, the whole affair was ready for the rotatory operation of winding The yarn was conducted to the barrel through the upper part of two 'wings,' as they were called,—pieces of wood,

curved somewhat like the 'merry thought' of a fowl,—permanently affixed near to the extremity of the spindle the barrel, when put on at the opposite end, was pushed up to these 'wings,' which extended beyond its circumference, and thus regulated the quantity of yarn it was required to hold

6 The curve of the surface of a road

n Yks TUKE *Agnic* (1800) 153

BARREN, sb and adj Wm Yks Lan Chs Lin War Mtg Ken Som Nfld Also in form baron w Yks, barran Wm¹, barron n Yks² w Yks [ba rən, bæ rən]

1 sb The external part of a cow's sexual organs, also the womb

Wm In regular use (B K), Wm¹ n Yks¹ The cow seems to be the only animal to which the word is applicable n Yks² w Yks *Hlfr Wds*, (J T), (C W H), w Yks¹, ne Lan¹ Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 316, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) 126 n Lin¹, Lei (K) [It will swell up the barren and the teats of the bag, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 15]

2 A heifer, cow, or sheep that has ceased to breed See Barrener

Mtg Three barrenes were seized for tithe, *N. & Q* (1887) 7th S iv 110 Ken The old ewes, here called barrenes, are put to fattening as soon as their milk is dried after the third lamb, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 450, (P M)

3 adj Of animals not with young, not pregnant Of persons having no offspring

ne Lan¹ Chs¹ It does not at all imply any incapacity for breeding War (J R W) Ken The word implies that the animal is being kept for fattening (P M) w Som¹ One invariable question put by the buyer of a cow for grazing, before he completes the bargain, is Wuol yue wau rn ur baa reen? [will you warrant her barren?] A barren animal may have had any number of offspring [Nfld Applied to men as well as women 'I have three children and he is a barren man,' an applicant for charity will plead (G P)]

4 Comp (1) Barren flat, a broad extent of unproductive land, (2) spring, water unfit for irrigation, non-fertilizing

(1) Chs¹, War (J R W) (2) w Som¹ 'Ted n geod wau dr, tez u baar een spring,' was said to me by a tenant of a stream of water running near a farmyard Though clear and tasteless, cattle will not readily drink it, they prefer the foulest ditch water Probably it is too cold for them

BARRENER, sb War Ken Sus Dor Som [bæ rənə(r)] A cow not in calf. Occas. applied to a barren ewe See Barren, sb

War (J R W) Ken (P M) Sus A barren cow or ewe, HOLLOWAY w Eng, Dor *N & Q* (1887) 7th S iv 213 Som He was wondering what two young barreners would be likely to fetch to [at] Bridgetown winter fair, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 219, Heavy fat steer, three fresh barreners, &c, *Wellington Wkly News* (Apr 8, 1896) 1, col 1, W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ A cow which has borne one or more calves, but is not now in calf One barrener, two young barreners, one excellent shorthorn barrener, *Som Co Gaz* (Apr 1, 1882) Four good young dairy cows in milk and in calf, one barrener in milk, *Advt Wellington Wkly News* (Oct 15, 1885)

BARRIE, sb Sc

1 An infant's flannel petticoat or swaddling cloth Cf bar, barrow, sb⁴

Sc (JAM), Abd (W M), Fer (G W)

2 A woman's petticoat (JAM)

BARRIER, sb Nhb Dur [ba rɪər] A pillar of coal left between royalties or districts of working, for security against casualty arising from water or foul air

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Barriers are left of various thicknesses, according to supposed necessity, from 10 to 50 yards, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

BARRIKIN, sb. Lon Slang. High-flown language, gibberish, jargon

Slang The high words in a tragedy we call jaw-breakers, and say we can't tumble to that barrikin, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 15, There's nothing o' that sort among us, the rich has all that barrikin to themselves, *ib* 25

BARRING, *prep* Sc Irel Cum Yks Lan Stf Der Lin Also Som [bā rɪn]

1 Used as *prep* excepting, except Also in phr *barring of*

Nrf Barin' Jean Broon, the hale o' the women, NEILSON *Poems*

(1877) 52 Ir You'll have my blessin' for it, an' barrin' the priest's own, you couldn't have a more luckier one, CARLETON *Traits Feas* (1843) I 357, Like ivry man here prisint, barrin' the ladies, I was a boy wanst, McNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) 1, I've naught barrin' the bit of ribbon, and the rapin'-hook BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 101, In everyday use (P J M) s Ir I drink anything barrin' raw water, CROKER *Leg* (1862) 217 Cum¹ You may hev any of my kye barrin' t'black an' n Yks² w Yks Barrin' t'nobill, t'steyl o' t'stick wor as gooid as ivver, *Yksman* (1888) 223, col 2, w Yks⁵ Nobbud heisen an' five cats to keep, barrin' t'parson, 183 Lan Barrin th' rettans comin' a'-nibblin' at one's legs, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 167, Aw loikt thees pikturs uz weel uz awt aw'd sin, barrin th' peep sho, Sam *Sond-knocker*, 12 Der There's not a many barrin' o' me, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vii n Lin I was laid up for a month barrin' three days, PFACOCK *R Skulaugh* (1870) II 108, n Lin I'll goa wi' ye ony day barrin' Thursda', that's Brigg markit w Som¹ Aal hae dhae er, baa reen musaa ps [I will be there, barring accidents] Baa reen lats yue shi sho ur t ab m [barring hindrances occur, you shall (be) sure to have it]

2 Used as *conj* unless, except that

Ir He's too young to marry for some years to come, barrin' he got a fortune, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) v, They were chiver and clane run out of all their writin' paper, barrin' it might be a sort of butt-nd of loose sheets, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 183 w Ir Barrin' they were used to sportin', LOVER *Leg* (1848) I 91 w Yks It's as good as new, barrin it wants a glass in, HARTLEY *Seets* (1895) iii Stf² O've naught agen'im barrin' e s tui fond on 'is beer

[Barring, excepting, ASH (1795), Barring the wrong done to religion, MORE *Antid Ath* (1656) III ix (N E D)]

BARRING OUT, *phr* *Obsol* Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Der The annual custom among schoolboys, usually observed shortly before Christmas, of shutting out the schoolmaster from the room or house, in order to demand a holiday, &c

n Cy The breaking up of a school at the great holidays when the boys within bar the door against the master, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) Nhb¹ On the 6th of December [St Nicholas' Day] the schoolmaster found the school door locked in his face and barricaded with forms to prevent his entrance until the scholars within obtained from him in writing a list of holidays for the ensuing year *Obsol* (s v Nicholas'-Day) Dur. The custom is retained in the Grammar school in the city of Durham, where the scholars bar out the master, and forcibly obtain from him what they call Orders There is a similar custom at the school of Houghton-le Spring, BRAND *Pop Antiq* (ed 1849) 441, Dur¹ A custom in some of the smaller schools in the north [Sometimes also] on the day of 'breaking up' for the holidays, a small subscription is entered into and a mixture made of ale, sweetened and seasoned so as to be agreeable The song or glee is then introduced Cum Auld fwok like me hev seen some rare barrins' oot, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 19, Cum¹ Cum, Wm In September or October the master is locked out of the school by the scholars, who, previous to his admittance, give an account of the different holidays for the ensuing year, which he promises to observe, and signs his name to the orders, as they are called, with two bondsmen The return of these signed orders is the signal of capitulation, the doors are immediately opened, beef, beer, and wine deck the festive board, and the day is spent in mirth, BRAND *Pop Antiq* (ed 1849) 450 Wm. Weed pae t'maestre off fort when t'barrin'-oot dae com, *Spec* (1880) pt ii 9 w Yks *Hlfz Wds*, (J T), w Yks¹ Enjoyed by schoolboys at the approaching holidays, w Yks² The barring out took place on the last day of April Lan About the commencement of the present century, a barring-out took place at Ormskirk Grammar School, a few days before the usual period of the Christmas holidays, BRAND *Pop Antiq* (ed 1849) 444 n Lan¹ The door being secured, two captains were elected; generally the selection was influenced by the position and circumstances of the parents Each captain then selected a clerk, who entered the names of the boys as they were called to their respective sides The school was then divided into two parties, and the preliminaries were then settled for a game at football on the holiday which the master was sure to grant ne Lan¹ An ancient custom at schools, until lately prevalent, when the boys at the commencement of harvest bar out the master from the school, and demand the day's holiday Der¹² Towards the end of November, when days are short, the boys were wont to fasten the door upon the master, and not to let him enter till he had granted them certain conditions, &c., but this is in a manner now left off nw Der¹

BARRIOTE, *sb* *Obsol* s Wal A fence across a stream

s Pem *Laws Little Eng* (1888) 418, *Gen* limited to a fence across a mill-stream *Obsol* (W M M)

[Prob of Fr origin *Barre+roie* For the suff cp *charof*]

BARROUGHED, *phl adj* *Obsol* n Irel Of a cow having the hind legs tied up while being milked

n Ir Well known here among older men, but fast disappearing A cow is barroughed either by tying one hind leg to the other, or by tying the hind leg to an iron stake or pin driven in to the ground A cow tied by the horns was said to be barroughed (A J I), NI¹

BARROW, *sb*¹ Nhb Yks Lan Der Glo Bdf Hrt e An Ken Hmp Dor Som Dev Cor Also written barra Suf¹, barro, borro Cor¹, borrow nw Dev¹ [ba rə, bæ rə, bo rə]

1 A gelt pig

Yks If the rind be fat and the fat remarkably tender it is not boar bravn but barrow or sow, *Yks Wkly Post* (Sept 22, 1883) 3, w Yks *Hlfz Wds* Der¹ *Obs* Dev w *Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2, Dev¹ n Dev Es must ha' wone that es can trest to zar the lit and the Barra, *Ev'm Ctsph* (1746) I 409, GROS (1790), An where the bush and barras be, Rock *Jm an' Nell* (1867) st 5. nw Dev¹, Cor¹

2 Comp (1) Barrow hog, (2) pig, a gelt pig, (3) the smallest pig of a litter, cf *Anthony pig*

(1) Lan¹ Hrt *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) V 1 Ken (P M) Hmp Barrow-hogs have small tusks like sows, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 149, ed. 1853. (2) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ n Yks² Also called hog-pigs Glo¹² Bdf *BATCHELOR Anal Eng Lang* (1809) Hmp¹ Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), The little curly tailed barrow pig, HARDY *Trumpet Major* (1880) xvi Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Never heard alone, or otherwise than with 'pig' It could not be said 'the pig is barrow'—it is always 'tis a barrow-pig' Dev Now, vathur, when yu go'th tū market, dawntee vurgit tū buy a peg Have a barrow-peg, not a zow, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) (3) e An¹ The Pitman has the same meaning, and perhaps is more general, also called a Dodman Nrf¹ The smallest and shrillest grunter of the litter Suf¹

[1 Brestes of barowes pat bryghte ware to schewe, *Morte Arth* 191 (MATZNER) OE *beargh* Cp ON *börg* Efris *bag* (KOOLMAN) LG *borg, barg* (BERGHAUS) 2 A barrow-hog, *Porcus Majalis* A barrow-pig, *Porcus castratus*, a lib'd or gelded hog, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), *Porc chastre*, a hog, or barrow-hog . *Gorret*, a little sheat, or barrow-pig, *COTGR*]

BARROW, *v* and *sb*² Sc Nhb Dur Cum, Yks Chs Stf Lin War Wor Glo Nrf [ba rə, bæ rə]

1 *v* To carry in a wheelbarrow

n Lin¹ Barra'them few taaties i to steām hoose

2 *sb* Comp (1) Barrow backed, bent from heavy work, such as wheeling barrows, (2) drill, see below, (3) hale, the handle of a wheelbarrow, (4) man, a mason's assistant, who carries mortar on a handbarrow, a lame beggar carried from house to house in a barrow, in coal mines, a 'putter,' who pushes the tubs of coal from the working places to the flats or stations, (5) steel, the handle of a wheelbarrow, (6) tram, the shaft of a wheelbarrow, applied jocularly to a raw-boned person, (7) way, the tram-road in a coal-pit along which 'barrows' of coal were carried; (8) woman, see *man*

(1) Cum There I sat, a poor barrow-back't creature, CAINE *Shad Crime* (1885) 9, Cum³ I gat past my prime, Jwohn barrow back't and grey, 50 (2) n Lin¹ Barrow-drill, a small drill which is pushed forward by hand like a wheelbarrow (3) n Lin¹ (4) Sc I will give you to know that old masons are the best barrowmen, *Perils of Man*, II 326 (JAM), An auld mason makes a good barrow man, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737), Two of the inmates of one house carried the beggar to the next house, and so on from one to another (W G) Nhb, Dur Formerly, before the application of tramways underground, coals used to be conveyed in barrows, whence the name barrowman, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) Nhb¹ Trams in a pit were formerly worked by putters and barrowmen, the latter pulling before, and the former putting or thrusting behind boys about fifteen or sixteen years old are employed in this department of the colliery, HODGSON *Descr of Felling Colliery* (c 1812) There is another sort of labourers which are

called Barrow-men, or Coal Putters, these persons take the hewed coal from the hewers as they work them, or as fast as they can, and filling the corves with these wrought coals, put or pull away the full corves of coals, which are set, when empty, upon a sledge of wood, and 'so 'halled' all along the barrow-way to the pit shaft by two or three persons, one before and another behind the corfe, J C *Compleat Collier* (1708) 36 (5) Rxb When man and wife draw well together, each is said to keep up his or her ain barrow steel. The phr may have been orig applied to the bearing, by different persons, of a load on a barrow (JAM) (5) Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), (JAM), Ye black barrow tram of the kirk that ye are, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xlvii (7) Nhb Cowped corves i' the barrow-way, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30, Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Barrow-way, tram road between the face and the flat along which the putters take the tubs, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr GL* (1888) (8) Sc (W G)

3 Phr (1) *Go on with your barrow*, mind your own business, 'get along with you', (2) *it's just my barrow*, about my barrow, it suits me, it is what I am capable of doing, (3) *you never know till you take the barrow back*, you cannot judge of a matter until the end

(1) ne Wor To a person who is hindering the progress of work by talking or by raising foolish objections, the retort is sometimes, 'Come, go on [or, get along] with your barrow' (J W P) Nrf Go on wi' yer barrer an take away yer chips (E M). (2) War 'It's just my barra' is commonly heard in Birmingham, N & Q (1889) 7th S viii 326 Stf, War, Wor, Glo 'That's about my barrow' signifies that some job, action, or feat is within the speaker's capacity, NORTHALL *Flk-Phrases* (1894) (3) w Yks This is a common saying in Sheffield, meaning that you do not know the result of a thing until you take the barrow back (S O A.)

4 In a coal-pit the sledge or tram on which 'corves' were 'halled' or carried to the flats or stations from the working places Obs

Nhb¹
5 In salt-mines or works a conical wicker basket in which salt is put to drain, a salt-maker's tub

Chs RAY (1691), (K), The walker places a barrow, as it is called, within the pan, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 93, Chs¹ At the present day at Northwich the tubs are so called which are used in making lump salt, Chs² A barrow contained about six pecks Wor Used at Droitwich (K)

Hence Barrow maker, sb a man who makes barrows for salt-mines

Chs¹³
BARROW, sb² Cum Wm Yks Lan Wor. Glo Pem Brks Ken Dor Cor [ba rə, bæ rə]

1 A hill, the side of a rocky hill, a large heap of stones Freq in place-names

n Cy GROSE (1790), HOLLOWAY Cum Latterbarrow and Gowbarrow [are names of hills], LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 215 w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) ne Lan¹ The side of a rocky hill, quite as often, or oftener, the hill itself, particularly the top or conical part of the hill In names Torrisholme barrows, Howbarrow, &c s Wor Berrow, a hill (H K)

2 A tumulus or sepulchral mound, freq in place-names Also in comp Barrow hill

Wm I grovel amongst these knots and barrows, HUTTON *Brian New Wark* (1785) I 70, Wm¹ Applied to hills which have been used as burial places m Yks¹ Glo GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) Brks¹ Barrow hill, an ancient tumulus Dor Common in place-names Several occur in the Isle of Purbeck, such as Nine Barrow Down, near Corfe, and Creech Barrow, a large mound on the summit of a hill in the Purbeck range 'It's a hard pull to the top o' the Barrow,' said an old woman near Creech Grange (J B P) Cor²

3 Comp (1) Barrow, Barra mouth, an adit or level dug in a hillside, (2) pence, coins found in a tumulus, (3) roses, the burnet-leaved rose, *Rosa spinosissima*

(1) Cum There are several entrances to the coal-mines at Whitehaven by inclined passages, these are called Beermouths or Beermouths. There are also two or three drifts from the surface at a place s of Whitehaven which gets its name Barra-mouth or Barrowmouth from this circumstance It's awesome to see him in his barramouth in the fell side, CAINE *Shad Crime* (1885) 29, Cum¹ (s v Beermouth) (2) Ken¹ Borrow-pence Obs (3) Pem Possibly so called from their growth [at Tenby] on sand-hills near the sea

[Barrow (a local word), a hillock under which, it is supposed, the dead bodies of those who fell in battle were buried, ASH (1795), Barrow, *tumulus*, SKINNER (1671), Those round hills, which in the plains of Wiltshire are by the inhabitants termed barrowes, CHALONER in *Vale Royall* (1656) IV 10 (N E D), These hillockes, in the West Countrie . are called barowes, LAMBARD *Peramb Kent* (1576) 341 OE *beorh*, cp *Luke* III 5, ælc munt and beorh (euery hil and litil hil, WYCLIF (1388)]

BARROW, sb⁴ Dur Chs [ba rə] A grove, copse, dingle

Dur (K) Chs¹ Also called a Burrow, q v

[Barrow (a local word), a grove, ASH (1795), Berwe, or schadewe (berowe, Pynson, 1499), *Umbraculum*, *umbra*, *Prompt* OE *beoru* (gen *bearwes*), a grove, wood Cp ON *borr* (gen pl *borwa*, a tree]

BARROW, sb⁵ Irel Nhb Cum Yks Shr Pem Som [ba rə, bæ rə]

1 An infant's flannel swathe or pilch Also called Barrie, Bar, q v

n Yks¹ The flannel in which a newly-born infant is received from the hands of the accoucheur w Yks² A flannel garment for an infant between the chemise and the 'lapping piece' s Pem Gr¹ me that clean barro, I moost change this child (W M M) Som W & J Gl (1873)

2 Comp Barrow, Barra coat, an infant's first under-dress, a child's flannel petticoat or nightdress

N I¹ A long flannel petticoat, open in front N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum Hand owie the barra-cwot for me y bairn, ANKERSON *Ballads* (ed 1840) 55, Cam¹ n Yks (I W)

3 A child's pinafore

Shr¹ Oud your barrow, Polly, for some apples

BARROW DITCH, sb Obs. Ken Also written dick A small ditch

Ken In the beginning of this century, before the roads were macadamized, step-faggots were placed on one side of the road to form a footpath, and a barrow ditch extended from and at right angles to the footpath into the road These occurred at regular intervals, draining the surface water from the road, and also compelling carts, &c, to keep off the footpath (P M), Paid W Masters for making 76 Rods of Barrow ditch att three halfpence a rod, ogs o6d, *Watchhouse Highway Bk* (Dec 26, 1752)

Hence Barrow ditching, vbl sb making a barrow-ditch

Ken Paid James Ifield for 62 Rods barrow Dicking, 10s 4d, *Orlestone Highway Bk* (Nov 28, 1784)

BARROW QUAIL, see Barraquail

BARR TREE, sb Yks Also written baitree w Yks The frame on which webs are warped

w Yks A rectangular wooden frame, upon the vertical sides of which stout pins are placed, and the warp yarn is placed from side to side to the required length and width, to form the 'web' or 'warp' The distance apart (side to side) of the pins was 10 feet, and this length, known as a 'string,' is still the measure of length for 'webs' or 'warps' (W T), *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Nov 8, 1884) 8

BARRY, v Sc Nhb Written barrie (JAM *Suppl*) [ba ri] To thrash corn

w & s Sc Expresses continued action, as 'I've barried some nine hours the day' (JAM *Suppl*) Nhb¹

[Here his boy is, 3e bade vs go bary With battis, *York Plays*, 334, Bi streyt beryd paththis, WYCLIF (1382) *Judges* v 6 ON *berja*, to beat, thrash Cp *barowe*, *hitunare*, LEVINS *Mamph* (1570)]

BARRY, adj w Yks [ba'ri] Of cloth having a flaw or defect running across the piece in bars

w Yks Any defects in goods, caused by maker, dyer, or finisher, which are in the form of marks across the piece, would be called 'barry' Similar defects running lengthways of the piece would be called 'strpey' Both terms are in common use (J F), (R H R), (S K C)

BARRYHAM, see Bargham

BARS, sb pl¹ Obsol Sc Yks A schoolboys' game Sc There is a rustic game called base or bars, and in some places prisoner's bars, STRUTT *Sports* (1801) 63 (JAM) e Yks This word is now quite extinct in my district (R S) w Yks Two corners of the playground were marked off as places for retreat About a dozen big boys, formed into two sides, took as many small boys on their backs, and issued from their respective corners The

small boys of one side attempted to drag the small boys of the other off the backs of their riders. A boy became a 'prisoner' on being dismounted. The game was won when all the small boys of a side had been captured (M F).

[So ran they all as they had been at bace, They being chased that did others chase, SPENSER *F Q v* viii 5, Lads more like to run. The country base, than to commit such slaughter, SHAKS *Cymb v* iii 20, *Barres*, the play at Bace, or Prison Bars, CORGR; Bal and bares and suche play, Out of chyrcheorde put a-way, MYRC *Inst Par Priests* (1450) 336 OFr (*jeu de barres* (LA CURNE))]

BARS, *sb* *pl*² *Stf*

1 A rest from work

*Stf*² The full expression is 'five bars,' or a 'five bars' rest' Wein av foiv barz nā, ən ə diou ə bakər

2 Peace, truce

*Stf*² In quite ordinary use

BARSALE, see **Barksele**.

BARSE, *sb* Irel Cum Wm The perch, *Perca fluviatilis*

Wxf (P J M) • Cum Talkin Tarn abounds with perch, called in the Inquisition of 31st Elizabeth, barces, HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I 131 Wm (K)

[Barse (a local word), a perch, ASH (1795), Barse, in Ichthyology, an English name for the common perch, CHAMBERS *Cyclop* (1788), A barse, fishe, *tincha*, LEVINS *Mamp* (1570) OE *bars*, 'lupus,' *Ep Gloss* (SWEET O E T 472) See *Base*, *sb*]

BARSEL, see **Barksele**

BARSEN, *v* Der¹ *pp* of *burst*

BARSHAM, see **Bargham**

BARSK, *adj* Sc (JAM) Harsh, husky

BARST, *sb* s Chs [bāst] A loud noise

s Chs¹ Thskwib went of widh u praat i baa rst [th' squib went off with a pratty barst]

[Cp OE *berstan*, to burst]

BARST, *v* Sc Lan Chs Der Past tense of *burst*

Fif. Big bludy diaps barst out, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 182 Lan GROSE (1790) Chs Owd Betty barst aht i' a flud o' tears, CLOUGH B *Bresskittle* (1879) 8, Chs¹², Chs³ He's welly fit to barst [he's almost ready to burst] Der¹

[He barst neih heore ribbes, *P Plowman* (c 1370) (A) vii 165, þe grete barrez of þe abyne he barst vp at one3, *Allit P* (c 1360) 963 OE *barsst*, pret of *berstan*]

BARSTEN, *v* Chs²³ [bā sən] *pp* of *burst*

BARSTONE, *sb* Obs or obsol Sc Nhb In form *barra styen* Nhb¹ An upright stone in a fireplace, to which the bars of the grate are fixed, the stone seat in an 'ingle neuk'

Per Such grates are now almost unknown (G W) Rxb (JAM) Nhb Still in use (R O H), Nhb¹ This was frequently a disused and inverted 'creen trou' or 'bear stone'

BARTENDER, *sb* w Yks One who keeps or manages a bar for refreshments

w Yks Lngine-tenter, bai-tender are in current use with other combinations of tent, tend, to mind, but they would seem to be giving way to more modern terms (B K), Aw axed th' bartender if he'd onny, HARTLEY *Lundun*, 53

BARTER, *sb* and *v* Slang [bā tər(r)]

1 *sb* A half-volley at cricket, a hard hit

Slang Barter was so renowned for the tremendous force with which he was wont to swipe the ball commonly known to cricketers as a 'half-volley,' that it actually changed its name in the Wykehamical vocabulary and bore the name of a barter, ADAMS *Wykehamica* (1878) 327, FARMER, BARRÈRE & LELAND, SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864)

2 *v* To hit a half-volley at cricket

Slang SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864), BARRÈRE & LELAND

BARTH, *sb*. Nrf. Suf Ess. Ken Dev Also written *barf* Nrf¹ [bāp]

1 A warm place or pasture for calves or lambs, a shelter for cattle

e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 288, ed 1849, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Ess Warne barth gue lams, Good food to their dams, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 73, st 26 s Cy. GROSE (1790), RAY (1691) Ken¹, Dev¹ [(K)]

Hence **Barthless**, *adj* houseless

Dev w *Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2, Dev¹ 'Tis a poor barthless and motherless child, her said, 19

2 *Comp* **Barth house**, a shed or ground floor open at the side

Nrf¹ The barf house is the Yarmouth term for the shed where the first stage in curing herrings takes place

[Barth (*obs*), a warm pasture for young cattle, ASH (1795), so KERSEY (1715), BAILEY (1721), COLES (1677) Prob a der of OE *beorgan*, to protect, shelter The relation of the form *barth* to *barf* is obscure]

BARTLE, *sb*¹ Sc Yks Som Written *bartill* (JAM) [bā tl]

1 A contraction for St. Bartholomew

n Yks³ The word is preserved in the name of 'Reeth Bartle Fair,' a fair held at Reeth on St. Bartholomew's Day

2 *Comp* (1) **Bartle day**, (2) **mas**, St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug 24

(1) Sc (JAM) (2) w Som¹ Bartlemas fair held August 24th, called also Bathemy fair [baa thumee]

BARTLE, *sb*² Obs Wm The large pin in the game of nine-pins

Wm At nine-pins or ten banes they have one larger bone set about a yard before the rest call'd the bartle, and to knock down the bartle gives for five in the game (K), Wm¹ Obs, but still remembered by old dalesmen

BARTLE KNOT, *sb* Obsol Nhb The knot nearest the ground in straw

Nhb The bartle knot was a guide to the shearer when corn was cut by hand, and was at that time in *gen* use, though now seldom heard (R O H), Nhb¹

BARTON, *sb* Glo Oxf e An Sus Hmp Wil Dor Som Dev Cor [bā tən]

1 A farm-yard, a rick-yard, the outbuildings at the back of a farm-house, also called **Barken**, **Backside**, q v

Glo The yard or court where the corn-ricks and mows are made, called the Rick barton, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H), The whole barton and the beasts an' all ud ha' perished, GISSING *Vill Hampden* (1890) I xi, Glo¹ Also specifically 'the cow barton,' a yard with a shed e An¹ Used also for a poultry-yard Sus GROSE (1790), Sus¹² w Cy A cow barton, a hay barton, &c, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Hmp (J R W), LISLE *Obs Husb* (1757), Hmp¹ Wil. A rick-barton (K), Wil¹ Formerly in very common use, but now displaced by yard (s v *Barken*) Dor

N & Q (1883) 6th S vii 366, Then they drove the animals back to the barton, or sat down to milk them on the spot, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 168 w Dor (C V G) Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885), W & J *Gl* (1873), The poultry in the yard were seen flying for refuge to a covered barton, COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 98, While out in th' barton th' bullocks da stan, PULMAN *Sketches* (1853) 19, All the cattle had been driven into the stalls which surrounded the barton, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 29

n Som Let proper stalls and bartons be erected as a residence for the cows, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 527 w Som¹ That part of the farm premises which is specially enclosed for cattle, very freq called the stroa baa rteen, because it is here that large quantities of straw are strewed about to be eaten and trodden into manure It is very common to reserve in leases the use of bartons, &c for certain periods after the expiration of the term, for the consumption of the fodder, which must not be sold for removal The enclosure for corn and hay-stacks is called the maew-baar teen Dev Yū can take a short cut across the barton, there's a gap in tha hādge that yū can git drū, HAWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), Dev¹ n Dev In and out of the house and through the precincts of the farm-yard or barton as he [an Exmoor clergyman] called it, WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfello* (1875) 142 sw Dev. PENGELLY *Provinc* (1875)

2 Hay raked up in rows

Glo¹, Oxf¹ *MS add*

3 A large farm, esp the demesne lands of a manor, a farm-house

Oxf A farm over 300 acres (M A R) e An¹ Obs Formerly the demesne land of the lord of the manor, not let out on lease, but held by the lord, in his own hands, for the sustenance of his household Cmb¹ Obs Sus¹ w Dor ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834) w Som¹ Applied to the entire farm and homestead, but in this case only to the more important farms, very often it is the manor farm, or the principal holding in the parish, whether occupied by the owner or not—generally not In these

cases the farm, including the homestead, generally takes the name of the parish preceding the barton, as Sampford Barton, &c. Dev They call a great farm a Berton, a small farm a Living (K), Moore *Hist Dev* (1829) I 353, There were in it some three or four gentle families, of as good blood as the Lord of the Manor, inhabiting bartons, BARING-GOULD *Old Cy Life* (1890) 1, Dev¹ n Dev An' thees day month, if all be well, All meet ta Whitveel Bartin, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 14, A capital farm, also a grange belonging to an abbey, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H), Taken shelter at the Barten as he'd gone that way about, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 109 w Dev MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) I, 101 Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422, Cor¹, Cor² *MS add*

[1 Barton, the outhouses belonging to a farm or mansion house, the courtyard, ASH (1795), Barton, a backside, fold-yard or out-house, BAILEY (1721), Barton, a coop to keep poultry in, KERSEY (1715), so COLES (1677), COOPER (1565), sv *Cohors*, Barton or place enclosed where husbandry is used, *cohors*, HULOET (1552) 3 Barton, the demesne lands of a manor, a manor house, ASH (1795), Barton, 'Prædium Dominicum, vel Terræ quas vocant *Dominicales*, hoc est, quas in distributione Manerii, Dominus non elocavit hæreditarie, sed alendæ suæ familiæ causa, propriis manibus reservavit' Vox in Devonia & plaga occidentali bene nota', SPELMAN (1687), Barton in the West signifies demesne, lands, and sometimes the manor house, BLOUNT (1670), That part of the demesne, which appertaineth to the lord's dwelling house they call his *barten* or *berton*, CAREW *Cornwall* (1602) 36 (N E D) - OE *bere-tūn*, a corn-farm, barley-enclosure]

BARVEL, sb Ken Cor Nfld Also in form *barbel* Ken¹, *barvil* Cor¹², *barwell* Cor¹² [bā vl, bā bl]

1 A short leather apron, used by washerwomen

Ken LEWIS I *Tenet* (1736) 51, Ken¹²

2 A leather apron or petticoat worn by fishermen, when hauling in their nets

Ken Still used by the Folkestone fishermen, particularly by the netters, who stay out many hours It is a kind of apron or petticoat waterproof, with a bib fastening over the neck, known as a *barbel* (WFS), Ken¹ Cor¹² [Nfld A tanned sheepskin used by fishermen, and also by splitters, as an apron to keep the legs dry, PATTERSON *Trans Amer Flk-Lore Soc* (1894)]

[Of a bole hyde ben here barmfellys, *Rel Ant* (c 1350) I 240 (MATZNER) *Barm*, sb² + *fell* (skin) Cp *Barm skin*]

BARWAY, sb Ken Sur Sus [bā wei] A gateway in which the bars fit into holes in the posts and can be taken out separately

Ken. (P M), Ken¹ w Ken, e Sus HOLLOWAY Sur¹, Sus¹

BARWEED, sb Som *Convolvulus arvensis*

BARWELL, see *Barvel*

BASALT, sb Stf Black earthenware, introduced by Josiah Wedgwood

Stf² Common black teapots are called basalt ware

BA SANG, int Nhb Also written by song Nhb¹ An exclamation of surprise

Nhb¹ Ba sang! but he'll get it het noo By-sang! thor'd a been a bonny wark, if aa hadn't gotten there

[Of Fr origin Cp Fr *bon sang*!, *bon sang de bon Dieu*, oaths used by the common people (DELESALLE), *Sangoy*, *Sang de Dieu*, rustic oaths (MIEGE and COTGR). Equivs of E 'Sblood' (SHAKS), i. e. *God's Blood*!]

BASCH, see *Bash*

BASE, sb Cum Wm Yks Lan Hmp Also written *bass* Cum. Wm ne Lan¹ [bēs, bas] The perch, *Perca fluviatilis* In Hmp the sea-perch See *Barse*

Cum GROSE (1790), Talkin Tarn abounds with perch (here called *bass*), HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I 131, *Gl* (1851), Aw's fish 'at comes—be't *bass* or *char*, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 11, When Thirlmer's shore I steind upon An' prickly *bass* I fish'd for, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S 24 Wm¹ w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) n Lan¹, ne Lan¹ Hmp HOLLOWAY, Hmp¹ [SACHELL (1879)]

[Base, a kind of fish, otherwise call'd a sea-wolf, PHILLIPS (1706), The boisterous base, the hoggish tunny fat, DENNY'S *Secrets of Angling* (1613) (DAV), *Bar*, the fish called a base, COTGR, A base *fish*, *Sargus*, BARET (1580), *Bace* fysshe, *ung bar*, PALSGR. (1530), *Bace*,

fysche, *Prompt OFr bars* (also *bar*), 'loup de mer,' HATZFELD MHG *bars*, perch (LEXER), cp OE *bærs* See *Barse*]

BASE, see *Bass*, sb¹, *Beest*

BASE CHILD, sb Shr Som Dev An illegitimate child Shr¹ 1689 Expences at y^e sealing a bond to saue the Jyh [Justice] Rarmely from a base child, oo oi oo, *Prh Acc Clun* w Som¹, Dev²

[For this use of *base* cp *base-born*, form in common use A bastard, a base-born person, PHILLIPS (1706), *Base-born*, *spurius*, *nothus*, *adulterinus*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), A bastard, a base borne, unlawfully begotten, BARET (1580)]

BASEL, v Sc Nhb Also written *baisel* Nhb¹, *bazzle* Sh I [bē zl, ba zl] To rush about, run in a hurried and laborious manner

Sh I Basse, to struggle in water as in drowning (*Coll L. I. B*) Nhb In common use (R O H), e Nhb¹ A'm *baisel* ma sel ta get dyun i' time te catch the train

[LG *baseln*, 'verwirrt, vergesslich sein, blind und wuthend, oder doch unbesonnen auf Etwas losgehen' (BERGHAUS), MLG *baseln*, 'kopflös handeln' (SCHILLER-LUBBEN) This word is a freq in -el of a vb found in many G dials Holstein *basen*, 'irren, gedankenlos gehn' (SCHUTZE), Bremen *basen*, 'delirare' (*Wibch*), LG *basen*, 'irrsinnig geworden sein, namentlich in Folge *delirii tremantis*' (BERGHAUS) Efris *basen*, 'rasen, toben' (KOOLMAN) Du *basen*, to rave (HEXHAM)]

BASES, sb pl Obs? Dev The hangings of a bed Dev She must ha' a bed with vine cornishes che think they call 'em, and bases, and che know not what, *Obliging Husband* (1717) 13

[*Soubassement de lict*, the bases of a bed, that which hangs down to the ground at the sides and feet of some stately beds, COTGR The word was once in common use of the trappings of a horse The *basses* and *bardes* of their horse were grene sattyn, HALL *Chron Hen VIII* (1548) (RICHARDSON) A spec use of *base* (the lower part)]

BASH, sb¹ Irel Hrf Also written *baush* Wxf¹ [baf, bæf] The palm of the hand See *Boss*

s Wxf (P J M), Wxf¹, Hrf²

BASH, sb² Irel A crab with a soft back Ant (W H P)

BASH, sb³ and v¹ Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks I Ma Chs Stf Not Lin Nhp War Oxf Bck Bdf Hrt Ken Also written *basch* Sc [baf, bæf]

1 sb A heavy blow

Sc An' gae her a desperate bash on The chafts that day, NICHOL *Poems* (1805) I 36 (JAM) e Lth He said it was a bash on the heid o' nae common kind, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 241 Nhb¹ Cum Doon it went in a bash—in ya bash frae top to bottom, CAINE *Shad Crime* (1885) 20

2 A dint caused by a blow

Lnk (JAM)

3 v To beat, strike, crush, smash

Sc Thou salt *basch* them until flendish, RIDDELL *Ps* (1857) 11 9 Rnf Fir'd wi' indignance I turn'd round And bash'd wi' mony a fung The Pack, that day, WILSON *Poems* (1816) 125 Lth To beat to sherds (JAM) Nhb¹ Aa bashed me heed again the top Hi, canny man, ye've bashed yor hat She bashed the door i' me fyeece Cum (H W), Cum¹ Her bonnet was bash't in t'rain Wm He coed m' a leer, an' I basht him his een up for't (B K) Yks Bash it, lad, bash it wi' a stoan (W M E F) e Yks He bashed lad's heead agecan deear powst, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 23 I Ma Bash me on the head for a blockhead, CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt 1 ix Chs He threatened to bash her across the jaw, *Altrincham Guard* (June 29, 1895) Stf² One chap bashed my yed agen th' war [wall] wi' is elbor It fair sings na Not He just bashed him on the head as he roosted in the ivy (L C M) n Lin An' bashes his hat in, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 92 sw Lin¹ He took her by the hair, and bashed her head on the floor Bdf The storm bashed the whate [wheat] (J W B) Hrt The rain comes bashing against the window (G H G) Ken (P M), Ken¹ His hat was bashed in Slang Now if Palley makes his stock quotation I'll bash him, *Day at Eton* (1877) 168, The idle unemployed 'bash' industrious blacklegs into mummies, *Sat Review* (1889) 267, col 1,

Hence **Bashed**, *ppl adj* bruised, dented, **Bashing**, (1) *ppl adj* of rain heavy enough to beat down the surface of the soil, (2) *vbl sb* beating, crashing

Sik Like a heap o' bashed and birzed paddocks, **CHR NORTH** *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 16 (1) **Hrt** A bashing wet time, **ELLIS** *Mod Husb* (1750) V 1 57 (2) **Cum** Our Matt saw the cradle w' the bairn Gan bashing through the window, **RAYSON** *Misc Poems* (1858) 8

4 To beat trees with a pole in order to knock down fruit, or drive out birds, to strike water with a bough or stick

Not (L C M), **Nhp** 2 **War** 3 To bash walnut trees 'Now then, bash em out'—*phr* used in 'bat fowling', i e when the net and lantern are in use, this is a direction to begin beating the ivy, rich, or hedge to drive the sparrows **Hrt** Acorns are commonly bashed down by poles on purpose for hogs, **ELLIS** *Mod Husb* (1750) VI 11 90 **Oxf** 1, **n Eck** (A C) **Bdf** *BATCHELOR Anal Eng Lang* (1809), The boys bashed the walnuts on Sundays 'J W B)

5 To be injured by crushing (?)
Rxb Ane whiles could throw this yuthen globe Began to bash and foiret throw, **RIDDELL** *Poet Wks* (1871) I 198

6 *Fig* To work vigorously, in *phr* to bash away
Cum Develments suer teh gih whoke [tolk] back ther oan, if they ll nobbut bash away, **SARGENT** *Joe Scoop* (1881) 214, **Cum** 1

BASH, *sb* 4 and *v* 2 **Hrf** [bæʃ]

1 *sb* The matted roots of a tree

Hrf *Bound Prov* (1876), **Hrf** 1

2 *v* To trim timber by cutting off roots and boughs close to the trunk
Hrf (W W S)

BASH, *sb* 5 **Hif** 1 The front of the head of a bull or a pig

BASH, *v* 3 **Sc** **Yks** **Stf** **Lei** **Nhp** **War** **Shr** Also written *bosh* **Lei** 1 [baʃ, bæʃ]

1 To abash, confuse, check, also *intr* to be abashed or confused

Ayr But bashing, and dashing, I ferred aye to speak, **BURNS** *Ans to Gudwife* (1787) st 3 **e Yks** 1 He was talking varry big, but ah basht him when ah tell'd him what ah knew about him
Stf I put the screen up to bash the heat. As the hooss come tearin' down the hill, I waved my arms to try to bash him, **PINNOCK** *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) **War** 3 His first plaace bashed him so that he is afraid to go out again 'He [the gardener] would get the netting out—that would bash 'em [the birds] a bit,' **ANDERTON** *Left from Cy House* (1891) 22 **Shr** 1 Fire yore gun, an' it'll bash them rocks 'Fur shame on yo', John, talkin' so vulgar, yo'n quite bash these young girls

2 To lose flesh, to become sickly, to fall off in appetite, &c

Lei 1 Take care your pig don't bash He begins to bash in his victuals It [the baby] warn't a bit bashed by it teethin' **Nhp** 1 A pig is said to bash when it dwindles and decreases in flesh, on being removed from good to bad food 'It goes back,' or is 'pulled down,' are equivalent expressions **War** 3

[Bash (not much used), to be ashamed, **ASH** (1795), Neither bash I to say that the people of Rome invaded this isle, **HOLLAND** *Ammuanus* (1609) (NARES), I wende no Bretouns walde bee basschede for so lyttile, **Morte Arth** (c 1440) 2121, ed 1871, Oure heite basshedde, **WYCLIF** (1382) *Josh* 11 11 Aphetic form of lit *E abash* (to confound)]

BASH, *adj* **Lan** [baʃ] Shy, bashful

Lar, **n Lan** 1

[The same as **Bash**, *v* 2]

BASHY, *adj* 1 **Wm** **Yks** **Nhp** [baʃi] Wet, rainy, muddy

Wm 1 Applied to wet, boggy places in fields **n Yks** 2 Bashy weather, Bashy land **Nhp** 1 It's very bashy weather

BASHY, *adj* 2 *Obs* ? **n Cy** Fat, swelled
n Cy **GROSE** (1790) [Not known to our correspondents]

BASIC, see **Bazzock**

BASIER, see **Bazier**

BASIL, *sb* **Der** **Nhp** Also written *bassell* **nw Der** 1; *bassel* **Nhp** 1

1 Sheepskin tanned in bark See **Bassins**.

nw Der 1, **Nhp** 1

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2 *Comp* **Bassel** bowls, balls covered with sheepskin used in the game of bowls

Nhp 1

[**Basil**, a tanned sheep skin, **ASH** (1795), so **BAILEY** (1755)]

BASIL HAMPERS, *phr* *Obs* ? **Lin**

Lin 1 A person of short stature, taking short steps, who proceeds slowly a female whose attire falls awkwardly round her feet [Not known to our correspondents]

BASIN, *sb* **Yks** **Lan** **Chs** **Der** • Also written *bassin* **Lan** **Chs** 13 **nw Der** 1, *bason* **w Yks** A large brown wooden bowl in which milk or butter is kept

w Yks On the hills about Hebden Bridge the word 'bason' is applied only to the large brown bowls in which farmers keep their milk, and the word 'bowl' to what is usually called a bason, *Illyx Wds* **n Lan** 1, **w Lan** (H M), **Chs** 18 **nw Der** 1

BASING, *sb* **Stf** **Der** **Lei** **Nhp** **War** Also written *bazing* **Nhp** 1 [bē zin] The rind of cheese

Stf 1, **Der** 2, **nw Der** 1, **Lei** 1, **Nhp** 1, **War** 23
[Prob this word refers to the bottom of the cheese *Dase* (bottom) + *-ing*]

BASK, *v* 1 **e An** To beat severely

Nrf **MILLER & SKERTCHLY** *Genland* (1878) 14, **Nrf** 1

Hence **Basking**, *vbl sb* (1) a thrashing, (2) a drenching in a heavy shower

(1) **e An** 1 (2) **e An** 1, **Nrf** 1 [HOLLOWAY]

[Many things which buffet and baske it shrewdly, **ROGERS** *Naaman* (1642) 443 (N E D) **Norw** dial *baska*, to splash in the water like sea-fowl (AASEN), **Sw** dial *baska*, to beat, strike (RIETZ)]

BASK, *v* 2 **Chs** **Shr** [bāsk, bəsk] To cough asthmatically

s Chs 1 Dhee ū dhāa sīt s, baas kin ūn yaas kin i'dh aays au dee lungg [Theer tha sīts, baskin an yaskin' i th' haise aw dee lung]
Shr 1 I hat their poor oud mon's very bad, 'e ll sit afore the fire baskin' all day lung

BASK, *v* 3 **Yks** [bask] To patch, to shuvel with heat

Yks (C C R)

Hence **Basked**, *ppl adj* parched, dry

n Yks 2 Bask'd, as the ground on a hot day

[The same as **Bask**, *adj*]

BASK, *adj* **Sc** **Cum** [bask]

1 Of weather very dry **Cf** *hask*

Dmf 'A bask day,' a day distinguished by drought, accompanied with a withering wind, destructive to vegetation (**JAM**) **Gall** A bask blowy day in the end of March, **CROCKETT** *Sticht Min* (1893) 1, It was a bask day in early spring, *ib* *Raiders* (1894) 11

2 Of fruit sharp, bitter, rough to the taste

Rxb (**JAM**) **Cum** Unripe fruit is bask, **LINTON** *Lake Cy* (1864) 296 [Bitter as a bask apple (K)]

[This is a spec use of a LG word widely spread, with the sense of harsh, austere, bitter Pride and covetise and ipocisie ben bask or bittir synnes, **WYCLIF** *Sel W* (c 1380) (**MATZNER**) **Norw** dial *bask*, proud (AASEN), **Sw** *bask*, *bask*, stern (**WIDEGREN**), **Bremen** *bask*, *bask*, bitter, severe (*Wibsch*), **Holstein** *basch*, sharp, bitter (*Idiotikon*), LG *basch*, *bask*, *bask*, rough, harsh to the taste (**BERGHAUS**), G *baisch*, **EFris** *baisk*, rough, severe (**KOOLMAN**)]

BASK, see **Busk**

BASKET, *sb* **Irel** **Lan** **Chs** **War** **Oxf** **Ken** **Hmp** **Wil**

1 A measure of quantity, varying according to the nature of the contents

Ken Basket of cherries, 48 lbs, **MORTON** *Cyclo Agric* (1863) **s Wil** At Heytesbury potatoes are sold by the 'basket,' which contains 3 pecks Elsewhere they are sold by bag or sack, both of which measures vary greatly in capacity according to locality (**G E D**) **Wil** 1

2 The stomach **Cf** *bread-basket*

Wxf 1 **Oxf** I'd sooner have fifty, than one on the basket, **BLACKMORE** *Crypps* (ed. 1895) 14

3 *Hatting term* a flat crossing of twigs used to press down the layers of wool or fur

Chs 1

4 In *comp* (1) **Basket fortune**, a small fortune, (2)

A a

money, see below, (3) sword, a sword with a hilt formed to protect the hand from injury

(1) Hmp¹ Basket fortune, said, it is believed, of a girl's marriage portion (2) Ken At the end of hop picking, some masters give the pickers a small gratuitous payment, called basket money, in addition to the usual wages (P M) (3) ne Lan¹, War (J R W)

BASKET FERN, sb Hmp Cor The fern *Nephradun Filix-mas*

Hmp¹ Cor So called from the hollow, basket-like form in which the fronds grow up

BASKETLE, sb Chs Stf Dei Also written bas kittle Chs¹ [bæskitl] A basketful

Chs¹ s Chs¹ Oo:z got n ü graet baas kitl ü kor ünz [Hoo s gotten a grat basketle o corrans] (s v Nose) Stf² Goo an fatch a basketl o' sticks fur let th' foire i' th' mornin' Der¹

[A pron of basketful]

BASKETS, sb pl Wil Ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*

Wil¹

BASKING, see Bask, v¹

BASKY BIRD, sb n Dev The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*

n Dev (E H G)

BASLARD, sb Obs Nhb Cum A long dagger, gen worn suspended from the girdle

Nhb¹ Cum LINTON Lake Cy (1864) 296

[A bazelarde, ensis, gladiolus, LEVINS *Mamph* (1570), Baselarde, sica, Prompt, Alle that bereth baslarde, P Plowman (B) III 303 AF baslard By Statute 12 Rich II, c vi it was provided that 'null servant de husbandrie ne porte desore enavant baslard dagger nespee,' cited in Peacock's Notes to MYRC *Inst Par Priests*, 68]

BASNET, sb Obs Sc Cum Der. A light helmet

Sc Thou has ta'en the basnet at last, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxxvi Cum O is my basnet a widows curch, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) 477 Der They beat his bassnet to his heade, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 53

[A basnet, cassida, LEVINS *Mamph* (1570), A basenet, cassis, galea, Cath Angl (1483), With bathe his handis in-to þe brayne his basenet he cleuys, Wars Alex (c 1450) 4002 Fr bassinet, a head-piece, worn in old time by the French men of arms (COTGR)]

BASON, see Bauson

BASON CROP, sb In gen dial use The method of cutting the hair all round alike

Nhb When it happened that a man or boy was cropped so that the ends of his hair formed a ring straight round his head he was said to have got a 'bason crop' The insinuation was that his hair had been cut at home by an amateur who had used a bason to guide the scissors (R O H), Nhb¹ Three apprentices, 'showing themselves disobedient and very obstinate, were first in open court (where a dish is said to have been kept, by the edge of which their hair was cut round) made exemplary by shortning their hair,' Book of Merchant Adventurers, Newcastle, December 7, 1649

BASONING, vbl sb Chs Term used in hat-making the process of hardening felt on the 'bason'

Chs¹ The first process of felting after the material is formed for the hat body, also called 'Hardening' [The body maker commenced operations, and for bowing, basining, boiling, and planking he received in 1805 8s per dozen, Hist Denton Chapel (Chet Soc 1855) 11]

BASS, sb¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also written base e An¹ Suf¹, boss Chs² [bas, bæz]

1 The wild lime, *Tilia parvifolia* Cf bast

n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Bass and Birk are so tender

Hence Bassan, adj made of 'bass,' or fibre of the lime-tree

Hrt They stake their horses with bassan ropes, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III 1

2 Matting made usually of straw, dried rushes, &c, orig that made from the inner bark of the lime-tree The rushes or fibre of which matting is made

N Cy¹ Dried rushes or sedges Nhb¹ The soft reeds from which bass mats, &c, are made Dur¹ Cum Dried stems of bulrush used to bottom chairs and make mats (J P) Cum, Wm Dried rushes, also the inner bark of a tree, FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856)

204 Wm The chairs were bottomed with bass (B K) n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ w Yks¹ Matting made of the inner bark of birch n Lin¹ A kind of rush, also matting, whether woven or in strips, as used for tying up garden plants Lei Roving from matting, used by gardeners (C E) ne Wor (J W P) Glo² Matting used in gardens e An¹ Suf¹ Shreds of matting, with which gardeners tie up lettuces, flowers, &c

3 A mat made of coarse straw or rushes, esp a door-mat

Sc When you hear him wipe his feet upon the bass, RAMSAY *Remin* (1861) 100, He felt for the key under the bass, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) viii Sh I Just at da door, ipo [upon] da bass, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 63 Abd (W M) Lth Under the bass at Knowe Park kitchen door Bell found a ten pound salmon, and three large trouts, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (1891) 99 e Lth If ye think he's gaun to lay himsel down like a bass for the disestablishers to dight their feet on, ye dinna ken your man, HUNTER J *Inwink* (1895) 121 Gall I'll lay doon a bass for ye to stand and deap on, CROCKETT *Bog Myrtle* (1895) 267 Nhb¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Eion* (1788), e Yks¹ m Yks¹ Door bass Pan bass, at a kitchen supper-table, is a mat to set a pan on w Yks Seldom heard except among farmers or old men, Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec 27, 1890), BANKS *Wkld Wds* (1865), (S P U), w Yks⁵

4 A hassock, a kneeling-mat in a church, properly applied only to those covered with matting or 'bass'

n Cy GROSE (1790) MS add (P), n Cy¹, Nhb¹ n Yks¹² A knee-bass ne Yks¹, e Yks¹ w Yks Ah see yov gotten a new bass i' th' pew (M G), A kneeling mat was formerly known as a kneeling bass (J F), Pd pro 3 Basses pro kneeling at the front, 2s, Bradford Prsh Acc (1713), w Yks²⁴⁵ n Lan As dry as a bass (W S) Chs¹, Chs³ A low stool or kneeling hassock Der¹² Lin I'm to put the basses all along, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 12 n Lin¹, sw Lin¹ Not The singers wants another bass in their seat (L C M), Not¹ Rut¹ This name is now used regardless of what the material used for covering may be. Them basses are wore all to muck [of some old coarse straw hassocks rotted with damp] Paid pio 3 Basses, 2 pro the Communion table, the other for the Clark, 1s 2d, Church Acc (1720) Lei (C E), Lei¹, Nhp¹ War², War³ 12 Basses for ye people to kneel down on, 2s 4d, Ansley Prsh Acc (1708) Wor (J W P), e An¹ Cmb¹ Oh! mother, they've got all new basses at church Dev w Times (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2

5 A basket made of straw or matting, a workman's tool-basket

n Yks¹, n Yks² A tool bass ne Yks¹, e Yks¹ MS add (T H) w Yks BANKS *Wkld Wds* (1865), DYER *Dial* (1891) 57, (J T), w Yks² A light, lump basket for carrying joiners' tools, vegetables, fish, &c Chs¹ s Chs¹ Aay, ey:z got n up ü bit, naay, büi ahy rimem бүr im wen ey yóost ky'ar i ü baas on iz baak [Ay, hey's gotten up a bit, naí, bur I remember him when he used carry a bass on his back] Stf², nw Der¹, n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ He takes his books in his bass

6 A cart-horse collar, made of straw or rushes Also in comp Bass collar

Cum (B & H) n Lin¹ Bass-collar Suf¹

7 The soft dry fibres, &c, of which a bird's nest is composed

S & Ork¹

8 Comp (1) Bass bottomed, of chairs having the seat made of rushes or 'bass', (2) broom, a large broom with bristles of stiff fibre, (3) mat, a hassock, (4) rope, a rope formed from the inner bark of the lime-tree, (5) wood, see below

(1) Wm & Cum¹ Clogs splinter new, bass bottom'd chairs, 100 (2) Suf (F H) [In gen use] (3) ne Lan¹ (4) Hrts ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) IV 1 (5) n Lin¹ Bass-wood, a term vaguely used by carpenters to indicate several kinds of soft wood

[2 Basse or bed made of rushes or flags, *scirpua*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693) 4 Bass, a cushion made of straw, to kneel on in churches, BAILEY (1721) 5 A bass, *scirpiculum*, COLES (1679) 6 Basse, a collar for cart-horses made of rushes, sedges, straw, &c, BAILEY (1721)]

BASS, sb² and v Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Shr [bas]

1 sb Coal mixed with slate or rubbish, coal which does not readily burn Cf bat, dundick

Yks BROCKETT n Cy Words (1846) w Yks In current use (B K), The word is used among colliers round Dewsbury, but not

gen among the lower classes (S J C) **Lan**¹ That coal's nowt but bass **e Lan**¹ **Chs**¹, **Chs**³ Chinkers, vitrified part of coals that will not burn **n Stf** The rubbish or dirt drawn out of a pit in getting coal, or iron stone (J T), The 'bleeding' came from the roof of the 10 ft bass, *Dy News* (Feb 8, 1895) 3, col 6 **Stf**¹, **Stf**² O! conna get on wi me bakin todee, ar coal's welly a' bass **nw Der**¹ **Shr** **BOUND Prov** (1876), **Shr**¹

Hence **Bassy**, *adj* hard, shaly

Der², **nw Der**¹

2 In salt-making 'clinkers' or hardened cinders formed in the furnace

Chs¹

3 *v* Salt-making term, in *phr* to bass a fire

Chs¹ To 'bass a fire' is to get the clinkers out of the furnace before putting on fresh fuel

BASS, see **Boss**

BASSAM, see **Besom**

BASS COCK, *sb* **Sc** The Puffin, *Fratercula arctica*

Sc **SWAINSON Buds** (1885) 220

BASSE, see **Bass**

BASSEL BOWLS, see **Basil**

BASSEL HOUSE, see **Bastel house**

BASSEND, see **Bausond**

BASSER, see **Bass goose**

BASSET, *sb* **Nhb** **Dur** **Yks** **Lan** **Der** **War** **Shr**

[*ba set*]

1 Mining term the outcrop of a seam or stratum of coal, &c, known also as **Basset edge**

Nhb¹ Its basset forms the limit of cultivated land, *SOPWITH Min Dist* 4 **Nhb**, **Dur** The basset of the Brockwell seam has not been discovered, *FORSTER Section Strata* (1821) 35 **w Yks** (S K C), **w Yks**² **Lan** (C B C) **Der** Where a slight spring and natural wet place appeared either on the basset of one of the load stone strata, *MARSHALL Review Agric* (1814) IV 81 **War** (C B C) [The edges of a formation exposed by denudation are called its 'outcrop' or 'basset', *WOODWARD Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 422]

2 *Comp* **Basset end**, the end of the workings on the rise of the mine

Shr¹

BASSET, *v* **Nhb** **Dur** **Stf** **Der** Mining term to crop out as a seam of coal does

Nhb¹ The great limestone 'bassets out on the north bank of the Tees', *TATE Trans of Nat Hist Soc* II New S 12 The High Mann bassets out in the cliffs between Cullercoats and Tynemouth, *MACKENZIE Hist* (1825) I 79 **Der** *MAWE Mineralogy* (1802) *Gl*

Hence **Basseting**, *vbl sb* the outcrop of strata at the surface of the ground See **Basset**, *sb*

Stf Pit coal generally lies in the earth obliquely or aslant, wherein the sloping or shelving upward is call'd basseting (K), **Stf**¹

BASS GOOSE, *sb* **Fr** The gannet, *Sula bassana*

Also known as **Basser**

Fr The more uninformed of the peasantry believe that this bird grows by the bill upon the cliffs of the Bass, of Ailsa and of St Kilda, *SWAINSON Buds* (1885) 144

BASSHILLOE, see **Bassiloe**

BASSIE, *sb* **Sc** Also written **bossie** **Bnff**¹, **bassy**, **bossy** [*ba si*, *bo si*] A large wooden bowl used in making oat-cake, &c, and in which the meal is mixed and kneaded

n Sc Used for carrying meal from the gurnal to the bakeboard (*JAM*) **Bnff**¹ **Abd** Ye'll hae little to put in the bassie *Gin ye be sae backward to draw*, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) *Sng*; *Bat set the bossy back again Upon the bowie heed* [head], *Goodwife* (1867) st 37

[A *bassy* of bres (broth), *Abd Reg* (1563) V 25 (*JAM*)]

BASSILOE, *sb* **n Stf** Also written **basshiloe** The mound of earth on or near a pit bank

n Stf The gob is the newly-formed mound near the mouth of the pit, and as it contains small lumps of coal it is readily fired The **bassiloe** is really a gob out of which the lumps of coal have been picked, and hence contains much **bass** (J T)

BASSIN, see **Basin**

BASSINS, *sb pl* **Lin** Sheepskins dressed

Lin *THOMPSON Hist Boston* (1876) 699 **n Lin**¹

[*Basil*, the skin of a sheep tanned, this I believe more

properly written *basen*, *JOHNSON* (1755) *Fr* *bazene*, sheep's leather* dressed like Spanish leather, (*COTGR*), *OFR basane*, 'peau de mouton tannee' (*HATZFELD*)

BASSOCK, *sb* **Obs** **Chs** **Lin**

1 A tuft of coarse grass, a thick sod used for fuel See **Bass**, *sb*¹

Chs¹ **n Lin**¹ That none shall grave any sods, nor turves, nor bassocks of the Sowthe Laste syde of the Grene Gaitte and abuttinge of the South Weste of Grene Howe in pena vj viij^d *Botlesford Manor Roll* (1578)

2 A hassock

Chs³ **n Lin**¹ For nattes and bassockes for le quere, ij^s ix^d, *Louth Ch Acc* (1551) ii 97 For a bassecke for Mr Bulmer, *mjd*, *Kirton in Lindsey Ch Acc* (1633)

BASSOCK, see **Bazzock**

BASSOM, see **Bazzom**

BAST, *sb* **Yks** **Lan** **Lin** **War** **Glo**

1 The fibrous inner bark of the lime, *Tilia parvifolia* Also in **Lin** the fibre of hemp or flax See **Bass**, *sb*¹

n Lin¹ Spread it on stubbles for three weeks or a month till the bast clears easy from the bun, *YOUNG Agric* (1799) 159 **Glo** The bark is stripped off about Midsummer, dried like hay, and is called **bast**, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) II 446

2 *Comp* **Bast rope**, rope prepared from **bast**

Glo **Bast ropes** are sold in pairs, for 14s per pair, *ib*

3 **Matting**, a mat made of 'bast'

w Yks To cash p^d for two straw basts for y^e Church, *is*, *Bradford Pish Acc* (1709) **ne Lan**¹, **War** (J R W)

[*OE bast*]

BAST, see **Baste**

BASTARD, *sb* **Yks** **Chs** **Ken**

1 A gelding

Ken¹

2 A term of reproach for a mischievous or worthless boy

w Yks *SCATCHERD Hist Morley* (1830) 168, ed 1874, (S J C)

3 Salt-making term weak brine

Chs¹

4 An ill-thriven tree or shrub

w Yks², (**S N**)

BASTARD, *adj* **Sc** **Nhb** **Dur** **Yks** **Chs** **Lin** **Lei** **War** **Hrt** **Mid** **Ken** **Sur** **Som**

1 Of stone, &c impure or nondescript

Nhb *Borings* (1881) II 9, **Nhb**¹ **Bastard limestone** **Nhb**, **Dur** *NICHOLSON Coal Tr Gl* (1888)

2 *Comp* (1) **Bastard freestone**, quartzite, (2) **whin**, very hard post or sandstone

(1) **Bnff**¹ (2) **Nhb** A kind of hard freestone, or, as it is called, **bastard whin**, *Denham Tracts* (ed 1892) I 9, **Nhb**¹

3 Of land unproductive, poor, barren

w Yks² Land is said to be **bastard** when it will not yield a crop

4 *Comp* (1) **Bastard crop**, a crop grown out of due rotation, (2) **fallow**, grass land ploughed up as soon as the hay crop is taken off, and then worked as a fallow for wheat, (3) **potatoes**, potatoes which have been left in the ground and grow the following spring, without producing any fruit worth digging up

(1) **sw Lin**¹ They [oats] are a **bastard-crop**, it fell to be turnips this turn (2) **Chs**¹ In the **bastard fallow** a crop of hay is taken first, and the land is not ploughed till midsummer, or even later, and it thus gets only half the working that a true fallow receives **Lei**¹ Also called **Pin-fallow** **War** (J R W) **Sur**¹ Land which has been partly fallowed, but off which some green crop has been taken before it is sown with wheat, and so distinguished from what is called a 'whole-foller' (3) **e Yks**¹

5 Of trees female

w Yks² People speak of a **bastard ash**, oak, &c

6 Of a child puny, small, ill-formed

w Yks²

7 *Comp* (1) **Bastard cock**, a large haycock, (2) **eagle**, the osprey, (3) **killer**, the plant *Savin*, *Juniperus sabina*, (4) **rig**, the smooth hound-fish, *Mustelus laevis*, (5) **sole**, the lemon-dab, *Pleuronectes microcephalus*

(1) **Hrt** **Bastard cocks**, that are as big again as grasscocks, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) **Mid** The small cocks, made into **bastard cocks**, the **bastard cocks**, into **great cocks**, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) V 107 (2) **Nhb**¹ (3) **w Som**¹ (4) **Ken**¹ [*SATCHELL* (1879)] (5) **Nhb**¹ [*SATCHELL* (1879)]

BASTE, *sb* Cum [bēst] A blow

Cum LINCOLN *Lake Cy* (1864) 296

[The same as **Baste**, *v*]

BASTE, *v* In *gen* dial use in Sc and Eng Also written *baiss* (JAM), *baist* Nhb¹ Yks Lan nw Der¹, *beecast* Wm¹, *baest* w Yks, *baayste* Brks¹, *bast* Ess¹, *beyast* I W² [bēst, beest]

1 To thrash, flog, beat soundly

Lth (JAM) Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum², Wm¹, n Yks (I W) e Yks Ah'll baste thae weel if thoo dizen't mahnd whatthoo s deeahin, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 23, THOMPSON *Hist Welton* (1869) 171, e Yks¹ w Yks BANKS *Wkld Wds* (1865), I raised t'stick to baste it wi', DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 255, I'll baste him weel (J T), Shoe wanted a girt stick takkin' til'er, an' bastin' well (F P T), w Yks 45 Lan GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 29, Lan¹ Chs² Baste him well Stf SHARP *Gl*, Stf² Yo lads get off wom, or o'll cum an baste yer stains fur yer Der¹ I'll baste thy hide for thee nw Der¹, Not (J H B) n Lin Thaa'y to'ns to agaan an' baastes wonanuther, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 87, n Lin¹ If I was nobud t'tell the school maister he d baaste th' whole lot on you Nhp¹², War¹²³, se Wor¹ Shr¹ Tum, I'll baste yore back fur yo in another 'afe minute if yo dunna be quiet Glo², Brks¹, n Bck (A C) Bdf BATCHLOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809), (J W B) e An¹, Nrf¹, Su¹ Ess I'd had um basted more, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) 29, *Gl* (1851), Ess¹ Ken (H M) Hmp¹ Jum was terribly basted at the fair I W¹ I'll beyast thee well vor that, I W² Wil BRITTON *Beauties* (1825) n Wil If I could catch un I d baste un (E H G) Som I doant mian ta zaay vrom that, tes zactly tha thing to baste her, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 10 Dev I'll baste thy hide vur thee ef thee dissent come intu ouze dreckly minit, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) n Dev Ad chell baste en to tha true Ben, *Exm Critshp* (1746) 1 518 Dev², Cor² Slang She d baste her lord and master most Confoundedly, BARHAM *Ingoldshy* (1840) *The Ghost*

Hence (1) **Baster**, *sb* a heavy blow, (2) **Basting**, *vbl sb* a thrashing, a beating

(1) w Yks¹ (2) Sik (JAM) Nhb¹ Aa ll gie ye sic a byestin as ye mivor gat i' yor life Wm¹ I'll gi tha a beecasting Lan Baistin', GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 29, Lan¹ Thae'llt get a rare bastin', mi lad, when thae gets whoam Der Nobory ull mak owt o' yo till yo get a bastin twice a day, WARD *David Gieve* (1892) 1 1 n Lin¹ He gev him a good baastin' for thrawin' stoans at th' turkey cock Nhp¹ You'll catch a good basting if you don't mind, mylad se Wor¹ Uf I ketches thee a runnin' over that gardin agyun, I'll gi' thū a good bastin Brks¹ I'll gie'e a baaystin byn by if e dwoant look out Nrf Yow young willam! I'll give yow a rare basting if I ketch yow arter that any more (W R E) ne Ken I ll give you a good basting (H M) I W² I'll gi thee a good beyasten n Wil He wants a good bastin, he do (E H G) Cor² Thee'llt git a putty basting

2 To conquer, overcome

N Cy¹ To overcome, particularly at cards where one has lost considerably

[To bast (beat), *fuste caedere*, COLES (1679), I took a broom and basted her till she cried extremely, PEPPY *Diary* (Dec 1, 1660), ed Wheatley (1893), He paid good Robin back and side, And baist him up and down, *Rob Hood*, ed Ritson, 1 102]

BASTE, see **Buist**

BASTEEL, see **Bastile**

BASTERLY GULLION, *phr Obs* Lan The illegitimate child of one who is himself illegitimate Lan GROSE (1790)

BASTHAD, see **Bastard**

BASTICK, *sb* Som [bæstik] A basket

Som Good hooks an' good gut, a rod properly 'lastic, Wi' plenty o' skill, you'll be sure vill yer bastic, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 15, W & J *Gl* (1873) There's a bushel bastick bin here theas twelvemonth, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 107

[A pron of *basket*, with metath of dental and guttural]

BASTIES, *adj*, Sc (JAM) Also informs *bastish*, *bastous*

1 Of soil coarse, hard, bound.

Ayr, Luk

2 Of persons obstinate

Ayr A bastous hizzie Cf *ramstugerous*

BASTLE, *sb* Nhb Cum Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Rut War Wor Lon Also written *bastyle* Chs¹, *bastil*

Chs², *bastille* Chs Stf Rut¹, *basteel* Yks [ba stail, bæ stail]

1 Pop name for the workhouse

Nhb¹, Cum (J D) w Yks If it hadn't been for thee, awst hr' been i' t'bastile long sin, HARTLEY *Giunes' Trip* (1877) 118, Four pint pots filled wi' what's kept moor teetotal lecturers agh o' th' bastile than owt else, *ib* *Seets* (1895) vi, Lewkin' for relief to t Bastile, PRESTON *Musins in Yksman* (1878) 10, If shoo gets sell d up for rent whol I'm away they'll hev to go to t'Bastile, *ib* *Yksman* (1880) 298 Lan Ther's some to th' bastile han to goo, RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of Distress* (1864) 78 Chs I often hear the workhouse spoken of as the Bastille, Chs N & Q (1881) I 36, Chs¹³ This was a very common name when first the new Union Workhouses were built, but it is gradually falling into disuse Stf She was but newly emancipated from the discipline of the Bastille, MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* (1882) 106 Der² I d elder goo to th' jail than th Bastile (sv Elder) nw Der¹, Rut¹, War (J R W) Wor I always heard the Kiddeimfister workhouse spoken of as the Bastile by the lower classes, N & Q (1878) 5th S ix 33 Lon Sending every good man in their villages to the Bastile as a pauper, HUGHES *Scow White Horse* (1859) 11

2 **Comp** **Bastile nurse**, a workhouse nurse

n Yks Deeam wur mooanin' an grooanin enuf to t'fiet'a basteel noorse, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam* 47

[Forty years ago (1838) a *gen* term through England. With the change of the poor laws appeared a large book on the English Bastilles, or a similar title comprising these words, by G R Wyther Baxter Newspapers adopted the word and it became at once popular, and the one slang word for the new union-houses, N & Q (1878) 5th S ix 32 An applic of Fr *Bastille*, the name of the prison fortress built in Paris in the 14th cent, and destroyed in 1789]

BASTLE, *sb* Bwk Nhb Also written *bastile* N Cy¹, *bassel* Nhb¹ A strong stone tower or fortified house, formerly used as a place of confinement Sometimes also known as *Bastel house*, *Bassel house*

Bwk And we deserve the bastle, For stealin' yarn, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 16 N Cy¹ Nhb Nae bastles or peels Are safe frae thae deils, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 192, Nhb¹ Yet common on the Border A typical example may be seen at Thropton, near Rothbury The ground floor is a large apartment with vaulted roof Over this are the living rooms of the owner The walls are of great thickness, affording its inmates protection against a marauding party 'Walton was probably composed of bastle-houses, similar in their construction to the Pele towers, though not so strong or well built,' ELLIOTT *Trans Bwk Nat Club*, 235

[Conveys him to enchanted castle, There shuts him fast in wooden bastile, BUTLER *Hudibras* (1664) 1 11 Argt, The bodies to be bastell barly to lede, *Dest Troy* (c 1400) 10569]

BASTON, *sb Obs* Pem A heavy stick or cudgel s Pem Yea got a regler baston of a stick Where be yer gwayin with that baston, be yea gwayin to meet a rubber? (W M M)

[A baston (club), *fustus, clava*, COLES (1679), Baston, a staff, batt, or cudgel, BLOUNT (1670), Wit pair bastons bete pai him, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 15827 OFr *baston* (mod *bâton*)]

BASTY, *adj* Irel Yks [bē sty]

1 Of clay, earth, &c tough, hard, stiff, heavy

N I¹

2 Of weather droughty and ungenial

n Yks² A basty pining time, a season dry and cold for vegetation

BAT, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written *bath* Wxf¹, *batt*

I A stout stick

1 A cudgel, staff, thick walking-stick

Wxf¹, Not¹, Lei¹, War² Ken¹ Some prisoners were tried for breaking out of Walmer Barracks, when the constable said, 'One of the prisoners struck at me with a bat', which he afterwards defined as being, in this case, 'the tarred butt end of a hop pole' Sur¹ Sus When he walks he keeps putting the staff, which he calls a bat, in front, and so poles himself along, JEFFRIES *Hdgrow* (1889) 79, He took with him a middling thick stick, and said that if any ghost interrupted him he would by the help of his bat try and find out what a ghost was made of, EGERTON *Flks and Ways* (1884) 109, I shook ma bat, LOWER *Jan Cladpole*, st 120, Sus¹ Dev w *Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2 [(K)]

2 A pole 10 ft 6 in long

s Wal MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) s Pen LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 419, *Obsol* or *Obs* An old inhabitant remembers it as a long pole or stick, 10 feet 6 inches long, used for measuring land. The n Pen equivalent is called a stang, and is 8 yards in length (W M M)

3 A staff placed between two horses in a team, the traces of a single horse, or a pair of harrows, &c, to keep them apart Cf *batticle*

Ken When a team is going tandem fashion, there is a spread-bat or spreader placed between the horses to spread out the traces. If the team is arranged in pairs, each pair is kept apart by a gig-bat. The coupling-bat is a staff attached to the mouthpiece of both horses in a pair, to keep them apart. (See *Gig, Billet*) A land bat is the staff which keeps the coulter of a plough in position (P M), Ken¹ Sur¹ The coupling bat is the stick or piece of wood put to keep a pair of harrows apart

4 A round stick used to strike the ball in the game of rounders

w Som¹ Oftener called a timmy

5 In *pl cricket Obs*

Cor GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), To play at bats, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422 [Not known to our correspondents]

6 The long handle or staff of a scythe

Ken A sythe batt and dowls [dols, q v], *Inventory of Poor-house, Pluckley* (1793) (P M), Ken¹

7 A large rough kind of rubber used for sharpening scythes

Ken This is known either as 'rubber' or 'rubber bat'. In some places a distinction is made, 'rubber' denoting a round stone for sharpening the scythe, and 'rubber bat' a flat stone used when the metal is soft, so as not to tear it (P M), Ken¹ Dor Sometimes called rubber-batts or bakers, Woodward *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 237 n Dev Near Kentsbere irregular concretions of sandstone have been largely worked for scythe stones or whetstones, called Devonshire batts, *ib*

8 A club used in washing clothes Cf *battling, dolly*

War³ The washing bat was used to beat the dirty clothes after they had been 'put to soak' in water on the day preceding washing day Shr¹ *Obs*

9 A wooden tool for battering clods of earth

Hrf¹

10 A beam, a log for burning

Ken For a load of wood to the poorhouse, Batt fagotts 75, 15², *Pluckley Overseers' Acc* (Jan 10, 1782) (P M), Ken¹ Pd John Sillwood, for fetching a batt from Canterbury for a middle piece for my mill, o 10⁰ o, *Boteler MS Acc Bks* (c 1664), Ken², Sus¹

11 A wooden platform for fishermen, a plank placed across a dyke as a foot-bridge.

Nhb A batt has been put up for the purpose of fishing with sweep nets, *Newc Dy Leaden* (July 6, 1896) Ken Used in the marshes between Sandwich and Deal (P M)

12 A staple or loop of iron Also in phr *bats and bands*

Sc (JAM) NI¹ Bats and bands, a description of rude hinges, consisting of a hook which is driven into the door-frame, and a strap with an eye which is nailed to the door, so that the door can at any time be lifted off its hinges

13 An iron drag chained to the wheel of a cart or carriage when going downhill Also called drugbat Cf *slipper, skid pan*

Brks¹, Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹

II A stroke, rate of motion

1 A sharp blow, a stroke In *pl* a beating

Lth (JAM) NI¹ He geed me a bat on the heed s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ A bat o' the jaa It ne'er could be brought to behaviour, Though it has got many a bat, *Midford Galloway's Ramble* Dur Augustus 'n' Antony gat te batts about it, 'n' Antony gat hekt, EGGLSTONE *Betty Podkin's Let* (1877) 8, Dur¹ Cum I's willin to out but bats [expressive of desire for peace] (M P), The defendant said a woman broke her nose with a bat of her clog, *Carlisle Patriot* (May 10, 1889) 5, col 5, Ah lost patience an gave her a sharp bat on t'arm, RIGBY *Midsummer to Martinmas* (1891) xiii, Cum¹, Cum³ An' what cared we for Fortun's bats, hoover feurce she struck, 49 Wm & Cum¹ At yea batt he fell't ma flat, 282 Yks Hit her a bat (K), I did get a bat, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 357 n Yks Speer'th deaur and flay back'th cat, There'st backon in her mouth, hit her a bat, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l 219-20, They heared his swipple gannin' wiv a strange quick bat o' t'lathe fleear, ATKINSON

Mool Parish (1891) 54, n Yks¹ Puir tyke 't gets mair bats an bites [more blows than victuals] Tak heed! mebbe he'll tak' it a bat, n Yks² I'll give thee thy bats, n Yks³ ne Yks¹ He gav him sikan a bat ower t'back. Noo thoo'll git thi bats noo if thoo deern't behave thisen e Yks Aa'll gi' tha' thi' bats, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), Give him a bat ower hecad for his pawk [impudence], NICHOLSON *Lth Sp* (1889) 23, e Yks¹ Thoo'll get thy bats, my lad, for deen that, when thy fayerther cums whom m Yks¹ w Yks Bud Poll tuk that a bat at chops An scieeam d aght, 'Thaa'rta liar!' PRESTON *Poems* (1872) *Poll Blossom*, Nah an then givin his stomach a gooid bat w his fist, as it wor mis-behavin' itsel, *Pudsey Olm* (1883) 21, Ah doan't care a bat ['don't care a rap'] (Æ B), w Yks⁵ Gee him a bat o' t'head! Lan Aw up wi' my fist an' gan her a bat between th' een, BRIERLEY *Red Hind* (1868) 25, Hoo gien Sarah a bat o'er th' face wi hur fist, STATION *Loominary* (c 1861) 62, Lan¹ n Lan Hi gev him a bat undar t'lug (W S), n Lan¹, ne Lan¹ m Lan¹ Give id a bat o' th' chops wi' a cricket bat Chs¹ Str² O! noo sooner sēd th' word tin 'ē caat mī ū bat us sent me floyin Der² nw Der¹ n Lin¹ He fetch'd me such a bat o' th' side o' my head, it mraed all my teath chitter Nhp¹ [In working stone or 'batting'] each blow with the mallet is called a bat, and one mason will often say to another, such a one strikes a good bat (s v *Batting*) Wa², Shr¹² Suf He come a good bat agin the door (C T), That come up agin it a good tight bat (W R E) Dev He gave the colt a bit on the side, *w Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2 col 2

2 The stroke or blow of a weaver in sending home the weft

w Yks Used of the movement of the 'slay' or reed in the 'going part' of a handloom, whereby the weft was sent home. Much of the skill of a weaver was shown in the regularity of his 'bat,' which would produce even cloth. If the weft threads could not be got close enough by one stroke or bat, two were given, or one and two alternately (W T)

3 The stroke of a clock

Cum Afor t'last bat soonded we'd wished y'n anudder a Happy New Year, GWORDIE GREENUP *Anudder Batch* (1873) 32 n Yks¹

4 A 'stroke' of work Also in phr *to keep one at the bat*, to keep one steadily at work

Sc Though he s nae bad hand when he's on the loom, it is nae easy matter to keep him at the batt, HOGG *Win' Ev Tales*, I 337 (JAM) n Yks¹ Ah hev'n't stricken a bat sen Marti'mas ne Yks¹ Ah's about at t'last bat [at the last stroke, worn out] w Yks Aar Sammy's niver struck a bat ECCLES *Sngs* (1862) 101, Aw haven't stricken a bat this wick, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1878) 41, If aw wor him awd niver do another bat, *ib Tales*, and S 61, w Yks³ He has not struck a bat sin' Christmas Lan Theaw hasn't struck bat now for nearly a yer, *Ballad, Lawd Nan an' Me*

5 Rate of motion, speed, pace Also *fig* of 'fast' living rate

N Cy¹ Dur¹ He went at a terrible bat He lived at a great bat [very extravagantly] Cum Haud on a bit! till we get to t'hingin ground, an' then ye'll see her gan a rare bat (J Ar) Wm¹ I th' walks at a girt bat n Yks He'll niver get there at that bat (I W), n Yks¹ He gans on at a sad bat e Yks Thoo can't hod on lang at that bat, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 95 w Yks *Hly Wds*, w Yks¹ It wer t'varra saam fellow at raad at a girt bat, down our loan, u 303 Lan Reight merrily we dove, full bat, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 26, The weid whizzus reavnd at sich o bat we hannot toime te fo' off, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 24, Lan¹ 'By th' mon,' said he, as he turn't his collar up and crutle't into th' nook, 'it's [rain's] comin' deawn full bat,' WAUGH *Sneek-Bant* (1868) u ne Lan¹ e Lan¹ He ran at a great bat m Lan¹ Comin' to'rt tha at a good bat Chs He was going at a bonny bat (E M G), Chs¹ He ran full bat agen him s Chs¹ Tū goa ūt ū praat i baat [to go at a pratty bat] Not (J H B), (W H S) n Lin¹ Thaay do go at a straange bat on them theare raailroads sw Lin¹ He was going such a bat, he could not turn hussen. Lei¹ Doon't ye goo a sooch a bat, yeen't walkin' for a weeger War³ What a bat you're going se Wor¹ I've come along at a smartish bat, an' it fetches the sweat out on mī, i'bove a bit. Shr¹ 'E's gōōm at a pretty bat. Hrf² e Sus HOLLOWAY Colloq Here they come, a mixed flock of birds full bat overhead, *Dy News* (Aug 18, 1887) 6, col 3 (FARMER) [Amer slang A spree, a drunken bout, FARMER Aus, N.S.W I saw him mount and start off at a rattling good bat along the road, BOLDEWOOD *Robbery* (1888) III xiii]

6 Manner, rate, condition, state of health In phr *the old bat*, the same old way, as usual

Sik About a bat, upon a par (JAM) Rxb About the auld bat

(15) NCy¹ At the same bat Nhb¹ If aa divvent gan this week aa'll gan the next, at ony bat [under any circumstances] Aa's just th' aad bat¹ aa's just th' aad-bat, elwis aa's glad, whether good time or bad, Just to say—aa's aboot th' aad bat, *Song, Th' Aad bat* Dur¹ He is reduced to a sad bat Cum When it's gitten to that bat, it'll come tilan end, ye'll see (M P), T'felley's, teuh, was aboot t'seaam batt, fer t'dooal atsud a hoddan thur tegidder endwess was oa brokken, SARGISSON *J Scoop* (1881) 218, Cum¹ Wm But he war olus et t'aald bat, JACK ROBISON *Aald Taales* (1882) 8, Wm¹ Well, hoo ist ta²—Whya a's just i't ald bat n Yks² e Yks¹ Jack's at awd bat agecan, MS add (T H) w Yks I began ta laff at him, but I wor varry soon at t'same bat, *Pudsey Olm* (1883) 21, My feet are all right in the morning, but towards 11 o'clock it's just the same old bat (F P T), Ah ve nobbut addid two bob a-day for three week—Aw¹ whah ah've been on at that bat fer aboon three wick (Æ B), w Yks¹ He gangs on at saam bat, w Yks² What bat are ye at? [what are you doing?] Lan My wife's same as usal, too—gooin on at th' owd bat, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 11, How are things shappin down i' th' clooff?—About th' owd bat, WAUGH *Chunn Corner* (1879) 114, Lan¹ n Lan¹ I was varra weel yesterda, but now I'se at t'ald bat again ne Lan¹ n Lin¹ Oor parson's at his ohd bat, preachin' agen Methodises and Ranters

III A fragment, a broken piece, a mass, lump, bundle
1 A fragment, remnant Also in phr *bitts and bats*, odds and ends, broken pieces

w Yks The remnant of a cigar or pipe of tobacco Pick up all t'bits and bats lying about (J T)

2 A broken brick, a brickbat

w Yks (J T) Ken Those houses were built with bats (D W L), (P M) Sus (F E S) w Som¹ Bricks when not whole are called half or three-quarter bats

3 The corner of a field, a short ridge

Hmp¹ Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som¹ In ploughing a field there are always some corners and generally other small places which cannot be got at with the plough, and must be dug by hand—these are called baats

4 A strip of land between two trenches in a ploughed field
Dev His father used to put one sort of manure on one bat, and another sort on the next, *Reports Province* (1895)

5 A parting in coal or in ironstone

Stf At Wednesbury the last parting or laming [?] that lies between the upper and the nether coal is call'd a bat, between 1 and 3 yards thick (K), Stf¹

6 Coal which contains pieces of shale or slate Also known as Bass or Bath, q v

n Yks² s Stf N & Q (1873) 4th S 211 376, We seed lumps o' what we thought was coal but it was nuthin but bats, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) Stf¹, Der², Lei¹, Nhp¹

Hence Batty, *adj* Of coal slaty, bad for burning
Lei¹ The coal wur that batty, tworn't good enew to bun bricks w' Nhp¹ It's poor coal, it's so batty War (J R W), War²

7 A turf used for burning.
n Lin¹

8 Hatters' term a layer of wool or other material of which the hat body is made
Chs¹

9 In pottery works a flat slab made either of plaster or of earthenware

Stf² A flat slab, on which unfinished ware stands in the makers' shops

10 A kind of cake

Wu¹ A thin kind of oven cake, about as thick as a tea cake, but mostly crust.

[I 1 Bat, a heavy stick, a club, ASH (1795), A bat or club, *fusus, baculus*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs, SHAKS *Cor* 1 1 165, Here his boy is, 3e bade us go bary With battis, *York Plays* (c 1400) 334, He nemeth is bat and forth a goth, *Sir Beves* (c 1350) 391 II 1 To have a batt at the Pope with the butt end of a Dominican, WHALLEY *Establ Rel* (1674) 22 (N E D) III 1 Of battys and broken bred thi bely for to fylle, *P Plowman* (A) xii 70 (Ingilby MS)

2 Of a bat of erthe a man and a mayde, *ib* (c) xix 92
BAT, sb² Sc Yks Not Lin Lei Also Dev A bundle of straw or rushes, usually two wheat-sheaves fastened together Called also a Batten, q v

Edb I asked him about curing the sturdie, and the snifters, and

the batts and such like MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii m Yks¹ w Yks WATSON *Hist Hlfx* (1775) 532, We a bat a straw teed to ther backs, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1851) 53, w Yks³ The straw of two wheat-sheaves tied together, w Yks⁴, w Yks⁵ A bat o' strawah Not MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) s Not (J P K) Not³ A sheaf of straw for thatching or covering stacks n Lin If he'll let him hev a few bats to mak a bed on, M PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 122, The barrils hoisted into th' cart And covered down w' bats, E PEACOCK *R Shirlaugh* (1870) II 118, n Lin¹ I alus mak th' last wheat stack I hev into bats agen harvist time sw Lin¹ They're fetchin a load of bats to cover down with He'd have bats ready, and bat the stack down, not thack them L21¹ Dev w Times (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2

BAT, sb³ Lan Som, Dev.

1 A heavy laced boot, with hob-nails

Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som¹ Called also 'aa f baats' Aay-d u bun een tu beespai k u pae ur u baats [I had been in to bespeak a pair of bats] Dev When he kim'd to a varmer s howze, 'They awl wiz gone ta bed 'Sept one, an her sa quiet's a mouze, Zed 'Take off the bats, an kim inside,' HARE *Brither Jan* (1863) 18, ed 1887 Stang Among thieves, a pair of bad or old boots (FARMLR)

2 A child's shoe, made without a welt

Lan¹

Hence Bat maker, sb one who makes children's shoes

Lan¹ When about twelve years of age I went to learn the trade of a batmaker, Buxton *Botan Guide* (1849) 4

BAT, sb⁴ Sc Nhb Yks

1 A river-island Twd (JAM) See Battock

2 A margin of low-lying land which is overflowed at spring tides or in floods

Bwk Various fisheries on the south side of the Tweed between Berwick bridge and the sea are called bats, such as 'Bailiff's bat,' 'Davie's bat,' &c Upon these fisheries (and also upon others not thus denominated) are heaps of stones called bats, upon which the nets are drawn when there is no means of landing them in the usual way (from the bank of the river being steep), WEDDELL *Salmon Fishing in Archaol Aethana*, IV 307 (HESLOP *Nhb Words*) Nhb¹, n Yks³

BAT, sb⁵ Lin A boat used for clearing drains in the fen district Cf bab, sb²

Lin The bat was a flat-bottomed boat a sort of 'dredge,' with hooks in the bottom, which tore up weeds, disturbed the mud, &c (J C W)

BAT, sb⁶ Irel Yks Lin

1 A moth

N I¹ A bat [*vespertilio*] is called a leather winged bat [to distinguish it from bat, a moth] Frm *Science Gossip* (1882) 41

2 Dark specks which appear floating before the eyes when the sight is impaired

n Yks²

3 Comp Bat-eyed, near-sighted

n Lin¹

[Cp Fr *blatte* (Lat *blatta*), a moth The dial form may be due to form assoc w *bat* ('vespertilio') It may be noted that MLat *blatta*, glossed 'nacht fleddermuss' (DIEFENBACH *Gloss* 1867) = Lat *blatta*, a moth]

BAT, v¹ Sc Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Not Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Hrf

1 To hit, strike, to tap

Sik (JAM) Wm Oor Susan was batten Jim Dobson's lugs a Setterday neet, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 34 w Yks⁵, ne Lan¹ Chs He batted him over the head (E M G) s Chs¹ Baat 12 broo for him [bat his broo for him] Stf¹ w Wor So I bats him on his yud wi' ma hat, S BEALCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I 29 Shr¹ Mothers bat their children in playful reproof, Shr² Batt him on the back

2 To beat with a spade, flail, &c, to press down, flatten, compress

Cum To beat with a flail, so as to cause the corn partially to fall out of the sheaf (M P) Chs¹ s Chs¹ lo bat a garden bed with a spade, to bat the coals flat down upon the fire, &c Stf¹, Stf² OI want the bat this turf s Not He raked the soil ower an' then batted it down with 'is spade War² To bat down uneven turf, soil, &c Shr¹ Gð an' fatch a box o' slack to rake the fire, an' bring the shovel alung ððh yo to bat it down well as it shanna burn through Hrf¹

Hence (1) Batted, *ppl adj* hardened, compressed, see below, (2) Batting, *vbl sb* striking, pressing down

(1) Sc Like beildless birdies when they ea' [?] Frae wet, wee

wing the batted snaw, *Thom Rhymes* (1844) 61 *Nhp*¹ A stonemason's term for stone when it is worked off with a tool instead of being rubbed smooth, if a mason inquires how stone is to be worked, he asks 'Is it to be batted or rubbed?' (2) *Lan* Thou deservest this wot porritch-slice battin about thy mouth, *BRIDLEY Waverlow* (1884) 65 *Stf*² Thei costna wheil that barraful o' ess daïn th' road wi'out battin it daïn

3 Of a bird to beat the wings, also *fig* to triumph, exult Of persons to beat the arms across the breast for the sake of warmth

Lan Owd Racketybag'll bat her wings, an' crow o'er thi past owt, *BRIDLEY Taddelpin Fold*, viii, 1b *To E Waugh in Country Wds* (1867) 164 s *Chs*¹ Iv)yu kon)ü ky'ee p yursel waa rm wi)ür job, yoa mün baat [if yö conna keep yursel waim wi' yur job, yo mun bat]

4 To blink the eyes

w *Yks* (S O A) *Chs* (E M G), *Chs*¹ Dunna bat thi eye a that'ns, *Chs*²³ s *Chs*¹ Dhaa kon)ü mai mi baat mi ahyz [tha conna may me bat my eyes] *Stf*¹, *Stf*² Oi cudna stand th' lët i' chapel last nët, it mēd mē bat mi aise ivver so *Der*¹², nw *Der*¹ Not² Th' time sames gone afore yer can bat yer eye *Lei*¹ War² What makes the child bat his eyes so? w *Wor*¹ Now, Lizzie, thahr yū be a battin' uv your eyes agen' 'Ow many times 'ave I tow'd yū not to bat 'em so? *Shr*¹ 'E bats 'is eyes like a louse i' the ess

5 To walk at a quick pace Hence **Batting**, *vbl sb* walking fast

Lan Heaw they staret when they seed Billy battin away across a fielt, *Old Radicals and Young Reformers*, 13

[1 To batte, *fastigare, tundere*, *LEVINS Mamph* (1570)

3 To bat (as a hawk), *volaturo*, *COLES* (1679), Batting or to bat is when a hawk fluttereth with her wings either from the perch or the mans fist, striving as it were to flie away, *LATHAM Falconry* (1615) Gloss (N E D)]

BAT, *v*² *Lin Lei* To cover with bundles of straw, to thatch roughly Also in phr *to bat down*

n *Lin*¹ Stacks are batted down as soon as they are 'topped up,' i e finished, by having bats pinned on them with thatch pegs After the harvest has been got in these bats are removed and the stack is thatched To cover a potatoe-pie or a heap of turnips or mangel wurzels with straw preparatory to putting earth upon it, is called *bating down* *Lei*¹ To cover with bats, as a rough roofing for ricks before being properly thatched, or for covering potato heaps, bricks drying before being baked, &c

BAT BIRDING, *vbl sb* *Glo* Taking birds by night in hand-nets See *Bat fowl*, *Batfolding*

*Glo*¹²

BATCH, *sb*¹ Sc and in *gen* use in n and midl counties, also e An Sus Hmp Som [batʃ, bæʃ]

1 The quantity of bread or pies baked at one time, a baking In *gen* use

*Nhb*¹ w *Yks* *Hlf* *Wds*, w *Yks*⁴, ne *Lan*¹ *Chs*¹ If barm is bad, it spoils the whole batch We speak of making 'a batch of pies' to last the whole week, *Chs*²³ *Stf*² We'n gotten u rēr gud batch i' th' uven tēdee oi ōni 'ōp it'll cum ait aa ret *Der*², nw *Der*¹ Not (J H B), (W H S) War (J R W), *Wor* (J W P), *Shr*¹², *Suf*¹, *Sus*¹ w *Som*¹ The barm stinkt, and spwoiled all the batch o' bread [*Gl Lab* (1894)]

Hence *Batchie*, *sb* a baker (*JAM Suppl*)

2 The quantity of corn sent to the mill for one grinding

Nhb The miller—the 'Poker' as he was termed—came through the village with his cart laden with the 'batches' he had ground for his customers, *Dixon Whittingham* (1895) 273, *Nhb*¹ The hinds, when paid in kind by corn, &c, took these small quantities to the miller, who made them into batches Cum And thresh a lock bigg for a batch, *Dickinson Cumbr* (1876) 240, Cum¹ Cum, Wm The name was modified by the grain, as a wheat batch, for white bread, or for brown (of rye and barley mixed), and for oatmeal a haver-batch Formerly, in the country, the miller's cart came round daily to collect and return the batches 'Batches ground with despatch Parties sending batches must have their sacks properly marked,' *Advt in Penwith Paper* (1878) (M P) *Chs*¹ We'e gotten short o flour, you mun send a batch to th' mill, *Chs*³ The small bag of corn taken by a cottager to be ground *Midl MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1796) Not³ A batch is usually 3 or 4 bushels *Shr*¹ The inhabitants of the united parishes of this town [Shrewsbury] may have their corn ground at Kingsland Windmill for sixpence a bushel A cart will go regularly through the town two or three times a week to fetch and deliver the

batches, *Old Handbill* (1796), *Shr*² Hers gwon to tak the batch to be gron

3 Flour used for common household purposes, as opposed to 'best' Usually called **Batch flour**, see below

*Chs*²³ s *Chs*¹ Ooʒz yōʒd au mi best slaawur, ün naay ahy)v nuwt bū baach 1)dh aays fur nuwt [Hoo's used aw my best flour, an' nai I've nowt bu' batch i' th' haise fur nuwt]

4 *Comp* (1) **Batch cake**, a small flat cake of dough, baked in the oven with the 'batch' of bread, (2) **day**, baking-day, (3) **flour**, coarse or brown flour for household use, (4) **loaf**, a small fresh-baked loaf

(1) *Lan*¹, *Lei*¹, *Nhp*¹ War²³ Made of the surplus dough after the batch of bread is moulded ne *Wor* Batch cakes are sold by country bakers for a penny each They are flat and nearly round, or oblong, and are not baked so hard as a loaf (J W P) *Shr*¹ A small 'oven-bottom' loaf made for immediate use In farm-houses the large loaves are made in two parts, a lesser on a greater, like what bakers call a 'cottage-loaf' The batch-cake, on the contrary, is of one undivided portion We mun mak' a couple o' batch cakes to save cuttin' the new bread, for theer is but a cantel o' the owd left *Oxf*¹ Baked at the mouth of the oven, and frequently taken out and eaten before the batch is done, *MS add* (2) *Edb* Butter bakes, crimp and new baked, it being batch-day, *Morr Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv (3) *Chs*¹², s *Chs*¹, War (J R W) *Shr*¹ Batch-flour is produced chiefly from wheat, though barley, rye, and even rice are sometimes admitted into its composition (4) s War¹, Dev³

5 Of things a number, quantity Of persons a number, a set, clique, family

Ayr A batch of wabster lads—planted themselves at the gable of the malt-kiln, where they were wont, when trade was better, to play at the handball, *GALT Legatees* (1821) 282, An' there, a batch o' wabster lads Blackguarding frae Kilmarnock, *BURNS Holy Fair* (1785) Cum¹ The heall batch o' them n *Yks*¹ This word is used, somewhat disparagingly, to group together any clique or set of associates, of not the best possible repute, perhaps, n *Yks*², m *Yks*¹, ne *Lan*¹ *Chs*¹, *Chs*² He s the best of the batch *Stf*² Th's u ōl batch o' pōchers just gōn i' th' wood, oi reckon thē'n get 'ung sum dee fir that sort o' wirk *Nhp*¹ A good batch of anything is equivalent to a good quantity, and the whole batch when applied to persons is synonymous with the 'whole boiling,' and generally used in the same opprobrious sense, as 'the whole batch of them are good for nothing' *Wor* (J W P), War², *Shr*¹ Brks Lousley Gl (1852) *Suf*¹ A pretty batch of lambs—or quantly, a precious batch of rogues e *Sus*, *Hmp* A batch of drunkards, *HOLLOWAY*

6 A bout or turn of drinking, card-playing, gossip, &c *Nhp*¹ ne *Wor* I'll go an' 'ave a batch [of talk] along of 'er (J W P) *Shr*² A batch at play e An¹ e *Sus*, *Hmp* *HOLLOWAY*

7 A pack of cards

Cum (M P), Cum¹

[1 *Batche* of bredde, *fournée de pain*, *PALSGR* (1530)

5 A whole batch, sir, Almost of the same leaven your needy debtors, *MASSINGER City Madam* (1632) iv 1 —Cogn w *bake*, vb The word is not recorded in OE]

BATCH, *sb*² *Hrf* [bætʃ] The palm of the hand *Hrf*²

BATCH, see *Bache*

BATCHING, *sb* War An unfledged bird Cf *bal-chin*

War², s War¹

BATE, *sb*¹ *Nhb* Dur *Yks* *Chs* Written bait w. *Yks* [bēt, beɪt]

1 Abatement, cessation, 'break'

w *Yks* It rains, withaght a minnit a bait, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bainsla Ann* (1865)

2 *Comp* **Bate work**, in a coal-pit short work

*Nhb*¹ *Nhb*, Dur *GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

3 A defect or fault in minerals, &c Cf *bart*, *sb*³

n *Yks*² The occurrence of some substance different to the main material, as when a line of silex discovers itself in a lump of jet, which detracts from its value

4 A lump of wood or stone used as the fulcrum of a lever *Chs*¹

[The same as *Bate*, *v*¹]

BATE, *sb*² *Chs* Der Written beet s *Chs*¹ [bēt] A contest, contention, argument

s *Chs*¹ Ah'd a terrible beet wi' So and So A woman said she had had a terrible 'beet' with her hens, which refused to go o

the roost *nw Der*¹ [Also in *comp* Make bate, a quarrelsome fellow, *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (M)]

[Bate (*strife*), *lis, contentio*, *COLES* (1679), And breeds not bate with telling of discreet stories, *SHAKS 2 Hen IV*, II iv 271, He boldly with bate his baret began, *Dest Troy* (c 1400) 5274, Bituix mi sisteris es pe bate (debate, *Trin MS*), *Cursor M* (c 1300) 9684 The same as Bate, *v*²]

BATE, *sb*³ *Ess Som Dev Slang* Also written bait [bēt, beat] A bad temper, a state of irritation See Bait, *v*²

Ess Daddy's in a bate, I can see (A S P) *w Som, n Dev* In quite common use (F T E) *Slang* I went calmly on, smoking my cigar as if nothing was the matter That put the Proctor in a bait, I can tell you, *ANSTLEY Vice-Versa* (1882) v (FARMER), 'He was in an awful bait' was common in the Clapham Grammar School, 1857 (A L M)

BATE, *sb*⁴ *Lin* [bēt] A habit, custom *n Lin*¹ Sam s herse hed gotten a bate o' stoppin' at ivery public-house between Barton Watter side an' Riseholme To'npike My lad's gotten a bate o' swearin', all thrif goin' to that damn'd school o' yours

[Prob the same as Bait, *sb*¹]

BATE, *sb*⁵ *Lan* In games a mark to start from *Lan* Used in such games as football or a footrace (S W)

BATE, *v*¹ In all n counties to Chs Stf *Der Lin* Also War Shi Glo Oxf Bks *Lon Wil Som Dev* Also in form baty *Som Dev*, beatt *Cum*¹, beate *Cum*, bait *w Yks*¹ [bēt, beat]

1 To abate, diminish, fall off in quantity

w Yks It didn't bate much t'remaider o' week, *Wadsley Jack* (1866) x, Ah wish t'rain ud bate a bit, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Aug 8, 1891) *Lan* 'Th' rain'll happen bate in a bit, *WAUGH Hermit Cobbler*, ix *ne Lan*¹ *Chs*¹ When white clover comes i' bob th' cows are sure to bate i' their milk *s Chs*¹ Aan yŕr k'yey bigun tū bat yet? [Han yur key begun to bate yet?] *sw Lin*¹ They reckon it's bating a deal *Glo (S L)* *Oxf*¹ Uuy stopt tū see if dhū rain ūd bait u bit [I stoppt t see if th' rain ūd 'bate a bit] *n Wil* The rain don't sim to bate, do it? (E H G) *Som* But if the rain'll 'batey We'll zoon forgethad 'zeventy nine' Inzunny 'eighteen eighty,' *FRANK Nine Days* (1879) 64 *Dev* I'll never bate the love I beais 'e, come what shall tu us, *PHILLIPPS Dartmoor* (1896) 143

Hence Bating, *vbl sb* a falling off, diminution

w Yks A roarin trade is nah done, an yo mun expect it ta continue withat mich batein, *Dewsbire Olm* (1875) 7

2 In knitting to decrease the number of stitches, to narrow

Dev I won't bate wan more steech I be batyn the cū've now, *HEWITT Peas Sp* (1892), Now baty one side each, *Reports Provinc* (1887) 4 *nw Dev*¹

3 Of the moon to wane

n Dev You mussen kill a peg when the mune wis batyn or the vlesh wudden plummy in cookin, *GILES Gude Old Times in n Dev Jrn* (Sept 17, 1885) 6, col 6 *nw Dev*¹

4 To make a reduction in price, to lower a bargain, to cause to reduce Also in phr to bate down, to haggle, to force the seller to lower his price

*Nhb*¹ Aa winna bate a penny *Dur*¹ *Cum* 'What weage dus te av, canny lad?' says yen 'Wey, three pun and a crown, wunnet beate a hair o' my beard,' *ANDERSON Ballads* (1805) 54, Ah won't beat a strand o' me whupcword, *FARRALL Betty Wilson* (1886) 119, *Cum*¹ Aa'll nut beatt a single faidin *Wm*¹, *e Yks*¹ *w Yks*¹ Thou mun bate summat *Lan* I'll not bate a bodle [half a farthing] *WAUGH Sneek Bant* (1868) iii, *Lan*¹ Well, what'n yobate? Aw'st noan gie that mich, as heav it is *Chs*¹ He axed me fourteen pound, but ah bated him dain to twelve *s Chs*¹ *Kon* ū yi bai t mi ū shil in? [Conna ye bate me a shillin?]' *Str*² *Gr*¹ mi tuenty pun fur th' oss an it's thoine, ber oi wunna bēt thū ū hēpnī *Der* Yo' could bate 'em a bit, *WARD D Greve* (1892) I iv, *Der*¹ *n Lin*¹ I weān't baate noht at all, so you tak her [a cow] or leave her just as you hev a mind *sw Lin*¹ He wants a great i'usement, but mebbe he'll bate a bit *War*³ I won't sell him no more, he bried me down so with the last If yo ll take the three on 'em I'll bate sixpence on the lot *Shr*¹ Mate's desport dear, tenpence a pound, tak' it or lave it, 'e ōddna bate a halfpenny *Glo Hu* woan't bate the hod japenny, *LYSONS Vulg Tongue* (1868) 46 *Oxf*¹ I wunt bate a penny, whether ye takes or levy 'un, *MS add Brks*¹ *w Som*¹ Bae ut mee zik spuns n aa l ab-m [Come down sixpence, and I will have it]—Aay oa n bae ut u vaar dn [I will not abate a farthing] The above is about the only meaning known

in the dialect *Dev* He didn't git all he axed vir, I bated him some of the money, *w Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2 [*HOLLOWAY*, A local term, expressive of the offer which some middlemen with their non-unionist workmen make to an employer to perform a Government contract at a deduction, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

Hence Bating, *vbl sb* beating down in price

Lon He wouldn't stand 'bating, or be kept haggling, *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) II 135

5 To reduce a workman's wages, esp to make a deduction on account of careless work, &c

e Yks *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889) 51 *w Yks* When th' draw-day coom, an' they wanted ther brass, aw d bate 'em, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1869) 27, Flayed o' gettin bayted, *ib* (1873) 37, (J T), I'll bate tha sixpence, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Dec 27, 1890) *Lan* He always past o'er all her faults, And never used to bate her, *GASKEL Comic Snags* (1841) 7, But th' Mestei's just, an' weel He knows Ut th' yarn were none so good, He winna bate me when He sees Aw've done as weel's aw could, *BEALEY Jottings* (1865) 13 *ne Lan* One day hoo'd a float in her piece, and aw couldn't find it i' mi heart to bate her, *MATHER Tdyls* (1895) 315 *m Lan*¹ When a boss is bated id geds summat gi'n id, but when a weyver geds bated he geds summat tckken off him *Chs*¹ Having one's wages bated, *Chs*³ A factory or other hand, having part of his wages deducted for negligence or other reason, is said to be bated *s Chs*¹ Dhi bin thinkn in ū bai tin dhūr wuu rkmūn tōo bob ū wik [they bin thinkin' o' batun' their workmen two bob a wik]

6 To want, to fall short of

n Lin He bated six months of ninety (M P)

[1 Bate (*v int*), to decrease, *ASH* (1795), To bate, *de-crease*, *nunior*, *COLES* (1679), Je rayn batede, *Allit P* (c 1360) B 440 4 I will not bate a penny, *Life T Cromwell* (1602) II iii 92 (N E D), Batyn or abaten of weyte or mesure, *subtraho*, *Prompt*, Aphetic form of *abate*]

BATE, *v*² *Som Dev* [beat] To contend, quarrel *w Som* Still in use (F T E) *Dev* *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (C), *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422 *n Dev* Zet voaks to bate, *Exm Scold* (1746) l 226, Jim flosched up, 'I shan't bate,' *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 114

[Batyn or make debate, *turgor*, *Prompt*, And for he wil jus bate (debate, *Trin MS*) on me, I sal him drenkil in pe se, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 5913 Aphetic form of *de-bate*, *vb*]

BATE, *v*³ *Lan* In games to start from a certain place, to toe the mark

Lan Still in use in games such as a footrace or football Bate fair! Wheer't to bating fio? (S W), *Lan*¹ Wheer did he bate from?

BATE, *v*⁴ *Sc Dur Cum Wm Yks Lin* Also in form beatt *Cum* Past tense of *bite*

n Sc The common form The hitlin [little one] bats tung fin he wiz suppin's pothich [porridge] (W G) *Per* 'He bate his thoom' is much more general than 'he bit' (G W) *Dur*¹ *Cum*¹ Our dog beatt a lump out o' Tommy Tidy lad leg *s Wm* They bark'd and bate sare, *HURTON Dia Storm and Arnside* (1760) l 53 *n Yks*¹, *n Yks*² We nowther bate nor suppd [neither ate nor drank] *e Yks*¹ *w Yks* A gooid, hard workin deasant lad, As ivver bate o' breead, *PRESTON Poems* (1864) 17, Yon lāl savij dog bēt mī, bat hi didn't brek t'skin (W H), *w Yks*³, *w Yks*⁵ He bāate o' that apple *n Lin* A fox bate him (M P), *n Lin*¹ My gran'muther, she naayther bate nor supt afoore goin' to th' sacrament

[Thai wyth thar mouth anis bait the erd, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513) ed 1874, iv 41, For-ſi es he ful wele we wate pat neuer of pat appil bate (boot, *Trin MS*), *Cursor M* (c 1300) 18732, Swa patt he pwerit ut noht ne bat Off mete inn all patt fasste, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 12422 OE *bāt*, pret of *būan*, to bite]

BATE, see Bait

BATEABLE, *adj Obs* *Nhb Cum* Also written battable *Nhb*¹ In phr *bateable ground* or *land*, territory on the borders of England and Scotland, which was claimed by both countries

n Cy (K), The boundary-line usually follows the watershed But in various places the Scotch have encroached over the crest of the hills These encroachments are usually marked on old maps as *batabale*, i e *debateable ground* One such plot of 'batabale' land lay between the properties of Mr Carr and the Duke of Roxburgh, *WELFORD Men of Mark* (1895) I 503 *Nhb* Wae's me God wot

But the beggarlie Scot Though the 'bateable land has prickit his waie, Dixon *Whittingham* (1895) 192, Nhb¹ Also called Threap lands Nhb, Cum The great piece of bateable land lay between the rivers Lsk and Sark in n Cum, but there were also bateable lands of smaller extent on the Nhb border (R O H) Cum¹

[Batable ground, *ager controversus*, COLES (1679), Batable ground seemeth to be the ground in question heretofore, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, 23 Hen VIII, c 16, as if we should say, debatable ground For by that name M Skene (s v *Plegus*) calleth ground that is in controversie betweene two, COWELL *Interp* (1637) *Bate*, vb² + -able]

BATED, ppl adj Sus Of fish in good condition, plump Also in comp well bated

Sus Still in use (R H C) e Sus Hoi Loway

BATER, sb¹ w Som [beə tər] Hunting term a stag that has not got all his 'rights' or projections on the horns

w Som¹ A stag, which either from old age or hard living has become scanty in his head 'A heavy bodied stag with a large slot, having a head that might equally well indicate a bater—or deer going back—or a youngish one,' *Wellington Whly News* (Aug 26, 1886)

[*Bate*, vb¹ + -er]

BATER, sb² Obs? Wxf¹ A lane leading to a high road [Not known to our correspondents]

BATE SHAVING, vbl sb Chs A method of shaving hides in tanning

Chs¹ Shaving hides intended for upper leather to a uniform thickness by means of a knife, made for the purpose, which has its edge turned up

[See *Bate*, v¹]

BATFOLDER, sb Sur Men and boys who catch birds by night See *Batfowl*

Sur N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 238

BATFOLDING, vbl sb Not Hrt Sur Wil Catching birds by night in a folding-net Also in comp *Bat folding net* Cf *batfowl*, *bird batting*

Not Shall you come bat-folding some night? We've a good few sparrows (L C M) Hrt They've gone batfolding again (G H G) Sur A man has been bat-folding in the garden here, and says, by way of excuse, that sparrows is very good to eat, N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 238 Wil¹ Bat-folding net, the net used in bird batting; more usually 'clap-net' [Two nets, extended on frames with a bat or racket, [are] folded or closed around the birds, BLACKLEY *Wd Gossip* (1869) 222]

BATFOWL, v Obsol War Wor Glo Brks Sus Hmp To catch birds by night, by means of a net attached to poles Cf *bat birding*, *batfolding*, *bird batting*

Brks He taught them to throw flies, to bat fowl and ferret for rabbits, HUGHES *T Brown Oxf* (1861) xlx

Hence (1) *Batfowler*, sb one who catches birds by night, (2) *Batfowling*, vbl sb the act of thus catching birds

(1) Sus¹ Hmp The batfowlers, who take many red-wings in the hedges, WHITE *Selborne* (1770) xxi (2) War (J R W), War³ A net is placed round a rick, or against ivy on a house or building, on a dark night, a lantern is then held up behind the middle of the net, and the straw or ivy beaten with long sticks The birds fly towards the light, and the two poles of the net are brought quickly together inwards, the net dropped to the ground, and the sparrows captured Wor An old man near Inkberrow, speaking of the damage done by birds, said, 'When I was a lad we used to go a-batfowling' (J W P) Glo¹² Sus¹ The large folding-net [is] called a bat-fowling net (s v *Batfowler*)

[*Breller*, to bat-fowl, to catch birds by bat-fowling, Cotgr, *Batfowlyn* (or go to take birdes in the nyght, Pynson's ed 1499), *aucubaculo*, *Prompt* (1) *Batfowler*, a taker of byrdes, *pipeur*, PALSGR (1530), *Batfowlere*, *aucubaculator*, *Prompt* (2) *Batfowling*, *aucupum nocturnum*, COLES (1679), We would so, and then go a bat-fowling, SHAKS *Temp* II i. 185—*Bat*, sb¹ + *fowl*, vb, 1 e to go a fowling with bats or clubs]

BATH, sb¹ Chs. Stony lumps in coal. Cf *bass*.

Chs¹

BATH, sb² Obs? Hrf A sow

Hrf DUNCUMB *Hist Hrf* (1804), Hrf¹

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BATH, v Yks Lan Chs Lin Also Som Written *baiyath* ne Lan² [baɪ]

1 To foment with warm water

n Yks¹ Ah bath d him wv¹ ett.watter, an' laid yett chissel tiv'm, bud he niver gat nae ease while moorn ne Yks¹ T'doutther tell'd ma ti bath it weel w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Aug 8 1891) ne Lan¹, Chs¹², n Lin¹ w Som¹ Wee baath uz a d uv uree dai wai chul wau dr eens mud waursh aewt au l dhu kuruup shn [we bathe his head every day with chilled water, so as to wash out all the matter (from the wound)]

2 To rub liniment or lotion upon the body

ne Lan¹

[The same as lit E *bath*, sb]

BATHE, v Glo

1 To toast

Glo Used at Dumbleton (H S H), Glo¹

2 To wither

Glo (S S B)

BATHED, ppl adj Obsol Shr Of meat sodden, underdone Cf *bathy*

Shr¹ Betty, your fire s bin too slow the meat isn't enough, it s bathed like somethin' between roasted an' boiled

BATHER, v Lei War Wor Shr Hrf Glo [bæðə(r)]

1 Of birds to take a dust bath

w Wor¹ Them chickens o' Tylei's be allus a batherin in our gardin s Wor¹, se Wor¹ Hrf¹, Hrf² Bathering, [said] of partidges roozing or ruffling in the dust Glo (A B), Glo¹

2 To scrape together

w Wor¹ That owd Shukey, er's a covetehous owd piece! 'Er s a stockin' full a money as 'er's bathered up some waay

3 To buffet with the wings

War² That new hen does b'ather the pullets

4 To struggle, to go hither and thither in search of anything, to fuss about

w Wor¹ My son's bin mighty bad I thowt I sh'ud 'a lost 'im sure-lie, but 'e's bathered thraow it now s Wor An old or idle man 'bathers' about the house or garden, doing 'little messing jobs' (R M E) Glo¹

5 To tread down standing corn or grass, to shake down fruit, to beat down, to spread abroad

s Wor Men bather ashes when they spread the heaps over the fields as manure (H K) se Wor¹ Shr¹ The young turkies bather the mowin' grass sadly Cf *Pather* Hrf² Io shake or knock down fruit Glo Litter for the sows to bather over (S S B)

Hence *Bathering*, ppl adj beating, driving

Lei¹ The smook coom batherin' daoun the chimly

[*Bathe*, vb + -er, suff of freq vbs]

BATHERER, sb Obs Wor In comp *Ash batherer*, a man who collected ashes for sale

s Wor Formerly, within the memory of many, it was customary for men to go about and buy up wood ashes at farm-houses and cottages, and carry them in bags on horse or donkey-back and retail them for making lye for washing purposes, or for cleaning wooden ware, and as a substitute for soda (H K) se Wor¹

BATHES, sb Wxf A goal

Wxf¹ T'brek up ee bathes h'had na poustee [to break up the goal they had no power], 88

BATHIE, see *Bothie*

BATHY, adj Wor Shr Glo Ken Also written *beethy* Shr¹ [bēθi]

1 Damp, moist Of food moist, sodden Cf *bathed*

w Wor¹ That graay'n 'ull be reg'lar sp'lt in the loft thahr, it s as bathy as can be Shr¹ Said of sodden or underdone meat Glo Be sure you have a bright clear fire or your chops will be bathy (A B), Glo¹ e Ken Said of damp or mouldy linen (G G)

2 Of grass heavy with moisture, withered, beaten down by the heat

s Wor The grass is so bathy, the scythe doesn't come out of it plim (H K), Porson *Quant Wds* (1875) Shr¹ Said of fallen leaves Glo¹ I likes to spread the vetches out a day or two to get bathy, and get some of the moister out of 'em The grass is that bathy, as it bawds the scythe

[*Bathe*, vb + -y]

BATIE, see *Bawty*.

BATING, prep Sc Excepting, except

Sc My father stood by [John Knox] in his very warst days, bating a chance time, when the Court was against him, Scott

B b

Nigel (1822) vii Per He had no money, bating what paid for his railway ticket (G W) Gall In common colloq use (A W)

BATLET, *sb* *Obsol* Yks Also War

1 A wooden implement used for beating clothes in the washing-tub

Yks The batlet has been to some extent superseded by the instrument called a 'dolly,' or 'peggy,' Yks *Whly Post* (1883) War Also called 'Dolly' and 'Maiden,' Wise *Shakespeare* (1861) 150 [*Obs* ? Not known to our correspondents in War]

2 An implement used in smoothing linen, also called **battledoor**, *q v*

Yks These batlers or battledores, as they are now generally called, are still in use, *N & Q* (1865) 3rd S vii 397 n Yks 2

BATLINGS, *sb pl* e An Also written **batlins** e An 1 Nrf 1 Suf 1 [bætlinz]

1 The loppings of trees, when too small for timber Cf **bat**, *sb* 1 I

e An 1 Nrf 1 The loppings or stowin of trees Nrf, Suf GROSE (1790) Suf The limbs of a tree which are too large for faggots, and are sold for firewood (C T), RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 288, ed 1849, CULLUM *Hist Hawstead* (1813), Suf 1 [Used] for firing, or hedging, or hurdle making When tied up into faggots, they are called **Bavens**

2 An unhewn rail

e An 1

BAT MOUSE, *sb* Hmp Wil Also in form **batty**

Hmp A bat, *vespertilio*

Hmp The *pl* form is 'batty mouses' (H C M B) n Wil (E H G), Wil 1

[The word *mouse* occurs in many names of the bat, as, for instance, in *flunder-mouse*, *fluter-mouse*, *rere-mouse*]

BATON, *sb* *Obs* ? Abd (JAM) An instrument for beating mortar [Not known to our correspondents]

BATRONS, see **Baudrons**

BATS, *sb pl* Sc Glo Also written **batt** Sc, **bets** Glo 1

1 A disease in horses or dogs, caused by small worms

Sc (JAM), Glo 1

2 The colic

Sc (JAM) Ayr A countra laird had ta'en the batts, BURNS *Doctor Hornbook* (1785) st 27 Lnk She never ran sour Jute [liquor], because it gees the batts, RAMSAY *Poems* (1721) 30

[1 The bots in cattel, *verminatio*, COLES (1679), The bots, *les trenchees*, COTGR, The bottles, *verminatio*, 'Morbus praesertim iumentorum quum torminibus afficiuntur,' BARET (1580)]

BATSMAN, *sb* *Obs* Ken A member of a gang of smugglers, in the neighbourhood of Folkestone

Ken Batmen was a common term among smugglers The term arose from the fact of their carrying stout ashens poles five or six feet long, called bats They would arrange themselves in rows leading from the beach to the spot where the goods were being stowed or put into vehicles, and as there were often two or three hundred of them they defied the blockade men, ENGLISH *Remin* 38

BATSTAFF, *sb* *Obs* Shr A wooden implement used by washerwomen to beat clothes Cf **bat**, *sb* 1, **batril**

Shr 1 In the Great Chamber twelve bedstaves with a batt-stafe, *Inventory, Owlbury Manor House, Bishop's Castle* (1625), Shr 2

BAT STICK, see **Bad stick**

BATT, see **Bat**

BATTABLE, see **Bateable**

BATTAN, see **Batten**

BATTELS, *sb pl* Cum (?) Oxf [bætɪz] In University of Oxf the bill for meals supplied to students from the College kitchen or buttery

Cum *Gl* (1851) [Not known to our correspondents] Oxf Battel bills always come in at the beginning of term when they are flush of money, HUGHES *T Brown Oxf* (1861) 499, GROSE (1790), So success to our College, our learning, May all but our battels rise higher (1837) So short each meal, so long each battels-bill (1841), GODDARD *Brasenose Ale* (1878), FARMER

Hence **Batteler**, *sb* *Obs* A student who took rank below a commoner, one who did not have commons, but paid only for what he actually ordered.

Oxf GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)

[Dr Charlett (one of his admirers) was sponsor for discharge of his battles, HEARNE *Coll* (1706), ed 1885, I 220, A batteler, a student in the University, that battles or scores for his diet, BAILEY (1721), A battler, 1 e a scholar, that battles for his commons, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693) See **Battle**, *v* 2]

BATTEN, *sb* 1 Nhb Cum Yks Lin Lei Nhp e An. Also Som and *gen* tech use Also written **battin** ne Yks 1, **batton** Nrf [bætən, bætən]

1 A narrow plank, not more than seven inches wide, a small strip of wood

Nhb (J H) Cum Asteed o' his weel trim't fiddel, he pull't oot an oald blackin box, wid a peel't batten nail't on for a neck, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 72, Cum 1 n Yks 1 A spar of wood, of indefinite length, five or six inches in breadth, and two or three in thickness ne Yks 1, n Lin 1 Lei 1 Technically, among builders, a batten is a deal board 7 in wide by 2½ in thick, but a batten of this kind would cut into a score of pieces, each of which would be called a 'batten' in ordinary parlance Nhp 1 [A scantling of wooden stuff, from two to four inches broad and about one thick, principally used for wainscot, and which also are bradded, on the plain boards, WEALE (ed 1873), In the timber trade battens are pieces of wood of the same kind as 'deals,' and used mainly for firewood, but smaller, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

2 A strip of wood used in ship-building or in roofing a house

w Som 1 The strips of wood fixed longitudinally upon the rafters, to which are fastened the slates, tiles, or thatch, as the case may be [Light strips of wood generally used for temporary work in ship-building are called battens, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

3 A fencing-rail

Nrf GROSE *Suppl* (1790) e Nrf Strong rails or battons, an inch to one inch and a half thick, and eight or nine inches wide, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787)

4 *Comp* (1) **Batten door**, (2) **fence**, a fence made by nailing two or three rails to upright posts, (3) **stick**, a small stick of peeled oak, taken from the ends of the branches, *gen* sold for fuel

(1) n Lin 1 A door made of boards nailed to cross pieces is called a batten-door, to distinguish it from a panelled door (2) Nhp 1 (3) Cum A lot o' them cum ower an fell o' t'rees, t'seal eh t'battin sticks'll pay t'laber, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 72, Battin sticks are also known as peel'd yak (E W P)

[Batten (a word used only by artificers), a scantling, a thin strip of wood, ASH (1795), A batten (among carpenters), a scantling of wooden stuff, from two to four inches broad, and about an inch thick, BAILEY (1721) Fr *battant*, the piece of wood that runs all along upon the edge of the lock-side of a door, gate, or window (COTGR)]

BATTEN, *sb* 2 *Obs* w Yks In handloom weaving a movable bar which closes the weft

w Yks The threads of the weft are driven together by means of a framework termed a batten, CUDWORTH *Worstedopolis* (1888) 53, Tewing with a picking stick and a batten (J K S)

[Fr *battant*, 'Traverse de bois horizontale qui supporte le peigne d'un métier à tisser' (HATZFELD)]

BATTEN, *sb* 3 Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Not Lin Lei Nhp War Shr Also written **battin** n Cy (GROSE) Cum 1 n Yks 2 Lan 1 ne Lan 1 Chs 1 s Chs 1 nw Der 1 Shr 1, **battin** Nhp 1 [bætən, bætən]

1 A bundle of straw, *gen* of two sheaves fastened together. Cf **bolting**.

n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Dur 1 Batten o' streah n Yks Weese git a battin and a burden rape, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) 15, n Yks 1, n Yks 2 A thack battin, a portion for thatching with ne Yks 1 w Yks 2 Lan 1 Heav much a battin, mestur 1 ne Lan 1 Chs 1 The quantity of a batten is the straw from two sheaves of wheat, or rather it was so in the days of flails In threshing with a machine, there is, of course, no guide to the quantity of straw to be put into each batten Twelve hand-threshed battens of straw make one thrave, Chs 2, s Chs 1 Midl MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) Stf 2 Eh Tum, just cut up i' th' loft, an chuck us a batten or two o' straw da'n Der 2 nw Der 1 Usually from three sheaves of oats Not (J H B), Not 1 n Lin Small sheaves of straw used for covering icks, *Sutton Wds* (1881) Lin 1, Lei 1 Nhp 1 A bundle or bottle of wheat or rye straw after threshing, bound with bands, sometimes two or three, if large, confined, I believe, to the s district, 'bolting' and 'bottle' being in common use

in other parts of the county War^s Shr N & Q (1856) 2nd S 11 409, Shr¹ The term is used in the singular form only Twelve battin make a thrave

2 In *pl*, straw which has been half-threshed

Cum Given as tit bits to weakly cattle, as combining the grain, with the usual foddering of straw (M P), Cum¹

BATTEN, *v*¹ Yks Lin Lei Nhp Nrf Dev and in *gen* tech use

1 To cover the inner face of a wall with laths or 'battens' See Batten, *sb*¹

Lin¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ To batten a wall, is to nail battens or laths to upright studs previous to papering or plastering a damp room, to prevent the paper or plaster from coming in contact with the wall

2 To fence, to partition off

e Nrf The outer fence of foldyards is mostly battened, namely, made with posts, and three or four wide strong rails, or battens, the lower ones being placed close enough for an effectual fence against swine, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787) Dev He had battened off the passage, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) II 277

3 In phr *battened down*, of a ship's hatchway covered with tarpauling nailed down so as to keep water from the hold

n Yks²

BATTEN, *v*² Sc Nhb Cum Yks Stf Der Lei Nhp War [ba tən, bæ tən]

1 To feed, to grow fat, to thrive Cf *bernish*

n Cy GROSE (1790), (K), n Cy¹, Nhb¹, Cum¹ n Yks Good beddin, Tibb, will mack it [a calf] battin weel, MERITON *Prais Ale* (1684) I 27 Stf², Der¹ Lei¹ Miss begins to batten out Nhp² To batten out War³

Hence Battering, (1) *vbl sb* a bringing-up, thriving,

(2) *ppl adj* thriving, healthy

(1) n Cy¹ The wife a good church going and a battenning to the bairn¹ is a common toast at the gossips' feast on the birth of a child Nhb¹ After a confinement all the 'cronies' who had come to assist, or to congratulate, were regaled with tea or spirits, according to taste As they began, the cup or glass was solemnly lifted to the health of the father and mother, and a wish was expressed in the formula of 'a good battenning to the bairn' Cum¹ 'Here's good battenmin to t' bairn, and good mends to the mother,' is a usual toast on the occasion of a birth (2) Sc That's a fine battenin' bairn (JAM)

2 To wallow

Nhp² Them pigs batten in the sun

[1 To batten, to fatten or get flesh, BAILEY (1721); To batten (grow fat), *pinguesco*, COLES (1679), It makes her fat, you see, she battens with it, B JONSON *Barth Fair* (1614) II 1, Thus they batten here, but the divell will gnaw their bones for it, *Nest of Ninnies* (1608) (NARES) 2 To batten, to welter, roll about in, BAILEY (1721), To batten, *fimo volutari*, COLES (1679)]

BATTER, *sb*¹ Sc Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin Also I W [ba tər(r)]

I *Lut* something produced by beating

1 A glutinous, adhesive substance, paste

Abd I'll use nae weapon, but my batter, To stap your mou' [the author was a bookbinder by trade], SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) Pref xvi (JAM), They're crying out for want o' batter, And I maun jump and take about it, We canna bin' a book without it, *ib* 332 Edb The web was still in the loom Afraid of consequences, I let the batter and the bobbin box lie still, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv, Batter, in the old handloom weaving days, was the paste used in sizing cloth (J M).

2 Soft, moist dirt, filth

Cum LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 296, Aw bluid an batter, heame thou rid, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 70, ed 1840, He picked hissen up au' bluid and batter (J Ar) Wm Feaces nowt but bleed an batter, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 65, His fayce en' 'iz head wez aw batter en' bleed, BLEZARD *Sngs* (1868) 34 n Lin¹ Soft, horse-trampled mud

II The act of beating, a person who beats Cf bat, *sb*¹ II

1 A heavy blow or series of blows

Ayr Received him with such a thundering batter on the ribs that he fell reeling from the shock, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxviii ne Lan¹

2 The action of a fowl in dusting itself Cf bather.

I W¹

3 In cotton or silk trade one who prepares the material by beating it

w Yks A workman who beats plush or velvet with a bat-like instrument in order to raise the pile (S K C) Lan Bess was a batter, and her business was to turn and beat the clotted mass, BANKS *Manch Man* (1876) 11, Lan¹ A woman employed in beating raw cotton to clean it The operation is now geneially done by machinery Who wur it?—One o' those batters at th' fine mill

[I 1 Batter for pancakes, *impensa* COLES (1679), Batter of floure, *paste*, PALSGR (1530), Batowre of flowre and mele wyth water, *mola*, *Prompt*, Bafure, *batura*, *simulago*, *Cath Angl* (1483) 2 The batter or lome, that goeth to the making of bricks, HOLLAND *Phny* (1601) II 555 (N E D)]

BATTER, *sb*² Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Stf Not Lin Rut War Wor e An Sus² Som and *gen* tech. use [ba tər(r), bæ tər(r)]

1 The slope or inclination of a wall, railway embankment, &c, an expansion or widening Cf *battery*

Sc A wall with a great batter (JAM), When the kill is formed to four and a half feet high, and four and a half feet wide, the second batter begins, and from four and a half feet high, she must be built so as to be exactly ten feet wide within the walls, when she is ten feet high, MAXWELL *Sel Trans* (1743) 193 *ib* Nhb¹ A dyke is said to have more or less batter, as it deviates more or less from the perpendicular Cum (J Ar), Cum¹ Field walls are built wider at the bottom than at the top, and this constitutes the batter Wm¹ n Yks¹ I wall has a vast o' batter ne Yks¹ T'wall wants a bit mair batter back e Yks In Holderness the sloping side or embankment of a ditch is called the batter, N & Q (1865) 3rd S viii 402 w Yks¹ Let t' wau hev plenty o' batter Not Of a wall that had fallen It'll stand better this time, we've given it a batter (L C M) n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ The dyke banks will never stan' w' out they tak more batter off e An¹ e Sus HOLLOWAY w Som¹

2 The sloping banks of a railway or canal

n Yks Before the wet time had lasted a week, these fair seeming batters had begun to move, to give way, to slide down bodily in parts, ATKINSON *Moort Parish* (1891) 190 w Yks The batter is on fire (B K) Stf NORTHALL *Fik Phr* (1894) Rut¹ I was on the battus of the railway an' my fut slipped War², Wor (H K) [This batter is not to be gardened] was an order on the Midl Railway near London (Sept 1895) (E S), WEALE (ed 1873)]

3 *Fig* In phr *on the batter*, on a spree, on a drinking-bout Cf *agee*

Sc My hat was smash'd, my skull laid bare, Ae night when on the batter, *Whusle Bunkie* (1878) I 211 (JAM, *Suppl*) Baff¹ He's been o' the batter a' the oock. Nhb¹ He's on the batter agyen Cum Yance he'd been a week on t' batter, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 42, ed 1876, (J Ar) [It was among working-men that I first heard 'on the batter' To a builder, anything that is askew, or tottering, is 'on the batter,' N & Q (1867) 3rd S viii 369]

[The same as Batter, *v*²]

BATTER, *v*¹ Sc Nhb Wm Yks Lan Chs Nhp Also I W

1 To give repeated blows, to pelt with stones Of rain to beat against anything, to drive

n Yks¹ T'bairns wer battering t'aud deeam's deear w' cobble stanes, n Yks² w Yks⁵ Batter that bass Chs¹ Th' lead's welly done, and th' rain batters through th' windows

Hence Battered, *ppl adj* reduced to a liquid or to batter by rapid stirring or beating

Wm¹ Sturred up with a fork or spoon, as in making batter for pancakes, &c, or in preparing an egg for making mulled ale

2 *Fig* To labour or walk at a great rate Cf *fig* use of *pelt*

I W² To dig or scrape furiously with small effect Nhp¹ Think how many a bitter blast, When it snow'd, and hail'd and blew, I have toil'd and batter'd through, CLARE

Hence (1) Battered, *ppl adj* tired, overcome by walking or labour, (2) Battering, *vbl sb* hastening

(1) Nhb¹ Aa's fair battered an' deun ne Lan¹ A horse with tender feet is said to be battered (2) Lnk Then ye wad see her, a wee, sharp-set auld body comin' batterin' up, FRASER *Whaup* (1895) xii

3 To paste, to fasten by a viscous substance

Sc (JAM) Lth [Of Presbyterian dislike to metrical psalms] Just batter yer door w' paraphrases, an' he'll never look the airt ye're on, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 249

Hence **Battered up**, *phr* posted up, written on a hand-bill or notice affixed to a board

e Lth I wad rather be crier in the kirk nor battered up on the registiar's buid, *HUNTER J Inverness* (1895) 157

4 To splash with mud

Nhp¹²

BATTER, *v*² Wm Yks Lan Chs Not Lin Lei Nhp War Wor Ken Sus Som and in *gen* tech use To build a wall, ditch, embankment, &c, out of the perpendicular, to slope Of a wall, &c to incline, to taper

Wm¹ n Yks¹ The wall batters one foot in six It batters o' baith sides w Yks¹ ne Lan¹ A wall which diminishes in thickness upwards is said to batter Chs¹ A wall built against a bank generally batters, Chs² In building a wall, particularly against a bank, the term batter is used, and means to make the wall incline so as to withstand by its inclination the pressure of the earth, which, were the wall not battered, would bring it down Not¹ Lin The walls batter considerably, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Finland* (1878) 585 n Lin¹ [Said of] the side of a ditch, bank wall, or tower Lei¹ Yo' mut batter the top o' the wall a bit Nhp¹, War², s Wor¹ se Wor¹ In building a tall chimney, to batter is to gradually reduce the circumference Ken They are battering down the cliff (D W L) Sus¹² w Som¹ When a wall is made to slope inwards towards the building or bank, it is said to batter This word is the converse of over hang [The angular columns all stand, as the workmen term it, battering, or sloping inwards, *Archaeol* (1792) X 185 (DAV)]

[Batter (used only by artificers), to lean from the perpendicular, *ASH* (1795), To batter (a word used only by workmen) The side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, *Moxon Mech Exercises* (JOHNSON)]

BATTER AND CROWN HIM, *phr* Obs? w Yks² The game also called 'Baste the bear,' q v [Not known to our correspondents]

BATTER DOCK, *sb* Applied to several plants with large flat leaves (1) Butter bur, *Petasites vulgaris* (Chs), (2) *Potamogeton natans* (Chs), (3) *Rumex obtusifolius* (Shr)

(1) Chs Water lilies are Flatter- (or floating) docks, and the Butterbur is Batter dock, *Science Gossip* (1869) 30, [In the Physic-Garden at Leyden] All ordinary herbs as well as rare herbs, to be found herein tansy, bater-docks, &c, BRERETON *Travels* (1634-5) 42, Chs¹⁸ (2) Chs² (3) Shr¹ 'Beware of a breed if it be but a batter-dock' is a proverbial saying heard about Wexhampton It implies the need of caution in dealing with persons who came of a family characterized by 'failings'

[Butter-dock, from its leaves being used for lapping butter, whence the Scotch name it, Smair-dock, PRIOR *Plant N* (1863) 36 Cp Butter-burre, an English name of the *Petasites florens*, GERARDE *Herb* (ed 1633)]

BATTERFANGED, *phl ady* Yks Lin [ba tɔ fænd] Bruised, beaten, scratched

n Yks¹, n Yks² Beaten and beclawed, as a termagant fights with her fists and nails. n Lin¹ Th' Blyton cabinet has been that batterfang'd about so as no carpenter can mend it He'd been a so'dger i' th' Roossian war, an' com hoāme reg'lar batterfanged

[The poore man was so batterfang'd and belabour'd with tongue mettle, that he was weary of his life, JOHN TAYLOR *Wks* (1630) 191 Batter, *vb*¹ + fang (vb), q v]

BATTERFANGING, *vbl sb* Yks A sound beating or scratching

n Yks¹ The consequences, in the shape of combined blows and scratches, which await the champion who engages a female combatant in battle, n Yks² A good batterfanging, a severe clawing

BATTERING STOCK, *sb* Yks [ba trɪn stɔk] A scapegoat who gets the blows or reproaches due to another See **Battling**, 4

n Yks² I's nut boun to be thy battering stock [I am not going to take the blame which ought to be laid on your shoulders]

BATTERING STONE, *sb* Obs n Yks

n Yks² A mass of whinstone fixed by the roadside, near the east end of Whitby Abbey, which the boys annually pelted with stones after perambulating the Whitby township boundaries on Holy Thursday, those (it was believed) who broke the mass being entitled to a reward from the parish

BATTERLASH, *sb* Lan A small-witted person, 'Simple Simon'

Lan If ever thae wants to see a foo, Ben, thae's nought to do but peep into that glass, for thae's less wit nor Batterlash, 'at beat th' wyter for unnin', WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) 18 e Lan¹

BATTERPINS, *sb pl* Hrf Draught trees, tongues of a wagon

Hrf MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

BATTERY, *sb* Irel Nhb Also Som Dev

1 A sloping wall, an embankment Cf **batter**, *sb*²

NI¹ A sloping sea wall Nhb¹

2. A buttress

w Som¹ Speaking of a wall which was leaning, a man said to me, 'I think he'd stan nif was vor to put up a bit of a battery agin un' *Dev Reports Provinc* (1881) 8

BATTLE, *sb* Nhp [bæ tɪkɪ] A movable wooden cross-bar to which the traces of husbandry horses are secured

Nhp¹ Called also Sway tree, Swingel tree, and Way-tree, in different parts of the county

BATTIN, see **Batten**

BATTING, *vbl sb* Irel Cum Yks Lan Lin Nhp Also Dev [ba tɪn, bæ tɪn]

1 A beating, castigation See **Bat**, *sb*¹ and *v*¹

Lan The 'battin' he received from the mopstail made him sore for many a week, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 85, ed 1884

2 Snaring birds at night with nets Usually in form **bird batting**, q v Cf **bat folding**, **bat fowl**

Dev w *Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2, Dev¹ The art of snaring birds at night with a net and lantern the ivy tod or roosting-place is beaten in order that the birds may be driven out

3 In stone-dressing working with a mallet

Nhp¹ Working stone with a tool instead of rubbing it smooth, or dragging it down with a piece of steel plate

4 *Comp* (1) **Batting board**, (2) rod, see below, (3) **stock**, (4) stone, a scapegoat, one who takes the blows due to another, also called **battering stock**, q v

(1) Lin¹ n Lin¹ Batting board, a piece of wood used by thatchers to beat down the thatch Dev w *Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2 [Cf **battledore**, *sb* 2] (2) Lan He could handle a piece o' hoyrn like a battin'-rod, BRIERLEY *Inldale* (1868) 94, A battin'-rod is one half of a flail used for threshing corn (S W) (3) n Yks Birlady but my barne shall never be A battingstock for her, thou's plainly see, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l 611-12, (K), n Yks² (4) Ir Many another man would put salt water between himself and yourself, sooner nor become a battin'-stone for you, as I have been, CARLETON *Trails Peas* (1843) l 386

BATTIN(G), see **Batten**

BATTLE, *sb*¹ Lan Lin In *comp* (1) **Battle cock**, a game cock, (2) **royal**, a fight between several cocks, a free fight between several men, (3) **stag**, a game cock

(1) Lan The gray morning bioke and the battle-cock ciew, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 17 (2) ne Lan¹ (3) n Lin¹

Hence **Battler**, *sb* a boxer

n Yks² w Yks *Leeds Mer Suppl* (Aug 8, 1891)

[(1) I will give him a couple of good battle-cocks, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693) (2) **Battle Royal** (among cock-fighters), a fight between 3, 5, or 7 cocks engaged all together, so that the cock which stands the longest gets the day, BAILEY (1721)]

BATTLE, *v*¹ and *sb*² Nhb Cum. Also Som Dev Amer Also in form **bittle** Nhb¹ [ba tɪ, bā tɪ]

1 *v* To beat cloth See **Battling**, **Beetle**, **Bat**, *sb*¹ I

Nhb¹ A very large whinstone in the Hart is called the battling-stone, from its being used to beat or battle the lie out of the webs upon it in the bleaching season, HOBSON *Nhb II* 12 Cum (M P) [US A, Tenn *Dial Notes* (1895) 370]

2 *sb* A heavy wooden mallet bound with two iron rings, used for cleaving wood See **Standing battles**

w Som¹ Generally coupled with the wedges Where be the battle n wadges?

3 *Comp* (1) **Battle head**, (a) the fish also known as miller's thumb, (b) a stupid person, (2) **headed**, stupid, (3) **stick**, the handle of the 'battle', (4) **stock**, the round head of the 'battle'

(1) w Som¹ Yu guurt baatl a d! Aay nuv ur ded-n zee dhu fuul ur u dheel! [You great battle head! I never saw the fellow of thee!] Dev² (2) w Som¹ Ee-z dhu baa tl-ai duds guurt dung ee ul uv ur yue zeed-n yur luy-v [he is the battle-headedest great dung-hill you ever saw in your life] (3) Dhu bas dhing vur u baatl stik-s

u graewnd uul um [the best thing for a battle stick is a ground elm] (4) Generally made of a junk of an apple-tree Mus au vees pik aewt u zaaw ur aa pl vur baat l-stauks—zweet aa plz bee sau f eo dud [one must always pick out a sour apple (tree) for battle-sticks—sweet apples are soft wooded]

[1 To battle clothes, *excute*, LEVINS *Manp* (1570) *Bat*, vb¹ + *-le* (-el), freq suff]

BATTLE, *v*² *Obs* *Dev*. Also written *battel* To render fertile

*Dev*¹
[Ashes are a marvelous improvement to battle barren land, FULLER *Worthies* (1662) in Ray's *Prov* (1678) 304, *Engraisser un champ*, to marle a field, to battle it, or make it fertile, COTGR The same as *Battle*, *adj*]

BATTLE, *v*³ *Oxf* To have a kitchen and buttery account in College

Oxf GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)
[Battle (in the University of Oxford), to take up board in the college books, ASH (1795), To battle, or score for his diet, as they do at the University, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), Battle (as scholars do in Oxford), *estre debiteur au College pour ses vivres*, SHERWOOD (1672), To battle, 'vox Oxoniensis Academiae propria, quibus significat victus debita, et impensas in nomina referre,' SKINNER (1671) See *Battels*]

BATTLE, *v*⁴ *Nhp* *Bck* [bætɪ] To besmear with mud, to walk about a room with dirty feet, to 'trapse,' *q v*

*Nhp*¹ The pavement at the street door was battled all over as soon as it was cleaned

Hence (1) *Battled*, *ppl adj* bespattered with mud, trampled down, (2) *Battled up*, *phr* untidy, in a litter or mess, (3) *Batting*, *vbl sb* splashing, treading with dirty feet

(1) *Nhp*¹ Who, nearly battled to her chin, Bangs down the yard though thick and thin, Nor picks her road, nor cares a pin! CLARE *Poems* (ed 1820) 159 Bdf Grass much walked over, or wheat trampled under foot, is said to be battled down (J W B) (2) *Bck* The kitchen's all battled up (A C) (3) *Nhp*¹ Don't let the dog come battling all over the floor

BATTLE, *adj* *Sc* *Yks* [batɪ]

1 Of land or soil fertile See *Battle*.

*w Yks*¹ Battle-land [(K)]

2 Fat, thickset

Bch A battle horse, the same otherwise called a punch poney (JAM)

[1 *Battel* or fruitful, *fertils*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), *Battel*, fruitful, GOULDMAN (1678), *Battle* or fruitfull, MINSHEU (1617), *Ferax*, battle and fertile, COOPER (1565) The same as *Battle*, *v*²]

BATTLEDEER, see *Battledore*

BATTLEDORE, *sb* *Cum* *Yks* *Der* *Lin* *Nhp* Also *I W* *Wil* Also written *battleddeear* *e Yks*¹, *deer* *n Yks*¹, *der* *Cum*¹, *door* *Nhb*¹ *Der*¹ *n Lin*¹, *battel door* *n Yks*¹, *battldoor* *ne Yks*¹

1 A flat wooden implement, in shape resembling a cricket-bat, used as a substitute for the mangle in smoothing linen after washing, or in the process of bleaching *Obsol*

Cum With the battledore, webs were battled or cleaned after their daily extension and watering on the grass, pinned out by wooden pegs, in the sunshine along the scar (M P), *Cum*¹ (s.v. *Batlin stick*) *n Yks*. On their washing-nights the strokes of the 'battledoor'—that is, the old-fashioned implement for smoothing newly washed linen, which has been superseded by the mangle—were heard as far as Runswick, ATKINSON *Moorl Parish* (1891) 53, Deame sit to wark to battledeer the cleas, FETHERSTON *Goorkodger* (1870) 78, (I W), *n Yks*¹ One portion of the former substitute for the mangle, not yet fallen into entire disuse, called also the *Bittle*. The other portion is called the *Pin*, or the *Rolling-pin*, and in shape and dimensions very much resembles the roller of a small mangle. The *battel-door* is a heavy piece of wood, with a handle, like that of a cricket-bat, at one end, flat on both sides and about four to five inches wide. The linen to be operated upon is wound round the pin and then rolled backwards and forwards on a linen-board under the *battel door*, subjected to whatever amount of pressure the laundress is able or disposed to

put upon it. The process is not unaccompanied with noise from the clapping of the wood upon wood, or upon the linen rolled on the wooden pin, and it is this clapping noise that is, at least in part, implied in the various local legends touching Fairy linen-washing *ne Yks*¹, *e Yks*¹ *n Lin*¹ Very rarely used now

2 A flat wooden instrument used in mending thatch Cf *battling board*, s.v. *Batting*

*Nhp*¹ A battledore is about a foot long and six inches broad, with a slit at one end for the hand. Used to shore or push the ends of the new straw under the old thatch. Called on the *e* side of the county a *Gillet*, on the *n* a *Stin ger*

3 A child's horn-book *Obsol* or *Obs*

*Nhb*¹ A flat board with a handle like a battledore. On the wide face of this a card was fastened, having A B C and other elementary characters upon it. To protect the card from the constant contact of the wooden skewer used as a pointer in teaching, a sheet of horn was nailed over the face. Hence the name 'horn-book.' Battledore is transferred to the folding child's alphabet card, still for sale (1891) in booksellers' shops *w Yks* They went ta Huthersfield ta buy im a battledoor. The prise were a penne, thinken it too deer they bout 12 for 9d. Went hoam, an ther gurt hoblen lad larnd ta read his batteldoors, *Orig Speech at Cleckheaton* *Der*¹ *n Lin*¹ A piece of cardboard on which was printed the A B C, the Lord's Prayer, and a few short syllables, employed as a substitute for the horn-book. Battledores were in use here, in dame's schools, in 1843, and probably much later. The saying, 'He duzn't knaw his A B C fra a battledoor,' refers to this. *I W*² A child's first primer, containing the alphabet, numerals, &c., on thick coarse paper, made to fold, generally sold by pedlars

4 A flat-eared variety of barley Also in *comp* *Battledore barley*

Nhb Battle door or sprat barley is sometimes grown and is preferred for sowing upon land in high condition, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I 77, *Nhb*¹ *n Yks* *Tuke Agrn* (1800) 119 *Wil*¹

[1 *Batyldore*, *battouer a lessuie*, PALSGR (1530), *Batyl-doure*, or wasshyng betylle, *ferelorum*, *Prompt* 3 A battledore book or horn-book, *Abecedarium* A battledore boy or horn-book boy, *Abecedarius*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), A battle-door (horn-book), *Tabella elementariorum*, COLES (1679)]

BATTLER, see *Battle*, *sb*¹

BATTLES, see *Battels*

BATTLETON, *sb* *Shr* A wooden instrument used by washerwomen in beating linen Cf *bat*, *sb*¹, *bat-stick*

*Shr*²

BATTLE TWIG, *sb* *Yks* *Stf* *Der* *Not* *Lin* *Lci* *Nhp* Also in form *birtle twig* *Der*², *bettle* *n Lin*¹ An earwig

e Yks Should the earwig get into your ear, it will eat its way to the brain and kill you. It is called a 'forkin robin,' or 'battle-twig,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 136, *e Yks*¹, *w Yks*², *Stf*¹ *Der* GROSE (1790), *Der*¹², *nw Der*¹, *Not* (J P K), *Not*¹² *Lin* The wool of a thistle a flyin' an' seedin' tha haated to see, 'Twur as bad as a battle-twig 'ere i' my oan blue chaumber to me, TENNYSON *Spunster's Sweet-arts* (1885), (J C W) *n Lin*¹ A woman hed hed a battle twig creap into her ear, an' when she deed an' th' doctors oppen'd her head, it hed bred her braains full o' worms *sw Lin*¹ Some calls 'em battletwigs, and some calls 'em earwigs *Lei*¹ *Nhp*¹ Peculiar to the *n* part of the county

[A corr of *beetle* + *earwig*, contam. w *battle* + *twig* (of a tree)]

BATTLING, *vbl sb* *Obsol* *Nhb* *Cum* *Wm* *Yks* *Amer*

1 The process of beating linen, either to clean it, or to soften the coarse home-spun webs before being worn Cf *batlle*, *v*¹

Cum All home-spun webs used to undergo this process at intervals, after boiling with soap and wood ashes (M P)

2 *Comp* (1) *Batting stick*, a 'battledore' (*q v*) or flat stick used in beating linen, (2) *-steean*, *stone*, a large flat stone upon which linen was laid to be beaten, (3) *wood*, see *Batting stick*

(1) *Cum*¹ [Used] for beating the linen web previous to its being laid on the grass to bleach [USA, Tenn *Dial Notes* (1895) 370] (2) *n Cy* A smooth, heavy, flat-sided stone, set a little aslope by the side of a brook or river, whereon to beat or battle clothes with a

batling-stick, after they have been soaked in wood ashes or other bleaching lies (J H) Nhb¹ (s v Battle) Cum Battlin' stean or stone was 'a laige, flat-topped blue cobble, or boulder, fixed firmly in the brae edge of the river Eden It was above the ordinary level of the stream, and sloped slightly outwards, so that the water and whatever with it was beaten out of the web, as it was turned and changed and re-beaten or battled, might run into the stream again (M P), The coat had been growing hard with the frost 'This wants the bailing stone ower it,' said the old weaver, CAINE *Shad Crime* (1885) 32, Cum¹ Wm Lonsdale *Mag* (1822) III 291 n.Yks² Batlingsteean - (3) Wm The shirts being steeped in the water, were laid in folds upon the stone, and beat with a batling wood, *Lonsdale Mag* (1822) III 291

BATTLINGS, sb¹ pl Slang At Winchester School a boy's weekly allowance of one shilling See *Battle*, v³ Slang SHADWELL *Yke Slang* (1859-1864), (A D H), (E F), COPE *Gl* (1883)

BATTLINGS, sb² pl Not Lei Written battlins Lei¹ [ba tlinz] Battlements
s Not We got raicht on to the roof o' the chutch tower, an' looked through the battlings (J P K) Lei¹ The dark battlins at Bosworth were the leads of the nave of the church, so called on account of their being surrounded by battlements, and the dark ness of the spiral staircase which led to them

BATTLINGS, see Batlings

BATTOCK, sb Sc (JAM) Nhb

1 A tuft of grass or small patch of ground surrounded by water Obs See *Bat*, sb⁴
Sik [Not known to our correspondents]

2 Flat ground or 'haughs' by a river-side, firm ground between two branches of a river
Lth, Nhb¹

BATTON, see Batten

BATTON HOD, sb Cmb A piece of turf 12 in long and 3 in wide
Cmb Goss *Life Jewitt* (1889) 72

BATTRIL, sb Lan Chs [ba tril] A flat piece of wood used by laundresses to beat linen Cf *bat*, *bat staff*
Lan Ah, wedding, wedding, I conno speyk nah boh whiz flies battril ut meh yead, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 31, Lan¹, Chs¹² [Batter, vb¹ + -el, the suff of instrum sb]

BATTERY, sb Obs? e An A tea-kettle
e An¹, Nrf¹ [Not known to our correspondents]

BATTUS, see Batter

BATTY, sb¹ Nhb [ba ti] A rabbit Cf *bawd*, *bawty*
n Nhb In use at Wooler (R O H)

BATTY, sb² Ken Slang

1 Workmen's wages, perquisites

Slang FARMER, HOTTEN, BARRÈRE & LELAND

2 A wife's portion after her husband's death

Ken She did not get her batty all at once (W F S)

[An Angl-Ind word *Batta*, extra pay given to East Indian regiments when on a campaign, also, an extra allowance paid to officers serving in India.]

BATTY, sb³ Nhb Also Dor (?) A small cake
Also in *comp* *Batty cake* (?)

Nhb¹ Thoo shall heva spice batty on tha borthday Dor I went to Riggs's batty cake shop, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxviii [Not known to our correspondents]

BATTY, see *Bat*, sb¹ III

BATTY MOUSE, see *Bat mouse*

BATWELL, sb Chs Stf Lei Nhp War Shr Also written *betwell* Stf Shr¹, *botwell* Chs¹ A wicker strainer, used in brewing

Chs¹ Stf RAY (1691) *MS add* (J C) Lei¹ Placed over the end of the spigot inside the mash-vat, to prevent the grains passing through Nhp¹, War², Shr¹

BATY, see *Bate*

BAUBEE, see *Bawbee*.

BAUBERY, see *Bobbery*

BAUBOSKING, *pip* *Obsol* Yks Of cattle straying away, *gen* used *fig*

ne Yks¹ Ah decan't gan bauboskin' aboot leyke sum on 'em, ah sticks t' theaf.

BAUCH, *ady* Sc Nhb Cum Yks Also written *baach* (JAM), *bagh* w Yks, *baugh* (JAM.) Nhb¹ [bāx, bāf]

1 Unpleasant to the taste

Sc Take thee three bites of an black Houre, And Ruebarb baach and bitter, WATSON *Coll* (1706) III 10 (JAM), In this sense we now use 'waugh,' *ib* e Lth As for his sermon, it seemed to me pur baugh stuff, HUNTER *J Inuich* (1895) 40

2 Not good, sorry, indifferent Cf *baff*

Sc A bauch tradesman, one who is far from excelling in his profession A horse is said to be bauch shod or his shoes are said to be bauch, when they are much worn Ice is said to be bauch, when there has been a partial thaw (JAM), It is a bauch brewing that's no good in the newing, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737) Per Curlers speak of dull ice as 'rael bauch' (G W) Lnk A youth, though sprung frae kings, looks bauch and blate, RAMSAY *Gentle Shop* (1725) 79, ed 1783 Cum They say beauty without bounty's but bauch, CAINE *Shad Crime* (1885) 47

Hence (1) *Bauchly*, *adv* sorrowly, indifferently, (2) *Bauchness*, sb want, defect of any kind, indifference

(1) Sc Compar'd with hers, their lustre fa', And bauchly tell Her beauties, she excels them a', RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) II 397, ed 1800 (JAM) (2) Sc (JAM) Per Not common A curler is asked, 'Was your ice good to day?' He might say, 'No, there was a bauchness about it' A joiner might say, 'I cannot put up with bauchness in my tools' (G W)

3 Abashed, timid, sheepish

Abd Ye're nae to be bauch and chucked heartit, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi Per 'He lookit unco baugh,' he looked much out of countenance (JAM) Rxb But if he cracks but little now 'Tis no that he's a baugh anc, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (1871) II 131

Hence *Bauchness*, sb backwardness or lowness arising from timidity

n Sc (W G)

4 Weak, tired out, exhausted

Sc That I may ken howe bauch I am RIDDELL *Ps* (1857) xxxix 4, The auld wise man grew baugh And turn'd to shank away, HOGG *Jacob Rel* (1819) I 71, ed 1874 (JAM) Nhb¹

Hence *Baghly*, *adv* in feeble health

w Yks *Hlf: Wds*

BAUCHLE, sb¹ Sc Irel Also written *bachal* Irel, *baugle* Sc [bā xl]

1 An old worn-out shoe or boot, a heelless slipper.

Sc When the bride and bridegroom went away in the cart it seemed as if all the old bauchles in the parish had been gathered to fling after them, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 298, ed 1894, The new way from bauchels to boots, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xx, Palmering about in bauchles, STEVENSON *Wen* (1896) 1, He hasna a bauchel to swear by, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 115, ed 1881 [Boys yet swear by touching 'cauld steel,' the nails of their boots (G W)], TAMMAS *Bodkin* (1864) 146 Fif Tam searched ower the hale o' Lunnon till he wore the vera bauchles aff his feet, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 69, Flung oot like an auld bauchle, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 99 Rnf Maggy lost hei bachals i' the snaw, WILSON *Watty* (1792) 8 Ay To misuse me as if I were nae better than an old bachle, GALT *Entail* (1823) 1, With her bauchle in her hand, *ib* Ann *Parish* (ed 1895) iii Lth Shipshod bachles, auld and torn, MACNEILL *Poet Wks* (1801) 169, ed 1856 Edb Her shoon were terrible bauchles, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 141, And his feet were slipped into a pair of bauchles—that is, the under part of old boots cut from the legs, *ib* 219 Sik In shoon little better than bauchles, stockings that are in fack huggers, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 38 Gall My bauchles made nae noise, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxvi

2 A person or thing of no account

Sc To make a bauchle of anything, is to use it so freq and familiarly, as to show that one has no respect for it One who is set up as the butt of a company, or a laughing stock, is said to be made a bauchle of (JAM), It's better than war, which is the next best however, though generally rather a bauchle of a business, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xi Fif When I see hoo some men gang on I'm fair scunnered, makin' perfect bauchles o' their wives, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 174 Sik The lassie has walth o' gear to mantain baeth the sel o' her, an' ony chop she likes to marry I wod rather that she got a man than a bauchle, HOGG *Winter*

Ev Tales (1820) I 282

3 An awkward, clumsy person

Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892), (M B S), A 'baghal of a child' (S A B)

BAUCHLE, sb² Sc The upright front of a peat barrow
Per A peat barrow has no back and no sides, when being

rolled along the contents would drop over the 'trindle' were it not for the bauchle (G W)

2 *pl* Two pieces of wood, fixed one on each side of a cart to extend the surface

Per [Bauchles] differ from 'shilmonts,' as not forming an oblong frame, the bauchles having no cross-bars at the top and bottom of the cart (JAM)

BAUCHLE, *v*¹ Sc Also written *bachle*, *bawchyll* (JAM) [bāxl] To shamle, walk loosely, esp to wear shoes out of shape

Sc As denoting a loose, awkward, and unequal motion it is applied both to man and beast To *bachle* shoon, is to wear them in so slovenly a manner as to let them fall down in the heels, to tread them awr (JAM) Per (G W) Lth Beggars come hurplin' an' bauchlin' out, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 23

[A bair clock and a bachlane naig, *Leg Bp St Andrews* (16th cent) (JAM)]

BAUCHLE, *v*² Sc (JAM) Nhb Also written *bachle* (JAM), *baughe* Nhb¹ To treat contemptuously

Lth To bauchle a lass, to jilt a young woman

Hence **Bauchling**, *vbl sb* reproaching, taunting

Sc The term seems to include any indication of contempt by signs as well as by words Nhb¹ The inhabitants of Tynedale and Redesdale were in former days given to bauchling, or reproaching, an adversary—daring him to fight (*obs*) Bauchling at the meetings of the Scotch and English wardens, as it frequently led to blows, was prohibited under the penalty of a month's imprisonment, OLIVER *Rambles* (1835) 138

[The said craft is abusit be vile persones in bachlying of the hammyrmenis work, *Seal of Cause for the Hammermen* (1496) (JAM)]

BAUD, *sb* Sc. [bād] A thicket or mass of whins or thistles growing closely together

n Sc Baud is found as a place name in Sc and is applied to places covered with bushes of whins, broom, &c (W G) Per Well known only in place-names Scarcely a parish is without a Baud (G W) Lth (JAM)

[Gael *bad*, a thicket, a clump of trees or shrubs (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

BAUDEEN, *sb* Irel A loose white or yellowish flannel jacket

Ant Still in use, but growing rare (M B - S) w Ir This woman wore the usual red Galway flannel petticoat, with a loose white or yellowish flannel jacket above, known as a 'baudeen,' and worn by both sexes on the islands, LAWLESS *Grama* (1892) I pt 1 v, His shoulders, in their yellowish flannel baudeen, stood out square and well-defined, *ib* II pt iii vi

BAUDRONS, *sb* Sc n Cy Also written *badrans*, *badrins*, *baudrans*, *baudrens*, *bawdrons* A familiar name for a cat, puss

Sc Whiskers as long as baudrons, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) ix, Is there anybody within the tower with you?—Naebody but mysell and baudrons, *ib* *Blk Dwarf* (1816) ix, Unless slee badrins, on the watch, Intent his litle prey to catch, Surprise a hungry mouse, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 33, Tam drappin' the pock wi' baudrons in't frae aff his back to the horror and consternation of a', it began to move along the ground, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 13, Poussie, poussie, baudrons, What got ye there? I got a guid fat mousikie Rinning up a stair, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 23, E'en baudrons tries a canny spang, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 188, There was poor baudrons crooching close to the wall on the top of the dresser, and the creature up with a pitiful miow when she saw me, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 138, ed 1894, In the w of Sc this term has been corrupted into 'pautions,' as in the old nursery rhyme, 'Pussy, pussy, pautrons, whare hae ye been? (JAM *Suppl*) Rn² An' baudrons there, she daurna touch A feather o' your wing, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 14 Ayra Just like a winkit baudrons, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st 10, Auld Satan, Watches, like baudrons by a rattan, *ib* *Life* (1796) st 4 Lnk O! will ye come like badrans for a jest, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 52, ed 1783 Slik Sandy heard a noise like baudrons Murring i' the bed at e'en, Hogg *Mount Bard in Poet Wks* (1834-40) 96, ed 1865, Oh that bawdrons there were but a civet, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 219 Gail Like baudrens when she sees a mouse, NICHOLSON *Hist Tales* (1843) 123 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B)

[But badrans be the back the uthir hint, HENRYSON *Iwo Mice* (c 1450) in *Ever Green* (1761) I 152]

BAUEN, see *Bavin*.

BAUF, *v* Sc (JAM) [bāf] To walk so as to knock one's shoes against the stones and make a noise, esp when wearing clogs or wooden shoes See *Bauchle*, *v*¹ Dmf He gangs bauf—baufin' wi' his clogs, ye may hear him a mile aff

BAUF, see *Baff*

BAUGE, *v* and *sb* s Not [bōdg] [Not known to our other correspondents]

1 *v* To boast, to brag

s Not But 'e il bauge an' boast anoo for three o' him (J P K)

2 *sb* A swaggering boastfulness

s Not That's all his bauge, 'e never did oat o' the sort (J P K)

BAUGH, *sb* Chs ² *Obs* A pudding made of milk and flour only

Chs GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P), Chs³

BAUGH, see *Bauch*

BAUGHE, see *Bauchle*

BAUKEN, see *Bawken*

BAUKIE, see *Backie*

BAULD, see *Bold*

BAULEY, see *Bawley*

BAULK, see *Balk*

BAULKY, *adj* Sur [bōkɪ] Anxious to avoid one, to get out of the way

Sur¹ I saw the defendant look rather baulky

[Same word as *Balky*, q v]

BAULLY, see *Bawley*

BAUM, *v* and *sb* Cum Yks [bōm]

1 *v* To bask in the sun or by the fire

Cum¹ Baum in t'sun like a hag-worm e Yks¹

2 *sb* A place on a dry bank or hedge where partridges bask and dust themselves

Cum¹

BAUM, see *Balm*

BAUM RAPPIT, *sb* Lan An apparition or imaginary appearance

Lan There is a passage in Rochdale leading to St Mary's Church called 'The Baum' A man went through this passage late at night and afterwards this dialogue took place 'Wot dost' think I seed last night? I seed a rappit' 'That's nought, a rappit's common enoof' 'But this were a baum-rappit' The phr is in use at the present time when a person says he has seen an appearance of some kind, which is thought unlikely or merely imaginary, 'It's nowt but a baum rappit' (S W), Th' warst boggart there is upo' this country side I'd back it again oather witch fairy Baum Rappit, Radcliffe Dog, or the dule hissel, WAUGH *Old Cromes* (1875) 11, I have twice met with those who believed in the baum-rappit, i e the phantom rabbit that is supposed to haunt the cloughs, *Manch City News* (July 18, 1896)

BAUNIA, *sb* Irel A flannel head-dress

Glw A baunia is a large square piece of home-made flannel, like a shawl, very commonly worn by the women on their heads, and reaching down to their heels, covering the whole body but the face He wore only a baunia until he was a remarkably tall lad of over sixteen, *Flk-Lore Rec* (1881) V 120

BAURGH, see *Bargh*

BAURY, *sb* Irel Also written *baaree* Wxf¹ [bāri] The goal in the game of 'hurling'

s Ir The particular gap or spot through which the ball must be sent, in the game of 'hurling,' in order to win the game (P W J). Wxf¹

BAUSON, *sb* Yks Lan Chs Der War Shr Cor Written *bawsinw* Yks¹ Chs¹²³, *bawson* m Yks^{1w} Yks²⁵ Chs¹²³ Der¹, *bosen* w Yks⁴, *boson* w Yks²³, *bosson* Chs, *bowsen* Der² nw Der¹, *bowson* Lan [bōsən, bo sən]

1 A badger

n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) m Yks¹, w Yks², w Yks³ Paid for a pair of bawsons, *Old Chwardens' Acc.* He's as silly as a bauson, w Yks⁴ Also called a Brock Lan. Ther we had a bowson Wee wrought him out and killed him, *ASHETON Journal* (1617) 18 Chs Amt 6, pd for two bosants' heads, *Acc Stockport Pish Chwardens* (1716), Chs¹²³ Der¹ Obs, Der², nw Der¹ Cor² Also called Brock and Gray, *MS add*

2. An over-corpulent person, a term of opprobrium

w Yks³ Chs¹ Tha great bawson thee¹ War² Shr¹ Whad a great bauson 'e's gown.

3 An ugly person, a fright, any ugly thing
w Yks *Yks N & Q* (1888) 11 14, w Yks² You do look a bawson *Thah'll meet a bawson [goblin] What a bawson you've made of it

4 A clamorous, noisy, empty-headed person
w Yks *SCATCHERD Hist Morley* (1830) 168, ed 1874, *Dict of Batley Dial* (1860) 4, w Yks¹, w Yks⁵ What's tuh clam'ring at thah gurt bawason!

[1 Bawsin, a badger, *ASH* (1795), A bawsin, *tavus*, *meles*, *COLES* (1679), *Taisson*, a gray, brock, badger, bauson *blareath*, a boason, *Bedone*, a bason, badger, *COTGR.*, Bawsone or a gray, *tavus*, *Prompt*, Bores, boles, and baucynes, *Wm of Pal* (c 1350) 2299
2 A great bawsin, *ventrosus*, *ROBERTSON Phras* (1693) Repr OFr *baucenc* (p. *baucans*), white-spotted (of a horse), cogn w It *balsano* (mod Fr *balsan*), a horse with white feet, see *HATZFELD*, *LITTRÉ* (s.v. *Balsan*) The badger takes this name from the white mark on its face See *Bausond*, *adj*]

BAUSON, *adj* Lan Chs Stf Der Lin Shr Also written bawsin Chs²³, bawsion Chs¹²³ s Chs¹ [bō sən]

1 Big, fat, unwieldy, swollen, also used *fig*
Lan. Elud went an stabt a grete fat baws'n lung, *WALKER Pltbean Polius* (1796) 31 Chs¹ He towed me a bawson lee, Chs²³ s Chs¹ Ū bau su swej il ū ū wum ūn [a bawson swedgel of a woman] Stf² 'er's a greet fat bors'n wumman, an 'er was dancin' about loike a young wench nw Der¹ sw Lin¹ The old man's gotten quite bauson A bauson pig Shr. *BOUND Prov* (1876), Shr² Applied to a hog or sow when their bag or belly hangs down, none of the accustomed operations of the knife having been performed on the former

2 *Comp* Bauson faced, fat-faced

s Chs¹
[Bawsin, big, gross, *BAILEY* (1721), so *COLES* (1677), Bawsin, *magnus*, *grandis*, *SKINNER* (1671) XXXX **2** The same as Bawson, *sb*]

BAUSOND, *adj* Sc Dur Lan Chs Also written bausoned Sc, bassand (JAM), bawsand (JAM) Dur¹, bawsant Lan¹, bawsint (JAM), bawsont Chs³ [bā sænd, bō sænd, bē sænd]

1 Of animals having a white spot or streak on the face Cf bald

Sc The stirk stands in the tether, And our braw bawsint yade Will carry ye hame your corn, *BAILLIE Wood and Married and a'* (MACKAY) Per (G.W.) Ay His honest sonsie baws'nt face, *BURNS Two Dogs* (1786) st 5, Your bausont cout, your quey, an rigget cow, *SELIAR Poems* (1789) 118 Lnk Ye sald your crummock and her bassen'd quey, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep* (1725) 39, ed 1783 Bwk (A.W.) Dmf I'd rather he'd ghen him the bausand cow, *CROMEK Nithsdale Sng* (1810) 77 Gall That horse ye ride cam' frae aff the Border side I ken the breed by the bonny bausoned face o' him, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xxxi Kcb Speer gin they had seen his bawsant ram, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 99 Lan¹, Chs³

2 *Comp* Bausand faced, streaked with white on the face

Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Ye might try it on the bauson-faced year auld quey, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xxviii Dur¹

[A bawsonde curtall nagge, *WILLS NC* (1549), ed 1835, 131 (N.E.D.), A hors. With bawsand face, *DOUGLAS Aen* (1513), ed 1874, 11 257 OFr *bausant* See *Bauson*, *sb*]

BAUSY, *sb* and *adj* Sc Also Wil Also written bawsy, borsy, bozzy Wil¹

1 *sb* A big, fat person or animal
nSc Sic a bausy o' a wife's he's mairriet! She'll fill's oxtor (W.G.)

2 *adj* Large, corpulent, coarse

nSc Applied commonly to human beings, in preference to woman, as, 'That's a fell bausy dehm [dame] it he's gotten for a kitchie [kitchen] lass' Applied to animals, as, 'A big bausy cat wiz sittin' o' the aul wife's knee' (W.G.)

3 *Comp* Bawsy faced Of cloth having a coarse surface or 'finish'

Wil¹ Bozzy faced cloth bain't good enough vor I [And bawsy hands to ber a barrow, *DUNBAR Maitland Poems*, 110 (JAM) Perh cogn w *bawsin*, see *Bauson*, *adj* For change of suff cp *haughty* and OFr, *hautain*]

BAUTER, see *Balter*

BAUTIE, *adj* Cld (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] Guileful

[Prob the same as *bawty* (a hare), q.v.]

BAUTIN, see *Boltin*

BAVER, see *Bever*.

BAVIN, *sb*¹ Yks Lei Nhp War Glo Brks Hrt Nrf. Suf Ess Ken Sur Sus Hmp I W Wil Dor Also written baven Nrf¹ Ken¹ Dor¹, baven Ess, bavon Glo¹ Ken Sus, bavine I W¹², bavvin, beuving n Yks² [bæ vin, ba vin]

1 A bundle of brushwood used for fuel, or in fencing, draining, &c, a faggot, a log

n Yks² Stout branches sawn into lengths before being cut into short clumps for firewood Lei¹ A faggot of brushwood with three bands used for the draining of land Nhp¹ A bavin tied with two bands is a hedge cutter's perquisite, in contradistinction to a kid, which has only one band, and is consequently smaller, Nhp² Glo MORTON *Cyclo Agr.* (1863), Glo¹ Brks (*Coll L.L.B.*), Gl (1852), Brks¹ A bavin differs from a faggot in having the brushwood of much smaller description Bavins are used principally for burning in kilns, and for lighting kitchen fires Hrt Bavins and faggots, *LLIS Mod Husb* VII 11 98 e An Brush-faggots, with the brushwood at length, *RAY* (1691), e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf *RAINBIRD Agric* (1819) 288, ed 1849, *MORTON Cyclo Agric* (1863) Ess In stacking of baven, and piling of logs, Make vnder thy baven a houell for hogs *TUSSER Husbandre* (1580) 133, st 33 Ken *LEWIS I Tenet Wds* (1736) 51, *GROSE* (1790), The faggots or bavins are made into lengths of five feet, *MARSHALL Renew Agric* (1817) V 430, 'This Bavin will be found only to contain a little of the spray-wood carelessly pilfered from about the precincts of Parnassus, from *A Bavin of Bays* (1762), *N & Q* (1860) 2nd S ix 110, The cry of 'bavins! bavins!' is familiar to the frequenters of the Isle of Thanet, *sb* 471, In some parts 'baven' means a large faggot made of stoutish wood (P.M.), Ken¹² A faggot of brushwood bound with only one wiff Sur¹ A kind of faggot such as bakers use, it differs from a spray-faggot in that all the rough ends are cut off or tucked in, and that it is more neatly dressed Sus De tellur as hed de pumpkin ketched he's fut in a liddle pet full ov bavins wud an ammut caste, *JACKSON Southward Ho!* (1894) I 433, (F.E.), Sus¹ e Hmp A bundle of pea-sticks (W.M.E.F.) s Hmp Help me drag in these bavins, *VERNEY L Lisle* (1870) xiii Hmp¹ Not a faggot, only a bavin The word faggot is unknown in n Hmp, all bundles of lop or underwood being called bavins I W¹ Faggots made of large branches, I W² Wil *BRITTON Beauties* (1825), The woodman had been cutting brushwood, and had laid the bavins and faggots in separate heaps *KENNARD Dog Sandals* (1893) vi, (K) n Wil A long faggot of thorns or bough wood tied with two withs, and used for fencing the sides of a yard or skillin (E.H.G.) Wil¹ Dor¹ Holes var rails, An' bavins wi' ther bushy tails, 255

2 Brushwood, lappings of trees and hedges

War *Wise Shakespeare* (1861) 150 e An, s Cy *RAY* (1691)

3 *Comp* (1) Bavin-lodge, a shed for cattle, the sides of which are formed of bavins, (2) tug, a wagon on which faggots are carried, (3) wood, brushwood ready to be made into bavins

Ken (1) (P.M.) (2) Carriages called bavin-tugs are chiefly used for faggots, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) V 436 (3) Lei¹ Where clackles bavin-wood or kindly beech, *WORY Poems* (1770) 116

[Bavin, a brush faggot, a stick like those bound up in a faggot, a piece of waste wood, *ASH* (1795), Bavins, brush-faggots, *BAILEY* (1721), Baven, *Virgulia*, *cremia*, '1 e Arbores minores quarum solus usus est ad focum,' *SKINNER* (1671), *Fouace*, a great kid, baven, or faggot of small sticks, *COTGR*, Bauen, great faggotes, *faillourde*, *PALSGR* (1530)]

BAVIN, *sb*² Irel [ba vin] A sea fish, the ballen wrasse, *Labrus maculatus*

Ant Several species of the Wrasses or Rock fish Labridae, locally called Bavin, are found here in localities suitable to their habits, *PATTERSON Birds, Fishes, &c of Belfast Lough* (1881) 245 NI¹ Fishermen esteem it of very little account, and generally use it to bait their lobster pots with It is also called Moirian, Murrano, and Giegah

BAVISH, *v* Obs e An¹ [Not known to our correspondents] To drive away

BAVON, see **Bavin**

BAW, see **Bawl**, **Bo**

BAWATY, *sb* *Obs* *n* *Cy* *Yks* Also written *bowety*, *bawaty* *Linsey-woolsey*

N Cy ² *Yks* *Bawety* is a mixture of linnen and woolen (*K*)

BAWB, *v* *Bwk* [*bōb*] To fish for salmon with a bob-net

Bwk In fairly common use (*R O H*)

Hence **Bawber**, one who fishes with a bob net (now no longer legally used), a salmon-poacher

Bwk *Heslop Gl*, Fifty years ago the term would convey no reproach; as the use of the bob net was not then interfered with (*W H H*)

BAWBEE, *sb* *Sc* *Irel* *n* *Cy* *Yks* *Lei* (?) Also written *baubee* *Sc* *Irel* [*bā bi*, *bō bi*]

1 A halfpenny, orig a Scotch coin equal in value to an English halfpenny

Sc *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (*C*), There's mony o' them wadna mind a bawbee the weising a ball through the Prince himsel, an the Chief gae them the wink, *Scott Waverley* (1814) *lviii*, It wadna be creditable for me to be fishing for bawbees out at the jail window wi' the fit o' a stocking and a string, *ib* *Antiquary* (1816) *xxxvii*, Better for her to hae been born a cripple and carried frae door to door begging bawbees, *ib* *Midlothian* (1818) *ix*, I fled from the eldritch creature, casting her a baubee, *STEVENSON Catriona* (1892) *iii*, To gather in The bawbees, *ALLAN Lills* (1874) *7* *ne* *Sc* He wud hae been better in s grave, an' his bawbees in their pooch, *GRANT Keckleton*, *39* *Sc* I know the price tae a bawbee, *TWEEDDALE Moff* (1896) *35* *Abd* We gave our bawbees, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) *ii*, But did ye no get some bawbees wi' yer wife? *SMILES Sc Natur* (1876) *ix* *Fr* Three bawbees the yard at Kyowow's shop, *BARRIE Munster* (1891) *xv* *Per* I hear ye re gathering the bawbees thegither as usual, *IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne* (1895) *17* *Fif* Little urchins with bawbees to spend, *MACDONALD Alec Forbes* (1876) *23*, Ye were aye ower miserly to e'en waste a bawbee on trash, *M'LAREN Tibbie* (1894) *38* *Ayr* I'll gie John Ross another bawbee To boat me o'er to Charlie, *BURNS Come Boat Me*, *st 1*, Ye'll hae nae chance to get either plack or bawbee frae me a' your days, *GALT Sir Andrew* (1821) *x*, Doing with their bawbees and pennies what the great do with their pounds, *ib* *Annals* (1821) *xvii* *Lnk* Tak' care o' your bawbees, bairns, when ye gang to the fair, *FRASER Whaup's* (1895) *1* *e Lth* An' there's me wi' a muckle bucht-seat o' my ain in the parish kirk, an' no' a bawbee to pay for't, *HUNTER J Inwick* (1895) *15* *Edb* To lay by a wheen bawbees for a sore head or the frailties of old age, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) *xxv* *Bwk* You're like a Lauderdale bawbee, As bad as bad can be, *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) *33* *Gall* There, guidman o' Arieiland, is a bawbee to pay for the gurse, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) *xviii* *Ir* Before it came nothing went well with him, he never could make a baubee, *Fik Lore Rec* (1881) *IV* *113*, I wasn't to get a ha'penny for it at all, och no' not a brass bawbee, *BARLOW Kerrigan* (1894) *43*, But 'twas all tatters at the bottom, not worth a bawbee to mine, *ib* *Lisconnel* (1895) *65* *n Cy Border Gl* (*Coll L L B*) *w Yks* ⁵ *I* āant a bawbee abait muh, soa ah can't gi'e thu' nowt 'Nut worth a bawbee!' is a phr of constant recurrence It taks a good dēal o' pity to weigh darn a bawbee *Lei* ¹ *Cant Life B M Cawew* (1791) *Gl*

2 Used *attrib* as in (1) **Bawbee dragon**, a boy's cheap paper kite, (2) **elder**, an elder of the church who merely collects the offertory, (3) **jo**, a lover hired for a bawbee, (4) **kirk**, name given to the Free Church, (5) **row**, a halfpenny roll, (6) **whistle**, a halfpenny whistle

Lth (1) *Whyles flein' high, wi' pridefu' skill, My bawbee dragon on the Hill* *SMITH Merry Brdal* (1866) *35* (2) (*A W*) (3) *Sc* *Cleikin* up wi' baubee joes, *STEVENSON Catriona* (1892) *1*, The custom referred to is that girls who cannot get young men to walk out with them for love pay them to do so—a shilling a trip for a civilian and two shillings for a soldier I have never heard of this custom in Scotland (*W G*) (4) *Fr* The Free [Church], which has been called the bawbee kirk, because so many halfpennies find their way into the plate, *BARRIE Licht* (1888) *64* (5) *Sc* They may bide in her shop-window wi' the snaps and bawbee rows till Beltane, *SCOTT Roman* (1824) *ii*. (6) *Lnk* Deugs of velvet, chips of christal, A facon's bell or baubee whistle, *RAMSAY Poems* (1727) *142*, ed 1733

[Baubee (used in *Sc* and *n Cy*), a halfpenny, a farthing, *ASH* (1795), A baubee (farthing), *quadrans*, *COLLS* (1679), Baubyes 2 to one penny English, *BRERETON Trav* (1635),

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ed 1844, 188 (*Chet Soc*), With us thare did not remane the valow of a babie, *KNOX Hist Ref* (c 1572) *151* (*JAM*), The cause of thir bawbeis cunyeing was the waries that schortlie begowde betuixt ws and Inland, *Hopeloun MS* (1542) in *Coinage of Scotland*, 96 (*N E D*)

BAWBELL, *sb* *w Yks* A flame, a blaze

w Yks Only used in Wilsden by elderly persons when speaking to children It is dark! Ah ll mak' a bawbell Moan't touch it, t' bawbell burns, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Aug 15, 1891), *Baubil, Hlfa Wds*

BAWCOCK, *sb* *Yks* *Lin* [*bōkok*]

1 A semi-mocking term of endearment

w Yks If onybody's to handle Mark Nelson's money, it shall be thee, my baw-cock, *SNOWDEN Web of Weaver* (1896) *xiv*

2 A foolish person

n Lin ¹

[Bawcock (a word used only in very familiar style), a fine fellow, *ASH* (1795), Good bawcock, bate thy rage, *SHAKS Hen V*, *iii* *ii* 25 *Fr beau cog*, 'fine cock' For *baw*=*Fr beau* cp the form *bawshere* (= *beau sire*) in *Towneley Myst* 69]

BAWCON, see **Barken**

BAWD, *sb* ¹ *Sc* *Der* *Not* [*bād*, *bōd*] A hare See **Bawty**

Bch I saw (and shame it wis to see) You rin awa' like bawds, *Poems in Buchan Dial* (1785) *23* (*JAM*) *Der* As soon as he spied the bawd and bacon, *JEWETT Ballads* (1867) *127* *Not* *Not* uncommon in country places (*F E B*)

[SHAKS plays upon this sense of 'bawd' in *R & J* *ii* *iv* 135 *Mer* A bawd, a bawd, a bawd! So ho!—*Rom* What hast thou found?—*Mer* No hare, sir]

BAWD, *sb* ² and *v* *Glo* Also written *bad* *Glo* ¹

1 *sb* Sticky dirt, as black cart-grease, also known as **Dodman**

Glo (*S S B*), *Glo* ¹

2 *v* To soil, to make dirty

Glo (*S S B*), *Glo* ¹ The grass is that bathy as it bawds the scythe

[2 Her shone smered wyth talowe Gresed vpon dyrt That baudeth her skyrt, *SKELLON Elynour Rummyng* (c 1525) in *Wks*, ed Dyce, *i* 98]

BAWDA, see **Balder**

BAWDLE, see **Bodle**

BAWDMONEY, see **Baldmoney**

BAWDRONS, see **Baudrons**

BAWDYKITE, see **Bowdykite**

BAWF, *adj* *Yks* Also written *bauf* *n* *Yks* ² *m* *Yks* ¹ [*bōf*]

1 Well-grown, robust, fine, stout

n Yks ¹, *n Yks* ² A brave bauf bairn *e Yks* ¹ My eye! disn't he begin ti leeak bawf? *m Yks* ¹

2 *Comp* Bawf faced, fat-faced, ruddy

n Yks ²

BAWGIE, see **BAAGIE**

BAWK, *v* *Yks* *Lan* *Chs* [*bōk*, *boək*] *Gen* with *prep out* to cry out, shout

w Yks They screw'd an' pull'd, an' t' parson bawk't aght, *TREDDLEHOYLE Bairnsla Ann* (1847) *41*, When t'train stops at a stashan at which yo arrant goin ta get aht, doant put yer head aht a t'winda an bawk aht, yer soft, *ib* (1861) *8*, Fowls dom nowt but hoppin abaht wi crutches, an goin dubblefowd wi pain i' ther back, an bawkin aht when they trade on a pebble, *Fogmoor Olm* (1868) *23*, Hey an t chap at laupt into a coud bath bawkt aht, *LOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bairnsla Ann* (1873) *7*, *w Yks* ⁵ To speak loudly and without premeditation, as several persons anxious to prevent an accident all bawk out' together *Lan Th* ghost bawked cawt, jumped reet o'er th' edge, and bowted deawn th' lone, *MILLOR Uncle Owdem* (1865) *6*, Aw thowt his leeting pleck noan good, So bawkt as leawd os e'er aw could, *HARLAND Wilsons* (1865) *51* *m Lan* ¹ *Chs* ¹ A lad stood under th' bridge an' bawked ait as aw passed, an' th' tit took boggart *s Chs* ¹ Aar paarsn rau m dhū choa rch daayn [Ar parson bawks his woards ait sō laid sometimes yō'd think hey'd rawm the choarch dain]

[Du *balken*, to bawl, shout (*KLUYVER*), *balcken*, to cry or bray as an asse (*HEXHAM*)

BAWK, see **Balk**, **Bolk**

c c

BAWKEN, *sb* Irel [Not known to our correspondents]

A soft or innocent youth

s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

[Perh conn w *balk*, vb 4]

BAWKER, see *Balker*, *sb*¹

BAWKIE, *sb* Or I Also written *baukie* S & Ork¹

The Razor Bill, *Alca torda*

Or I SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 217 S & Ork¹

BAWL, *sb* Sc Irel Som Dev Cor [bāl] A cry, noise of talking or weeping, esp in phr *to hold one's ball*

Sc E'en weans noo, ere they scarce can crawl, Gie vent to tunes, wi' tiny bawl, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 43 Ir Troth, the bawls of his mother an' sisters were fit to ha' frighted the best, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 164 w Som¹ Oald dheebaa l, uls aa l mack dheel [Stop thy chatter, or I will make thee] Kaa n spai k bud uur mus puut een uur baa l! [One cannot speak (in reproof) but she must put in her impertinence] Kau m soa us¹ yuur-z moo ur baa l-n wuurk, u puur dee suyt! [Come mates! here is more talk than work a pretty sight] Dev Tha Pass'n bid min hole ez bal Vur twidd'n be no yus a tal, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett* (1847) and S 47, ed 1866 Cor Hold thy ball, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 173, Cor¹

BAWL, *v* In gen dial use Also written *baal* Cor, *bal* Dor¹ Cor², *bol* Wm [bāl, bōl]

1 To cry out, scream, weep, sometimes with prep *out*

Chs¹ Oxf¹ Cryin' an' bawlin' Lev of bawlin' an' I'll giv ee a lollypop, MS *add* Cor GROSE (1790) MS *add* (C), Cor² Bahn

Hence (1) **Bawler**, *sb* a hawker who cries his wares in the street, (2) **Bawling**, *ppl adj* noisy, screaming

(1) Lon The proprietors each employ a special 'bawler,' who, mounted on a barrow in the roadway, attempts to outbawl his rival, *Sunday Mag* (1877) 53 Dev⁸ 'Ot's tha ol' baler crying's marning!—Aw, zombod'y th agot vish tū zill (2) Dor¹ An' balen merrymen did tumble, 186

2 To low as a cow

Wm T'kye creenan, t'coves bolan, CLARKE *Spec Dial* (1868) 26, ed 1872 w Yks (C WH)

Hence **Bawling**, *ppl adj* bellowing, lowing

Pem *Prov* The bawling cow soonest forgets the calf (E D)

3 To read aloud (?)

Sus¹ A mother said of a child who did not go to school on account of illness, 'I keeps him to his book all the same, and his father likes to hear him bawl a bit in the evening' [Not known to our correspondents in this sense]

4 With prep *off*, to scold

w Yks Ta dew owt nobbut bawl us off fur enjoying wersens, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1874) 5

BAWLEY, *sb* Nrf Ess Ken Also written *bauley* e An¹, *baully* Ken¹ [bōlɪ] A small fishing-smack

e An¹ Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 77 Ess, Ken BREWER (1870) Ken¹ Used about the mouth of the Thames and Medway Bawleys are *gen* about 40 ft in length, 13 ft beam, 5 ft draught, and 15 or 20 tons measurement, they differ in rig from a cutter, in having no boom to the mainsail, which is consequently easily brailed up when working the trawl nets They are half-decked with a wet well to keep fish alive 'Hawley, Bawley—Hawley, Bawley, What have you got in your trawley?' is a taunting rhyme to use to a bawley man

BAWM, *v* Cum Wm Chs [bōm] To dress up, adorn

Cum LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 296 Wm But naw yee see nea yan bawnth [sic] ith worsed stockins et can git white yans, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 22, ed 1821, BROCKETT *Gl* Chs May the lord of the manor who planted it [a hawthorn tree] thrive, May the wenches who bawm it all speedily wive, LEIGH *Ballads* (1867) 167, Chs¹²³

Hence **Bawming**, *vbl sb* adorning In phr *bawming the thorn*, see below *Obs*

Chs This merrymaking (now discontinued) used to be held annually on St Peter's day, LEIGH *Ballads* (1867) 164, Chs¹, Chs² At Appleton it was the custom at the time of the wake to clip and adorn an old hawthorn which till very lately stood in the middle of the town. This ceremony is called the Bawming of Appleton Thorn, Chs³ The landlord of the Thorn and other witnesses called it 'Barning [sic] the Thorn.'

[Prob the same as *Balm*, *v*]

BAWM, see *Balm*, *Barm*.

BAWMY, see *Barmy*

BAWN, *sb* Irel Also written *bawen*, *bane* [bōn]

1 A court-yard or enclosure for cattle, a cattle-fold

Ir He built some highly superior sheds in the bawn to the bettering of his cattle's condition, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 14 Uls *Ulster Jin Aich* (1853-1862) VI 126 Wxf They were obliged to remove, one to the south fence of the orchard, the other to the west end of the great bawn, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 23 s Wxf 'In with him an them into the bawn, an' now,' sez he, 'milk them,' *Feman Nights in Shamrock Mag* (Feb 3, 1894) 279, col 1, I trailed a rose tree our grey bawn o'er, DE VERE *Innsfail* (1863) 65, Six of the twelve entered in the afternoon the bawn of Father James Murphy, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) xxx

2 *Comp* (1) **Bawn ditch**, (2) **gate**, the entrance to the cattle-fold

(1) Ir The woman was on the bawn-ditch, YEATS *Fil Tales* (1888) 231 Wxf Getting on the bawn ditch to spy, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 41 (2) Ir And he was driving them out at the bawn gate, KENNEDY *Fineside Stories* (1870) 11

3 The fortified enclosure or yard built round a castle or country-house, orig as a defence for cattle against marauders

Ir The nobleman put him into a cellar, where was a grate, and without a baune with an high wale, *Paddiana* (1848) II 254, And saw at dawn the lofty bawn Of Castle Connor fade, CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child in N & Q* (1850) 1st S 11 94, Holding 'in capite' from the king, with the condition that he builds a strong castle and a bawn, LEVER *D Dunn* (ed 1872) lxxiv Uls A bawn a kind of court-yard which might be used on emergency as a fortification for defence They were constructed either of lime and stone, of stone and clay, or of sods, and twelve to fourteen feet high, and sometimes enclosing a dwelling-house, and with the addition of 'flankers,' MACNEVIN *Confisc of Uls* (1846) 171, in *N & Q* (1850) 1st S 11 27 s Ir Before the practice of housing cattle had become general, every country gentleman's house had its bawn or bane, *N & Q* (1850) 1st S 11 60 Wxf¹

4 Land that has been long in grass

Mun *N & Q* (1850) 1st S 11 60

[1 These rounde hills and square bawnes, which ye see soe strongly trenched and throwen up, SPENSER *State Ireland* (1596), ed MORRIS, 642 Ir 'babhūn, an enclosure for cattle' (O'REILLY), Gael 'bābhunn, a bulwark, rampart, tower, enclosure, a fold where cattle are milked' (MACLEOD & DEWAR), Mlr *bodhun*, fr *bo* (a cow) and *dun* (a fortress), see MACBAIN]

BAWND, see *Bown*

BAWSAND, see *Bausond*

BAWSEN, see *Bussen*

BAWSEY FERN, *sb* Nrf The crested fern, *Lastrea cristata*

So called from its growth at Bawsey

BAWSY, *sb* Sc Also written *bassie*

1 A horse or cow having a white strip or patch on the face (JAM *Suppl*) See *Bald*, *Bausond*

2 An old horse See *Bausy*, *sb*

Sc Some bassies niest are pitched upon to ren a race, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 43, Used as a familiar name for an old horse, a dounce canny old beast (JAM *Suppl*), MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Bwk. The Howdie on the auld grey mare, Will never live till she come here, She'll perish sure on bassie's back, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 165 Kcb The harrows yok'd and now, Bawsy, reluctant, tears the brechan roots Harsh, spaul frae spaul, and shuts the sawing scene, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 8

BAWSYN, see *Bauson*

BAWTRY, *adj* Lan [bō trɪ] Dirty, dauby See *Bawd*, *sb*²

s Lan BAMFORD *Dial* (1850) *Gl*, In common use (S W)

BAWTRY SALAD, *sb* Lin The weeds which come down the river Trent in summer time, when the drains and ditches which communicate with it in the earlier part of its course are being cleansed

Lin Bawtry is the principal town on the Idle When the weeds are cut in the Idle they are carried down to the Trent by the current, and cause much inconvenience to the fishermen, by fouling their nets This term is only used in the lower Trent district (A A) n Lin¹

BAWTY, *sb* Sc Cum Also written *bawtie*

1. A dog

Sc Bould not with bawty, fear lest he bite you, RAY *Prov* (1678) 363, Whenever our bawty does bark Then fast to the

door I rin, *HERD's Coll* (1776) II 82 (JAM), *Gen* term for a mastif or house dog, *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (C), *DALRYMPLE Gl* (c 1800) *Ayr* The Spanish empire's tint a head An' my toothless Bawtie's dead, *BURNS Elegy on Year* (1789) I 10 Bwk Bawtie is well known to be a sort of generic name for a colly or shepherd's dog among the peasantry, *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) 4 Cum¹ A dog having a white face is so called

2 A hare

Sc Some distance off where plantins grow There Bawty hopes to hide her pou, A *SCOTT Poems* (1805) 77 Rxb (JAM) s v Bate

[1 Bawtie (Bawtie, ed 1871), the king's best belout dog, *LYNDESAY Complaint* (c 1536), in *Wks* (E E T S 47) 566 OFr *baud*, 'chien courant, originaire de Barbarie' (HATZFELD) Cp *COTGR* (sv *Souillard*) The *Bauds*, white and excellent hounds *Baus* 'pour ce qu'ilz sont baus et bons et sages pour le cerf' (*MS* in LA CURNÉ, sv *Baud*) The same as OFr *baud*, gay, proud Of Germ origin, cp OHG *bald*, OE *beald* (bold)]

BAXEN, sb pl ? Obs s Pem Stockings

s Pem Pull off urwar baxen, I wants to mend am a bit (WM M)

[Apparently conn w Fr *bas*, pl (stockings), whence Du 'basen, nether-stockings' (HEXHAM) Cp the Bearnaiss forms, *baasar* (for *baisser*), *baixs* (for *bas*, low) (LESPY)]

BAXSTONE, BAXTAN, see *Backstone*

BAXTER, sb Sc Nhb Yks [ba kstər]

1 A baker, also occas a female baker See also *Backster, Bakester*

Sc Ye breed of the baxters, ye loo your neighbour's biowst better than your ain batch, *RAMSAY Prov* (1737) 80, ed 1776 (JAM), *Scotic* (1787) 13, *Monthly Mag* (1798) II 436, But what need he dun us for it, man, like a baxter at the breaking? *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) v, Cunning baxters, excellent cooks *ib Waverley* (1814) xxiv Abd Abasket fu' o' cakes—Nae like the bits the baxter bakes, *BEATTIES Parings* (1801) 11, ed 1873 Fif The bluidy butchers, and the baxters, Had chappin'-knives beneath their oxters, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 54 *Ayr* The baxter in whose shop we saw her Majesty, *GALT Legates* (1820) viii Nhb¹ n Yks Betty Husband was a baxter (IW), n Yks² A baxter's stand, a bread-stall m Yks¹

2. *Comp* **Baxter chap**, a baker's boy or apprentice

Fif Hurlbarrows, fillet to their taps Wi' saxpence laifs, and cakes, and baps, Were haulit down by baxter chaps, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 114

BAXTON(E, see *Backstone*

BAXUP, see *Back*, sb¹ 8

BAY, sb¹ Irel Yks Chs Der Lei Nhp War Shr Hrf Bdf Hrt Nrf Suf Ess Ken Sur Sus Hmp Wil Som Also written bee s Chs¹ [bē, beə]

1 A division or space in a building between two main beams, *gen* applied to a barn or farm-building

n Ir The bay is the distance or space from one 'couple' to another A house with one 'couple' would have two bays These bays seem only to mark the divisions of the roof, not necessarily the ground space (A J I) w Yks A row of cottages, having five rooms to the front, is said to be of five bays, or five bay, for the word does not appear to be used in the plural So a barn, of which the roof is divided by the main cross beams into five portions, is said to be of five bay, *Hlfx Wds*, w Yks¹ We say of anything valuable, 'It's worth a bay of wheat' nw Der¹ Lei¹ The vicarage house, consisting of five bayes, and a barn of five bayes, a stable, and two other little bayes of building, *Tennet of Claybrook* (1638) Nhp¹ A barn is said to consist of so many bays according to the number of beams, each is termed a ten, fifteen, or twenty feet bay in accordance with the space between each beam, and the quantity of wheat lying on one side of a barn, or more correctly between the main beams, is designated a bay of wheat, Nhp² War³ Quite common e An¹ We speak of a barn, or a cart lodge, of so many bays Suf (CT), Suf¹, Sus¹ Sus, Hmp *HOLLOWAY Wil¹ w Som¹* If an old roof required new covering in uncertain weather, it would be usual to give orders only to strip one bay at a time It would *gen* be about ten feet wide, but depending upon the construction of the roof Wee aa n u guut uun ee bud waun bai u raefturz vur tu fun eesh [we have only got one bay of rafters to finish]

2 The space between the threshing-floor and the end of a barn, in which corn or straw is stored

w Yks² That part of a barn in which corn or straw is stored

Chs¹ The old-fashioned barn consisted of a threshing floor, or barn proper, in the middle, which was flagged, sometimes boarded, and in a few of the very oldest buildings, made of a calcareous clay, which was burnt and hardened into a kind of cement On one or both sides of the threshing floor was a bay for storing corn in the sheaf The bays were separated from the threshing floor by a low wall but were otherwise open to the barn There are plenty still in existence, Chs³ A division, like a barn, only open partially on two, three, or all sides, with a slate roof where hay is placed instead of being stacked in a hay rick It is something synonymous with balks, except that in the latter case the hay is completely under cover s Chs¹ A compartment communicating with a barn by means of a large square opening in the wall Der² nw Der¹ That portion of many barns on one side of the threshing floor, extending from the floor to the roof, as distinguished from the bawks on the other side which is the space over the shippens or cow houses Sir The air penetrates through all parts of a bay surrounded with boards, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II 238, Shr¹, Hrf¹ Bdf A bay of corn, a part railed off from barton, *BACHELOR Anal Eng Lang* (1809) Hrt He had but half a bay of wheat, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) V 1 Nrf, Suf, Ess *MORTON Cyclo Agric* (1863) Suf *RAINBIRD Agric* (1819) 288, ed 1849 Ken In the old fashioned barns the middle is divided from either side by boarded partitions about four feet high, these sides so boarded off are termed bays (PM) Sur¹, Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹ w Som¹ That part of a barn which is *gen* on each side of the threshing floor, in this sense, no doubt, the space partitioned off by the floor partakes of the nature of a recess The word is used to express the entire space on either side of the floor

3 *Comp* **Bay boards**, (1) the boards which partition off the middle of the barn from the bays, (2) the boards which fit into the space between the doors of a barn and the ground, (3) boards in an oast kiln to prevent the hops falling out when the door is opened

(1) Ken In some places the boards which cover the space between the bottom of the barn-door and the ground are called rack boards, while the term bay-boards is confined to the boards which partition off the middle of the barn from the bays (PM)

(2) Ken (PM), Ken¹ The large folding doors of a barn do not reach to the ground and the intervening space is closed by four or five moveable boards which fit in a groove—these are called bay-boards

(3) Ken At the entrance to an oast kiln on the inner side of the door there is a board about 2 ft high—detachable, sliding in grooves, to prevent the hops falling out when the door is opened, this is called the bay boards (PM)

4 One of the rooms of a cottage or one-storied house

NI¹, w Yks²

[1 A bay of building, *mensura viginti quatuor pedum*, *COLES* (1679), Travee, a bay of building, the space and length between the main beams of a room or between two beams, *COTGR* Fr *baie*, OFr *baee*, 'ouverture beante' (HATZFELD)]

BAY, sb² and v¹ Ken Sur Sus IW Wil Dor Som Dev [bē, beə]

1 sb A dam or bank across a stream to keep back the water, also the pool itself

Ken (PM) Sur¹ A pond-head, where the water is kept up to drive a mill, or for ornamental purposes Sus¹, IW² n Wil These [jacks] will leap a bay or dam if it interrupts their voyaging down the stream I have seen a young jack, about a foot long, leap over a bay, and fall three or four feet on to the stony floor below, *JEFFERIES Wild Life* (1879) 355 Wil¹ Dor *BARNES Gl* (1863) w Som¹ Never applied to the water itself In mixing mortar, it is usual to make a circular bay of sand to retain the water poured on the lime A very common method of fish-poaching is to make a bay, at a dry season, so as to divert the stream from a pool or a hole, and then to dip out all the water in the pool, of course catching all the fish Dev The stream falls over its rocky ledges into deep 'bays,' where the clear brown water, after eddying round and round as if seeking an outlet, checks its speed for a moment, *PACE Explor Dym* (1889) xii

2 v To dam or keep back water, *gen* used with *back*

Ken (PM), Sur¹, Wil¹ w Som¹ To bay back the water, is one of the commonest of phrases The wind bayed back the tide Mr Baker've a bayed back the water eens all o' it urnth down his ditch, and we 'ant a got a drop vor the stock to drink Dev The water was 3 feet in half an hour, and now you would have to bay back the stream to get a bucket-full, *Reports Provinc* (1881) 8

[Bay, a dam to keep up water, *ASH* (1795), A bay (dam),

c c 2

pila, moles, COLES (1679), *Moile*, a dam or bay of planks whereby the force of water is broken, COTGR. Baye or penne is a pond-head made up of a great height to keep in a great quantity or store of water, this word is mentioned in the statute 27 Eliz cap 19, COWELL *Interp* (ed 1637), Bay, *obstaculum*, *Prompt*]

BAY, *sb*³ Nrf Suf [bē] A squirrel's nest Cf *diay*.

e An.¹ Nrf¹ Suf N & Q (1852) 1st S v 67, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 286, ed 1853, Suf¹

BAY, *sb*⁴ Som Dev [bē] The second branch of a stag's horn

w Som¹ nDev Close to the head a point springs from the beam and is curved upwards this is called the brow-point Just over it a second starts, in shape resembling the first, but not so long or large this is called the bay, JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) iv

[Abbrev for bay-antler *Surendouiller*, the be-antler of a buck, the second branch on either of their heads, COTGR The prefixed bay, be-repr Fr *be-, bes-, Lat bis* The form with *bez-* is found Bez-antler, the second branch of a stag's horn next above the brow-antler, PHILLIPS (1706)]

BAY, *v*² and *sb*⁵ Sc Also Som Dev [bē]

I 1 v Of stag or bloodhounds to utter a long, deep howl

w Som¹

2 To assail with barking

w Som¹ Hounds are said to bay a deer when they surround him in some spot where they cannot get at him, but keep baying at him 'Here the pack bayed him on a rock for an hour, and in attempting to turn round he fell, and the hounds closed on him,' *Rec n Dev Staghounds*, 41 'We see below us our quarry, standing proudly on a rock surrounded by the flowing tide

The hounds bay him from the land,' COLLYNS, 143

3 *sb* The long, deep howl of hounds when hunting

w Som¹ Of staghounds a man would say Aay yuurd dhu bai oa-m [I heard their bay] Dev Soon would burst on his ear that loud and welcome chorus called the 'bay,' WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiii

4 In phr to break bay, of a stag to get away after being brought to bay

Dev There's a time for a deer to move, a time for 'un to stand at bay, and a time for 'un to break the bay, WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xxv

II 1 v To raise the voice loudly, *gen* in weeping

Bnff¹ The muckle bairnly breet o' a loon began t bay an greet fin's mither geed awa 'Oot' is sometimes added The word conveys the idea of childishness

2 *sb* The voice raised loudly, *gen* used of weeping

Bnff¹ He ga' a bay nae ordinar, fin he wiz pitten in amo' the caul' wattr

Hence (1) *Bayan*, *vbl sb* the act of raising the voice loudly, (2) *Bayin*, *ppl adj* having the habit of raising the voice loudly

Bnff¹

[1 The wakefull dogs did never cease to bay, SPENSER *F Q* (1596) i v 30, This hounde bayeth at somewhat, *ce chyen aboye a quelque chose*, PALSGR (1530) 2 And by the way continually they bay me, As hungrie wolues at passengers doe howle, DRAYTON *Leg P Gaueston* (1596), ed 1613 Cp OFr *abauer* (mod *aboyer*), 'donner de la voix' (HATZFELD)]

BAY, *sb*⁶ Bnff¹ [bē] An unseemly mass.

BAY, *sb*⁷ ?Obs e Lan¹ Baize or coarse woollen cloth

[Bay is also a sort of woollen stuff made chiefly in Colchester, where there is a hall, called the Dutch Bay-hall, CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1727), The Flemish bay and say makers petitioned to have free trade with London during the siege (1648), MARKHAM *Fairfax* (1870) 320 Fr *baie* 'baye, the cloth called bayes' (COTGR) Cp Du 'baey, bayes or course-rugged cloath of a small price' (HEXHAM)]

BAY, *sb*⁸ Nhb [bē] An imaginary enclosure or place of safety in outdoor games

Nhb Bays are used in three games at least In Bedstocks (q v) a marked-off place is called the bay, and into this bay the prisoners are brought and lodged when captured One warder on duty can

hold any number of captives provided he retains his foot upon a stone opposite the bay In the games of Pie-baal and in Widdy-widdy-way (q v) the bay is a place of refuge The player is in danger only when outside the bay (R O H), Nhb¹ Thoo canna catch me, noo aa s i' the bay

BAY, *v*³ Cum Wm [bē] To bend

N Cy¹ Cum Lang willy-wands for hoops I yust to bay, RELPH *Misc Poems* (1747) 13, Gl (1851), Wm & Cum¹

Hence Bay ice, *sb* ice thin enough to bend

N Cy¹

[To be ich buwe and mine kneon ich beie, *Hom* (c 1250) I 191, 3ef þu nult to ure wil buhen and beien, *Juliana* (c 1230) 27 OE (Anglian) *bēgan*, to bend, WS *biegan* (*bīgan*, *býgan*)]

BAYARD, *sb* Obs ? Lin Som Slang

1 A horse of a bay colour

Lin¹ A Bayard or bay horse is said to have made an extraordinary leap over a cross road in this county, a little to the n of Ančaster, and the place is now known as Bayard's leap Som RAY (1691)

2 In phr to ride Bayard of ten toes, to go on foot

Lin¹ Slang (FARMER), The old equivalent of 'Shanks' mare,' to go on foot In the old romances Bayard was a celebrated horse, BARRÈRE & LELAND

[1 Bayard (a horse), *equus badius*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), *Bayar* (-aide, f), a bay horse (a bayard), COTGR OFr *bayard*, bay-coloured 2 The walke of the wofull and his horse, Bayard of ten toes, BRETON *Good and Badde* (1606) 14 (FARMER)]

BAY DUCK, *sb* Nrf Suf The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*

e An.¹ From its bright colour, like that of a bay horse Sometimes the May duck or gargander. Nrf SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 153, Nrf¹ Suf¹ In some parts of Suf bordering on Nrf the Shell-duck is called Bay duck

BAY LAMBS, *sb pl* Yks The male flowers of *Pinus sylvestris*

BAYLE, see Bale

BAYNISH, see BARNISH

BAYS, *sb pl* Nhb Chs Lin Also in form baize Chs¹³ [bēz] In phr to run or play at bays See Bay, *sb*⁸

Nhb 'To play at bays' I understand to mean to play either at Bedstocks (q v), Pie-baal, or Widdy-widdy-way (q v) (R O H) Chs To play or run at bayze, is a sport used in this county, GOUGH *MS Chs* 5, Chs¹⁸ Lin To play or run at bays, an exercise used at Boston, BAILLY (1721), Bayze vel Bayes, to play or run at Bayze, vox omnibus nota, quibus fanum Botolphi seu Bostonium agri Lincolnensis Emporium notum est, SKINNER (1671)

BAYSOM, see Besom

BAYTHERSHIN, see Baithershun

BAZE, *v*¹ Obsol Cum To prize or lift with a lever or with bars

Cum Git thy hack in aback eh mine an try if thoo can baze't up, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 225, Both this word and 'prize' are used indiscriminately for raising or moving by force and implements (E W P), Cum¹

BAZE, *v*² Nhb Cum Also written baise, baize Cum [bēz] To alarm, to puzzle, to bewilder, used also in pass to be at a loss

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum Tom Ridley was aw baiz'd wi' drunkin, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) II 149, ed 1820, Gies ty fist, Ellik 'how's tou'—Wey, aw baiz'd, an' blutert, an' queerish, *ib* II 170

[Du *basen*, to rave (HEXHAM), LG *basen*, to be bewildered from drink (BERGHAUS), MLG *basen*, to speak and behave as a fool (SCHILLER-LUBBEN)]

BAZELARDE, see Baslard.

BAZIER, *sb* Lan e An. Dev Also written baisier Dev, basier Lan¹ The auricula, *Primula auricula* See Beai's ear

Lan So called in Eccles, CHAMBERS *Bk Days* (1869) I 547, *Science Gossip* (1875) 238, Lan¹ Our flocks they're all folded, and young lambs sweetly do play, And the basiers are sweet in the morning of May, *May Song* in *Ballads*, 88 Dev The name is commonly used, *Science Gossip* (1875) 259, *Reports Prouinc* (1885) 87 nDev An' basiers too in pouts, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 49

BAZIL, *sb* Sc A sot, a drunkard See Bezzle

Frf He scorned to soak 'mang weirdlass fellows Wi' menseless bazils in an alehouse, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c 1820) 18, ed 1882

BAZING, see Basing.

BAZON, see Bysen

BAZZ, *v* and *sb* Lan Chs War Shr Also written **baz**, **buz** s Chs¹ [baz, bæz]

1. *v* To throw with force

s Lan (TRC) Chs¹ I bazzed it at him s Chs¹ Baaz ù rot n tuu rmit üt iz yed [Baz a rotten turmit at his yed] War (JRW)

2 To move quickly or energetically, to rush, to dash

s Chs Nai let's baz into the work, an' get it o'er, s Chs¹ Ev ri naay un dhen ey'd stop bihin t tū tau k tū sum un iz plee maarüz, ün ahy thuwt wü'd lost im, ün dhen ey'd kum buz in up ügy en [Hey'd stop behint to talk to some on his pleamarrows, an I thowt we'd lost him, an' then hey d come buzzin up again]

3 To thrash, beat

s Lan. (TRC) Shr¹ Young chap, I'll baz yore back if yo binna sharp

4 *sb* A blow

s Lan I caught him a bazz on the ear (TRC) s Chs¹ It kum ügy en dhü döo ur widh ü praat i baaz [It come agen the doot with a pratty baz]

BAZZ, *adv* Lan [baz] Suddenly, abruptly

Lan Bazz there coom a hondful o' summat i' my face, STATON Rays (c 1861) 110, To goo bazz i'ect o'er th' head [into a bath], *ib* Bobby Shuttle, 3

BAZZIES, *sb pl* Ken The flower-heads of burdock, *Arctium lappa*

BAZZIL ARSED, *adj* s Chs¹ [ba zī āst] With fat buttocks

BAZZLE, see Bezzle

BAZZOCK, *v* Yks Also written bazzack, bazzak, bazzic, bassock, bassack, basic [ba zək, ba sək] To beat, to thrash soundly

n Yks He was nearly bassocked to death, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Dec 20, 1890), n Yks² ne Yks¹ Ah bassak'd em in wi' a mell e Yks And he bazzacked her whahl she was stiff as a stowp, NICHOLSON *Fik Sp* (1889) 40 w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Aug 15, 1891)

Hence **Bazzocking**, *vbl sb* a thrashing, a beating

n Yks² A good bazzicking ne Yks¹ T'grund's that hard they want a vast o' bassakin' doon

BAZZOCKS, *sb pl* Yks Also in form brazzocks

n Yks² The runch or wild mustard growing among the corn

BAZZOM, *sb* and *adj* Dev Cor Also written bassam, bazaam, bazam

1 *sb* Purple heather

Dev¹ The innocent face o' an like bassam, 15 Cor My arms here like bazam the rogue have abruised, *Tales* (1873) 81 w Cor Milk as blue as bazzom (A L M) Cor¹

2 *adj* Also Bazzomy Of a purplish tint, heather-coloured

Dev The human skin is said to be bazzam or bozzomy when it is discoloured, PENGLLY *Flov* (1875) 40 Cor The lady wore bassomy bows in her cap, 'Q' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 19, Cor¹, Cor² Mostly used of the skin, face, and especially the lips, Cor³

In *comp* Bassomy red, a reddish-purple colour

Cor 'Drat the colour!' says ould Mennear, 'I've a-paid my price, an' I'll ha' the biggest, ef et be bassomy-red,' 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi

BE, *v* [Forms which differ from the lit E in pron only are *gen* omitted]

I Indicative Mood, Present Tense

1 Simple Affirmative

Sh I Du is, we, ye, dey er (K I) Crm We wez, *ELLIS Pron* (1889) v 772 Fif Aa'z (?), *ib* 724 s Sc Aa ym oraa'm, hey ys or hey's, wey, yer, thay yr or wey're, &c, *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 219 Dmf I is (occas), *ELLIS*, 497 Ant I'm, y'äre, we be, the houses is (S A B) Wxf¹ Cham Nhb Aa is or's, thoo is or's, wi ar or wor, yor or yer, thor, the hoozes is (R O H), At Berwick, these is, never 'are', *ELLIS*, 652, Nhb¹ 'Is't' is used in the strong affirmative sense Is't fower o'clock yit?—Aye is't [yes, indeed it is] He bis ne use at aall Dur Lewk nut atoppa mah, because a' as black, *MOORE Sing Sol* (1859) 16 m Cum Ah'z or iz, thoo'z or iz (J A), Thy brows is like a bit of a pomgranate, *DICKINSON Sing Sol* (1859) vi. 7 s Cum Ah is or's, thoo is or's, t'houses is (J H), Wër or wës, yër or yës (W K) Wm. I'se coed Brigsteer Jonny, *WHEELER Dial* (1821) 114, Ise reet fain et

see ja, *BRIGGS Remains* (1825) 181, Wm¹ Aa's n Yks Ah'm or bē (R H H), Ahz, az, ah iz, dhooz, eez, iz, ee iz, t'ooziz iz (I W), John s hands is hard, *TWEDDELL Clevel Rhymes* (1875) 17, n Yks¹ Ah, thou, we, they is, n Yks² Ise ne Yks Ah's, thoo's, t'hooses is (M C F M) e Yks I, thoo is, hoozes is (R S), e Yks¹ The word 'am' is unknown in Holderness 'Is' used indiscriminately for all three pers sing w Yks Ai, a, i am, aim, am, or im, ðā āt, tō āt, ðāt, tāt, or tāt, ī iz, ē iz, īz, or ēz, sūz or sēz, wī, wō āō(r), wī(r), or wō(r), jī, jō āō(r), jī(r), or jō(r), ðēā, ðē, ðō āō(r), ðēā(r), or ðō(r) The above forms of the present are mostly used in combination with the pronouns, in other cases we *gen* use iz, ez, z, s Tkoilz iznt dun jāt [the coals are not done yet] I ladz ez or o bān wī jō [the lads are going with you], *WRIGHT Gram Windhill* (1892) 160, 162, At Dent, 'ist' occas used for 'is', *ELLIS*, 598, At Keighley 'I is' or 'am' used indiscrim, *ib* 385, These is, *LUCAS Stud Niddale* (c 1882) 261, At Sheffield, 'is' not used in 1st pers sing or in plur (S O A) Lan I'r lither, *TIM BOBBIN View Dial* (1746) 16, ed 1806, I'se weary o' tramping, *GASKELL M Barton* (1849) ix, Kollecin' sitch feaw hannimals as they bin, *Widdar Bagshaw's Visit*, 7 ne Lan. I's, *ELLIS*, 553 s Lan The'rt (S W) Lan¹ pl Bin s Chs¹ Ahy ram or ahy bin, dhaay aat or bist, or yoa bin, ey, oo, it iz, wcy bin, yai bin, dhai bin 'Are' is used in the pl when unemphatic, 'am' throughout the pl is common in its contracted form 'm, 'am' only on the Shr border s Stf I bin, thee bist, they bin, *PINNOCK Blk Cy Ann* (1895), You'r'n a fine figure, *MURRAY John Vale* (1890) xvii, We'm, *ELLIS*, 477 Stf¹ You're wrong, though you bin such a wise man Not² Seldom I, thou, he be, &c n Lin I hoo is or thoo's, th hoozes is (M P), Thou't, thu't, th'houses is (J T F), I is, are, be, not used, *ELLIS*, 312 m Lin. I be, *ib* 307 e Lin Thou art (occas used affectionately), they is (G W) s Lin I are (rare and emphatic), *ELLIS*, 299 Rut. I are, *ib* 259, Rut¹ I be She bis fifteen year old Nhp¹ I be very sadly I here it biz, Nhp² Thee bist. War Beest (JRW) n War 'Are' or 'bin' used in *sing* and *pl* Also 'am' in *pl* (G F N) War² Yō' am a poor soul, War³ 'We'm' and 'they'm' are common n Wor At Dudley, these bin, *ELLIS*, 465, they'm (?) *ib* 476 w Wor¹ I be or bin, thee bist, 'e or 'er be, or 'e's, us be or bin, you be, thaay be or bin s Wor Be, *sing* and *pl* (H K) se Wor¹ I be, thee bist, we, you, thaay be Shr¹ I are, be, or bin, thee beest, bist, bin, thees't, or yo' be, 'e be, bin, or are, we bin, we'm or we'n, yo' be, bin, bun, yo'm, or yo'n, they be, bin, or they'n The peens a'n loike to goo through'er Hrf I be, thee be or bēs, 'a be, the house be, we be, we'm, or us be, you be or you'm, the housen be (R M E) e Hrf I are (rare), thee bist, he are, 'he be' never used, *ELLIS* 73 Pem I are, he be (E D) s Pem The houses is (W M M) n Glo I be, thou beest, he, &c be (H S H), (S S B) Glo² At [at], Glo¹ Bist Oxf¹ I be, thee bist, *pl* be, th'ou'z'n be, *MS add* e Brks I are, *ELLIS*, 129 w Brks I be, thee beest, he be, a be, the house be, we, &c be (M J B) Brks¹ I be, thee bist or 'e be, he, a, she, &c be, um is That be the new man as belongs to Velder Verm, 14 n Bck 'Be' throughout (A C) m Bck I are or be, *ELLIS*, 191 Bdf I are, he'm, *pl* am (occas), *ib* 205 m Bdf I are (common), her are, they be, *ib* 206 7 w Bdf I be, ye be, *ib* 205 n Hrt. I be, *ib* 200 e Hrt. I are, but 'I am' when foll by an *adj* predic, he are, common in emphatic assertion, *pl* am, occas they be, but in answer to a question, they re, them's, are used, *ib* 198 m Hrt I be *obsol*, *ib* 202 s Hrt I be, (occas), I are (freq), we am, *ib* 235 Mid 'Be' notused, I are, they is, *ib* n Cmb She bees or be, *ib* 252 se Cmb I be, she be, *ib* 250 Nrf 'Be' is used in all persons principally in the phrases, Here I be! Here ye be! Here t'be, &c, *GILBERT Sing Sol* (1860) 3 s Nrf I are to go, *ELLIS*, 275 e Suf Be, *sing* and *pl* Here be it (F H) w Sur 'Be' throughout (C G B) e Ess 'I be' and 'I are' (occas), never 'weis', *ELLIS*, 224 e Ken I are, weam (H M), I are (usual), am (occas), or be (rare), *ELLIS*, 142 s Ken 'Be', *sing* and *pl*, more emphatic than 'are' (P M) Ken¹ They'm gone to bed, Ken² Them [they are] all well m Sur I be, *ELLIS*, 130 Sur¹ To the question 'Where be you?' the answer is invariably 'Here I are' We am, they am Sus I be for more fat pigs and less fat parsons, *EGFRION Flks and Ways* (1884) 3 e Sus I be, *HOLLOWAY Hmp* 'Be' used for all persons, *sing* and *pl* Also we'm, you'm (H C M B), Hmp¹ Beest I W I be, we'm, *ELLIS*, 107, I W¹ Beest or bist n Wil I be, thee bist, we, &c be, the housen's (E H G), My beloved uz mine, an' I be hus'n, *KITE Sing Sol* (c. 1860) 116 s Wil I be, thee bist, we, &c be, t'houisen be (C V G) Dor I be, thou bist, we, &c be, *BARNES Gl* (1863) m Dor I be, tha bist, er be, we or us, &c be (H J M) w Dor Cham, *ROBERTS Hist Lynne Reg* (1834) Som Cham, *GROSE* (1790) Cham a Zummerzetshire mun, *HUGHES Scour Whole Horse* (1859) vi,

Ch'am occurs chiefly in the neighbourhood of Merriott, W & J G1 (1873), Theow beast vair, BAYNES *Sng. Sol* (1860) 1 15 e Som I be, thee at, we, &c be (G S) w Som Aay bee, dhee aa rt or dheer t, ai z or u ai z, wee bee or wee-m, yue bee or yue m, dhai bee [of things], dhai-m [of persons], ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 55 n Dev Cham glad you're come agen, *Eam Crisshp* (1746) 1 479 Dev I be or I'm, theer t, 'e or 'er's, us be, yū be or yū m, they be or they'm, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 3 nw Dev (R P C) e Cor 'I are' or 'is' never used, ELLIS, 168 m Cor 'I be' is used in answering a question, *ib* 170 w Cor I be, thou beest, he, &c be (M A C) Cor² I he, is, or are, thee art, 'rt, or beest, he es or are, we es, am, or 'm, you'm or you's, they'm, the houses es [Formerly the disuse of 'I be' was one of the marks by which *w* was disting fr e Cor, ELLIS, 173]

2 Simple Negative

Sh I Am no or I'm no, du ð no, we're no, &c (K I) s Sc Aa'm no, hey's no, &c, MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 219 Gall I'm nae, &c (A W) Ant I'm nut, yer nut, the houses arn't (S A B), A imin't, am no or imnae, we're no or we irnae, &c (W J K) Nhb Aa's not or aa iznt, &c, wor not or wia n't, &c (R O H) m Cum Ah, thoo, he izzent, we urrent or errant, you errant, &c (J A) s Cum Ah's nut or ah isn't, thoo's nut or thoo isn't, &c, we arn't or we're nut, &c, 'thouses is nut or isn't (J H), Wër nut or crient, &c (W K) n Yks Ah'm or ah'se nüt, thū'rt nüt, it's nüt or it aint, 'thūse isn't or aint, wër nüt, &c, 'thūses eint (R H H), Dhooz nut or dhoo izn't, wir nut or we ahnt, 't'ooziz iz nut or izn't, they annut as good as they war (I W), n Yks¹ Hum an' me beecant no ways kin, n Yks² It beecant seca ne Yks Ah, thoo isn't, 'thooes isn't (M C F M) e Yks I, thoo is not, &c, we're not, &c, 'hooes isn't (R S) w Yks Ai, a, i amot or aum, am, im not, ðä, tã, tã änt or ðät, tãt, tãt not, f, ä iznt or f, äz not, ðä, ðä iznt or ðäz, ðäz not, wï, wä änt or wï, wä not, j, jä änt or j, jä not, ðeä, ðe, ðe änt or ðeä, ðe, ðe not, WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 161, Ammot, BANKS *Whifd Wds* (1865) Lan There is no one, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) 111 s Lan Theaw'r not or theaw art no', &c (S W) Chs¹ Isna, isnei There binna his marrow [equal], Chs² I, it baint s Chs³ Ah'y bin'ü, iz (n)ü or i(n)ü are equally common Aa'n ü is common in pl n Stf It inna, ELLIS, 414 s Stf I ant, baint, *ib* 461 Also the peculiar Blk Cy neg I bit, it it, *ib* 475, 477 Stf¹ Is na, Stf² Beint, *sng* and *pl* Also, I be' s Der It inna ELLIS, 477 s Not Ain't is neg in *sng* and *pl*, though 'een't' is more common in 3rd *sng* There een't no sense in it (J P K) Not² I, thou arn't or ein't, it ein't, we arn't or ein't, &c Lin I beant a fool, TENNYSON *N Farmer, Old Style* (1864) 161, Lin¹ They adent n Lin I aient, thoo, he isn't, &c, they aren't or isn't, th'hooses isn't or aren't (M P), Occas I biont, ELLIS, 312 n Lin¹ It beant his an' niver was He beant a gentleman e Lin I, he, it aint (G G W) Lei O'm not, ee aint, weer not, dhai aint (C E) Nhp¹ I beant or baant, they beant or baant, I, you arn't n War Ain't, arn't, baint, or rarely bisn't, *sng* and *pl* (G F N) War² I baant, bisn't, baint, beant, ain't, or arn't, yo' bisn't or baant, you ain't, he ain't, &c, War³ I aint We aint a coming There aint many on 'em left s War¹ It yent w Wor¹ I binna, thee bistna, 'e, &c binna s Wor² Beant, ben't, or yeunt, *sng* and *pl*, (H K), se Wor¹ I byunt, thee biscent, 'e yunt, we, you, thaay byunt Shr¹ I amma, amna, ar'na, binna, or bunna, thee artna, beestna, binna, bis'na, or bistna, 'e inna or baint, we, yo' arnna, binna, or bunna, they arnna, baint, binna, bunna, or inna Hrf I ben't, thee bean't, he or 'a ben't or yeunt, the house ben't, we or us ben't or yeunt, you, &c ben't (R M E), Hrf² Anna 'It binna very warm, used by old fashioned rustics e Hrf Ain't, ELLIS, 199. s Pem I be'na, thou art'na, we, you be'na, they be'nt (W M M) n Glo I be'ant, &c (H S H), I beant, thee bisnt, ee, er yeant, it beant or teant, *pl* beant (S B B). Glo¹ I be'ant, thee beesn't or bisn't, it yent or yunt. Oxf¹ I byent, thee bisn't, 'e yent, chent, tyent, or tent, th'ouse yent, *pl* byent, MS add w Brks I baint, thee bistn't, he, a baint, we, &c beant (M J B) Brks¹ I bent, be-ant, ent, or yent, thee or 'e bent, be-ant, or bisn't, he bent, be ant, ent, or yent, we or us, thee or e bent, be ant, or bisn't, &c n Bck I, &c be not, or baint, the house baint (A C) m Bdf I baint or aint, ELLIS, 208 m Hrt 'Baint' used by old people, 'aint' more modern, *ib* 202 s Nrf 'Taint, *ib* 273, I baint, *ib* 285 e Suf. I bent, een't, or an't, he een't, 'teen't, we, &c an't (F H) w Suf, Beant, aint, or aren't, *sng* and *pl* (C G B) Ess Aint, *Gl* (1851) e Ken Aint, *sng* and *pl* (D W L) s Ken. I beant, he, it idu' or beant, we, &c beant (P M) Ken¹ You baint Sur¹ It aint often that the young birds feed the old 'uns, *Prov* Hmp I baint' frouhta' you, *pl* baint' (H C M B) n Hmp That aint, ELLIS, 97, 'Tyent, *ib* 104. Hmp¹ 'Ben't' is always used n Wil I beant, thee bistnt, a yunt, teant, the house yunt, we, &c beant

(E H G) s Wil I baint, thee bisn't, he yent, 't yent, we, &c baint (C V G) Dor Bissen, 2nd *sng*, BARNES *Gl* (1863) m Dor I baynt, tha bisn't, he baynt, we, &c baynt (H J M) Dor¹ I bent a-fear'd o' noo man's face, 246 Som The moaney mun yent to be sneezed at, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 3 e Som I baint, thee atten, he idden, it isn, we, &c baint (G S) w Som Aay bae ün, dhee aa rt n, ai or uur id n or aed-n, wee bae ün, yue bae ün or bae ünt, dhai bae ün, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 55 Dev I baint, us, yu, they baint, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 5 nw Dev I baint, thee at'n, he id'n or is'n, us, &c baint (R P C), nw Dev¹ Bant w Cor I arent, aint, or baint, thou baint, he, &c baint (M A C) Cor¹ Like Jan Trezise's geese, never happy unless they be where they baint, Cor² I beint, eint, or aren't, thee beint, eint, or artent, he beint, eint, or aren't, &c

3 Interrogative Affirmative

Sh I Is du' er we? &c, er de hooses? (K I) Ant Is they? (S A B) Nhb Is aa' is thoo or ista? is 'ee? ist? is the hooses? (R O H), Nhb¹ Is ta? used only in addressing a person younger than the speaker or one most intimate 'What bees thoo deen?' is sometimes heard Also 'Hoo bin ye the day?' m Cum Iz ah, ta? (J A) s Cum Is ah, ta? ist' hooses? (J H), Is ä' is tä or be yé? èr wä or is us? èr yé, is yé, or bē yé? (W K) Wm Hoo ista, I seä, BLEZARD *Sngs* (1848) 33, Wm¹ Arta? n Yks Is ah, ta? (R H H), Biaz it? ELLIS, 503, Iss t'ooziz? (I W) e Yks Is ah, thoo? is hooses? (R S), e Yks¹ Is ta? or is tha? w Yks Am ai, a, i? ää, ää, ää? izi, izo? iz ä, ä? or isä, isä? äwi, äwä? äj, äj? ää, ää, ää? WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 161, w Yks¹ Arto? Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto? 11 285 Lan Heaw bin yoa? STATON *Loominary* (c 1861) 28, Whatever arto talkin' about? WAUGH *Cromes* (1875) 213, Lan¹, e Lan¹ Arto? s Lan Art to or ait? (S W) Chs¹ Wheer bista bahnd? [going] How bin you? Chs³ Arto thee? How bin thee? Flt How ben you? ELLIS, 456 Stf¹ Bin yer or bist? Stf² Au bist? Lin What atta stannin' theer fur? TENNYSON *N Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st 17 n Lin Arta or ista? are they or is they? is th' hooses? (M P) Nhp¹ How bist thee? Be you? Bin you a gooin' wi' uz? n War Are or bin I? am or bin yer? bin 'e? am or bin it? bin us or we? am or bin yer? bin'm am they? am the houses? (G F N) War² 'How bist thee?' is not so common as 'How bin yer?' Bin you agooin'? War³ 'Ow bist?' was a familiar salutation forty years ago s Wor Bist? Porson *Quant Wds* (1875), Be, *sng* and *pl* (H K) se Wor¹ Be I or e? bist thee? is 'e or ü? be we or us? &c Shr¹ Be or bin I? bist 'ee or bist? be or bin 'e? be it? bin we? &c Hrf Be, *sng* and *pl* (R M E) s Pem Be, *pl* (W M M) n Glo Be I? beest thou? be he, it? &c (H S H), (S S B) Oxf¹ The use of the *pl* 'be' is more refined than the use of the *sng* 'bist', in the 2nd pers The pronoun is then often omitted, as 'How be?' 'Who be?' Oxf¹ Be I? bist? bist thee? be us or we? &c, MS add w Brks Be I? beest th? be a? &c (M J B) Brks¹ Bist? n Bck Be, *sng* and *pl* (A C) s Hrt Am you? ELLIS, 235 n Suf Ain't it? *ib* 278 e Suf 'Be' rarely used for 1st and 3rd pers, 'be you?' is common (F H) w Suf 'Be' is used about equally with 'are' (C G B) s Ken Are or be I? 'Be' used for *sng* and *pl* (P M) Ken¹² Where be you? Sur¹ Be you? Sus 'How byst?' is always used in a jocular manner, and will soon entirely disappear, Lower *Sng Sol* (1860) Notes, 11 e Sus Biont, ELLIS, 133 Hmp Be, *sng* and *pl* (H C M B), Hmp¹ Beest or bist? n Wil Bel? bist (thee)? be we? &c (E H G) s Wil Be I? bist thee? be un, us? &c (C V G) m Dor Be I? bist tha? be ee or un? &c (H J M) e Som Be I? at thee? be us? &c (G S) w Som Bee aay? urt dhee? es ur or uur? es ut? bee wee, yue, um? ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 55 Dev Be I? art thee? is 'er? be us? &c, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 5 nw Dev Be I? art? be us, ee, min, or um? (R P C) Dev² Be 'e? w Cor Are or be I? beest-ee? be it? be we or us? beest ee? be they? (M A C) Cor³ Be I? beest a? art a? art tha? are he? are it? are us? is them? is the houses?

4 Interrogative Negative

Sh I Is du no? (K I) Abd Amnñ aw? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii Abd, Per Am na I? is na he? are na we? &c (G W) s Sc Ym-n' aa? ys n' hey? MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 219 Gall Am I nae or am na I? &c (A W) Ant Im a no? &c (W J K) Nhb Is aa not or iznt aa? is thoo not or iznt thoo? &c, is the hooses not or isn't the hooses? (R O H) m Cum Izzant ah? &c, errant we? &c (J A) s Cum Is ä nüt or isn't ä? is tä nüt or isn't tä? èr wä nüt? èr ent wä? èr or is yé nüt? èr ent yé or bē ent ye? (W K), Isn't houses or is't houses nut? (J H) Wm Erent ye an' me far ower keen o' t'varra seeam job? *Spec* (1880) pt 11 46 n Yks Aint ah or am ah nüt? isn't ta or eint ta? aint yé, they? (R H H), Iznt ah, dhoo? izn't 't'ooziz? (I W)

ne Yks Aren't I, tā? isn't t'hooses? (M C F M) e Yks Isn't ah? &c, isn't hooses? (R S), e Yks¹ Baint yā cummin? used only interrog, is the only instance of the employment of 'be' for 'are' in Holderness, and is confined to the w w Yks Amot ai, a, i? ātnā, ātnā, ātnā? iznt ī, a? iznt sū, sū? ānt wī, wā? ānt jī, jā? ānt ōe, ōe, ōe? WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 162 m Lan Inet-it? ELLIS, 342 s Lan Am t aw? are not theaw, art no, or artn't? are no we or aren't we? &c (S W) Not² Eint or arnt I? eint thou? &c n Lin Aren't I? isn't thoo or ta? isn't they or th? isn't th' hooses? (M P) Rut Ain't it? ELLIS, 255 Lei Aint, *sing* and *pl* (C E) m Nhp Ain't it? ELLIS, 216 Nhp¹ Bes'n't thee angry? Bistn't thee well to day? n War Aint, baint, or arnt ī, yō? &c Rarely bistn't yer? (G F N) s War Yent it? ELLIS, 114 w Wor¹ Binna I? bistna thee? binna or baint'e? binna or baint us? binna yū, thaay? s Wor Ben't, beant, yeant I? &c (H K) se Wor¹ Byunt I? bissent thee? yunt 'e or ū? byunt us, you or yū, thaay or 'um? Shr¹ Ammad or amnad I? binna yo', bistna or bis'na thee? binna 'e, innad a or 'e? binna we, yo? binna they or binnad a? Hrf Ben't I? ben't or yeunt 'a? ben't us? &c (R M E), Hrf² Yent it? s Pem Ben't I? art'n tha? isn't the house not? ben't wc? &c (W M M) n Glo Be'ant I thee, it? &c (H S H), Beant' or yeant I? bistn't thee? beant' or yeant er? &c (S S B) Oxf¹ Byent I? bistn't or bistn't thee? yent e or a? &c, *pl* byent, *MS add* n Brks Yent it? ELLIS, 94 w Brks Baint I? bistn't th? baint he? beant us? &c (M J B) n Bck Baint, *sing* and *pl* (A C), Ain't, ELLIS, 195 e Suf An't I? een'the? an't we? &c (F H) w Suf Aint I? beant you? (C G B) e Ken Aint' *sing* and *pl* (D W L) s Ken Beant I? idn' or beant he? &c, beant we? &c (P M) Ken¹ Banna ye [?] going hopping this year? Hmp Baint? (H C M B) I W¹ Beesn't? n Wil Beant I? bistn't thee? yunt he? &c, beant we? &c (E H G) s Wil Baint I? bistn't yentur? &c, baint us? &c (C V G) e Dor Idn'd it? ELLIS, 76 m Dor Baynt? *sing* and *pl* (H J M) Dor¹ Why bissen strong enough to car a flagon? 128 e Som Baint I? beesnt? idden the house? baint us? &c (G S) w Som Bae ūn aay or ees' aar t n dheer aed-n ur? bae ūn uus, yue, dhai, or um? ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 56 n Dev Ban't us thieves? Rock *Jun an Nell* (1867) 34 nw Dev Baint I? art'n? idn'a or er? baint us? &c (R P C) sw Dev Am't it? ELLIS, 166 e Cor Idn't it? 168 w Cor Arent I? arnt I or baint I? baintst thou? &c (M A C) Cor³ Beint I? &c

b Continuous

Sh I Am or I'm gaein, &c (K I) Gali I m gain' (A W) Ant Am goin', the clocks is or irr goin' (W J K) Nhb Aa's gannin or gan, the clocks is gannin 'Gannin' is used before a vowel or at the end of a sentence (R O H) Dur¹ Aw's gannin t wark m Cum Ah'z gaan (J A) s Cum Ah's gān, t'clokks is gān (J H) Wm Ise gannin, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 15, I s gān at du it, SEDGWICK *Mem Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 93, Wm¹ Aa's gaan tull Amelset n Yks Ahm or ah'se gēing, t'cllokks is geing (R H H), Ahz gahn, t'cllokks is gah-n (I W) ne Yks Ah's gannin, t'cllokks is gannin (M C F M) e Yks Ah's gannin', clocks is gannin' (R S) w Yks Ah'm going, t'lock's ar' going (S O A) s Lan Aw'm goin (S W) Not², n Lin I'm gooin' (M P), n Lin¹ A'm a gooin' to Eputh o' Setterda' e Lin We was going (G G W) Lei Ei'm a-going (C E) Nhp¹ I baan't a gooin, and they baan't a gooin n War I be, I're, I'm, or I bin gooin' (G F N) s Wor I be a-going (H K) Shr¹ A-going Hrf I'm or be a-goin' (R M E) s Pem I be going (W M M) n Glo I be going (H S H), I be agwine (S S B) Oxf¹ I be agwain, *MS add* w Brks I be going (M J B) Brks¹ I be-ant a gwaain to stan't n Bck I be going (A C) n Cmb A-going, used with 1st pers only, ELLIS, 252 e Suf I be going (rare) (F H) w Suf I be a going (C G B) s Ken I're goo in or I be a goo-in' (more emphatic) (P M) e Sus She be gooin or she's a-goo-in, ELLIS, 134 Hmp¹ I ben't a gwyne n Wil I be gwain, he's a gwain, 'tis a gwain (E H G) s Wil I be gwain, he's a-gwain (C V G) m Dor I be gwain (H J M) e Som I be gwain (G S) w Som The *pref* u- is *gen* preserved, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 53 nw Dev I be gwain (R P C) w Cor I be or am goin' (M A C) Cor³ I be or I's going or I'm a-going [Also formed with *pref* a- in Rut m War s Pem Bck m Bdf Hrt Hnt Cmb Nrf e Suf Ess e Sur e and s Dor, e Som e Cor, ELLIS]

[In Sc and all the n dial is, iz, əs, əz are used for all pers of the *pl* when the verb is not immediately preceded or followed by its proper pronoun]

II Indicative Mood, Past Tense

1 Simple Affirmative

Sh I I, du wiz (K I) Bnff¹ Wiz, *sing* and *pl*; they war Abd He war a wee thing better, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x Abd, Per, You was (occas) (G W) s Sc Aa was

or wās, wōz, wez, hey was, wey was waar, or wār, wōi, wer, yee was or waar, thay waar, MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 219, Rxb The bairns waz laughin, ELLIS, 714 Ant *pl* Bes (S A B) Wxf¹ 'Chas Nhb Aa wiz or wez, thoo wiz or wez, &c, we wor or war, the hoozes wiz (R O H) m Cum We, &c war (J A) Wm Altert fra what they warr SOUTHEY *Knitlers e' Dent in Doctor* (1848) 361, She wor stoun frae th' dure, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 115, ed 1821 n Yks I were, thū wart, he, it were (R H H), T'ooziz wuz (I W), n Yks¹ Ah, thou, he wur (emphatic 'war') ne Yks Thoo was, we wer or was, t'hooses was (M C F M) e Yks Thou, we, &c was (R S), e Yks¹ Wor 'is freq used in the *sing*, 'Ah wor just aboot beginnin', while 'was' is *gen* employed in the *pl*, 'We wasn't deen nowt' w Yks Ai, a, i wo(r) or wō(r), &c, wī, wō wo(r) or wō(r), &c, WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 161, w Yks¹ When, yan wor seek, n 322 Lan I wur, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 16, When t' Ratchda folk were'n fur trying me wick or dēad Yo were'n o above booard, parson, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III 73 s Lan Aw're or aw' were, theaw were, he, it were, we rn, yo rn, they'rn, th'ouses were or we'rn (S W) Chs¹ *pl* Wein, Chs² Wern, abbreviation of weren, used only when the following word begins with a vowel s Chs It were, ELLIS, 415, s Chs¹ Ah y woz, dhaay woz or wost, or yoa won, ey, 60, it woz, wey, yai, dhai won Sif We wun buried once for welly a hour, and then we wun fetched out for jed, MURRAY *Novelst s Note Bk* (1887) 53 n Der He were, ELLIS, 319 Der² Hay! it wor grand, lads that ale wor Not¹ I war, Not² Wor, *sing* and *pl* Lin An' i' the woost o' toimes I wur niver agin the raäte, TENNYSON *N Famer, Old Style* (1864) st 4 n Lin *pl* Was (J T F), (M P), n Lin¹ I war agooin' to saay sum'ats e Lin 'Was' freq used in *pl* (G G W) sw Lin¹ She were ill Rut I war, ELLIS, 259 Lei Ei wur, we, &c waz (C E) Nhp¹ I, he, we war, &c War War, *sing* and *pl* (J R W) n War I were yo' was, he, it were, we, &c was (G F N) w Wor¹ I wuz or were, thee wust, 'e were, us wuz or were, you, thaay wuz s Wor A wuz or wor, &c, we wuz, us wuz or wor, &c (H K) se Wor¹ Wuz, *sing* and *pl* Shr¹ I were, thee were or wust, 'e were or wun, we wun or wuz, &c Hrf 'Were' and 'was' often interchanged (R M E) e Hrf Thee wust, ELLIS, 73 Pem I were, he were (E D) s Pem *pl* Was (W M M) n Glo I wur, he wur, &c (H S H), Thee wust, ee wur or wuz, we wur or wuz, &c (S S B) n Oxf *sing* Wur, ELLIS, 117 Oxf¹ Us or we wuz, &c, *MS add* w Brks I were, he were, &c (M J B) Brks¹ I was or wur, thee or 'e was, wast, or wur, he was or wur, we or us was, thee or 'e was, wast, or wur, thaay, them, or um was n Bck I, he wore (A C) Bdf *sing* Wur, ELLIS, 207 Mid I, he were, we was, 16 235 se Cmb I were, 16 250 Nrf *pl* Was, 16 285 e Suf I war or wur, the house war (rare) (F H) w Suf He were, ELLIS, 288, *sing* You were (C G B) Ken *pl* Was (P M), (D W L) Sur¹ I were Hmp Was, *sing* and *pl* (H C M B), Hmp¹ I war, &c n Wil I wur, he wur, t'wur, we was, &c (E H G) s Wil I wur, thee wurst, he wur (C V G) Dor I wer, thou werst, he, we, &c wer, BARNES *Gi* (1863) m Dor I wur, tha wur (i), er, we, &c wur (H J M) e Som I wur, thee wast, he wur, we, &c wur (G S) w Som Aay wuz, dheer wust or wuuz, ai or ū wuz or uur wuz, wee, yue, dhai wuz or wau z, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 56, At Wedmore, t'wur, ELLIS, 90 Dev I wuz, thee'st, 'e or 'er wuz, us, yū, they wuz, HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892) 3 n Dev Chur a lamps'din wone o' ma yearms [I wer lamed in one of my arms] Obs, *Evm Critshp* (1746) 1 555 nw Dev Thee wast, us, &c was (R P C) Cor³ I wor, thee wert, we, &c was

2 Simple Negative

Sh I wiz no, &c (K I) Abd The caufies warna negleckt, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 1, Wc wusna just seer, 16 vi s Sc Aa was-na, &c, MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 219 Ant A wussin't or wusnae, we wurrin't or wurnae, &c (W J K) Nhb Aa wiz not, was na, or wasn't, &c, we warnt or wor not, the hoozes wiz not or wasn't (R O H) m Cum We warrent, &c (J A) s Cum Wē wōrnt, &c (W K) Wm Thae worrant kent rooads, *Spec* (1883) 11 7 n Yks Ah wēr nūt, thū wārnt, he wārnt, it were nūt, t'hūse wār not, we, &c wārnt (R H H), A wuznut or ah wasn't, we wer nut or wahnt, t'ooziz wuz nut or wazn't (I W) ne Yks T'hooses wasn't (M C F M), ne Yks¹ Ah warn't boun tī ax him nowt e Yks Warn't, *sing* and *pl* (R S) w Yks Ai, a, i wornt or ai, a, i wō-nat, &c, wī, wō wornt or wī, wō-nat, &c, WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 161, w Yks⁵ It warrant me, mother!—Noa, it warrant thee s Lan Aw wer no or aw're not, we're not, we wur no, or we wern't, &c (S W) Not² Worn't, *sing* and *pl* n Lin Wasn't, *sing* and *pl* (J T F), (M P), n Lin¹ I warn't agooin' to do as he said sw Lin¹ *sing* Warn't, Lei Oi wurnt, weewunt or wazn't, &c (C E) n War Worn't, *sing* and *pl* (G F N)

Abd, Per Will I be? &c (G W) Nhb 'Will' used throughout
(R O H), m Cum (J A), s Cum (W K), (J H) n Yks Sal,
1st pers *sing* and *pl* (R H H), ne Yks (M C F M), e Yks
(R S) w Yks Sal or wil b? WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 150,
164 n Lin Shalta or wilta be? (M P) s Wor Oot thee? ool
'e be? (H K) Shr 1 Ool or shan I? ool, oost, or shat 'ee? ool or

ðön 'e be? ðöl, ðön, or sha'n we, &c be? s Pem Will I be? (W M M) n Glo Oot or oot th' be? oollum be? (S S B) Oxf¹ Oot thee be? oot be or oots't be? ull 'e be? &c, MS add m Dor Wull e or wult tha be? (H J M) s Wil Ull I, ut thee bee? ull we or shall us be? (C V G) nw Dev Wut be? shall 'ee be? (R P C)

4 Interrogative Negative

Abd, Per Willna I, we be? &c (G W) Gall Sall I not or sanna I be? he'll be, winna he? (A W) Ant Wull it no be? (W J K) Nhb Will aa not be? winnet or shannit aa be? will thoo not be or winna thoo be? &c (R O H) m Cum Munnet ah be? (J A) s Cum Wänt ä, wiltä nüt be or wänt tñ be? (W K), (J H) n Yks Weecantdhoobe? &c (I W), (R H H), ne Yks (M C F M), e Yks (R S) w Yks Salnt, sänt, or wilnt, wänt ai, 3, 1 bñ? &c Wright *Gram Wudhill* (1892) 151, 164, Wan't, 2nd and 3rd pers (S O A) s Lan Winnot he be? shanno we, winno 3o be? (S W) Not² Went, 2nd and 3rd pers n Lin Weant or shant' thoo be? wänt he be? &c (M P) nw Lin Weant'ta' (J T F) s Woa On't thee be? &c (H K) Shr¹ Öönnä, öönnad, or shännad I¹ ööstna, ööstna, sha'ina thee or ööst n 'ee? öönnä, öönnad, or shännä 'e? öönnä or shanna we be? &c s Pem Won't, sing and pl (W M M) n Glo Oot'nt be? oonter be? &c (S S B) Oxf¹ Oot'nt thee or oot'nt be? wunt 'e be? &c, MS add s Ken. Sheän' I, wöin' he be? &c (P M) s Wil Ooten' thee be? wunt ur be? &c (C V G) nw Dev Wut'n be? wan't a be? shant' us, 'ee be? (R P C) Cor³ Shusn't, 1st pers, wein't, 2nd and 3rd

IV Subjunctive Mood [In E dial, forms which are used for the Indic may also be used for the Subj, or be is used for all pers]

1 Present Affirmative

Bnff If aa bees, ELLIS, 778 Gall If thou beest (rare), if he, it bees (A W) Ant If I, you, the house bees, pl bcs (S A B), If he bes comin' let him come at yinst, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) NI¹ If you biz goin I'll go too When that work bees finished ye may go Nhb sing Beez or biz, obsol If the hoozes beez (R O H) s Cum sing Is (J H) e Yks sing Is, if hoozes is (R S) m Lan If they be, ELLIS, 358 Lan¹ 'Is all one to me, bin they eesy or hard, *Byrom Poems* (1804) I 22 n Lin If thoo's, if they is (rate) (M P) n War If I, 'e are, if it am, if we, &c am (G F N) Oxf¹ If thee bist, MS add w Brks Nif thee beest (M J B) s Ken If I're (P M) s Wil If thee bist (C V G) m Dor If tha bist (H J M) nw Dev If thee'rt or thee't, if you, they'm (R P C) Cor³ If so be thee'rt or if thee beest

2 Present Negative

Sh I If du is or bees no (K I) Abd Gin there binna herrin' get a skate, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi s Sc Yf aa bynna, or bena, *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 219 Lnk You're the only vesitor I've had the day, if it binna an impident vagalond o' a beggar, *FRASER Wharps* (1895) xii NI¹ I can carry it, if it bissent too weighty If it bisna the right thing, we canny work wi' it. Nhb Ifaa is not, thoo beez not, 1zn t, or binna, if he beez not if the hoozes binna or 1zn't (R O H) Cum My sangs sall be true, if they urrent sae fine, *GILPIN Ballads* (1874) 158 s Cum sing Isn't (J H) Wm¹ I wish thoo baint wrang n Yks If ah, thu eint, if we, &c eint (R H H) e Yks If I isn't, if hoozes isn't (R S) w Yks I wish ye binnot down to cheat me n Lan If they errant freetent o' thesells, *MORRIS Lebbie Beck Dobby* (1867) 5 s Lan Same as Indic (S W) Not² Arn't or ein't n Lin If I aren't, if thoo isn't, if th' hoozes isn't (M P), (J T F) n War Aint, arnt, or baint, sing and pl, also 'm, pl (G F N) s Wor Ben't, bean't or yean't, sing and pl (H K) Oxf¹ If thee bisn't, 'e yent, chent, MS add w Brks If thee bistnt (M J B) m Hrt If it aint or baint, ELLIS, 202 n Wil If thee bisn't (E H G) s Wil If thee bisn't, if't'yent (C V G) m Dor Baynt, sing and pl (H J M) nw Dev If thee at'n, a id'n (R P C) w Cor If I aren't, thou baint (M A C) Cor³ If thou beesn't

3 Past Affirmative

Sh I sing Wiz (K I) Abd As thoo it wez, ELLIS, 772 s Sc Yf aa waar or was, *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 219 Nhb sing War, wor, or wiz, if the hoozes wiz (R O H) Cum sing Was (J A), (J H) ne Yks If we was, t'hooses was (M C F M) e Yks Was, sing and pl (R S) s Lan If we'rn, yo'rn, they'rn (S W) n Lin Was, sing and pl (M P), Lei (C E), n War (G F N), s Wor (H K) Hrf If s'be I was (R M E) m Oxf If I biönt, ELLIS, 126 Oxf¹ If I wuz, thee wust, 'e, &c wuz, MS add Ken Was, sing and pl (D W L), (P M) n Hmp If thee wast, ELLIS, 104 n Wil If we, they was (E H G) nw Dev If thee wast, us, &c was (R P C) Cor³ If I was, thou wast or thee wert, he, &c was

4 Past Negative

Sh I If I, du, he wiz na (K I). s Sc Yf aa waarna or wasna, VOL I

MURRAY Dial (1873) 219 Nhb War not, warnt, or wornt if the hoozes wasnt (R O H) m Cum sing Wazzent (J A) s Cum Wasn't, exc 2nd and 3rd pl (J H) ne Yks Wasn't, sing and pl (M C F M) e Yks Warn't, sing and pl (R S), w Yks. (S O A), Not² n Lin Wäsn't, sing and pl (J T F), (M P), Lei (C E) n War Wasn't or wornt (G F N), s Wor (H K) Oxf¹ If I wuzn't, thee wuznst, 'e, &c wuzn't, MS add w Suf Wasn't, sing and pl (C G B) s Ken Wadn't, sing and pl (P M) s Wil If I wurden, thee wursn't he wurden, pl wurden (C V G) e Som. If thee wasn't (G S) nw Dev If I wad n, thee wast'n, a, &c wad'n (R P C)

V Imperative Mood, Affirmative and Negative

s Sc Bynna, dynna bey, *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 219 Ayr Binna in owie great a haste, *SILLAR Poems* (1789) 33 NCy¹ Shem bin 3e [shame be on you] Nhb Digna be (R O H) s Cum Dunnot be (J H) n Yks In strong anger 'See thü bā nüt' is commonly used (R H H) Oxf¹ Bist, bistnt, MS add m Dor Do 'e be (H J M) Cor³ Don't ee be, beintec, or bissent

VI Infinitive Mood

m Dor To have a bin (H J M) w Som Tü b'ce or vut tñ b'ce, *ELWORTHY Gram* (1877) 57 Dev Vur tü be, tü 'ave abin, tü be 1gwine vur tü be, *HEWETT Fias Sp* (1892) 5 nw Dev Vor be, vor to be, vor h'ave been, vor to have been (R P C)

VII Participles

1 *pp*, usually *bin'*, except in the following cases
s Sc Beyand, beyan, *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 219 s Cum Be'an (J H)

2 *pp* Written *been* or *bin* in all cases except the following

Wxf¹ Ba n Yks Having bian (R H H) Lin Wheer 'asta bean saw long and meä ligg'n' ere aloan? *TENNISON N Farmer, Old Style* (1861) st 1 I W Ben up hoam, Dacter? *GRAY Amesley* (1889) I 111, I W¹ Ben m Dor Having a-bin (H J M) Som What have ee a-bin up to? *RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 98 w Som¹ 'Be' is very common in the Hill district Uur aath-n u bee tu church zunz Kuursmus [she has not been to church since Christmas] Dev I've a be up to Vicarage, *GROSE* (1790) MS add (C), Nurse Margery'sheed outlookin' vor tha', *MADON-BROWN Dwaile Bluth* (1876) bk ii m Dev I've beed a quarter be tha watch, *ROCK Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 29 Cor Ef I'd ben killed, *FORFAR Pentowan* (1859) 1

VIII Idiomatic uses of 'to be'

1 To pay, contribute, be at the cost of
Ayr Now mind, ye re to pay for't a' I'll no be a single bawbee, *GALT Sir A Wylie* (1822) xii Suf He ins sts on being his share (F H)

2 To stay, remain, 'bide,' q v
Der O'll beigh [as I am] (S O A)

3 Was used for went

Rut¹ I never was from Thorpe to Stahmford afoor Lei¹

4 Is used for have

Rut¹ In freq use I am been wonderful bad m Nhp I am 'ead (usual), ELLIS, 218 m Bdf You'll be to get, 1b 209 e Hrt I are done (common), 1b 198 m Hnt I am bought it, 1b 212 s Nrf I are done, 1b 280

5 Continuous or Frequent uses, Frequent used for Simple Pres

High Sc It iss nothin' the whutin's iss hling [likes] so well as a bit of himself, *STEEL Rowans* (1895) 152 Irel I do be wondering, I am often wondering, I did be asking them, I repeatedly asked (J B) s Wxf Consuetudinal present, I bees Well, sez she, what bees aihn' you now? *Shamook* (Feb 3, 1894) 297 n Dev We've been killing a lot of fish in that water avore now, *Reports Provinc* (1881) 9

6 Phr (1) *Be (it) as it will*, in any case, however, (2) *be na*, if it be not, except, (3) *to have been to a meal*, to have had a meal, (4) *to leave or let be*, to let alone, to leave undisturbed, in gen use, (5) *as should be*, correctly, as it ought to be, (6) *to-morrow, &c is a week*, a week to-morrow

(r) S & Ork¹ Brks¹ Be't as t'ooll I be a gwaayn to zell them ship to daay Sus¹ s v Letbehow'twill Hmp¹ Dor Be't how 'twull, Martha, her be a good-natured zoul, *HARE Vill Street* (1895) 244 Dev Her'th a married tü last then, be-ats 'twill, *HEWETT Fias Sp* (1892), I don't know when he went there, but bee at s-will, he's there, *Reports Provinc* (1886) 91 (2) Lnk The folk are a' cum, binnae twa three (JAM) Hdg Binna when I unt my Nell, I've little pree'd o' care, *LUMSDEN Sheep Head*, 187 Gall I had spoken to nobody bena the servant lass frae Aberdeen, *CROCKETT* D d

Stuckt Min (1893) 62, A Gall man never says 'except' The bairns are a' weel, be na Tam that has the branks (S R C) (3) w Som¹ In speaking of meals, the usual mode of inquiry, if the repast has been taken, is V-ee bun tu dun ur? [have you had your dinner?] 'I've been to breakfast,' simply means I have eaten it, and implies no movement whatever, from or to any place in the process. So 'We went to supper avoie we started,' merely means that we had supper. Dev Have you been to breakfast? *Reports Province* (1883) 81 (4) Sc He let be the rope, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xv Per They winna let me be, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 144, ed 1843 n Yks Ah sud a letten him be, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 56 w Yks Let that barn be (Æ B) n Lin (J T F), n Gio (S S B) (5) Brks¹ That Bed yent maayde as should be (6) s Wm Ye dunnet addle as mickle ta day, as we did Friday was a week, HURTON *Dia Storch and Arnside* (1760) 1 28 s Oxf Us clubbed together las' Thuisday was a fortnight, ROSEMARY *Chilrens* (1895) 98 Nrf Lizzie comed last Wednesday was a week (W R L) Suf 'Twas there to morrow is a week (M E R)

BE, pref Var dial of Sc Irel and Eng [bɪ, bə] I Used to form deriv v, usually with factitive or intensive meaning, from v, sb, or adj

1 As principal v

Sc Tak' tent that nre man begowk you, HENDERSON *St Matt* (1862) xxiv 4, I bellum'd [befooled] them wi' Co'lonel Talbot, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxxi S & Ork¹ Bevaai, to protect, guard Bnf¹ He misca'd a word, bit he betook' himsel' at ance Wxf¹ Besmorth, to besmear n Yks² It's a noise that be daffs fookas Come here an' I'll befang thee Wheea behight thee? [what is your name?] e Yks Deean't gan an bemcean thusen bi gannin wiv hor, NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp* (1889) 92 m Yks¹ Who be-awas [owns] this barn? Lan¹ Aw've seen him afore, that s sartin, but, for m' loife, aw conno bethink me wheer Chs¹ It's an ill bird that bedects its own nest Stf² Wean behopes aa'll come rēēt i th' end n Lin¹ The thunner an' lightnin' bemaased me sw Lin¹ I don't know what has begot it [happened to it] Nhp¹ Belace, to chastise with a strap The children are bespoken [bewitched] se Wor¹ Bemol, to daub with mud or other filth Shr¹ Be-fangle, be spattle Besmutter, *obso*, to smear or daub with mud or other sticky dirt W'erever han yo bin to besmudge yoreself all o'er athatns? Hrf¹ The birds bewray the church s Pem An awl dog came after me, but I belaid'n (W M M) Gio I've heard un becall the parsens sky high, GISSING *Vill Hampden* (1890) I xi Suf¹ Where did you bestow [stow away] that there hahm? Sus¹ A common pref to vbs, generally conveying a reflective and intensive power, as be smeared, be-muddled, be spangled Hmp¹ Betwit, to taunt, upbraid Wil¹ Her do becall [abuse] I shameful w Som¹ I do behope I shall be able to get about a bit Twuz wuul beenoa d t au l dhu paa reesh [it was well understood by all the parish] A common pref to vbs, generally having a strengthening force, as in beknown, beneath, but sometimes having the force of the pref *mis* in misbehave, as in becall, &c n Dev Us wur betwitting Bob to-day, ROCK *Jim an Nell* (1867) st 68 Dink had begoodger'd creunting Dick, *ib* st 105 Cor¹ Your flowers are bedabbered [faded]

2 *pp* or *pp* used as *adj* or *adv*

Sc I danced round and round about, rubbing my begntten face with my coatsleeve, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v Cum An' lasses whilly-lilt out As they had been betrattl t, STAGG *Upshot* (1811) Wm & Cum¹ I think the puir lass is just waise nor be-deaver'd, 314 n Yks² Be-decavill d, evil disposed Be grown, covered over, as a wall with ivy Be secked or Be-sacked, discharged from employment ne Yks¹ Belantered (in rare use), belated, benighted w Yks Cattle are said to be betwenged when suffering from a disease which causes them to swell up about the eyes and tail, LUCAS *Stud Niddale* (c 1882) Chs¹ Betwitchelled, overcome with inquisitiveness n Lin¹ Thaay did look begone when thaay seed me I'm much beholding to you, sir, for them sticks you've gin us Nhp¹ You're sadly behad [said in ironical commiseration] A person walking by the side of another, and unable to keep pace, would be quite belagged Oxf¹ Lm be much beliked Ken¹ I wunt be beholden to a Deal clipper, leastways not if I knows it. Doi¹ The luoaded tree bent low Behung wi' apples, 180 Som He do git that begrumped [affronted] you'd think the clouds must vall, RAYMOND *Gent Upcott* (1893) 87 n Dev Love isn't a mere sumathin Begaged [bewitched] wi' bloo o' lips or skin, ROCK *Jim an Nell* (1867) st 135 w Cor I have got a most bedoling pain in my teeth (M A C) Cor¹ A poor beheemed [sickly] cretur

II Used to form sb

Sc If I havena g'en Inch-Gabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie

begunk, they ken themsells, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxxi, That begowkei said while he was yet hvin', After three days I will rise again, HENDERSON *St Matt* (1862) xvii 63 NI¹ He has no behopes of bein' any better Cum³ Begonk, a disappointment, a 'sell' s Chs¹ Ahym i gud bi oa ps, ivah woz tu aav ū uz būnd dhis vei i neyt, RUTH¹ 12 Stf² O'm in behopes as o'll have a paand or two next wik w Som¹ Dhur id n noa bee-oa ldeenees een ut, uuls wee eod n ae u n [there is no beholdingness (obligation) in it, or we would not have it]

III Used to form adv, also occas used as *pref*

Sc The lang loan benorth the kulyard, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xv S & Ork¹ Befram, to seaward Ayr Belyve, the elder bairns come drapping in, BURNS *Cotter's Sat Night* (1785) Dmf His fathet gart them flee for fear and sculk belyve, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 82 Ir 'Very belike,' said Mrs Ryan, 'he's bringin' somethin' to you,' BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 20 s Wxf He gets goin' these roads betimes [occasionally], *Shamrock* (Mar 3, 1894) 360 Nhb¹ Are ye gannin' ?—Not belikely Cum¹ Aa'l pay thee belyve [soon, after a while] n Yks¹ There'll be a service at 'chapel belive [in the evening], n Yks² Ivver seea far behither [very far beyond this place], Lin Sweet arts¹ Molly belike may 'a lighted to-night upo' one, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet arts* (1885) Nhp¹ Will you go to the fair? Belike I shall w Wor¹ If yit canna staay now, behappen you'll step in i' the marnin'? Shr¹ 'Be'appen, says Jack Dallow, 'is a saying current about Bridgenorth Brks¹ Now ut rains a wunt come belike Sur He is about six yards befront, IV & Q (1889) 7th S vii. 205 Sus¹² Behither, on this side Used as *adv* and *pref* w Som¹ Behap you mid n be there, and then what be I to do? I shall be up betime to morrow morning Dev 'L aimeht tū gert thengs, an' belikes eil git um, tū! HEWERT *Peas Sp* (1892) 46

BE, *pref* Var dial [bɪ, bə, Nhb also be]

1 The common dial pronunc and spelling of *by*, in its var lit or dial meanings, q v

Sc John's auld be him [compared with him] (JAM) s Sc 'Be' and 'bye' are distinct, 'be' being used of the instrument or author utō, 'bye' of place and mental relationship *παρά* and prescives this sense when compounded, as bye-common, by-ordnat, MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 229 Rxb This field is bigger be [than] that (JAM) Ir 'I'll meet you agin to-morra,' says he, 'be the chapel-door,' TENNYSON *To morrow* (1885) Nhb 'Be,' for 'by,' takes the sound of the short e, as heard in the words, bet, met pet 'Be' is changed into 'biv' before a vowel, ROBSON *Newc Sing Sol* (1859) Notes, A Aw teuk me seat be day an' neet, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 332 Cum³ An' be that time o' day, 3 n Yks Like a leaf be fim deeree Mun fade an fall, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 35 Lan O ful tru un petikler akeawnt o th' greyt Eggshibushun Be o felley fro Rachde, ORMEROD *Felley fio Rachde* (1851) title Lan¹ Nay, thae mun goo wi me, awst noan tak that gate be mysell n Lan Fetchin' it yan be a round about rood, PIKRTAH *Forness Flk* (1870) 44, n Lan¹ n Lan¹ She'll hev gotten her things on be-noo You'll not get him to do that be noa means whativer Dev Go thy way vorth be tha vootsteps uv tha vlock, BAIRD *Sing Sol* (1860) 1 8

2 Forming the first unemphatic syllable of oaths

Ir Begorra, bedad, begonmies If your bees are as big as ponies and your hives no bigger than ours are, how do your bees get into your bee-hives?—Begob, that's their own affair, *Pop story* (G M H), Bejabers, you've got it now, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 58, Bedad, I've set fut on a dale of land you'll niver grow pitaties in, *ib* Kerrigan (1896) 112 Nhb¹ Begock, Begox, an exclamation meaning 'by Gox,' or 'by God!' Becrike, by Christ! a profane exclamation which is often heard as 'becrikey' or 'crikey!' Ods marcy! wey, marrow, becrike, it's Lord 'Size! SHIELD *My Lord 'Size, Allan's Coll* 158 Wm¹ Begok Chs¹ Bezonter me! but aw'm fair gormed n Lin¹ Be-gor, be gock, be-gow, be-gum, be-jegs, be-jeggers Sur Be gum is in common use (G L G) Wil Begar thay look'd main queer, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 59 Som Begorras, begamme (J S F S) n Dev Begorsey! vor a coager's en' I'll till 'e vivety better men, ROCK *Jim an Nell* (1867) st 85

BEACE, see Beas

BEACH, sb and v Ken Sus [bɪtʃ]

1 sb Pebbles or shingle taken from the beach or sea-shore, used for road-making, covering the sleepers on railroads, &c

Ken Paid Thos Whatt for bringing 18 tuns beach £5 8s od, *Warehorne Highway Bk* (1771) The word is very common in both Orlestone and Warehorne Parish Bks, in every-day use at present (P M) Sus¹

2 v To cover a road or footpath with beach

Ken Paid Mr Wm Howland as per bill for beaching the road by Sugar Loaf House, *Orlestone Highway B^h* (1813) (P M)

BEACH BOY, *sb* Sh I A boy employed at a fishing-station to assist in curing fish on the stone beaches

S & Ork¹

BEACH COMBER, *sb* I Ma Naut Slang One who hangs about the sea-shore or river-bank on the look out for jobs

I Ma I'll pay you, you beachcomber, *CAINL Dreamster* (1887) 72, ed 1889 Nau' slang A rascally 'beach-comber' planning how he can best cheat the simple villagers, *Standard* (Oct 31, 1889) 5 col 2, Before I reached it a 'beach-comber' asked me if he should tow me 'up to 'Ampton,' *JEFFERIES Open Au* (1885) 137, Beach comber is the local term for the European adventurers and long shore loafers who infest the Pacific archipelagoes, *LANG Longm Mag* (1885) VI 417 (FARMER)

BEACON WEED, see *Bacon weed*

BEAD, *sb* sw Sc (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] In phr *to make a bead*, used to signify that a ring of people is formed on any hurried or important business

sw Sc This phr has originated from the vulgar idea of the formation of the adder-stone. The adders assemble in a certain time of summer to cast off their sloughs and renew their age. The sloughs are collected and plastered over with frothy saliva and again wrought to and fro till they are condensed and shaped into an adder bead. The bead is often left, and it is treasured up by the shepherds as a talisman of good luck, *Rem Nithsdale Sing* III

BEAD, *v*¹ *Obs* Sc Nhb Dur Yks Not Lin War Dev Also written *bede* Nhb¹

1 To pray

n Cy GROSE (1790) Nhb¹, w Yks⁴

2 In comp (1) *Bead house*, (a) an alms-house or religious house, (b) a workhouse, (2) *Bead(s)folk*, (3) *man*, (4) *wife*, (5) *woman*, persons who inhabited religious houses and alms-houses, and offered up prayers for the repose of the souls of the founders

(1, a) Sc (G W), Dur (K), n Yks¹², s Not (J P K), n Lin¹, War³ Dev³ The bead house stood within the boundaries of the churchyard walls and was occupied, until very recently, by the sexton or clerk and the butty woman (b) m Yks¹ (a) Nhb¹ The hospital of our Lady called West Gate Spital was founded, as it is reported, by the inhabitants of the town of Newcastle, for the purpose, among other objects, of keeping six beadfolks in the almshouse there, *WELFORD Hist of Newc in XVI Cent*, 235. Item To the bede folk at certain times, 5s 10d, for twenty chalders of coals to the bede folk, 17s 4d, 1b 202 (3) Sc The puriest beadsman of St Andrews, *Wilson Tales* (1836) II 279. Nhb¹ The hospital of St Mary Magdalene at Newcastle provides for 'three poor beadsmen' n Yks¹, n Yks² *Obs* Beadsman, one in old times appointed to pray or 'tell his beads' for the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of his benefactors, kings having their pensioned beadsmen in different places, who wore a cloak of a given colour with a shoulder badge (4) n Yks¹² (5) n Yks¹

[The dial vb *bead* (*bede*) is the same word as ME *bede*, a prayer. I stode seyinge my bede, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 17672 OE (*ge*)*bed*, a prayer, cogn w OS *beda*, OFris *bede* (1) Bedehouse, an alms house, so called because it is supposed the poor people should there pray for their benefactors, *ASH* (1795), Bede-house, an hospital or alms-house, *KIRSEY* (1715), Thre bede houses in ye seid town of Nottingham, *Notl Rec* (1543) III 397 OE *bed-hūs*, a house of prayer (*Halton G* (c 1160) *Malt* XXI 13), hence Wel *belltus* (in names of places) Cp OHG *bede-hūs*, 'templum' (*Ps Trev* lxxviii 1) (3) Bedes-men or poor people who pray'd for their founders and benefactors, *PHILLIPS* (1706), Beadsman, *orator*, *precator*, *SKINNER* (1671), I will be thy beadsman, Valentine, *SHAKS Two Gent* I i 18 (5) My humblest service to his grace I am his beadswoman, *SHIRLEY Gratef Serv* (1629) III 1 (N E D)]

BEAD, *v*² Yks [biəd, e Yks biəd] To fence in land with long rods, thorns, &c, in order to prevent sheep from getting out. See *Beard*

n Yks Its a bad job yon sheep's gitan startid a laupin auer

t wöl [wall] üt ot lotment on tot mür W1 mon ev t'wöl biədäd on stop am if wə kan Its a piti we didnt biəd t'wöl sinnör, it aut to abin biədäd wen wə turned em in buits (W H)

Hence *Beadin*, a dead hedge, or a hedge made of dead thorns

e Yks¹

BEAD, *int* *Obs*² n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] Indeed¹ by my beads¹

n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

BEAD BIND, *sb* Hmp Black briony, *Tamus communis*

Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹

BEADLE, *sb* *Obs*² m Yks¹ A person receiving parish pay or alms. See *Bead house*, (b)

BEADLESS, *adj* Cum Also written *beaddless* Cum¹ [bi dləs]

1 Of persons intolerant of suffering, impatient of pain.

Cum Auld Wilson was a beadless body, *Caine Shad Cum* (1885) 29, Cum¹³

2 Of pain, suffering &c intolerable, hard to bear

Cum³ For it feister't an' wark't wid sa beadless a stoon 160, He says the pain's beadless, but then he's a beadless body, 1b 164.

BEADS, *sb*¹ Irel [bēdz] A rosary

Ir She wanted a 'bades,' a rosary, which was to be kept till the time that Pat would be able to bless it for her, *FRANCIS Fustian* (1895) 9, Still used (J M ff)

[*Beads*, lit prayers. See *Bead*. The word was transferred to the series of little balls threaded upon a string, by which balls the prayers were counted off]

BEADS, *sb*² *pl* Wil¹ The procumbent pearlwort, *Sagina procumbens*

BEADUS, see *Bead house*

BEAGLE, *v* Cor¹² [bi gl] In phr *Beagle it* 'sometimes *Ad beagle it* 'A mild imprecation, 'bother it'

BEAGLE, *sb*¹ Sc Nhb [bi gl] A sheriff's officer, a beadle

ne Sc They say there's beagles oot after the unfortunate lad himsel', *GRANT Kechleton*, 132 Per A gentleman's house was watched by beagles or bum bailies, because he had been declared bankrupt (G W) Edb That it was the beagles come in search of me, *Moir Mansie Wauch* (1828) 103 Dmf These beagles flew To ha'd the souter lads in order, *MAYNE Silly Gun* (1808) 72 Nhb¹ Blind Willy slowly led the band, As beagle o' the way, man, *MARSHALL* (c 1869) *Lucky's Dream*

[The same as *beagle* (the small dog for hunting)]

BEAGLE, *sb*² Sc Yks Lan Der War Woi Shr Dev Cor Also written *beeagle* n Yks¹², *baigle* Lan¹ Wai¹ Shr¹, *bagle* Shr² Cor¹²

1 An odd or grotesquely dressed figure, a 'fright,' a 'guy,' a 'scarecrow'

Rxb One bespattered with mud is said to be 'a pretty beagle' (JAM) n Yks¹, n Yks² A bonny beagle! m Yks¹ w Yks. He tumbled i t'midden, and when he gat out he wor a bonny beagle (Γ K), w Yks² Yo niver saw such a beagle, w Yks⁵ Lan 'Well, thae'r't a bonny baigle, owd mon,' said Enoch, laughing 'Baigle!' replied Twitchel, 'feel at mo' Aw met ha' bin in a trayle-tub,' *WAUGH Besom Ben* (1865) v, Lan¹ 'Thae'r't a bonny baigle!' phr applied to anybody who is startlingly kenspeckle, or curious Der², nw Der¹

2 An opprobrious epithet applied to a depraved, unmanageable, and troublesome person

War² Wor Beagle is used here, applied to women and children. A man will call his wife a beagle, children are so called in times of anger or irritation Goo along o'ice, 'ee nasty little beagle (H K) Shr¹ 'Er's a nasty baigle, that's whad'er is, Shr² n Dev Tha art a beagle, *Lam Scold* (1746) I 243 Cor¹ Be quiet, you young baigle, Cor² [lo say 'You are a special beagle,' is the same as to say 'You are a good for nothing,' *DYCHE & PARDON Dict* (1744)]

[A precious beagle, *homo futilis, ineptus, improbus*, *COLS* (1679) Prob the same as *beagle* (a small dog for hunting), often glossed with the mg of 'bitch' A beagle, *petite chienne*, *SHERWOOD* (1672), *Begle, camcula*, *LEVINS Mamph* (1570)]

BEAINER, *sb* Sh I A dog. See *Benbiter*

Sh I Beainer is a 'lucky word,' used by some of the fishermen at the 'haaf' or deep-sea fishing. During the fishing it was customary to avoid the ordinary names of persons, animals, and

things, and to use paraphrases The custom is now obsolete, but many of these 'lucky words' or 'haaf-woords' survive, used most often in joke (J J) S & Ork.¹

BEAINER SUNDAY, *sb* Sh I The Sunday before Christmas, on which day it was customary to eat an ox-head for supper

Sh I This custom is still observed (K I), (J J) S & Ork.¹

BEAK, *sb*¹ Var dial uses [bīk, biək]

1 The nose, the face

Nhb They'll find queer stunks in thor beaks, *Keelmin's Ann* (1869) 28, Nhb¹ To the beak o' the second aw held up me fist, *Bob Cranby* (1819) We'll get penny loaves, an' drink tiv wor beak, *Old Sng*, *Colher's Rant* War²

Hence **Beaky**, having a prominent nose
Nhb¹

2 A curved cutting mattock used in reclaiming land

Wil The rough grass and moss, and the whole surface of the land, were chopped up with a curved cutting mattock, called a 'beak', *Davis Agric* (1811) xii, Wil¹

3 The ploughed land on the plat of the downs near Heytesbury, so called from having been reclaimed as above

Wil¹ In the Devenills, parts of many of the down farms are known as the Bake, or, more usually, the Burn-bake

4 The hook or crane over a kitchen fireplace on which pots are hung

w Yks LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 233, w Yks¹ n Lin¹ The reckin hook

5 The pointed part of a blacksmith's anvil

n Lin¹ w Som¹ The pointed end of a common anvil is called the bik u dhu an vee ul [beak of the anvil]

6 The outshoot of a spout, a gargoyle

n Lin¹

7 The brim or peak of a hat or cap, extended also to the hat itself

w Yks⁴ T'beak'n a hat. The 'beak' of a cap, the two 'beaks' on an infantry soldier's full-dress hat, &c What's tuh geen fur that beak? Gotten his granfather's beak on!

BEAK, *sb*² In *gen* dial or slang use [bīk, biək]
A magistrate

Yks All they [i e the police] think about is taking poor chaps, and bringing 'em before the beak, *FETHERSTON Farmer*, 10 w Yks Inspector sed as t'beaks wornt sittin' (WF), w Yks² Mid I stood in the Court of A'Beckett the Beak, *THACKERAY Ballads* (1855) 124 Sus I scarcely know which is the softer 'beak'—as we are called—you, or Sir Roland, *BLACKMORE Alice Lorraine* (1875) III vi Slang Save you from them air beaks as catched you, *Raby Rattler* (1845) ix, When you walk by a beak's order, it's not straight forerd, but always a going up and niver a coming down agin, *DICKENS O Twist* (1850) viii, I was fined two pounds by the beak, *HAGGARD Col Quaritch* (1888) III v, P'raps if I didn't I shouldn't have been dragged up before the beak so many times for a disturbing of the public peace, *Dy Tel* (April 8, 1896) 6, col 1, In the last century Sir John Fielding was called 'the blind beak', *N & Q* (1873) 4th S xii 200 *Cant Life B M Carew* (1791) *Gl*, A rum beak, *Monthly Mag* (1799) I 22

BEAK, *v* Var dial uses [bīk]

1 To kiss

Not (J H B), Not¹

2 Of birds to attack with the bill

Dev Like cocks for ever at each other beaking, *PETER PINDAR Wks* (1816) 140, ed 1830

3 To chop up with a 'beak' or mattock the rough surface of land that is to be reclaimed, afterwards burning the parings See **Burn beak**

Wil¹

Hence **Beaking**, *vbl sb* the process of chopping up the surface of the ground with a 'beak' or mattock in reclaiming land

Wil The operation is still frequently called 'beaking' and burning, *Davis Agric* (1811) xii

BEAK, see **Beek**

BEAKING FULL, *adj phr* Nhb Yks [Unknown to our other correspondents] Full to repletion

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ w Yks Well known but very little used, and only amongst old people (J A).

BEAK IRON, *sb* Nhb Der Bdf Som Also written **beck iron** Der² nw Der¹ Bdf, **bick iron** Nhb¹ [bīk, be k, bīk aɪən] A cooper's anvil

Nhb¹, Der², nw Der¹, Bdf (J W B) w Som¹ The iron T used by coopeis, on which they hammer and rivet their hoops

[Beakiron, a bickern, a tool used by blacksmiths, *ASH* (1795), They have no other word in the Spanish language for a bickhorn or a bench vice, than *Vigorma*, *DILLON Trav Spain* (1781) 145 (N E D), A black smith's anvil

is sometimes made with a pike or bickern or beak-iron at one end of it, *Moxon Mech Ex* (1677) 3 This word in its various forms, which are due to assoc w E words, such as *beak*, and *iron* and *horn*, is of Fr origin Cp Fr *bigorne*, 'petite enclume dont les extrémités sont en pointe' (*HATZFELD*), It *bicornia*, 'a kinde of crooked anule that gold-smiths vse' (*FLORIO*), Sp *bigornia*, 'the iron upon which ferriels turne or woike horse shoes' (*MINSULU*) A der of Lat *bicornis*, with two horns (cp *G doppelhorn*) The word appears in Flem as *begorie* (*bigorie*), see *VUYL-STELE*]

BEAKMENT, *sb* Obs n Cy A measure containing four quarts See **Beatment**

n Cy GROSSE (1790)

[She gott a beakment of wheat flower, *Depos Yrk Castle* (1673), *Surtees Soc* (1861) 194]

BEAKS, *sb pl* Nhb A punishment inflicted upon the loser in a game of maibles, by 'firing' a marble at the knuckles

Nhb 'Knuckle doon, an' tyck yor beaks' The loser of a game is obliged to place his doubled nicf upon the ground and to hold it there whilst each of his opponents jerks his playing marble against his knuckles At the beginning of a game 'Let's play for beaks' is called The loser suffers a painful ordeal in enduring his 'beaks,' but it is considered mean to shirk or even to wince at the infliction (R O H), Nhb¹

BEAL, *sb*¹ Dor [bīl] A small kind of weasel

s Dor 'One of them guinea-pigs has been bitten by a beal' Beal is certainly the recognized word in the valley of the Stour—I think also in 'the Vale' To make sure of 'beal' being correct I applied to one of the ancients, whose opinion is as follows 'There is three sorts weazel, stoat, and beal, but all belong to the same spicey' [species] (C K P)

[OFr *bele* (mod *belle*), fem of *bel* (*beau*), beautiful, cp OFr *bellette* (mod *belette*), a weasel *Belette*, 'proprt, la jolie petite bête' (*HATZFELD*) See **Fairy** (weasel) Cp the name of the weasel in various languages Fr dial (Rouergat) la *poulido* (pretty), Dan dial *den kinnne* (pretty), Bavarian *das schon-thierlein* (the pretty little creature)]

BEAL, *v*¹ and *sb*² Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin Also written **beel** Cum ne Yks¹ Lin, **beal** Wm¹ n Yks² e Yks¹, **beall** e Yks [bīl, biəl]

1 *v* To bellow or roar as cattle, to shout, sometimes with prep *out*

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum Tom Ridley beel'd out 'Deil may care' *ANDERSON Poet Wks* (ed 1820) II 152, Ah beel't oot tull em at he wad ha teh tak rayder mair time if he wantet my company varra far, *SARGISSON Joe Scoap* (1881) 43 Wm Her bulls beal and bellow naa langer, *HUTTON Bran Nw Wark* (1785) I 164, When t'wind in t'chimley sood, Com bealen doon off Crossfell heets, *WHITEHEAD Leg* (1859) 11, ed 1896, Band lukt up sec a narration like o t'kye it decal creenan an coves beelan, *CLARKE Spec* (1865) 5, He began becaling away like a cofe, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt. II 35, Wm¹ I bull's becalin n Yks He beals out like a great cauf, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Dec 20, 1890), n Yks¹ What gars yon coo becal sikan a gat? n Yks² ne Yks¹ What's ta becalin at? e Yks *MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1788), Ah was ommast slay'd oot o' mi wits, when awd bull becal'd oot at ma, *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889) 52, e Yks¹, m Yks¹, w Yks¹, w Yks⁵ Ah started a bealing an' bealing at ivver ah could beal, xii ne Lan¹ Lin If her barns are not bealing and yammering round her, *STREATFIELD Lin and Danes* (1884) 264, An' thou was a-bealin' likewise, an' a squealin', as if tha was bit, *TENNYSON Owd Roa* (1889), I beal'd out then with all my might, *BROWN Lit Law* (1890) 47, What is that brat bealing about? (J C W) n Lin An' theare thaay stan's bealin' an' carryin' on, *PLACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 62, n Lin¹ Th' barn beal'd oot that bad, I was clean scai'd sw Lin¹ They beal out fit to stun one

Hence (1) **Bealing**, *vbl sb* a noise, uproar, bellowing, (2) **Bealing**, *adj* noisy

(1) Cum³ Stop thy beelin and hssen to me, 30 n Yks¹ She wares maist ov her talm i' becalin' an singin' e Yks¹ Keep still, will yā Ah wecant hē sike a bealin as that I my hoose Lin T'other da'ay I heerd sich an a bealing, and when I looked, some beast had brok out, N & Q (1865) 3rd S vii 31 sw Lin¹ My word, if you don't stop that bealing (2) n Lin¹ A bealing coo soon forgets it cauf, Prov

2 *sb* A noise, roar, cry, bellowing

Cum³ Lood greans we heard—lang hollow beels, 56 Yks T'bull sat oop a great becal, an' sat aff wi' un, *Spec Dial* (1800) 24, Beals and shouts and claps and gre'ans Eneaf te wakken t'vary tonpike ste'ans, Brown *Yk Munster Screen* (1834) l 107 e Yks Sike a becall an a clatther, a yowp an a yell, Nicholson *Fik-Sp* (1889) 52 n Lin¹

[1 To beale, boare, LEVINS *Mamp* (1570) ON *bela*, to bellow]

BEAL, *sb*³ and *v*² Som Dev Cor Also written bail Som nw Dev¹

1 *sb* A bird's bill, the nose

Som (W P W), nw Dev¹ Cor¹ I knawed 'ee ky your beal

2 *v* With prep *out*, to hatch

Dev She watched over the baling out of the chicken and she made the butter, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 118 nw Dev¹ Onny dree o' min be a bail'd eet

3 To protrude, as a bird's bill through the shell of a newly hatched egg, or a person's toes through holes in a stocking

Cor (F H D), Cor³

[1 De bryddes woundep hem wiþ hir grete beeles, TREVISA *Higden* (1387) II 421 OE *bile*, a bill, beak]

BEAL, *v*³ Sc Irel Nhb Yks Shr Amer Also written beel Ant, bale w Yks³ Shr¹, bail w Yks³ [bīl, biəl, bēl]

1 Of a sore to gather, fester, suppurate, also *trans* to cause to swell, to raise the flesh in blisters

NI¹ Ant GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Dwn (C H W) s Don SIMMONS *GI* (1860) Nhb¹, w Yks³ Shr¹ The flen han bin on this poor child,—jest look 'ow they'n baled 'im on the back [Penn, USA *Dial Notes* (1895) 384]

Hence (1) **Beal**, *sb* a hot, inflamed tumour, (2) **Bealing**, *vbl sb* suppuration from an ulcer, a boil, a suppurating sore, (3) **Bealing**, *phl adj* inflamed, gathered, ulcerated, (4) **Bealed**, *phl adj* festered

(1) w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811) (2) Sc Even a bit wrax, or a bealin, will whiles near-hand ruin a lad, Roy *Horseman* (1895) xxii NI¹ Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Yks THORESBY *Lett* (1703) w Yks *Hlfr Wds*, w Yks²⁴ (3) Sc A' thung gaed til his wyte, an ill hairst or a bealin thoomb, Roy *Horseman* (1895) xxxix (4) Uls A beeled finger (M B-S) Ant GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

2 *Fig* To swell with pain or remorse

n Sc (JAM) Abd Her heart for Lindy now began to beil, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 76, ed 1812

[1 Beal, to gather matter, to come to a head like a pimple, ASH (1795), so BAILEY (1721), To beal, *suppuro*, COLES (1679), *Bouër*, to beal, to mattar, COTGR (1) Beal, a whelk or push, KERSEY (1715) (2) *Hypopie*, bealing or matter growing or gathering in a crushed eye, COTGR The vb *bealen* occurs in ME in sense of 'to burn, to smart' My brest in bale bot bolne & bele, *Pearl* (c 1360) 18, in *Allit P* 1 ON *bāla*, to burn]

BEAM, *sb*¹ Var dial usages [bīm, biəm]

1 Of a plough the back or main support to which all the other parts are attached

Sc STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (1849) I 150 w Som¹ Now wholly of iron, but till recently always of wood Beneath the beam is fixed the breast or foundation of the working part of the implement, and from its latter end springs the tail or handle

2 A steelyard

* n Lin¹ Them oäts'll weigh tho'teen stoan to th' seck at th' beām this minnit w Som¹

3 The space or room in an open fishing-boat immediately forward of the sheet, where the nets are kept Cor³

4 The main stem of a stag's horn

n Dev An antler is judged by the number of points or tines which spring from the beam, JEFFRIES *Red Deer* (1884) 14

5 Tanning term a rounded piece of wood, stone, or iron on which hides are placed for the purpose of un-hairing and fleshing Chs¹

6 In *comp* **Beam knife**, the knife used at the fleshing-beam Lei¹

7 A bank of cloud

Cor The sun was darting, a beam was over the West, lying on the sea, BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* (1887) 11, There's a gale in thick black beam, *ib*

[1 A beym of y⁹ plwgh, *burns*, ubi plwghē beme, *Cath Angl* (1483) OE *sulh biām*, a plough-beam 4 Beam (on the head of a deer), that part which bears the antlers, royals, and tops, BAILEY (1721), *Marrem*, the beam of a buck, the branch of a stag, COTGR, Beame, the maine horn of a hart or stag, BULLOKAR² (1616) 5 *Fer a ravalier*, a tanner or leather-dressers shaving-knife, beam-knife or working-knife, COTGR, Beaming knyfe for a tanner, PALSGR]

BEAM, *sb*² and *v*¹ Yks Som [bīm, biəm]

1 *sb* Weaving term a circular piece of wood upon which the warp is wound

w Yks (W T) w Som¹ In every common loom there are two beams or rollers, one called the chain beam, on which is wound the warp, and from which it is unwound as the cloth is woven, the other called the klau th bee m, upon which the fabric is rolled up as woven [GI Lab (1894)]

2 *v* To wind the warp upon the chain beam

w Som¹ This is a matter of some nicety, as all the threads have to be kept even and parallel, or [the warp] will not make a good bosom

Hence (1) **Beamer**, *sb* one who winds the warp upon the roller ready for the weaver to place in his loom, (2) **Beaming**, *vbl sb* the process of putting a warp on a beam or roller ready for the loom, (3) **Beaming frame**, *sb* the machine in which the above operations preparatory to weaving are performed

(1) w Yks BAINES *Yks Past* (1870) 671 w Som¹ (2) w Yks (J M) (3) w Som¹

[Beam, a large round piece of wood belonging to a weaver's loom, ASH (1795), *Ensuble de tisseran*, a weavers beam, COTGR, A beme of a webster, *ugum*, *Cath Angl* (1483), Beeme of webstarrys lome, *luciatorum*, *Prompt*, The shaft of his speer was as the beem of websters, WYCLIF (1382) 1 *Sam* xvii 7 OE *web-beām*, a weaver's beam]

BEAM, *v*² Sc n Cy Yks Der [bīm] To cure leakage in a tub or barrel by soaking it in water, and thus causing the wood to swell See **Beene**

Abd To make the bottom and sides of a wooden washing-tub, which has become shrunk and leaky (called gizzen or gizzened) through being left dry, to swell and become watertight (P G) n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) w Yks This tub runs like a riddle, we'll have to put it outside and beam it (H L), w Yks², Der¹

BEAM, *v*³ Sc Of a teapot to warm or season it before putting in the tea

Rxb (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents]

BEAM, see **Bean**, *sb*²

BEAM BIRD, *sb* Nhb Brks Bck Hrt e An Hmp Wil The spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa griseola*

Nhb¹ Brks, Bck, Hrt SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 48 e An¹, Nrf (A G) Hmp SWAINSON, *ib* WIL SMITH *Buds* (1887) 125 [The most usual places for this bird's nest are the side of a faggot-stack, a hole in the wall, or a beam in an outbuilding, whence arises one of its provincial names, that of Beam-bird, YARRELL *Hist Brit Birds* (1845) I 173]

[A name sometimes given to the spotted flycatcher, because it often builds its nest on the projecting end of a beam (C D)]

BEAM FEATHERS, *sb pl* Som The stiff quill feathers in a bird's wing

w Som¹ Bee'm vadh urz

[Beam-feathers (among falconers), the long feathers of a hawk's wing, BAILEY (1721), so KERSEY (1715)]

BEAMFILL, *v* Sc Yks Der Building term to fill up the spaces left in the walls of a house after the beams

have been planted, with chips of stone or brick Also *fig* to fill up completely, as in packing a box

Sc (JAM *Suppl*) n.Sc He is beamfillt o' pride (W G) w Yks¹

Hence (1) **Beamfilling**, *vbl sb* the chips of stone or brick used in filling up the spaces or chinks that are left in the walls of a house after the beams have been planted, (2) **Beamfull**, full to overflowing

(1) Sc (JAM) nw Der¹ (2) n.Sc Shecam hame w' her mehl-pyock beamfoo Jist fill the bossie beamfoo o' behr mehl (W G)

BEAM-FILLED, *ppl adj* Sc Indulged

n.Sc That's a beam-fillt liltlan He'll wint for naething it he seeks (W G) Abd Stll known, though not in very common use (W M)

BEAMING, *adv* Yks [biə mɪn] In phr *beaming hot*, intensely hot

Yks It's as off sead 'bee'mɪn yat' (E M C) e Yks¹ Ah was omast swelthered wi walkun, sun com becamin hot uppa ma, *MS add* (T H)

BEAN, *sb*¹ Var dial usages in Sc Irel Nhb Dur Yks Lan Chs Not Lin Lei War Wor Shr Hrt Pem Glo Hrt e An Ken Som Also written byun se Wor¹ [bɪn, biən]

1 A kind of small coals, so called from the size

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Duff is the smallest coal left after screening peas are next in size, beans next grade higher, then nuts,—roondy coal being the largest in size Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

Hence **Beany**, *adj* of the size of a bean

N Cy¹ Beany coals Nhb 'Beany coals te vend' is a Newcastle street-cry of to day Chs¹ Beany marl, salt making term a kind of granulated mari Also called Horsebeans

2 Money, esp a sovereign or guinea

Slang Zoroaster took long odds that the match was off, offering a bean to half a quid (in other words, a guinea to a half guinea) that Sybil would be the bride, AINSWORTH *Rookwood*, bk iii ix, 'Here's some of the beans,' as he drew five sovereigns from the same pocket, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 296

3 **Comp** (1) **Bean belly**, a satirical epithet applied to Leicestershire, (2) **brish**, brush, bean stubble, (3) **cod**, a pod of beans, see **Cod**, (4) **cracker**, crake, the corn-crake or landrail, *Grax pratensis*, (5) **dye**, see below, (6) **haulm**, the stalk of beans after the pods or seeds are removed, see **Haulm**, (7) **hook**, a short hook for reaping beanstalks, (8) **hool**, the hull or pod of beans, see **Hull**, (9) **rowers**, refuse from bean threshing, (10) **sharps**, (11) **swad**, the empty pod of beans, (12) **swaup**, the pod of beans, also *fig* a useless person, (13) **weed**, common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*

(1) Lei Leicestershire bean-bellies, *Denham Tracts* (1854) I 166, ed 1891, RAY *Prov* (1678) 316, Lei¹ An epithet not yet forgotten, though beans are by no means so common an article of food as formerly (2) War MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), War³, se Wor¹ (3) ne Lan¹ (4) Wxf (P J M) s Pem That's a bean-cracker that's maakin' that noise (W M M), *Science Gossip* (1874) 142, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 177 (5) Hrt Bean-dye, a kind of pea (more correctly beaned-eye) of a whitish colour with a black speck or eye in it, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) II 1 (6) w Yks She began to drag the bean-haulms into a heap, MACQUOID *Doris Barugh* (1877) 2 Shr¹ Glo¹ Bean helms w Som¹ (8) e Yks¹ A short scythe-like implement, generally made of a fragment of a scythe-blade, *MS add* (T H) s Not (J P K), Ken (P M), Ken¹ (8) Sc He shall hide himself in a bean hool if he remains on Scottish ground without my finding him, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii (9) s Wor (H K) (10) Sig MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) (11) n Lin¹ Chuck them bean-swads to pigs, wilt ta' (12) Sc An' Charlie come, he's as gude as some three, an' his backman's nae bean-swaup neither, *Perils of Man*, I 88 (JAM) (13) Hrt His sheep were so much in love with a certain weed called bean weed, ELLIS *Sheph Guide* (1749)

4 Phr (1) *To keep all the beans in the sack*, to be careful of one's money, (2) *to know how many beans make five*, to be sharp-witted, knowing, (3) *three blue beans in a blue bladder*, see below, (4) *he won't give a bean for a pea*, he is very ungenerous, churlish

(1) w Yks (S J C) (2) w Som¹ 'Ee du nau [or ee nau th] aew mun ee bee unz maek vai v' is a very common description of a cute, clever fellow Slang It is as simple as how many blue beans make five, *Dy News* (Nov 4, 1889) 6, col 5 (FARMER) (3) Nrf¹ Suf¹ 'Three blue beans in a blue bladder, rattle, bladder, rattle,' is as old a frolicksome sort of shibboleth as I can recollect,

and is still frequently heard (4) Hrf² Speaking to a bed ridden man, 'Your sister, I suppose, does some things for you?' 'Well, mighty litle, her won't give a bean for a pea'

BEAN, *sb*² Dev Cor Also written been Dev In form beam Dev Cor² [bɪn] A withy band, a rope of straw See **Bine**

Dev MOORE *Hist Dev* (1829) I 353, A bunnel ov straw tied up w' a hay-beem, HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892) n Dev Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) *Gl* s Dev I shall want something for a been for this heap of sticks, *Reports Provinc* (1882) 8 w Dev MARSHALL *Rin Econ* (1796) Dev¹ nw Dev¹ Jis make a bean o' withy, Jan, and bend up they there kidney bain sticks Cor The ghosts of bad men are ever employed in binding the sand in bundles with 'beams' of the same [a local word in use in this neighbourhood, as hay-beams for hay-bands], *N & Q* (1850) 1st S ii 511, Cor¹²

[The same as lit E *bund* (ME *bynde*), a twist of a vine or hop-plant]

BEANSELE, *sb* Suf The time of bean-harvest Cf bark, barley, hay sele Suf (F H)

BEANWEED, *sb* Hrt The common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*

[It grows in the moory ground of vales, comes up about a finger's length, in the spring time of the year, like a bean, ELLIS *Sheph Guide* (1749) 164]

BEAR, *sb*¹ Irel w Yks Chs Not Lin Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Glo Cmb Sur Aus Slang [beə(r), biə(r)]

1 In *comp* (1) **Bear's hairs**, a name given to a certain formation of cloud, (2) **'s muck**, a species of peat mixed with clay, (3) **ward**, (a) *obs* a bear-keeper, (b) a term of reproach

(1) Shr¹ Threads of filmy white, fringing greater masses of cloud, said to betoken some sort of weather, but the popular mind is not at one, whether it be fair or foul (2) Lin MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Nhp² Cmb The fen land lies 'upon a substratum, at different depths, of turf moor and bear's muck,' *Reports Agric* (1793-1813), The fen land is composed of vegetable matter, or loose black mould, upon a tuif moor resting upon a bear's muck and a clay, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III 228 (3) a Chs¹, Chs³ In the old accounts of Congleton between 1589 and 1613, we find payments to the bearward for fetching the bear to the wakes (b) Chs¹ He's a reglar bearward

2 In phr (1) *baste the bear*, a boys game, (2) *make the bear talk*, a term among frame-work knitters for working their stocking-frames, (3) *play the bear*, to damage, spoil, ruin

(1) NI¹ w Yks A game where boys run under other boys' legs and are battered on their backs, &c by caps and knotted handkerchiefs (S K C) (2) s Not (J P K) (3) Lei¹ 'To play Old Harry,' 'Old Gooseberry,' or 'Old Boots' are equivalent expressions The hail has played the bear with the apple blossom Nhp¹ A market-gardener says, 'A wet Saturday plays the bear with us'—keeps our customers away, and injures our goods War² The frost has played the bear with the tater tops, War³ The pigs have been in the garden and played the bear with it s Wor¹, Glo² Sur I lay they've played the bear with him, *N & Q* (1890) 7th S x 285 [Aus, NSW Chaps that have got something on their minds can't stand idleness, it plays the bear with them, BOLDFEWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II ii]

[1 (3, a) Rogues and vagabonds described by the Act 17 Geo II, cap 5, punishable by six months' imprisonment, namely fencers, bearwards, COLQUHOUN *Police* (1796) 298, A bear ward, *ursarius*, COLLS (1679), so GOULDMAN (1678), I will take sixpence in earnest of the bear-ward, SHAKS *Much Ado*, II i 43, Bear warde, gardeur dous, FALSGR (1530), Bereward, *ursarius*, *Prompt*]

BEAR, *sb*² Sc Nhb Yks Lin Shr Suf Also written bar Sc Suf¹, beer Sc Nhb, beir N Cy¹, bere Sc n Yks¹ [ber, beə(r), biə(r).]

1 Barley, esp a coarse kind with four or six rows of grain in the ear, *Hordeum hexastichon* or *tetrastichon* Also called **Big**, q v

Sc Twa bows o' bear and twa bows o' pease, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xx, Raised tolerable oats and bear, *ib Monastery* (1820) i, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) Abd A brewer and farmer encouraged his servants to drink ale copiously, as it saved the oatmeal,

oatcakes, &c. A common saying of his was, 'Drink, lads, drink the beir puckle fills as weel's the air' (W M). Per I should in Sc use 'bar' whenever 'barley' could be used in Eng (G W). Ay I sing the juice Scotch bear can mak us, BURNS *Sc Dunt* (1786) st 1 Bwk Ar she came down the loan wi' bere, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 56, *Monthly Mag* (1814) 1 31 Gall Out on the fields of oats and bear, CROCKETT *Shecht Min* (1893) 67, The crops of corn, Merse wheat, Lowden oats, and Galloway bear, should be in the stackyards by the 2nd day of September, *ib* *Raiders* (1894) 11 N Cy¹ Nhb Bigg or bear, with four grains on the ear, was the kind of barley, MARSHALL *Reports Agric* (1818) 1 191, *Obs* Two stacks of beare, of 22 boules, DIXON *Whitungham Vale* (1895) 180, Nhb¹ n Yks There are several plots of those species of barley called big, which is s¹ rowed barley, or beir, which is four rowed, cultivated, Tuke *Agric* (1800) 119, n Yks¹, n Ln¹, Shr¹ [(K)]

2 *Comp* (1) Bear barley, a coarse kind of barley, (2) *cure*, see stone, (3) feys, land appropriated to the growing of barley, (4) land, see feys, (5) lave or leave, ground the first year after barley has been raised on it, (6) meal, barley-meal, (7) meal raik, a fruitless errand, (8) mell, an instrument for beating the husks off barley, (9) pundlar, an instrument for weighing barley, (10) seed barley, (11) sel, the season for sowing barley, (12) stone, a husking trough for barley, used before the invention of mills

(1) Nhb¹ [Bere-baileye or bigge wolde be sown upon lichte grounde, FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (1534) 23] (2) Lit (JAM) (3, 4) Gall The infield was sometimes sown with oats, commonly, however, with bear—hence it still retains the appellation of bar land or bear-leys, *Agric Surv* 41 (JAM) (5) Lnk The ground is in bear-lave (JAM) (6) Sc Bearmeal scones, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) 21 Ay Bannocks o' bear meal, Bannocks o' barley, BURNS, 253 (Globe ed) (7) Lnk Supposed to originate from the disappointment of one who goes out in quest of oatmeal, and is obliged to satisfy himself with barley-meal (JAM) (8) Sc (JAM) (9) S & Oik¹ Or I (JAM) (10) Sc (JAM) (11) Suf¹ (12) Sc (JAM) N Cy¹ Large stone mortar or trough used in the North formerly to unhusk then 'bear' before barley mills were invented Nhb¹

[1 He wyll nocht want ane boll of beir, LYNDSEY *Monarchie* (1552) III 4694, Tua fisches and fiue laues o bere, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 13506 OE *bere*, John vi 9 (Rushw) 2 *Hordeum polystichum vernum*, beare barley or barley big, GERARDE *Herb* (ed 1633), hence in GOULD-MAN (1678), *Orge paume*, beer barly, big baily, baily with the square ear, COTGR]

BEAR, sb³ Wm Lan Chs Also written bair e Lan¹, beer Wm, beyer n Lan¹ [beə(r)] A door-mat

Wm N & Q (1871) 4th S viii 233, Poor people peel rushes for candles, making besoms and bears of the peelings, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 232 Lan (H M), Lan¹, ne Lan¹, e Lan¹, m Lan¹ Chs¹ At Hyde, elsewhere, I think, becoming *obs* Chs² Perhaps formerly often made of a bearskin The rough rope mat resembles one

BEAR, sb⁴ Yks Shr Also written bare Shr² [beə(r), biə(r)]

1 The large block of sandstone, which lies at the bottom and forms the base of the furnace in ironworks

Shr¹ After being subjected to the great heat of the iron it becomes metamorphosed, and represents a hard, solid block of stone mixed with iron in one heterogeneous mass, when it is pulled out and called the furnace bear, Shr² [The bear] is very difficult to draw out, and when this is the case, the iron is said to be 'in the bear'

2 A lode or vein of ore

m Yks¹

BEAR, sb⁵ Nhb Also written baer Nhb¹ A blacksmith's tool for punching holes in iron

Nhb¹ To Robert Thickpenny, his servant a pair of bellows a fore hammer, a nail hammer, and a baer, *Will of Rd Hogg of Newcastle* (Jan 3, 1502) in WELFORD *Hist of Newc XVI Cent*, 2 [A bear is a powerful screw, working in a strong iron jaw, used for hand punching (R O H)]

BEAR, v Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Der Lin Lei Nhp War Nrf Suf Som Naut. [ber, beə(r), biə(r)]

1 To carry

Dur¹ Cum Canst ta bear it, thinks ta' (J Ar) Lan Wrung day for bearin whoam, BRIERLEY *Layoch* (1864) 2

Hence (1) Bear 'em, *vbl sb* wood from fencing carried

off at the end of work time, (2) Bearing, *vbl sb* a weaver's burden, usually applied to the week's work when taken back to the employer

(1) e An¹ As much wood from fencing as can be tied up and carried off at the end of work time Taken as a right in old times, now often by consent (2) Lan¹ He'd his week's bearin' upo' his shoother se Lan The word 'bearin' used to be exclusively confined to weavers carrying their pieces of cloth from their cottages to their employers' places of business The word went out of use as hand loom weaving became extinct, as is now almost wholly the case, *Manch City News* (Aug 1, 1896)

2 In phr (1) bear the bell, to excel, to be pre-eminent, (2) — a bob, to aid, assist, to be brisk, active, (3) — a bull's neck, to bear a grudge, (4) — down, see — home, (5) — a hand, to help, assist, (6) — at hand, to resent, bear a grudge, (7) — home, said of a weaver carrying home his materials, (8) — a part, to join in, (9) — up, to recall to memory, (10) — upon, to restrain oneself, conceal one's real feelings

(1) Rn¹ An' aye among the thrifty wives He says I bear the bell, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 121 Ay Ihou, Toothache, surely bear st the bell Among them a' BURNS *Address to the Toothache*, st 5 Lth Kind and gentle wis her nature, At ilk place she bore the bell, MACNEILL *Poet Wks* (1801) 126, ed 1856 Nab¹ Still Piper Tony bears the bell, *Joco Serious Disc* (1886) 20 Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³ [In allusion to the first horse wearing a bell, to give warning in former days, when roads were very bad and very narrow, HOLLOWAY] (2) Der¹ 'Io bear a bob,' to assist or join in singing Nhp¹ e An¹ To lend a helping hand, at the risk, as it should seem, of receiving a bob, or blow I am ringers, who have several sorts of bob, all, of course, involving the idea of a blow Naut (FARMER), We have a similar phr in the nautical 'bear a bob,' be brisk, N & Q (1890) 7th S ix 98 [Horne's *Table-bl* (1827) 1 178] (3) [GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) (M)] (4) See home (5) S. (JAM) n Lin¹ Cum noo, bear a hand, I can't get this peice o' wood oot'n hohle by mysen Som W & J Gl (1873) [GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)] (6) n Yks² I'll bear thee at hand for't (7) Lan Gen, if not invariably, applied to a weaver when carrying home his materials from the mill or the warehouse (J H N), Bearing home to this place was a pleasure, BRIERLEY *Layoch* (1864) 1, In the early part of the century, when weaving was done by hand, the warps were fetched from the warehouse and the woven cloth carried back every week This was called 'bearin' down' and 'bearin' whoam' (S W) (8) e An² A phr in ringing, or in music, *gen* meaning to join vocally or instrumentally in the harmony (9) n Lin¹ I know his naame well enif, but I can't bear it up just noo (10) Sc (JAM) Abd He boore upon him, and ne'er loot hei ken That he was any ways aboot her fain, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 33, ed 1812

[1 The begger diede and was borun (carried, Tindale) of aungels in to Abrahams bosum, WYCLIF (1388) *Luke* xvi 22, And on his bakke he bar His olde fader, cleped Anchises, CHAUCER *Leg G W* 943, Al pat ten camels moght ber, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 3248 OE *beran*, to carry (*Luke* xvi 22) 2 (1) Whoso demaundes What dame doth most excell, Faure Bridges beares the bel, GASCOIGNE *Fair Bridges* (1572) 4, in Percy's *Reliques* (ed 1887) II 152, Sen 3e bere of bewte 3e bell, Blythely schall we bowe as 3e bidde, *York Plays* (c 1400) 228, Lat see which of yow shal bere the belle To speke of love a-ight, CHAUCER *Tr & Cr* iii 198 (2) We'll sing it next Sunday at St James's Church, and I'll bear a bob, FIELDING *Amelia* (1751) X ii, ed 1893, III 75]

BEARAWAY, sb n Lin¹ [biə rəwē] A bat, *vesperthilio* See Black Bearaway

[The same as *bear away* (vb), often used of the movement of birds The bird claps his wings, and bears away, BLAIR *Grave* (1742) 767 (N E D)]

BEARBIND, sb Also in forms barbine Shr¹, bear bine Chs² s Wor¹ Hrf² Ken (1) Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Yks Wor Shr Ken), (2) *C sepium* (Hrf Bck Hrt Mid Ken Sur), (3) the honeysuckle, *Lonicera periclymenum* (Chs), (4) *Polygonum convolvulus* (Stf)

(1) s Wor¹ Shr¹ Also called Devil's guts and Billy-Clipper Ken Generally known as 'bearbine' (P M), Ken¹ (2) Hrf² Hrt Apply the rough part of the leaf bearbind to a green wound, ELLIS *Cy Housewife* (1750) 266 Ken (D W L), (G &), Ken², Sur¹ (3) Chs¹³ (4) Stf *Reports Agric* (1793-1813)

[Bearbind, a species of bindweed, ASH (1795) Bearbind was also the name of the herb called knot-grass, *Polygonum mas*, which, acc to Gerard in *Herb* (ed 1633) 565, was called in shops *Corrigiola*. *Corrigiola*, berebynde, *Alphita* (c 1450) 142]

BEARD, sb¹ Sc Shr Dev

1 A name given to the sepals of apple-blossom

Dev A Rockbeare man, age about sixty, said, 'I like the look of your orchard, because the beards of 'em stuck out so nice and stiff' The term 'beard' seems to be applied to any kind of vegetable substance which can at all be considered hairy-like, *Reports Provinc* (1893)

2 In phr (1) to put one's beard in a blaze, to be in a great rage, (2) the beard won't pay for the shaving, it is not worth the trouble

(1) Sc This put MacCullum More's beard in a blaze, as gude reason there was, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv (2) Shr¹ Peggy, the Maister's gid me that owd 'edgerow atween the barley bonks for tatoes, if I'll rid it, but I 'ardly think the beard'll pay for the shavin'

BEARD, sb² and *v* Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Lin Shr

1 *sb* A hedge made by putting branches of thorns upright in the ground See *Bead*

n Lin¹

2 *Comp* Beard hedge, see *Bearding*

3 *v* To trim a hedge, either by cutting it at the top or thickening the lower part by putting thorns into it

Chs¹³ Shr BOUND *Prov* (1876), Shr¹ As the top of a hedge is 'brushed,' so the lower part is 'bearded,' by putting the 'brushings' into the thin places I've tined the glat, an' bearded the bottom, so as the pigs canna poke through, Shr²

Hence *Bearding, vbl sb* (1) bushes which are put into the bank of a new hedge to protect the newly planted thorns, (2) making hedges of thorn

(1) ne Lan¹ Chs *Sheaf* (1879) I 211, A low hedge or fence made of bushes stuck into y^e ground wth out stakes or binders, w^{ch} in Oxf we call a foot-hedge (K), Chs¹²³ (2) n Lin¹

4 To put thorns, &c, on the top of a wall to prevent sheep, &c, getting over

Cum¹ Wm We'll hev that wo' bearded (B K) ne Lan¹

5 To make smooth

w Yks²

Hence *Bearding stone, vbl sb* a stone used by scythe-grinders to make a scythe smooth after the grinding on the grindstone

w Yks² The bearding stone comes from Ashover, and consists of fine hard grit The application of the bearding stone is a process intermediate between rough grinding and the final glazing or finishing

BEARD, sb³ w Yks A tip of metal on the end of a knife-haft

w Yks (H W B), w Yks²

BEARDED PINNOCK, sb The bearded titmouse, *Parus biarmicus*

So called from the tuft of black feathers, resembling a moustache, beneath the eye, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 30

BEARDIE, sb¹ Sc Nhb Yks Lan. Also written bairdie Sc [be rdi, bi di]

1 The loach fish, *Cobitis barbatula*

Lnk (JAM) Gall Ye could hae caught bairdies an' young puddocks, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 397 w Yks³ Lan *Science Gossip* (1882) 164, (G E D) [SATCHELL (1879)]

2 *Comp* (1) Beardie loach, (2) lowrie, see *Beardie*

(1) Lth Beardie-loach, so called from the six small fibres or beards on its upper mandible (JAM) Nhb¹ Called also the 'Tommy Lodger' (q v) (2) Rxb (JAM)

3 The bird whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*

Sc Its light coloured head and neck feathers stand out more thickly than is usual in other birds, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23

BEARDIE, sb² Sc A name given to a jar

Abd *Obsol* or *obs* (J F) Per Grey-beard, a jar with the figure of an old man with long beard on it Hence similar jars were and are known as grey-beards, which, by familiarity, came to be called beardies, and are known by this word pretty *gen* (G W) Lth Fetch down the bairdie frae the piess, Wi' rowth o' hamely cheer, SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 204

BEARDLY, see *Burdly*

BEARED, v n Yks Wil Cor Past tense of *to bear* n Yks¹ Wil She's th' darlun' o' her as bear'd her, KIRK *Sng Sol* (c 1860) vi 9 Cor She es th' chooice waun of she that beered her, NETHERTON *Sng Sol* (1859) vi 9

BEARER, sb Dur Yks Lan Lin Lei War Ken Som [beə rə(r), biə rə(r)]

1 A girder, a support to a bridge or other building

n Lin¹, Lei¹, War³

2 A floor of timber submerged in a ditch or drain to make a drinking-place for cattle

n Lin In one of the drains a sunken floor of wood called a bearer, PEACOCK *R Skirlough* (1870) II 89, n Lin¹

3 A martingale, a bridle

ne Lan¹ s Lan A groom's word for the bearing-rein (F E T)

4 A bier

Ken¹

5 A person who assists in carrying a corpse to the grave

In *gen* use

Dur¹ w Yks⁵ Bearers, the four men who bear the corpse to the hearse, and from thence into the chapel, and to the grave, *gen* amongst those who were in intimate friendship with the deceased n Lin¹, Ken¹ w Som¹ At funerals there are two classes of bearers The under bearers, who actually carry the corpse on their shoulders, and the pall-bearers, *gen* friends not related to the deceased person, who walk by the side and hold a corner of the pall in their hands—the pall [pau l] being thrown over the coffin and the heads of those carrying it All this used, until lately, to be *de rigueur*, but now it is becoming *obs*

BEARING, vbl sb Nhb Dur Cum. Yks Som [beə rin]

1 The block in which a spindle or shaft revolves, also the part of the shaft which touches a support or on which it turns

w Som¹ A long shaft may have many bearings in it, as well as under it [Supports which are used for carrying or holding up shafts or shaftings, and on which the shaft bears, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

2 A longitudinal course of vein of lead

w Yks BAINES *Yks Past* (1870) 20

3 *Comp* (1) Bearing door, the main door in a pit, which forces the air through an entire district, (2) feast, a supper given to workmen when a building is completed

(1) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) (2) Cum The Bearing-feast (the supper given to the workmen when the roof of a building is raised) they could understand LINTON *Lizze Lorton* (1867) xxviii, Bearing-feast is known among builders, but little used, the usual word being 'lumber-rearing supper or 'lumber-raising (J A)

4 In phr to bring to a bearing, to call to account In *gen* use

e Yks¹ MS add (T H) Not¹

BEAR IN HAND, phr Dor Som Also in form *bean hond*, *bear in hond* Som [beə n æn]

1 To conjecture, think, to foresee, to hold or maintain an opinion See *Barenhond*

Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), Dor¹ Voke da beanhan' now, that maister's lot Will be a-drow'd along wi' what 'e got, 197 Som I do beanhond et'l rain zoon, W & J *Gl* (1873)

2 To take notice of, to regard

Som. GROSE (1790) MS add (H) (M)

BEAR LEAP, sb Obs Nhp Bck A large osier basket to carry chaff out of a barn, borne between two men

Nhp, Bck (K)

[*Sporta*, a bere lepe or basket, *Ortus* (1500), Barlep, *camera*, *Prompt* (ed Pynson, 1499), Hishendeseruydin ber lepe (v r bere lepe), that is a vessel in the whilke the iwes bare mortere in egipt, HAMPOLE *Ps* lxxx 6 (com) (c 1330). Bear prob the same as bear, vb¹ + leap (a basket), q v]

BEAR MOUTH, sb Cum Wm The subterraneous passage by which men and horses descend to a coal-mine. See *Barrow mouth*

N Cy¹, Wm & Cum¹

BEARN, see *Bairn*

BEAR'S EARS, sb Sc Yks Der Glo e An *Primula auricula* See *Bazier*

Sc N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 350 w Yks³, Der¹, Glo¹ e An, N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 350, e An¹

[Bears-ear (herb), *Auricula ursi*, COLES (1679), Gerarde in *Herb* (ed 1633) 784, mentions seven kinds of *Auricula ursi* or 'Beares eare', of the nature of *Primula veris* *Oreille d'ours*, Bears-ear, a kind of mountain cowslip, COTGR.]

BEAR'S FOOT, *sb* Also in form *barfut* w Wor¹ (1) *Aconitum napellus* (Not), (2) *Alchemilla vulgaris* (Nhb Hmp), (3) *Helleborus foetidus* (Yks War Wor Wil), (4) *H. viridis* (Glo)

(3) w Wor¹ The leaves are baked in the oven and used as a remedy for worms. The long centre leaflet is removed, as it is considered poisonous. Wil¹ (4) Glo¹

[(3) Bearsfoot, a species of hellebore, ASH (1795), Black Hellebor is called in English, Beare-foot, Setter-wort and Setter-grasse, GERARDE *Herb* (ed 1633) 977, *Helleboro negro*, called in English, Beares-foote, Tetwort, FLORIO (1611), *Helleborus niger*, the hearbe named beares foote, COOPER (1565)]

BEAR STAKE, *sb* w Yks² A square block of wood put under a gripper's 'driving belt,' to keep it steady

BEAS, see **Beast**

BEASLE, see **Beastle**

BEASLINGS, see **Beestings**

BEAST, *sb* In *gen* dial use in Sc Irel and Eng. Also written *beas* w Yks⁵, *best* Shr¹, *bist* w Wor¹. In *pl* written *baes* S & Ork¹ N Cy¹, *bais* n Yks², *beas* Nhb¹ w Yks⁵ ne Lan¹ Chs¹ nw Der¹ n Lin¹ Shr¹, *bease* Wm & Cum¹, *beas* Cum¹ e Yks¹ w Yks¹² Lan¹ n Lan¹ e Lan¹, *beese* NI¹, *bees* Nhb¹ Cum¹, *beese* Cum¹, *beess* N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Dur¹, *beoss* Wm¹ w Yks¹

1 An animal of the ox kind as opposed to horses or sheep. Freq used as a collective *sing* or *pl*, cattle

Sh I An peenie Keeties aa 'at's left At haem ta guide da baess, BURGESS *Rasme* (1891) 45, ed 1892 S & Ork¹ nw Abd Bin up the beasts pit girse in the forestae *Goodwife* (1867) st 15. Ked Rin, laddie, inn, an' leave yer beasts, The wordle's at an en', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 15 NI¹, Wxf¹, N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Torn thor beess, lad Dur¹ Cum Yan cannot gang to fodder sheep or bease, GILPIN *Pop Poethy* (1875) 206, When Scotch fwok starts to pou their geese It's teyme to house baith nags and bease *Prov* (E W P), GROSE (1790), *GI* (1851), Cum¹ Wm & Cum¹ To th' fells they druive beath bease and sweyne, 170 Wm One bease has been dry a fortneth or mair, GIBSON *Leg and Notes* (1877) 67, Some weel taen views of nags an bease, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 41, Hed cleaned a shuppen, foddered becase ur helped wi' soving t'hogs, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt 11 37, Wm¹ Ye've gitten a gradely beest theear n Yks Bud tokin' about beas, TWEDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 61, n Yks¹, n Yks² Horses an bais ne Yks¹ They're gran' beas is them e Yks He's sellin' a lot o' beas, WRAY *Nesleton* (1876) 127, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹ w Yks His horses and beas dwined away an deed neabody knew how, GRAINGE *Pedlar* (1866) 24 Sum sheep an' bease 'at wer grazin near all leak'd up, *Nidderdall Olm* (1873), All kinds of cattle are known in Wilsden as 'beas,' this word being used both in a singular and plural sense That's a fine beas Billy's a lot o' rare beas, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 18, 1891), T'beas'll be sould first, then t' sheep, then t'horses (F P T), I'd read at a urchin suckt beas i' t'neet time, PRESTON *Yksman* (1881) 314, w Yks¹, w Yks² When a butcher is said to have so many beasts in his shop, what is meant is that he has so many cows, bullocks, &c, as distinguished from sheep, w Yks⁵ Lan I con mexun beeos, kem un fodder th' horses, BUTTERWORTH *Sequel* (1819) 16, Awl see wat mak o beyse they han e this kuntry, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rahde* (1851) 1, Lan¹ Dunnot ye knā 'at t'farmers mā's t'brackens i' t' back-end, ut bed thēr beas's wi' Gibson *Fik Sp* (1869) 79 n Lan¹, ne Lan¹, e Lan¹ Chs¹ Fetch th' beūs wom, it's welly milkin' toime A man's position and probable wealth is generally judged by the number of cows he milks 'Well, Jack, has any one caw'd wheile aw've been off?' 'Ah, a mon caw'd' 'What were he loike?' 'Aw hardly know, he looked as if he met keep eighteen beas an' two horses' The farmer would quite understand what sort of a man had called Stf¹ I bought three beas, Stf² Jack, goo an drove them beas out o' th' clover Their wūr a lot o' very fone beas at Utcheter fair o' Wednesday Der GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) nw Der¹ Lin Some beast had brok out o' Mr Ward's crew, and there they was a ramping about the gardin, N & Q (1865) 3rd S vii 31 n Lin¹ 'Beast' is often

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used as a plural for horned cattle, the more common form is 'beas' Them Scotch beas' was dear, thaay ll eīt their heads off afoore gress begins to grow sw Lin¹ May be seen in any advertisement of sale of stock, as 'Three very fresh beast' 'The beast are all fresh, well-hair'd' 'Rut¹ Paid 'by the Churchwarden' to the Inspectors for taking an account of the Beast, ros (1748) Lei There's a good few beast in my field (C E), Lei¹ Calves, lambs, with plenty of good beast, Worth full five hundred pound at least, *Will of Sir W Dixie* Did you go to see the wild beast? [animals in Wombwell's menagerie] Nhp¹, War³, w Wor¹, Shr¹, Glo¹² Oxf¹ Twenty fat beast, *MS add* Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) e An¹ Suf¹ A bullock of any description—not, I think, a bull A 'cow-beast'—a cow fattening for the butcher—not when in milk or breeding Ess¹ I W¹, I W² Bist thee gwyne to sar [feed] the becast Jack² Dor BARNES *GI* (1863) Som 'Tes my beastezes sure nough, that's whose 'tes, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 108 w Som¹ Very seldom used as a *sing* Wuur bee gwaa yn wai dhai bee us? [where are you going with those beast?] When used severally, which is not very often, this word becomes bee uestez, and more rarely bee uestezcz D-ee meet dree bee uestez kau meen au n¹ [did you meet three oxen as you came onwards?] A farmer told me Aay-v u gid aewt tu wuur keen u bee us—doan paa y, dhai doan kaum tu beef zu zee n bee u yuur [I have given up working beast,] (it) does not pay, they do not become beef so soon by a year (as those not used for ploughing, &c) Dev 'Ow minny bustes avee a-tūked up tū Zmithveid thease yer then, maister¹ HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) Som JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869)

2 *Comp* (1) **Beast band**, a chain for fastening cattle to their stalls, (2) **craft**, farriery, (3) **-gate**, summer pasturage, (4) **grarthing**, harness for oxen, (5) **house**, a cow-house, (6) **housing**, accommodation for cattle, (7) **leech**, a cow-doctor, (8) **market**, cattle-market, (9) **provven**, cattle-food, (10) **stang**, a short stick thrust through the legs of cows to hang them up by, when killed, (11) **time**, feeding time for beasts, eight o'clock at night

(1) n Yks² (2) *ib* (3) w Yks² (4) n Yks² The wooden neck-collar for the oxen (5) Shr¹ (6) n Yks² There's a good stand o' bais-housing (7) Shr¹ One Peter Braine, an excellent beast-leech, GOUGH *Hist Myddle*, 120 (8) Glo¹ (9) n Yks² (10) w Yks That stick hanging there? that is the beast stang, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 31 (11) Nhb Till about eight o'clock, or beast time, RICHARDSON *Borderers Table bk* (1846) VII 243

3 A horse

Sc By way of eminence, a horse is in Teviotdale denominated the beast, no other animal receiving this designation A man is said to have both a cow and a beast, when he possesses a cow and a horse (JAM)

4 *pl* A term for lice

Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Rnf There's nae beasts in my heid this mony a day, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 52 Ayr Flafl'n wi duds an' grey wi' beas', BURNS *To Birlzebub* (1790)

5 Child's name for the devil

Sc (G W)

[1 Beasts or cattle, *pecora*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), Beastes alone, nor horses alone, nor shepe alone wyll not eate a pasture euen, FITZHERBERT *Hush* (1534) 62 3 A beast for service, *jumentum*, COLES (1679), And layed him on his beaste (on his beast, Wyclif, 1388), and brought hym to a comen hostry, TINDALE (1526) *Luke* x 34 Wyclif (1382) has 'on his hors' The Vulg has '*jumentum*']

BEAST, see **Beest**

BEASTHES, see **Beast**

BEASTIE, *sb* Sc Nhb A diminutive of *beast*

Sc *Gen* used as expressive of affection or sympathy (JAM) Abd 'Twas dootless first-rate fun to you To squeeze the beastie i' yei mou, Ogg *Wilhe Waly* (1873) 38 Ayr Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous beastie, BURNS *To a Mouse* (1785) st 1, I doubt na, whiles, but thou may thieve, What then? poor beastie, thou maun live i' *ib* st 3 Nhb¹

BEASTLE, *v* Som Dev Also written *beasle*, *beysle* Dev, *beezele* Som [biəsəl, n Dev bɪsl] To soil, to befoul, to make filthy, also used *fig*

Som W & J *GI* (1873) w Som¹ Muyn un neet bee usl yur kloa'uz [mind and not soil your clothes] Draat dhu chee ul! neef ee aa n u-bee usl uz zuul au l oa vur¹ [drat the child! if he

re

has not befouled himself all over!'] How thick pony do drow the mux, he'll beastle anybody all over, nif they baint awake to un! Dev I don't need to beas'le my fingers, SHARLAND *Ways Village* (1885) 13, Dev^s Dawntee beastle your clayne vroke, Sally yū knaws whot trubbel I tūked tū wāsh'n n Dev Aw, Dame, doant beysle'n all tha day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 91 nw Dev¹

[Beast, sb + -le (-el), freq vbl suff]

BEASTLINGS, see Beestings

BEASTLY, *adj* Dev Cor Dirty, soiled See Baistly, *adj*

Dev I tell you, once and for all, I'll never dip the beastly thing [a well] out as long as you're my tenant, Stooke *Not Exactly*, 1, He sed he'd furgot tu change his shurt, an if he'd got to feert [fight] twud look bad to sea a baistly wan, n Dev *Jrn* (Aug 20, 1885) 6, col 4, Mary, duice take tha millisesaway vrom thicke cheel Her'th aput tha nawse aw'm in'er mowth an' made'erzel za beastly's a peg, Hewett *Peas Sp* (1892) 52, There's cabs awl awver thease yer plate, dawnt yū niver bring sich a beastly cabby theng tū me again, w 59 Cor *N & Q* (1854) 1st S x 179

[Beastly or filthy, ROBERTSON *Phias* (1693) From then abominable and beastly touches, SHAKS *M for Meas* III 11 25]

BEAST MILK, see Beest.

BEAT, *sb*¹ Stf Oxf Dor Som Dev Cor Also written beet Dev Cor, bete Cor² [bēt, bīt]

1 Turf pared off the ground for burning See Beat, *v*^s

Stf, Oxf To burn beate or peat, to burn turves for the improvement of cold and barren lands, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) Dev The beat (that is the slight layer of turf which is spaded off the land) is burnt, preparatory to ploughing for wheat, BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I 348, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) n Dev Where they be shoollng o' beat, *Exam Scold* (1746) I 197 nw Dev¹ Wespeak of 'burning beat,' not of 'burn-beating' sw Dev PENGELLY *Verbal Pron* (1875) 37 Dev, Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Cor¹, Cor² Turf cut and dried, for burning at home, or in the fields

2 *Comp* (1) Beat burning, sod-burning, (2) burrow, a heap of dry turf or sod ready for burning, (3) plough, a tool for cutting turf, (4) turf, see burrow

(1) Dev The principal singularities of Dev husbandry are the following the practice of 'beat-burning' for wheat and turnips, MOORE *Hist Dev* (1829) I 295, *Reports Agric* (1793-1813), Dev¹ Beat and Burning-beats is an agricultural operation, which appears to have originated in Dev and hence is called Denshiring in many parts It consists in spading, velling, or ploughing off the turf (spine) from old fallow lands, scuffling or tormenting the sods so as to knock out the earth they contain, then laying them in heaps (beat barrows) to dry, and burning them, finally, the ashes thus obtained are distributed over the soil previously to the operation of the plough, and are said to enrich and meliorate it in a remarkable degree, partly perhaps by the salts which they contain, and partly by disintegrating a tenacious and clayey soil, and rendering it more pervious to moisture Cor² (2) Dev Heaps of couch grass, or other weeds, commonly called 'stroyl,' placed so to dry ready for burning, w *Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2 Cor¹ Farmers, a little before ploughing time, scatter abroad their beat-boroughs, CAREW *Survey* (1602) 20, ed 1769, Cor² (3) Dor¹ A turf-cutting tool, consisting of a broad blade with a T frame and driven by a man's breast sw Dev PENGELLY *Verbal Pron* (1875) 38 (4) Cor¹

BEAT, *sb*² and *v*¹ Sc Irel Lin Also written beet (JAM) NI¹

1 *sb* A small bundle of flax or hemp See Bait, *sb*² Sc I harl't ye out tae the stennas as wat's a beet o' lint, an' hugin' your lugs like a drouket craw, St *Patrick* (1819) III 42 (JAM) NI¹ Ant The name given to the bundle or sheaf, into which it is made up when pulled from the ground When steeped and dried, the beets or sheaves are made into handfuls called stricks previous to their being rolled or beaten and scutched, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) n Lin *N & Q* (1852) 1st S v 375, n Lin¹ Bind the fumble into sheaves or beats, YOUNG *Lin Agric* (1799) 159

2 *v* To tie up flax in bundles (JAM)

Hence Beetinband, *vbl sb* the strap which ties a bundle of flax

AYr (JAM)

BEAT, *v*² Irel Nhb Dur Yks Stf Nhp Shr Brks e An Sus IW Wil Som Dev [bēt, beāt]

1. In phr. (1) beat the boundary, see below, (2) — clois, to

break up the hard dry lumps of cow-dung, lying in a pasture, (3) — the devil round the gooseberry bush, to tell a long story without much point, (4) — the devil and Dr Foster, to excel, surpass, (5) — my neighbour out of doors, the card-game of 'beggar-my-neighbour', (6) — the streets, to run about idly, (7) — into any one, to make comprehend, (8) — out, (a) to thrash, (b) to puzzle, put in a quandary, (9) — out the time, to while away the time, (10) — up, to get on

(1) Stf² 'To beat the boundary' is used of an old custom of defining the boundaries of a Borough or Township Each year the Mayor, Corporation, and other public officials would march in solemn procession along the border-line of their district The observance contributed some merriment when an arduous official would insist on literally fulfilling his duty, clambering over the houses that opposed his progress and crossing the stream by means of a plank Shr The old-fashioned Rogation day procession of parish dignitaries bearing long wands with which the boundary marks were beaten, the company of little boys, who were made to clamber over house roofs and put into odd holes and corners, and not unfrequently whipped at important points to make them remember, are well known in all parts of Eng, BURNE *Folk-Lore* (1883-86) 344 [It was a *gen* custom formerly and is still observed in some country parishes, to go round the bounds and limits of the parish on one of the three days before Holy Thursday, when the minister, accompanied by his Churchwardens and parishioners, were wont to deprecate the vengeance of God, beg a blessing on the fruits of the earth, and preserve the rights and properties of the parish, BRAND *Pop Antiq* (1849) I 197] (2) Wil¹ (3) Sus¹ An old man at Rye said he did not think the new curate was much of a hand in the pulpit, he did beat the devil round the gooseberry bush so (4) Ir You'd beat the devil an' Docthor Foster, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) 233 (5) Brks¹ (6) Som W & J Gl (1873) Dev I recently heard a woman say, 'I won't have my children beating the streets' This expression referring to children running about the streets and playing with any others is, I suppose, akin to the phr 'beating the bounds,' *Reports Provinc* (1893) (7) Nhp¹ He is so stupid I can't beat it into him, I can't make him understand (8, a) w Som¹ Birds are said to beat out the corn when they attack it while still uncut (b) e An¹ Ess 'How they can doe that there,' cried John, 'It wholly beats me out,' CLARKE *J Noakes* (1839) 23, Ess¹ (9) IW Terble hard putt to it they be to beat out the time athout siling their hands, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I 159 (10) IW² How d'ye sim to beat up, mayet? [How do you do? or How are you getting on?]

2 To bruise the feet with excessive walking

Nhb¹ Constant hard working horses are subject to beat or founder to their feet or leggs, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 34 n Yks (IW)

Hence Beat, *adj* bruised with walking or hard work

Nhb¹ A bet foot Nhb, Dur A beat hand is a hand which, from being vesicated or blistered with hard work, has festered, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) [Horses with their hind legs much beat at the hock, and termed cow-hocked, are most subject to this affection [bone spavin], LOWSON *Mod Farmer* (1844) 65

(6) Dei beten þe stretis, WYCLIF *Works* (c 1375) 152 (STRATMANN) (9, a) So she gleaned in the field untill even, and beat out that she had gleaned, BIBLE *Ruth* II 17]

BEAT, *v*^s Shr Hrf Rdn Mtg Som Dev Cor Written beet Dev Cor, bete Cor², bett Shr¹ Hrf¹ Rdn [bēt, bet, bīt]

1 To pare turf off the ground for burning See Beat, *sb*¹

Hrf MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), BOUND *Prov* (1876), Hrf¹ Rdn MORGAN *Wds* (1881) w Som¹ To dig off the 'spine' or turf, and then to burn it and scatter the ashes before ploughing This is a very common practice when hill pasture has become overrun with objectionable growths, such as gorse, brambles, or ferns, or when moorland is first tilled Dhik dhac ur klee v-zu veol u vuuz moa rz, aay shl ae un u bai t [that cleave is so full of furze roots, I shall have it beaten] In other districts this process is called Denshiring, i.e. Devonshire ing nw Dev¹ The field was baited, you know Dev, Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

Hence (1) Beating, *vbl sb* (a) the turf or sod pared off the ground for burning purposes, (b) the act of paring off the turf, (2) axe, *sb* a tool used in paring off the turf, (3) iron, *sb*, see axe.

(1, a) Hrf¹ Putting fire to the betting Rdn MORGAN *Wds* (1881) (b) N Cy² Mtg (E R M), Cor³ (2) w Cy A large adze, 5 or 6 inches wide crooked and somewhat hollow, used for cutting off the sods for burning, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) (3) Shr¹ *Obsol*, implement used to pare off the turf in the process of 'betting and burning' [It resembled the 'flaying spade,' q v]

2 In phr *beat and burn*, see below

Shr¹ *Obsol* An agricultural process adapted to the improvement of rough grass land. It consists of paring off the surface soil with an implement called a 'betting iron,' collecting into heaps, burning it, and when in a charred state digging it a spade's depth into the ground. 'It's a rough plack, but I m gwein to bet an burn it, the turf ess is capital for tatoes'

Hence *beating and burning*, phr

Shr¹ Beating and burning is still practised in the neighbourhood of Minsterley. nw Dev¹ Risdon (about 1630) speaks of 'beating and burning,' and thus describes the process. 'Paring the grain of their ground with mattocks into turfs, then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them, and spreading their ashes on the ground so pared', which kind of beating and burning is rare in other shires, and seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of Denshering in other counties'

BEAT, see Beet

BEAT AXE, sb Som Dev Cor Also written biddicks Cor¹, biddix Dev Cor¹² A pick or mattock used for paring turf. See Beat, sb¹

w Som¹ Bee ut-eks, bar t-eks, but eks, a kind of broad mattock almost like an adze, used for beating. Dev Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874), Drashles biddickses, and sholes, DANIEL *Bride* (1842) 179 Dev, Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Cor We'll arm ourselves with ugly things, Stoanes, biddixes, and boards, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 16, ed 1865, Cor¹, Cor² A double digging tool, one end pointed, the other flattened

BEATE, see Bate

BEATEM, sb phr Yks Lin The conqueror, one who excels all others, *gen* used in cock-fighting

w Yks *Hlf Wds*, w Yks¹ Hees t'beatem of au n Lin¹ [*Beatem* repr *Beat 'em*, i e beat them]

BEATER, sb Nhb Dur Yks Lin

1 A tool used for beating down soil, &c into a hole, esp for stemming a hole when blasting in rocks or mines

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur A blunt-ended tool used for beating, stemming, or tamping a hole after the blasting charge has been put in, it has a groove upon one side for the pricker, which remains in the hole during the process of stemming, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) n Yks (I W) e Yks The earth would cleame to the beater, BEST *Rur Econ* (1641) 107 w Yks¹

2 A name given to various tools for beating or crushing

Nhb¹ A stone used for braying sand Yks A platelayer's pick, with which he beats the ballast under the sleepers to obtain a solid foundation for them (B K) n Lin¹ (1) A flat piece of wood with a shaft inserted diagonally in its upper surface, used for crushing the seed vessels of flax (2) A stick with a knob at the end, used for mashing potatoes (3) The projecting pieces of wood inside a churn w Som¹ Bee utur, or bai tur, the drum in a thrashing-machine which actually beats out the corn from the ear

BEATH, v Shr Hrf Nrf Suf Ess Also written beeth Shr¹ [bið]

1 To dry green wood by placing it near the fire

e An¹, Nrf¹ Ess And after at leasure let this be his hier, To beath them and trim them at home by the fier, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 62, st 9

Hence (1) *Beathed*, ppl adj heated and hardened by the fire, (2) *Beathing*, vbl sb straightening unseasoned wood by heat

Midl Meat improperly roasted is still said to be beathed, TOONE *Dict* (1834) (2) Nrf, Suf GROSE (1790)

2 To decay, to wither

Shr¹

Hence (1) *Beethed*, ppl adj decayed, withered; (2) *Beethy*, adj (a) of fallen leaves withered, decayed, (b) sodden, flabby, overripe, also of meat underdone. See *Bathed*, Bathy

(1) Shr¹ (2, a) Shr¹ Hrf DUNCUMB *Hist Hrf* (1804-12) (b) Hrf GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P), Hrf¹ Also said of a person in a slight perspiration, Hrf² Limp or flabby as toast in cider, wet and soft as hops

[Take a feyr schoyt of blake thorne crabtre medeler or

geneper cut yu þe same sesun and wyl bethed, *Treatyse of Fysshynge* (c 1425), ed Satchell, 8]

BEATING, phr 2 Obs Yks Ken

1 In phr *beating with chuld*, breeding

Yks (P R), RAY (1691), BAILEY (1721)

2 Of the action of small flies fastening on sheep, where the shears have made a scratch

Ken YOUNG *Ann Agru* (1784-1815)

[1 From *beat*, vb in the sense of to throb, to move with frequent and regular repetitions, used *gen* of the heart or pulse]

BEATMENT, sb Nhb Dur A measure of capacity holding a quarter of a peck. See *Beakment*

N Cy¹ Nhb Now Martin's cap's a tatie beatment, MIDFORD *Coll Snags* (1818) 22, Nhb¹ Formerly in *gen* use in the district, especially in the retail sale of vegetables and coals. The measure was commonly made of wood staves hooped, with a division so placed that at one end up a beatment could be meted and at the other half a beatment. At Hexham the measure was double the size of the Newcastle beatment, hence the proverb, 'Hexham measure heaped full, an' runnin over'—'Aa's still sair beset, Coals is threepence a beatment, and nyen for te get,' CORVAN *Rise in Coals* (c 1865) Dur MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) 167

BEATT, see Bate

BEAUFET, see Buffet

BEAUMONTAGUE, sb Sc Nhb Lan Ken Also written bomontagu Nhb¹ A kind of putty, see below

Frf At the Ty Bridge inquiry here, frequent mention has been made of the filling up of blow-holes, &c, in the columns of the bridge, with a mixture which the moulders styled 'beaumontague,' N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 256 Nhb In common use on the Tyne (R O H) Nhb¹ A mixture of tar and china clay, beaten up hard and used in stemming acid condensers and stone acid tanks and cisterns in chemical works. Lan The word Beaumontague is used very extensively, and is given to any plastic substance for covering a defect in any material. 'He is rammin' it wi' boman-tigue' means that he is filling up or covering some defect, not necessarily 'scamping' (H M) Ken At the S E Railway works, at Ashford, some fifteen years ago, putty used to be called 'boormanteeg,' and the word was, I think, *gen* used mockingly when a carpenter employed the putty to hide defects in his work, N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 304, (D W L), Rarely, if ever, used now, but was very common. It was used in connexion with 'scamped work,' and was also applied to the man himself in contempt for his work (H M) [When I was a boy it was spelt as pronounced, 'bomentag,' and was much used by painters, carpenters, and other artificers whose work involved the filling up cracks, N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 304]

BEAU REYNOLDS, sb Sur¹ A name for the fox. See *Mus Reynolds*

[*Beau* (as in 'Beau Nash,' 'Beau Brummel'), Fr *beau Reynolds* is due to Fr *renard* (in Cotgr *reguard*), a fox, assoc in form w *Reynolds*, the common surname]

BEAUTIFUL, adj Not Lin Som Dev and in *gen* colloq use. Pleasing or good, agreeable to the taste

Not¹ Freq applied to food, meaning delicious. n Lin¹ Anything pleasing or good without any relation to the artistic, picturesque, or poetical faculties. Them s the bewtifulest pills I iver took, thaay run thrif one like smack. w Som¹ Dhai brauth yue gid mee, wauz bue tipeol [they broth you gave me were delicious] Dev w *Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2

BEAUTIFY, v Brks To make one's toilet very carefully

Brks Common enough, but I have not heard it lately among natives (M J B), Brks¹

BEAU TRAP, sb Nhp Nrf Slang A loose stone in the pavement, which tips up when stepped upon, and scatters the dirty water collected under it over the pedestrian

Nhp¹, Nrf¹ Slang A town (Plymouth) where beau-traps under water grnn, inviting gentle strangers to walk in, PETER PINDAR *Wks* (1816) I 398

[The word means lit a trap for catching a beau (a fop or dandy)]

BEAUTY, sb Yks Chs War Wor Dev Cor and in *gen* colloq use. Written booty Chs¹²³ [biu ti, bū ti]

1 Used ironically, as a term of contempt, of a person whose conduct is the reverse of beautiful

War³ He's a beauty—I wonder you're not ashamed to be seen

with him 'Er was a beauty, 'er was,' spoken of a p'st servant, would mean that she was impertinent and unmanageable, or incompetent in a marked degree w Cor She's a beauty without paint or polish I wonder she can keep such a beauty in her house, she's a reg'lar bad 'un (M A C) Cor² That beauty! You m a putty beauty!

2 Comp (1) **Beauty house**, a child's name for any box or shelf ornamented in imitation of a cabinet, (2) **spot**, a kind of pimple about the mouth, (3) **water**, early morning dew

(1) **Chs**¹², **Chs**³ An expression used by children for any old box, shelf, or out of doors rockery, or rather crockery, ornamented by them with bits of glass, china, coloured stones, &c (2) w Yks⁵, **Wor** (J W P) (3) **Dev**³ It is said if a girl washes her face with dew in the early morning that she has 'rubbed en up wi' buty-wätter'

BEAVE, v *Obsol* Ess Of ducks to dive
Ess (H H M), *Obs* (A S P)

BEAVER, sb¹ *Obsol* Sc Nhb Slang A top-hat
Ayr Hey, brave Johnnie lad, Cock up your beaver, BURNS, 269 (Globe ed) Nhb Wiv his beaver round and low, Little switch, in thick surtoun, OLIVER *Local Songs* (1824) 13 Slang At one time hats were made of beaver's fur—hence the name, the term is still occasionally applied to tall 'chimney-pot hats,' FARMER [A beaver-hat (K)]

[Beaver, a hat of the best sort, ASH (1795), A beaver (hat), *pileus ex pilis fibri coactus*, COLES (1679), Mr Holden sent me a bever, which cost me 4£ 5s, PEPYS *Diary* (1661, June 27), Up-on his heed a Flaundrish bever hat, CHAUCER *C T* 272]

BEAVER, sb² *Obs* Lin A term applied to fine wood

Lin MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

BEAVER, sb³ Dor The underwood or bushes growing by a hedge See **Beever**

Dor The bushes or underwood growing out on the ditchless side of a single hedge, or the greensward beside the beaten road in a lane, BARNES *Gl* (1863), (H J M)

BEAVER, see Bever

BEAZE, v **Wor** [bēz] To dry in the sun

Wor An old woman who died about four years ago would say 'The banes [beans] are bazed down on the sun' (H K) w **Wor**¹ Them 'ops gets reg'lar beazed this 'ot weather

Hence **Beazy, adj** dried up, withered

w **Wor**¹ Them trees o' yourn wants waterin', this winder's so sunny, thaay be quite beazy

BEAZEN, adj Lin Bold [Not known to our correspondents]

Lin¹ She's a beazen wench

BEAZLED, ppl adj Ken Sur Sus Tired out, exhausted See **Bezzle, v**

Ken. Beazled out (M J I C) Sur¹ That young mare [meer] was properly beazled after they journeys in the coal-team
Sus He went beggaren fer wurk an fur brencheese till he cum to Ol' Bill's doar gran nigh beazled, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I 250, Dey sung an laffed an smokked an onny stopp'd wen dey was fairly beazled, *ib* 389, Sus¹ He comes home tired of an evening, but not beazled like boys who go to plough

BEB, v Nhb¹ [beb] To act as croupier in the game of 'pitch and toss'

Hence **Bebber, sb** the person who acts as croupier in the game of 'pitch and toss'

Nhb¹ The bebbber is one who gathers in the pennies, *gen* the one who has lost and does this to earn something to start the 'school' again, should his employer win

BEB, see Bib

BEBBERAGE, see Beverage

BEBBLE, see Bibble

BEBBY BECK, sb w Yks² [be bi bek] The water ouzel See **Beck bibby**

[Babybeke, *aus*, *Cath Angl* (1483) *Beck*, the same as *beck* (brook), q v]

BECALL, v Yks Lan Stf Nhp War Wor Hrf Glo Oxf Brks Hmp IW Wil Dor Som Also written *becaw*, *bekow* Lan To abuse, call names, rail at

w Yks² Lan. Who threped an' threped, and aw to becaw'd me, SHADWELL *Witches* (1682) 103, ed 1718, What art theaw becom' hum neaw? BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v, I kon remember

e owd King George time ot jakkobites wur'n bekode, like us jakobins ar' neaw, WALKER *Plebeian Pol* (1796) 17, ed 1801, Hee bekows kings, and lets 'em deawn meekly, *ib* 57. Sif (H K), Nhp¹ War (J R W), War², War³ I couldn't stop in that 'ouse, the missus be call'd me so s War¹ War, Wor 'Er becalled me all the names 'er could lay 'er tongue to (H K) Wor 'Er fell on we, an knocked we about, an' swoer, an' becalled we sheamful, *Vig Mon in Wor Jin* (Mar 9, 1895) 4, col 3 s Wor¹ Er becalled mü shamful! se Wor¹, Hrf² Glo I 'ev heard un becall the parsons sky-high an' all, GISSING *Vill Hampten* (1890) I 272, It be nation fine to becall others when ye had your head wrapped up i' that black cloth and couldn't ha' seed a ghost, *ib* *Both of this Parish* (1889) I 117 Oxf¹ U bikau ld uuy shem fl [A becalled I shemful] Brks¹, Hmp, (H C M B) I W² He becalled me everything he could think on Wil Now then, Lizer, wen you've adone Becallin I, we thick are tongue, *Slow Rhymes* (1889) 120 n Wil Her becalled I at a terrible rate (E H G) Wil¹ Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), Dor¹ Som (J S S), (F A A.), A woman describing the bad language of another said, 'She becalled me but everything,' meaning that no epithet was omitted which would give offence (G S), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Tu yuur ee ns ee beekyaa lud ur, t wauz shee unfeol [to hear how he vilified and abused her, it was shameful] Uur beekyaa ld-n au i dhut uv ur uur kud laa y ur tuung tue [she called him all the names she could lay her tongue to]

[This is only a modern use In ME the word commonly meant to call foith, challenge To becall, *prouocare*, *Cath Angl* (1483), Neuer-pe-lese cler I yow by-calle If 3e con se hyt to be done, *Pearl* (c 1360) 913, in *Allit P* 27 *Be-+call*]

BECAM, v. Nhb¹ Past tense of *to become*

[Thy sone bycam man of a mayde mankynde to amende, *P Plowman* (c) viii 128, I lighted doun and man becam, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 20531]

BECAUSE WHY, advb phr Irel Der Ken Som Also in forms *becase* Der, *cos* Ken Because, for the reason that, also *interrog* why? wherefore?

s Ir Quite melancholy because why the river was flooded and he could not get across, CROKER *Leg* (1862) 269 Der¹ Ken (P M), Ken¹ A very common controversy amongst boys 'No it ain't'—'Cos why?'—'Cos it ain't' Ken² In answering questions of a rude sort w Som¹

[I prey be take hit nouht in greue Bi cause whi, hit is clerkes wise, *E E P* (c 1305), ed Furnivall, 125 (MARZNER)]

BECHANCE, v Sc Yks Som To happen, to befall

Fif It sae bechanced at that hour That Dan George Buchanan was reading, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 75 n Yks² Som But I did just bechance to catch zight o' Solomon Moggridge, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 50

[All happiness bechance to thee in Milan, SHAKS *Two Gent* I 1 61]

BECHATTED, pp Lin¹ [Not known to our correspondents] Bewitched

BECHE, sb Nhb Dur w Yks Also written *beache* w Yks, *bitch* N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Mining term an iron rod with a hollow cone inside, used for extracting broken bore-rods during boring operations

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur A boring tool made of iron and having some resemblance to the extinguisher of a candle, used in boring for the purpose of extricating the bottom portion of a broken set of bore rods from a bore-hole, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) w Yks (T T), The common word used by the workmen for this tool is 'bitch' (C B C)

[For drawing up the rods, we have, to hold them an iron instrument called a bitch, and, for unscrewing them, two more we call dogs, HOOSON *Miner's Dict* (s v *Boring*) (1747) Prob repr Fr *beche*, mattock]

BECHLE, v and sb Cld. (JAM) [beχl]

1 v To cough See **Baichie** 2 sb A settled cough [Bech-+le, vbl freq suff]

BECHT, sb and v Sc Also written *bicht* [beχt, bixt]

1 sb A loop on a rope or cord

n Sc Pit a bicht o' the rope (W G)

2 v To put a loop on a rope,

n Sc (W G)

Hence *Becht*, pp tied

Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), (JAM)

[The same as lit E *bight* Bight (among sailors), any turn or part of a cable or rope that lies rolled up, BAILEY (1770) OE *byht*, a bend]

BECK, sb¹ Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Not Lin Nrf Suf Sus Not in Nhb [bek]

1 A brook, a small stream or river

n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M), They crossed more than one brook or beck as they are called in that country, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) xv, N Cy¹² Dur The line dividing the more northern 'burn' from the s Dur and Yks 'beck' is a sharp one It runs along the ridge between Wear and Tees from Burnhope Seat eastwards to Paw Law Pike The tributaries to the Wear, on the n side of this ridge, are burns, and the similar affluents to the Tees, on its s side, are becks (R O H), This term, which is found in Danish and Norwegian settlements in Eng, occurs about sixty-three times in the county of Dur In Nhb it is represented in the solitary case of the 'River Wansbeck,' and in this it is questionable whether the second syllable is beck, HESLOP *Gl*, Dur¹ Cum Hooivver we sets sail doon be a beck side, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 108, Breck t'ice i't beck for t'coos to drink, *Borrowdale Lett* (1787) 6, ed 1869, An' she has tooket up the beck, BURN *Poems* (1885) 242, (J Ar), He co's t'beck a river, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 51, *Gl* (1851), Cum¹, Cum² Change is leetsome, if it's no but oot o' bed until t'beck, *Prov*, It was tiet iv a meal-bag an' flung into t'beck, 158 Cum, Wm When he com at a beck, Jhwoonny fell off at t'neck, *Nursery Rhyme* (M P) Wm I'll gang tul t'dippin dub i' t'beck en droon misel, ROBISON *Auld Tales* (1882) 3, Scwores o' mucky becks, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 18, A man liggin et beck, up ta his ee, CLOSE *Satirist* (1833) 155, His eene's like cūshat eene, by t'becks o watt rs, RICHARDSON *Sng Sol* (1859) v 12, We went to a spot coad Greenige I nivver-thout but I sud hae been ith beck,

WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 107, ed 1821, Wm¹ Yks What sounds might scare the hooting owl Or hush the beck below, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 18 n Yks Weshed doon t'beck, LINSKILL *Haven Hill* (1886) xix, n Yks¹ The Esk, after it has received Commondale Beck, Danby Beck, and two or three other and smaller streams, is called 'T'Gret Beck', n Yks² A brig astride o' t'beck, n Yks³, ne Yks¹ e Yks This is the common name for streams, though some are worthy, notably the trout streams at Driffield, of being called rivers Beyond this generic name, they are all nameless, except when the name of the adjacent village is added or prefixed for the sake of distinction, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 52, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), THOMPSON *Hist Wotton* (1869) 170, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks It's like th' chap 'at saw his horse fall into th' beck, HARTLEY *Ditt* (1868) 119, Moor like th' bed of a beck, *ib Puddin'* (1876) 179, Our rivulets are sykes, burns, or becks, N & Q (1870) 4th S vi 366, The smaller streams are called sikes, the larger gills, and the largest, being *gen* those which run along the dale, becks, Howitt *Rur Eng* (1838) I 305, Lang gangs t'pitcher to th' beck, But i' th' end it comes hoam brokken, *Prov* in *Bryghouse News* (July 23, 1887), We can ayther gan doon to t'beck an' ower t'brig, or cross a lile bit hisher up, Lucas *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 32, *Hlf Wds*, (E G), w Yks¹²³⁴⁵ Lan GASKFLL *Lectures* (1854) 20, Lan¹ When moor or moss do saffron yield, And beck and sike run down with honey, *Ballads* (1875) 31 n Lan T'bek's rēnan vara strang (W S) n Lan¹ Humpty Dumpty lay in a beck With all his sinews round his neck, HALLIWELL *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) Not Only in local names (J H B) Lin 'Vox agro Lincoln usitatissima, *Rivus*, SKINNER (1671), As I was crossing the beck, 'twas so slape, down I coomed with sich a belk, N & Q (1865) 3rd S vii 31, Her as liv'd doon by beck, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 97, Off we started for the beck, BROWN *Lit Laur* (1890) 41, Look thou theer wheer Wigglesby beck comes out by the 'ill, TENNYSON *N Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 14, I seed the beck coomin' down like a long black snaake i' the snaw, *ib Owd Roa* (1889) n Lin (E S), SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹ This raain hes fill'd all th' becks an' dikes, ther il be sum banks brustin' or I'm mistaan' sw.Lin¹ A beck runs down the town-street The houses all drain into the beck In the epitaph in Kettlethorpe Church, on Rev John Becke, Rector of Kettlethorpe, who died in 1597 'I am a Becke, or river as you know, And wat' red here y^e Church, y^e schole, y^e pore' e An¹ Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 28, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1877), A well o' hvin' waters, and becks from Lebanon, GILLET *Sng Sol* (1860) iv 15, Nrf¹ A beck is not a river where the water first catches the eye, but a brook, where at a little distance

the broken banks are the conspicuous object, while the water is often not seen at all Suf (F H), Sut¹, Sus¹² Dev, w Times (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2 [(K)]

2 *Comp* (1) Beck bibby, the water ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*, (2) bottom, the low land beside a stream, (3) brig, a bridge over a beck, (4) ford, see stones, (5) grain, the place where a stream divides, also the branch of the stream, (6) hecks, a railing across the stream for keeping the cattle to their portion of it, (7) hoil, the bed of the brook, (8) nails, nails used for nailing spouting for water-wheels, &c, (9) rails, see hecks, (10) sand, river sand, (11) shoot, the part of a stream where the water falls in a cascade, (12) side, the bank of the brook, (13) stakes, stakes driven into the bed of the stream for various purposes, (14) stan, the strand of a rapid river, (15) stang, the pole across the stream to prevent the cattle of different owners from mixing, (16) steead, the bed or channel of the stream, (17) stones, stepping-stones across the stream, (18) straddler, the frog as it sprawls when swimming, (19) -streak, the direction in which the brook stretches, (20) wath, the place where the stream is forded, (21) wife, a woman who washes in the stream

(1) Lan¹, ne Lan¹ (2) n Lin¹ (3) n Yks² w Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Aug 22, 1891) (4) n Yks² (5) Cum, Wm In Alston Moor all the nameless rivulets which afterwards unite to form the rivers are called beck grains (M P) Cum¹ (6) n Yks² (7) w Yks (S K C) (8) Mhb¹ (9) n Lin¹ (10) Cum, Wm (M P) (11) n Yks² (12) n Yks² w Yks One day he wor att'beckside, HARTLEY *Puddin'* (1876) 155 n Lin¹ (13) n Yks² (14) w Yks¹ (15) n Yks² (16) n Yks² w Yks On't craggs cloase a't side a't becksteead, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 24 (17) Cum As hard as t'beck-steans [very obdurate] (M P) n Yks¹² w Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Aug 22, 1891), w Yks⁵ Therve boath seen her cross t'beckstoos wi' t'barn i' her arms, 15 n Lin¹ There was a row o' beckstoans at th' boddom o' Cruchinland fer foaks to get oher into Messingham parish by (18, 19, 20) n Yks² (21) Wm Thae keep im es thrang es beck wife, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt iii 30

3 In phr to be in the beck, to outrun the constable, to be out at elbows

Cum He noo turn'd journeyman, an' went on tramp, but he sune com bak agean, for he'd been i' the beck, BURN *Frieside Crack* (1886) 9, 'Whoar's —?' 'He's gean awa', he's been i' t'beck' (E W P)

[A bek, *torrens, rivus*, Cath *Angl* (1483), Out of þe water þai gan it ta, And ordand it to be a brig, Ouer a-nother bek to lig, *Leg Holy Rood*, ed Morris, 82, Do til thaim as till iabin in the bek of cyson, HAMPOLE *Ps lxxxii* 8 (c 1330) ON *bekker*, a brook]

BECK, sb² and v¹ Hrt Sus [bek]

1 sb A kind of pickaxe or mattock

Hrt² An instrument differing from a pickaxe or mattock only by having its two ends about four inches broad, with which they dig up the ground of hop alleys, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) IV 1 16 Sus (G A W), Beck is the name for a narrow hoe The shape varies according to the size of the vegetable cultivated The purpose of the beck is to remove weeds by picking or pecking them out of the ground, whereas a hoe cuts off the weeds and goes less deeply into the ground (R B), Sus¹

2 v To use the beck or mattock

Sus¹

[OE *becca*, pick-axe (ÆLFRIC)]

BECK, sb³ and v² Obs² Cant [bek]

1 sb A constable Cf beak

Cant BARRÈRE & LELAND, FARMER

2 v To imprison

Cant The writer was beaked, was asking here, and lay two months in Starabin, READE *Cloister* (1861) iv, FARMER

BECK, sb⁴ Stf [bek] The peak or 'beak' of a hat

See Beak

n Stf (J T), Stf²

[The orig mg of *beck* was a beak, a bird's bill If peacock and turkey leauie robbing their bea, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 89 Fr *bec*, a beak]

BECK, sb⁵ w Yks [bek] A long narrow cistern used in dyeing

w Yks (S K C), Beck is a vessel or trough, divided into compartments, through which pieces are passed, alter dyeing, to

wash off superfluous dye. A constant stream of clean water runs in at the shallow end of the trough, carrying with it the washing from the goods. In former times the washing was done in the becks or rivulets near the dye-works (J C)

BECK, *sb*⁶ s Pem [bek] A place cleared of thorns

s Pem We want a piece of beck, we'll clear away these thorns (W M M)

BECK, *sb*⁷ Obs ? Ken A horseshoe

Ken MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

[Among farriers, *beak* denotes a little horse-shoe, turned up, and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof, CHAMBERS *Cyclop* (1788)]

BECK, *v*⁸ and *sb*⁸ Sc Nhb Yks Lan [bek]

1 *v* To nod or bow the head, to curtsy, make obeisance

Sc And ay they bobit, and ay they beckett, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 9, ed 1871, I keep the straight road and just beck if any body speaks to me ceevilly, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii, As in going down stairs he passed the shop where Dame Christie stood beeking, *ib* *Nigel* (1822) iv, You're as braw as Bink's wife when she becket to the muister wi' the dish-clout on her head, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 13, ed 1881 Abd Patience could do no more, it becket away, quite, good manners and honesty followed, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 19 Per He bowed an he becket, till by a bit desk He had come to a safe kind o' anchor, NICOLL *Poems* (1897) 104, ed 1843 L'h Ailsie becket an' bowed to the leddy, an' wished her a' that was gude, STRATHESK *Blunkbonny* (ed 1891) 169, Ye cringing curs who beck and bow for tyrant's smile, McNEILL *Preston* (c 1895) 43

Hence **Becking**, *vbl sb* bowing, curtseying

Sc 'A great deal of beeking and beenging' is a phr still used among the vulgar, to denote much ceremony at meeting, among persons of rank, or those who wish to be thought such (JAM Lth O guess ye wha's gane a-beekin' an' booin', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 56 e L'h I hae nae parteec larlikin for the Irish, they're unco guid at beekin an' beengin, an' that gangs down wi' some maisters, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 82

2 Of a horse to nod or jerk the head Of a muircock to cry and nod the head

Sik The factor's naig wantit a forefit shoe, and was beekin like a water-craw, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 154, ed 1865 NCy¹ Nhb The muircock he becks in his wild mossy hame, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 2, Nhb¹

3 *sb* A nod, a curtsy

Sc A weird old wife nodded and talked aloud to herself with becks and courtesies, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) iii, We are fain to make a baik and a bow, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi Per Wi' beck an' wi' bow, and wi' 'Goodness be here!' NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 140, ed 1843 Ayr She'll gie ye a beck, and bid ye light, BURNS *Taybolton Lassies* NCy¹ After she had made a beck to the rest of the women standing next to the doore, SADLER *State Papers* (1809) II 505 w Yks Noo dhun maak dhi bek [Now, then, make thy beck] (C C R) ne Lan¹

4 The cry accompanied by the jerk of the head, of the muircock

Nhb¹ The muircock's beck could I but hear, ARMSTRONG *Aid Crag* (1879)

[Beck, to make a sign by a nod, ASH (1795), To becke, *nuere, annuere*, LEVINS *Manip* (1570), And est and west upon the peple I bekke, CHAUCER *C T* c 396 3 Nods and becks and wreathed smiles, MILTON *L'Allegro* (1633) 28, A becke or nodde, *nutus*, BARET (1580)]

BECK, see **Beak**

BECKER, *sb*¹ Nhb [bekər] A wooden dish

Nhb *Gent Mag* (1794) I 13, ed Gomme (1886) 14, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P), Nhb¹

BECKER, *sb*² Cor¹² A species of bream, *Sparus pagrus*

BECKER, see **Bicker**

BECKER DOG, *sb* NI¹ [Not known to our correspondents] The grampus

BECKET, *sb*¹ e An A spade used in cutting turf

e An¹ Nrf¹

[*Beck*, *sb*² + *-et*, dim suff]

BECKET, *sb*² e An [Not known to our correspondents] A sheath

e An¹ Knife becket

BECKET, *sb*³ *Obsol* Lan Nhp

1 The front and bium of an old-fashioned bonnet, often of silk, &c, drawn over wires

Lan Some foak say uz hur bonnet would look better if it wur not so lung i'th becket, STATION *B Shuttle wi' th' Prince* (1873) 16, Fetlin at th' same time abeawt th' becket uv hui bonnet, *ib* 19

2 A mantelpiece Nhp¹

[*Beck*, for *beak*, *sb*¹ + *-et*, dim suff]

BECKET, *sb*⁴ *Obs* Cor A kind of round fish

Cor² CARLEW *Survey* (1602) *MS add*

BECKETT, *sb* NCy¹ [be kət] A little brook

[*Beck*, *sb*¹ + *-et*, dim suff]

BECK IRON, see **Beak iron**

BECKY, *sb* Nhb A wood-craiver's seat, consisting of a single leg with a cross-seat on the top

Nhb (R O H)

BECKY LEAVES, *sb* Dev The brooklime, *Veronica beccabunga*

Dev⁴ The plant is sometimes employed in fomentations for bad legs, &c It was the old name near Torquay (not a dozen miles from the celebrated Becky Falls) *Obsol*

BECLAMED, *ppl adj* Yks [bɛklē md]

1 Smeared over with dirt or grease n Yks¹², m Yks¹

2 Flattered n Yks²

[*Be* + *clamed*, see **Clame**, *v*]

BECLARTED, *ppl adj* Sc n Cy Yks [m Yks bɛtlā təd] Besmeared, bedaubed See **Clart**

Kcd His clews beclartit i the glau, GRANT *Lays* (1884)

8 n Cy GROSE (1790), HOLLOWAY, NCy¹ n Yks I think they've gotten some fiesh whents of girse That macks them so beclarted about the arse, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l 157, n Yks¹², m Yks¹

BECOME, *v* Irel USA

1 To look well in

NI¹ 'She becomes her bonnet,' means the bonnet becomes her Shure the creathur becomes his new shuit [USA He becomes that coat, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ Quar* (Oct 1892) I]

2 In phr *it well becomes*, see below

Tip Ironical phr 'Well becomes me,' &c, that is, 'And a fool I am for my pains' It may govern a *v* with *to*, expressing what it was that was foolishly done, as, 'Twell becomes me to have taken all that trouble' (G M H)

BECOMED, *v* w Yks Lin and in *gen* dial use in all n counties Past participle of *to become*

w Yks Wots biku md on im? (J W) n Lin¹ What's becum'd o' Soaphy? I hev'n t sean hei for years

[It had becommed them a great deale better, to haue punished their seruant, BARNES *Wks* (1541) ed 1573, 192 (N E D)]

BECOMES, *sb pl* e An One's best clothes

e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf In use here, but only among old people (F H)

[From *become*, *vb*, as in the phr 'her bonnet becomes hei']

BECKRIKE, *int* Nhb An exclamation or oath by Christ!

Nhb Becrke! its warse than treason, BAGNALL *Sngs* (c 1850) 8, Ods marcy! wey, marlow, becrike, it's Lord 'Size, *Song* (1806) in *Tyneside Sngs* (c 1872) 158 Becrike! aw's up tiv every rig, *ib* pt iv 73, Nhb¹ A profane exclamation which is often heard as 'becrikey!' or 'crikey!'

BED, *sb* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 *Comp* (1) Bed board, a board to keep the clothes from falling off the bed, (2) bug, the insect *Cimex lectularius*, (3) churn, see below, (4) eel, a species of eel, (5) faggot, a contemptuous name for a bedfellow, (6) favourite, a person who is fond of lying in bed in the morning, (7) fly, a flea, (8) happings, the bedclothes, (9) hulings, the coverlet or counterpane, (10) light, a flat candlestick, (11) mate, a bedfellow, a bug, (12) partner, a hot water-bottle, (13) pay, see below, (14) pole, a bedpost, (15) post, in phr *in the twinkl of a bedpost*, in an instant, (16) ropes, see below, (17) rug, a counterpane, a coverlet, (18) settle, a bedstead, (19) slip, the bed-case for the feathers, (20) staff, a pole for tucking in the bedclothes, (21) steddle, a bedstead, (22) stick, (a) see staff, (b) a bedroom candlestick, (23) straw, the straw

with which a mattress is stuffed, (24) *summers*, longitudinal pieces under the centre of the bed, (25) *twilt*, a bed-quilt, (26) *wound*, a bed sore, (27) *wrist*, a wooden instrument for tightening the cords of old-fashioned corded bedsteads

(1) *n* Yks (I W) (2) *Shr* ¹ s v Bug Ken. The wood was full o' bed-bugs (D W L) (3) *w* Yks ² Bed-churn, the person who remains longest in bed on the morning of Shrove Tuesday. The word bed-churn is also applied to the boy who is the last to enter school on the morning of 'hat day'. At Eyam this boy used to be tied to a form or bench and taken to be ducked in a trough at some distance from the school. (4) *Nhp* ² A species of eel found in the Nen, as lying always in clusters or beds at the bottom of the river, until they are roused by violent floods. (5) *e* An ¹ A wretched substitute, no better than a faggot in the muster of a regiment. *Nrf* ¹ *Nrf*, *Suf* *HOLLOWAY*. (6) *s* Chs ¹ Au dhū laad z un wen shiz wūn prit i gud fur gy'et in up wīd nev ūr u bed-fee vūnt i'dh aays [Aw the lads and wenches won pretty good for gettin' up we'd never a bed-favourite i' th' haise]. (7) *Som* *N & Q* (1877) 5th S viii 358, W & J. *GL* (1873) *w* Som ¹ (8) *n* Yks ¹², *ne* Yks ¹, *e* Yks ¹ *n* Lin ¹ Yer faathers sich a man for bed happin', I can't put him enew blankits on. (9) *Der* *RAY* (1691), *N & Q* (1873) 4th S xi 393, (K) *Lei* ¹, *War* ³ *Shr* ¹ I remember the soldiers fetched bedding from Newton, for the use of the soldiers there. They took only one coarse bed hilling from my father, *Gough Hist. of Myddle* (1700) 8. (10) *Cor* ³ (11) *w* Yks *Se* 'the', *se* 'the', lass, a bed-mate! (W F) *w* Som ¹ (12) *Hmp* Her feet be so cold I hev to give her a bed-partner (W M E F) (13) *w* Som ¹ The allowance paid by a sick club to a member confined to his bed, this is reduced to walking pay so soon as he can get up. (14) *w* Yks ⁵ (15) *Ir* I seen all this in the twinkle of a bed post, *YEATS Flk-Tales* (1888) 110. (16) *n* Lin ¹ The ropes which knit together the harden cloth, between the bed stocks which supports the mattress. (17) *ib* (18) *Nrf* ¹ *Ess* *GL* (1851) (19) *n* Yks ¹ (20) *n* Lin ¹ [U S A *N & Q* (1889) 7th S viii 236] (21) *Ess* *Monthly Mag* (1814) I 498, *Ess* ¹ *Ken* An old bedsteadle and cord, *Plunkley Poorhouse Acc* (1793) (P M), *Ken* ¹ Item in the best chamber, called the great chamber, One fayer standing bedsteddle, one feather-bedd, one blanket, one covertleed, *Boteler Invent in Memorials of Eastry*, 224. *Sur* ¹ *Sus* (J L A), *Sus* ¹, *Hmp* ¹ (22) (a) *Nhb* ¹ A stick used to straighten the bedclothes in the box-beds, which used to be common in the country. (b) *n* Lin ¹ Must I maake the shuts and bring a bed-stick. (23) *Sc* (JAM *Suppl*) (24) *Wil* ¹ s v *Waggon* (25) *n* Lin ¹ (26) *ib* (27) *se* *Wor* ¹

2 In phr (1) *to get out of bed backwards* or *on the wrong side*, to be irritable, ill-tempered, in *gen* use, (2) *to get bedderd*, to go to bed, (3) *to get into bed*, to be brought to bed, to get her bed of, to give birth to, (4) *to be put to bed with a shovel*, to be buried, (5) *bed-i-bo* or *bed-le-ham*, bed-time, go to bed

(1) *w* Yks ¹ Thou's gotten out at wrang side o' th' bed *n* Lin ¹ *Nhp* ¹ You got out of bed backwards this morning *Nrf* (E M) (2) *Brks* ¹ Lets get bedderd, an' zo be up in the marnin' (3) *Lth* (JAM) *N* Cy ¹ Assa, wor wife's gotten her bed, mun (s v *Bairns*). *Nhb* ¹ Such a one has 'gotten her bed' is the universal term used in speaking of a woman's being confined. *Wm* *Theear* thy mudd'r gat her bed o' the', theear she gat her bed o' the' 'at beear the', *RICHARDSON Sng Sol* (1859) viii 5 *w* Yks *Tom* *Todd* wife's gett'n into bed—What's shoo gett'n into bed on? [what has she borne, a boy or a girl?] (A B) *n* Lin ¹ She's just about ready to get into bed agean, if her husband has been e'Americaay better then a twel'-munt. (4) *n* Ir *An* ¹ she'll may be live happy, in comfort, When I'm put to bed with a shovel, *Ulster J'n Arch* (1858) VI 46 *Slang* *FARMER* (5) *War* ³ Now, then, Bed-i-bo 'Get to bed—now do go to Bed-le ham,' that was my old granny's phr, and a regular country saying

3 A litter for animals

Oxf ¹ Give her a good bed, *MS add* *Dev* His 'bed'—the space he selects to lie in for the day—is usually on the most level piece of ground he can find in the copse, *JEFFERIES Red Deer* (1884) vi

4 The foundation wood or body of a cart or wagon

Chs ¹ The arms [of a cart] are the end of the axle or bed *s* *Chs* ¹ *n* Lin ¹ The piece of wood, which lies on the top of the axle-tree of a cart or waggon for the soles to rest on. This is also called 'packing'. *Nhp* ¹ *se* *Wor* ¹ The body, the wheels, &c, upon which it is borne being called the carriage. *Hrf* ¹ *w* Som ¹ The piece of wood bearing on the springs or axle of a waggon upon which rests the body [(K.)]

5 *Comp* *Bed piece*, that part of the framework of a cart into which the arms of the axle are laid

ne Yks ¹, *w* Som ¹

6 The under part of a plough. Also called *slade*

Oxf Not so much used as formerly when wooden ploughs were in vogue, then it was the word invariably used (J E) *w* Som ¹ The part which slides along the bottom and side of the furrow, and has to endure the grind and wear more than any part except the share. It forms a kind of runner or wearing part, and is bolted to the breast. In old wooden ploughs or Nanny-sulls it was an iron plate nailed on to the breast. Called also, and very commonly, the 'landside'.

7 The womb or uterus of an animal

Chs ¹, *e* An ¹ *Nrf*, *Suf* *HOLLOWAY*

8. A fleshy piece of beef cut from the upper part of the leg and bottom of the belly. Also called *Bed piece*

w Yks (J W), *Chs* ¹, *Stf* ¹² *Lei* ¹ The method of cutting up the carcass which gives the 'bed' is, I am told, peculiar to the midl and n counties. *Nhp* ¹ *War* ², *War* ³ The bed of beef is a favourite joint at rustic festivities, such as Rent dinners, Vestry dinners, &c. *Shr* ¹², *e* An ¹ *Nrf*, *Suf* *HOLLOWAY* *Hmp* The silver side is the outer cut, and the bed the inner (W M E F)

9 The under-side of the stratum in a rock, a seam in rock or clay, also the base of a stone inserted in a wall or foundation

Nhb ¹ *w* Yks ¹ Let it hev plenty o' bed *Chs* ¹ In building with *Chs* sandstone it is advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to place the stones on their natural bed, otherwise the surface is apt to split and fall off. Architects stipulate in their specifications that this shall be done. *n* Lin ¹ There's no iron to speak on e' th' second bed. *Nhp* ¹, *War* (J R W) *w* Som ¹ It is a condition in most contracts for walling that the stones shall be 'well bedded in good mortar and laid upon their own proper beds'—that the stones shall be placed in the wall in the line of their stratification. A good mason can tell which is the bed or under side of a stone, from that which was uppermost while yet in the rock.

10 *Comp* (1) *Bed joints* a natural fissure or line of separation of the stone as it lies in the bed of rock, (2) *stone*, the nether mill-stone

(1) *Wm* ¹, *ne* *Lan* ¹ (2) *Wil* The nether mill stone, the upper being the 'runner', *JEFFERIES Gt Estate* (1880) 164, ed 1881

11 The divisions into which land is ploughed, as distinct from a ridge or furrow. *War* ³

12 An anthill. *Nhp* ²

13 A heap of hay

Hrf The clover is then turned, and placed successively in rows, small cocks, beds, and large cocks, *MARSHALL Renew* (1818) II 342

BED, *v* ¹ *Sc* *Nhb* *Dur* *Yks* *Chs* *Lin* *Nhp* *War* *Brks* *Suf* *Som*

1 To go to bed

Sc 'Is Helen bedded?' Andrew gave a glance at the bed where the three girls were sleeping, *SETOUN Sunshine* (1895) 62, Even Birse had twice or thrice to bed with me, *BARRIE Minister* (1891) x. I daurna let you in till I'm sure the mistress is bedded, *ib* xl *Gall* So we bedded without sound of singing or voice of prayer, *CROCKETT Moss Hags* (1895) iii *n* Lin ¹ When female virtue beds with manly worth, We catch the rapture and we spread it forth *Bell Inscript Kirton in Holland*

2 To put to bed

Abd Kind was the lady, And bedded me wi' her ain dother braw, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 97, ed 1812 *Fif* Lie there, Dame Puck, and bed thee well in the snug durance of thy penal dish, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) 146, ed 1871, Ye bedded them early the nicht, surely!—They've been awfu' dowie a' day, sae I put them to bed after tea-time, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 78 *Rnf* Ye'll aye be at hame at e'en To wash and bed the weans, *BARR Poems* (1861) 104

Hence (1) *Bedded*, *ppl* *adj* bedridden, (2) *Bedding*, *vbl* *sb* an old custom of putting the bride and bridegroom to bed

(1) *e* An ¹ *Suf* He is bedded (F H) (2) *Nhb*, *Dur* But feast and fun and fuddled heeds, The stockin'-thrawin' and the bed-din', *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) 55

3 To lodge

w Som ¹ Ūr tèok-n een tu bai d-n boa urd [she took him in to lodge and board]. Nobody can't never 'vord to bed n and board-n vor dree shillins a week, a gurt hard bwoy like he

4 To lay litter for horses or cattle

Sc (JAM) Chs¹ 'To bed th' beus 'is to give them fresh straw
n Lin¹ Noo then, get them beas' bedded, it's omust neet War
(J R W)

Hence **Bedding**, *vbl sb* stable-litter

n Yks Give t'horses some beddin' (I W) Chs¹ n Lin¹ We
mun thresh next weak or we sha'nt hev noa beddin' for th' hurses
War (J R W)

5 To lay a stone evenly in building, to lie flat, close

e Yks The wette strawe coucheth better and beddes closer,
BEST *Rur Econ* (1641) 144 n Lin¹ If them stoans isn't dresst
square they weant bed reight. Thoo mun watter that thack well,
or it weant bed to noa meanin' Nhp¹ Bed that stone well
w Som¹

6 *Fig* To become adapted to, to fit comfortably

n Lin New boots duzn't bed well to a body's feet, Lin N & Q
(July, 1890)

[2 He beddide Saul in the solere, and he slepte,
WYCLIF (1382) 1 Sam ix 25 (2) A circumstantial de-
scription of the wedding, bedding, and throwing the
stocking, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvii]

BED, *v*² ne Lan¹ [bed] Past tense of *to bid*

[Ho me hit bed (she offered it to me) wit-outen blyn,
Cursor M (c 1300) 881 OE *bēad*, pret of *bēodan*, to
offer]

BEDABBER, *v* Cor Also in form *bejabber* Cor¹
To fade by keeping in the hands

Hence **Bedabbered**, *ppl adj* faded

Cor¹ Your flowers are bedabbered, Cor² MS add

BEDAD, *int* Irel An exclamation, a disguised oath
Ir Bedad, ye're taking care of yourself, anyhow, *Paddiana*
(1848) I 54, Bedad, what Kit says is thrue, *Grollope Land*
Leaguers (1885) 65, (G M H), (W H P), Bedad, we'd the
whole of it settled an' planned, *BARLOW Bog land* (1892) 9, ed
1893

BEDAFF, *v* n Yks [bida f] To confound or stupefy
See **Daff**, *sb*

n Yks² It's a noise that be daffs fooaks

Hence **Bedafted**, *ppl adj* bewildered

n Yks²

[Beth nat bidaffed for your innocence, CHAUCER *C. T* E
1191]

BEDAG, *v* Nhp² [bida'g] To bespatter with mois-
ture See **Dag**, *v*

[I bedagge, I araye a garment aboute the skyrtes with
myre, *je crotte*, *PALSGR* (1530) Cp *COTGR Crotte*, be-
daggled]

BEDALE, *sb* Som Dev Cor [bedeal] A feast
given in celebration of a birth, the word is sometimes
erroneously applied to the liquor prepared at such a feast
w Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* w Som¹ The liquor usually pre-
pared for these occasions is never bed-ale, but Groaning-drink
n Dev Ye summered upon wone tether up to Grace Vrogwill's
bed ale, *Exam Crisph* (1745) I 564, Joe, drinking bed ale wort
next day, *Rock Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 103 Cor¹²

BEDANGED, *int* e Yks Som [bida ŋd, bida ŋd]
An expletive of determination or dismay

e Yks¹ Be-dang'd! if Ah deean't gan! Be dang'd! that's
waast news of all! w Som¹ Beedang d eef aay due! [bedangd
if I do!]

BEDDED, *ppl adj* Lin Of growing corn, &c matted
and tangled by climbing weeds

n Lin¹ sw Lin The barley's gotten that bedded you can't
get the reaper through it' (R E C)

BEDDER, *sb*¹ Obs² Lan An upholsterer

Lan PEGGE *Anecd* (1803) 276, ed 1844

[Bedder, upholsterer, see *Oxford City Rec* (1554), ed
Turner, 218, In primis vj bayes of the bedders con-
teynnyng in lenght' xxix yerdes, *Nott Rec* (1516) ed
Stevenson, III 349]

BEDDERING, *prp* Chs¹ Bellowing

BEDDIE, *sb* Sc [bedi]

1 A small bed

n Sc Come, ma bonnie doo, an a'll pit ye t'yer an beddie
(W G) ne Sc I took him up an' cairnt him into the closet
beddie, GRANT *Chion Keckleton*, 97

2 *Comp* Beddy ba', a cradle, child's cot

n Sc Come awa', ma dawtie, ye'r jist dead gane wi' sleep, an'

all put ye t'yer bonnie beddie ba' (W G) Per (G W) Lth
Sae cosy in yer beddy ba', Crawin' to yer mammy, SMITH *Merry*
Bridal (1866) 50

[Bed + -ie (-y)]

BEDDINER, *sb* Obs² Der An upholsterer, one
that sells bedding

Der PEGGE *Anecd* (1803) 276, ed 1844, Der¹

[Bedding + -er, a suff often occurring in words denoting
trade or occupation, e g *draper, carpenter, grocer*]

BEDDY, *adj*¹ Nhb Dur Cor [bedi] Of stone in
soft layers, liable to split

Nhb¹ Beddy freestone 'is thus distinguished from a compact,
granular deposit Nhb, Dur Yellow freestone, mild, beddy,
Borings (1878) I 8 Cor He may discover that the piece of
granite's beddy, *BARING GOULD R Cable* (1889) 316, Cor³ A piece
of granite, which has natural cleavages in it, is 'beddy' The word
only means liable to split when the liability arises from this
particular cause

BEDDY, *adj*² Sc Irel [bedi]

1 Greedy, covetous of trifles

Sc Breeding wives are aye beddie, KELLY *Coll Prov* (1721)
148, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) NI¹ You're very beddy
Uls A menial servant who would reject food served up a second
time, on the ground that it was not considered good enough for
him, would be considered very beddy, N & Q (1874) 5th S II
98, A bed-rid or sick person is sometimes seized with an earnest
longing for particular kinds of food, so that any person with such
longing (esp in relation to food) is beddy or sick like, *Ulster Jm*
Arch (1859) VII 175

2 Conceited, self-sufficient, saucy, forward

Sc If my puppies ance were ready, they'll be bath clever, keen
and beddy, *Watson Coll* (1706) I 70 (JAM) Uls N & Q
(1874) 5th S I 245, (M B S), *Ulster Jm Arch* (1858) VI 282.

BEDE, *int* Obsol n Lin¹ An exclamation to horses,
go to the right

BEDE, see **Bead**

BEDEAD, *adj* Cor Written bedded Cor² [bede d]
Dull, heavy, in low spirits, worn out

Cor² MS add, Cor³ I've had such a walk, I'm regular bedead
[killed]

[A contam of *bedeaded* w lit E *dead* Bedeaded (not
much used), made dead, ASH (1795)]

BEDEET, *v* Lan Chs [bedit] To dirty or foul

Chs³ It is an ill bid that bedects its own nest

Hence **Bedeet**, *ppl adj* dirtied, covered with dirt

Lan I fun mysel' asleep next morn giadly bedect in th dyk o'
th' old garth, *THORNBUR Penny Stone* (1845) 31, ed 1886 ne Lan¹,
Ch¹², s Chs¹

[Be- + *deet*, vb (to dirty), q v]

BEDE HOUSE, see **Beadhouse**.

BEDENE, *adv* Obs Sc Nhb Also written *bedeen*
Sc, *bidene* Nhb [bidin] Immediately, forthwith,
quickly Often used in poetry as a rime word, or to fill
up the line, as a mere expletive

Sc She spoke to him, she sang to him, Sae fey he grew bedeen,
JAMIESON Pop Ballads (1806) 230, And then returned hame
bedeen, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc* (1724) II 216, ed 1871, GROSE
(1790) *MS add* (C) Abd They're clapped up into their hole
bedeen, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 56, ed 1812, Nae wisly-washics,
lad, lat's hear bedeen, Ye've news I'm scai, *SHIRRETS Poems*
(1790) 31 Fif Hoises in haste were order't now, And whips and
spurs bedien, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 59 Ruf Ye'll brith come
owre on Friday bedeen, *TANNAHILL Poems* (1807) 258 Lnk
Then wad he gai his butler bring bedeen The nappy bottle ben,
RAMSAY Gentle Shep (1725) 44, ed 1783, Did gang to drink bedeen,
ib Poems (1721) 17 Dmf Fowk stoiter'd frae a' airths bedeen,
MAYNE Siller Gun (1808) 70 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B)
Nhb They're ridden after them bidene, *DIXON Snugs Peas* (1846)
123, ed 1857

[With lodes, and with knightes kene, And oþer doghty
men bydene, *MINOR Brabant* (c 1352) B 53, in *Spec*
E E II, Outsend þi gaste and made þai sal bene, And
new saltou þe face of erthe bidene, *Ps* (c 1290) ciii 30, ed
Surtees Soc]

BEDERD, *int* Stf [Not known to our correspondents]
An expletive, a slight oath

Stf² It is also used personally, 'I'll be derd,' in the same sense
Biderd if je san dæu it weil oi'm livin

BEDERUP, see **Bedrip**

BEDEVILED, *ppl adj* Evil disposed

n Yks Fairly common (R H H), (T S), **n Yks** 2

BEDFAST, *adj* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Stf Not Lin Lei War [bedfast] Confined to one's bed by illness, either temporary or permanent, bedridden

Sc He saw his wife's mother bedfast, **HENDERSON St Matt** (1862) viii 14. **Ant Ballymena Obs** (1892), **GROSE** (1790) **MS add** (C) Nhb¹ Cum, Wm (M P) Yks My old woman is bedfast, **GASKELL Sylvia** (1863) ii **n Yks** 12 **ne Yks** 1 Sha's been bedfast sen Tho's da **e Yks** 10 his great surprise he saw his uncle, who had long been 'bed-fast' in the room above, seated in his former place by the 'neukin', **HENDERSON Flk Lore** (1879) i, **e Yks** 1 **MS add** (T H) **v Yks Leeds Merc Suppl** (Aug 22, 1891), **w Yks** 23 Lan Poor owd craiter! Hoo's bin bedfast a good while, **WAUGH Chmn Corner** (1874) 219, ed 1879 **e Lan** 1, **Chs** 12, **s Chs** 1 Stf¹, Stf² Hei's bin bedfast für mony a wik, bür heif's on th' tñm naa Not My mester's been bedfast since last Goose Fair (L C M) **s Not** He wor ill, but not so as he wor bedfast, **Not Guardian** (Nov 27, 1895), (J P K) **n Lin** 1 He couldn't cum, he'd been bedfast iver sin' Lammass **sw Lin** 1 He's been bedfast these six days The doctor goes to them as are bedfast She was bedfast weeks last back-end **Lei** 1, **War** (J R W), **War** 3

[Cp LG *beddefast*, bedridden (BERGHAUS), MDu *beddevast*, confined to bed (VERDAM) *Bed+fast*, as in *steadfast*, *shamefast*]

BED FURZE, *sb* Hmp The dwarf furze, *Ulex nanus* Hmp **Wise New Forest** (1883) 280, Hmp¹

BEDGIN, see **Bedgown**

BEDGOWN, *sb* Nhb Cum Yks Lan Chs Oxf Brks Also written bedgin **s Chs** 1, **bed goon** Nhb¹ Cum³, **beggown** Oxf¹

1 A nightdress

Oxf¹ **Beg gyuuwn** Brks¹

2 A short, loose-fitting jacket, worn by women when working

Nhb She wore the working costume of her district—the short, dark winsey petticoat, worsted stockings and brass-buckled clogs, the print bedgown, with frills about the waist, elbows, and throat, **Tynedale Studies** (1896) *Runed*, She wore a short jacket of pink print (called a bedgown in those parts), **CLARE Love Lass** (1890) I 51, On the Ropery banks Jenny was sitting—She had on a bed-gown just new, **Robson Snags of Tyne** (1849) 137, The women [in Keeldar] had no other dress than a bedgown and petticoat, **Scott Diary** (at Alnwick, Oct 7, 1827) in **LOCKHART'S Life**, lxxiv, Nhb¹ Cum Mey bed-gown dark he oft meade wheyte, **ANDERSON Ballads** (1808) 80, ed 1840, Aw t women fwok hed bedgoons lang Wi' tails 'at to their knees hung doon, **RICARDSON Talk** (1876) 2nd S 58, Cum in an catcht her wid her bedgoon sleeves rowlt up under her oxters, **SARGISSON Joe Scoop** (1881) 68 Cum¹, Cum³ Yan o them skipjacks o' fellows 'at ye see weearin a läl jacket like a lass's bed-goön, **to Cum**, Wm A jacket of coloured print worn by country girls, confined at the waist by an apion string, over a black petticoat, was light and easy for work in warm weather A longer bedgown was worn by elderly women at an earlier period in the century, while printed cottons were dear (M P) **w Yks** Without anything on her head, in her short bedgown and wooden clogs, **Howitt Rur Eng** (1838) I 310 Lan A tall gaunt old woman, wearing a print bedgown, a red petticoat, **WESTALL Birch Dene** (1889) I 271, Old Betty in her red bed-gown, standing near the blazing fire, **ib** 277 **Chs** 1 The general working dress of farm women servants, and indeed of farmers' wives and daughters when at their work, some thirty or forty years ago. It is out of fashion now, and almost *obs* The bedgown was never used to sleep in, as its name might seem to imply, **Chs** 3 It is a short gown open in front, tied at the waist, in fact an upper jacket to the striped linsey petticoat, *gen* red and black, or blue black, and worn everywhere except in bed **s Chs** 1 This dress is now almost *obs*

BED HOUSE, see **Beadhouse**

BEDIGHT, *ppl adj Obsol* **n Yks** Sus Also in form *bedighted* Sus Bedecked, arrayed

n Yks Only used by very old natives indeed She were all bedight with flowers (R H H), A gaily dressed girl would be said to be 'bedight' (G W W), **n Yks** 2 Sus A footy lither lass bedighted up in a chess [shawl], **JACKSON Southward Ho** (1894) I 200, (R H C)

[All the ground, with pretious deaw bedight, **SPENSER F Q** iii vi 43, His flayre perkcs were . . lothlych

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bydyght, **Sir Degrevant** (c 1430) 144 The form *bedighted* occurs in **MILTON** Whose outward garment hath bin injur'd and ill bedighted, **Apol Smect** (1642) in **Wks** (1851) 269 (N E D) *Be+dyght* (to prepare), **q v**]

BEDIZEN, *v* **Yks** Der [Not known to our correspondents] To dirty, to cover with dirt, &c

w Yks He wor sor bedisened with soft cake, **HARTLEY Puddin'** (1876) 51 **Der** 2, **nw Der** 1

BEDLAM, *sb*¹ and *adj* **w Yks** Glo Oxf Brks [be dləm]

1 *sb* A troublesome person or animal

Oxf David Loveday, names his dog 'Nanter,' because it is troublesome as a sheep dog He explained it meant a 'reg lar Bedlam,' **Flk Lore Jin** (1884) II 188

2 A great noise or disturbance

Glo Don't raise such a bedlam You are making a regular bedlam (S S B) Oxf¹ **MS add** Brks (M J B)

3 *adj* Wild, ill-behaved, mad

Glo Go steady now, don't be so bedlam (S S B) Brks Abl the children now sims so bedlam (A C)

4 *Comp* (1) **Bedlam hole**, a mad-house, (2) **spit**, the interior and liver of a pig roasted

(1) **w Yks** It's war ner bein' in a Bedlam holl, **Prov in Brighouse News** (Sept 14, 1889) (2) **n Cy** Bedlam spit, a harslet, **GROSE** (1790) **Suppl w Yks Hlf Wds**, **w Yks** 3 Bedlam or Bedlam-spit

1 Bedlam, a madman, a lunatic, **ASH** (1795), A bedlam (mad body), **mamacus, furibundus**, **COLES** (1679), Some said they were Bedlams, **BUNIAN P P** (1678) 123, **Villan affame demy enrage**, a hungry boor is half a bedlam, **COTGR** 3 **Anacreon**, **Horace**, play'd This Bedlam part, **COWPER Table-Talk** (1788) 609]

BEDLAM, *sb*² **w Yks** War [be dləm] A boy's game, resembling 'Prisoners' base' Also called **Relievo**.

w Yks 2 A square is chalked out called the den, some of the boys remain by it, one of whom is called the 'tenter', the tenter has charge of the den, and he must always stand with one foot in the den and the other on the road, the remaining boys go out to field They shout 'Relievo,' and upon this signal the boys standing by the side of the den pursue them Sometimes the cry is 'Delievo' not 'Relievo' Sometimes the tenter instead of standing with one foot in the den stands as far from the prisoner as the prisoner can spit If when a prisoner is caught, he cries out 'Kings,' or 'Kings to rest,' he is allowed to escape The game is a very rough one **War** 2 One party have a start, and, when the leader cries 'Bedlam,' the other party follow, and attempt to make prisoners Should one of the captive's friends dash through the den unchecked, crying, 'Release Bedlam,' the captive may make off again Should the would be releaser be caught in the attempt, he and his comrade must remain in the den The game goes on until all are caught, and then the other party take their 'outing'

BEDLAM COWSLIP, *sb*. (1) The paigle, prob *Primula elatior* (Nhp), (2) lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Oxf) See **Jerusalem Cowslip**

(1) **Nhp** 1 The paigle, or larger kind of cowslip Bedlam cowslips and cuckoos With freck'd lip and hooked nose, Growing safe near the hazle of thicket and woods, **CLARE Poems** (1873) 189

[Langham (*Garden of Health*, 1597) calls the *Pulmonaria officinalis* Cowslips of Bedlam, B & H 31 The name *Bedlam* refers to the town of Bethlehem in Judea Wipin þe toun of bethleem (v r bedlem), **Cursor M.** 11561]

BEDLAMER, *sb* Nhb Nfld

1 *Obs* A Bedlam-beggar, a half-cured lunatic, licensed to beg on the highway

Nhb This country was then much troubled with Bedlamers, **NORTH Life Guilford** (ed 1742) 139

2 A term of contempt applied to boys and young men

[NRD Applied contemptuously to young fellows between 16 and 20, whom we would call hobbledchoys A policeman may testify, 'There were a lot of bedlamers standing at the corner, and the accused was one of them,' &c (G P)]

[*Bedlam*, *sb*¹ + *-er*]

BEDLIER, *sq* **s Wor** Som Dev Cor. [be dlæ(r)] A bedridden person

s Wor (H K), **s Wor** 1 Som W & J **Gl** (1873) **w Som** 1 An old woman in the almshouse at Wellington said to me of an old man who had broken his thigh 'He on't never walk no more, he'll be a bedlier so long s he do live' In Dev. they say 'bedlayer'

f f

Der Why, ole Jack Maunder broked 'is leg in dree places, and I knaw he'th abin a bedlier niest upon vorty year, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), The Lord, He'll preserue me from being a bed lyer, that He will, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 11 nw Dev¹, s Dev (G E D) Cor She's bin a bed-lier for more n ten year (M A C)

[Bed + her, der of he, vb Cp MHG *bette-liger*, one who lies in bed, a sick person (LFXER)]

BEDMAN, sb *Obsol* Som Cor Sexton See **Bedral**

Som Paid for a shoyel for the Bedman, *Chwardens' Acc* (1702) HERVEY *Wedmore Chion* (1887) I Cor¹²

[The same word as ME *bedeman*, a beadsman, an almsman Cp the mgs of *guenaud* in Fr *Guenaud*, a beggar, also digger of graves (COTGR)]

BEDOLE, v Dev Cor Used only in forms (1) **Bedoled**, ppl adj stupefied with pain or grief, (2) **Bedoling**, ppl adj in comp **Bedoling pain**, a dull, continuous pain

(1) Dev³ Cor Bedoled weth the rheumatiz, J TRENOODLE *Spec Dial* (1846) 17, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Cor¹² (2) w Cor 'I have got a most bedoling pain in my teeth and chacks [cheeks] all round to my nuddeck' [nape of neck] Said by a Cornish woman suffering from neuralgia (M A C) Cor¹

[Be- + *dole* (ME *dollen*) Dullyn or make dulle yn wytte, *hebeto*, *Prompt*, Dollyd as wyne or ale, *vapidus*, *Cath Angl* (1483)]

BEDONE, ppl adj Der Outwitted

Der², nw Der¹
[Be- + *done*, pp of *do*, vb, cp the colloq use of 'done' in the sense of 'outwitted']

BEDOUT, prep and conj Yks Also in forms **bedoot**, **beoot** ne Yks¹ [bedūt] Without, unless

n Yks Quite commonly used, but I have never heard it in the East Riding (M C F M) ne Yks¹ Al'll gan yam bedoot tha [A contaim of *without* through the influence of *be* (prefix) Cp OE *būtan* (without) = *be- + ūtan*]

BEDRAL, sb Sc Also in forms **bederal**, **bedrel**, **betheral**, **bedlar** [bedrəl, beðrəl] An inferior church officer in Scotland, often combining those of clerk, beadle, sexton, gravedigger, bellringer See **Bedman**

Sc I wad put in auld Elspeth, the bedral's widow—the like o' them's used wi' graves and ghaists, and thae things, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) iv, I wad gar the bedral eat the bell rope if he took o' my sic freedom, *ib* *Midlothian* (1818) xlvii, They're very particular in heating the stoves in ours [our kirk], and that's why I never grudge to give the bederal a half-crown, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 199, ed 1894, For instance, if a bedlar see his tools wi' rust encusted be, A SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 24 Per Sell a' thing elsc tae pay the wicht an' bedrel, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 296, An' of the bedral auld, wi' mukle courtesie, I speer'd what it might mean, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 226, ed 1843 Ayr Her father was the parish beadle (or betheral, as that dignitary is called in Scotland), GALT *Sir A Wythe* (1822) xciv, Old Thomas Pull, the betheral, went to ring the bell for public worship, *ib* *Priovost* (1822) I xxiv Edb And the bethel sleeping with the key in his breek pouches, MOIR *Manse Wauch* (1828) 50 Galt The auld betheral theire wumna gang ablow thrie fit deep, CROCKETT *Sinbonnet* (1895) vi

BED REEDE, ppl adj s Irel Sus Also in form **bethered** Sus¹ Bedridden, confined to bed

Wxf¹ Sus¹ Poor creature! She was bethered three years before she died

[Bedrede up-on a couche lowe he lay, CHAUCER *C T D* 1769; A bedrede womman, *P Plowman* (B) XIII 448 OE *bed-ſeda*, *bed-ſida*]

BEDREL, sb Sc Irel Also in forms **bedell** (JAM *Suppl*), **beduill**, **betherell** NI¹ [bedrəl] A bedridden person, a helpless cripple

Sc (JAM *Suppl*), GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Ff Rob e Blown and David Strachan (For they were bedials ba th, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 49 NI¹)

[His fader quhilk as beddrell lay Be'er hys zet, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, iv, 123 *Bed + -rel* (-erel), as in *cockerel*, *mongrel*, *pickereel*]

BEDREL, see **Bedral**

BEDRIP, sb Irel Also written **bederup** Wxf¹ [bedrip] A band of harvesters, any crowd

Wxf An' sent a bedrip ov men that night to the hilltops to get

the materials, *Shamoch* (Apr 1, 1893) 451, An' a great bedrip ov lords an' ladies, *ib* (Mar 17, 1893) 425, In common use (P J M), Wxf¹ The Bederepe was a service of tenants in the reaping of their lord's corn, for so many boondays, and the words might have been applied at first to the vassal reapers, and latterly to free ones

[This word was orig a law term Bederepe alias Bidrepe is a service that some tenants were anciently bound to, that is to reape their Landlords corn in harvest—*Debent venire in Autumpno ad precariam quae vocatur a le Bederepe*, *Placita* 10 Hen III, rot 8, BLOUNT (1670), cp KENNETT *Gloss* (1816) OE *bed-rīp*, the reaping of corn on request, SCHMID *A S Laws*, 376 See **Bead**, v]

BEDRITE, v Sc Nhb [bedrait] To befoul with ordure, to bedirt

Sc 'God's will be done, but D—I bedrite the spee-man' [spree-man]—spoken when people predict ill things, KELLY *Coll Prov* (1721) 125 (JAM)

Hence **Bedritten**, ppl adj

Sc (JAM), N Cy¹, Nhb¹

[Be- + *rite* (vb), q v]

BEDS, sb pl Sc Nhb A children's game Also called **Hop scotch**, q v

Sc A game of children denominated from the form, sometimes called Squares by strangers In Abd the spaces marked out are sometimes circular (JAM) Lth The 'lasses games' were skipping on the 'jumpin' rope,' the 'House Bt,' the 'pickicks' (or the 'beds,' or the 'Fall all'), played with a flat stone on the pavement, STRATHESK *Blunkbonny* (1885) 33 N Cy¹ A game of children, in which they hop on one foot through different spaces chalked out, called beds Nhb¹ Gen called 'hitchey dabber'

BEDSTOCK(S), sb Sc Nhb Dur Wm Yks Lan Chs Lin Bedstead, the wooden framework of the bed

Sc The strong bar or frame of wood forming the front of a bed (JAM *Suppl*) Fif Frae her bed she loup, PUI body, ow'l the bed stock cowpit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 49 Dmb I have's naething to gai us bide a minit after we come owre the bedstock in the mooin', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi Nhb¹ An' i' the twinklen of an e'e, Was fairly owre the bedstock bangein', WILSON *Palmer's Pay* (1843) 24 Dur¹ Wm Adultery robs us, eigh, within our vana bedstocks, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) 1 302, I lig now upon the vara bed stocks as he and his missus ligged on, RAWNSLEY *Remin Wordsworth* (1884) VI 181 n Yks¹ He 'ad gotten his legs owre t'bedstocks, but he cou'd nowther gan ner stand, n Yks² ne Yks¹, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks T'fist start off, t bed stocks wer tade down an turpintined, IOM I REDDLE-HOYLE *Bannsa Ann* (1861) 30, A pare a bedstocks for Tom Thum to lay on, *ib* *Ben Bunt* (1898) 17, w Yks²³⁵ Lan If some neet one coom an' shaket thy bedstocks, BRITLEY *Irhdale* (1865) 142, ed 1868 m Lan¹ Yo' doin'd see mony o' th' good owd soorit o' bedstocks neaw a days, becos foui poosteis w' a cornish doesn'd match th' carpet Chs 1h' bed stocks we lay on wurner worth eighteen-pence, YATES *Owd Peter*, iv, Chs¹ n Lin¹ The wooden frame of a bed, sometimes also the bed-posts

[Bedds, bedstocks, *Lan & Ch Wills* (1886) in Chetham Soc (1884) 142, A bedstoke, *sponda, fulium*, *Cath Angl* (1483)]

BEDSTOCKS, sb Nhb w Yks A boys' game, also called 'Bed-o,' 'Prisoners' base' See **Bedlam**, sb²

Nhb¹ In this game sides are formed, and the lads on one side give chase to those on the other When a capture is made the pursuer spits over the head of his prey, the captive is put into a marked-off place, and the capturer places his foot on a spot about two yards off Here the captive shouts lustily to his side, 'Relieve a marrow!' As each is brought in, his capturer takes the place of the lad on guard, and one can hold several captives But if one of the side that is being chased can manage to run through between the guard and his captives, the whole of his side are 'relieved,' and they run off This is the game known elsewhere as 'Prisoners' Base' w Yks⁵ One side or company hides separately within certain pie-arranged limits, when, at a certain signal, the other side commences cautiously the tracking of them When one of the hiding number is discovered, 'I spy [such an one]!' (naming him) is shouted out, when the whole of the tracking party run back to their station and spit on the wall If this is not done the discovered one can take him to the place from whence he started, and claim to be ridden upon his back down to the station or place of rendezvous, and the number of rides are 'counts,' so many making up the game The 'spied' ones, and others who have not been espied, but who think it a good opportunity, rush out of their place

of concealment immediately, and if they are fortunate enough to lay hold of one before the goal is reached and can retain their hold till their 'nomony' is said (which consists in repeating the figures, 'two, four, six, eight, ten,' and spitting over the head of the captured) the ride is claimed in due course. If no rides are obtained ultimately, the winning side goes in again and have their 'seccy outing'. It is a game only resorted to during the winter evenings when the darkness favours their movements.

BED TIE, *sb* Som Dev Cor. Also written **bed tye** Dev Cor¹² [be d tai]. A feather bed, the ticking or case enclosing the feathers of the bed. See **Tie**, *sb* (a case).

^w Som¹ Dhai vaew n dhu wauch u-puut een suyd dhu bai d tuy [they found the watch put inside the ticking of the bed]. Dev Yu can't use barley dowst vur bedties, 'cuz tha iles wid urn intu 'e, HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892), ELLIS *Pronunc V* 164, Some [of her money] may very likely be sewed into her 'bed tye,' O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 82. n Dev A bed tye, too, vor Nell, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 69. Cor¹ Often called a feather tye, Cor².

BEDWEN, *sb* Wm Cor. Also written **bedwen** The birch, *Betula alba* [Wel *bedwen*, cp Bret *beuven*].

BEDWINE, *sb* Also in form **bedwind**, War² Glo¹ Wil¹ [be dwain, be dwaind]. (1) Wild clematis, traveller's joy, *Clematis vitalba* (Brks Hmp I W Wil Dor), (2) a wild convolvulus, *C. arvensis* or *C. sepium* (War Glo Hmp).

(1) Brks¹, Hmp¹ I W Bed-wine or bed vine (C J V), I W¹, Wil¹, Dor¹ (2) War², Glo¹, Hmp¹.

BEE, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng.

I The honey bee

1. **Comp** (1) **Bee ale**, a kind of mead made from the refuse of honey, (2) **bench**, a stand for bee-hives, (3) **bike**, a wild bee's nest, see **Bike**, (4) **bunk**, see **bench**, (5) **brass**, money earned from the sale of honey, (6) **bread**, a mixture of pollen and honey, the food of the insect in its larva state, in *gen* use, (7) **butt**, a bee-hive, (8) **drove**, a crowd or 'swarm' of men or animals, (9) **hackle**, the straw covering of a hive, see **Hackle**, (10) **hake**, see **hackle**, (11) **headit**, hare-brained, flighty, (12) **hole**, see below, (13) **hoppet**, (14) **lippen**, a bee-hive, (15) **liquor**, mead made from the washings of the combs, cf **bee ale**, (16) **peitch**, (17) **pot**, (18) **scap**, **skep**, **skip**, a bee-hive, (19) **sucken**, of a tree having the bark pierced with holes and freq exuding a gummy substance, (20) 's **wisp**, a wild bee's nest, also a tangled mass.

(1) n Sc (JAM) (2) Chs¹ It is so called even when built of stone or brick. (3) Per Nae apples he pu'ed now, nae bee-bikes he smooored, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 95, ed 1843. n Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur (K), n Yks¹² (4) Cum¹ (5) n Yks² The country woman's money, perhaps a perquisite, from the sale of her honey. I bought it wi' my bee-brass. (6) Sc (JAM), w Yks¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹, Wor (JWP) e An¹ A brownish opaque substance with which some of the cells in a honeycomb are filled. Hnt (TPF), w Som¹ (7) Som Straw bee-butts be the best, JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869), W & J Gl (1873), Below the window stood a row of bee-butts, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 91. w Som¹ The common straw hive. Dev Yes Tor is seen across the Ockment Valley, together with the 'bee-butt' of High Willhays, PAGE *Explor Drimr* (1889) vi, He ordered up a fine bee butt for the bees, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 41. n Dev Tha bee butts be all bare, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 5, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) w Dev¹ Cor GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Monthly *Mag* (1808) II 422, Cor¹² (8) e An¹ (9) Sur¹ Hmp HEATH *Eng Peas* (1893) 138, A cap of straw placed over 'bee-pots' to protect them from wet, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 184, Hmp¹ Wil Slow Gl (1892), Wil¹ (10) Hmp¹ (11) Sc Ye needna mind him, he's a bee-headed bodie (JAM) (12) nw Dev¹ Bee-hole, a dome-shaped niche made in cob walls for the reception of a bee butt. (13) m Yks¹ w Yks Like a yung lass a sixteen, wi a shimon as big nearly az a bee hoppit, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1872) 50, w Yks³ (14) War (JRW) Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J Gl (1873) n Dev Git zum stroyl out o' tha shippin, And carr et down to tha bee-lippen, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 5 (15) Ken *Obs* (PM), Ken¹² (16) w Yks Threw a bee-peitch in an' then let t'sash drop, Yksman (1878) 73 (17) Sus¹ Hmp HEATH *Eng Peas* (1893) 138, Hmp¹ Wil¹ Lore ta zee zom on'ms har, Like-girt bee pots a hanging there, Slow *Poems* (1881) 43. Dor An' when

the zwarm were seäfc an' sound In mother's bit o' bee-pot ground, BARNES *Poems* (ed 1879) 70 (18) Sc I was just like a demented man, my head was buzzing like a bee scap, and I could hear nothing but the bir of that weariful woman's tongue, *Steam-boat* (1822) 83 (JAM) Edb As if all the bee-skeps on the banks of the Lsk had been pent up within my head, Moir. *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 221. n Cy², Nhb¹ Wm A gutt round thing on her head, like a bee skep, GIBSON *Leg* (1877) 66. n Yks¹, n Yks² At the funeral of a country bee owner, the bees must have a portion of everything given to them pertaining to the funeral repast, otherwise they will die! This practice is continued, and the outsides of the hives are seen hung in mourning with crape for their deceased possessor. ne Yks¹ In rare use. Beehive of rushes or straw. e Yks¹, m Yks¹ n Lin He hedn't noä ncaid to be scarr'd o' nowt, if he kep' awaay fra beä-skeps, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 79. n Lin¹ Once at Kirtion Sessions a woman was tried for stealin' a bee skep full of beas. 'He's set th' beä skep in a buzz'—that is, he has stirred up anger or raked up scandal. Nhp¹, War², s War¹, Wor (JWP) s Cy KENNETT *Par Antig* (1695) Sur¹ Sus (K), Sus¹ A beehive, or the straw hackle placed over the hive to protect it. There is a superstition in the county, that if a piece of black crape is not put round the hive after a death in the family the bees will die. Dev³ Cor Three straw bee skeps under the eastern wall, 'Q' *Three Ships* (1890) iv, Cor¹² (19) Yks *Poetry Provnr in Cornh Mag* (1865) XII 39. n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ In rare use. Applied to a tree, shown by the exudation of gummy substance from the bark to be diseased. The substance is said to be like honey. e Yks Applied to the ash, when its bark is cancerous, black, and turgid. MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (ed 1796), (WWS) (20) Ant The nest of the wild bee that builds in grass fields, *Ballymena Obs* (1892), (JS) Tyr In this locality it does not at the present time denote a bees' nest. 'I saw Sally at the door this morning with her hair like a beeswisp' (DAS).

2. **Phr** (1) **Bees and honey**, riming slang for money, (2) **bees, bees, bring your honey**, see below, (3) **as big as a bee's knee**, trifling, insignificant, (4) **as busy as bees in a basin**, busy with trifling matters, (5) **a bee-in-the-bonnet**, a foolish person, (6) **to have a bee in one's bonnet or head**, to be eccentric or flighty, in *gen* use, (7) **to have one's head in the bees**, to be confused stupefied with drink, &c, (8) **to tell, wake the bees**, see below.

(1) Lon One kind of back slang consists of creating a sentence, the last word of which will rhyme with the word that it is intended should be spoken. For instance 'Bees and honey' for 'money,' *Answers* (Sept. 10, 1892) 276. (2) War² 'Bees! bees! bring your honey' A boys' game. A greenhorn is elected 'queen bee,' and is told to cry the title of the game as a formula, when the other players have gathered honey. Each player usually fills his mouth with water, which he discharges on the unfortunate 'queen bee,' when the formula is spoken. (3) Stf, War, Wor, Glo NORTHALL *Flk-Phr* (1894) Wor (JWP) [N. & Q] (1896) 8th S x 260. (4) Lei 100VE (1834) (5) Sik Madcaps, hare-brains, bee-in-the-bonnets, scap-goats, &c, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 175. (6) Sc Maybe ye think the purr lassie has a bee in her bonnet, SCOTT *Ronan* (1824) xvii. w Yks² Dev³ Bee in-th'-ead Colloq Supposed to be a peculiarly Scottish phrase, because Scotsmen wear 'bonnets,' and Englishmen do not, BARRÈRE & LELAND, FARMER (7) Sc Gilchrist, whose head was i' the bees, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 7, This word had a sedative effect, but the Baile's head, as he expressed himself, was still 'in the bees,' SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lvi. Abd His head's been i' the bees since four o'clock, BEATTIES *Parngs* (1813) 40, ed 1873, Wha's fau't was it your head was i' the bees? SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 40. (8) Nhb¹ It is never considered lucky to be the sole owner of bees. A man and a woman, not man and wife, should be partners. If either should die, some one should go at midnight, tap each hive three times, and desire the bees to work for their new master or mistress, as the case may be, *Trans Tyneside Natul Fld Club* (1860-62) V 91. Der N & Q (1851) 1st S iv 309. n Lin If the bees were not told [of a death] they would leave their hives, and never return. Some people give them a piece of the funeral cake, I don't think that it is absolutely necessary, but certainly it is better to tell them of the death, ib 270. Lei¹ A death in the family should always be officially notified to the bees, perhaps in a whisper, who will resent the slight cast upon them as members of the household by the non-performance of the ceremony by forsaking the hive or dying. War³ The custom is still observed, but it must be in a whisper, to avoid giving offence to the bees. Shr The bees are told the

news, and often put into mourning, the rooks are warned, *BURNE Flk Lore* (1883) 299. The proper time for the communication is either just before the funeral leaves the house, or else at the moment when it is starting [On the Welsh border they say] it must be done in the middle of the night [The phrases used are] 'A B is dead, and they're carrying him out' (Church Stretton), 'The master is dead' (Clun), 'Your friend's gone' (Wenlock), 'The poor master's dead, but yo mun work fur me' (Meole Brace). In n Shr it is very common [at a funeral] to 'heave up' the hives, i e lift them a few inches from the stand and set them down again, *ib* 235-6. Oxf Three taps are made on the hives with the house-key, while the informant repeats, 'Bees, bees, bees, your master is dead, and you must work for —', naming the future owner. A piece of black crape is then fastened to the hive. On weddings the bees always expect to be informed of the auspicious event, and to have their hive decoated with a wedding favour, *N & Q* (1851) 1st S iv 309. Bck It is common, on the death of any one of the family, for the nurse to go to all the bee-hives in the garden, and tap gently three times, each time repeating three times these words, 'Little brownie, little brownie, your master's dead', when the bees, beginning to hum, show their consent to remain, *ib* Sur, Sus, I W, Wil *ib* Dor It was the universal custom to wake the bees by tapping at their hives whenever a death occurred in the household, under the belief that if this were not done the bees themselves would pine away and perish during the ensuing year. As soon as an interior buzzing responded to her tap at the first hive, Mrs. Hall went on to the second, and thus passed down the row, *HARDY Wess Tales* (1888) II 46. w Som A man, whose wife had very recently died, came and asked me to buy two hives of bees from him. Well knowing the old superstition, I suggested that the man wished to sell the bees at once, lest they should die. Au! noa ū z! aay-v u-toa ld um oa ut. Aay wai n daewn pun mēe nee z, ee ns dhai kaa rd ur aewt, un aay wus purd ut tue um. zoa yue noa kizh un tu bee u-fee ūrd baewd um zr [oh! no, sir, I've told them of it I went down on my knees, whilst they were carrying her out, and I whispered it to them, so you've no occasion to be afraid about them, sir], *ELWORTHY Giam* (1877) 100, w Som¹ The belief is almost universal, that should a death occur in the house to which the bees belong, each butt ought 'to be told of it,' otherwise they will all die. It is considered very unlucky if in swarming the bees alight on a dead tree, it portends that there will be a death in the family soon. Var dial In Suf, inquiring of a cottager who had lately lost a relative she replied 'Oh, yes, when my aunt died I told every skep myself, and put them into mourning.' The same superstition exists in Dev. Glo Yks and Cor, *BRAND Pop Anthq* (ed 1849) 301.

3 In pl whims, fancies Cf to have a bee in one's head, &c

Sc Why dost thou pleen? I thee maintain, For meal and mawt thou disna want, But thy wild bees I canna please, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc* I 116, ed 1871, *HERD Sngs* (1776) Gl. Abd I'll gie the match a heeze, And try to cure ahld Helen o' the bees, *SHIRREFFS Poems* (1790) 77

II A fly, a wasp

Lin Woa then, wiltha? dangtha!—the bees is as fell as owt, *TENNYSON N Farmer, New Style* (1870) st 10, Lin¹ n.Lin¹ Certain kinds of large flies not unlike bees. e Lin. Not necessarily a large fly. I have heard 'I've gotten a bee in my eye' The bee in the usual lit E sense is always the 'honey bee' (G G W) Rut.¹

[3] Quhat bern be thou in bed, with heid full of beis, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513) ed 1874, III 146]

BEE, sb² Sc Irel Yks A metal ring or ferrule. Also in comp Bee band

Dmf A hoop or ring of metal, put round the handle of anything, into which a tine or prong is inserted, to prevent its twisting asunder (JAM). Ant Used to keep a stick from splitting (W H P) w Yks¹ Bee-band, a hoop of iron which encircles the hole in the beam of a plough, where the coulter is fixed

[A bee with a grete pearl, *Paston Lett* (1487) III 464, A bee, *armilla, brachiale, Cath Angl* (1483), And putte aboute his necke a goldun beeze, *Wyclif* (1382) *Gen.* xli 42 OE *beah*, cp ON. *baugr*, a ring]

BEEAF, see Biff

BEEAK, see Beek.

BEEALD, see Bield

BEEAS, see Beast, Boose.

BEEAS-MILK, see Beest.

BEEAT, v w Yks [beet] Past tense of bite w Yks Thile midgies they beeat seea we hardly cud bide, *LUCAS Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882)

BEEAT, see Beat

BEE BAW, sb Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Chs Der Lin Also in forms baa Dur¹, bee n Yks¹ w Yks¹ n Lin¹, boe ne Lan¹, by w Yks², bo Lan¹ e Lan¹ Chs¹ nw Der¹

1 A lullaby See Bye bye

Nhb Aw was norsin' wee Fan at the breest An' choirmn' some bee-a baw sang, *ROBSON Evangeline* (1870) 338 Dur¹ Cum The old nursery rhyme, used in conjunction with rocking motion Be bo, babbly low, on a tree top Be bo, bunting! Daddy's gone a hunting, &c (M P), Mary Cairn to Wulson bairn Was singan 'Bee-bo-buntin', *LONSDALE Upshot* (1811) w Yks *Hilfr Wds*, w Yks¹ n Lan¹ Be-bo-buntin', daddy's gone a huntin', To catch a rabbit for its skin, To lap his bonny lile babbly in Lin *STREATFIELD Lin and Danes* (1884) 316

2 A child's name for sleep, in phr to go to bee-bo

Cum (M P) n Yks¹ A word in continual use among such as have charge of very young children, and applied when the latter are apparently sleepy, or when it is time for them to be put to sleep 'Baby go bee-bee now', or, 'Poor baby wants to go bee-bee' w Yks² Now go to bee-by Lan¹ Come, thae mun goo to be bo neaw, it's lung past thi toime ne Lan¹ Chs¹ Come, go bee bo, there's a good little wench nw Der¹, n Lin¹

3 A child's cradle

e Lan¹

BEE BAW, v Nhb. Written baa Nhb¹ To lull to sleep, to sing a lullaby

Nhb The wind bee-baw'd, aw whisk'd me squeels, *ROBSON Sngs of Tyne* (1849) 2, Nhb¹

BEE BIRD, sb Nhb e An Sur Hmp Wil Som Dev Name applied to several birds (1) *Acredula rosea*, long-tailed titmouse, (2) *Muscicapa grisola*, spotted flycatcher, (3) *Parus caeruleus*, blue titmouse; (4) *Parus major*, great titmouse, (5) *Phylloscopus trochilus*, willow warbler, (6) *Silvia cinerea*, whitethroat

(1) Sur¹ Also called Sack-baker (2) Nhb¹ Nrf (A G), *SWAINSON Buds* (1885) 49 Wil It is also called the Bee bird from its partiality for that insect, as I have often seen to my vexation when morning after morning the little marauder would take his stand on a wire fence near my bee houses and fly off to seize a luckless bee on its approach laden with honey, *SMITH Buds* (1887) 125 w Som¹ [FORSTER Swallow (1817) 75] (3) Hmp It is supposed to stand at the entrance of the hives and destroy the bees as they come out, *SWAINSON ib* 34 (4) e An¹ (5) *SWAINSON ib* 27 (6) Som W & J Gl (1873), *N & Q* (1877) 5th S viii 358 w Som¹ Dev *SWAINSON ib* 23

BEE BREAD, sb (1) *Borago officinalis*, borage (Dev.), (2) *Trifolium pratense*, meadow trefoil (Ken)

(1) Dev *Reports Provinc* (1884) 11 (2) Ken. [Bee bread is] a misnomer, as the hive bee cannot reach the honey, the flowers being fertilized only by the humble bee

BEECE, see Beast

BEECHEN, ady Sc Hmp Som Dev Consisting of beech, or made of beechwood

Sc They had pillaged my mither's auld house sae, that beechen bickers were whiles the best at our board, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) v Hmp Before our beechen woods were so much destroyed we had myriads of pigeons, *WHITE Selborne* (1773) 161, ed 1851 w Som¹ Lau t u buch n plangk [lot of beech plank] Dev A beechen tree, *N & Q* (1869) 4th S iii 159

[This fals chanoun . Out of his bosom took a bechen cole, *CHAUCER C T. G* 1160 OE *bēcen*, 'faginus']

BEECH MEATS, sb pl Glo¹ Beech-mast

BEED, see Bood

BEDDY, see Biddy

BEEF, sb Sc Yks Lan Chs Not Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Dor Cant Also written bif Shr¹, biff Lei¹ [bif, bif]

1 An ox or cow intended for slaughter

Shr¹ They kill a beef at Clun only once in three months A butcher explained as a reason that the inhabitants of Clun were 'a very oukt sort of folk' who would probably not buy the meat if provided for them at their own doors, though they would willingly 'send for it all the way from Bishop's Castle.'

2 A fibrous carbonate of lime, with a texture resembling fossil wood

Dor The Purbeck Beds contain fibrous carbonate of lime, termed 'beef' in the Isle of Purbeck and 'horseflesh' in the Isle of Portland, *WOODWARD Geol Eng and Wal* (1876) 205, Known to the quarrymen as 'beef,' 'horseflesh,' 'bacon,' &c, *DAMON Geol Weymouth* (1864) 106

3 Riming slang for 'stop thief!'

Cant They whiddle beef and we must brush [They cry out thieves! and we must be off], *Life B M Carew* (1791), FARMER

4 Comp (1) Beef balks, a shelf or beam for storing beef, (2) ball, a beef-dumpling, (3) brewis, beef-broth, (4) case, a ladder-shaped frame, hung horizontally under the ceiling near the fire, on which beef was placed to dry, (5) eater, see below, (6) head, a blockhead, fool, (7) heart, a cow's heart ready for cooking, (8) steak rock, (9) tree, see below

(1) n Yks² (2) Lan¹ (s v Bo) (3) Sc When they sup beef brewis, *SCOTT Abbot* (1820) xiv (4) w Yks When beef was killed it was hung to dry on a frame called the beef-case, *LUCAS Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 25 (5) w Yks² I am told that there were formerly twelve persons associated in some way with the Cutlers' Company at Sheffield, but not members of the company, who were called beef eaters (6) Lei¹, War² (7) Lei¹, Nhp¹, War², Wor (J W P) (8) Chs¹ Beef-steak rock, salt-mining term. A fine, red-coloured rock salt, similar in its grain to sugar-candy (9) Not¹ Beef tree, a stick used by butchers for hanging up the carcase of a beast, the notched ends being passed through the hock tendons Also called a cambrel

5 Phr (1) *Beef and greens*, a variety of primrose, *Primula vulgaris*, (2) *to like veal better than beef*, see below

(1) Yks A variety of *Primula vulgaris*, having a red and green calyx, B & H (2) Shr¹ 'E made a great mistake—liked veal [veal] better nor bif, was said of one who married the niece instead of the aunt

[1 A beef, *bos*, COLES (1679), *Bœuf*, an ox, a beef, *COTGR*, A pound of man's flesh is not so estimable As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats, *SHAKS M Ven* 1 iii 168]

BEEFER, *sb* Nhp Bdf Familiar name for a calf, a cow or bullock fed for the butcher

Nhp I mean to make a beeper of him (P G D), Nhp² Bdf *BACHELOR Anal Eng Lang* (1809)

BEEFING, *sb* Suf A steer or bullock reared for slaughter

Suf (HALL), (F H)

[All the velys, lambes, beefins, *Paston Lett* (1466) II 269]

BEE FLOWER, *sb* (1) *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, common wallflower (Lin), (2) *Ophrys apifera*, bee orchis (Ken I W Wil), (3) *Scabiosa succisa* (Hmp), (4) any flower cultivated for the sake of its honey

(1) n Lin¹ (2) Wil¹ (3) Hmp (W M E F) (4) Wil¹ Bee flowers are those purposely grown near an apiary, as sources of honey (s v Bees)

BEEF'S TONGUE, *sb* Pem The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrum vulgare* s Pem (W M M)

BEEK, *sb* Sc [bik] That which communicates heat, the act of basking in the sun or by the fire

Sc Life's just a wee bit sinny beek, That bright, and brighter waxes, *PICKEN Poems* (1788) 88 (JAM) Lnk Glaid, by his morning ingle taks a beek, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep* (1725) V ii

BEEK, *v* Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Also written beak Sc N Cy¹ Nhb¹ w Yks¹ GROSE, HOLLOWAY, beik Sc [bik]

1 To warm before the fire, to make warm

Abd As guid a pint-ale's man as 'ere beaked his fit at the cout-chack o' a browster wife's ingle, *FORBES Jru* (1742) 13 Ayr Made many a one beek his shins in comfort that would otherwise have had but a cold coal to blow at, *GALT Annals* (1821) vi Lnk Then fling on coals, and ripe the ribs, And beek the house baith but and ben, *RAMSAY Poems* (ed 1800) I 205 (JAM) Gall At my ain ingle cheek My spawls I could beek, *HARPER Bards* (1889) 207 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum An' snoozlan' an' beek'an my shins, *GILPIN Ballads* (1874) 199 Wm¹ She sat beekin heisel afoor t' fire

2 To heat wood or sticks at the fire, in order to make them more pliable for basket-making, &c

n Cy GROSE (1790), Formerly done in shipyards to make the planks pliant to bend to the ships' sides, HOLLOWAY, N Cy¹, Cum¹ w Yks HURTON *Tower to Caves* (1781)

3 Comp Beak sticks

Nhb¹ A triangular frame of wood or iron, resembling a small easel, with a prop at the back, for holding girdle cakes in front of the fire to finish the baking, or sometimes to warm an old cake

4 To bask in the sun or warmth of a fire Also *fig* See Bake, *v*²

Sc (JAM), GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), And saw his wife baith dry and clean, Set beikand by a fyre fu' bauld, *HERD Snigs* (1776) II 126 Abd To woo his winsome Jean, An' beik his love in her bright glancin' een, *Guidman* (1873) 33 Arg I was beaking in the sun on the braes, *MUNRO Lost Pibroch* (1896) 99 Ayr She has been beeking in the lown o' the conquest which the gude-man had gathered for his family, *GALT Provost* (1822) 1 Lnk Her cheek, where roses free from stain, In glows of youth beek, *RAMSAY Wks* (ed 1800) I 117 (JAM), She an her cat sit beeking in her yard, *ib Gentle Shep* (1725) II ii SIK Like twa serpents growin aye mair and mair venomous, as ye begin to bask and beek in the hearth-heat, *CHR NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) II 56 Rxb The wanderers could beak by the kitchen ha' ingle-side, *RIDDELL Poet Wks* (ed 1871) I 37 w Yks¹

5 To bathe (?)

Rxb (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents]

6 Of the sun to shine brightly

Sc We can say, either that one beeks in the sun, or that the sun beeks on him The sin's beekan vera het (JAM), Glowan frae the lift a' roun', The het sin rays are beakan, *PICKEN Poems* (1788) 55 (ib) Edb The beams of God's own sun beaking on him, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) 6

[1 We strike at nyct, and on the dry strandis Did bawn and beik our bodies, feit, and handis, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, II 151, Ane yngliss man, that lay bekand Hym by a fyre, *BARBOUR Bruce* (1375) xix 552

2 A good husbunde hath his forkes and rakes made redye in the wynter before and beyked and than they wyll be harde styffe and drye, *FITZHERBERT Husb* (1534) 33 4. That knyght es nothing to set by That leve sal his chevalry, And ligges bekeand in his bed, When he haves a lady wed, *Ywayne* (c 1400) 1457 (MATZNER)]

BEEK, see Beak

BEEL, see Bail, *sb*¹, Bill

BEELD, *v* Irel Nhb Also written build N Cy¹ [bild] To swell, gather, suppurate

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ When a swelling or gathering occurs, the part is said to beeld

Hence (1) Beelt, *ppl adj* swollen, (2) Bealdin, Bealin, *vbl sb* matter from a sore

(1) Nhb¹ A built or beelt hand is said to be hove [raised]

(2) NI¹

[A pron of Beal, *v*]

BEELD, see Bield, Bild

BEELE, *sb* Cor [bil] A mining tool for digging Cor² Sharp at both ends and holed in the middle for the handle [Beele in mining called by the tinmen in Cornwall a tubber The miners who dig up the ore are from the use of this instrument called beele-men, *Philosoph. Trans* (1671) No 69, 2104, *CHAMBERS Cyclop* (1788)]

BEEN, *sb pl* Irel Chs [bin] Bees

Wxf¹ A heeve o' been an' dwanty shilleen [a hive of bees and twenty shillings], 102 Chs¹²³

[They murmureden as dooth a swarm of been, *CHAUCER C T F* 203, Thei cumpassiden me as been, *WYCLIF* (1388) *Ps* cxvii 12, Hij encumpassed me as ben, *E E Ps* (c 1330) cxvii ii (EETS No 97) OE *bēon*, bees]

BEENE, see Bene, Boon

BEENE, *v* Sc Of a tub. to swell by steeping in water See Beam, *v*

n Sc (JAM) Bnff In common use The queed [tub]'s beginnin t'gizzen, tack it an pit it in'o the buin t'beene't (W G)

[Perh a pron of ME *bolnen*, to swell Pride that heghis and bolnes thaim as wynd dos, *HAMPOLE Ps* 15 (c 1330). Dan *bolner*, to swell (commonly used of wood which has been steeped in water), also written *bulner*, Sw

bulna, ON *bolgna* For prion cp the Bnffs and Abd prion *meen* for *moon*]

BEE-NETTLE, *sb* (1) *Galeopsis versicolor* (Chs), (2) *Lamium album*, white dead-nettle (Not Lin Lei), (3) *L. galeobdolon*, yellow dead-nettle (Chs Not), (4) *L. purpureum* (Not Lin)

(1) Chs¹ (2) Not (JPK) sw Lin¹ So called because their flowers are much resorted to by Bumble-bees (3) Chs², Not (JPK) (4) Not (JPK), sw Lin¹

BEENGE, see *Binge*

BEENIE, *sb* Not¹ [bīnī] A common cross-bred pigeon

BEEOS, see *Beast*

BEE PLANT, *sb* Dev *Borago officinalis* See *Bee bread*

Dev This is the bee-plant, you will always see bees about it, *Reports Provinc* (1884) 11

BEER, *sb*¹ Sc Yks Not Lin Hrf Brks Sus Som Slang [biə(r)]

1 Strong malt liquor, superior to ale, q v

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ Brewed with the first mashing of the malt Ale is usually sold in the public-houses at half the price of beer

Hence (1) *Beerified*, *adj* tupsy, (2) *Beery*, *adj* half-drunk

(1) w Yks *Hlfz Wds*, BANKS *Whfld Wds* (1865) (2) n Lin¹, Brks¹ Sus Prisoner was not drunk We have a local phrase here, 'Was he beery?' *Sus Dy News* (Dec 5, 1888) 3

2 *Comp* (1) *Beer boy*, a drunkard, (2) *brussen*, corpulent from drinking, (3) *mell*, a beer-mallet, see *Mell*, (4) *-ship*, a public-house, (5) *swab*, a drunkard

(1) s Not He's a reg'lar beer-boy, it's drink, drunk, drink, w' him, as long as the money ho'ds out (JPK) (2) n Yks² (3) Ayr She has a meve like a beer-mell, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxv (4) n Yks The convivial beer-ship might not be furnished with minstrels for guests, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 27 (5) n Yks²

3 *Phr* (1) *to be on the beer*, to be half-drunk, to be on a drinking bout, (2) *small beer*, a trifling, insignificant thing, (3) *to think no small beer of oneself*, to have a high opinion of oneself

(1) Hrf² (2) Brks¹ That zarment zimmered to I vurry small beer (3) Slang FARMER

BEER, *sb*² Yks Chs Som Dev Also written *bear*, *bere* w Yks² [biə(r)] Weaving term the number of ends or threads (usually forty) into which a warp is divided, the bunches of the warp Also in *comp Beer chains* See *Porter*

w Yks In woollen weaving 40 threads or ends, a 12-beer warp would have twelve times 40 threads in a foot, or just 40 threads to the inch Porty or portueth was the older term (DL), w Yks² In cotton weaving 38 threads form a *bere* Chs¹ w Som¹ In weaving, the width of a piece of cloth is determined not only by the fineness of the reeds or sleigh, but by the number of beer of 40 threads each in the warp Hence warps are known as 20, 30, 40 beer-chains, and thus the latter would be a warp containing 40 x 40 = 1600 threads Used throughout the w counties Dev Have you sent those twenty eight beer-chains? *Reports Provinc* (1882) 9

[*Beer* (among weavers) is nineteen ends of yarn running all together out of the trough, all the length of the cloth, BAILEY (1721) Lit. a framework for carrying (cp. lit *E bier*) OE *bær*, a portable bed, a bier]

BEER, see *Bear*, *Birr*

BEERAN, *sb* Sc A small trout

Inv In common use (HEF)

BEERGOOD, *sb* *Obsol* e An Also in forms *bargood* e An¹ Nrf¹, *bergard* e An², *bulgud* Suf, *burgad* Nrf¹ Suf¹ Yeast See *Gosgood*

e An GROSE (1790), (K), Gos good is also called beer-good, RAY (1691) *Pref*, e An¹ Yeast, the flower or cream of it, e An² w Nrf He sould bergoods an' pinpanches, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 8 Nrf¹, Suf (FH), Suf¹

[Ray (in *Pref* 1691) understands this word as a *comp*, *beer + good*]

BEERIN, *ppl adj* Or I Querulous, discontented Or I Well known Used almost always in combination with 'eerin' She was always beerin an' eerin (HME) S. & Ork¹

[ME *beren*, to cry Beerynge as a beorewhelp, *Leg. Holy Rood* (c 1400), ed MORRIS, 140, The peple beryt lyk wyld bestis, *Wallace* (c 1470) vii 457 (MATZNER) Cp ME *bere*, noise, OE *gebære*, behaviour, noise, OFris *bere*, noise (RICHTHOFEN)]

BEERNESS, *sb* ? *Obs* N Cy¹ A cellar or other place where beer is kept [Not known to our correspondents]

BEESE, see *Beast*.

BEESEN, see *Bisson*

BEESENS, see *Beestings*.

BEESS, see *Beast*

BEEST, *sb* Sc Cum Yks Lan Chs Der Glo Also Ken Sur Som Also in forms *base* w Som¹, *beast* Cum w Yks² Chs¹s Chs¹ Ken¹, *beeost* Lan, *beist* Sc (JAM), *biest* Sc, *bis* Ken¹², *bish* Sur¹

1 The milk which a cow gives for the first few days after calving Freq used *attrib* as in *beest milk* See *Beesting*(s)

Sc (JAM) Abd The head o't was as yallow as biest milk FORBES *Jrn* (1742) 14 Cum (EWP) Yks Mrs Thwaite brought in soom beist milk, they'd a cow cauven I'd joost got my bread mixed w'en the beast came (FPT) w Yks HURTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), BANKS *Whfld Wds* (1865), CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886), w Yks¹ It is a custom for a farmer to make a present of beest to his poor neighbours when a cow calves, w Yks²⁵ Lan Hawve a peawn o' treacle t'sewasn a beest pudding w', TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 24, A part ov a beest custart, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 28, Lan¹ e Lan¹ m Lan¹ Custards med o' beest Chs (K), Chs¹ *Beast milk* is highly valued for making puddings, &c, and is frequently sent by farmers' wives as a present to friends who do not keep cows In country towns those who sell milk often send *beast milk* to their customers as a present—*Beast-milk pudding*, or *beast pudding*, is a custard pudding, made by baking *beast milk*, which solidifies without the addition of eggs The dish is generally first lined with pastry Occasionally they are made in the form of raised pies The milk is sweetened and flavoured with nutmeg or pudding spice A very favourite dish—*Beast milk porridge*, or, more generally, *beast porridge*, is *beast milk* heated over the fire in a saucepan until it thickens It must not be allowed actually to boil, and must be stirred the whole time to prevent it solidifying It is sweetened and flavoured with nutmeg, and is very palatable It is always spoken of in the plural, as, 'They're very good' s Chs¹ Der GROSE (1790), nw Der¹, Gio *Gl* (1851) Ken¹ *Beasts*, the first two or three meals of milk after a cow has calved Known also as *Biskins*, *Bismilk*, *Poad milk*. w Som¹ The bae us, bee us, bae us milk, or bee us milk is never used for dairy purposes, but generally given to pigs The word is used as often without 'milk' as with it. 'I've a stroked her down, for to take off the base'

Hence *Beesty*, *adj* having the qualities of beest

Chs¹ *Milk* is said to be *beasty* as long as it retains any of the peculiar characteristics of *beast milk*, which coagulates with heat *Beasty milk* gives an intensely yellow colour to butter, and a peculiar sweetish flavour to cheese, accordingly it is not used for either purpose at first The custom is not to put *beasty milk* into the cream-steen till after the third meal, nor into the cheese-tub till after the fifth meal, and that is often a little too soon, cheese being spoiled by using it s Chs¹

2 *Comp* (1) *Beist cheese*, see below, (2) *milk*, a cow's first milk after calving, (3) *pudding*, see below

(1) Rnf *Beist-cheese*, the first milk boiled to a thick consistence (JAM) (2) Sc (JAM), ne Lan¹, Ken¹², Sur¹ (3) w Yks *Beest pudding* is a boiled batter pudding with *beest* in place of ordinary milk (HL), (SPU)

[*Beest*, the first milk that comes from the teat, after the birth of any thing, BLOUNT (1670), so COTGR (sv *Beton*, *Colostre*) OE *bēost*, 'obestrum,' *Ep Gloss* (SWEET O E T 80) Cp MHG *biest* (LEXER), Swiss dialects *biest* (TOBLER, sv *Biestbröta*)—*Calleboute*, curded or *beesty*, as the milk of a woman that's newly delivered, COTGR.]

BEEST, *v* Chs Written *beast*. To obtain 'beest' from a cow

Chs¹ To *beast* a cow is to milk her for the first time after calving s Chs¹

BEESTING(S, *sb* Usually in *pl* Sc Irel and in *gen* use in n and midl counties, also eAn Ken Wil Som Dev Cor Amer. Also with change of suff *beashings*

m Yks¹, beastings n Yks² w Yks²⁴ Chs¹²³ n Lin¹ Lei¹ Nhp¹ Glo¹, beastings Irel N Cy¹ n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ w Yks¹ Not¹ n Lin¹ e An¹², beastlins Nhb¹, beeslings N I¹ w Yks⁵, beestling(s) w Yks¹ Stf¹ sw Lin¹, beestlins Dur¹, beestning w Yks¹, beesnins Rut¹, beezlins e An¹ Nrf¹ Suf¹, beisten N Cy¹, beistyn Sc¹, beslings n Lin¹ Cmb¹, bestins Ken², beustins Brks¹, bislins e Yks¹, bisingins Nhp¹² War² s War¹ Hnt¹, biskins Ken¹², bislings n Yks¹ e Yks¹, bizning Bdf¹, boistings Stf War² s Wor¹, boistins Glo¹ Wil¹, boistlings Wai¹; boystins Oxf¹, bwoistin Shr¹, bwystings se Wor¹, bystin(gs) Stf¹ Shr¹. Also in shortened forms bisky- w Som¹, bizzly n v Dev¹, bussy Cor¹², buzzy Dev Cor².

1 The thick, rich milk which a cow gives when newly calved. Also used *attrib*. See *Beest*.

Gall Beesnan is at times made into pancakes, called Beesnan pancakes, and also into Beesnan scones. The word is in *gen* use (W G). N I¹ The milk got from a cow at the three first milkings after she has calved. Ant The milk when boiled coagulates, and makes beesnin cheese, *Eallymena Obs* (1892). Wxf When she calves, be sure to bring me the beestings, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1868) 165 s Wxf (P J M). s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) N Cy¹ Nhb (W G), Nhb¹ A 'beastlin puddin' is considered a delicacy. Dur¹ Cum Boil'd fluiks, tatey hash, beastin puddin, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) *Codbeck Weddin*, (J Ar). Wm¹ n Yks Good beddin, Tibb, will mack it battin weel, Now I will milk some beestings into th' skeel, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1834) l 27-8, n Yks¹ The usual custom is to portion the beestlings out among such of his neighbours as the owner of the cow wishes to shew a little kindly attention to. But, in the great majority of cases, the jug or other vessel containing the present is scrupulously returned unwashed. Not a few persons in this district send with the present a special direction that the containing vessel be not washed out, as otherwise, besides the general reason 'it is unlucky,' the particular unlook of the newly born calf's death would be sure to befall, n Yks²³ ne Yks¹ Beeslin' puddin' e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks DYER *Dial* (1891) 77, (S P U), WILLAN *List Wds* (1811), w Yks¹²⁴ w Yks⁵ A 'beesling' pudding is held in high estimation. When a cow has calven, the milkman gives notice to his customers, who send vessels and are served with a due proportion gratis. Lan GASKEIL *Lectures* (1854) 17, GROSE (1790), Lan¹ It's as thick as beestins Chs¹²³ s Stf PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) Stf¹, Stf² The farmers frequently send a 'can o' beestins' as a gift to their customers or friends. Der¹² nw Der¹ Not Mls D has got some nice beestings (L C M), (J H B). s Not (J P K), Not¹⁸ n Lin¹ Puddings are commonly made of it, and it is the custom to send small quantities of it to the neighbours as presents. It is very unlucky not to distribute gifts of beestlings or to wash out the vessels in which they have been sent sw Lin¹ You can't mak' custards without eggs, leastways without you've some beestlings, if you've beestlings, mebbe you can. The cauf got the first sup of beestlings itsen Rut¹ Lei¹ The 'first' and 'second' beestings are the first and second milk from a cow after calving Nhp¹² War¹² War¹ (J R W), War²³ s War¹ Also called Cherry-curds ne Wor¹ It is considered unlucky to wash out the jug or can in which beestings have been sent from the farmer or milkman (J W P) w Wor¹, se Wor¹ Shr¹ Beestings is of a peculiar richness, and has the property of thickening when cooked, as ordinary milk does with the addition of eggs. Mtg It is the custom in this county to give it to the cow to drink (E R M). Glo GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H), (A B), *Gl* (1851), MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Glo¹ Oxf¹ The first meal of milk after the cow has calved is not used for food. The second and third meals are used for puddings, known as Churry curds Brks¹ Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809), (J W B) Hnt (T P F) e An¹² Cmb¹ Go for some old milk, and ask when they expect to have some beslings Nrf¹ Beezins is milk of the third or fourth milking after calving. The first milking is called beestings, or beastlings Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 288, ed 1849, Suf¹ The milk of the first meal or milking is reckoned not fit for use, the milk of the third or fourth meal is particularly sweet and thick, and is deemed strengthening by rustics Ken (P M), Ken¹, Ken² Biskins, bestins in e, bismilk in w Ken Wil BRITTON *Beasties* (1825), Wil¹ Dev Rarely made use of from a belief that it is unwholesome to every stomach but that of the young calf, w Times (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2.

Hence *Beestliny*, *adj* of milk having the colour and richness of 'beestings'.

n Yks, T'milk's beestliny yit (I W)

2 *Comp* (1) *Beesting cheese*, a cow's first milk boiled to the consistency of soft cheese, (2) *custard*, see below, (3) *milk*, the milk of a newly-calven cow, (4) *pudding*, a baked custard pudding made of 'beestings'.

(1) Lnk Beistyn-cheese (JAM) (2) Stf², War² Shr¹ Beestin'-custard is 'beestings' flavoured with spice, sweetened, and baked in a dish lined with paste. Also called Barfut custard (3) n Yks² A bottle of bisling milk to make a bisling-pudding, is a common present amongst country neighbours, but it is unlucky to return the bottle rinsed, for the death of the young calf is sure to follow e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) w Som¹ Bisky milk is the commonest term in the district Dev No, mum, us niver useth tha buzzymilk Tidden gude vur north, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) nw Dev¹, Cor¹² (4) n Yks¹ Beasting or beeshing-pudding is regarded as a great delicacy, n Yks² e Yks¹ The first milk of a cow after calving [is] generally made into puddings, called bishin-puddins w Yks¹ Lin Baäcon an' taates, an' a beslings puddin' an' Adam's wine, TENNYSON *N Cobblers* (1881) Nhp¹ A pudding made of the second milk after calving is by some esteemed a delicacy and termed a bisning-pudding War² ne Wor¹ A beasting-pudding is a custard-pudding made without eggs. No thickening of any kind is used, as the beestings possess the quality of forming rich curds when baked. Beestings are also used for making pancakes (J W P) Shr¹ Beestin'-pudding, is 'beestings' made into a batter with flour, to which are added sugar and carraway seeds, then tied in a cloth and boiled.

3 A preparation of artificially curdled milk

[Kan, U S A CARRUTH *Kansas Univ Quar* (Oct 1892) I]

[Beestings, Beastings, the first milk of a cow after calving, BAILEY (1721), *Colostrum*, the beestings, the thick first milk after birth, COLES (1679), *Colostre*, beestings, COTGR, A bestyng, *colustrum*, *Cath Angl* (1483) OE *bysting* (Anglian *beshing*) See *Beest*, sb]

BEES WAXERS, sb pl Slang Thick laced boots used at Winchester School for playing football

Slang (A D H), SHADWELL *Wks Slang* (1859-1864), CORR *Gl*

BEET, v Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Stf Lei Glo e An Ken Hmp Wil Cor Also written beat Cum¹ Wm Lei¹ Glo e An¹ Cor¹, beety Cor¹², beit Sc (JAM), bet Nrf¹, bete Wm¹ w Yks n Lan¹ ne Lan¹ (K), bait Hmp¹ [bit]

1 To mend, repair Used only of mending nets, or joining thread

w Yks In the woollen trade, to bete is to piece or join the ends of a thread together. In beting the soft, slightly twisted threads in the spinning, the fibres are opened and then pressed together by rolling, and so if the joining is neatly done it is almost imperceptible. Fully twisted threads are 'beted' by knotting (W 1) e An¹ We seem to apply only to mending the broken meshes of a net Nrf¹ Cor¹ Used by Mousehole fishermen Cor²

Hence (1) *Beeter*, sb, see below, (2) *Beeting*, vbl sb mending, a piece for mending warp, (3) *Beetster*, *Better*, sb a woman employed in mending nets

(1) w Yks² A piece put in to mend a warp when an end or thread has broken. If it breaks in front of the 'yeld' it only wants once tying, otherwise twice (2) Sc *Prou* Daily wearing needs yearly beeting (JAM) w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Aug 29, 1891), w Yks² The more common form of Beeter, q v Lan¹, e Lan¹ (3) e An¹ Nrf *Nrf Jrn* (1808) 42, N & Q (1858) and S v 116, Nrf¹ [In Yarmouth fisheries], in a long loft is the workroom of the beetsters, women and girls engaged in betting or mending the nets, 292 Suf (F H)

2 To kindle or mend a fire, to feed an oven See *Bait*, v¹

Sc (JAM) AyR RAMSAY *Remin* (1872) xlv Rxb Forbye I hae the kiln to beet Wi fuel late and early, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (ed 1871) I 131 n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Especially applied to straw, heath, fein, furze, and husks of oats for heating girdles on which oaten cakes are baked Nhb¹, Dur (K) Cum Wheyle to beet on the elden, yen sat up i' th' nuik, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1805) *Auld Lang Seyne*, Beet on the eldin (M P) Wm Kiin, becat t'backstan, peel tates, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt iii 34, Ot'pleasue we hed was when we went oot a bit to beat t'fire for a nebbier at was baking, SOUTHEY *Knitlers e Dent in Doctor* (1848) 559, Wm¹ A v bete t'fue oop and meead it bleaz w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), WILLAN *List Wds* (1811), Coam lass, put some coal on an' beet up a good iour (D L), w Yks¹ He—yarks up t'fue-poit, beets fue—an peeps about, u 307 Lan Jinny sed ther

mut be o vaste deyle o founes to beete, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) v, GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 16, *N & Q* (1865) 3rd S viii 59, *Lan*¹ Tha mun get up an' beet t'frie to morn Come, stir about—beet up th' fire, and make things tidy *n Lan* Git sum chats to bit t'fair wi' (W S), *n Lan*¹, *ne Lan*¹ m *Lan*¹ Ev'ry-body knows wod beetin' th' fire is *e Lan*¹, *Chs*¹²³ *Stf* RAY (1691) *MS add* (J C) *Lei*¹ Glo Where they dry the malt with wheaten straw there is a person (commonly some old man who is fit for nothing else), who sits before the mouth of the oost or kiln, and carefully supplies it with straw, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) *Ken N & Q* (1870) 4th S vi 121, (K) *Hmp* The housewife still baits the fire, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 192, *Hmp*¹ Wil BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), *Wil*¹ *Obs* *Cor Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422, *Cor*¹ To make or attend to a fire of turves

Hence **Beeting stick**, *sb* a stick used for stirring the fire in a brick oven

Cum¹ By rubbing this stick on the arch of the oven after the flame has subsided the proper heat is known by the sparks emitted

3 *Fig* To rouse or feed a passion, esp love, to kindle

Sc Your blooming soft beauties first beeted love's fire, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* I 56, ed 1871 *Abd* But with mair wyles and cann they bet the flame, And aye as they grew up, sae grew their shame, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 15, ed 1812, *Nae eek frae* Nory's hame-spun kirtle came, To catch the lover, or to beet the flame, *ib* 27 *Ayr* It heats me, it beets me, And sets me a' on flame, BURNS *Ep to Davie* (1784), Or noble Elgin beets the heav'nward flame, *ib* *Cotter's Sat Night* (1785) *Cum* Sic objects nobbut beat in spleen, GILPIN *Pop Poetry* (1875) 124 *Wm* His words of weight act like a charm On frozen hearts, and beat them warm, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 9, ed 1896

4 To help, assist, to supply a want, as in *phr* to beet a mister

Sc If twa or three hunder pounds can beet a mister for you in a strait, ye sanna want it, *Blackw Mag* (1823) 314 (JAM) *Lnk* This man may beet the poet bare and clung That rarely has a shilling in his spung, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1800) I 353 (JAM), *Sma* need he has of sangs like mine To beet his name, *ib* *Gentle Shep* (1725) 14, ed 1783 *Lth* This will beet a mister (JAM) *w Yks*¹ I see thouz fain to beet him out, *ib* 297 *Cor* 'To bete it out by little and little,' to inch it out, that it may hold out the longer, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)

5 *Comp* (1) Beet master, mister, (2) need, a person or thing that helps in an emergency, a last resource, a stop-gap

(1) **Sc** She enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes to be what she called 'beet masters to the new,' SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vi *Lth* (JAM) (2) *N Cy*¹ *Nhb*¹ We'll not have to use it except as a beet need *w Yks* *Hlx Wds*, *w Yks*¹ Hees oft been my beet need, *ib* 307, *w Yks*², *w Yks*³ I'll not be Mis So-and-so's beet-need *Lau* Aw'll nare stop i' th' place to be th' beet-need o' no woman, LAHÉE *Oud Yem*, 24, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P), DAVIES *Races* (1856) 270, *Lan*¹ Also called boot-need, *q v* *e Lan*¹

[1] *Pypen* he coude and fisshe, and nettes bete, CHAUCER *CT A* 3927, Beetyng her nettis, WYCLIF (1382) *Matt* iv 21 *OE* *bæte*nde *heora nett* (mending their nets), *Rushw Gosp Matt* iv 21 *2* Bad beet the fyre, and the candill alycht, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, iii 78, I wol don sacrifice, and fyres bete, CHAUCER *CT A* 2253 *OE* *bētan*, to improve, cp *OFris* *bēta*, to amend (RICHTHOFEN), *OS* *bōtan*]

BEET, see Bate, Beat

BEET HAMMER, *sb* *Nhb* A mason's hammer, having a flat face at one end and a point at the other

Nhb In constructing a wall much knapping and trimming is necessary, and the mason fits in his material, piece by piece, by using his beet-hammer (R O H), *Nhb*¹

BEETHY, see Bathy, Beath

BEETLE, *sb* *In gen* use in *Sc* *Irel* and *Eng* Also written *biddle* *Sur*¹, *bightle* *Hmp*¹, *bitel* *Brks*¹, *bitle* *Wil Som*, *bittel* *Dev*, *bittle* *Sc* *Nhb*¹ *n Yks*¹² *ne Yks*¹ *m Yks*¹ *Glo*¹ *Wil Dor*¹ *Dev Cor*, *bittul* *IW*¹, *bwidle* *Som*, *bydle* *Dev* [*bī tl*, *bi tl*]

1 A heavy wooden mallet, often bound with iron, used for driving stakes, laying flagstones, &c, a thatcher's mallet *Cf* *battle*

Sc He that g'ies a' his gear to his bairns Take up a bittle and ding out his hains, RAMSAY *Prov*, (1737), The sonorous beetle on

the metal clangs, And champs destitutive, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 97 *e Yks*¹ *w Yks* BANKS *Wkfld Wds* (1865), *w Yks*⁵ Also called a Flegging mell *Lan*¹ A large wooden hammer, with more handles than one *Der*², *nw Der*¹, *Not*¹, *n Lin*¹, *Lei*¹, *Nhp*¹, *War* (J R W), *War*²³, *s Wor*¹, *se Wor*¹ *Shr*¹ Used for driving iron wedges into wood for the purpose of splitting it *Hrf*², *Glo* (A B), *Glo*¹² *Oxf*¹ 'Yoov got u ed un soa uv u bee tl' [you've got a 'cad and so 'av a beetle] is a reproach for forgetfulness *Brks*¹ The Bitel and Wedges obtains as a public-house sign *Bdf* (J W B), *Hnt* (T P F), *Nrf*¹ *Suf* (C T), Till Giles with ponderous beetle foremost go, And scattering splinters fly at every blow, BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 67, ed 1845, *Suf*¹ A large, heavy, wooden hammer, hooped with iron round its heads, and studded all over with nails, for the purpose of riving wood with iron wedges *Ess* No season to hedge, get beetle and wedge, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 59 *Ken*¹ *Sur* In the woodhouse there was a place for everything *Aves* for timber falling and for lopping, the beetle, and a set of wedges for wood-splitting, *Times* (Dec 7, 1894) 13, col 4, *Sur*¹ A stake-biddle is that which is used for driving stakes, a long or dumb-biddle for cleaving wood The latter has two rings at the end to prevent the wood from 'spalting' [splitting] *Hhp* *ELLIS Pionum* (1889) V 96, *Hmp*¹, *IW*¹² *Wil* *SLOW Rhymes* (1889) *Gl*, The dull thuds of a far off mallet or 'bitel' driving in a stake, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1887) 107, *Wil*¹ The small mallet with which thatchers drive home their 'spars' *Dor* Down came the beetle upon poor John Smith's hand, and smashed en to a pummy, HARDY *Blue Eyes* (ed 1880) 74, The dull thud of the beetle which drove in the spars, *ib* *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxvi, *Dor*¹ A knocker very little Less to handle than a bittle, 279 *Som* *W & J Gl* (1873), SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) *Dev* The pron seems to vary, rhyming with fiddle or sidle 'I saw old Burn the Bydle' 'Who is he?' 'Why, the man they call by that name, he broke a bydle, and then burnt the wood of it,' *Reports Prouinc* (1891), I must ask the carpenter for his bittle, *ib* (1884) 11, Plaize tū vatch in tha bittel an' wadges, I wan'th tū slat thease moots, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) *n Dev* A barker, barraquail, a bittle, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 67 *nw Dev*¹ A thatcher's, also a wheelwright's, mallet, *Cor*² [Who gives away his goods before he is dead, Take a beetle and knock him on the head, RAY *Prov* (1678) 123, There goes the wedge where the beetle drives it, *ib* 216]

2 A mallet or pounder for kitchen use, for bruising barley, mashing potatoes, &c

Sc The large wooden beetle, made use of by our ancestors to bruise and take the outer husk from the barley, to fit it for the pot, before barley mills were invented *Obsol*, CALLANDER *Notes on Two Anc Sc Poems* (1782) *Or I* 'Aroint ye, ye limmer,' she added, 'out of an honest house, or, shame fa' me, but I'll take the bittle to you,' SCOTT *Poate* (1822) vi *Gall* Holding a heavy potato beetle in her hand she delivered the fellow the heavy end of the beetle on the side of his thick head, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxvii *Ir* The dresser hed on it noggins without hoops, a beetle, and some crockery, CARLETON *Trails Peas* (1843) I 92 *NI*¹ *Nhb*¹ A potato masher

3 A flat piece of wood used by dyers, or by washerwomen, to beat clothes *See* *Bat*, *sb*¹, *Battledore*

Ayr Twa dyers wi their beetles couldna hae done me more harm, GALT *Entail* (1823) v *Ir* Women on their knees by the water side, washing out their linen, laying the things on a flat stone or board, and beating them with an oblong piece of wood, called a beetle, *Monthly Pekt* (May 1855) 384 *Nhb*¹ Stone beetles were at one time in use They were superseded by wooden ones in later times *n Yks* It is on record, that the bittle, or beating with battledores of clothes, which the fairies were wont of old time to wash in Claymoor Well, a mile away upon the hill, was plainly audible at Runswick by night, LEVLAND *Yks Coast* (1892) iii, *n Yks*¹, *n Yks*² Bittle and Pin, the mangle in old-fashioned houses for minor articles of linen The bittle is a heavy wooden battledore, the pin is the roller, and with the linen wound round the latter, it is rolled backwards and forwards on a table by hand-pressure upon the battledore Thus the fairies are said to mangle their clothes, and at Claymoor well, on our coast, the strokes of the bittles on washing nights have been heard for a mile beyond the scene of their operations! *ne Yks*¹, *m Yks*¹, *n Lan*¹ *Obs*

4 *Comp* (1) Beetle-cark, the head of a wooden beetle, (2) finish, see below, (3) head, (a) a young tadpole, (b) the bull-head or miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio*, (c) a block-head, (4) headed, stupid, dull, (5) -hicht, the height of a beetle, applied to persons of small stature.

(1) s Wor (H K) (2) Lan¹ 'Beetle-finish' is applied to cloth in the bleaching of which a large hammer is used (3, a) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) (b) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) (c) Som W & J *Gl* (1873) (4) Der¹ Lin¹ Go along, you beetle-headed gowk War², se Wor¹ Glo How bittle-yedded you be (S S B) (5) n Sc (W G)

5 Phr (1) *As blind as a beetle*, (2) *as deaf as a beetle*, as deaf as a post

(1) Nhb¹ 'As blind as a bittle,' a very common expression Lei¹ w Som Blai n-z u baa tl, ELWORTHY *Giam* (1879) 22 (2) Glo¹ Ken¹ As death [*sic*] as a beetle Sur¹ (s v Deaf) n Wll (E H G) Dev³

[1 A betell or mallet, *malleus ligneus*, *tudes*, BARET (1580), Betylle, *malleus*, *Prompt* 3 Have I lived thus long to be knockt o' th' head With half a washing beetle, FLETCHER *Wom Prize* (1626) II vi (N E D), Betyll to bete clothes with, *battoyr*, PALSGR (1530), Batyldoure, or wasshynge betyll, *feretorum*, *Prompt* OE *býtel* (Anglian *bētel*), cp MHG *bōzel*, cudgel (LEXER) Cogn w OE *bēatan*, to beat, MHG *bōzen*]

BEETLE, v¹ Sc Irel Nhb Cum Also written bittle Sc N Cy¹ Nhb¹ [bī tl, bī tl]

1 To beat, pound

Sc Then lay it [yarn] out to dry in your bleaching yard, but be sure never to beat or beetle it, MAXWELL *Sel Trans* (1743) 344 (JAM) Lth To bittle lint, to bittle singles (ib) Uls In common use (M B -S), It was remarked of a late professor that he 'soaped' his students when out of his class, and 'beetled' them in it, Uls *Jrn Aich* (1857) V 104 N Cy¹ Esp to beat hemp or grain out of gleanings Nhb¹ 'Aa feel as if aa'd been bittled aa ower' Said on feeling stiff and sore all over, as if the sensation were that of having been beaten with a stick Singles, or handfuls of corn gathered by gleaners, are carried home and afterwards bittled

Hence Beetit praties, mashed potatoes

Gall (W G)

2 To beat linen in order to clean it or render it smooth Cf beetling stone

Sc The sheets were washed w' the fairy-well water, and bleached on the bonny white gowans, and bittled by Nelly and herself, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xxiv Ayr The married state was made for something else than to make napery and beetle blankets, GALT *Annals* (1821) xxxii Cum Or mappen wad beetle a carlin sark, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 237

BEETLE, v² Sc To project, to grow long and sharp

Sc (A W) Fif Her nose grows out, and shoots, and lengthens at the blow, And aye it swells and beetles more and more, Tap'ring to such a length its queer disgrace, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 120

[The dreadful summit of the cliff That beetles o'er his base into the sea, SHAKS *Hamlet*, I iv 71.]

BEETLING, vbl sb Sc Irel Cum Yks Lan Also Nhp Also written bittling n Yks, bittilling Sc [bī tlin, bī tlin]

1 The act of striking with a 'beetle'

Sc This custom of beetling the barley has not ceased yet in some places in the Highlands, and many of the hollow stones, used as the mortar, are still to be seen about our farmyards, though they are no longer applied by them to the former purpose, CALLANDER *Notes on Two Anc Sc Poems* (1782) Ir *Monthly Pkt* (May 1855) 384 n Yks She told of the fairy dancing, of their retreat to their underground habitations, and 'bittling' their clothes, ATKINSON *Moorl Par* (1891) 68 Nhp¹

2 Comp (1) Beetling machine, (2) mill, see below, (3) stone, a flat stone on which clothes are placed to be 'beetled' or smoothed

(1) Lan There is used a large ponderous machine, called a 'Beetling Machine,' which is made of a number of heavy beech (?) logs, or beetles, so arranged as to rise and fall consecutively upon calicoes falling upon them, N & Q (1867) 3rd S xi 410, This machine is used by bleachers, and is composed of a number of rammers or beetles fixed all in a row and lifted up by a revolving shaft It is used to give the cloth a better appearance Formerly it was only applied to white cloth or calico, but it is now used to printed and other kinds of cloth (S W) (2) NI¹ A mill fitted with large wooden beetles, raised perpendicularly by machinery and falling with their own weight, for finishing linen (3) Rxb He set himself doun on our bittilling-stane, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (ed 1871) II 202 Cum Or mappen wad beetle a carlin saik On

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t'beetlin' steann at door, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 237 Lan¹ Beetlin'-steann n Lan¹ A few years ago a large boulder stood by the side of the well at the corner of Well Street, Ulverston, it was then called the 'Beetlin'-steecan'

BEE T RAW, sb Sc *The red beet, beet-root

Sc Commonly used (A W), The skin of the apple is a deep red, and the inner corr [core] cuts red like beetraw, MAXWELL *Sel Trans* (1743) 271 (JAM)

[Beetraddish, Beetrave, a kind of beet, an herb used in sallad, ASH (1795), Beet-raves are made use of to colour wine, BAILEY *Housh Dict* (1736) Fr *'bette-rave*, a kind of delicate red parsenip, which boyled, yields a sweet vermilion sap (COTGR) Lat *beta+rapa*]

BEE TSEL, sb e An¹ [bī tsel] The time for sowing beet Cf barley sele, hay sele

BEEVER, sb *Obsol* Som A hedge-side overgrown with brambles, a growth of brambles See Beaver, sb² Som W & J *Gl* (1873) e Som The word is occas used by old farm labourers Beevers are found on land where the fences are not well kept (G S)

BEEVER, see Bever

BEEZE, v Dor To turn out, drive out

Dor When carter lads are waiting in the stable for the moment to start their teams, one would say to the other, 'Now then, be toime to beeze out?' (H J M), (CK P)

BEEZEN, see Bisson

BEEZINS, BEEZLINS, see Beestings

BEEZLE, see Beastle

BEFANG, v Yks [bəfaŋ] To seize upon, to clutch

n Yks² Come here an' I'll befang thee

[Par Brutus bifeng al þat him biforen wes, LAZAMON (c 1205) l 36 (MATZNER), Hig woldon ðone Hælend on hys spræce befōn, *Corpus Gosp* (c 1000) *Matt* xxii 15 OE *befōn*, to seize, catch, pp *befangen*]

BEFANGLED, pp Shr¹ [bəfæŋld] Smartly dressed or decorated, bedizen

[Be-+fangled, q v]

BEFF, sb Sc [bef] A stupid person

n Sc He's a stoopit beff o' a cheel, he kens naething an can dee naething She's a saft beff o' a dehm, she thinks it ilka lad it leuks at hei is gyan t'maurry her (W G) Bnff¹

BEFF, see Baff

BEFFIN, sb Sc Also written beffan [be fən] A soft, stupid person

n Sc Beffan has a somewhat intenser meaning than beff (W G) Bnff¹

BEFLUM, v Sc Yks [bəflum] To deceive by cajoling language, to 'humbbug' See Flum

Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Then, on the other hand, I beflumm'd them w' Colonel Talbot, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxxi, An I had been the Lord High Commissioner they couldna hae beflumm'd me mair, ib *Bride of Lam* (1819) xxv n Yks²

BEFONDED, see Baffounded

BEFONG, sb *Obs* Sc A kind of handkerchief or material of which handkerchiefs were made

Edb CHAMBERS *Traditions* (1825) 59

BEFORE, adv, prep and conj Var dial uses in Sc and Eng

1 adv Of a watch or clock fast

Sc My watch is before, *Monthly Mag* (1798) II 437, (G W)

2 prep In front of, hence accompanying, with

Ken² Carry it before you Have the horse before you to the field

3 conj Rather than

Sc I would die before I would break my word, *Scotic* (1787) 13

4 In phr (1) *before after*, until after, (2) *before aught's long*, soon, before long

(1) Ken. We should often say, 'I shall not go out before after twelve o'clock' (P M), Ken¹ Dev Before after dinner, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) (2) w Yks Tha may find thisen thear befor ow't's long, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1883) 23, BANKS *Wkfld Wds* (1865), w Yks²

BEFORN, adv, prep and conj Som Also written beverne Before

Som Beforn tha Justice thâ her brought, JENNINGS *Obs Dial* G g

w Eng (1825) 175, The time ma be longful, Beforn I on thy drashel again zet my eye, *ib* 94, W & J *Gl* (1873)
[ME • *bifor(e)n*, OE *beforan*, before Biform the heighe bord He with a manly voys seith his message, CHAUCER *C T F* 98¹

BEFRAM, *adv* S & Ork¹ [bəfra m] To seaward [Be- + *fram* ON *fram*, forward, cp OHG *fram* (*vram*)]

BEFRONT, *adv* Sur In front
Sur He is about six yards befront, *N & Q* (1889) 7th S vii 205 [Be-, by + *front*].

BEFT, *v* Sc Cum [beft] To beat, to strike Cf *baff*
Sc I wull beft down his faes afore his fece, RINDALL *Ps* (1857) lxxxix 23 Cum Ah'll beft ye (J D)

Hence **Befting**, *vbl sb* a beating

Cum He gat sec a beftin (J D)

[The wroth of the goddis has doun beft The cietie of Troye, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, II 104, Nu wit bastons pai him beft Ful grumli to þe grund, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 15831]

BEG, *v* Yks Chs Not Rdn In phr (1) *Beg back*, to ask to be taken back, (2) — *cavy*, to beg pardon

(1) w Yks I gat sekt on ðen went on begd bak (J W)
s Not My maid as I sent about 'er business a month ago come yesterday and wanted to beg back (J P K) (2) Chs¹ It has been suggested, with good show of reason, that the word is probably a corruption of 'Peccavi'

Hence (1) **Begging**, *vbl sb* a very small quantity, (2) **Begging day**, *vbl sb* *Obsol* St Thomas' Day, on which children go round begging for corn, apples, &c for Christmas Day Also called **Mumping Day**

(1) Rdn I wouldn't give a begging, MORGAN *Wds* (1881)
(2) w Yks *Hlfx Wds*, The word is not used at Ossett, but the custom of begging wheat still remains, it was fairly common fifteen years ago, but is now very rare (M F), (B K)

BEG, see **Big**

BEGABBED, *pp* n Yks² Talked over, reported from one to another

n Yks Not common now (T S)

BEGAGED, *ppl adj* Som Dev Also written **bag gaged**, **beagaged**, **begeged** Dev [bigeə dʒd] Bewitched, hag-ridden

w Som¹ Poor soul, her never 'ant a got no luck like nobody else, I ont never bleive eens her idn a begaged by zomebody or nother Dev A reck'n th' ould house be begayged, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) I iv, w *Times* (Feb 26, 1886) 2, col 2 n Dev Wart tha baggaged? *Exm Scold* (1746) l 4, Absleutly tha art bygaged, *ib* l 251, Beagaged wi' bloo' o' lips or skin, ROCK *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 135, GROSE (1790) Dev¹ A slat and scat the things about as thof the godger was in an Wau wid a thoit ha was begeged, 4, Dev²

[This word is prob due (with change of pref) to the vb *engage*, used in the sense of 'to charm, fascinate' When beauty ceases to engage, PRIOR (c 1721) (JOHNSON), Virtue has in herself the most engaging charms, BERKELEY *Essay in Guardian* (1713) No 55]

BEGAR, *int* Irel Wil Som Written **begaur** Som An exclamation, a disguised oath See **By Gar**

Ir Begar, a judge couldn't come up to you, CARLETON *Trails Peas* (1843) I 309 Wil The guests begun ta think it strange, Begar thay look'd main queer, *Slow Rhymes* (1889) 59, *Slow Gl* (1892) Som (J S F S), W & J *Gl* (1873)

BEGARIE, *v* Obs Sc To bespatter, to variegate with colours

Sc Some Whalley's Bible did begarie By letting flee at it canarie, COLVILL *Poem* (1681) pt 1 59, Then sta away for shame to hide him, He was so well begarried, WATSON *Coll* (1706) I 48 (JAM)

Hence **Begarred**, *ppl adj* covered with filth

[GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)]

[Dames, satyne, begaryit mony wise, DOUGLAS *Palce of Honour* (1501), ed 1874, I 22 Fr *bigarrer*, to diversify, vary, mingle or make of sundry colours (COTGR) See **PALSGR** 482]

BEGECK, *v* and *sb* Sc [bige k]

1 *v* To deceive, jilt

Abd Ye'd better want him than he sud begeck you, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed 1812

2 *sb* A disappointment, a trick

Sc Play himsel' sic a slee Begeck that day, SKINNER *Poems* (1859) 11 Abd Dawvid hed g'en them a' a begeck, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii

[1 Wyse wemen hes wayis With greit ingyne to begaik thair jeleous husbandis, DUNBAR *Maitland Poems* (c 1513) 61 (JAM) Be- + *geck* (vb), q v]

BEGEGED, see **Begaged**

BEGES, *adv* Sc Yks Also written **begess** [bəges, biges] By chance, at random

Sc I chanst to gang in beges By ganging out the gait, WATSON *Coll* (1706) II 30 (JAM), In common use all over Sc (G W)
Bnff Quite common Lassie, a met yer father b'giss i' the market (W G) w Yks It wör oal dun biges (J W)

[Repr by *guess* To keep tiewe weight and selle peper by gesse. it accordith nought, LYDGATE *M Poems*, 58 (MATZNER)]

BEGET, *v*¹ Not Lin [bəget] To happen to, befall
s Not (J P K) s Lin I lost my knife this morning, I couldn't tell what had begot it, *N & Q* (1882) 6th S v 207 sw Lin¹ I don't know what has begot it

[OE *begitan*, to get, take, seize The same word as lit E *beget* ('procreate')]

BEGET, *v*² Som Dev To forget

w Som¹ Pret beegaut, pp u beegaut I beget whe'er I have or no n Dev Es begit whot Quesson twos, *Exm Cishp* (1746) l 493

[A contam form of *forget*, with change of pief *for-* to the more common *be-*]

BEGGAR, *sb* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Yks Lan Chs Dei Nhp War Wor Shr Glo Barm An Ken Hmp Dev Slang Written **bagger** se Wor¹

1 In *comp* (1) **Beggar banger**, an officer whose duty it was to expel beggars from the town, (2) **barm**, **barm** of the poorest kind, anything worthless, (3) 's **baim** or **balm**, foam or froth collected on water, (4) **bed**, a bed allotted to beggars, *gen* in the barn, (5) 's **brown**, a kind of snuff, (6) **face**, a term of mock anger applied to children, (7) **inkle**, a coarse kind of tape, usually sold by beggars, (8) **leg** or **lug**, see **face**, (9) **maker**, a publican, (10) **man**, a beggar, (11) 's **pincushion**, the fruit of the wild rose, (12) **plaits**, creases in a garment, (13) 's **plush**, corduroy, (14) 's **stab**, a coarse sewing needle, (15) 's **staff**, *fig* a state of bankruptcy or beggary, (16) 's **velvet**, fluff shaken from a feather-bed and left to collect by untidy housemaids, (17) **wench**, a beggar-girl

(1) Nhp² An officer under the Corporation of Brackley, whose duty it is to 'bang,' i e expel, all beggars from the limits of the town (2) Lan An' am I th' last foo there is left to swill his throttle wi' beggar berm, and barrel weshin's? WAUGH *Chunn Corner* (1874) 252, Lan¹ Barm of the poorest kind, given away to those who beg barm, because it is hardly good enough to sell The word is commonly applied to anything worthless, esp to worthless talk 'I don't believe i' none sich like things,' said the landlord 'It's o' beggar berm an' bull-scutter,' WAUGH *Chunn Corner* (1874) (3) Der², nw Der¹, Nhp¹ War² The discoloured froth or scum accumulating at bridges or in other places when a river or stream is checked after a storm [BREWER (1870)] (4) Sc The beggars' bed was made at e'en wi' gude clean straw and hay, HERD *Coll* (1776) II 27, ed 1869 (JAM *Suppl*) (5) Sc Light brown snuff which is made of the stem of tobacco In Eng *gen* denominated Scotch snuff (JAM) (6) m Yks¹ 'I've a good mind to go aways and see how our peaches is getting on' 'I lays [wager] thou won't, thou young beggar-face' w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Sept 5, 1891) (7) Cum He selt beggar inkle, caps, muslins, and cottons, GILPIN *Sngs* (1866) 403 w Yks², Lan¹ n Lan¹ The looms by which it [beggar-inkle] was manufactured being so small and compact that a large number could be placed in one room, hence the phrase 'as thick as inkle weaves,' i e particularly intimate War² It is a common article, and is only bound with beggar's inkle (8) m Yks¹ w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Sept 5, 1891), Side aht o' t'gate, yo' little beggerlegs (Æ B) (9) Ken A beggar happ'ning once to pop into a beggar maker's shop, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 46, ed 1824 Slang FARMER [HOLLOWAY] (10) se Wor¹ (11) War² (12) Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892), Winkles or creases in a person's clothes, as if they had been slept in (W H P) (13) Hmp The hair [seemed] to stare more than ordinary, or look like beggars plush, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 267

Slang A person in a dark grey cloth coat, bleeches of beggars plush, *Lon Gazette* (1688) No 2379, 4 (FARMER), (14, NI¹ (15) n Yks¹, n Yks² They brought him te beggarstaff, to the condition of a beggar, as with a staff in hand he goes from door to door ne Yks¹ Rare He'll seean cum t t beggar-staff m Yks¹ (16) Chs¹⁸, e An¹, Nrf¹ (17) se Wor¹

2 *Comp* in plant-names (1) Beggar brushes, wild clematis, *C vitalba*, (2) lice, *Galium aparine*, the seeds of which adhere to the clothes, also the dry husks of grass-seed, (3) s' basket, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, (4) 's buttons, the flower-heads and burrs of burdock, *Arctium lappa*, (5) 's needle, the shepherd's needle, *Scandix pecten veneis*, see Adam's needle, (6) 's stalk, the great mullein, *Verbascum thapsus* See also Beggar weed

(1) Bck (2) Nhp¹ Called also Heiriffe, Gosling Grass, Scratch weed, Beggar-weed, Bur-weed, and Pigtail Glo¹ So called from the itching they produce in the hayfield Bck Hmp N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 329 (3) Chs¹ Beggars' basket, a very frequent plant in cottage gardens, Chs⁸ (4) Dev¹ Bachelor's buttons, called also Beggars' or Cuckhold's buttons, Dev⁴ (5) Midl MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) War⁸ Wor In Sus a weed very prejudicial to corn is called Pork or Puck's needle It goes by the name of Beggar's needle in Wor, ALLIES *Antiq* (1852) 425 Shr The fellows always throw up the beggar's needle, *Science Gossip* (1870) 227, Shr¹ (6) Cum¹ Also called Beggars blanket

3 A term of reproach or mock anger, also a term of address to a familiar

Nhb¹ Where's the little beggar gan te? The Skipper saw'd first, and he gov a greet shout, How, beggar man, Dick, here's a gunstone afloat, ARMSTRONG *Floatin Gunstan* (c 1883-4) n Yks (I W) w Yks Yo' little beggar, what s teh done that for? *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Sept 5, 1895) Co'l 'Poor old beggar!' said Trely on to himself, 'I wonder if he's married, and if he's got any kids that one could help,' BLACK *Three Feathers*

4 In phr to sue a beggar to catch a louse, see below
Ken A proverb expressing the uselessness of bringing a lawsuit against a man of straw (P M)

BEGGAR, *v* Chs Stf Nhp War Wor Shr Brks
Ken Som Dev Written bagger se Wor¹ Som Dev

1 To impoverish, *gen* used of land
Chs¹ If you use go hanna yeat after year, it ll beggar th' land Nhp¹, War (J R W) Shr² Farmers talk of certain crops beggar-ing their land Brks¹ That beggared I [made me bankrupt]

Hence Beggared, *ppl adj* impoverished
Shr¹ Said of land that has been 'let down' from want of manure and tillage

2 In phr (1) I'm beggared, beggar thee, &c, (2) baggar-nation-saze-it, a mild expletive or quasi-oath

Str² The be beggared, lad, the art na goin juke [cheat] me a that us Or'll be beggared if or'll lend er my best bonnet, 'ers a brazen 'ussy to ask Glo (SSB) Som Zes ee 'Be bagger d if you shan't,' PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 46, ed 1853 Dev I'm baggered ef I wunt be aiven wi' yu avore long, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), I bant agwaine tti be sard like that again, I'm baggered ef I be'ib 54, Then baggered ef fust thing 'e sees bant Tom 'isself along wi Jem, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 205 nw Dev¹ May you be beggar'd (2) se Wor¹

BEGGARING, *ppl adj* Sur Som Dev Also written baggering Dev Worrying, tiresome

Sur There's been a beggaring snag [snail] in among my plants (T S C) Som If he could only change his stockings he could beat the beggering things, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 216 Dev There was the baggerin' gert boards hall round the woods, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 219, Tu keep they baggering witches from agwaine to zay in a eggboat, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), Joey

appealed to all within call to come 'an' 'elp'n wi' theäse baggering pegs,' ib 16, He was sure to have missed his way, 'all owing to them beggarin' little piggies,' TOZER *Poems* (1873) 76

BEGGARLY, *adj* Lin Nhp Shr Oxf Of land poor, not productive, in bad cultivation

n Lin¹ Land which has become exhausted from wanting manure is said to have become beggarly Nhp¹ Shr¹ Beggarly land is land that will not yield well, Shr² A beggarly bit o' groun', Oxf¹ MS add

BEGGAR-MAN'S OATMEAL, *sb* Lei Hedge garlic, *Altharia officinalis*

BEGGAR WEED, *sb* (1) Greater dodder, *Cuscuta europaea* (Dor), (2) *C trifolium* (Bdf Wil), (3) *Galium*

aparine (Nhp), (4) *Heracleum sphondylium* (Bdf), (5) *Polygonum aviculare* (ib), (6) Corn spurry, *Spergula arvensis* (ib)

(1) Dor *Ann Agric* (1784-1815), MANSEL PLEYDELL *Flora* (1874) (2) Wil¹ So called from its destructiveness to clover, &c (3) Nhp¹ See Beggar-lice (6) Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809)

BEGGARY, *sb*¹ n Cy e An Of land poverty, un-productiveness

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* e An¹ The copious and various growth of weeds in a field Nrf Land let down through a want of manure and tillage, is said to run to beggary, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787)

Hence Beggary, *adj* full of weeds
e An B & H Nrf¹

BEGGARY, *sb*² e An A plant-name, prob for *Fumaria officinalis*

e An² A specific plant, which infects gravel walks and spots of hard barren ground, a kind of moss, or more resembling a conferva in water

BEGGEL, *v* Chs [begl] Small beer, treacle beer
Chs¹ This ale is good for nowt, it's nowt bu' beggel.

BEGGING POKE, *sb* Yks A beggar's bag, in which to put the scraps of food, &c given him on his rounds

n Yks¹, n Yks² He coomed t'tak' oop wi' t begging-pook, he was reduced to the condition of begging his bread (ed 1855) ne Yks¹ Rare It was sometimes made of 'harden,' sometimes simply a pillow-slip w Yks Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Sept 5, 1891)

BEGGOWN, see Bedgown

BEGGUGLED, *ppl adj* Sh I Destroyed by mud, slime, &c

Sh I (J J) S & Ork¹

BEGIBBED, *pp* *Obsol* Cor Given, allotted

Cor¹ 'Tis not begibd to me, Cor²

BEGIN, *v* Sc Yks Chs Stf Not Wor Oxf Som
Amer [bigin]

1 To scold

Gx¹ I could see'er was jest agwain to begin, so I cut, MS add w Som¹ Maister'll begin, hon a comth to vind eens you an't a-finish

2 To interfere, molest

w Som¹ What d'ye begin way me vor then?—I did'n tich o' you, 'vore you begun'd way me

3 In phr (1) *begin of or on*, (a) to commence doing anything, (b) to attack, assail, to be the aggressor, (2) *begin to* to fall to, commence on, (3) *begin with*, to compare with.

(1, a) w Yks As bigin n on it (J W) Not I was just going to begin of my weshing, PRIOR *Reme* (1895) 172, We begin of our turnips a Monday (J P K) w Wor Thee'st no better nor a kitty-wren, or a cherry chopper, as what thee begins on thee don't never not finish, *Wor Jrn* (Mar 3, 1888) (b) s Chs¹ Ahy shud nev ür ü sed nuwt tu yoa, ev yoa aad [nū] bigun ü mey [I should never ha' said nowt to yo, ev yo hadna begun o' mey] Stf² Oi wur just taatkin to a neebür an' some drunken chap come an' begun o' mei summat shameful s Not I never touched him till he begun of me (or 'on me') (J P K) (2) Per Begin to your kail Begin to your day's work (G W) Edb My uncle helped himself to one of the long black things, which he shoved into his mouth and began to, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 11 Gall (A W) [(3) U S A He doesn't begin with Jones, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ Quar* (1892) 1]

BEGINNER, *sb* Lin A founder

n Lin¹ The first beginner o' th' New Connection Methodists, was Alexander Kilham, of Ep'uth

BEGLAMMER, *v* Sc [bigla mer] To bewitch, to deceive, hoodwink

Ayr I hae a plan far better than the veesions o' life-rents that Mrs Sorrocks would beglammar us a' wi', GALT *Lards* (1826) xxxv, He was laughing in his sleeve to see how the other members of the corporation were beglammered, ib *Provost* (1822) v Lth Gin e'er ye're beglommered wi' love or wi' drink, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 107

Hence Beglammert, *ppl adj* bewitched

Sc Ilka chield was glowerin', Wi' sair beglammert een, SMITH *Merry Braid* (1866) 9

[Be- + glammer (sb), q v]

BEGOB, *int* Irel [bigo b] An exclamation, a disguised oath

Ir N^o begob, I'll just be keepin' the feel of it in me hand for this night, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 34, 'If your bees are as big as ponies, and your hives no bigger than ours are, how do your bees get into your bee hives?'—Bogob, that's their own affair (G M H)

BEGOCK, *int* Nhb Cum Wm Lan Lin Also in forms begok Nhb Cum, begox Nhb¹ [bigo k] An exclamation, a disguised oath See By Gock

Nhb Begock! aw's often flay'd te deed They'll myck us eat and sleep by steam! WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 35, Wl at a fyess, begok! N *Minstrel* (1806-7) pt iv 79, Begov, ses Aa, it's me, HALDANE *His other Eye* (1880) 2, Noo when aw fill maw box Aw'll come back agyen, begox, BAGNALL *Sngs* (c 1850) 12, Nhb¹ Whei clivers biv the chomlay reek Begov, it's all a horney, THOMPSON *Jimmy Joneson's Whinny* (c 1816) Cum He shootit o't lads ta git up, in, begock! He nivver cud lig a bit langer his sel, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 9 Wm¹ n Lan¹ Thou can't loup that dyke, can t'e?—Yes, begock! I can n Lin¹

BEGONE, *adv* Yks Lin Nif Suf Written begoan n Yks², begoan w Yks⁵

1 Worn out, decayed

e An¹, Nrf¹ Nrf, Suf The thatch of this house is lamentably begone, GROSE (1790) Suf CULLUM *Hist Hawsted* (1813), *Obsol* (F H), Suf¹

2 Taken aback, disagreeably surprised, dismayed

n Yks² e Yks¹ MS add (T H) w Yks⁵ 'Sadly begoan,' 'Rarely begoan,' are the commonest combinations n Lin¹ I lighted on 'em boath ahint t'stroa stack, an' my wo'd, bud thaay did look begone when thaay seed me

[1 In ME this word means merely 'circumstanced,' thus wel bigoon, CHAUCER *C T D* 606, wo bigon, *C T A* 3658 The dial sense is due to the fact that the word was commonly used with 'woe,' as in E *woe-begone* OE *begān*, pp of *begān*, to go about, to compass, to beset]

BEGONNIES, *int* Irel [bigo niz] An exclamation See By Gonnies

Ir (G M H) Wxf 'Oh, begonies!' says Tim, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 352

BEGOR, *Z*, *int* Lin Sur (?) Som Dev Also written begaurz Som, begorsey Dev An expletive or quasi-oath See By Gor

n Lin¹ Sur He bairt this place and built it all of the best 'terials, begoi, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 37, [Not known as a native word (G L G)] Som I can't do it, begorz, JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873), w Som¹ Beegaur, Beegaurz Dev BOWRING *Lang* (1866) I pt v 36 n Dev Begorsey¹ vor a coager's en', ROCK *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 85 Dev¹³

BEGORRA, *int* Irel Also written begarra, begorrah [bigo rə] An exclamation, a disguised oath

Ir Fine company they'd be for anybody begorrah, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 11, But our bit of an Inish, begorrah, I'll stan by thro' thick an' thro' thin, *ib Bog-land* (1892) 5, ed 1893, (G M H), Be gorra! when a man would give, LEVER *Martins* (1856) I x, Begorra! you're in it, *ib Jack Hinton* (1844) 11, Begaria, captain dear, CARLETON *Fairdougha* (1848) xvi, No, begorraa I was on your back, *Flk-Lore Rec* (1881) V iv Ant (W H P)

BEGOOD, *v* Sc Iiel Nhb Also written begood S & Ork¹ N I¹, begouth Sc, begued Nhb¹, beguid Sc [bigū d, gu d] Past tense of *to begin*

Sc 'Twas yoursel begood it, DICKSON *Kuh Beadle* (ed 1892) 69, Auld an' young, wi' hearty dash, Begood to try their strength, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13, 'The other Begouth to reckon kin and blude,' HERD *Sngs* (1776) I 51, Then he, begood tae crack wi' me about 'young Mester Lynn,' HUNTER & WHYTE *Ducats* (1895) xix, GROSE (1790) MS add (C) S & Ork¹ Abd Some o' the ceevil authorities begood to repree, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii, I never dream't it was daylight, Til chanticleer begood to craw, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 285 Per But he begood to dwam in the end of the year, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 31 Fif Folk begood to gowl and bark Contrair the Roman city, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 1 e Lth. An' syne it begood to poor, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 9 Feb My heart begude to wallop, NICOL *Poems* (1805) *Run Supper* Silk Gied it a kick in the by-gaun, till it begood to hang a' to the tae side, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) II 50 Gall An begood to misca' puir Birsay for a' that was ill, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) xxiii N I¹ Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Nhb As the light begood to lower,

RICHARDSON *Borderers Table-bk* (1846) VIII 166, Nhb¹ But suddenly begued a feast, And after that begued a fiay, BELL *Rhymes* (1812) *Ecl'y's Mare*

[With plesand voce begouth his sermoun thus, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed 1874, II 51, The noyis begouth than and the cry, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) viii 308 The Sc form *bigouth* (later *begoud*) is prob due to the analogy of *couth* (*could*), pt of *can* This contam arose prob through the form *gan* (for *began*), which became in Sc *can*]

BEGOUGH, *int* I Ma [bigou] An exclamation or oath

I Ma I'd just like you to strek me, begough, CAINE *Manvman* (1894) pt ii xvii

BEGOWK, *v* and *sb* Sc Also written begouk (JAM) [bigauk] Cf begunk

1 *v* To trick, befool, to jilt

Sc But I'll begowk them there, Mr David, STEVENSON *Ca'rona* (1892) ix, Tak' tent that nae man begowk you, HENDERSON *St Matt* (1862) xxiv 4 Feb (JAM)

Hence Begowker, *vbl sb* a deceiver

Sc That begowkei said while he was yet 'ivin', After three days I will rise again, HENDERSON *St Matt* (1862) xxvii 63

2 *sb* The act of jilting

Sc If he has g'en you the begowk, let him gang, my woman, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) II 32 (JAM), (W G)

[Be- + gowk (sb), q v]

BEGOYT, *ppl adj* *Obsol* Sc Foolish

Buff Nasty begoyt creature Wise fowk say he is begoyt, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 8 (JAM) Per Not common (G W)

BEGRAT (TEN, BEGRITTEN, see Begrutten

BEGRUDGED, *ppl adj* Oxf Dev [bigrə dʒd] In phr *tea begrudged*, tea given sparingly, weak tea Oxf¹ Tay begrutcht (s v Water) Dev Water bewitched and tea begridged, SHARLAND *Ways Village* (1885) 46

BEGRUMPLED, *ppl adj* Som Dev Cor [bigrə mpld] Displeased, affronted

Som He do git that begrumped you'd think the clouds must fall, RAYMOND *Gent Upcott* (1893) 87, JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873) Dev, Cor GROSE (1790) add (C), *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422

[Be- + grumpled, pp of *grumple*, vb with freq suff, conn w *grumpy*, q v]

BEGRUTTEN, *ppl adj* Sc Also in forms begratten Rnf, begrat Lth, begutten Edb Tear-stained, disfigured with weeping

Sc You might take the heart out of their bodies, and they never find it out, they are sae begrutten, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) viii, A maid Begrutten sair an blui'd wi' tears A SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 192, HLRO *Sngs* (1776) Fif The guidwife sat speechless but wi' a look on her begrutten countenance that plainly telt there wad be eruptions in a wee, M^c LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 42 Rnf Here, a' begratten, he's left me my lane, NRIILSON *Poems* (1877) 59 Ayf When she came to her dinner, her een were bleart and begrutten, GALT *Lands* (1826) vii Lth Her pale, pale face was sair begrat, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 83 e Lth I could see that her een were unco red, an' her face was a' begrutten, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 203 Edb And rubbing my begrutten face with my coat sleeve, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 23 Gall She had the greetin' by wi' and only a begrutten face turned up to us as peetiul like, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxii, I'm a begrutten owre, HARPER *Bards* (1889) 137

[Be- + grutten (pp), q v]

BEGUED, see Begoud

BEGUILE, *v* and *sb* Sc

1 *v* To trick, bring into error, disappoint, deprive of Sc I'm saer beguiled [I have fallen into a great mistake], I thank my God he has never beguiled me yet, WALKER *Run Passages* (1727) 10, The Lord Aboyn comes to the road of Aberdeen, still looking for the coming of his soldiers, but he was beguiled, SPALDING *Hist* (1792) I 165 (JAM) Ayf My father has beguiled me o' the Plealands—and I hae neether house nor ha' to take you to, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxi

2 *sb* A deception, trick, disappointment

Sc Yond man has given himself a great beguile, for he was looking for heaven and has gotten hell, GUTHRIE *Sermons* (1709) 9 (JAM) Abd Ere I came back I gets the beguile, ROSS *Helmore* (1768) 76, ed 1812, Content were they at sic a lucky kile, And thought they had na gotten a beguile, *ib* 83, ed 1812

[Depart not with al that thou hast to thy childe, Much less unto ether, for being beguilde, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 26, Once ended thy haruest, let none be begilde, *ib* 132]

BEGUM, *int* w Yks Lin Shr Dor Som [bigum, gʊm] An exclamation of astonishment, a disguised oath See *By Gum*

w Yks Begum! that wor a flogger! *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Sept 5, 1891) n Lin¹ Shr² When the individual speaking is either ignorant of the subject referred to, or unable to answer the question propounded, he usually cuts off the enquiry by saying 'Bygum, I duna knoa' Dor ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834) Som W & J *Gl* (1873), w Som¹

[Cp Bfemen *bigum*, 'ein Betheuerungswort bey Gott' (*Wibch*), so LG *igum* (BERGHAUS)]

BEGUMMER(S), *int* Dor Som Dev [bigʊ mə(r)] An exclamation, or disguised oath See *Begum*

Dor ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834) Som Begummers, I ont tell, JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869), W & J *Gl* (1873), w Som¹ n Dev Begummers, us wur cort, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 68

BEGUNK, *sb** Sc Cum Also in form *begink* Abd, *begonk* Cum³ Cf *begowk*

1 A trick, disappointment, misfortune

Sc She maun haie met wi' an unco sar begunk, *Tammas Bodkin* (1864) 92, If I havena gien Inch-grabbit and Jamie Howie a bonnie begunk they ken themselves, Scott *Waverley* (1814) lxxi, Here may we dicad nae fause begunk, A Scott *Poems* (1808) 147, HEKD *Sngs* (1776) S & Ork¹ Abd Some nicht ye'll meet a sad an' sair begunk, *Gudman* (1873) 32, ed 1875 Lnk. Monk Has playd the Rumpie a right slee begunk RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 40, ed 1783 Cum Ah gat sec a begunk when they oa brast oot laughin at meh, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 95, Cum³ We gat a terrible begunk when we fund 'at they wadn't gang on at o', 174

2 The act of jilting

Sc Wha yields o'er soon fu' aft gets the begink, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 137 (JAM)

BEGUNK, *v* Sc Irel To cheat, deceive, to jilt See *Begeck*

Sc Is there a lad Whose sweetheart has begunked him, *Blackw Mag* (Jan 1821) 426 (JAM), I'm clean begunk, SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 11

Hence *Begunked*, *ppl adj* disappointed, cheated

Cld (JAM), NI¹

BEGY, *int* Der [bigai, baigai] An exclamation, a disguised oath See *By Guy*

Der¹ Bahy gahy', ée wau r shaa'ip [By Guy, he wor sharp]

BEHAD, *v* Sc Yks Also written *behod* [bi a d, bi o d]

1 To 'hold,' stop, wait

Abd We'll behad a wee, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed 1812

2 To hold, maintain, to hold as certain

Sc I'll behad he'll do it I'll behad her she'll come (JAM) w Yks³ I'll behod him to du that Thah may behod him fur owt o' t'soart

[Repr the old n pron of ME *bihalden*, OE *behealdan* See *Behold*, *v*]

BEHAD, *ppl adj* Nhp [Not known to our other correspondents] Circumstanced

Nhp¹ 'You're sadly behad!' an expression of ironical commiseration addressed to any one who magnifies trifling troubles

[*Be-+had*, pp of *have*]

BEHADDED, *pp* Sc Irel Cum Wm Yks Lan Also written *behad'n* Abd, *behodden* Cum¹ Wm¹ n Yks¹² e Yks¹ m Yks¹ w Yks Lan, *behadin* Ayr [bi a dən, bi o dən]

1 Held back, kept back

Abd She'll be mair stivvage and for docker meet If she a toumon be behadden yet, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 20, ed 1812

2 Under personal obligation, indebted, obliged Cf *beholden*

Sc And wad keep ye in bread without being behadden to any one, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) vi S & Ork¹ Abd Behad'n till 'im for a biel' to pit their heid in, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvi Ayr. Wheelie, whom by the King's proclamation, we are behadden to call Sir Andrew, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1821) xcviij, Sae grue at the thought of being behadin to ane o' them, *ib* *Lanas* (1826) vi Gall There was money a thing pitten doon to

ye that was behadden to the makkar, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 398 Uls Thank gudness A'm no' behadden tae you, *Ulster Jim Arch* (1853) I 65 Cum We thowt we wad larn fra theh adoot bein behodden teh ooar parson, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 122, Cum¹ Wm¹ Ise fearly mitch behodden tew yah n Yks¹ Ah's mickle behodden t'ye, Ah s seear, n Yks² Mickle behodden te ye ne Yks¹, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks I m noan behodden tul him, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 40 Lan I's hev to be behodden to t'parish aither for meeat or a coffin, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill Life* (1869) pt iii 41

[Repr ME *bihalden*, pp of *bihalden*, to keep hold of]

BEHAND, *adv* Sc In phr *to come well behand*, to manage well

Sc He didna come weel behand at rowing up a bairn, *Peels of Man*, II 248 (JAM)

[*Be* for *by* (prep) + *hand*]

BEHAND, see *Beyond*

BEHAPPEN, *adv* Stf Wor Shr [bi a pən] Perhaps, possibly

Stf² Shan yer tak th' brindled cow to th' fair a Monday, mester?—Behappen I shall, lad w Wor¹ If yu canna staaay now, behappen you'll step in i' the marnin'? Shr¹ 'Be appen, says Jack Dallow,' is a saying current about Bridgnorth

[Repr 'it will or may behappen' For the vb cp *Scot Field* (c 1590) 2, in Chetham Soc (1856) XXXVII, 'Caie him behappen' *Be-+happen*]

BEHAVE, *v* Not Lin Lei War Dev Amer [bi ē v] To behave properly, to conduct oneself well Used without reflex pron

Not¹ n Lin¹ 'Cum, behaave!' is a caution often given to obstreperous children Lei¹ 'I believe I am the rector of this parish,' said a clergyman whose dignity had been somewhat ruffled at a stormy meeting 'Well then,' retorted the squire, 'why don't ye be'ave?' War³ Hav'n't you been taught to be ave? [U S A Do behave now! CARRUTH *Kansas Univ Quar* (Oct 1892) I]

Hence *Behaviour*, *sb* good manners

n Lin¹ You see she'd been laady's maaid to Miss—, soā she'd gotten to know behaavioir as well as ony laady e' Linki'sheere Dev The grandmother who had taught her to spin and to sew and learnt her behaavioir, O NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 5

[By manners I do not mean morals, but behaviour and good-breeding, ADDISON *Spect* (1711) No 119]

BEHEEMED, *ppl adj* Cor [bi i md] Sickly, feeble

Cor¹ A poor beheemed cetur Cor²

BEHEIGH, *adv* Der. Above

Der², nw Der¹

[*Be* for *by* (prep) + *high*]

BEHIGHT, *v* Obs? Yks [Not known to our correspondents] Past tense named, designated

n Yks² 'Wheea behight thee?' what is your name, or to whom do you belong?

[Cp Spenser's use They bene all ladyes of the lake behight, *Sh Kal* (1579) *Apr* 120 In ME the vb meant to promise With an oath he bihipte to 3yue to hir, what euere thing she hadde axid of hym, WYCLIF (1388) *Matt* xiv 7 ME *behaten* (*behoten*), to promise, *be+haten* (OE *hātan*, pt *hēt* (*helit*))]

BEHIND, *adv* and *prep* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 Late, too late

Sc I fear I shall be behind, *Scotr* (1787) 14 Lnk Follow as fast's ye can, you'll be behin', *Black Falls of Clyde* (1806) 175 Suf (F H)

2 Of a watch slow

Sc My watch is behind, *Monthly Mag* (1798) II 437, Quite common (A W)

3 In arrears, sometimes with prep *with*

Sc He was never behind with any that put their trust in him, WALKER *Life of Peden* (1727) 38 (JAM) s Ir You're all behind, I'm, like the cow's tail, CROKER *Leg* (1862) 304

4 In phr (1) *behind and beyond*, far away, in the distance, (2) *behind God speed*, at an out-of-the-way place, (3) *behind-hand*, in arrears with payment, in financial difficulties

(1) Cum (J Ar) (2) NI¹ (3) w Yks When he gat behind hand and took to weaving folk were taken with his quiet pluck, SNOWDEN *Weaver* (1896) vi

BEHINT, *adv* and *prep* All n counties to Yks Also Chs Der Not War [bi:nt] Dial. pron of 'behind' Cf *ahint* (ahind)

Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹ Wm A strange form vanished behind a windrow, HUTTON *Bran New Warb* (1785) l 334, Wm¹, r Yks¹², m Yks¹ w Yks A tail hung behind, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882), w Yks¹²⁵, Chs¹, Der², nw Der¹, s Not (JPK), War (JRW)

BEHINTEN, *prep* Yks [bi:ntən] Behind e Yks¹ He hodded [held] his hands behinten him, MS add (TH) [And yet she stood ful lowe and stille alloon, Bihinden othere folk, CHAUCER *Tr & Cr* l 179 OE *behindan*]

BEHITHER, *adv* and *prep* Yks Suf Sus Hmp Som [bi:ðə(r)] On this side

n Yks² 'Ivver seer far behither,' very far beyond this place Suf GROSE (1790), (PR) Sus RAY (1691), (K), Sus¹, Sus² The fifty-first milestone stands behither the village and the fifty-second beyond Hmp¹ Som W & J *Gl* (1873)

[Behither (*obs*), on this side, ASH (1795), *Cis*, on this side, behither, COLES (1679), I called at my cousin Evelyn's, who has a very pretty seat in the forest, 2 miles behither Clefden, EVELYN *Diary* (1679) July 23, The Italian at this day calleth the Frenchman, Dutch, English and all other breed behither their mountanes Apennines, Tramountani, PUTTENHAM *Art Eng Poesie* (1589) 210 (NARES)]

BEHO, see Boho

BEHOLD, *v* and *sb* Sc Irel Som

1 *v* To view with watchfulness, scrutiny or jealousy Sc (JAM) n Sc I saw twa nickums o' loons gang till the apple tree I beheld them till they were just at it, an syne I gya a golie at them, an they ran like spottie wintin the tail (WG)

2 To experience

w Som I did'n never behold no jis instance (FTE), w Som¹ Nuv ur daed n bee-oa l noa jish stingk [(I) never experienced such a stench] Of all the rows I ever bee-oa l that was the very wust

3 In phr *behold you*, and *behold you of it*, mark you, do not overlook this point

Ir (GMH) Dwn I was talking about So-and-so when behold ye who should I see but the man himself (TPW) Ldd We had just gone a short distance, when lo and behold you, we saw another detachment of soldiers approaching (AJI)

4 To take no notice of, to hold back Cf *behad*

n Sc He began's canglan again I beheld him for a gueede file, but at the lenth an the lang rin I leet him a fornacket atween the een (WG) Bnff 'Behaud ye, till a'm reathy' [ready] is common in Keith (*ib*)

5 *sb* In phr *lat be for behaud*, take no step in a matter, so long as the opposing party keeps quiet n Sc (WG)

BEHOLDEN, *pp* Irel Yks Lan Stf Not Lei Nhp War Glo Brks e An Ken Hmp Dor Som Also written *beholden* Wxf, *beholden* n Yks¹ In phr *to be beholden to*, to be indebted to, under obligation to Cf *beheaden*, 2

s Wxf I had no mind to let my daughter be beholden to you, HALL *Landlord Abroad*, 73 w Yks², w Yks⁴ I'll not be beholden to him s Lan. BARNFORD *Dial* (1846) *Gl* Stf¹, Not¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ I won't be beholden to you. War³, Glo² Brks¹ I wunt be behawlden to the hkes o' thaay Cmb¹ I'll never be beholden to the likes of her for a washtub Suf¹ Ken¹ I wunt be beholden [bihoa ldun] to a Deal clipper, leastways, not if I knows it s Hmp 'Tis no great hardship for me to be beholden to the child, VERNEY *L Lisle* (1870) xxix Dor I don't like my children going and making themselves beholden to strange kin, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 41, ed 1895 Som I ben't beholden to you, not as I do know, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 193

[He is bounde or beholden unto me, *il est obligé a moy Cest a dire, tenu*, BARET (1580), I am beholden to you all the dayes of my lyfe, *je suis tenu a vous tous les jours de ma vie*, FALSGR (1530)]

BEHOLDING, *pp* Stf Lin Lei War e An Som Under obligation to, indebted to See *Beholden*

n Stf As thoughtless as if you was beholding to nobody, GEO ELIOT *A Bede* (1859) l 108 n Lin¹ I'm much beholding to you, sir, for them sticks you've gin us I'll not be beholding to you for a farden Lei¹, War³, e An² w Som¹ Aa l ae u waun u mee oa un, un neet bee bee oa ldeen tu noa baudee [I'll have one of my own, and not be under obligation to anybody]

Hence *Beholdingness*, *sb* obligation

w Som¹ Dhur id n noa bee oa ldeenes een ut, uuls wee cod n ae u n [there is no obligation in it, or we would not have it—or him]

[Beholding (a corrupted but authorized spelling, from 'beholden'), obliged, bound in gratitude as, He was beholding to fortune for the victory, ASH (1795), I am so beholding to you, that I must never look to requite so great kindness, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), I am beholding to you For your sweet music this last night, SHAKS *Per* II v 25]

BEHOPE, *v* Stf Som Dev To hope

Stf² Wean behopes a'll come rēet i'th end w Som¹ Bee-oa p Dev I do behope that I shall be able to get about again, *Reports Provinc* (1882) 9

[Be+hope]

BEHOPES, *sb pl* Irel Chs Stf Shr Som [bi:ps, bi:ps] Hope, expectation, freq in phr *in good behopes*

Ni¹ I saw him to day, and he has no behopes of bein' any better I had great behopes the day would be fine s Chs¹ Ahym¹ gud bi-oa ps it) l kum [I'm i' good behopes it'll come] Stf² O¹ waz en gud bioups a marin Meiri musel O'm in behopes as o'll have a paind or two next wik. Shr¹ I wuz in good be'opes as I should a got theer afore the poor fellow died, but I didna w Som¹ I be in good behopes that we mid zee it [trade] a little better arter a bit

BEHOUNCED, *ppl adj* Ess Sus [Not known to our correspondents] Tricked up, smartened, finely dressed

Ess Taken from a horse's hounces, which is that part of the furniture of a carthorse which lies spread upon his collar, RAY (1691) Ess¹ Sus GROSE (1790) Ironically applied (K)

[Behounced, tricked up, made fine, BAILEY (1721) Be+hounce (sb), q v]

BEHOVE, *v* Sc Not.

1 To be obliged

Sc He behoved to dree his weird, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) lv, Ye behoved to ride for it, *ib* *Bride of Lam* (1819) vii, We behove to rejoice at it, RAMSAY *Remin* (1859) 100

2. *impers* To be fitting, proper, required

s Not If anybody gives uz anything it behoves uz to have it (JPK)

[I, servant of God, bihove nat to chyde, CHAUCER *C T* l 630]

BEIGHT, see Bight

BEIL (D, see Bield

BEIN, see Bien

BEING, *sb* Sc Irel Yks Lan e An Sus Also written *beim* S & Ork¹, *beein* e An¹ Suf¹, *bee'un* Ess [bi:in]

1 Livelihood, existence, condition, maintenance

Fif He has a good being He has nae bein' ava [no visible means of support] (JAM) w Yks He's in good being, *Hlfv Wds* Lan I mun do summat fur a bein', BURNETT *Lowrie* (1877) xvi Ess I keep his house and he gives me my being, *Trans Arch Soc* (1863) II 176 Sus Why there, sir, it wasn't a livin', it was only a bein', EGERTON *Fibs and Ways* (1884) 53

2 A home, a dwelling-place, a lodging

S & Ork¹, e An¹ Nrf. With the roses a covering our Beem', DICKENS *D Copperfield* (1850) lxiii, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 16 Suf My bein is hinderwah [yonder] (FH), Suf¹ If I could but git a beein, I can fisherate for myself Ess Ees, John a bee'un foun' upon That cried up sput, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) st 15 Sus¹²

3 Any wretched or unfortunate person NI¹

[1 No being for those that truly mene, But for such as of guile maken gayne, SPENSER *Sh Kal* (1579) *Sept* 33 2 A man that hath no settled being, *Homo incertularis*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), It will be nothing for them to give us a little being of our own, some small tenement, out of their large possessions, STEELE *Consc Lovers* (1722) III 1 (NED) 3 A wit a species of beings only heard of at the university, JOHNSON *Rambler* (1751) No 141]

BEING, *conj* In gen dial use [bi:in]

1 Since, seeing that, if, also sometimes with conj *as* or *that*.

Lan Theaw con have it for a penny, bein' as theaw'rt an owd chum, lke, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 138, ed 1868 s. Stf Being

as you're my pardner, I'll [show] you how, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 296 Not¹ n Lin¹ Bein' as yē weant be back to dinner you'd better tek sum bread an' cheāse wi' yē Bein' she can't abide back-bitin', I wonder she lets her tung run on as it duz sw Lin¹ Being he had a great family, and being he had been ill Being as no letter came Rut¹ Why shouldn't you use it, being as it's yourn? Lei I didn't call to-day, being as I had to go past to-morrow (C E), Lei¹ Bein' as I couldn' goo mysen War Being that (A F F), War² w Wor¹ Bein' as 'e were so pūt about, I didna like to do it to-daay Glo It be much talked about, being that your father was so much liked in the parish, GISSING *Vill Hampden* (1890) I 1 e An¹ Nrf And being as his clothes is bad, I can't afford to buy him new 'uns, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 96, 2nd ed., Nrf¹ I could not meet you yesterday, being I was ill in bed Stū She ain't like other girls, bein' her back's not straight, *Macmillan's Mag* (Sept 1889) 357 Ess Being you are going to have that mead for hay to-year, you had best shut it off in March, *Trans Arch Soc* (1863) II 176 Wil It will not kill a chap being ye do laugh at him, ELLIS *Promunc* (1889) V 44, Loq a man frightened by a 'scorcher' on a bicycle 'Bin as ever you comes by agen like that, I'll have ee summoned' (E H G), Wil¹ Bin as he don't go, I won't Dor I can't do it to-day, beēns I must goo to town, BARNES *Gl* (1863) Som SWETMAN *Win-canton Gl* (1885) Dev Being it is so, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), But being that he is your cousin, of course, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* (1855) 114

2 In phr *if so being as how*, if, since
e An² If so being as how you like my offer, it is a bargain Suf (F H)

[1 Being (not used by late writers), since, ASH (1795), You may say you can do it, being (or seeing that) indeed you are able to do it, *quando quidem* pōtes, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), You loiter here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in counties as you go, SHAKS 2 *Hen IV*, II 1 199]

BEING, see Bing

BEIS, *conj* Sc Also written byes In comparison with, in addition to Cf abeis

Per I am older beis you There were twa others byes me (G W) Fif, Lth Ye're auld beis me I was sober yesternicht beis you (JAM)

BEIT, see Beet

BEJABERS, *int* Irel Yks Also written by Jabers w Yks² [bɪ dʒə bæz] A disguised oath
Ir Bejabers, you've got it now, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 58 w Yks²

BEJAN, *sb* Sc Also written bigent Fif A first year's student at a Scotch University

Sc Robert was straightway a Bejan or Yellow-beast (in Aberdeen), MACDONALD *R Falconer* (1868) II vi Fif Up from their mouldy books and tasks had sprung Bigent and Magstrand to ty the game, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) xiv, A student in the Greek class in the Univs of St Andrews and Abd (JAM)

[The first year the students at Edinburgh, who are called Bajans, are taught only Greek, CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt Brit* (1708) 441 (N E D) Fr *bejaune*, a novice or young beginner in a trade or art (COTGR), *Payer son bejaune*, to pay his welcom, a fee exacted by scholars of such as are newly admitted into their society (*ib*) Fr *bejaune* repr *bec jaune*, yellow beak, in allusion to young birds]

BEJAN, *v* Fif (JAM) To initiate a new reaper or shearer in the harvest field by lifting him up by the arms and legs and striking him down on a stone Also known as borsing Cf bejan, *sb*

BEJINGOED, *pp Obs* Dev Also in form bejinged [Not known to our correspondents] Crazy, out of one's senses

n Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 422

BEJUGGLE, *v* Cor To bewitch
w Cor I don't know what's come over the children, they seemed bejuggled (M A C) Cor³

[*Be + juggle* (to play the juggler)]

BEKAY, *sb Obs* Nhp¹ The jowl or lower jaw of a pig

BEKKLE, see Bauchle, *v*

BEKNOW, *v* Irel Yks Ess Som To know, understand, acknowledge.

w Som¹ Twuz wuul beenoa d t aul dhu paa reesh [it was well understood by all the parish]

Hence (1) Beknown, *ppl adj* noted, designated, known, (2) Beknownst, *ppl adj* known

(1) n Yks² Ess *Trans Arch Soc* (1863) II 182 (a) Ant. (W H P)

[I dar noght biknowe myn owne name, CHAUCER *C T A* 1556, Ichaue ben couetous, quod this carlyf, I beknowe hit heere, *P Plowman* (c 1362) (A) v 114]

BEKOKIN, *ppr* Lan [Not known to our correspondents] Recommending

Lan Awm noan bekokin your trade, SCHOLLS *Tum Gamwattle* (1857) 28

[*Be- + cock*, vb, cp the use of 'cock' in the sense of to brag, crow over A young officer who gave symptoms of cocking upon the company, STEELE *Spect* (1712) No 422]

BELACE, *v* Nhp¹ [bilē s] To chastise with a strap [Belace, to beat, ASH (1795), To belace, the same as to belabour, in low language, BAILEY (1755) *Be- + lace* (vb), q v]

BELAGGED, *ppl adj* Yks Lin Nhp

1 Left behind, outstripped in walking

n Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Sept 5, 1891) Nhp¹ A person walking by the side of another, and unable to keep pace, would be quite belagged

2 Tired out

n Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (*ib*) Nhp¹

3 Weighted with mud, muddled

n Lin Used of garments, sheep's wool, &c Her sket edge was all belagg'd (M P), n Lin¹ I was that belagged wi' pickin' taaties I could hardlins get hoam

[1 Belagged (a low word), left behind, ASH (1795), so KERSEY (1715) 2 Belagged, tired, ASH (1795) 3 Belagged, *Madidatus*, COLLS (1679), so *Prompt*, Belagged wit swirting, *esclate*, BIBLESW (c 1300) in Wright's *Voc* (1857) 173]

BELANGINGS, *sb pl* Yks [bila ŋɪnz] Relatives, family connexions

n Yks², e Yks¹

BELANTERED, *ppl adj* Yks Also in forms belan-tren'd, lantern'd m Yks¹ [bila ntəd] Behind time, belated, benighted See Lantered

n Yks^{1,2} ne Yks¹ In rare use m Yks¹

BELATE, *v* Ken Dor (?) To hinder, make late

Ken¹ I must be off, or I shall get belated Dor It belated me, HARDY *Tess* (1891) xxxiv [Not known to our correspondents]

BELAY, *v* Pem To fall upon with blows, to lame s Pem A dog came after me, an' a was savage, but I belaid 'n (W M M)

BELCH, *sb* and *v* Nhb Yks Lin [beltʃ]

1 *sb* A rapid discharge of gas in a pit

N Cy¹, Nhb¹

2 Small beer Cf balderdash

w Yks *Obsol* (M A.), w Yks¹ Small beer, the cause of eructation

3 Worthless or obscene conversation. n Lin¹

4 *v* To drink copiously

n Yks Deean't belch se mitch watter (T S)

[2 Belch, the act of belching In droll language, malt liquor, ASH (1795)]

BELCHE, *sb* Glo [beltʃ] A line used in salmon-fishing in the Severn Cf balch

Glo¹ The belche is used to pull the net over to the place of landing, and by this process shuts up the mouth of the net, and encloses any fish swimming within the bag of the net as it floats down stream (s v Debut)

BELCHING, *ppl adj* Rut [be ltʃɪn] Bragging, boasting, like an empty windbag

Rut¹ But I doant think nowt to what he say, he's a belching sort of a man

BELD, *adj* and *v* Sc Nhb Yks Also in form bell, in *comp*, belt Bnf¹ [beld]

1. *adj* Bald,

Sc Tho' thun thy locks, and beld thy brow, *Rem Nithsdale Sng* 47 (JAM), Yon auld beld, clear-headed man, DICKSON *Auld Min*,

(1892) 88 Bnff¹ Ayr Now your brow is beld, John, BURNS
John Anderson

Hence Belitness, sb baldness

Bnff¹

2 Comp (1) Bell duck, (2) krite, the coot, *Fulica atra*, a protuberant body also a term of reproach, (3) poot, the coot, (4) pow, a bald head

(1) Nhb¹ (2) Sc SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 178 m Yks¹ Thou little bellkite, get out o' t'road w Yks¹ (3) Nhb¹ (4) Edb A straght tall old man, with a shining bell-pow, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 1

3 v To make bald, to become bald

Bnff¹

[1 To make belde, *decaluere*, *Cath Angl* (1483) 2 (2) Busardis and beld cyttas, HOLLAND *Houlate* (c 1450) III 1 (JAM) See Bald, adj 4]

BELDER, v and sb Irel Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Not Lin Nhp War Bdf Also written beldher e Yks¹ [beldər, beldə(r)]

1 v Of persons, esp children to cry noisily, roar, to shout Cf bell

Cum The lasses they beldered out 'Man thysel, Jemmy,' ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed 1815) 100 Wm¹ n Yks¹ What's yon lad beldering sae for?—Wheea, he's laitin' his broother! Whisht! bairn, whisht! thoo's beldering like's thah leg wur brussen, n Yks² ne Yks¹ Noo, what's ta belderin at? e Yks¹ Thoo beldhers for nowt, thoo bessy babs, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 52, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks¹ (J T), (C W H), *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Dec 27, 1890), w Yks¹²⁵ Lan¹ Make less noise, mon, it'll do thi no good to belder loike that n Lan¹, ne Lan¹, Chs¹, Der², nw Der¹ Not As soon as you was gone, he begun to belder (L C M), (J H B) sNot What's that young beggar belderin at now? (J P K) Not¹³ Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Dunes* (1884) 316 n Lin 1h' bairns thaay begun to belder, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 131, n Lin¹ What are ta belderin' e' that how fer? sw Lin¹ Don't belder about so I should not begin to belder such a tale about Nhp¹, War³ Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809)

2 Of cattle to bellow

n Yks¹ What's thae kye beldering that gate for? w Yks¹ Up cums a bull, belderin' an roarin' like a lion, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1855) 27 s Chs¹ Children are accustomed to call to a bull, 'Bil i, Bil i Bel dūr, sukt dhuky'aayz el dūr' [Billy, Billy Belder, Sucked the cat's elder]

Hence (1) Belderer, sb a roarer, (2) Beldering, vbl sb a resounding cry, the bellowing of a bull, (3) Beldering, ppl adj roaring, noisy, (4) Beldermēt, sb a loud continuous crying or shouting

(1) w Yks¹, Nhp¹ (2) Ir Stop that brat's belderin' (A S P) Yks HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 360 n Yks², e Yks¹ w Yks⁵ An unceasing cry, as the beldering of a peevish child, and the beldering of a juvenile, who makes the streets resound with the name of a comrade at a distance whose ear he would catch Chs¹³ Not¹ Stop that beldering (3) e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889), e Yks¹ Ah niver heeard sike a beldherin bayn i' all mi boon days (4) n Yks¹ A beldermēt may be made by one child crying loudly and purposely, or by a party of children at their play, and raising their voices altogether, especially in make believe crying or singing

3 sb A loud noise

Not What a belder there was among 'em, HOOTON *Bilberry Thurland* (1836) Not¹ Houd yer belder!

[Cogn w bell (OE *bellan*), to roar, with freq suff -er, and the common insertion of d betw l and r]

BELDER, see Bilder-

BELE, sb Obs Lin¹ [Not known to our correspondents] Bad conduct

BELEAGERS, phr Pem In phr all beleagers, at leisure, slowly and carefully See Leagers

Pem Carry it all beleagers (G E D), In common use A was gwayn all beleagers, an' I soon caught 'n John does his jobs by-leagers (W M M)

BELEEMY, int Lan Der Stf Also written belemme nw.Der¹, belemmy Der¹ [bilē mī, bilī mī] Believe me! Lan *Monthly Mag* (1815) I 127 e Lan¹ Der¹ Bi, laem i, Bilēe mī Der¹, Stf (J K)

BELLEFT, v Ken Sur Sus [bile ft] pp of believe Ken (P M), Ken¹ I couldn't have beleft it, Ken² Sur¹ I never could have beleft he would have bested us so (s v Best)

Sus¹ I never should have beleft that he'd have gone on belvering and swearing about as he did

[And scarce is he belcft, relating his owne misery, MAY *Lucan* (1627) viii 20 (N E D) Cp the Kentish text *Ayenbite* (1340) 151 Wel beleue is huanne me belefþ simpleliche al þet god made OE (ge)lēf(e)d, pp of Mercian *gelifan* (WS *gelifan*), to believe]

BELFN'T, ppl adj Cum Of horses broken-winded Cum In common use (J P)

BELFRY, sb Not Lin Som [belfri]

1 A shed made of wood, sticks, furze, or straw

Lin A temporary shed for a cart or waggon in the fields or by the road side, having an upright post at each of the four corners, and covered at the top with straw, &c (HALL n Lin Waggon-shed without roof, but covered by a corn rick, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), n Lin¹ In the Inventory of John Nevill, of Faldingworth, taken in 1590, occurs 'the belfrey with other wood x.s.' A complaint was made to a Lindsey justice of the peace, sitting at Winerton in 1873, that the belfry of was ruinous and hable to fall on passers by

2 A rick stand or 'staddle'

Not² The stone pillars which form the supports for the foundation of stacks, also called bandriffs sw L n¹ They stacked the oats on the new belfry

3 The room or basement in a tower, from which the bells are rung

w Som¹ The name is not applied to the tower, nor to the room in which the bells are hung I know several instances in which the ropes pass through the ceilings of the belfry [buil free] and the clock-chamber above it, to the bells hung in the upper story [bell-chamber] of the tower

[3 This basement in the tower where the ringers stood was also used (1) as a place where the poor sat, and (2) sometimes as a schoolroom (1) A poor woman in the belfry hath as good authority to offer up this sacrifice, as hath the bishop in his *pontificalibus*, LATIMER *Serm* (1549) I 167 (DAV) (2) Gauden (*Tears of the Ch* (1659) 253) speaks of 'teaching school in a belfry' as a means of livelihood for a deprived minister (DAV)]

BELGE, v Pem Som Also written belg Som

[beldz] To cry aloud, to bellow

s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 419, Whose cow is that an belging? (W M M) Som. JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J Gl (1873)

[Prob a form of bellow (OE *bylgian*). For the pron cp Barge, sb²]

BELIKE, sb Suf A person who is the object of affection or liking

Suf He'll never be one of my belikes (F H)

BELIKE, adv and adj Sc Irel Nhb Cum Yks Lan Stf Der Not Lin Nhp War Shr Glo Brks e An Also Som Dev Also in form belikes Dev

1 adv Perhaps, probably, may be, surely See Like, Behappen

Fif She laugh'd and nodded courteously hei head, Belike to clear away my doubt and awe, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 135, ed 1871 Gail An' ne'er thocht belike o' saying cheep, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) iv Ir 'But whot, sor, is the raisin iv the dipres-shin?' 'Bad weather belike,' replied the farmer, McNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xiv, Mrs M'Gurk belike 'ud be wishful to see them comin' along, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 11 n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Ye'll be gannin' h'ym noo belike? Cum Belike t'ent'father's deed, LINTON *Silken Thread* (1880) 261, Cum¹ Yks A've found away where belike it's not so well fenced, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) II ix n Yks¹, n Yks² Belike it may rain ne Yks¹ Belike it may fair up m Yks¹ w Yks², w Yks⁵ Du yuh think it's bown to weet a bit to dāay, missis?—Belike enniff, māaster Lan Thou'rt lyn', belike, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, v, It is never so belike, N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 195, Nay by th' mons he—never beloike, shurely, STATION *Rwals* (1888) 11, Lan¹ Thae'rt not gooin' yet belike! ne Lan¹ n Stf Belike we may bring him round again, GEO ELIOT *A Bede* (1859) I 75 Stf¹² Der¹, Der² Aye, beloike nw Der¹ Not Belike you 'ull [perhaps you will] (L C M) Lin Sweet-arts! Molly belike may 'a lighted to-night upo' one, TENNYSON *Spunster's Sweet arts* (1885) n Lin¹ Belike I maay, but I doān't gie noa promise Nhp¹ Will you go to the fair?—Belike I shall, Nhp² Belike you 'ull War², War³ Belike as I shall. Shr¹ Glo 'I scarce thought to see your face again' 'Belike you didn't want to,' is the quick reply, BUCKMAN

Darke's Sojourn (1890) 36, *BAYLIS Illus Dial* (1870) BRAS¹ Now ut rains a wunt come belike e An¹ Belike we may have snow I hear Mr A is to be married - Aye, so belike, e An² w Som¹ Good nat t ee, beeluy k yue ul km daew n dhan [good night to you, probably you will come down then] In the dialect this word is the commonest form Dev BOWRING *Lang in Trans Dev Assoc* (1866) I 27, He's a 'high-stummicked chap, 'e is, 'e ameth tu gert thengs, an' belikes 'ell git um, tu, *Hewitt Peas Sp* (1892) 46, Dev¹ [K]

2 *adj* Probable, likely

Lnk That story's no belike (JAM)

[1 Belike, probably, perhaps, ASH (1795), Here's your kinsman Perry, belike you won't come and give him welcome, *SMOLLETT Per Pickle* (1751) xiii, Belike, it is very likely, *ita putatur*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), Those æthelial spirits have other worlds to reign in, belike, BURTON *Anaf Mel* (1621) ed 1896, I 216, Belike, boy, then, you are in love, SHAKS *Two Gent* II 1 85 2 Belike, *veritah consonus, verisimilis*, COLLS (1679), *Belike* repr by *like*, i e by what is likely]

BELIKED, *ppl adj* Yks Oxf Beloved, liked e Yks Highly beliked an respected bi all, *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889) 38 Oxf¹ Um bee much biluuy kt ['Em be much beliked]

[Those that are beloued and belyked of prynces, NORTH *Guevara* (1557) 403 (N E D) *Be- + like*, vb]

BELIKELY, *adv* Nhb Likely

Nhb¹ An emphatic use of the word 'Are ye gannin?' 'Not belikely'

BELIVE, *adv* Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Der Also written believe Nhb, belife (K), belyve Sc Nhb¹ Cum¹ [bilai v]

1 Quickly, speedily

Sc The rascals had ondune him Belyve that day, *SKINNER Sngs* (1809) 8 Gail Though sune the frosts o' auld age belyve nip us, *HARPER Bards* (1889) 43 Nhb At morn rise belive, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table bk* (1846) VI 230

2 Immediately, soon, presently, by-and-by

Sc 'Belyve is twa hours and a half,' *Prov* A jocular allusion to the fact that if a person says he will be back, or done with anything 'belyve,' the probability is he will be longer than expected, *HISLOP Prov* 55, 'Is the place distant?' said Morton 'Nearly a mile off We'll be there belive,' *SCOTT Old Mortality* (1816) xli, Ye'll be back belive, *ib Midlothian* (1818) xxiv, And hey! belive The midden have Rushed out, *DRUMMOND Mucho machy* (1846) 32 Abd Ye please me now, well mat ye thrive, Gin ye her cuddum, I'll be right belyve, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 42, ed 1812, I'm thinkin' 'twill be fair belyve, *Goodwife* (1867) st 46 Frf The Horner also waved his bonnet, But wished belyve he hadna dune it, *BEATTIE Arnha'* (c 1820) 13, ed 1882 Ayr The tacks and leases were belyve to fall in, *GALT Provost* (1822) I iv, Yet, an he's sparrer he'll be able belyve to do something for himsel', *ib Entail* (1823) ii, Belyve, the elder bairns come drapping in, *BURNS Cotter's Sat Night* (1785), Till a' their weel-swail'd kyttes, belyve, Are bent like drums, *ib To a Haggis* Lth Belyve frae Poortith's gloomy deeps He made a famous clearance, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 206, The maister found it out belyve, *STRATHESK More Buts* (ed 1885) 36 Rxb Back she returns again belyve, A Scott *Poems* (1808) 39 Dmf His father gait them flee for fear and sculk belyve, *MAYNE Siller Gun* (1808) 82 n Cy On hearing a statement too complex to be intelligible, he would exclaim, 'Six and seven, and twice eleven, And four fifteen and five, Put down seven and take out eleven, And tell me that belive,' *N & Q* (1869) 4th S iv 500, n Cy¹² Nhb¹ Aa'll be there belive 'To make them all merry belyve,' *Sng The Hare Skin*, 'About the bush, Willy, I'll meet thee belyve,' *Sng About the Bush* Cum We'll leave off talking of Christie Græme And talk of him belive, *GILPIN Ballads* (1866) 466, Cum¹ Aa'll pay thee belyve Wm Belive a man com ridin up tew em, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 9, ed 1821, Wm¹ n Yks It will be fiost belive, *MERITON Praise Ale* (1684) l 40, Here will be thy awd sweet-heart here belive, *ib* l 266, n Yks² I'll come belive, n Yks³ w Yks *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781), w Yks¹ As soon as ivvci he gits haam, belive, I'll nifle 'em fray him, ii 299, w Yks² Lan Aw intend to ax hur to be Missis Moudywarpe belive iv nowt appens amiss, *FERGUSON Dick Moudywarpe*, x7, Lan¹, ne Lan¹ Der When it rains a little and the shower is likely to cncreeze, they say, 'It spits now, it will spew belive,' *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (P), Der¹ 'Tis common to use it for a put off, when they never design to do a thing at all, Der², nw Der¹

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3 In the evening

Yks (K) n Yks¹ Ah'll gan an' rook thae peats belive There'll be a service at 'chapel belive e Yks *MARSHALL Run Econ* (1788), w Yks *WATSON Hist Hfla* (1775) 533, Now obs I do not hear of the word having been used here in the more common sense of quickly, soon, *Hfla Wds*, w Yks⁴

[1 The fame of this triumph he gan spreid belive, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513) ed 1874, II 229, Jan Alexander be-lue all a-boute je cite, Makis foure thousand with flanes & bowis, *Wars Alex* (c 1450) 2209, Pa ifaren hafden bilue, *LAZARON* (c 1205) 13995 2 Twenty swarm of bees, Whilk all the summer hum about the hive, And bring me wax and honey in bilive, *JONSON Sad Sheph* (1637) II 1 *Bilue* for ME *bi lfe*, lit with life or liveliness]

BELK, *sb*¹ Yks Lan Cor Also written bilk m Yks¹ [belk] A belch, eructation See *Belk*, v.¹

n Yks¹, ne Yks¹, m Yks¹, ne Lan¹, Cor³

BELK, *sb*² Yks Not Lin [belk]

1 A heavy fall or blow Cf *bolch*, helper

Not He went with a belk (J H B) s Not I come down with a fine belk off of the wall (J P K) Lin As I was a crossing the beck, 'twas so slape, down I coomed with such a belk, *N & Q* (1885) 31d S vii 31 e Lin When down he come wi' such a belk, *BROWN Lit Laur* (1890) 49 n Lin¹ Th' chumley pot blew off wi' such an a belk, I thoht noht bud that it wo'd ha' cum'd thriff th' roof sw Lin¹

2 *Fig* Condition of mind or body Cf *fig* use of 'bat' m Yks¹ 'In great belk,' in a robust state of health 'He's in great belk about it,' in great spirits

BELK, v.¹ Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Der Lin

Also Som Dev Cor [belk] To belch, to eructate

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹ Wm (K), 'Yn belks when yan's fu, and when yan's empty,' said a little gull in Coleridge's presence, *COLERIDGE To Southey* (1801) in *Letters*, 363, ed 1895, Wm¹, n Yks¹²³, ne Yks¹, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Sept 12, 1891), w Yks¹⁵, ne Lan¹ Der *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (P), Der², nw Der¹, n Lin¹ Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ n Dev *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (H) Cor¹²

Hence phr *belkin full*, full to repletion

n Yks (I W), e Yks¹, n Lan¹

[To belke, *ructo*, *BARET* (1580), To belke, *ructare*, *Cath Angl* (1483), In slewthe then that syn To belke thar begyn, *Towneley Myst* (c 1450) 314 OE *bealcian*]

BELK, v.² Wm Yks Lan Not Lin Written bilk m Yks¹ [belk] To throw down or strike heavily, to thump Cf *belk*, *sb*²

w Yks Ha discovered a man belkin' his awn sen wi a horse-whip, *Yks Comet* (1844) 35 Not To throw down with force (J H B) s Not Ah'll belk yer when ah cop yer (J P K)

Hence (1) *Belker*, *sb* anything very large of its kind, cf *banger*, (2) *Belking*, *vbl sb* a beating, (3) *Belking*, *ppl adj* unwieldy, large

(1) n Yks (TS) ne Yks¹ It war a reg'lar belker (2) n Yks (TS) s Not Ah gen 'im a good belkin store ah letted 'im goo (J P K) (3) Wm Theear wes skoosars, an skoosars a girt belkan ships, *Spec Dial* (1885) 21 m Yks¹ w Yks He was a big belkin chap (M N) n Lan¹ A belkin fellow n Lin A gret belkin' pulks, she duz noht bud auven aboot the daay thrif (M P), n Lin¹ A great belkin' chap like that, scarcen's fit for anything bud to eat taaties oot'n th' road Niver mind if ther' wasn't a gret belkin' pig liggid e' flunt o' th' fire

BELK, v.³ Yks Not Lin e An [belk]

1 To lounge idly, to bask in the sun Cf *beek*, v

m Yks¹ I saw a hag worm, out of the dike, belking in the lane Not³ 'Belking in the sun,' used *gen* of large animals n Lan¹ That theare ohd dog's alus a belkin' i' th' sun noo Doant lig belkin' theare, Bill, but get up an' mind thy wark e An¹, Nrf¹

Hence *Belking*, *ppl adj* lounging, lying lazily

sw Lin¹ He's a great idle belking beast

2 To roll over, fall down

sw Lin¹ The old pig belks down, directly you rub it Huntsman has a pig belks down like yon

BELKS, *sb pl* Bwk Nhb The stems of seaweed, formerly used by kelp makers

Bwk, Nhb¹ The stems of laminaria locally named belks, or wassal, *HODGSON Bwk Nat Club Trans* (1892) XIV 115

BELKUPPING, *vbl sb* Cor Hiccuppung

w Cor (M A C)

[A contam of *belk*, vb¹, with *hiccuppung*]

II h

BELL, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Of things shaped like a bell

1 A bell-shaped hat-crown Chs¹

2 The top of a hill, a knoll

Sc Bell of the biae (JAM)

3 The blossom of a plant, the ear of oats

Sc (JAM) Ayr How 'twas a towmond auld, sin' Lint was i' the bell, Burns *Cotter's Sat Night* (1785) Nhp¹ Hrt About the latter part of July hops aie in bell or blossom, Ellis *Mod Husb* (1750) V¹

4 In *pl* the Fuchsia plant

Chs¹³

5 The covering to a blast-furnace Also *attrib* as in bell men

[The covering receiving so many barrows full of material for making iron and then lowered by means of a lever As the apex of a kiln is smaller than the base, the material slides off the bell into the furnace, the bell being raised by another lever into position to receive another load The materials are so lowered to prevent too great an escape of the gas, which is utilised for other purposes, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

6 In *phr* bells go rotten

Slang [At Winchester School] the peal of bells which rang for a quarter of an hour before chapel was on ordinary days a double bell for the first ten, and a single bell for the last five, minutes On Sundays, saints' days, &c, a single deep toned bell rang for the first five minutes, three strokes at a time, with an interval following each three This was called 'Bells go rotten,' SHADWELL *Wykeham Slang* (1859-1864)

7 *Comp* (1) Bell bastard, (2) chamber, the upper part of a church tower in which the bells are hung, (3) -crank, see below, (4) horse, the leader of a string of pack-horses, or of a team, also *fig* a person who takes the lead, (5) hour, meal-time at a factory, (6) house, a church tower, a belfry, (7) jessy, a top-hat, (8) knolling, the funeral toll, (9) man, the town crier, (10) metal, (11) -money, see below, (12) nag, see bell horse, (13) oil, a good thrashing, (14) oven, see below, (15) pit, a pit sunk where the mine lies very near the surface, (16) ringer, the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*, (17) ropes, see below, (18) sollar, the loft on which ringers stand, (19) warning, notice by sound of the bell, (20) waver, to fluctuate, waver, vacillate, (21) wether, a fretful child, a gossiping woman, (22) woman, a fishing-town crier

(1) Pem The illegitimate child of a woman who is herself illegitimate is styled by the vulgar in Haverfordwest a bell-bastard, *N & Q* (1856) 2nd S ii 487 (2) n Lin¹, w Som¹ (3) Nhb, Dur Bell crank, a triangular frame of iron or wood, used for changing the motion from the horizontal to the perpendicular, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) (4) Wm Gangs of pick-horses, each of which were preceded by a bell-horse, Gough *Manners* (1847) 34 Yks The mode of transit was *gen* by the pack horse Long strings of them would sometimes pass over hill and dale along the very narrow bridle roads, the first carrying a bell, a custom which has given rise to the *nominey* we sometimes hear from the mouths of children now-a-days, Yks *Mag* (1872) II 184 n Yks² 'As proud as a bell horse' was a saying arising from the animal's supposed consciousness of his advanced position w Yks The following couplet may be heard sung by children in Bradford 'Bell horses, bell-horses, what time o' t'day? One o'clock, two o'clock, gallop away' (S K C), w Yks², w Yks⁵ A familiar title bestowed on any one in the position of leader of a party, lit or fig Chs¹ Children running races are often started by this rhyme 'Bell-horses, bell-horses, what time o' day? One o'clock, two o'clock, three and away' Shr¹ Obs The sound of the bell served as a guide to the others along the dark, winding roads which they traversed, while laden with charcoal or other produce As late as 1840 or thereabouts—perhaps later still—strings of pack-horses might have been seen Hif At Ledbury, children sing the rhyme, 'Bell horses,' &c, *N & Q* (1875) 5th S iv 408 w Som¹ Formerly it was common, and even now it is sometimes seen, that the leader carries a board with four or five bells hung under it, attached to his collar by two noons these irons hold the bells high above the horse's shoulders The bells, which are good sized and loud-sounding, are hidden from sight by a fringe of very bright red, yellow, and green woollen tassels, as the horse moves the jangle is almost deafening Dev [The rhyme 'Bell-horses'] was sung by the 'starter' when a number of children ran races, the pronun-

ciation of the last word 'away' being the signal for the start, *N & Q* (1875) 5th S iv 521 [A term used by workmen to express very vigorous men employed by a builder or sub-contractor in the bricklaying industry to do more than the ordinary amount of work, in order, it is alleged, that the employers may have some grounds for dismissing men who do not work up to this level, *Gl Lab* (1894)] (5) m Lan¹ (6) Fif In his bell-house David Barclay Ne'er flourished his tow mair starkly, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 48 n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ The word applies to that part of the lower story of a tower opening into the nave as well as to the part containing the bells T'childer awlus used ti sit i t'bell'us m Yks¹, w Yks⁵ Chs The complaint of a boy crying out for his brother, there struck [by lightning] in the bell house, NEWCOME *Autob* (1652) 311 n L¹ The room, whether on the ground floor or otherwise, where the ringers stand when they ring the church bells (7) nw Dev¹ (8) n Yks² (9) w Yks³⁵ Chs¹ At Knutsford the bellman wears a uniform, and at the end of his announcement always adds, 'God save the Queen, and the Lord of this Manor' n Lin¹ (10) Cor² A brass pot or crock used for boiling fruits for preserves or jams (11) Sc At a wedding, the boys and girls of the neighbourhood assemble in front of the house, calling out 'Bell money, bell money, shabby waddin, shabby waddin, canna spare a bawbee' Money is then given, *N & Q* (1855) 1st S xi 175 [Cf ball money] (12) Wm¹ (13) Str¹ (14) n Lin¹ A vessel of iron, somewhat like a flat-topped bell, with a handle at the top, used for baking cakes The hearth where the wood or turf fire had burnt was swept clean, the cakes laid upon the sole, the bell oven inverted over them and covered with hot ashes *Obsol* or *obs* (15) Nhb¹ A bell-pit is worked away in every direction round the bottom of the shaft like a bell (16) Kcb SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32 (17) Cum² During the period required for the publication of banns, a couple are said *fig* to be 'hingin' in t'bell-ropes' We're hingin' i't bell reaps—to t'parson I've toak't, 39 nw Der¹ [See Hang] (18) e An¹, Nrf¹ (19) n Yks² Obs A bell sounded at night to guide travellers to the hospitium (s v Wost house) (20) Sc His wits have gone bell-wavering by the road, Scott *Monastery* (1820) vii (21) w Yks Used of one who cannot refrain from spreading a report (J N L), w Yks¹ Bell wedder se Wor¹ Bell-wether, a crying child (primarily the wether sheep which carried the bell) (22) n Yks² Going from house to house, the bell-woman opened the door, rung her bell in the entrance, and then made her announcement

8 *Comp* in plant-names (1) Bell bind, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Cmb Nrf Ess), also *C sepium* (Suf Ess), (2) bottle, *Scilla nutans* (Bck), (3) heath, heather, the cross-leaved heath, *Erica tetralix* (Hinp), (4) ling, the fine-leaved heath, *E cinerea* (n Yks), (5) rose, the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* (Som), (6) thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus* (Yks War), (7) -ware, (8) -weed, the seaweed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, (9) wind, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Bck), *C sepium* (Bck Sur)

(1) Suf (C T) (3) Hmp Wiser *New Forest* (1883) 280, Hmp¹ (5) Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Commonest name for the daffodil I knows a orchet a covered wi they there bell-roses (7) w Sc Also called kelp-ware (JAM *Suppl*) (8) Cai Bell ware, which grows about low-water mark, is firm and fibry, with many hollow balls on its leaves, *Agroc Surv Cai* 182 (JAM) (9) Sur¹ Called also Wire weed, Milk-maid, and Old Man's Nightcap

BELL, *v*¹ Yks Lan Der Not Lin Nhp Wor Shr

1 To shout out, cry, roar Cf belder

w Yks Just as t'mussis wor beginnin' to bell aht, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 16, It made Ruth bell aht like a elifant wit' tooth wark, DEWSBRIE *Olm* (1878) 9, w Yks¹, w Yks² Wot are ta bellin at, lad? w Yks⁵ Bell'd an' roard'd like a barn 'at he wor Lan He did bell un roar when he seed th' livid face uv his defunct neffy, STATION *Loomunary* (c 1861) 120, Lan¹ Then th' battail coom, on whether it lawmt [lamed] th' barn ot wur ith' keather [cradle] I know naw, for I laft it rooaring an belling, TIM BOBBIN *Wks* (1750) 66 e Lan¹, Der², nw Der¹ s Not As soon as 'c felt the weight of my fist, 'e begun to bell (J P K) sw Lin¹ She did bell out all the way home Nhp² s Woi PORSON *Quant Wds* (1875), (H K)

Hence *Belling*, *ppl adj* noisy, roaring.

w Yks Mak o' less o' thy bellin din (D L)

2 Of animals to bellow, roar

Lan The tigers did so bell, WILSONS *Sngs* (cd 1865) 20 Shr¹ Applied to cattle Not common

3 To cough hoarsely

w Yks Shoo wor bellin all t'day long (C E F).

Hence **Belling**, *vbl sb* noisy crying or shouting
w Yks The common phr is 'Belling and roaring' (J T), w Yks¹
He becom — roopy wi' bellin an' roarin, n 288 Shr² 'Stop
your belling,' as the impatient sometimes say to children

[2] Bellyn or lowyn as nette, *mugio*, *Prompt* 'De wer-
wolf went to him euene bellyng as a bole, *Wm of Pal*
(c 1350) 1891 OE *bellan*, to roar]

BELL, *v*² Cor. Of a sore to throb, be inflamed Cf
beal

Cor² 'Christ was of a virgin born, And he was prick'd by a thorn,
And it did never bell nor swell, As I trust in Jesus this never will,
charm for cure of prick of a thorn, *MS add*, Cor³ Still in use
in w Cor¹

BELL, *sb*² and *v*³ Sc Lin Wor

1 *sb* A bubble, a drop of water

Sc Saip bells (JAM), The feast o' yestreen how it oozes through
In bell and blab on his burly brow, *Thom Rhymes* (1844) 72
n Lin¹

2 A small watery blister

s Wor His legs be covered with bells [or bales] o' water, which
keep breaking (H K), s Wor¹

3 *v* To bubble

Sc When the scum turns blue, And the blood bells through,
Perils of Man, II 44 (JAM) n Lin¹ 'It bells, it bells, it bubbles
r' th' dike,' is a child's exclamation on seeing the large bubbles
formed in water by violent rain

[1 A belle in þe water, *bullia*, *tumor latias*, *Cath Angl*
(1483)]

BELL, *v*⁴ Nhp¹ Of oats to be in ear

BELL, *v*⁵ Obs Der² To distribute ale Hence **Beller**,
sb one who pours out or hands round ale [Not known
to our correspondents]

BELLACES, *sb pl* Yks [be læsɪz] The tongues of
lace-up quarter-boots Cf *bellas cap* m Yks¹

Hence (1) **Bellased**, *adj* of boots having the tongues
sewn to the uppers, (2) **Bellasing**, *sb* waterproof
frontage of shoes

(1) e Yks The rustic clothes his feet and legs in bellus'd becats
and leggings (J N), Bob's gotten a pair o' bellas'd becats,
Nicholson Flk-Sp (1889) 89, e Yks¹ *MS add* (T H) (2) n Yks
Whether will you hev bellusin' or watterlaps to your shoes?
(I W)

BELLAN, *sb* and *v* Wm Yks Der Stf Shr Also
in form *belland* Wm¹ n Yks² Der, *bellund* Der¹
[be læn(d)]

1 *sb* The dust of lead ore

Wm¹ Der *MAWE Mineral* (1802), *MARSHALL Review* (1814)
IV 113

2 A kind of colic, in man or animals, caused by
swallowing particles of lead ore

Wm¹, w Yks² Der¹ Used at Ashover Peak Forest, and other
mining districts Der, Stf (J K) Shr Called also water spar,
q v (G F J)

3 *v* To poison

w Yks (H F S), 'I'se bellaned, sir,' said Robin—'puzzomed'
I've itten a soap baw for cocolate, *Dixon Craven Dales* (1881)
443 Der *MARSHALL Review* (1814) IV 113

BELLANED, *ppl adj* Cum Yks Der Also in form
bellanded Der² nw Der¹, *bellunded* Der¹ [be lænd]

1 Of men or animals poisoned by particles of lead ore

w Yks *LUCAS Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882), (S H B) Der¹²,
nw Der¹

2 Afflicted with asthma, esp as the result of lead-
poisoning

Cum Commonly used of a broken-winded horse (J P) Yks
Belland, or blown in the lungs, *KNOWLSON Cattle Doctor* (1834) 41
w Yks¹ I wor seea out o' wind at I wheez'd gun I wor bellon'd,
n 287

BELLART, *sb* Obs Lan Chs Also written *bellot*
Chs¹ The man who had charge of the bull at a bull-
baiting

Lan A pasel o' bellorts, and bull beatunk chaps, *WALKER*
Plebeian Pol (1796) 8, ed 1801 Chs¹

BELLAS, *v* Lin Also written *bellus* n Lin¹
[be læs] To shout loudly Of oxen to low
n Lin *Bellas out*, *Sutton Wds* (1881), n Lin¹

BELLAS(ES, see *Bellows*)

BELLAS CAP, *sb* Obs Yks Also in form *bellosed*
A boy's cap, bordered or adorned with lace Cf *bellaces*
w Yks I them days lads like me wore bellas caps wi' tassils on,
Cudworth Sketches (1884) 15, A ed to dof mi belas kap [I had to
doff my bellas cap], *WRIGHT Gram Wndhill* (1892) 198, M¹ grand
bellosed cap, 'BILL HOVLUS' *Poems* (1867) 21, ed 1891

BELLCONY, *sb* e Lan¹ The bell-tower of a mill
[Not known to our correspondents]
[Repr lit E *balcony*, assoc in sense with *bell*]

BELL COOM, *sb* Bdt Grease fröm the wheels of
church bells Cf *bletch*, *coom*

Bdf It is believed that 'bell coom' is a sovereign cure for
shingles (J W B)

BELLDO, *int* s Pem [be ldɔ̃] Dear me! Well!

s Pem *Belldo* 'yea don' mean to say so! *Belldo* 'I never saw
sooch a thing afore! (W M M)

BELLER, *v* Obs Sc To bubble up (JAM) Hence
Bellerin, *ppl adj*

Fif A *bellerin'* bubble made o' fiaith, *TENNANT Papistry*
(1827) 29

BELLER, see *Bilder*.

BELL FLOWER, *sb* (1) Any plant of the campanula
family (Chs Lin), (2) the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-nar-*
cissus (Dor Som)

(1) Chs¹², n Lin¹ (2) w Dor (C V G), Called 'Daffidowndilly'
in other parts of Dor, *MANSEL-PLEYDELL Flwa* (1874) Som
JENNINGS Obs Dial w Eng (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873), Also
called bell-rose, N & Q (1877) 5th S viii 358

BELLBORION, *sb* Obs² e An A variety of apple
[Not known to our correspondents] e An¹, Nrf¹

BELLICIS, see *Bellows*

BELLICON, *sb* Obsol Sc Cum Wm Also in form
belky Cum¹

1 An obese person or animal, a glutton

N Cy¹ Cum *Ficq* used a few years ago (J C), Cum¹, Wm
(B K)

2 A blustering fellow Ay (JAM)

BELLIS(E, *v* Yks Shr Glo Sus Dev Also written
billus Sus¹, *billiz* Dev [be læs, be læs]

1 To beat, flog See *Balaise*

w Yks *BANKS Wlfd Wds* (1865) Shr¹, Sus¹

Hence *Billizing*, *vbl sb* a thrashing, buffeting

Dev Give him a good billizing, *Reports Provinc* (1882) 9

2 To drive, disturb

Dev. They [rabbits] be too much a-bellis'd about vor to vind
many 'bout here, *Reports Provinc* (1893)

3 To bustle about

Glo (H S H)

BELLMAN SUCKER, *sb* Obsol Yks A beating
administered to one sent on an April-fool's errand

w Yks (M F), *DYER Dial* (1891) 79

BELLOCH, *v* and *sb* Sc Wm Yks Chs Stf Der
Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Hrf Glo Bks Bdt Sus Hmp
Wil Also written *bellacks* Chs¹, *belluck* Sus¹, *belloch*
Sc, *belluck* se Wor¹, *beluk* Bdf [be læk]

1 *v* Of persons, esp children to cry loudly, to roar
Cf *belder*, *bell*

Lth *Guzzie*, sour hizzie, *Yelloch'd* an' *belloch'd* Like roarin'
Bull o' Bashan, *SMITH Merry Brdal* (1866) 19 s Chs¹ s Stf

Now goo'n belloch an' raise the wol parish (T P) Stf¹², Der²,
nw Der¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ Why do you stand bellocking there?

War², War³ When the master thrashed him he bellock'd like
a bull w Wor¹, se Wor¹ Shr¹ We maden 'im gô to school,
'is father an' me, an' 'e bellocked all the rôad as 'e went Hrf¹

Glo *BAYLIS Illus Dial* (1870), Glo¹² Brks¹ When I wolopped
un' a bellocked zo 'e med year'n a mild awaay Bdf *BACHELOR*

Anal Eng Lang (1809) Sus¹ It wasn't at all fitting that he
should call me over, and bellick about house same as he did
(s v Fitting) Hmp *Bellock* lik' a bull (J R W), Hmp¹ Wil

BRITTON Beantes (1825), Wil¹

2 Of cattle to low, roar

Lth The Crummie bellocks back, an' fain Wad break her tether
strang, *SMITH Merry Brdal* (1866) 17. Hrf¹ A cow that has lost
her calf bellocks

Hence (1) **Bellocker**, *sb* anything very large of its
kind, cf *belderer*, (2) **Bellocking**, *vbl sb* the lowing of
cattle, (3) **Bellocking**, *ppl adj* very large

(1) m Yks¹ (2) Shr¹ 'Ark the cow bellockin', er wants 'er cauve, see 'ow 'er elder's pounded, pool thing Hrf², Hmp¹ (3) n Yks (I W), m Yks¹

3 To complain, to grumble Wil¹

4 To eat greedily, to devour

Wm, w Yks He bellocked his dinner as fast as he could (B K) m Yks¹

Hence **Bellocker**, sb a greedy person

Wm, w Yks A gurt brussen bellocker (B K)

5 sb A loud cry, roar

s Chs¹ Oo did oa pm aayt ün faach up ü bel ük [hoo did open ait an' fatch up a bellack] (s v Open ait)

[Perh a contam of *bellow* with *bullock*]

BELLOWS, sb Irel Nhb Wm Yks Lan Chs Nhp Wai Wor Glo Brks Som Dev Cor Amer Also in forms *ballaces* Chs¹, *ballis* Lan, *ballises* w Yks, *bellases* Nhb¹ w Yks², *bellis* w Som¹, *billees* Cor¹ [be ləs]

1 Used as *sing* with indef art a pair of bellows

Cor A billies, simmy, es a queer thing, And a new waun es a dear thing, *TRIGELLAS Tales* (1865) 78, Cor¹ A bellows, facetiously called the Cornish organ, Cor³

2 Hence, double pl **Bellowses**

Ant (W H P), Nhb¹, Wm¹ w Yks So long as ivver theare's a leit ov wind left it bellases, *Deushie Olim* (1865) 8, A'm like a pair of bellowses wi' t'wind out, *GASKELL Sylvia* (1863) I v, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 25, 1891), w Yks² Bellases or bellices, bellows for an iron forge Chs¹, War² Glo I want a pair o' belluses, *Gissing Vill Hampden* (1890) II vii Brks¹ w Som¹ A blacksmith of my acquaintance always speaks of his bul eesez This form is quite common It is thought very unlucky to put the bellows on the table, many a housewife would be horrified at the sight Dev A few years ago might be seen in Exeter, on a signboard 'Here lives a man what dont refuse To mend umbrellases, bellowses, boots and shoes,' *ELWORTHY Gl* [Amer FARMER]

3 **Comp** *Ballis leather*, tough leather used for the sides of a pair of bellows

Lan That ballis leather face of his went like as if it had bin newly-damped for stretchin', *BRIERLEY Ab-o'ih Yate Yankeeland* (1885) iii, I'll be bad times wi' th' worms when they gotten howd o' yo', beaut they can mak' a dinner off booons and ballis leather, *sb Red Wind* (1868) 15

4 Used humorously of the lungs In *gen* use as slang

Lan My ballis are gettin' done, *BRIERLEY Layrock* (1864) v Glo¹ To be took bad in the bellers Brks¹ Som Unless yer likes bawlin' to four walls to exercise yer bellers, *PALMER Mr Trueman* (1895) 96 Slang *Life B M Carew* (1791), *FARMER* [Amer His bellowses is sound enough, *LOWELL Biglow* (1848) I 23 (sb)]

5. *Fig* in phr *to give bellows to mend* Of persons or things to make a sharp attack upon, to beat soundly

Lan Aw've bin lungin' for a sheep's yed, un aw'll give it ballis to mend neaw aw have gotten it, *Wood Sketches*, 16, (S W) s Lan (F E T)

6 **Comp** *Ballis pipe*, the windpipe

Lan Yo'n had it [a 'fally-ho'] as loud as me owd ballis-pipe ud give it, *BRIERLEY Waverlow* (1863) 1 e Lan¹

7. In phr (1) *Bellows to mend*, out of breath, exhausted, (2) *as dark as bellows*, (3) *old rose and blow* (or *burn*) *the bellows*, see below

(1) Glo A lot on 'em [horses] wur cryin' 'Bellis to mend,' *Roger Plowman*, 14 Slang For half a mile the pace was severe, and it was 'bellows to mend' with some of us, *DAVIES School Field-club* (1881) xxxvi (2) e Yks *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889), (RS) m Yks¹ (3) Nhp¹ 'To sing old rose and burn the bellows' indicates rejoicing over the termination of a long and troublesome job ne Wor 'That's all "old rose and blow the bellows, The wind blew the pump up"; would be said sarcastically in reply to an incredible story *Obsol* (J W P)

[1 Thou like a bellows swell'st thy face, *DRYDEN Persius* (c 1700), Sat v (JOHNSON) 2 Twenty bellowses in all he had, *HOBBS Iliad* (1676) xviii 427 (N E D)]

BELLOWS, v Yks Not Glo Oxf I W Dev Cor Also written *bellas* e Yks¹, *bellus* Glo¹ Oxf¹, *billus* I W¹ [be ləs]

1 To breathe hard, to be out of breath

w Yks As I wor fairly bellust I jumpt ower a wall into a wood yard, *Pudsey Olim* (1883) 20 I W¹

Hence (1) **Bellowsed**, *ppl adj* exhausted, out of breath, (2) **Bellowsed**, *sb* a violent blow or hard task which takes away one's breath, also *fig*, (3) **Bellowsing**, *vbl sb* panting or exhaustion after running

(1) e Yks¹ (2) w Yks⁵ A crowner in the way of argument, a 'decided hit', 'a good say,' knocking the wind out of your antagonist Cor³ Billizer, a hard task (3) I W² Coming up that shoot ded gumme a billusen

2 To walk hurriedly, to go panting along

Not³, Glo¹ Oxf¹ I sin 'er a-bellusin' along, *MS add* n Dev What's 'a billizin along so for then?

BELL-PENNY, sb *Obsol* Sc Money saved for paying one's funeral expenses

Sc Used at Aberbrothick (JAM) Abd Only used by very old people (H E F)

BELL RAG, see **Ballyrag**

BELL TINKER, sb and v Yks Lan [be ltɪŋkə(r)]

1 sb In phr *to give or promise belltinker* Of persons to give a good thrashing, or occas a scolding Of things to do anything thoroughly, in good style

e Yks Ah'd ha' gin him belltinker an paddy-whack sauce, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889) 41, e Yks¹ Ah'll gie tha bell tinker if thoo disn't mind what thoo's about w Yks Aw hardly like to disturb it, an them pooluces give it belltinker, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1896) 56 Lan Hoo'd prommis im bell-tinker furst toime hoo cud ley hand on im, *SCHOLES Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 4, Gan him bell tinker wi th' noose end of a weight-rope, *BRIERLEY Daisy Nook* (1859) 44, Aw rayther flatter mysel uz we did it i grand style Astheysay n' Bowton, we gien it belltinker, *Bobby Shuttle*, 48 e Lan¹ 'Give him belltinker' means pay him the beggar's pottion m Lan¹

2 v To beat, thrash

w Yks² To bell-tinker a boy

BELLUM, sb Sc Nhb [be ləm] A blast, force, impetus

Lth (JAM) Nhb¹ Turning the corner, I met a great bellum of wind

BELLUND, see **Bellan**

BELLUS'D, see **Bellaces**

BELL WAVER, sb *Obsol* or *obs* Sc To ramble, waver, also *fig* (JAM) Hence **Bell-wavering**, *vbl sb* fluttering, rambling

Sc I doubt me, his wits have gone a bellwaving, *Scott Monastery* (1820) vii, When ye war no liken tae come back, we thought ye war a' gane a bellwaverin, *St Patrick* (1819) I 165 (JAM) Lnk A piece of cloth, hung up to be dried, is said to be bellwaving in the wind (sb)

BELLY, sb Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Written bally Cum¹ e Lan¹ Chs¹²³ Stf² nw Der¹ Shr¹ [be li, ba li]

1 A litter of pigs or of rabbits

w Yks I told him that he might have another belly of rabbits (S O A) Chs¹ We speak of the little pigs themselves as a 'bally of pigs', in speaking of the sow we should say 'how many ballies has oo had?' Chs²³, s Chs¹ Stf² They sēn as 'ow farmer Biggs 'as gotten a sow as 'as 'ad thirtēn' one bally s Wor (H K) Shr¹ I shall keep that sow on, 'er brought ten pigs the first bally an' twelve the next

2 Of bacon. a flitch

Stf²

3 The widest part of a mineral vein

Wm¹ Shr The lead is met with in bellies of ore, that is a small string leads often to a body of ore about four or five yards in diameter, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II 197

4 **Comp** (1) **Belly ache**, to complain fretfully, (2) -aching, fretful, complaining, (3) brussen, distended, ruptured, (4) **button**, the navel, (5) can, sec below, (6) -courage, boasting, brag, (7) cruds, 'beestings,' q v, (8) **dright**, as much as can be drunk at one breath, (9) flap, flat on the stomach, (10) **flapper**, a blow given by falling flat on the water in diving, (11) **fret**, querulous complaint, (12) **god**, (13) **gourdon**, (14) **gulch**, a glutton, (15) **gulp**, hiccup, (16) **gut**, a glutton, (17) **harm**, the colic, (18) **kite**, one who eats unwholesome things, (19) **man**, a glutton, (20) **muck**, refuse, rubbish, (21) **naked**, entirely naked, (22) **nipple**, the navel, (23) **part**, (24) **piece**, bacon from the abdomen of a pig, (25) **proud**,

fastidious with regard to food, (26) rack, an act of goimandizing, (27) rim, rine, the lower part of the abdomen, (28) room, see below, (29) segged, dropsical, (30) stend, (31) stick, a stick used by butchers to keep open the sides of a slaughtered animal, (32) thraw, colic, (33) tie, see below, (34) watch, a sensation of hunger, (35) wiring, colic. See also Belly flaught, ful, timber, -vengeance, wark

(1) w Dor (C V G) [Amer, N Y Employes bellyache at being overworked, or when they fancy themselves underfed, &c., N Y Times (Dec 18, 1881) (FARMER)] (2) w Dor A sort of belly-aching woman (C V G) (3) n Yks², Lei¹ (4) e Yks¹ MS add (1 H) w Yks (S K C), w Yks², Chs¹ (5) Gmg In Merthyr Tydfil local ingenut, has invented a machine known as a 'belly-can' By this means liquor may be conveyed from the public house, outside the skin [to evade the provisions of the Welsh Sunday Closing Act], *Sat Review* (1889) 311, col 1 [A tin vessel, not unlike a saddle in shape, for carrying beer, FARMER] (6) n Lin¹ (7) Cum¹ (8) Lan Three let-deawns makken one swig, three swigs one belly-drought, Brierley *Red Wind* (1868) 37 e Lan¹ (9) Nhb But just as he gat in a bit of a splutter, Sum chaps dang him doon belly-flap i' the gutter, MARSHALL *Sings* (1819) 9, Another thump turns us owor belly-flap on mi fyce, CHATER *Tyneside Alm* (1869) 32 (10) Nhb¹ (11) Suf He is on the belly-fret (F H) (12) Not¹ w Som¹ I calls he a proper belly god, all he do look arter is stuffing his ugly guts (13) Ff (JAM) (14) Glo They be growing desperd bad, and all through that belly gulch Robert Ordway, *Gissing Both of this Parish* (1889) I 34 (15) Cor³ (16) Bnf¹ (17) Dev GROSE (1790) MS add (C) n Dev Joe Went wi' tha belly harm away, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 103 Dev³ (18) Cum¹ (19) e Lan¹ (20) w Yks Pills, boalusses, an' all sich belly-muck, *Yks Comet* (1844) 1 (21) n Lin¹ (22) Cmb¹ (23) w Som¹ (24) w Yks¹, Chs¹, n Lin¹, Oxf¹ MS add (25) s Chs¹ Oo'z bin fed n üpü sich graan d stuf i' diem taayn aay zn, dhün oo'z got n baal i-praayd, ün wu'nü look üt)th meet üz dhi ee tn üwom [Hoo's bun fedden upo' sich grand stuff i' them tain haisen, than (=till) hoo's gotten belly-praid, an' wunna look at th' meat as they eaten a-wom] Stf² Ave a bit o' supper wi' us, we'n öny bread and cheese, but the artna very belly-praid, oi know War³ Shr¹ E wuz welly clemmed wen 'e come to me, an' now 'e's got bally proud (26) Lnk (JAM) (27) Nhb¹ The rim of the belly is said to be broken when its muscles are lacerated or violently sprained 'He's brust his belly-rim' Cum¹ (28) Stf² 'To find bally-room for' is a common expression Oi wudnär found bali-ræum for such swil (29) n Yks² Also in form belly-swagg'd (30) Nhb¹ (31) Chs¹ (32) s Sc (JAM) (33) w Som¹ Belly-tie, the strap belonging to the harness which passes under the horse's belly There are always two, one to fasten on the saddle, and the other to prevent the shafts from rising Called elsewhere 'wanty'—i e womb-tie (34) w Yks It's about noon [dinner-time] by my belly-watch (S P U) (35) Cum (E W P)

5 Phr (1) *Belly go lake thee*, take thy fill, indulge thy appetite, (2) *to eat the calf in the cow's belly*

(1) w Yks¹ (2) w Som¹ A very common bucolic saying, expressive of what is called 'discounting' in commercial talk, is 'Ai teen dhu kyaa v cen dhu kaevz buul ec'

BELLY, v Sc Nhb Yks Stf Der Shr Glo Som Written bally Stf² nw Der¹ Shr¹ [be li, ba li]

1 To swell out, to grow corpulent, to bulge out Nhb¹ n Yks (1 W) Stf² Cum, mester, the i ballyn, I se, the must do a bit o' work. nw Der¹ Shr *Bound Prov* (1876), Shr¹ 'E use' to be as thin as a red yerrin, but faith, 'e balhes well sence 'e went to the paas'ns Glo² Som That like a girt haay mow hes carkus belled out, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 29

2 To eat or drink voraciously, to cram with food Bnf¹ Abd To belly one's self o' water (JAM)

[1. To belly, to belly out, to grow fat, to jut forth, BAILEY (1721), The milk-white canvass bellying as they blow, POPE *Ihad* (1718) 1 626, We flatter ourselves that, while we creep on the ground, we belly into melons, BURKE *Corr* (1772) I 381 (N E D)]

BELLY FLAUGHT, adv Sc. Nhb Dur Cum Also in form flaunts Nhb¹, flaught N Cy¹, flowght Dur

1 Headlong, stretched flat, face downward Cf flaucht bred

Sc They met, an' aff scour'd for their fraught Nor stapt—till beath flew, bellie flaught, I' the pool NICOL *Poems* (1805) I 31 (JAM) Lnk The bauld good-wife of Braith, Arm'd wi' a great

kail gully, Came belly-flaught, RAMSAY *W/s* (ed 1800) I 260 (ib) Gall Faain' bellyflaught on the water like a paddock, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xv Kcb Fell bellyflaught on, Doctor John, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 91 N Cy¹ Nhb¹ The fashion of mounting a bare backed horse 'He gat on belly-flaunts' Dur He fell belly flowght on t grund, EGLESTONE *Betty Podkun's Lett* (1877) 13

Hence Belly flaughtered, ppl adj thrown flat on the ground

Cum (E W P)

2 Phr to flay belly-flaught, to draw the skin over the head, as in skinning a rabbit

Sc (JAM) Bnf¹ Abd Flay him belly-flaught, his skin wad mak' a gallant tulchin for you, FORBES *Jin* (1742) 13

BELLYFUL, sb In gen dial use Fig a sufficient quantity, a repletion

Nhb Enjoyin' all a bellyfull Of laughin', at ma stories rare, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57, Nhb¹ Ye'll get a bellyfull on him afore he's deun taakin', noo Wm We sat down on a cauld steane an' grat sare, but when we hed hed our belly-full o' greeting we gat up, an felt better for't, SOUTHEY *Knitters e' Dent* (1848) Not¹ n Lin¹ He's gotten his belly-full this time, said of any person who has been completely beaten sw Lin¹ He's g'en him his belly-ful War² w Wor¹ Many's the time I've sot in that chapel an' cried my bellyful se Wor¹, Oxf¹ MS add Ess Yet feed them and cram them til purse doe lack chunke, No spooner meat, no bellifull, labourers thunke, TUSSEY *Husbandrie* (1580) 101, st 27 Ken If you come near me I'll give you a bellyful I don't want any more, I've got a bellyful (D W L)

[But let him bang his belly-full, I'd bear it all for Sally, CAREY *Sally in our Alley* (c 1713), A belly-full, *sathelas* A belly full's a belly full, COLES (1679), Rumble thy bellyful! Spit, fire! spout, rain! SHAKS *K Lear*, III ii 14, I have destroyed my bely full, COVERDALE (1535) *Ezek* xxvi 2]

BELLY TIMBER, sb Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Der Lin Lei War Also Som Dev Cor Also written timmer Nhb¹ Cum¹ Wm¹ w Yks¹ ne Lan¹, tember Cor Food, provisions

Ff Tamme Pethue's wrackt mare Had chang'd her camstane for a skair O' belly-timber sweet, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 115 Gall Them that gaes linking thorough the moss hags and the muirs has need o' some steeve belly timber, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvi Nhb This was the kind o' belly-timber For myekin' pitmen strang and tuiff, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58, Nhb¹, Cum¹ Wm Ther's nowt like belly-timber for keeping t'back up (B K), Ye that er careful for nought but proggng for belly-timber, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l 412, Wm¹ Jocular expression Tha leeaks as iv tha was short a belly-timber r Yks¹², m Yks¹ w Yks T'landlord o't Cock Inn iz a capable man, an he provided a deacent lot o' belly timber, *Pogmoor Olm* (1895) 40, Ham an tongue, pidgeon pies an ivverthing else at wor good, i t'shap o' belly timber, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Baunsla Ann* (1859) 40, w Yks¹², ne Lan¹, nw Der¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹, War²³ w Som¹ Kau m soa us! ed-n ut tuy m vur t ae u sum buul eutum ur? [come mates! is it not time to have some victuals?] Well, I calls it vey purty belly tim'er, I wish I midn never meet way no wisser Dev Shg has been to the shop for some belly-timber, *w Times* (Mar 5, 1886) 2, col 2 nw Dev¹ Cor That's the place for belly-timber, *Tim Towser* (1873) 94, Cor²

[Belly-timber (used only in low or droll style), materials to support the belly, food, ASH (1795), Here is no solid belly-timber in this country, SMOLLETT *Count Fathom* (1754) ed 1800, iv 113, Belly-timber or belly-cheer, *abdominis voluptates*, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693), Belly-timber, belly-cheer, *cibaria*, COLES (1679), *Annona cara est*, corne is at a high price, victuals are deare, belly timber is hard to come by, BERNARD Terence (1629) 73, *Carrelure de venthe*, meat, belly-timber, belly-cheer, CORGR]

BELLY VENGEANCE, sb Wm Yks Chs Lin War Shr Oxf Ess Wil Cor Also written wengins Ess¹

1 Sour drunk, esp vey weak, sour beer Also used attrib

Wm¹ w Yks Pay fourpence for a glass o' belly-vengeance, HARTLEY *Dithes* (c 1873) 108, w Yks¹ Weak, sour beer, of which he that gets the most, gets the worst share Chs¹ Sour beer would be stigmatised as 'reg'lar bally-vengeance' n Lin¹, Lei¹, War² Shr¹ Pretty 'arrööst drnk, indeed! w'y it inna d a

bit better nor belly-vengeance; Shr.² Oxf.¹ MS. add. Ess.¹ Wil. The ordinary drink of the house being beer, of the very smallest description, real 'belly-vengeance,' as Mr. Jacob termed it, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 40; Wil.¹ Also used of very inferior cider. Cor. Sich sour belly vengeance beer, when we cud git any, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 66.

2. Stomach-ache, resulting from drinking anything sour. s.Chs.¹ [It] gy'i dhi dhū baal venjūns [It'll gie thee the bally-vengeance].

BELLY-WARK, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also in the forms -waak e.Yks.¹; -wahk e.Yks.; -warch Chs.¹ Stf.²; -wartch Lan.; -werch m.Lan.¹; -work Wm.¹ n.Lin.¹ [-wāk, -wātj.]

1. Gripes, colic. Also *fig.* See Wark.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.); Sick o' th' idle crick, and the belly-wark i' th' heel, *prov.* used of sham sickness, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 254; n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A belly-wark trade, a profitless pursuit ne.Yks.¹ In common use. e.Yks. Thoo's seear ti hev belly wahk cranshin' si monny green crabs, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 52; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Lots o' plums an belly-wark, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1893) 14; Skwairaz (ə) gain to ev ə gran tə-dū, ən 12 əpəz teən sudənli il wit bel-wāk [Squire's a gangin ta hev a gran ta-do, an' his harper's takken suddenly ill wi' t'belly-wark], DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 186; w.Yks.¹²³ Lan. One on 'em whisper't to Thwittler, an' axed him if his fiddle had gotten th' bally-warche, WAUGH *Barrel Organ* (1867) 281; It's yeawlin ... like a donkey wi th' ballywartch, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 14; Kure ony mon o'th bally wartch, SCHOLTS *Tim Gam-wattle* (1857) 14; Folk abeawt heer pooin' their faces wi th' bally wartch, through suppin thy yarb tay, Wood *Sketches*, 6. ne Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Aw wonst heeard ov a lad as said he liked hevin' th' bally-werch becoss id felt so nice when id hed gooaan away. Chs.¹ Chiefly on the n. side of county. What's up wi' th' tit?—He's gotten th' bally-warch. Stf.² I eat a lot o' sour apples, and then gēn mē' th' bally warch. Der.², nw.Der.¹ Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Dales* (1884) 316. n.Lin.¹, e.Lin. (G.G.W.)

2. In playing marbles: a method of shooting at the taw. w.Yks.² Belly-warks, a term used in the game of marbles when the player holds his taw against his belly, and, without moving his hand therefrom, shoots at his opponent's taw.

BELONG, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also Som. Cor. Also written belang Cum.¹ [biləŋ, biləŋ, bilæŋ.]

1. To own; foll. by dir. obj.

Cum. Who belongs yon dog? (J Ar.); Cum.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Wheea belongs t'stick? w.Yks. I belong that house (J.T.); w.Yks.³ Who belongs this house? Not.¹ Lei.¹ Hi, mister! D'yo belong this 'ere ombreller? War.²

2. With prep. *to*: to own, possess; to appertain.

Wm.¹ Whea belongs tull et? n.Lin.¹ It never belonged to my business. s.Stf. If he belonged to that much golden money, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80. Nhp.¹ A peculiar idiomatic use of this word is current with us, by which property and its possessor are transposed: thus, 'Mr. A. belongs to that house.' w.Som.¹ Used peculiarly in the dialect so as to make the person appertain to the thing, instead of the converse. For the question, 'To whom do these houses belong?' we should say, 'Ue du belcau'ng tu dhai zh-uur aew zez?' Be you the ginlmun, make so bold, that do belong to this here house? At any fair o' market it is very common to hear, 'Who do belong to these here bullocks?'

Hence **Belonging to**, *phr.* used as *prep.*, appertaining to, with reference to.

s.Chs.¹ Ahy unbihtuw't misel ū sūm ūt aaf tūr yū wūn gon, bilūgg'ūn tū wot yū wūn tel'ūn mī [I unbethowt mysel o' summat after yō won gone, belūngūn' to what yō won tel'ūn me]. Stf.² Ar parson come fūr ax mēl abatt summat belūngūn to th' Sunday mornin sarvice.

3. With omission of prep. *to*: to appertain to, belong to; hence to dwell, reside.

Cum. Seeds is fine, . . . we tell't man, 'at belangt them, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 28, Each brings back ony sheep that didn't belong him, *Cornhill Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 380. n.Yks.¹ A coat belonging Thomas. Wheea's thae tweece ladies, sa' thee?—Whah! they belongs me—they's our Janey and Mally. ne.Yks.¹ Yon swath field belongs John Smith farm. w.Yks. Dicky Dunnaker belonged t'aristocracy o' Benktoot, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 32; That house belongs me. Seldom heard now, but twenty or thirty years ago this idiom formed part of the everyday language of working people, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

Lan. All these books belong the library, *N. & Q.* (1887) 5th S ix 505. ne Lan.¹ The stock belenging my brother. s.Not. (J P K) sw.Lin.¹ He belongs the club. It's the cat as belongs the yard. War.³ You don't belong these parts? [you are not a native of this part of the country?] Cor.¹ I belong at home [live at home].

4. To be accustomed, to be in the habit of; to be one's duty, to behave.

n.Lin.¹ It duzn't belong to bairns to knaw ivery thing 'ats talk'd on. w.Cor. I don't belong to sing that, it's not one of my songs (A.L.M.); I b'long feedin the baaby (M.A.C.). Cor.¹ I am not so ill as I belong to be [as I generally am]. She belongs to stay in to-night [it's her turn to stay in to-night]. I belong working to Wheal Jane; Cor.³ I don't belong going to Church, but I will this once. I belong to go to mine to-day, but I'm too tired.

BELOW, *adv.* and *prep.* Nhb. e.An. Ken. Written below Nhb.¹

1. *adv.* Below ground, in a coal-pit.

Nhb. I' yen corf we byeth gan below, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt iv. 76; Nhb.¹ Wor skipper was tyekin his pipe doon below, CORVAN *Keel on Fire* (c. 1865). When they're duen wi' roads below, May they find that to heaven, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1826) st 67.

2. To the north, northward.

e.An.¹ He ha' gone below [to the North of England].

3. In *phr.* below London, not in Kent.

Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹ An expression almost as common as 'the Sheeres.'

BELOWNDER, *sb.* Shr. [bilou'ndə(r).] The noise of a heavy fall.

Shr.¹ Las' night I 'eard sich a belownder; an' whad should it be but one o' the cheeses 'ad tumbled off the shilf.

[Be- + lownder (sb.), q.v.]

BELPER, *sb.* Not. [be'lpə(r).] A heavy fall.

Not. (L.C.M.); I came down such a belper, HOLE *Memories* (1892) 193; Not.² I fell down a belper.

BELPER, *v.* Cum. Lei. Also written bilper Lei.¹ To cheat; to overreach.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. Lei.¹ To belper at marls [marbles].

Hence **Bilpering**, *phr.* *adj.* cheating, dishonest.

Lei.¹ A bilperin' sort o' fellow.

BELSH, *v.* Som. To clean the tails of sheep by cutting away dirty or matted wool. Cf. belt.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng* (1825); W & J. *Gl.* (1873)

[Prob. repr. ME. *bellisch*, to make fair. Belchyn or make fayre, *decoro, venusto, Prompt*]

BELSIZE, *adj.* Obs. e.An. Bulky, of goodly size. [Not known to our correspondents] e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

BELT, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Nrf. [belt.] A narrow strip of wood or plantation.

Sc. (A.W.) sw.Lin.¹ They're cutting a ride down the belt. Nrf. A narrow plantation forming a boundary (E.M.).

Hence **Beltie**, *sb.* a small plantation.

Abd. I wish I war' but at oor plantin' beltie, *Gudman* (1873) 47.

BELT, *sb.* Chs. [belt.] Meaning doubtful. The rudder, or rudder-lines of a ship (?).

Chs.¹ [Only used in the following line from a children's rhyme] When the snow began to melt, 'Twas loike a ship withait a belt.

BELT, *sb.* Cum. [belt.] A heavy fall. See Belter.

Cum. He came down such a belt (H.W.)

BELT, *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Bck. Aus. [belt.]

1. To flog, thrash; orig. with a leather belt. Cf. ash, hazle, strap.

Sc. I wish he had beltit your shoulders as aft as he has done mine, HOGG *Brownie* (1818) II. 162 (JAM.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Belted him wi' t'backband, *Yksman.* (Apr. 29, 1877) 11, col. 1, *Hlx. Wds.*; BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.⁵ Belt him his hide! Belted t'wind out'n him. Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹ Stf.² Nā, Willie, get off upstairs like a good lad or the feyther'll belt thi when 'e cums in. Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹², War.²³, Shr.¹² n.Bck. (A.C.) [Aus., N.S.W. I've half a mind to belt you home again to your mother, BOLDEWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. xiv.]

2. In *phr.* to belt the cadger, to vomit. Bnff.¹

3. To hurry, to bustle about. Cf. bang.

w.Yks. I could see the others [weavers] belting at it (J.K.S.). War.² Glo. (H.S.H.); Glo.¹

[Committed to Alexander Cumming to see him belted be his mother, (1649) in ROGERS *Soc. Life Scoll.* II. 217 (N.E.D.).]

BELT, *v.*² Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Wil. [belt] To remove the matted wool and dirt from the hinder parts of sheep. Cf. belsh.

w.Yks.² Chs. Belting of sheep, cutting off y^e daglocks (K); Chs.¹ Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1796) II. Not. (WHS) sw.Lin.¹ To belt sheep, so that the lambs may be able to suck freely. Nhp.², se Wor.¹, Glo. (SSB.), Wil.¹

Hence (1) Belting, *vb. sb.* (a) the act of thus cleaning sheep, (b) in *pl.* the dirty wool shorn from a sheep's hind-quarters; also called dag-locks, q.v.; (2) Belt-locks, *sb.* 'beltings.'

(1, a) Glo.¹ As in the time of Henry Vth they accopted, not only for the broken wool, but for the taggs and locks arising at the belting of his sheep in the folds, SMYTH *Berkeley's*, II. 7. (b) w.Yks.², Chs.¹, Not.³, Glo.¹ (2) se Wor.¹

[In FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 45 there is a distinct section (§ 41) entitled, 'To belte shepe,' with full directions how to perform the operation.]

BELT, *v.*³ Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lin. [belt.] Past tense and *pp.* of *build*.

Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, e.Wm. (J.M.), Wm.¹, n.Yks.², ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. When it [the donkey cart] wor belt, BINNS *Wilden Org.* (1889) 5; w.Yks.¹² Lin. Straänge an' owd-farran'd the 'ouse, an' belt long afor my daay, TENNYSON *Owd Roa* (1889). n.Lin.¹ This house was belt by my faather.

[He his goddis brocht in Latio, And belt the ciete, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 22; Without þe burgh on a bank beldit he hys tentez, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2441. OE. (*ge*) *byld*, *pp.* of *byldan*, to build.]

BELTANE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also Cor. Also written beltain Cum.; beltan Sc.; beltin Sh I.

1. The 1st of May (O.S.), anciently one of the quarter-days in Scotland, the others being Hallowmas (Nov. 1), Candlemas (Feb. 2), and Lammas (Aug. 1). 'Beltane' was sometimes applied also to May 3 (the Invention of the Cross), and even to Whitsunday.

Sc. They may bide in her shop window till Beltane, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; When at Beltane game Thou ledst the dance, *ib.* *Lady of Lake* (1810) II. xv; A gowk at Yule'll no be bright at Beltane, HISLOP *Prov.* 23, 3rd ed; Ye'll get waur bodes ere Beltane. *Prov.* addressed to a person who refuses the price offered for an article, *ib.* 333; I'll bring your Yule belt to a Beltane bore, *Prov.*, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 92. Sh.I. Beltin day, term day. Haaf-fishing begins. N.S. May 1st; O.S. May 13th, *Mansons' Alm.* (1893). Frf. My Jamie comes at Beltane-day, LAING *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 103. Per. On Beltane morning, people go to this well [near a druidical temple], and drink of it; then they make a procession round it nine times. After this they in like manner go round the temple . . . They will not neglect these rites, even when Beltane falls on Sabbath (JAM.); On the first of May Beltan is chiefly celebrated by the cowherds, who assemble by scores in the fields, to dress a dinner for themselves, of boiled milk and eggs. These dishes they eat with a sort of cakes baked for the occasion, and having small lumps in the form of nipples, raised all over the surface, *Logierait Statist. Acc.* (1794) V. 84 (JAM.); A toast given sometimes by old people is 'Here's your health till Beltane' (G.W.). Lth. He wad tak me before Beltan day, MACNEILL *Poet Wks.* (1801) 202, ed. 1856. Ir. The water of three boundaries, Before rising of sun, On the morning of Beltane, Charm in *Flk-Lore Jm.* (1834) II. 34. Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297.

2. A festival kept with bonfires, &c.; observed on May 1, June 21, or St. Peter's day.

w.Sc. The custom still remains amongst the herds and young people to kindle fires in the high grounds, in honour of Beltan. . . It is now kept on St. Peter's day, *London Statist. Acc.* (1792) III. 105 (JAM.). Ir. Celebrated on the 21st June. There, as they make fires on the tops of hills, every member of the family is made to pass through the fire; as they reckon this ceremony necessary to ensure good fortune through the succeeding year (JAM.). Cum. Till of late years the superstition of the Beltan was kept up, and in this rude sacrifice it was customary for the performers to bring with them boughs of the mountain ash, PENNANT *Tours* (1774). Cor.³ It is common to call Midsummer fires, esp. those on St. John's eve, bel-fires or beltain-fires.

3. *Comp.* Beltane-ree, a period of stormy weather which usually occurs about Whitsuntide. S. & Ork.¹

[The Celtic name of the festival which celebrated the beginning of summer. Gael. *bealltuinn*, Ir. *bealtaine*, OIr. *belteine* (MACBAIN).]

BELTER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lei. Shr. [be'ltər, be'ltə(r).]

1. A heavy blow; a shower of blows.

Ayr. I'll . . . gie them a belter wi' stanes till I hae na left the souls in their bodies, GALT *Entail* (1823) liii. Lan. Hoo then fot me another belter reet across th' een, STATION *Loomnary* (c. 1861) 60.

2. Anything very large of its kind. Cf. banger.

n.Yks. (I.W.), Stf.¹ Lei.¹ A 'whopper.' Shr.¹ 'My döns, whad a belter!' said a gardener, on digging up an immense potato.

BELTER-WERRITS, *sb.* Lin.¹ A teasing child.

n.Lin.¹ Oh deary me what a belter-werrits thoo ait, bairn!

BELTIE, *sb.* Sc. A water-hen.

Frf. A weasel had gripped a water-hen (whittit and beltie they are called in these parts), BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 6. Rxb. (WG)

BELTING, *vbl. sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrf. Also I.W. [be'ltin.] A thrashing, beating. See Belt, *v.*¹

e Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); e.Yks.¹ MS *add.* (TH) Chs.¹ If tha' throws at th' 'ens, aw'll gie thee a good belting. s.Chs.¹ Stf.² O! gen my lad a fone beltin last nēt. Not.¹ Lei.¹ A 'strapping,' 'hiding,' or 'leathering' Nhp.¹ He got a good belting. War.² Hrf.² Chastisement by using a belt for the purpose. I.W.² I'll gi' ye a middlen belten predney [presently].

BELVE, *v.*¹ I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form belvy w Som.¹ nw Dev.¹ [belv.] To roar, bellow. Used both of persons and of cattle. Cf. bell, belder, bellock.

I.W.² Dor. N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii 366. Som. W & J *Gl.* (1873) w.Som.¹ Dh' oal Jup' see doan taek u beet u noa tees oa ur kyaav; ur aan u buul vud nuudhur wauns [the old Gypsy does not take any notice of (the loss of) her calf; she has not once bellowed]. Dev.³ What art a-belvin' vor now than? I thort twuz a gert caäve. n.Dev. O, es shall belve viom hour ta hour, Rock *Jm an' Nell* (1867) st. 91. nw.Dev.¹ s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. He roared out like a bull belvin', PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 177; Peggy began to belve sure nuff, T. Towser (1873) 140; Cor.¹ Belving like a bull; Cor.² Belvin like Tregagle; Cor.³

Hence Belving, (1) *vbl. sb.*, (2) *ppl. adj.* shouting, bellowing.

(1) Dev.¹ No belving or hooting, nor did her make a preachment to the neighbours, 40. (2) w.Cor. A belving cow soonest forgets its calf, *Prov.* (MACC.)

BELVE, *v.*² and *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. [belv.]

1. *v.* To drink greedily.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297 Wm.¹ n.Lan. Hi sits belven an drinken höf ə' t'dē (WS). ne.Lan.¹

2. *sb.* A gulp, draught.

Wm.¹ He's taen et at ya belve.

BELVER, *v.* Nhp. War. Glo. Bdf. Sus. [be'lvə(r).]

1. To belch. Glo.¹

2. To roar, bluster, cry loudly. Cf. belve.

Bdf. (J.W.B.) Sus. 'Ye idle rip,' he belver'd out, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 7; He wur mortacious mad, an belvered: 'Doänt ya pick upan a feller!' JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 289. m.Sus. He called me over and belvered about house (W.D.P.). Sus.¹

Hence Belvering, *ppl. adj.* noisy, blustering.

Nhp.¹ A great belvering fellow War.³

BEMANGIT, *pp.* Sc. Injured.

Ags., Frf. The carle was sair bemangit, SCOTT *Minst.* (ed. 1806) *Water Kelpie*; A word much used in Angus, *ib.* *Gl.*

[Be- + mang (vb.), q.v.]

BEMAUL, *v.* Lin. [bimə'1.] To maul; to bruise or soil by fighting or rough play.

Lin. (J.C.W.), n.Lin.¹

BEMAZE, *v.* Lin. Sur. [bimē'z.] To astonish, bewilder, daze.

n.Lin.¹ I was real bemased when I seed him; I thoht he was in 'Merica. The thunner an' lightnin' bemased me. Sur. Her own daughter . . . is . . . so pressed at the school, so mithered and bemazed, that she has been took away, N & Q. (1890) 7th S. x. 285.

[And lefte us lyinge . . . Al bemased in a soun, *Chester Plays* (c. 1430) II. 93 (STRATMANN).]

BEMEAN, *v*¹ Sc. Yks. Som. [bimē'n, bimē'n.] With *refl. pron.*: to stoop, to degrade oneself, to lose caste.

Gall. They weren't gaun to bemean themsel's to sen' ye nae word, CROCKETT *Sticket Mun.* (1893) 250. e.Yks. Decan't gan an bemean thi-sen bi gannin wiv hor, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 92; e.Yks.¹ Som.¹ Aay kaan dhungk aewuv ur uur kēod beemai n urzuul vur tac'u jish fuul-ur-z ee' [I cannot think how she could have stooped to have such a fellow as he].

[I renounce my gentility, and lessen and bemean myself to the lowness of the offender, JARVIS *Don Quixote* (1742) II. iii. xx (Dav.). *Be- + mean*, adj.]

BEMEAN, *v*² Lan. With *refl. pron.*: to bemoan. ne Lan.¹ T'cow bemeans itself. [Ghe (she) bi-mente hire to abraham, Gen. & Ex. (c. 1250) 1217. OE *bemēanan*, to bemoan, lament]

BEMOIL, *v*. Stf. Lin. Wor. Also written *bemwile* sc.Wor.¹; *bemoyile* (K.). Of persons: to be made dirty by work, daubed with mud.

Stf.¹ n.Lin.¹ He was bemoil'd all oher wi' cleānin' oot Smith warpin' dreān. se.Wor.¹ [(K.)]

[Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was bemailed, SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, iv. i. 77. *Be- + moil* (vb.), q v.]

BEMUCH, *v*. Lin. [bimurtʃ] To grudge.

sw.Lin.¹ I did not bemuch the trouble at all

[Prop. to make 'much' of. *Be- + much*, adj.]

BEMUCKED, *pp*. Obs. Cum. Soiled, made dirty.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297; (W.K.)

[*Be- + mucked*, *pp*. of *muck* (vb.), q v.]

BEMUSED, *pp*. Sc. Dev. Slang. Also written *bemuzzed* Dev. Dazed, stupefied with drink, astonishment, anger, &c.

Sc. His senses so bemused in the intensity of calculation, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v. Dev. He was unconscious of his actions, so blinded and bemuzzed was he with anger, disappointment, and shame, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xxiii. Slang. Did I preach thus, sir, should I not appear Just like the parson, much bemused with beer? HOOD *Ode to Buckingham*; Getting bemused on Saint Monday, *Story of Lan Thief*, 12, He was in the so-called 'bemuzzed' state, LEVER *D. Dinn*, lxix.

[A parson much be-mus'd in beer, POPE *Prol. Sat.* (1735) 15. *Be- + mused*; cp. TENNYSON *Will Waterproof*: The guest Half-mused or reeling ripe.]

BEN, *adv.*, *prep.* and *sb*¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Lan. [ben.]

1. *adv.* In, inside; within; esp. in or into the parlour.

Sc. At open doors dogs gae ben. It is ill bringing butt what's no ben, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); An', Tibby, bring him ben some meat, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 6; Here is the young lady wantin' to speir gin you'll come ben, ROY *Horseman* (1895) xx. Sh.I. Dey mebbe never ken 'At lasses but, far mair as ben, Hae pooer immense, BURGESS *Rasme* (1891) 59. ne Sc. I ordered Nelly to bid him enter an' step ben, GRANT *Keckleton*, 14. Abd. An' sall this sleeth come farrer ben, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 6; Mrs. Birse bounced away ben, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gobb* (1871) viii. Per. Death leuket ben wi' a grim angry leuk, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 104, ed. 1843. Ayr. With kindly welcome Jenny brings him ben, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1787) 8; As I cam by Crochallan, I cannily keekit ben, *ib* *Rattlin' roarin' Willie*, st. 3. Lth. He wha seems the furthest but, aft wins the farthest ben, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 58. Gall. Surely ye'll hae the mense . . . to keep your tongue far ben within your teeth, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xviii. Nhb. We were kindly welcomed ben, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 5. Cum. There's Nabob Jock comes strutting ben, GILPIN *Sngs* (1866) 75. Lan. So ope the door and let me ben, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 128. [Lie butt, lie ben, Lie among the dead men, *Globe* (Apr. 21, 1890) *Nommes*.]

Hence (1) **Benner**, *adj.* compar. of *ben*, inner; (2) **Ben-most**, *Bennermost*, *adj.* superl. of *ben*, inmost, innermost; (3) **Benward**, *adv.* inward, forward.

(1) Bch. And ripe wi' candle light their benner pauntries, *Poems* (1785) 33 (JAM.). (2) Abd. Frae my bosom's benmost core . . . a thousand thanks, STILL *Cotter's Sunday* (1845) 140; The bennermaist end o' my pantry, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 317. Frf. E'en frae the benmost bores o' hell, BEATTIE *Arnika* (c. 1820) 57, ed. 1882. Ayr. The benmost neuk beside the ingle, BURNS *Address of Beelzebub*, l. 56. Lnk. Gars our benmost heart-strings grud, MACDONALD *Poems* (1865) 15. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) (3) Abd. Like a madman frantic leapin' Benward on his mither's floor, STILL *Cotter's Sunday* (1845) 42.

2. In *phr.* to be or to win far ben, (1) to be, become intimate or on good terms with; (2) to be forward, to the fore, conspicuous.

(1) Dmb. I'm sure he could win far enuch ben himself if he cam' in the coorting way, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiii. Ayr. He was farther ben among the great than any other body we met wi' in London, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvi. Lnk. And should as ane may think come farer ben, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20. e.Lth. He was sune as faur ben wi' the laird as wi' a' body else, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 33. (2) Sc. He is an innocent, sir. . . There is one such in almost every town in the country, but ours is brought far ben, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) ix; I have fought once more in this old quarrel, though . . . I could not be so far ben as you lads, *ib* xlviii. Ayr. A daft body that was aye far ben on all public occasions, GALT *Provost* (1822) xix.

3. In *comp.* (1) **Ben-by**, into the parlour; (2) **-end**, the best room in a house; hence *fig.* the best part of anything; (3) **-house**, the inner or principal room; (4) **-inno**, within or beyond; (5) **-room**, see **Ben-end**.

(1) n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) (2) Sc. Here's the minister, mem. I hae put him i' the ben end, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 137. n.Sc. The ben-end of one's dinner (JAM.). ne.Sc. The fire, which had been kindled in the ben end, GRANT *Keckleton*, 48. Lth. There was no sound in the ben-end but the click of the mistress's knitting-needles, SWAN *Carlouise* (1895) i. (3) Sc. (JAM) (4) Sc. 'Come ben-inno' is said to a person when he is invited to pass through a circle of people sitting round the fire, and to seat himself in a snug corner, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) (5) Sh.I. [She] swabs da ben-room oot, BURGESS *Rasme* (1891) 52. Gall. Within the shadowed ben-room an oddly-assorted pair had been sitting, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) vii.

4. *prep.* In, within; in *phr.* *ben the house*, in the parlour, the best or inner part of the house.

Sc. We maun see what's to be dune wi' the handfu' ben the hoose, SWAN *Eden* (ed. 1895) ii. e.Sc. She rose and went 'ben' the house, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 193. Abd. Some elder fowks . . . Ye'ed to the pantry ben the house, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 215; Laddy, yer wrang, gae ben-a-house, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 6, ed. 1873. Fif. Hundreds of weavers lived and died Thoreaus 'ben the hoose' without knowing it, BARRIE *Licht* (1893) 9. Per. He's sittin' ben the hoose, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 123. Fif. The remains lay 'ben the hoose,' and the religious ceremony was performed in the kitchen, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 35. Edb. I took him ben the hoose with me down to the workshop, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. Kcb. Daddie's lyin' ben the hoose wi' seaweed in his hair, ARMSTRONG *Ingle-side* (1890) 37. n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹

5. *sb*. An inner room.

Sc. A tolerable hut is divided into three parts - a butt, which is the kitchen; a benn, an inner room; and a byar, where the cattle are housed, CARR *Caled. Sketches* (1807) 405 (JAM.); He turned, for a moment's space, to reconnoitre the ben, or parlour end of the house, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) xii. A door leading into the ben, *ib*. *Abbot* (1820) xxviii; A cosy but, an' a canty ben, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1859) 60, ed. 1872; Wha keepit The schule for the weans in the ben o' her ha', ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 432. S. & Ork.¹ *MS. add.* Fif. The house consisted only of a but and a ben, MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1876) 124. Per. The ben, where none but honoured visitors had entrance, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 193.

[1. And furius flamb . . . Spreading fra thak to thak, baith but and ben, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, ii. 217; Hyr cors thak tuk wp and bare ben, WYNTOUN *Cron.* (c. 1425) vii. x. 39 (JAM). 4. Ye bad the father and mother go ben the house a whylle, LAW *Mem.* (1681) 60 (JAM.). OE. *bionna*, within (Rushw. *John* xx. 26), O'Nhb. *binna* (Lind.), WS. *binnan*.]

BEN, *sb*² Sc. Irel. [ben] A hill, a mountain.

Rxb. Or sklent the hills is cut for roads a ben, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 116, ed. 2, Sweet was the red, blooming heather, And the river that flow'd from the Ben, *Jacob. Rel.* (1819) II. 421, ed. 1874. Ir. You become aware of faint finely-limned shapes . . . looming up on its borders. . . They are big bens, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 2.

[Gael. and Ir. *beann*, a peak; OIr. *benn*.]

BEN, *sb*³ Dev. [ben.]

1. The truth. Dev.³

2. In *phr.* to the true ben, soundly, to the purpose.

n.Dev. Chell tack et out wi' tha to tha true ben fath, *Evm. Scold.* (1746) l. 19; GROSE (1790); I leathered Giles to tha true ben,

Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 120. Dev.¹ I'd larrup en to the true ben, 15

[2. *Ben*, prob. repr. *bend*, sb., in the sense of force, energy, esp. the force with which a bow bent tends to spring back; cp. Shakespeare's 'to the top of my bent,' *Ham.* III. ii. 401, where the phrase means 'to the utmost degree of tension.']

BEN, sb.⁴ e.An. [**ben**.] A harvest-doll, or figure set on the top of the last load of corn in harvest.

e.An.¹ Nrf. The 'last' or 'horkey load' (as it is here called) is decorated with flags and streamers, and sometimes a sort of 'Kern baby' is placed on the top at front of the load. This is commonly called a 'ben,' *HONE Every-day Bk.* (1826) II. 1166, Nrf.¹

BEN, sb.⁵ w.Som.¹ [**ben**.] That part of the frame of a carding-engine that serves to carry the various rollers parallel to the main drum or cylinder.

[Prob. repr. *bend*, sb., as the shape is semicircular.]

BEN, sb.⁶ w.Sc. [**ben**.] Coal-mining term: the turn or supply of empty tubs.

w.Sc. When a boy under fourteen years of age enters the mine he is entitled to a half-turn or ben; between fourteen and sixteen he has a three-quarter turn; at and over sixteen he has a full or man's turn, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

[Prob. the same as *bend*, sb., der. of *bend*, vb., to turn, deflect.]

BEN, sb.⁷ Obs? Sc. A small species of salmon.

Dmf. From Jan. till Apr. was the principal run of that species of salmon called Bens, which seem to have been exterminated by the improved mode of fishing at Newbie, *GRAHAM Fisherman's Lett.* (1804) 8; *Gen.* from seven to ten pounds in weight and viewed as a different species. This is the first kind that appears in the Solway Firth, *gen.* about the end of March (JAM).

BENANE, prep. Lin. e.An. Also written *benean* n.Lin.¹ [**binēn**, Lin. *binīn* n.] Beneath.

n.Lin. Will yē tek what graws aboon grund, or what graws benean grund? *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 68. e.An.¹² Suf. The cat is benane the table (F.H.).

[*Be- + nean*, see *Anean*. *Benean* repr. ME. *binedēn*, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 4001.]

BENBITER, sb. Sh.I. Also written *baenabider* S. & Ork.¹

1. A dog. Cf. *beainer*.

Sh.I. Benbiter, I am inclined to think, is only used for a dog which has the bad habit of slyly biting at the heels of strangers (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹

2. *Fig.* A deceitful person, a backbiter.

Sh.I. (K.I.)

[Prop. a leg-biter. Of Norse origin. Cp. Dan. *been*, a leg, bone; *bide*, to bite.]

BENCH, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [**benf**.]

1. A layer of stone, clay, or turf. Cf. *bank*, *benk*.

Chs. A'wl tay th' top bench first, and th' bottom bench when the weather's drier (E.M.G.) Nhp.¹ A quarry term for the shelf of a rock running to a main joint. In Morton, Post is synonymous; Nhp.²

2. A slice down a haystack. Chs.¹

3. A plate-rack.

Abd. (JAM) nw.Abd. That timmer cup sitting i' the bench, *Goodwife* (1867) 35.

4. In comp. (1) *Bench-floor*, the sixth parting or 'laming,' in the body of the coal in the mines at Wednesbury; (2) *-gate*, the space between two joiners' benches; (3) *-hook*, a piece of wood fitted on to a carpenter's bench to steady the blocks which are sawn.

(1) Stf. (K), Stf.¹ (2, 3) w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

[1. One bench or layer (of coal) being cut before the adjacent one, *RAYMOND Mining Gl.* (1881).]

BENCHING, vbl. sb. Chs.¹ [**ben'jin**.] Salt-mining term; the process of getting the bed of rock salt down to the 'sole' of the mine after the roofing drift has been made.

BENCRAKE, sb. Dev. The corn-crake. See *Beancrake*.

n.Dev. *Handbk* (1877) 258, ed. 4. Dev.³ Sometimes also called the corn-crow *Obsol.*

BEND, sb.¹ Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Also in form *ben* Wm.¹ w.Yks.² Strong ox-leather used for the soles of boots and shoes; half a tanned hide cut down

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the middle with the thin edges trimmed off. Also in comp. **Bend-leather**.

Sc. There stands a tree at our house end, It's a' clad owre wi' leather bend, *CHAMBERS Pop Rhymes* (1870) 108; The meat often as tough as bend leather, *WHITEHEAD Daft Dairie* (1876) 198. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Wm.¹, w.Yks.^{1,2} Chs.¹ Bend of leather. [Fit to make bend-leather for the soles of shoes, *LISLE Husbandry* (1757); (K.)]

Hence **Bendy-leather**, sb. *fig.* A boy's name for ice in a half-thawed condition, yet elastic and capable of bearing a weight.

Nhb.¹ Childien [repeat] the following doggerel couplet, 'Bendy-leather's good to beer, Tyck a heart an' nivver fear.' w.Yks.² Whilst the boys are sliding they say, 'Bend leather, bend leather, puff, puff, puff'

[You are to send to Wood of the Worlde's end & who is to pay you ten pounds in bend leather, *SAVILE Letter* (1643) in *Gatty's Hunter's Hallamshire* (1869) 138]

BEND, sb.² Sh.I. Lei. Wor. [**bend**.]

1. A piece of bent plate-iron which goes over the back of the last horse at plough; also in *pl*, the accoutrements of a horse.

Sh.I. (W.A.G.) S. & Ork.¹ The complete furniture of a peat-horse. Lei.¹ *Obs.*

2. In comp. **Bend-traces**, part of the harness of a plough-horse. Lei.¹

3. The curved iron that goes over the pad in a driller's gear.

s.Wor. *PORSON Quant Wds* (1883).

BEND, sb.³ Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.]

A flock, a company.

w.Yks. A bend o' black swans, *LUCAS Stud. Niddale* (c. 1882) 234.

[The same as *Band*, sb.³]

BEND, sb.⁴ n.Cy. Wm. Yks.

1. *Obs.*? A handkerchief, head or neck covering worn by women.

Wm. (K.) w.Yks. *WATSON Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 533; w.Yks.⁴

2. The border of a woman's cap.

n.Cy. *GROSE* (1790).

[Priest... With bendis baith and haly laurer crowne, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 123. The same as *Band*, sb.²]

BEND, v.¹ and sb.⁵ Sc. [**bend**.]

1. v. To spring, to bound.

Sc. (JAM.)

Hence **Bendit**, *ppl. adj.* ready to spring, crouching.

Sc. What are ye sitting gloun in like a bendit wullcat for? *Hogg Browne of Bodsbeck*, i

2. sb. A bound, a leap.

Abd. Cam' on him wi' a bend, *SKINNER Poems* (1809) 4.

[Befoir thaim all furth bowtis (bolts) with a bend Nisus a far way, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 242.]

BEND, v.² Sc. [**bend**.] To drink, esp. to drink hard or greedily.

Sc. Ye wha like to bend the bicker, *William Wiggle* (1808) 3; Bend weel to the Madeira at dinner, *RAMSAY Remin.* (1859) 34. Lnk. We with greed Bended as fast as she could brew, *RAMSAY Poems* (1727) I. 215, ed. 1800. Lth. The bicker roun', then quick let's send it, . . . An' to his memory, fegs! we'll bend it, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 109.

Hence (1) **Bend**, sb. a draught of liquor; (2) **Bender**, sb. a drinker.

Lnk. (1) We'll nae mair o't; come gi's the other bend, *RAMSAY Poems* (1727) II. 116, ed. 1800. (2) Now lend your lugs, ye benders fine Wha ken the benefit of wine, *ib.* 520.

BEND, v.³ S. & Ork.¹ To fasten on a horse the apparatus necessary for carrying panniers.

BEND, v.⁴ Nhb. Dur. In phr. (1) *Bend away*, signal given in coal mining to intimate that the cage is to be brought to bank; (2) — *off*, lift [the cage] gently; (3) — *up*, raise slowly; (4) — *up fairly*, raise slowly and carefully.

(1) Nhb. Calling out for the engineman to bend away, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) V. 38; Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (2) Nhb.¹ (3) N.Cy.¹ Bend up the crab. Nhb., Dur. A call made by a person working in the shaft

to the waiter-on or banksman, and repeated by him to the brakesman, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Nhb.¹ 'Bend-up,' or 'Bend-up a bit,' an order given by the person in charge to raise the cage slowly, so that it may be instantly stopped on the order 'Hold!' being given, GREENWELL. (4) Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849)

BEND, adv. Obs.? Abd. Bravely.

Abd. There was nane in a' the battle That bruilyeit bend aneugh, SKINNER *Xmas Ba'ing* (1809) (JAM.).

[Perh. a pron. of *bended* (*bent*), determined, resolved. See JAM (s.v. *Bendit up*), where we are told that *bendit up* is in various places the reading of Pitscottie (1814), whereas *boldened up* occurs in Pitscottie (1728).]

BENDARD, sb. N.I.¹ [bendəd.] The bent stick or bow in the frame of a boy's kite.

BENDER, sb.¹ Ken. [be'ndə(r).] A bow, in phr. *bender and arrs*, a bow and arrows.

Ken. (P M); Ken.¹

[Bend, vb. + -er]

BENDER, sb.² Dev. Cor. Also written *benderd*. [bendə(r).]

1. Anything very large or good of its kind.

Dev. Ma vice [fist] es wat i kal a bendur, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 190; Caught a rat in the trap last night—a proper benderd, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). nw.Dev.¹ A proper bender, an' no mistake! Cor. 'I've seed a pig,' said Hugh, 'a rail bender,' TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 44; Cor.¹; Cor.² What a bender!

2. A great lie. Cf. *banger*.

Cor. That's a bender, Dick, wan of thy awn maakin, T. Towser, 18; Cor.² That's a bender.

BENDING-IN, vbl. sb. Sus. [be'ndin-in.] A custom observed at Brighton at the beginning of the mackerel-fishing, when a meal of bread and cheese is provided by the fishermen on the beach for all who choose to ask for it.

Sus. SAWYER *Flk-Lore* (1883) 23; N. & Q. (1880) 6th S. i. 434.

BENDLE, sb. Not. (J.P.K.) [be'ndl.] The iron ring which attaches the blade of a scythe to its shaft.

BENDOCK, sb. Ken. The plant *Oenanthe crocata*.

[Prop. repr. *bane-dock*, the plant being so named from its poisonous qualities. *Bane* (sb.), q.v. + *dock*.]

BENDS, sb. pl. Som. [benz.] The ridges in land which has been thrown up into 'ridge and furrow.'

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹

BENDWARE, sb. Stf.¹ Hardware.

BENE, sb. Obs.? ne.Lan.¹ A prayer, petition.

['What is good for a bootless bene?']... Their meaning is, whence can comfort spring When Prayer is of no avail? WORDSWORTH *Bolton Abbey* (1808); Þet tu, 3if þi wille is, iher mine bene, *Orison of our Lady* (c. 1210) 84, in *Hom.* ed. Morris, 1868, 195. OE. þin bēn ys gehýred, *Corpus G.* (c. 1000).]

BENE(S, sb. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written *bennie(s)* w.Yks. [beni(s)] In phr. *to clap bene(s)*, to clap the hands as an expression of thanks or of pleasure; also *fig.* Used only in children's language.

n.Cy.¹ w.Yks. WATSON *Hist Hlfx* (1775) 533; *Hlfx Wds*; In Wilsden, when the drummer in a brass band beats the cymbals together, he is said to be 'clappin' bennies,' this expression, however, only being used to children; and because one particular person generally did this work he is sometimes nicknamed 'Clap-bennies!' (S N.); (J T.); w.Yks.³; w.Yks.⁵ An infant at the suggestion of its mother 'claps benē' for joy at the sight of a dainty. Children are also taught to 'clap benē' before partaking of food; an infant 'claps benē' when 'daddy' comes home from work. *n.Lan.¹ Nurses say to children—'Clap bene's for daddy to cum, An' bring hile babby a ceak an' a bun.'

[A shortened form of *bemson*, a blessing, benediction; in ME. used in the sense of Grace before meat. Bord leyd, And the beneysun was seyde, *Havelok* (c. 1300) 1723.]

BENEAPED, pp. Yks. Som. Naut. Of a vessel: stranded, left aground by the neap tide.

n.Yks.² s.Cy. HOLLOWAY. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). [Neap tides are the lowest tides which occur at the time of new moon. To be beneaped is to be unable to get away from a port or wharf at such a time, the water even at high tide being insufficient to allow the vessel to leave, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

[The word is found in BAILEY (1721), PHILLIPS (1706).]

BENEATH, v. Stf. Pem. [binī ð.] To condescend, to lower oneself.

s.Stf. As if I'd beneath myself by spakin to him, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). s.Pem. I would n beneath myself to talk to her. Nevar beneath iwarsilf to mix up with that lot (W M M).

BENEFICIAL, adj. Irel. Advantageous, useful.

Ir. A knowledge of arithmetic would be beneficial to you (J M.f). Ant. (W H.P.) Dwn. A coat which I found very beneficial in the cold weather So-and so has rented a garden, which he finds very beneficial (T.P.W.).

BENEFIT, sb. Sc. n.Cy. w.Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Wor. Hrf.

1. A church living, a benefice.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Der.¹ s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12. Hrf.²

2. A reward; used ironically for trouble, punishment.

n.Lin.¹ I'll give thy bairn a benefit next time he puts his foot in my garden. Nhp.¹ I'll give 'em a benefit. Hrf.² I had a pretty benefit in getting them cattle whum.

3. Wages paid in kind.

Gall. Cottagers are partly paid by what is termed a benefit This consists of a house, garden, and fuel; as much corn, meal, and potatoes as are thought necessary for the maintenance of their families; and sometimes maintenance for a cow or a pig, *Agr. Surv.* 30 (JAM.).

4. In phr. *out of benefits*, temporarily debarred from sharing in the benefits of a Friendly Society through non-payment of subscription.

w.Yks. (S K C)

[1. Whether he doth bestow yearly the fift part of his benefit ('benefice' in Cardwell's *Annals*, I. 131) til such time the same be repaired, BONER *Articles* (1554) in Strype's *Eccles. Mem.* ed. 1822, III. ii. 222]

BENERTH, sb. Obs. Ken.¹ Service which a tenant owed by plough and cart.

BENEW, adv. Sc. Beneath. Cf. *anew*.

Abd. A pair of grey hoppers well clinked benew, Ross *Pickle Tow* (1768).

BENGE, v. Som. [bendz.]

1. To drink to excess. Cf. *bange, v.*

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. To lounge lazily. Cf. *bainge, v.*

Som. (W F R)

[The same as *Bainge, v*, and *Bange, sb.*¹ and *v*]

BENGY, adj. Ess. Cloudy, overcast. See *Bange*.

Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.¹

BENIMMED, pp. n.Yks.² [bini'md.] Taken hastily upon the sly.

[He that yaf him thilke goodnesse mighte binime it him, CHAUCER *Boethius*, iv. iii. 22. OE. *beniman*]

BENJEL, sb. n.Sc. Also written *bengiel, benzel*. A heap, a considerable quantity. See *Banjie*.

n.Sc. A benjel of coals, when many are laid at once on the fire (JAM). Per. A bengiel o' odds and en's. Sic a benzel o' men (G W.).

BEN-JOLTRAM, sb. e.An. Brown bread soaked in skimmed milk, a ploughboy's usual breakfast.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

BENJORAM, sb. Dev.³ A liberal supply, a large plateful of food.

BENJY, sb. Yks. Naut. Also written *benjey*. [be'ndzi.] A straw hat, *gen.* one with a very broad brim.

w.Yks. CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886); Any kind of a straw hat in Wilsden is called 'a streea ben' or 'benjy,' *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); (J.T.); w.Yks.⁵ [Benjie, the name of a straw hat worn by sailors, CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.* (1883) 14 (FARMER).]

BENK, sb. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Stf. Lin. Nhp. Also written *bink* Sc. Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹²³ ne Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ I Ma. n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ [benk, bink]

1. A bench of any kind, esp. one made of stone. See *Bank, sb.*²; *Bench, sb.*

Sc. For fault of wise men, fools sit on binks, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 367; Ha' binks are sliddery, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); A seat at the kitchen fire of country or farm houses, formed by a part of the wall

projecting beyond the rest, GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C); DALRYMPLE *Gl.* (c. 1800); He was seated on the bink in a half lounging posture, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) iii. Abd. To sit upo' the best bink o' the house, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 13; He sits him down upo' the bink, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873. N.Cy.¹ A seat of stones, wood, or sods. Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹, Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² The summer binks, a benched alcove in a garden T'lang bink, the 'long settle.' Upon the stone binks beneath the cottage window the fresh-scoured milk-pails are exposed to dry and sweeten. An aud yak [oak] bink; n.Yks.³, ne Yks.¹ e.Yks. RAY (1691); Common at the doors of cottages: *gen.* made of stones, or of earth planted on the top with chamomile, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Sit tha doon on bink, mah lad, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 53; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1880); w.Yks.¹ He then steud claas to th' staan benk, ii. 294; w.Yks.²; w.Yks.³ People were accustomed to sit on the benk i' the summer-time; w.Yks.³ Clap thuh darn o' that bink. Schoil-binks. e.Lan.¹ I.Ma. He found his mother sitting on the bink by the door knitting quietly, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. i. iv. n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹

2. A vault in a mine; a section of a pit allotted to several colliers. See **BANK**, sb.¹ w.Yks.², Stf.¹ [(K)]

[1. The benk, ybeildit of the grene holyne, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, iii. 162; I schall buske to þe benke wher baneres are bright, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 227.]

BENKLE, sb. and v. Sh.I.

1. sb. A dimple.

Sh.I. (J.J.) S. & Ork.¹

2. v. To dent, to dimple. S. & Ork.¹

Hence **Benkled**, *ppl. adj.* of a tin can: dented.

Sh.I. Pur, peerie [little], benkled tunnie, BURGESS *Rasmus* (1891) 25.

BENN, sb. Som. Dev. A ridge of grass land. See **Bends**.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev Three fifths of the moor black benn, always moist, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XVII. 565

BENNEL, sb. Sc. Irel. Nhb. [be'nɪl.]

1. A long, reedy grass, *Arundo phragmites*, growing in stagnant rivers or burns.

Sc. The various kinds of reed grass and reeds which are used for making mats (JAM.). Nhb.¹ Green as a bennel. Bennels were layers of this reed woven together and stretched below the rafters of cottages to serve as a ceiling.

2. Dry withered weeds collected for fuel. s.Sc. (JAM.)

3. The withered stalk of fennel.

N.I.¹ Uis. As fresh as a bennel, HUME *People Dwn. Ant.* (1874) 26.

BENNER-GOWAN, sb. Sc. The mountain daisy.

Dmf. N. & Q. (1871) 4th S viii 143.

BENNERT, see **Banewort**.

BENNET, sb.¹ and v. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written **bennut** Oxf.¹; **benet**, **bennett** Som.; **bonnet** w.Som.¹ [be'nɛt, w.Som. bo'nɛt.]

1. sb. Long coarse grass or rushes. See **Bent**.

(1) Wil. The first bennet pushes up its green staff, JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 306; BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); He had a mouth that was generally open if he were neither eating nor sucking a 'bennet,' EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) iv; Wil.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); To catch the feet of unwary swains by tying bennets across the path, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 99. w.Som.¹ The long grass which always appears in pasture fields when not mown for hay. The cattle do not eat it unless it is mown. There idn nort a wo'th cuttin, 'tis on'y a passle o' bonnet.

2. The dry seed stalk of various grasses.

Nhp.¹ Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Glo.² Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Brks.¹, Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.¹ Wil. If but a bennet touched the calf of his leg after nightfall, fancy made it appear like the clutch of the wretch, AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 21; Bennets which the cattle leave standing to die after the seeds have fallen, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 250; SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹ Dor. Like shivren bennets, beave to all The drevèn winds, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1879) 94; Dor.¹ Among the bennits dry an' brown, 146. Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). w.Som.¹

Hence **Bennety**, *adj.* Of a field: abounding in bennets, covered with long grass.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

w.Som.¹ Dhik'ee vee ul-z tuur ubl bau'nutee [that field is very much covered with long grass, or bents].

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bennet-basket**, a toy basket made of grass stalks; (2) **-weed**, *Alopecurus agrestis*, the slender fox-tail grass; (3) **Bonnet-strings**, long coarse grass.

(1) Brks.¹ (2) Hrt. (3) w.Som.¹ From bonnet the transition is very easy to bonnet-strings, which latter is really a very suggestive name—quite common.

4. v. Of wood-pigeons: to feed on bennets. Hence **Bennetting**, *vbl. sb.*

Wil. A woodpecker flew out bennetting, KENNARD *Diog Sandals* (1893) vi; Wil.¹ They have an old rhyme in Wiltshire—'Pigeons never know no woe Till they a-bennetting do go'; meaning that pigeons at this time are compelled to feed on the seed of the bent, the stubbles being cleared, and the crops not ripe, AKERMAN.

[Bennets, bents, spiry grass running to seed, LISLE *Obs Husb.* (1757). OE. *beonet* (-ot) found in place-names, as *Beonet-leah*, Bentley (see Index to Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*). Cp. G. *binse*, a rush, reed.]

BENNET, sb.² Shr.¹ *Pimpinella saxifraga*, the common Burnet-saxifrage.

BENNET, sb.³ War. [be'nɛt] The peewit or bastard plover.

War. Used at Sutton Coldfield and in the neighbourhood (G.F.N.); War.²

BENON, *prep.* Obs. Sh.I. On the top of.

Sh.I. (J.J.) S. & Ork.¹

BENORTH, *prep.* Sc. To the northward of.

Sc. Your English gaugers and supervisors, that you have sent down benorth the Tweed, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) iv; The lang loan benorth the Kirkyaird, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xv. Ayr. Be-north the Roman wa', BURNS *Fragment*, 8.

[Be-, by + north.]

BENSE, sb.¹, v. and *adv.* Sc. [bens.]

1. sb. Any violent movement, as a blow, a spring; also *fig.* vigour, energy.

Buff.¹ He fell aff o's chair wee a great bense He geed into the hoose wee a bense. He hiz a bense wec's wark.

2. v. To walk, move with violence or roughness.

Buff.¹ He came bensin' ben the floor.

Hence (1) **Bensan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of showing great vigour in walking or working; (2) **Bensin**, *ppl. adj.* vigorous, bouncing.

(1) Buff.¹ He hauds an aul' bensan but an' ben the trance. (2)

Buff.¹ A big bensin' bessie o' a wife.

3. *adv.* Violently.

Buff.¹ He came bense against the wa'.

[The same as ME *bunsen*, 'tundere,' cp. Bremen *bunsen* (*Wibch.*)]

BENSE, sb.² Nhb. Cum. [bens.] A cow's stall.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297.

[A word found in many LG. dialects in the sense of a barn or spec. a place in a barn where the sheaves are heaped up. LG. (Saxony) *banse*, *bansen* (BERGHAUS); Hesse *banse*, *bansen* (VILMAR); Bremen *banse* (*Wibch.*); Holstein *banse*, a pile of wood for fuel (*Idiotikon*). The proper E. equiv. of this word is *boose*.]

BENSHI, see **Banshee**.

BENSIL, v. and sb. Sc. All the n. counties to Lin. Also War. Glo. Written also **bensel** N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Wm.¹ w.Yks.¹ sw.Lin.¹; **bencil** Yks. n.Lin.¹; **bancel** Yks. Lan. War.²; **bansil** Lan.¹ Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹; **bansell** Lan.¹ Chs.²; **bansel** Chs.¹ Stf.¹ nw.Der.¹ War.² [be'nɪl, ba'nɪl.]

1. v. To thrash, to beat soundly; to drive away.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Aa'l bensal ta. Wm.¹ Yks. RAY (1691); GROSE (1790); I'll bensel your hide (K.). ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 12, 1891). w.Yks. I'll bensil thy hide, lad, if I catch tha, CUDWORTH *Worstedopolis* (1888) 26; I'll bensil thi jacket for tha (H.L.), w.Yks.¹ I... bensil'd her purely, ii. 288; w.Yks.² Lan.¹ Aw'll bansell thi hide for thi, if thae'rt not off. ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Bansel his hide; Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Ahy! baan sil yoa'r baak' fo'yü [I'll bansil yo'r back fo' yō]. Stf.¹, Der.² nw.Der.¹ Not. What's thee arter, bensilling Bunkus a' that how? N. & Q. (1865) 3rd S. vii. 212. n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.¹ I'll bensil you if iver I find you here ageän. sw.Lin.¹ War. I'll bansel his hide for him, 'a 'nointed young scomp (J.B.);

He got well banselled (W B T.); War² Bancel the dogs out. Glo. NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

Hence **Bensilling**, (1) *vbl. sb.* a thrashing, a beating; (2) *ppl. adj.* sharp, biting.

Cum., Wm. I'll gi' the' a good benslen' (J M.). Wm. I'll giv him a benslin mysel' wi' thi stick, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 28; Wm.¹ Yks. [He] would give them all . . . a reet good benzilling, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 120. e.Yks. Tom gav his lad a good bencilin for steecaln taties, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp.* (1889) 23; e.Yks.¹ MS add (T.H.). w.Yks. He gav Ben a bencilin' wi' t'mule tail, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1850) 31; An' then objects to t'bencilin' at shoo gets, PRESTON *Yksman.* (1878) 138. Lan. Thy gronfeyther gan me mony a good bancellin, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 77, ed 1884. n.Lin. A good bensillin' wo'd be biggest blessin' 'at could cum to him, PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 88; n.Lin.¹ Dick stoal haif th' pears off yon tree, soa I gev him a good bensillin'. (2) Gall. The flesh dried flat to the bones with the bensilling wind off the Baltic lands, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) vii.

2. To surpass, to outdo.

Chs. I can bansel you at that (E M G.).

Hence (1) **Bensiler**, *sb.* anything very large; cf. **banger**, **bender**; (2) **Bensiling**, *ppl. adj.* of persons: rough, awkward, overbearing.

Cum. (1) Ey min, it's a bensiler (E W P.). (2) A greet bensilin' body (M.P.).

3. *sb.* A heavy blow; any sudden or violent motion; violence of storm, fire, &c.

Sc. The bensel o' a fire (JAM.). Abd. The bensil I'll bear, For why sud I fear? SHIRREPS *Poems* (1790) 55. Gall. The wind cam again in sharp cold bensles, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxv. Cum. A hangrell gang Com' with a bensil owre the sea, SIAGG *Misc. Poems* (1807) 61. ne.Yks.¹ Give him a good bensil.

4. *Fig.* A severe rebuke.

Sc. I got a terrible bensell (JAM.).

5. A place exposed to the violence of the storm.

Frf. The bensil o' the brae (JAM.).

[1. Bensil (a low and local word), to beat, to bang, ASH (1795). 2. Ourweltit wyth the bensell of the ayris (oars), DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 201. Cp. LG. *bend-seln*, *benseln*, 'Mit Ruthen streichen' (BERGHAUS); so EFris. (KOOLMAN).

BENSOME, *adj.* Sc. Quarrelsome. See **Bense**, *sb.*¹

Abd. Some bann'd the bensome billes, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 12.

BENSTICKLE, see **Banstickle**.

BENT, *sb.* Sc. Irel. and in *gen.* use in n. and midl. counties and e.An. Also Ken. Sur. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som.

I. 1. Any coarse grass, esp. that found on moorlands or near the sea. Usually in collect. *sing.* See **Bennet**, *sb.*¹

Lnk. Rinnin' aboot amang the bent and heather, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) i. Lth. Till laid we are beneath the bent, My faithfu' Will an' me, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 138. Slk. Bare as broon bent in summer-drought, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 201. n.Cy.¹ Used sometimes for thatch. Nhb.¹ Sand through which the long, thick, wiry bent shoots up luxuriantly, CONSIET *Life St. Culthbert* (1887) 50. Cum. Riding through the lang green bent, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 44. n.Yks. Ling in some places mixed with bent and rushes, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 15; n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788) w.Yks. Mossy peats amang t'bent, BLACKAH *Songs* (1867) 38; (S K C); w.Yks.¹ When t'bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, ii. 285; w.Yks.²³, Chs.¹³, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹ Som. (J.S.F.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. The seed-stalks of grass, esp. when old and dry.

w.Yks. Yeller-bud builds it nest o' bents and hoss-hair (W.F.). s Chs.¹ Ah'yv bruw't yū ū bent ū sūm kob ky'eynd ū gres, sey iv yoa noa'n wot it iz [I've brow't yō a bent o' some cob keind o' gress, sey if yo know'n what it is]. Der.¹, Not. (L.C.M.) s.Not. Ah mun mow the bents off with a scythe (J.P.K.). Not¹², n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹ Rut.¹ There was nothing staunch where I stood on'y bents. Lei. (C.E.); Lei.¹ *Gen.* used in a collective sense in the *pl.* Nhp.², War. (J.R.W.), War.³ s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.); (H K.) se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ The peasant children pluck bents, and fashion them into coronets and other pretty quaint devices. They employ them also as threads upon which to string wild strawberries. The term is generally used in the *pl.* form. Hrf.¹², Glo. (A B), Glo.¹, Hrt (H.G.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹ Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; Suf.¹, Ken. (P.M.); Sur.¹, Hmp.¹ I.W. The short pale-yellow bents which rose sparsely above the fine rich down-turf, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I. 3. Wil.¹

3. Hence (1) **Benting**, *vbl. sb.* in phr. to go a-benting, of pigeons: to be driven by hunger to eat the seeds of grass; (2) **Benting-time**, *sb.* the time when 'bents' or grass-seeds are ripe; (3) **Benty**, *adj.* of the nature of bent; of land: covered with bent.

(1) Lin.¹ When the dove goes a-benting, The farmer is lamenting. Der.¹ Pigeons never know such woe, As when they a-benting go. e.An.¹ Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; Suf.¹ The dow she dew no sorrow know Until she dew a bente go [RAY *Prov.* (1678) 49.]. (2) Lin.¹, Suf.¹ Hmp. LISLE *Obs Husb.* (1757); Hmp.¹ (3) Lnk. He had yet tae cross A hagg, benty, splashy moss, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 62. Gall. A plain surface of benty turf lay before him, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 292. Nhb. Feeding on yon benty hill, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossom* (1876) 23; Brush'd the benty dewes before them, GRAHAM *Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 5; Nhb.¹ Benty-knots are the large tough patches formed by *Juncus squarrosus*. Cum. Benty turf had the bent grass mixed with the ling, which made it valuable for fuel (M.P.). n.Yks. Pastures . . . of a coarse benty quality, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 200; n.Yks.¹ Nobbut pur benty mess wiv nae natur in it; n.Yks.² w.Yks. It's a poorer gersin field, it lewks so benty, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) v; w.Ys.² Bentgrass is often called benty grass. Nhp. A sedgebird built its little benty nest, CLARE *Poems* (1835) 117. Ken. (P.M.), Sur.¹

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bent-lark**, the corn bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (2) **-stool**, *Juncus squarrosus*; also called **stool-bent**, *q.v.* See also **Bent-grass**.

(1) Nrf., Hmp. *Nature Notes*, No. ii. (2) Nhb. *Annals Agric.* (1784-1814).

5. Applied specifically to various grasses, rushes, and other plants: (1) *Agrostis vulgaris* (n.Yks.); (2) *Alopecurus pratensis*, meadow fox-tail grass (Shr.); (3) *Calluna vulgaris*, heather (Chs.); (4) *Cynosurus cristatus* (Cum. s Bck.); (5) *Erica cinerea* (Chs.); (6) *Hypochaeris radicata* (e.Yks.); (7) *Juncus squarrosus* (Nhb. e.Yks.); (8) *Lohum perenne*, rye-grass (Bdf.); (9) *Phleum pratense*, cat's-tail grass (Shr.); (10) *Plantago lanceolata* (Wil. e.Yks.); (11) *P. major*, plantain (Wil.); (12) *Psamma arenaria* (n.Cy. e.An.); (13) *Triticum junceum* (Suf.).

(2) Shr.¹ (3) w.Chs. HOLLAND *Sheaf* (1883) III. 15. Chs.¹ (9) Shr.¹ (10, 11) Wil.¹

II. 1. A sandy hillock or knoll covered with 'bent' or coarse grass; also called **bent-hill**.

Sc. No eye of ours could spy what was passing behind there in the bents, STEVENSON *Cathiona* (1892) xiii. Fr.¹ He flounder't owr until the bents, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 89. w.Yks. Amang t'bent-hills an' ling-bobs, BLACKAH *Songs* (1867) 37.

2. The open field. In phr. to take (to) the bent, to fly for safety to the moors.

Sc. Take the bent, Mr. Rashleigh. Make ae pair o' legs worth twa pair o' hands, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv. Per. The shepherd frae the bent, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 226, ed. 1843. Kcd. Look up the hill, aboon the bent, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 98. Lnk. Till blackness black the bent, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 70, ed. 1873. Ayr. I'd better herdit on the bent, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 106. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Nhb. Tyneside's winsome lasses Wha lightly bound over the bent, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 78.

3. The slope or hollow of a hill, a hillside.

Sc. O'er the bent of Killiebraid, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xi. Nrf. When winter's snaw gaes aff the bent, ALLAN *Ev. Hours* (1836) 128. Uls. (M.B.-S.), n.Cy.¹ Lan. (J.L.) s.Lan. BAMFORD *Gl.* (1846) 17. Shr.¹

I. 1. Bent, a kind of grass or rush, ASH (1795); A bent, bents, *juncus*, *scirpus*, COLES (1679); He cared not for dint of sword nor speere, No more then for the stroke of strawes or bents, SPENSER *F.Q.* vi. iv. 4; A bente or small rushe, *uncus*, BARET (1580). II. 2. In ane instant scho and hir court was hence, 3it still abaid thir musis on the bent, DOUGLAS *Pal. Honour* (1501) ed. 1874, I. 41; Than spake a berne upon the bent, *Otterbourne* in Percy's *Reliques*, ed. 1887, I. 41. 3. A bent, steep place, COLES (1677); And downward from an hille, under a bente Ther stood the temple of Mars armipotent, CHAUCER *C. T. A.* 1981.]

BENT, *adj.* Cum. [bent.] Bleak.

Cum. Nay, but it's a bent place, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 102; Cum.¹ Yon's a bent pleass o' your's

[The same as **Bent**, *sb.* (see II. 2).]

BENTALL, *sb.* and *v.* Lin. Ken. [be'ntl.]
 1. *sb.* An iron cultivator or composite drag, invented by Edward Hammond Bentall, used for tearing up the surface of land. n.Lin.¹, Ken. (P.M.)
 2. *v.* To use a 'bentall'.
 n.Lin.¹, Ken. (P.M.)
BENT-GRASS, *sb.* (1) *Agrostis vulgaris* (Nhb. Cum. Wm.); (2) *Aira caespitosa*, (3) *A. flexuosa* (sw.Cum.); (4) *Cynosurus cristatus* (Cum. s.Bck.).
 (1) Nhb.¹, Wm.¹
BENTLAND, *sb.* s.Pem. Land that has been pared and burnt.
 s.Pem. *Laws Little Eng.* (1888) 419.
BENTLE, *sb.* e.An. [be'ntl.]
 1. Coarse reedy grass; the seed-stalks of grass. Cf. bent.
 Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 288, ed. 1849; Suf.¹ [The dove is] forced to betake herself to the seeding bentles
 2. In *pl.* land by the seashore overgrown with grass.
 e.An.¹ Bentles, the low, sandy, flattish land on parts of the Suffolk coast. Suf.¹ Bentles is the low, sandy, flattish land n. of Landguard fort (s.v. Bent).
 3. Name given to (1) *Triticum junceum* (Suf.); (2) *Psamma arenaria* (e.An.).
BENTON PRY, *sb.* sw.Cum. The plant *Aira caespitosa*.
BENWEED, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [be'nwid.] The common ragwort, *Senecio jacobaea*. Cf. bunwede.
 Ayr. The Scottish witches always went by air on broomsticks and benweeds, GALT *Legates* (1820) II. N.I.¹ Don. In chill October withered benweeds rustled like footsteps on the brae, *Cornh. Mag.* XXXV. 181.
BEQ, *sb.* Yks. In phr. *go to beo*, go to sleep.
 n.Yks. A very common word; when a mother was trying to get a cross child to sleep she would say, 'Gan to Beo, darling' (W.H.), *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891).
BE-OWE, *v.* Yks. Written beawe m.Yks.¹ [bi-ō-]. To own, possess.
 n.Yks. There's neaboddy knows wheea beowes it, *Ringley Herald N. & Q.* (1886). m.Yks.¹ Who be-awes this barn [child]. [Be-+owe (to own).]
BEPITY, *v.* Som. To commiserate, to pity.
 Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Aay shēod u beepūt'eed uir moo'ur, neef t-ad-n u-bun ur oā'n fau'ut [I should have pitied her more, if it had not been her own fault].
 [Mercy on him, poor heart! I bepited him, so I did, FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1749) Bk. x. ix.]
BEQUEATH, *sb.* Obs. Dev. A bequest.
 Dev. Obs. (R.P.C.) nw.Dev.¹ This is the invariable form in the Hartland Ch. Acc. 1597-1706.
 [Rec. the full of the beqweth of Mother Belser xxxiijs, *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.* (1490) (N.E.D.). The same as *bequeath*, vb.]
BER, see *Birr, Bur*.
BERAFFLED, *pp.* Yks. [bira'fid.] Perplexed, entangled. Cf. raffle, *v.*
 n.Yks. In fairly common use (R H H.); Ah's sair beraffled what te deca (T.S.); n.Yks.²
BERAG, *v.* Ken. Also written bereg. [biræg, bire'g.] To worry, harass, annoy. Cf. rag, *v.*
 Ken. The relieving officer beregged her so. Still used, but not common (W F S).
BERAY, *v.* Hrf. Written bewray Hrf.¹ To defile with ordure, to dirty.
 Hrf.¹ The birds bewray the church s.Hrf. *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 199. [It's an ill bird that berays its own nest, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 102.]
 [To beray, *inquino, concaco*, COLES (1679); You have berayed your gowne with myer, *vous avez emboué vostre robe*, PALSGR. (1530).]
BERBINE, *sb.* Obs. Ken. *Verbena officinalis*.
 Ken. (K), Ken.¹
 [Fr. *verveine* (COTGR.); cp. Béarnais dial. *berbée* (LESPY).]
BERE, *sb.* Obsol. Shr.¹ A pillow-case. See *Pillow-bere*.
 [And many a pilow, and every bere Of clothe of Reynes, to slepe softe, CHAUCER *Duchesse* (1369) 254. A word

found in LG. dialects. Holstein *büre* (*Idiotikon*); Bremen *buren* (*Wibch.*); Altmark *bur* (DANIEL); Pomer. *bure* (DAHNERT); MLG. *bure* (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN); Flent. *buer* (PLANTIN).]
BERG, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ A rock.
 [Icel. *berg*, a rock (VIGFUSSON).]
BERG, see *Bargh*.
BERGANDER, *sb.* e.An. Ess. I.W. Also written *bargander* e.An.¹ The sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta*.
 e.An.¹ Ess. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 153. I.W. *N. & Q.* (1886) 7th S. i. 239
 [Burgander, a kind of wild goose, PHILLIPS (1706); A burgander, *chenalopex*, COLES (1679); *Cravant*, the small goose-like fowl, teamed, a brigander, COTGR.; A bargander, *vulpancer*, LEVINS *Mamph.* (1570) 79. Cp. MLG. *bergant*, 'Anas tadorna' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]
BERGLE, *sb.* S. & Ork. Also written *bergell* S. & Ork.¹ (JAM.) The fish wrasse, *Labrus tinca*.
 Or.I. The wrasse, that has here got the name of bergle, frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep waters, BARRY *Hist. Ork.* (1805) 389 (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹ [SATCHELL (1879)]
 [Prob. a der. of *berg* (sb.), q.v.]
BERGYLT, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written *berguylt*.
 1. The fish, Black Goby.
 Sh.I. It is called berguylt in Zetland, EDMONSTON *Zell* (1809) II. 30 (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹
 2. The Norwegian haddock, *Sebasteo Norvegicus*.
 Sh.I. (K.I.) [SATCHELL (1879)]
 [Norw. dial. *berggylle*, 'labrus' (at Trondhjem *berggall* (AASEN); der. of *berg*, see *Berg*, sb.)]
BERLIN, *sb.* Obsol. Sc. Also written *berling*, *berling*. A half-decked galley or rowing boat.
 Sc. There's a place where their berlins and galleys, as they ca'd them, used to lie in, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xl. n.Sc. He kept always a berlin or galley in the place with ten or twelve armed men, *Statist. Acc.* VI. 292 (JAM.). Sth. I have heard it only once used (J M). Inv. (H.E.F.)
 [Gael. *berlunn*, a galley, a bark; Mir. *berling*. A word of Norse origin; cp. ON. *byrdinger*, a ship of burden, der. of *byrd*, burden (MACBAIN). Cp. MLG. *bordinge*, a ship (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN), Bremen *bording* (*Wibch.*).]
BERM, see *Barm*.
BERRIL, see *Borrill*.
BERRITHATCH, *sb.* Obs. Som. Litter for horses. See *Thatch*.
 n.Som. [Used] in the court rolls of y^e mannor of Chuton [Chewton] (K.).
 [Berri- for *beddi*, *beddin*, bedding + *thatch*. For *berri*= *beddi* cp. *tae'urees*, acc. to A. J. Ellis the pron. of *tae'udees*, tates, potatoes (F.T.E.).]
BERRY, *sb.*¹ Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Wil. [bæ'ri.]
 1. The gooseberry, fruit of *Ribes grossularia*.
 N.I.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Tha hed barns an bits o' flesh presarved i' bottles as fwok dus berries, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787) 5, ed. 1866; Whoke mun be ehdangereh pricklan ther fingers, if they try teh poo enny berries eh t'dark, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 34; In the report of a show of fruit and flowers, prizes were offered for berries (M.P.); Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ There's a vast o' berries this year. w.Yks. A very genus (of fruit) is offered to him under the shape of berry tart, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 312; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); Go pull som' berries an' I'll mak' the' a berry-pie (W.F.); *Hlf. Wds*; Ah want a penn'orth o' eātin' berries (F.P.T.); w.Yks.^{1,2,3,4,5}, Chs.^{1,2,3} n.Lin.¹ I've sell'd a many bernies e' my time. sw.Lin.¹ I've gathered a good few berries for market.
 2. *Comp.* (1) *Berry-bush*, a gooseberry bush; (2) *-cake*, (3) *-pie*, gooseberry pie; (4) *-sluffs*, the skins of gooseberries; (5) *-tree*, see *-bush*.
 (1) Nhb. The berry bushes, the rhubarb, and the cabbages in the garden, *Tynedale Studies* (1896) iv. Cum. A lease in which among other covenants the tenant is restricted from injuring or destroying orchards, fruit-trees, berry-bushes, &c. (M.P.) Yks. A few berry bushes, a black currant tree or two, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I. 1; There was a blight upo' th' berry-bushes, HOWITT *Hope on* (1840) ix. sw.Lin.¹ The berry-bushes are well raggd' to year. (2) Cum. (M.P.); (J.Ar.) (3) Cum. (M.P.); (J.Ar.) n.Yks.² 'We'll soon find out if he's Yorkshire,' said the Londoner; 'ask him if he likes

berry-pie' w.Yks.² Chs.¹ n.Lin.¹ (4) n.Yks.² w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891) (5) Yks. Shakin' like a berry-tree wi' a barn at it, Yks. *Comet* (1844) pt. 1. 3. ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. How are the berry-trees coming on? (F.P.T.); They gate a berry-tree, Yks. *Wkly. Post* (Feb. 1, 1896). n.Lin.¹

3. The grain of wheat.

Wil. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813); Wheat is a 'good berry' when the ear is plump and well filled, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). s.Wil. This is found to improve the grain, provincially the 'berry,' MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 218 Wil.¹ There's a very good berry to-year. [The longer corn continues in the ground . . . the berry [is] more plump, full, and weighty, RAY (1691) 15; Such ground as bears sour grass . . . will not bear a plump berry, but a thin coarse sort, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

BERRY, sb.² and v.¹ Hrf. Brks. Hmp. I.W. Som. Also written berrey I.W.¹ [bæ'ri.]

1. sb. A rabbit warren, a group of rabbit holes. See Bury.

Brks.¹ Hmp. (W.M.E.F.), I.W.¹

2. v. Of animals: to burrow, to dig a hole in the ground.

Hrf. The 'oonts used to berry in the ground (Coll. L.L.B.). w.Som.¹ Of a badger: Tidn a bit o' good to dig arter-n, he can berry vaster-n you can. A dog is said to berry, when he marks and digs at a rabbit-hole.

[Berry, Cunnyberry, *Latibulum cuniculorum*, SKINNER (1671); *Tute*, a hole, or berry made by a coney, COTGR.]

BERRY, sb.³ Sc. In phr. *to be no the berry*, to be of bad character, untrustworthy.

Bnff.¹ Abd. The 'Twinkling Star' is very handy, true, But, Peter Pink, their whiskey's nae the berrie, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 21. Per., Fif. In rare use (J.M.).

BERRY, v.² *Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks.

1. To beat, to cudgel.

Rxb. To berry a bairn (JAM.). Gall. Ye'll hae to get berried and scartit, whammelt and riven, till ye learn as I hae learned, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) 11; Still so used (W.G.). Cum. (M.P.)

2. To thresh corn. See Barry.

Dmf. (JAM.) Gall. I'll berry your crap by the light o' the moon, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 82. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.¹² Nhb. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Nhb.¹ He's been beriyin' aa the day. Cum. *Obs.* (M.P.); (H.W.); Cum.³ n.Yks. He[Hobb]'ll coom nae mair, nowther to berry nor stamp. *Obs.* forty years ago, ATKINSON *Moorl. Parsh* (1891) 56; (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ The word is extinct here as to daily use, and only preserved in a couplet connected with the 'Hob' traditions.

Hence (1) Berrier, sb. a thresher; (2) Berrying, vbl. sb. the act of threshing; (3) Berrying-skin, sb. a dried horse's skin used for threshing upon, to prevent the grains sticking to the floor; (4) Berry(ing)-stead, sb. a flat threshing-floor.

(1) n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.² Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. (2) Cum. A teeran haund At berry'an bigg or shearan, LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811); Cum.³ (3) Cum. Down wid a buryin skin onta f'leath floor, DICKINSON *Farm Life* (1869) 6; Cum.¹ (4) n.Cy. (K.); KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); N.Cy.²

[Berry, to thresh, COLES (1677). The same word as Barry, v.]

BERRY-BARN, sb. *Obs.*? Sc. A name for the third finger. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Sc. Thumbkin brak the barn, Lickpot steal the corn, Langman earned it awa, Berrybarn stood and saw, Wee Pirlie Winkie paid for a', CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 20.

BERRY-BREAKER, sb. Hmp. The hawfinch, *Coccythraustes vulgaris*.

Hmp. So called from its fondness for cherry-stones, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 60.

BERRY-BROWN, sb. *Obs.* Nhb. Nut-brown ale.

Nhb.¹ Had I but kenn'd aw, when I was in the town, I'd spent t'other groat on the brisk berry-brown, *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 3.

[In ballad lit. *berry-brown* is a very common epithet of a horse and a sword. He mounted on his berry-brown steed, *Clerk Colvill*, 4, in Child's *Pop. Ball.* (1884) 387; And now he drew his berry-brown sword, *Kemp Owyne*, 26, lb. II. 313.]

BERRY-MOUCHER, sb. Wil.

1. A truant from school in blackberry season. See Blackberry-moucher,

Wil.¹ Widely used,

2. The blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*.

Wil.¹ At Huish, and occasionally elsewhere, virtually confined to the berries themselves; often corrupted into Penny-moucher or Perry-moucher by children.

BERTH, sb. Yks.

1. Position, occupation; a settled home.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A fat berth. A hungry berth. He has nowthir bairn nor berth.

2. A foothold, grasp.

Yks. He's got a good berth for his feet. Get a good berth on it with both hands. We can get no berth on't (C.C.R.)

BERTH, v. *Obs.* Ken. To place or lay a floor.

Ken. GROSE (1790); LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); *Obs.* (P.M.); Ken.¹²

Hence Berthing-boards, sb. flooring-boards. Ken.²

BERTHY, see Birthy.

BERVIE, sb. Sc. [bæ'vi.] A haddock dried in the smoke of a wood-fire. Also called Bervie-haddock.

Sc. They have their name from Inverbervie in Kcd, as they are all mostly prepared in the vicinity (JAM.). Per. Hendry had been to the fish-cadger in the square to get a bervie, BARRIE *Thurms* (1889) xx.

BERWICK SAUCE, sb. Nhb.¹ The water in which a salmon has been boiled, served up as a sauce. Also called Dover (q.v.).

BESACKED, pp. Yks. Also written besecked n.Yks.² [bisa'kt, bise'kt.] Discharged from employment.

n.Yks. Fairly common (R.H.H.); n.Yks.²

BESCUMMER, v. *Obsol.* Som. Dev. Also written bescummer Som. To besmear with dirt; fig. to abuse, calumniate.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. G! (1873). w.Som.¹ Ee beeskuum urd-n oa'vur wuul' [he abused him thoroughly]; but 'Ee beeskuum urd-n au'l oa'vur' means he besmeared him all over with filth. n.Dev. Rock *Jum an' Nell* (1867) Gl. Dev.³ *Obsol.* I du want e tū clayne the chummer proper, and not bescummer the planche all awver. Ef yu got ort tu zay agin 'er, zay et tu wance, and not bescummer the poor zawl be-ind 'er back.

[Did Block bescummer Statute's white suit with the parchment lace, JONSON *Staple of News* (1625) v. ii. *Be-scummer* (vb.), q.v.]

BESEEK, v. Sc. Nhb. Also written beseik. [bis'i'k.] To beseech.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C); Turn agayne, we beseik thee, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) lxxx. 14 e.Lth. Jenny had to come ben and beseek us no' to mak sic a noise, HUNTER *J. Inwuch* (1895) 234. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹

[We the beseik, this day be fortunate To ws Tirianis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 63; I beseke 3ou, or pat 3e smyte, Lay doune bis kyrcheffe on myn eghne, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 65. *Be- + seek* (OE. *secan*).]

BESEEM, v. Yks. Lan. [bis'i'm.] To become, befit.

n.Yks.² It didn't beseem 'em. Lan. It would beseem her better if hoo wur stonnin i' th' front of a weshin'-mug, WAUGH *Chumm. Corner* (1874) 27, ed. 1879.

[It would beseem the Lord Northumberland To say 'King Richard,' SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 7.]

BESEEN, see Bisson.

BESEPTS, prep. and conj. Glo. Wil. Also written beseps. [bise'pts, bise'ps.]

1. prep. Except, with the exception of.

Glo. 'Tain't often as we 'as a bit o' mate . . . beseps a jint o' a casalty ship, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii. Wil.¹ Here's my yeppurn they've a'bin and scarched, and I've a-got narra 'nother 'gin Zunday beseps this! AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 138.

2. conj. Except, unless.

Glo. What's the matter wi' un, Jeāmes, is er dead?—Djed! no! beseps djed drunk! BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ix; They bean't content beseps thaay be Members o' Parlyment, lb. xv.

[A contam. of *except* with the *be-* of *besides*.]

BESET, v. *Obsol.* Lin. To attack.

Lin. Not very common (J.C.W.). n.Lin. Thaay do saay he was beset wi' a wild lion out yonder (M.P.); (E.P.)

[Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves, SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, III. ii. 238.]

BESETMENT, sb. Stt. Dev. [Not known to our correspondents.] A besetting weakness or sin.

n.Stt. It's my besetment to forget whei e I am, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede*

(1859) I 131. Dev. Amongst the besetments of the cultivators . . . is that of trusting to negative evidence, *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1867) II. 36, (R.P.C.)

BESGAN, *sb.* Cor. Also in forms *biscan*, *vescan* Cor.¹² A leather finger-glove or cloth bandage, used by harvest women to protect a wounded finger.

Cor.¹² [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]
[A Cornish (Celtic) word. Der. of Cornish *bis* (*bys*, *bes*), finger; cp. Wel. *bys* (StOKES *Urkeit. Sprachschatz*, 175).]

BESHACHT, *pp.* Sc. (JAM.) 1. Not straight, distorted. Cf. *shach*, *v.* Ags. 2. Torn, tattered, with the idea of dirtiness. Per.

BESHAME, *v.* Glo. [*bijē'm.*] To shame; to be ashamed.

Glo. I never was so beshamed in all my life afore, *Gissing Both of this Parish* (1889) I. 115; Ye were born to beshame your parish, *ib.* 286. n Glo. *Obsol.* I'll beshame you afore anybody (S.S.B.), Beshame to you! *Obsol.* (H.S.H.)

[Beshame me not, *Metr. Psalter* (c. 1567) xxxviii. 12.]

BESIDE(S, *prep.* Irel. Yks.

1. In comparison with, by the side of.

Ir. The people are hen hearted now, besides what they used to be in my time, *CARLETON Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 191. Ldd. In very common use (A.J.I.).

2. Except, excepting.

Ant. Beside her own mother (S.A.B.).

3. In phr. *beside a*, close by, alongside of.

w.Yks. Nah beside a theaze . . . wor a long glass caise, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Fr. Exhibition* (c. 1856) 30; Beside a here wor a man, *ib.* *Trip to London* (1851) 23.

BESLITTEN, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Slit.

Lin. (J.C.W.) n.Lin.¹ I slit a sheet, a sheet I slit; A new beslitten sheet was it.

BESLOBBER, *v.* Nhp.¹ Shr.² To eat in a slovenly manner, to render wet or dirty by spilling food on the clothes.

BESMORTH, *v.* Wxf.¹ To besmear.

BESMOTTER, *v.* *Obsol.* Shr.¹² Also in form *besmattered* Shr.¹ To smear or daub with mud or dirt.

[Besmattered, besmuttered, KERSEY (1715); His face he schew besmutterer for a bourd, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 245; Of fustian he wered a gipoun Al bi-smotered, *CHAUCER C.T.A.* 76]

BESMUDGE, *v.* Nhp. Shr. To smear, to soil with mud or dirt.

Nhp.¹ Shr.¹ W'y, Tummy, w'eerever han yo bin to besmudge yoreself all o'er athatns? Shr.²

BESOGNE, *sb.* Lei. [Not known to our correspondents.] Business, affairs.

Lei.¹ Mind your own besogne.

[Fr. *besogne*, business.]

BESOM, *sb.*¹ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written *basam*, *bassam* Dev.; *baysom* Chs.¹; *bazom* Cor.; *beesom* Cum. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Chs.¹² Der.¹ Rut.¹ e.Sus.; *beesum* w.Yks.; *beezom* Lan. Wil.¹; *beysom* s Chs.¹; *bezom* e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Wil.; *bezum* Glo.; *bissom* Glo. Wil.¹; *bizzom* Wm.; *bizzom* Hrf.¹ Brks.¹; *bizzum* se.Wor.¹ I.W.¹; *burzom* N.Cy.¹; *buzzom* Nhb.¹ Dur.¹; *buzzum* Nhb. Dur.; *byssum* War. e.Sus.; *byzant* Dor. 1. A broom, made of birch or heather.

Sc. A new besom sweeps clean, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737). *Fif.* Oft we sweep the thrifty matron's house With besom quaint, invisible, and small, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) 143, ed. 1871. *Ayr.* Ding-ing me about as if I had been nae better than a broom besom, *GALT Lairds* (1826) xviii; But I'll sned besoms—thraw saugh woodies, *BURNS Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 6. e.Lth. A' trades maun live, as the wife said whan she burnt her besom, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 134 *Gall.* Keep aye plenty o' heather on the end o' the besom, *CRCCKETT Sunbonnet* (1895) xxvii. *Dwn.* (C.H.W.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹ Nhb. 2 Bussims, *5d.*, *DIXON Whittingham Vale* (1895) 48, Nhb.¹ He'll myek us broom-buzzoms for nowse, *MIDFORD Pitman's Courtship* (c. 1851). *Dur.*¹ Cum. His chin was likest a moss beesom, *RICHARDSON Talk* (1871) 32, ed. 1876; (E.W.P.) Wm. The light touch of a besom striketh away in a moment, *HUTTON Bran New Wark* (1785) 200; Wi' beards like besoms ower their mouths, *WHITEHEAD Leg.* (1859) 19. n.Yks. (H.M.) n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. They have need of a besom

that sweep the house with a turf, *Prov. in Brighthouse News* (July 23, 1887); He wor a besom hawker, *PRESTON Gurlington Jm. Alm.* (1875) 19, Tom struck at t'ratten wit besom, *BYWATER Sheffield Dial* (1839) 27, ed. 1877; (S.P.U.) Lan. Mary took the besom to Luke, *FRANCIS Daughter of Soil* (1895) 71; WAUGH *Besom Ben Stories*, title. Chs. Th' eend o' a baysom steel, *CLOUGH B. Biess-kittle* (1879) 3; Chs.¹ *Gen.* made of birch twigs; very freq of heather, when they are called ling-beesoms Most of the beesoms are manufactured by men who make it a regular business. The beesoms are tied together in neat bundles of half a dozen, and are hawked about loaded on the backs of donkeys; Chs.², s Chs.¹, Stf.¹², Der.¹², nw.Der.¹, Not.² n.Lin.¹ She's as good fer milkness as a birk-trea is fer beasoms. Rut.¹ The Clark for shovling of snow and going Uppingham had 3 pints of ale and a new Beasom, *9d.*, *Church Acc.* (1766). Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War. (J.B.) War.³ Paid for heath besoms, *5d.*, *Aston Ch. Acc.* (*Trans. Arch. Soc.* 1872). se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹ Hrf.¹; Hrf.² There's tricks in all trades except bizzom-makin, and then you puts the short in the middle. Glo. Jest look at the boots as thee's a-bringing into th' 'ouse, . . . wipe 'em agin the bissom, do, *BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 11; (S.S.B) Brks.¹, Cmb.¹ e.An.¹ In some parts of Suf. called birch-broom, and in Nrf. called lng-broom or besom. e.Sus. *HOLLOWAY. Hmp.*¹, I.W.¹ n.Wil. The besom of the gardener would have swept away all traces, *JEFFERIES Wild Life* (1879) 14. Wil. *SLOW Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹² Dor. *Gl.* (1851). Dev. If I were to meet old Tammy, besom in hand, *O'NEILL Idylls* (1892) 30 n.Dev. Swept up the hearth with an old besom, *CHAMBER Witch* (1896) 41 sw.Dev. Zee what a pritty basam I've a brort, *PENGELLY Provenc.* (1875) 40. Dev.³, Cor.²

2. *Comp.* (1) *Besom-bet*, the name given to the personator of a female in the 'Fond Pleeaf' procession on Plough Monday; (2) *-busks*, the thick abnormal growth of small branches, freq. found in birch trees; (3) *-clean*, clean only on the surface; (4) *-head*, the joint in an apple-tree trunk where the branches separate; (5) *-maker*, a maker of brooms; (6) *-moss*, the common hair-moss, *Polytrichum commune*; (7) *-scaup'd*, weak-minded, stupid; (8) *-shaft*, (9) *-shank*, (10) *-stael*, (11) *-stake*, a broomstick; (12) *-stuff*, a name given to ling of which brooms are made; (13) *-timber*, see *-stuff*.

(1) e.Yks. *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52; e.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹ (2) n.Lin.¹ (3) n.Sc. (W.G.) (4) Wor. From what has been termed the upright besom head, with a stem five feet long, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II. 387. (5) Stf.² Ther's nivver a besom-maker i' Castle na. Not. I first let the twiggung to the besom makers, *MARSHALL Review* (1814) IV. 161. (6) Cum. *HUTCHINSON Hist Cum.* (1794) I. App. 43. (7, 8) n.Yks.² (9) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Jonnie's ghost was always to be seen . . . with a buzzom-shank over his shoulder, *DIXON Whittingham Vale* (1895) 159, Nhb.¹ His fether . . . browt up his family i' the fear o' the Lord an' the buzzom-shank. *Dur.*¹ Cum. A besom shank her hand furst met, *STAGG Misc. Poems* (1805) 90, ed. 1807. (10) w.Yks. (E.G.) Lan. Witches ridin races upo' besom-stails, *BRIERLEY Old Nook*, II. (11) Dor. Lawk! I mid het she wi' a besom-stake, *HARE Vill. Street* (1895) 47 (12) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); w.Yks.⁵ Addle-moor besom-stuff—that growing on Addle-moor, near Leeds n.Lin.¹ (13) w.Yks. T'land a bogs an' beesum-timber, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barnsle Ann.* (1866) 28.

3. In phr. (1) *to hang out the besom*, to invite friends during the wife's absence from home; (2) *as fond as a besom*, very foolish, apt to commit absurd mistakes; (3) *as drunk as a besom*.

(1) Nhb.¹ The ancient sign of an inn was a projecting pole, with a tuft, which gave it the appearance of a besom. Hence the phr. to 'hung oot the buzzom' is an invitation to bachelor friends and a sign of good cheer within. Cum.¹, n.Lin.¹ (2) Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵, n.Lin.¹ (3) w.Yks.²

[1. *Besomme*, *scopa*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Clensid with besyms, *WYCLIF* (1388) *Matt.* xii. 44. OE. *besma*; cp. MHG. *besem* (mod. *besen*).]

BESOM, *sb.*² Also written *basom*, *bisom*, *bizzom*, *busom* Dev.⁴; *basam* Dev. (1) *Calluna vulgaris*, red heath broom (Dev. Cor.); (2) *Sarothamnus scoparius*, common broom (Som. Dev.).

(1) Dev.¹ The innocent vace o'en like basam, 26. Cor.² (2) w.Som.¹ Often called 'green buz um.' An infusion of the leaves of this plant is held to be the great specific in dropsical cases. Bwoil down some green besom, 'tis the finestest thing in the wordle. w.Dev. *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1796). Dev.⁴ As yellow as a basom,

[2. Then hid herself close in the besom of the broom, *Broomfield Hill*, 9, in *Child's Pop. Bal.* (1884) 398; Besom, a certayne rough and prickled shrubbe wherof bouchers make their beesoms, *ruscum*, BARET (1580). The same as *Besom*, *sb.*¹]

BESOM, *sb.*³ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. War. Glo. Also written *beesom* w.Yks.² Lan.; *beysom* s.Chs.¹; *bezom* m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; *buzzom* Nhb.¹

1. A term of reproach or contempt applied to a woman; esp. a woman of loose or slovenly habits.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Turned a dyvour on my hands, the auld besom, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx; To set up to be sae muckle better than ither folk, the auld besom, *ib.* *Old Mortality* (1816) vii; Gin't were ony bletherin' besom! But me that's aye the model o' discretion, ROY *Horsemán* (1895) vii. Per. Your mither was a feikil fushionless besom, BARRIE *Munster* (1891) x. Gall. Elizabeth Kirk is an impudent besom, CROCKETT *Shuck Min.* (1893) 66, ed. 1895; 'O, ye think ye're a braw lad,' said the impudent besom, *ib.* *Raiders* (1894) iv. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. She's a besom, she is, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 12, 1884); w.Yks.² Lan. As aw wur tellin yoa when that beesom put hur motty in, STATON *Rays fro' Loominary* (c. 1861) 60; To think o' that theer owd besom talkin' i' that rood to a lady, BURNETT *Haworths* (1887) xii; A proud saucy besom hoo wur, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 165. e.Lan.¹ s.Lan. Hoo's a cockit young besom (F.E.T.). s.Chs.¹ Dhū yūng bey'zūm)z au-viz i mis'chif [the young beysom's auvays i' mischief]. Stf.² Yo nasty imperent besom yo. War.² Used in the children's game, 'Please, old woman, will you come out, . . . You nasty, dirty besom'; War.³ A girl described as 'a besom' without a qualifying adj. would imply unchastity. A 'young besom' would mean a very troublesome or impertinent child; while an 'impudent besom' would mean an unendurably impudent girl. Glo.^{1,2}

Hence *Besomer*, *sb.* a term applied to a person of either sex, of loose and slovenly habits.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891).

2. A simpleton. Cf. *besom-head*.

Nhb.¹ Thoo greet buzzom.

3. A vicious cow. w.Yks.²

[1. Prob. the same as *Besom*, *sb.*¹ Cp. G. *besen* (in students' slang), a contemptuous word for a maid-servant, or a young girl (PAUL).]

BESOM, *v.* Lan. To sweep; also *fig.*

Lan. He'll [John Bright] be at th' yed of an army yet. ut'll besom Europe of o' sorts o' creawned prow, BRIERLEY *Old Radicals*, 11; (S.W.)

BESOM-HEAD, *sb.* Yks Lin. Also written *bezom*. n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ [bɪsəm-iəd.] A foolish, stupid person. Cf. *besom*, *sb.*²

n.Yks.^{1,2} ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52. n.Lin.¹ Hence *Besom-headed*, *adj.* weak-minded, stupid, foolish.

n.Yks.^{1,2} m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵

BESOUTH, *prep.* Sc. To the southward of.

Sc. This present act shall begin only, and take effect for those besouth the water of Die, *Act Seder.* (Jan. 10, 1650) 64 (JAM). Per. Besouth the Forth (G.W.).

BESPATTLE, *v.* Shr.¹ Also written *bespottle*. [bɪspætɪl, -spotl.] To bespatter, to cover with mud or dirt.

[*Papilloter*, to bespattle, or spot with dirt, COTGR. *Be- + spattle* (vb.), q.v.]

BESPEAK, *v.* Lin. Nhp. War. Hrf.

1. To speak to; to converse with.

n.Lin.¹ I niver bespeak him noo; he fell oot wi' me aboot that foal o' mine among his tar's. We ewse'd to keep cump'ny, bud I hevn't bespoak her sin' Martlemas.

2. To promise, to engage beforehand; to order; *fig.* to be marked for death.

n.Lin.¹ He'll not fall to hev it, bein' as I've bespoak it fer you, Miss. Hrf.² I saw he was bespoak a month ago.

3. Bespoke, *pp.* bewitched. *Obsol.*

Nhp.¹ The children are bespoke. What's the matter with you, you're quite bespoke. War.³

[1. O out bespeaks the Outlaw's lady, *Outlaw Murray*, 12, in *Child's Pop. Bal.* (1894) 195; *Queen*. My gentle lord, bespeak these nobles fair, MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1590) 1 iv. 2. To bespeak ware, COLES (1679).]

BESPELT, *ppl. adj.* Nhp. [bispeɪlt.] Bewitched, mischievous.

Nhp.¹ 'You are quite be-spelt' is a term of reproach often used to children.

[*Be- + spelt*, *pp.* of *spell*, *vb.*, to bewitch with 'spells'; cp. spelling charms, SHAKS. I *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 31. From *spell*, a charm consisting of some words of mysterious power.]

BESPRENTED, *pp.* Yks. Sprinkled, splashed.

n.Yks. (T.S.); n.Yks.²

[*Besprent + -ed*. Knot-grass dew-besprent, MILTON *Comus* (1634) 542; To Pite ran I, al bespreynt with teres, CHAUCER *Minor Poems*, II. 10. ME. *bespreynt*, *pp.* of *besprengen* (OE. *besprengan*), to sprinkle.]

BESS, *v.* Sh.I. [bes] To sew slackly.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹

[The same as lit. E. *baste* (to sew together loosely). I baste a garment with threde, *Je bastys*, PALSGR. (1530).]

BESSEN, *v.* Lei. [be sən.] To stoop, bend down; to weigh down.

Lei.¹ All them sad-irons round my waist made me bessen down, said a maid servant, who had challenged another to a trial of weight, and adopted effectual means of securing a victory [Repr. lit. E. *base* (to lower) + *-en*, fr. the analogy of *vbs.* in *-en*, like *lessen*. Fr. *baisser* (tr. and intr.), to lower.]

BESSEY, *-IE*, see *Bessy*.

BESS O' BEDLAM, *sb.* Nhp. e.An. A harmless vagrant or maniac formerly allowed to range the country; hence any female of wild or disorderly appearance.

Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ The name is not yet *obs.*

[See, see poor Bess of Bedlam (see verse on the title-page of a chap-book, *Bess of Bedlam's Garland*), NARES.]

BESSPOOL, *sb.* Yks. Lei. A highly coloured eating-apple, rather woody in texture, but of good flavour.

n.Yks., Lei. (C.E.), Lei.¹

BESSY, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lin. War. Hrt. Glo. [be'si.]

1. An ill-mannered woman or girl; an idiot.

Buff.¹ w.Yks.² Lin.¹ She's a havcleess bessy. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ What a tiresome bessy you are!

2. The name given to the man or boy dressed to represent a woman, in the procession on Plough Monday.

Nhb. The buffoon or 'Bessy' . . . collects the cash, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk.* (1846) VI 209; Nhb.¹ Wor Mall cam heym the t'other neet Dres't like a 'Bessie'—sic a seet, ROBSON *Wor Mally* (c. 1870). Nhb., Dur. The Bessy in the grotesque habit of an old woman, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 505. [HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1825-27) I 71.]

3. A man who meddles in woman's affairs, a 'Molly-coddle.' Also called *Bessy-coddle*.

War.², Hrf.^{1,2}, Glo.¹

4. *Comp.* Bessy-fruggam, a female of slatternly appearance; a man dressed in woman's attire for mumming or 'gusing.' Dur.¹

BESSY, *sb.*² *Obs.* Lan. A strainer made of hedge-twigs, which was fastened to the faucet inside a brewing-tub, and prevented the grains from coming out, when the liquor was drawn off.

Lan *Obs.*, now that brewing is not done at home (S.W.). e.Lan.¹

BESSY, *sb.*³ Cum. Wm. Lan. Wor. Shr.

1. The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*.

Wm.¹ Lan. SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 70; Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Bessy-blackcap*, the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (2) *-blakeling*, the yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*; (3) *-brantail*, the redstart, *Ruticella phoenicurus*; (4) *-ducker*, the dipper or water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*.

(1) Cum. Not common (J.P.); (J.C.); Cum.¹ (2) Cum.¹ Wm. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 70; Wm.¹ n.Lan. (W.S.), ne Lan.¹ (3) Shr. SWAINSON *ib.* 12; Shr.¹ (4) Cum. [Water ouzel] Vulgarly Bessy douker, or water pyet, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. 457; (H.W.); Cum.¹, Wm.¹ w.Wor. *Berrow's Jm.* (Mar. 3, 1888). [SWAINSON *ib.* 30.]

BESSY-BAB (S, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. [be'si-bab.]

1. *sb.* A peited, spoilt child; a child who cries for little cause.

n Yks.¹ **e.Yks.** Noo, then, bessybab! thoo's gennin ageean, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; **e.Yks.**¹ *MS. add* (T.H.) **w.Yks.**⁵ Come to thee mammy then, thou little bessybab!—shoo does nowt bud spoil thuh.

Hence **Bessybabishness**, *sb.* the whimpering of a spoilt child.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); **w.Yks.**⁵

2. One given to childish amusements or silly talk.

n.Yks.¹ 'Decan't be sikan a great bessybab'; to a big boy playing with a little girl's doll; **n.Yks.**² **ne.Yks.**¹ In fairly common use. **m.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.**¹⁵

3. A fantastically dressed female.

n.Yks.², **ne.Yks.**¹

4. A doll.

n.Yks.² There thoo lakes wi' thy bessybab. **w.Yks.** *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891).

5. *adj.* Childish, foolish.

e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (I.H.)

BESSY BAIRN-WORT, *phr.* Yks. Also written *ban-wood* **n.Yks.**² *Bellis perennis*, common daisy. See *Bairn-wort*, *Banewort*.

n.Yks. A dinner-table decorated with a few 'bessy-bairn-worts,' LINSKILL *Betw. Heather and n Sea* (1884) lvi, (I.W.); **n Yks.**²

BESSY-CLOCKER, *sb.* Cum. The black beetle.

Cum. (J.P.); Common in the neighbourhood of Wasdale (J.C.).

BESSY-LORCH, *sb.* Rxb (JAM.) The fish loach, *Gobites pluvialis*.

BEST, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Glo. Hmp. Som. Dev. Colon.

1. Used for the comparative *better*

Lan. Theaw'd neaw best set that kettle on, *STANDING Echoes* (1885) 20. **Chs.**¹ Yo'd best do it. **s.Not.** Yo'd best goo tother road (J.P.K.). **Lei.**¹ Yo'd best not. **Hmp.** (H.C.M.B.)

2. *Comb.* (1) Best cheip, the best for the money; (2) -fashion, in good health; (3) — foot, the right foot; (4) — girl, sweetheart; (5) — hand, the right hand; (6) -like, best-looking, most comely; (7) -maid, a bridesmaid; (8) — part, the greater part, nearly the whole; (9) — respects, intimate friends; (10) — way(s), better.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) (2) **s.Not.** My mother's best-fashion, thank you kindly (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**¹ She's real caddy; best-fashion, she says. (3) **ne.Yks.**¹ In common use. (4) **Dwn.** Esp. used in reference to the sweetheart of a man whose fancy often changes (T.P.W.).

Myo. Andy had on him his best suit, and a clean wash . . . 'Look at him,' I said, 'wouldn't you know he was going to meet his best girl?' **STOKER Snake's Pass** (1891) viii. **CrI.** (J.M.f.) (5) **ne.Yks.**¹

(6) **n.Yks.**² She's t'best-like o' t'weca. **e.Yks.** Jack's best-like bayn i' all fam'ly, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92, **e.Yks.**¹ *MS. add* (T.H.) **m.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.** That's good-like; that's t'better-like; but that's t'best-like, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1891) (7) **Sc.** (JAM.) (8) **e.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.** (J.T.) **s.Not.** It's the best part of a mile (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**¹ A sceptical parishioner remarked, after listening to an account of heaven and hell, 'Well, sir, what you saay maay be all very trew for them that's strange an' good or straenge an' bad-like, but i' my opinion th' best part goas noawheare

w.Som.¹ Dhu bas pae urt u dhu war' [nearly the whole way]. **Dhai** bün u-gèò bas pae-urt-uv u aaw'ur [they have been gone nearly a whole hour]. **Dev.** Little Fay would run with the best part of his dinner to some widow, *BLACKMORE Perlycross* (1894) 38 (9) **Or.I.** Hoo's a your best respects the day? (JAM. *Suppl.*) (10) **Dev.** Yu'd best ways go an' turn tha yaws intu tha yard. 'Tez tu cold vor um upen tha orchit, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892) 150; Tha jummies ov they new doors craketh; yu'd best ways graise [grease] um! *sb.* 87. **nw.Dev.**¹ You'd best way go an' zee vor yurzell.

3. In *phr.* (1) *to give best*, (a) to yield, to admit inferiority; to give credit; (b) to leave, to sever connexion with; (2) *to make the best of one's road to*, to go by the shortest way.

(1, a) **War.**² I'll give you best at running; **War.**³ **ne.Wor.** If you can eat them sour apples, I'll give you best for a good stomach (J.W.P.). **Glo.** (A.B.); I gave her best about it, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S vii. 126; **Glo.**¹ [Aus., N.S.W. The two went at it hammer and tongs . . . till the calf gave him best and walked, *BOLDREWOOD Robbery* (1888) I. vii.] (b) **Slang.** But after a time I gave him best because he used to want to bite my ear [borrow] too often, *HORSLEY Jottings* (1887) i (FARMER). (2) **Stf.**²

BEST, *v.* In *gen. dial. use* in Sc. and Eng. Written *beast* **Bnff**¹

VOL. I.

1. To excel; to vanquish or overcome in an argument, game, &c.

n.Sc. We sat the hail forenicht an speert riddles at ane anither, an there wizna ane o' them it cud beast me (W.G.) **Bnff.**¹ **Abd.**

I might say to one puzzled at a game of draughts, &c., 'He's beastin' ye,' or 'Ye're fairly beastet.' A boy gets a hard sum in arithmetic to work; 'That'll beast ye, mylad' (G.W.). **Nhb.**¹ We do not say that a man has been 'worsted,' but 'bested'; or we say 'He bested his marrow at the job' **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **ne.Yks.**¹

w.Yks. If a Yankee could best ye, *HARTLEY Grimes' Trp.* (1877) 58; (C.W.H.); Ah can best Tom at crackit laikin, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 26, 1891); **w.Yks.**³ Av ne'er bin bested i' nowt yet o' that soart an' noan mēan to be. **e.Lan.**¹, **Chs.**³ **Stf.**¹; **Stf.**² O'i've niver pleed at quoits sin oi was bested by owd Charlie Chawner.

Not. (L.C.M.) **s.Not.** He's bested yer, lad, he's too strong for yer (J.P.K.). **Not.**¹, **Lin.** (J.C.W.) **n.Lin.** I've bested thè this time, I hev, *PEACOCK Tales* (1889) 117; **n.Lin.**¹ Ony fool can best a London lawyer. **sw.Lin.**¹, **War.**² **w.Wor.** More than once he'd been well bitten and bested, *BEAUCHAMP Granley Grange* (1874) I. 107. **s.Wor.**¹ **Shr.**¹ Charle Grice an' me wun 'avin a game at 'Jack-stones,' but I bested 'im quick. **Hrf.**² Him and Joe . . .

fought a bit, but Joe bested him. **Glo.** (H.S.H.); Thy missus thought to best un entirely, *BUCKMAN Daike's Sojourn* (1890) iii. **Brks.**¹ A tried to best I, but I was too sherp vor'n. **Hrt.** He was quite bested afore I was done (H.G.). **e.An.**¹, **Ken.**¹, **Sus.**¹ **Dev.**

Applebird would have sooner gived up business altogether than let Comer best him anywheare, *PHILLPOTTS Bill Vogwell in Blk and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. **Colloq.** The insolence of inferiors often proceeds from an absence of pride, a consciousness, as the vulgar say, of being 'bested,' *Spectator* (Oct. 27, 1888) 1467, col. 1. [Aus. I thought you would not be easily bested, as far as ingenuity could get you out of a difficulty, *FERGUSON Bush Life* (1891) v.]

Hence **Beast**, *sb.* a puzzle, a 'capper.'

n.Sc. That's a fair beast for me noo. A can make naething o't (W.G.).

2. To take advantage of, to overreach, to cheat.

e.Yks. He set off heeam as fast as he could pelt, to . . . tell her hoo he'd bested poor widda, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36 **w.Yks.** Thah's bested me o mi brass, *Yksman.* (1881) 222. **Lan.** He's fairly bested me, an I didn't think it of him (S.W.). **Chs.**¹, **s.Chs.**¹ **Stf.**² 'E's a cute owd beggar at a bargain; if yer dunna moind 'e's sure best yer. **s.Stf.** Directly I heerd who yo' wun dealin' wi' I knowed yo'd be bested (T.P.). **Der.** (H.R.) **Lin.** *STREATFIELD Lin and Danes* (1884) 316. **Lei.**¹ **War.**²; **War.**³ I thought I had sold the crop very well, but I find I was bested. **War.**, **Wor.** He's bested us in the bargain (H.K.). **Shr.**¹ I changed sid [seed] 80th owd Medlicott, but 'e's bested me. **Glo.**¹, **Oxf.**¹, **Suf.** (F.H.)

Ess. He was very angry at first, for he thought I wanted to best him (A.S.P.). **Sur.**¹ I never could have beleft he would have bested us so. [Aus., N.S.W. If you go barneying about calves, or counting horses that's give in, he'll best ye, as sure as you're born, *BOLDREWOOD Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xiv.]

Hence **Bester**, *sb.* a cheat.

Slang. 'Jollies,' and 'Magsmen,' or accomplices of the 'Bouncers and Besters,' *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) IV. 25, ed. 1862.

3. To consider.

Cor.¹ I am besting if I shall go to church to-night; **Cor.**² *MS. add.*

4. In *phr.* *besting it*, see below.

Cor.¹ 'Besting it' is going to sea when the weather looks threatening, and cruising on the fishing ground without shooting the nets, to see whether the sky will clear or not.

BEST, see **Beast**.

BESTEAD, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Der. Ken. Written *bestadde* **Der.**¹ **nw.Der.**¹; **bested** Yks.; **bestid** Ken.¹² Circum-

stanced, situated, *gen.* in an evil sense; hence destitute, forlorn; overcome, oppressed. [*bisted*.d.]

Abd. Gin he inclines, he needsna lie alane. He's ill bestead, wha canna pass ae door, *SHIRREFFS Poems* (1790) 44. **Lnk.** Nae doot they're often sair bestead, cauld, hungry, and tired, *FRASER Whaupis* (1895) xiii. **Yks.** *Wkly. Post* (1883). **Der.**², **nw.Der.**¹, **Ken.**¹²

[I never saw a fellow worse bestead, *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 56; Well bestad, *satisfactus*; Euill bestad, *destitutus*, *LEVINS Manip.* (1570).]

BESTEST, *adj.* Glo. Som. Dev. Cor. Superl. of good; *gen.* emphatic, the very best.

Glo. *LYSONS Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 49; That's the bestest of the lot (S.S.B.). **Som.** Ta stick ta yer own bizness, es tha bestest way ofitin, *'AGRIKLER' Rhymes* (1872) 29. **w.Som.**¹ Dhaat dhae ur-z

k k

dhu bas'tees úv'ur aay-d u-gaut [that is the very best I ever had].
Dev. Thee'st abritted thease bestest taypot, yu gert shackle-brained
twood! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor.² 95

BESTIAL, *sb.* Sc. The live stock on a farm.

Sc. RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 112; Skeely enow in bestial,
whereof he has promised to gie me twa Devonshire kye, SCOTT
Midlothian (1818) xxxix; (A.W.) Inv. It required no depth of
understanding to find out that the rearing of bestial in place of men
was the most lucrative speculation, *Agric. Surv.* (JAM.) Kcd.
They wad . . . rear Superior breeds o' bestial, GRANT *Lays* (1884)
68. Gall. They are welcome to the onstead o' Earlstoun farm to
stow their goods and bestial, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiv.

[Bestial, all sorts of beasts or cattle, BAILEY (1770);
Bestial is *gen.* used for all kind of cattell, COWELL (1607).
Fr. *bestial* (*bestial*), beasts or cattell of any sort, as oxen,
sheep, &c. (COTGR.)]

BESTOW, *v.* Lin. Nrf. Suf. Ess.

1. To put away carefully, to dispose of; to bury.

n Lin.¹ I bestow my Sunda' cloas awaay i' a chist o' drawers as soon
as I tak 'em off. sw Lin.¹ Blaemt if I know where to bestow it all.
e An.¹ Nrf. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787);
Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ Where did yow bestow that there hahm? Ess. I am
about to bestow him, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 183.

2. To put a woman to bed in childbirth.

e An.¹ Nrf.¹ She was bestowed last week. Suf.¹

[I. I have noo roume where to bestowe my frutes,
TINDALE (1534) *Luke* xii. 17; Where the dead body is
bestow'd, my lord, We cannot get from him, SHAKS.
Hamlet, iv. iii. 12.]

BESTURTED, *pp.* Sc. (JAM.) Startled, alarmed.

[*Be- + sturtd*, pp. of *sturt* (vb.), q. v.]

BESWARMED, *pp.* n.Yks.² Clustered over as with
insects.

BESWEIK, *v.* Sc. Written beswik (JAM. *Suppl.*)
To cheat, deceive.

Sc (JAM.) Per. Not common (G.W.).

[Giffe, for þou beswyked hym swa. . . Buxom shalle
þou to man ay be, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 31. OE. *be-
swīcan*.]

BESWIN (D, *sb.* Hmp. The bindweed, *Convolvulus
sepium*. Cf bethwine, withwind.

Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.¹

BET, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin.
Lei. War. Cmb. Ken. Amer. [bet.]

1. Past tense of *beat*, in var. dial. and lit. senses.

Ir. (G.M.H.) Nhb.¹ Renforth bet ivorybody. Cum His pulse
bet like Sandy Tupper's, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 30; Ah
bet him easily (E.W.P.); Cum.² Wm. My pulse bet quick, HUTTON
Bran New Wark (1785) 1 370 ne.Yks.¹ We bet 'em at creckit.
w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill*. (1892) 141; Towzer bet his dog,
CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 7. Not. (J.H.B.) s.Not. He bet
'er shameful (J.P.K.). Ken. Kent bet Yorkshire (W.F.S.). [Amer.,
N.B., Nfld., N.S., *Dial. Notes* (1895) 377.]

2. *pp.* Beaten; exhausted.

Ir. An' the oats bet to bruss wid the hail, BARLOW *Bog-land*
(1893) 19. Nhb. May we a' hyell be won agyen . . . Torn out
a high main, bet by nyen, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 60; Nhb.¹
His marrow declar'd he was bet, Sng. *Masquerade*. There's
native bards in yon town, For wit and humour seldom bet, *Bards
Tyne* (1849) 111. Cum. Seah, they sat on till towards eight
o'clock, t'fellah varra nar bet what ta duah, FARRELL *Betty Wilson*
(1886) 7; I's that thrang I's bet ta mak oot whoar ta begin t'furst,
Willy Wattle (1870) 3; He was fairly bet wi' 'em, BARBER *Forness
Flk* (1870) 24. n.Yks. T'ducks fra Fidler's mill cuddent be bet,
TWEDELL *Clevel. Rhymes* (1875) 62. ne.Yks.¹ Ah wer fair bet.
n. & w.Yks. A's fairly bet, a can't lift it (W.H.). e.Yks. Hahvist
in an hahvist oot, We've bet all fahmers roond aboot, NICHOLSON
Flk-Sp (1889) 92. w.Yks. Thoo's fair an' bet, MUNBY *Verses*
(1865) 54; M1 moother's been badly bet [ill] (A.A.K.); Ah bean't
bahn to be bet wi' thee, *Yksman*. (1888) *Xmas No.* 23. Chs.¹,
Not.¹ Lin. I'm clear bet, PEACOCK *John Mackenfield* (1872) 127;
I'm aboot bet out, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 42. n.Lin. Just when
I was bet, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 79; n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹
What with my markets [marketings] and my two little ones I felt
quie't bet. Lei.¹ A meagre, low, degraded set, . . . For ever and
for ever bet, WRIGHT *Poems*, 23. War.², Cmb. (J.D.R.)

3. *pp.* *adj.* Beaten, bruised. See Beat.

Nhb.¹ He canna gan se fast, he hes a bet foot.

4. *Comp.* (1) Bet(t)-ginger, ginger bruised in a mortar;
(2) -iron, wrought iron; (3) -lick, the conquering blow;
(4) -loaf, bread made with beaten eggs and sugar.

(1) Cum (M.P.) (2) w.Yks. This machine is made a spring
steel an' bet iron, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann.* (1849) 47.
(3) Sc. The bogle was like to hae the gicn' o' the bet-lick, ROY
Horseman (1895) 1. (4) n.Yks.²

[1. Grammere for gurles ich gart furst wryte, And bet
hem with a baleyse, *P. Plowman* (c.) XII 124. 2. 3e shall
be bette and boune in bande, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 131.]

BETAKE, *v.* Sc. Lan. [bita'k.]

1. To hand over, commit; to inflict.

n.Sc. I betook him a swack across the back (W.G.). * w. & s Sc.
I'll just betak ye to the bogle (JAM.).

2. *refl.* To resort, have recourse to.

n.Sc. Fin nae ither thing widd dee she betook hersel t'greetan
[weeping] (W.G.). w. & s.Sc. Weel, weel! sin ye'll no richt me,
I'll betak me to the Court o' Session (JAM.).

3. To overtake, capture, recover. Also *refl.* to recover
oneself.

n.Sc. It wiz jist o' ma tung t'say something. 'bit a' betook masel
(W.G.). Bffr.¹ He misca'ed a word, bit he betook himsel' at aince
(s.v. Betack). w. & s.Sc. If ye gang fast ye'll betak him within
an hour. The deil betak ye. When a' the ills of eild betak ye
(JAM.). Lan. Aw know naw what betook th' owd lad, HARLAND
Wilson (1865) 50.

[1. I betake the to Crist, *P. Plowman* (A.) XI. 162. 2.
Each one betake him to his rest, SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 115.
3. Now may 3e se Betane the starkest pundelan, BARBOUR
Bruce (1375) III. 159.]

BETANY, *sb.* w.Yks.² A bottle-shaped wicker
basket or bunch of twigs forming a kind of sieve, used in
brewing. See Betwan.

BETCHELL, *v.* Sc. To beat. Hence Betchellan,
vbl sb. a beating.

Sc. Than did I betchell thame sma' as the stour afore the wund,
RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) XVIII 42. Rxb. Gee'im a guid betchellan (W.G.).

BETE, see Beat.

BETEEM, *v.* Glo. Also written beteeme, beteme.
[bit'ɪm.]

1. To bestow, to indulge with

Glo. Won't you beteme a small matter upon a poor body?
GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (M); I can beteeme she any thing,
SMYTH *Lives of Berkeleys* (ed. 1885) III. 24; Glo.¹ 2

2. To demean, lower.

n.Glo. I am not going to beteem myself (H.S.II.).

[1. Rain which I could well Beteem them from the
tempest of mine eyes, SHAKS. *M. N. D.* I. i. 131; So would
I . . . Beteeme to you this sword, SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 19.]

BETEESH, see Betweenesh.

BETHANK, *sb.* Sc.

1. Thanks, acknowledgement.

Ayr. Withouten a bethank, he hobbled on his way, GALT *Lairds*
(1826) 14.

2. In phr. *in your bethank*, indebted to you.

Ayr. I am none in your bethank for the courtesy, *Spaewife*
(1823) II. 244 (JAM.).

[The same as *bethank*, vb. They must clmb Into your
bosom, to bethank their friend, BARNES *Elegy* (1593) in
Arber's *Garner*, V. 412. *Be- + thank* (sb.).]

BETHANKED, *phr.* Sc. *Gen.* written bethankit.
God be thanked.

Sc. A' the houses on Tivieside—bethankit they arena mony—
have been flooded, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 126, ed. 1894.
e Lth. Scots folk are no' like the Irish, bethankit, HUNTER *J. Inwrick*
(1895) 174. Ayr. Then auld guidman, maist like to rive, Bethankit
hums, BURNS *To a Haggis*.

BETHART, see Bethout.

BETHEIKIT, *pp.* Sc. [bip'i.kit.] Thatched.

Rnf. A house, bethaikit a' wi' strae, BARR *Poems* (1861) 178.

[*Be- + theik*, pp. of *theik* (vb.), q. v.]

BETHERSHIN, *int. phr.* Irel. An expletive, it may
be so. See Baithershin.

Ir. Bethershin! don't I know her as well as my right hand?
YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 210.

BETHINK, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also Som. Cor.
[bip'ɪŋk.]

1. To call to mind, recollect; to think; *gen.* used reflex.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); In common use (W.G.). n.Yks.² Now when I bethink me. *Pt. t.* Bethowt; as, 'I bethowt myself.' w.Yks. This doin Miss Blossom, all at once, Bethowt hur who shoo wor, PRESTON *Poems* (1872) *Poll Blossom*; Johnny bethowt him they'd want summat for t'floor, Yks. *Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 5; Just bethink tha, if it wasn't so (J.T.); w.Yks.¹ Lan. Eaur Betty an me... Bethowt us we'd have hawve a day at Belle Vue, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 28; Lan.¹ Hast bethowt thi yet? Han yo bethowten yoursells? Aw've seen him afore, that's sartin; but, for mi loife, aw conno bethink me wheer. w.Som.¹ The pres. tense, bethink, is not used except with the meaning, to begrudge: never to express recollection. The strong forms of the *pret.* and *pp.* bethought, or freq. bethoughted, are used in the sense of remembered, recollected. They do not necessarily require the reflex. form. 'Hon I come to think it over, I bethoughted all about it.'

2. To remind.

n.Yks.² Wheea bethowt thee?

3. To begrudge; to abstain from.

Som. I did'n bethink'n o't, although a did turn roun' upon me, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 79, ed. 1871, He bethink'd I but everything, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); An er did bethink I the mossel o' vood, JENNINGS *Dial w.Eng.* (1869). w.Som.¹ Ee wid-n núvur beedhing k dhu muun-ee [he would never begrudge the money]. Ee ded-n beedhing-k tu au'lur, vur au'l ee ded-n aar'lee tich oa un [he did not abstain from (or begrudge himself the satisfaction of) crying out (to halloo), though he scarcely touched him]. This phrase means more than this; it implies that he bellowed very loudly for a very slight blow. When used in the above senses the past tense is always formed, either by the periphrastic *did*, as in the example above given, or by the weak forms of the *perf.* and *past part.*, and the construction is *gen. neg.* as above. Cor. That day week I had not a bird left; everybody said they was bethought me, and I suppose they were, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 80.

[1. And now I do bethink me, it was she First told me, SHAKS. *Twelfth Nt.* v. i. 356. 2. His word uader þe befengþ þet þou art zone, *Ayenbite* (1340) 100. 3. That your majesty may never have cause... to withdraw or bethink the liberty given us, *Lond. Gaz.* (1687) No. 2252 (N.E.D.).]

BETHOUT, *prep.* and *conj.* Yks. Stf. Also in the forms bethart, bi-oot, bi-owt, bithoot, bithout.

1. *prep.* Without.

n.Yks. Bithout bein' tell'd about ought, BROWNE *Poems* (1800) 154. w.Yks.⁵ Fleeing art bethart thee bonnet! flossy dolly! Stf.² Wot didst gū biat mei fər?

2. *conj.* Unless.

e.Yks.¹ He wecant gan, bi-oot Ah dīz an-all [he won't go unless I do also]. Stf.² Oī wunar tel dhi, biat theit promiz not fər kant.

BETHWINE, *sb.* Also in form bethwind Glo. (1) *Clematis vitalba*, wild clematis (Glo. Sus. Hmp.); (2) *Convolvulus sepium* (Glo. Bck. Mid. Hmp.); (3) *Polygonum convolvulus* (Hmp.). Cf. beswind.

(1) Glo.¹², Sus.¹ (2) Glo. (S S B.) w.Mid. The fires being... bottomed with twitch-grass, bethwine, cat's-tail, and fifty other kinds of weed, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. xix. Hmp.¹

BETID, *v.* Chs. [biti'd.] Past tense; befell, happened.

Chs.¹ I canna think whatever betid me for t'do it.

[Not so much perdition as an hair Betid to any creature, SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 31; It fel in my remembrance That him bitidde swich mischaunce, CHAUCER *R. Rose*, 1548. ME. *bitidde*, *pret.* of *bitiden*, to happen.]

BETIMED, *pp.* w.Yks.² Exhausted by fatigue.

BETIME(S, *adv.*¹ Yks. Lin. Nhp. Glo. Som. Dev. Also in the forms betahmes n.Yks.; by times Nhp.¹ Early.

n.Yks. T'next moamin' tha wer astir betahmes, TWEDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 87, ed. 1892. n.Lin.¹ You mun call me betimes i' th' mornin'. Nhp.¹ I was up by times this morning Glo. Here have we been hurrying to get you in betime, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) III. xiii. w.Som.¹ Muy'n un bee dhae'ur beetuy'm [mind and be there early]. 'Betimes' is never used. Dev. Thee must take it in hand betimes, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 78.

[To business that we love we rise betime, SHAKS. *A. & C.* iv. iv. 20; Betimes in the morning I will beseech the virtuous Desdemona, *ib.* *Oth.* II. iii. 335.]

BETIMES, *adv.*² Sc. Irel. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Also in the form by times Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ War.³ Hnt. At times, occasionally.

Hdg. Betimes it dawked and then the sun would couch behind the cloud-blanket again, LUMSDEN *Sheep Head*, 302. s Wxf. No wondher he does be so hard on the road contractors for the slaumin he gets goin' these roads betimes, *Shamrock Mag* (Mar. 3, 1894) 360. Stf.¹ Lei.¹ A'd oon'y 'ad a drop or tew, . as a man mut do by times. Nhp.¹ I call by times War.³ I'm better now, but I am very bad by times. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

BE TO, see Bood.

BETOUCH-US-TOO, *phr.* used as *int.* Obs. Sc. Alas! Well-a-day!

Lnk. Betouch-us-too! and weel I wat that's true, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 67, ed. 1783.

BETSEY, *sb.* Ken. The plant Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*.

e.Ken. (G G)

BETT, see Beat.

BETTER, *v.* Sc. Cum. Yks.

1. To improve, amend; *intr.* with *prep. on*: to recover.

Sc. Naethin' short o' a meiracle'll better me, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 40. Cum.¹ He wadn't hev done't if he could hev better't it. n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ We'd gin her up, bud she'll better-on't noo.

Hence Bettering, *vbl. sb.* amendment.

Yks. He's ta'en a turn to betterin' sin' he came out here to be nursed, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) III. 89.

2. To overcome. Cf. best.

n.Yks.² It better'd me w.Yks. (C.C.R.)

[1. Dedicated to... the bettering of my mind, SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 90. 2. Since he is better'd, we have therefore odds, *ib.* *Hamlet*, v. ii. 274.]

BETTER, *sb.* Yks. Der. A superior, one in a higher position.

w.Yks. He's his better, to look at (C.C.R.). nw.Der.¹ Used particularly of magistrates. Aw'l tak theë afore thū better's

Hence Betterings, superiors, those in a higher position. m.Yks.¹ He's none so keen of going among his betterin's

[His better doth not breathe upon the earth, SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 140; To ordre myself lowely and reuerently to al my better's, *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1549) Catech.]

BETTER, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Also Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form betther. e.Yks.¹

1. Greater; *gen.* in *phr.* better *part.*

Sc. The better part of the bottle of old port, SCOTT *St. Roman* (1824) ix. n.Yks.² He's t'better faal [fool]. w.Yks. (J T)

2. Of clothes: finer than ordinary.

Cum., Wm. Better bib and tucker (M.P.).

3. Of the hand or foot: the right. n.Yks.¹ Cf. best foot.

4. *Redupl. compar.* Betterer.

Dev. Nothin' kan be betterer than that, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) viii. Cor. How much betterer es thy love then wine! NETHERTON *Sng. Sol* (1859) iv. 10

5. *Comb.* (1) Better end, the higher classes; a superior kind; the greater part, majority; (2) — fashion, recovering from illness; (3) — fit, it would be better if; better, (4) — gates, in a better manner; (5) — hoyle, a parlour; (6) — like, better looking; more promising; (7) — penny, something in addition; (8) — side (of), more than; (9) — again, still better; (10) — sort, the upper classes, superior folk.

(1) Nhb.¹ The better-end o' Catton canna get thor brikfasts till the hens lays. w.Yks. Better end of a score (J T). Lan. She packed up my clothes, and some of the better end of her own, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) iv. e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ s v. Quality. Chs.¹ Better end of folk s.Chs.¹ Dhem)z dhū pyóoz wéeur dhū bet'ur end sit'n [them's the pews wheer the better end sitten]. Stf.² Thee'rs aa soorts o' folks as work on a potbank, but th' peenters and gilders are th' better end. (2) Chs.¹ (3) w.Som.¹ Bad r fūt dhai-d muyn dhur oar'n buz nees [it would be better if they would mind their own business]. Dev. Better fit'er'd bide'ome an' mind'er work, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.³ Cor.¹ You'd better-fit ha' done what I told 'ee; Cor.³ I believe it always comes at beginning of *phr.*, as 'Better fit you'd ha' done what I told 'ee.' (4) Sc. I would hae waired my siller better-gates than that, STEVENSON *Cairnora* (1892) 1. (5) w.Yks. She took him into t'better hoyle, *Nidderdale Alm.* (1879) (6) n.Yks.² T'eeans a better-like body than t'other. e.Yks.¹ (7) n.Yks.² He's as

rich as him, an t'better penny. (8) Chs.¹ Better side fifty; Chs.³ We haven't seen him for the better side of a fortnight (9) N.I.¹ (10) w.Yks. It seems she washed clothes for some of the better sort, SNOWDEN *Web Weaver*, 211; Better sort o' t'wahr mak [superior members of the working classes], *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept 26, 1891).

[1. You are as a candle, the better part burnt out, SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. iii. 27. 5. (3) It would better fit your honour to change your mind, *ib.* *Much Ado*, iii. ii. 119.]

BETTER, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Hmp. Som. Dev.

1. Quite recovered from illness, well.

Cav. He's improved in health, but not quite better (M.S.M.). n.Dur. Oh yes, I am better, but I'm not better (J.W.H.). Cum. (M.P.) ne.Yks.¹ Ah feels quiet better. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Hlf'r Wds*; w.Yks.³ Chs.¹ The word 'better' is not *gen.* used to indicate partial recovery; in that case we often say 'mending.' s.Not. He wor badly when I seed 'im last, but now 'e's quite better (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.¹ Oh, no, I'm not better, but I'm not so bad as I was. He's mending, but he's not better yet.

2. Repeatedly, with renewed effort.

Ayr. And she read, and she better read till she read all the better, GALT *Annals* (1821) xii. Edb. How to exhibit all his purple and fine linen, he aye thought and better thought, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. Dmf. The sun it raise and better raise, CROMLEK *Nithsdale Sng* (1810) *Eve Lights*. Gail. We rode and we better rode, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 64. n.Yks.² It was mended and better mended. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. It rained and better rained, Yks. *Wkly Post* (July 4, 1896); w.Yks.³ Lan. Aw groapt ogen, and better groapt, but it wur no yuse, *Sam Soudanokkur*, 20; I've tried and better-tried to get it from her, GASKELL *M. Barton* (1848) xxiv. s.Chs.¹

3. Of quantity or time: more; *gen.* used with *nor*, or *than*.

Sc. He had a double quart of Canary and better in his pate, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxv. N.I.¹ He gave me better nor a dozen Cum. How deep's the stream?—It's better ner eight foot abuin t'brig (E.W.P.); Cum.¹, Wm.¹ Yks. Old Elas Dickenson is better an two years yoonger than me (F.P.T.). ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Ther wor better noi a hundred fowk at t'gala, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept 26, 1891), He's been seekin a job for eleven week an' better, *Yksman Comic Ann* (1878) 43, w.Yks.¹², Chs.¹³, Stf.¹² s.Not. A foitnit ago, ay or better nor that, *Prior Remu* (1895) 191. Not.¹, n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War.² Better than ten minutes to twelve [nearer to the hour]; War.³, se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, Hrf.¹ Glo. Rather better nor a mile an' a half yere-from, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi, Glo.¹, Oxf.¹, Brks.¹ Sur. I've bin postee these two year nor better, BICKLEY *Sur Hills* (1890) I 1; The expression 'nor better' is very uncommon, but is occas. so used (T.S.C.). Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Som. 'Tes but little better 'an a mile, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 34. w.Som.¹ Twuz bad r-n dree u klau'k [it was past three o'clock]. Dev. If I beant hom in a week, or zay rayther better, HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 1st S. 9, ed. 1858.

4. In phr. (1) *I am better to*, I had better, it is better for me to; (2) *better worth*, worth more, higher in price.

(1) Ir. (G.M.H.) (2) w.Som.¹ The sheep were rather better worth, especially breeding ewes, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 19, 1886).

5. Irreg. *superl.* Betterest.

Yks. Yey'll like yur owahn room, sir, beturist, Macquoid *Doris Barugh* (1877) ix.

BETTERLY, *adj.* Dur. Yks. Stf. Shr. Better; superior.

Dur.¹ A betterly sort of day. w.Yks. They're betterly folk, *LUCAS Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882). Stf.² Well, Willum, an' ous yer feyther? —Oh, 'e's in a much more betterly wee to-dee, thank yer. Shr.¹ 'E's got the garden in a betterly condition than 'is father 'ad.

BETTERMENT, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also Som. Cor. Also written *betthament* e.Yks.¹ Improvement.

Sc. I gied ye up, an' if it's for yer betterment, I mauna complain, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xvi. Cum. There's some betterment in the weather, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 33. n.Yks.² e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 4; e.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ Th' doctors says he's better, but I can't see noa betterment in him. w.Som.¹ w.Cor. She's left home for the betterment of her condition (M.A.C.) [Betterment (a bad word), the act of making better, ASH (1795).]

BETTERMER, see *Bettermore*.

BETTERMORE, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Ken. Sur. Also written *bettamy* Sur.¹; *bettermer* n.Yks.¹ ne Lan.¹; *bettermy*, *betthama* Yks.; *bet-tremer* Wm. Superior; better.

Nhb. The shape and air o' yen O rather bettermer condition, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 43; Nhb.¹ Aa thowt he leuk'd iv a bettermer way. Dur.¹ His bettermore coat. Cum. There's a bettermer law than that o' mon, LINTON *Lizzie Lorion* (1867) xxv; The bettermer swort sal snug in the parlour, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 66; Cum.¹ Wm. [She was] for all the world the bettermer part of an old farm-wife, RAWNSLEY *Rem. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 164; A bettermer soaart a yung men, *Spec* (1885) pt. iii. 26, Bettermore clothes, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 599, Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ Bettermy is the form in current use. n.Yks.² Neean o' your common soort, but quite a bettermy body. ne.Yks.¹ They're bettermy folks. e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, ne Lan.¹ Not. The bettermy sort of folk, *N & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 72. n.Lin.¹ She's gotten her bettermore behaaviour on to-daay wi' her Sunda' goon. Ken.¹ Sur.¹ Bettamy kind o' folks.

BETTERMOST, *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Ess. Sus. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *bettermus* n.Dev.; *-must* Ess.¹; *-mwoast* Brks.¹; *betthamost* e.Yks.¹

1. *adj. superl.* Best. Also used as *sb.*

Ir. He'd the bettermost sort o' bad luck, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1892) 40. Nhb.¹ Aathink ye've gotten the bettermostyen n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ Stf.¹, Stf.² 'E kills a corf in th' bettermost fashion as ivver oi sēd onybody i' mi life. Der. Come of bettermost sort of people, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) i. s.Not. The bettermost people allus goes to chutch (J.P.K.). n.Lin. The club where the bettermost parties go of a night time, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1872) III. 99. Lei.¹, War.², s.War.¹, Shr.¹ Ess. Only applied to clothes. In our bettermost, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 51, Ess.¹, Sus.² Hmp. In use at Medstead, *N & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 401. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Dor.¹ Bettermost voke. Cor. Used at Polpeiro, *N & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; Cor.¹ My better-most dress. The better-most people were there.

2. In *compar.* sense: better, superior, greater; almost but not quite the best.

m.Yks.¹ Are they well off?—Aye, they are of the bettermost sort. Stf.² Farmer Shuffebotham's lost th' bettermost ef [half] on 'is staters wi' th' frost. sw.Lin.¹ When I was young, I was in bettermost places. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ She has her bettermost gown on to-day. The use of this word is limited to apparel. Shr.¹ Well, Mary, 'ow fare did'n 'ee sen' yore naint?—W'y the bettermost 'afe o' the way. Brks.¹ We was the bettermwoast haafe of a daay a-doin' 'ont. Sus.¹ *Gen.* qualified by the word 'rather.' The new people who have come to live down at the cottage seem rather bettermost sort of folks. Hmp.¹ Som. They be our bettermost vauk, JENNINGS *Dial. w Eng.* (1869). w.Som.¹ Dhai wuz au l bad rmaus soa'urt u voaks luyk [they were all very respectable people, but not quite the highest class]. I 'spose 'tis the bad rmoos ees way vor to wrop-m up [i.e. a burst pipe], but the bestest wid be vor to cut-n out. Dev. Now du yu zim that tha passen's wive and tha bettermost zort ov vokes be agwaine tu 'ave ort tu zay tu zay? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ Cor. 'Twas a strange-looking party, dressed i' black—a better-most body, like, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xix.

3. *sb.* The advantage, upper hand.

Cor.² I got the bettermost of him.

BETTERMY, see *Bettermore*.

BETTERNESS, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also Som. Also written *bettirness* (JAM.). Amendment, *gen.* in respect of health.

Sc. (JAM.) Cum.¹ Theer's nea betterness in t'weather yit. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² As for my ailment, I feel neea betterness in't. e.Yks.¹ Ah deean't see mitch betterness tiv him. m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin and Dunes* (1884) 317. n.Lin. Ther'll be noa betterness o' th' complaaint he's gotten awhilest he's munny to slatter awaay (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ I doubt there'll never be no betterness. w.Som.¹ Lat-s zee u lee-dl bad'rness een dhush yuur wuork, uuls yuer un aay shl vaal aewt [let us see a little improvement in this work, else you and I shall fall out].

BETTHER, see *Better*.

BETTREMER, see *Bettermore*.

BETTY, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. War. Shr. Lon. e.An. Slang. [be ti.]

1. A country lass.

n.Yks.² Jooahns an' Betties.

2. A nickname for the kettle. Cf. **Sukey**.
e.An.¹ *Nrf. Nrf. Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168. *Suf.* That's the saucepan calling the kettle Betty Black (F.H.).
3. An instrument, used in washing, fixed on a tub to let clothes drain through. *Nhp.*²
4. The hedge-sparrow. *s.War.*¹
5. An implement for opening door-locks, a burglar's tool; a 'jemmy'.
Lon. They have a jemmy, a cutter, a dozen of betties, better known as picklocks, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1862) IV 339. *Slang. N & Q.* (1894) 8th S. vi. 138, 386; (P.R.)
6. *Comp.* (1) **Betty-cat**, a she-cat; (2) **-tit**, the titmouse.
 (1) *Suf.* (F.H.) (2) *e.An.*¹
7. *Phr.* **Betty** *gc.* to bed at noon, the common Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.
Shr.¹ Also called Peep-o'-day.
 [5. Betty, an instrument to open doors, *COLES* (1677).]
BETTY, *v.* *Lan. e.An.* [be ti.] To idle; to do petty work.
Lan. Chs. N & Q (1882) II 89. *e.An.*¹ *Nrf.* (A.G.F.); (G.E.D.)
Suf. I don't want har a betty en about my back'us haaf the mohren, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).
 [The same as Betty, *sb.*]
BETUNE, see **Between**.
BETURIST, see **Better**.
BETWAN, *sb.* *Stf.*¹ A bottle-shaped strainer, drawn over the spigot in a mash-tub for straining beer. Also called **batwell**, **betany**, **strum**, *q. v.*
BETWATTLED, *pp. adj.* *Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp.* *Som. Dev. Cor.* Also in forms **bedwaddled** *Dev.*; **bedwaddled** *Cor.*²; **betoatled** *Dev.*; **betotled** *Dev.*¹; **betottled** *n.Yks.*¹²; **betrattit** *Cum.*; **bewattled** *Cor.*¹
 1. Confused, distressed, bewildered, stupid.
Lan. Cy. GROSE (1790), *N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹ *Cum.* An' lasses whilly-liltit out As they hed been betrattit, *GILPIN Ballads* (1866) 277.
*n.Yks.*¹ Ah's fairly betwattled and baffounded; *n.Yks.*² ne *Lan.*¹, *Nhp.*¹ *Som. JENNINGS Dial. w Eng.* (1869); *W. & J Gl.* (1873)
Dev. That be what makes me badwaddled about you, *BARING-GOULD J. Herring* (1888) 288; *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 149; *Dev.*¹ *n.Dev.* What a vengeance! wart betwatled, *Exm Scold* (1746) l. 4. *Cor.* Thee art betwattled, *JAN TRENOODLE Spec.* (1846) 52; *Cor.*¹²
 2. Hardly sober. *n.Yks.*²
 [*Be- + twattled*, see *Twattled*, *v.*]
BETWEEN, *prep.* and *adv.* *Sc. Ir. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. War. Wor. Oxf. Som. Dev. Cf. atween.*
 1. *prep.* On account of, owing to.
Ir. Faith, I've barked my shin purty well betune yees! *Paddiana* (1848) l. 131.
 2. *Comp.* (1) **Between-hands**, at intervals; cf. **among-hands**; (2) **-while(s)**, in the interval, at intervals.
 (1) *Abd.* Between hands thinkin wi' himsel', How blest he'll be, *BEATTIES Parings* (1801) 25, ed 1893. *sw.Lin.*¹ He only takes his medicine, and a little port-wine between-hands (2) *Cum.*¹, *n.Yks.*², *m.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.*¹; *w.Yks.*⁵ Ah went tul Bradford o' Monday an' stäad wal Thursday: betweenwhiles, ah happened to leet on an owd mäate. Breakfast at eight, dinner at twelve, an' plenty to heit atweenwhiles. *Chs.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ She teaches school an' duz sowin' betweenwhiles. *War.*² I shall have to finish knitting this stocking betweenwhiles. *Oxf.*¹ Uuy mudlz ubuwt in muuy gyaa'rdn betweenwuuy lz [I muddles about in my gyarden betweenwhiles] *w.Som.*¹ Yüe kn düe ut vuur ee wuul twee n wuy'ulz [you can do it very well at spare moments].
 3. *Phr.* (1) **Between and**, expressing temporal or local relation, with omission of first *sb.*; (2) **-the lights**, twilight; (3) **-the two worlds**, almost unconscious; (4) **-town and town**, while going from one place to another; (5) **-two minds**, in doubt or suspense; (6) **-you and I and the gate-post**, between ourselves.
 (1) *w.Yks.* Between and Christmas, *Hlf. Wds.*; *w.Yks.*¹ Thou may lite omme between and Martlemas, i.e. between this time and Martinmas; *w.Yks.*³ Between and next week. He catch'd cat between and the wall, and killed it (s.v. *Throple*). (2) *s.Ir.* It was fairly between lights, the day was clean gone, *CROKER Fairy Leg.* (1862) 236. *s.Don. SIMMONS Gl.* (1890). *Oxf.*¹ *MS add* (3) *Dev.* I was faint, but did not quite lose myself. I was like some one 'between the two worlds,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (4) *s.Wor.* You'll lose your tea between town and town [going from a house where it's ready to another where he may be too late] (H.K.).

- (5) *s.Ir.* I was between two minds about staying or going, *CROKER Fairy Leg.* (1862) 287. (6) *Oxf.*¹ Bitwee'n yoo un uuy un dhü gyet-pwust [between you an' I an' the get-pwust]
4. *adv.* At intervals, here and there.
Som. 'Twas overgrown now, an' a rheglar puzzle garden... with pretty pink kiss-me-quicks between, *LEITH Lemon Verbena* (1895) 100
 [4. Each beauteous flow'r, Iris all hues, roses and jessamine, Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, And wrought Mosaic, *MILTON P. L.* iv. 699]
BETWEESH, *prep.* *Sc. Irel.* *Between.* Cf. **atweesh**.
Abd. And for himsel to mak the plainer road, *Between* them sae, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 116, ed 1812. *Wxf.*¹ Beteesh a Keaneberry-bushe [gooseberry bush] an' a ellena-ghou [elder-tree], 106.
BETWELL, see **Batwell**.
BETWENGED, *pp. adj.* *Yks.*¹ Of cattle: swollen, suffering from a swelling. See **Twinge**.
w.Yks. The cattle are subject to a disease which causes them to swell up about the eyes and tail, when they are said to be betwenged, *LUCAS Zoologist* (1879) 3rd S III. 355; *ib. Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 11.
BETWIT, *v.* *Nhp. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.* [bitwit t.] To upbraid, to taunt.
*Nhp.*¹, *Hmp.*¹ *Wil. BRITTON Beauties* (1825); *Wil.*¹ *w.Dor.* *ROBERTS Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). *Som. W & J. Gl.* (1873), The snite need not the woodcock betwite, *RAY Prov.* (1678) 344. *Dev. MOORE Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. *n.Dev.* Us wur betwitting Bob to-day, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 68.
 Hence **betwitting**, *vbl. sb.* upbraiding, reproach.
Som. Dooose thee think I can bear the betwitten o' thic pirty maid? *JENNINGS Dial. w Eng.* (1869) 147
 [Strange how these men... betwitt and reproach one another, *PEPYS Diary* (Apr. 2, 1661). *Be- + twitt* (to taunt).]
BETWITCHELLED, *pp.* *Chs.*¹ Overcome with inquisitiveness.
BETWITTERED, *pp.* *w.Yks.*² Excited, frightened, overcome with pleasing excitement.
 [*Be- + twittered*, *pp.* of *twittler* (to tremble), *q. v.*]
BETWIX (T), *prep.* *Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Glo. Lon. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev.* Also in forms **bechuxt** *Lon.*; **bequixt** *e.An.*¹ [bitwi ks(t.)]
 1. *Between.* See **Atwixt**.
Ir. Och, the world's differ there is betuxt thim an' our own dirty Irish buckeens, *CARLETON Traits Peas* (1843) I 418. *w.Yks.* Betwixt you and me, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 235. *Lan.* Betwixt you and me, *BRIERLEY Cotters*, xiii. *Chs.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ I met him e' th' laane betwix Greenhoe an' th' brick-yard. *Shr.*¹ 'Er's a mighty pretty 'eifer, yo ööonna see a better betwix this an' 'ereford. *Glo.*¹ *Lon.* We may sill bechuxt us from two to three dozen ropes a day, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 94. *e.An.*¹², *Suf.* (F.H.)
 2. *Phr.* (1) **Betwixt and between**, neither the one thing nor the other, intermediate, shuffling; (2) **to go betwixt the oak and the rind**, to shuffle, to trim; (3) **betwixt you and me and the gate**, between ourselves.
 (1) *Not.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ Was it daayleet or dusk?—Well, just betwixt an' between. He's what I call a betwixt an' between soort'n a man. *Lei.*¹ How are the oats this year?—Well, they're oonly betwixt and between, loike, this turn. How old is your eldest, Mrs. H.?—Why, a's just betwixt and between, like,—hobbadehoy, naythur man nur boy. *Nhp.*¹, *War.*³ *e.An.*, *Sus.*, *Hmp.* *HOLLO-way.* *w.Som.*¹ He's like zome o' the rest o-m, all betwix-n-between, nother one way nor tother. *Dev.* Ted'n zactly black, nor yet blue, but betwix' an' between, *PHILLIPOTS Bill Vogwell* in *Blk and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. (2) *w.Som.*¹ Tidn no good to reckon 'pon he; he do like to go betwix th' oak and the rind. (3) *Stf.*²
 [1. Out at your window betwixt twelve and one, *SHAKS. Much Ado*, iv. i. 85; *Be-twyx* him and loth his neuow, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2443. *OE. betweox (-twyx).*]
BETWIXEN, *prep.* *Yks.* *Between.*
*e.Yks.*¹ Yan on em must hä brokken it: it's betwixen em.
 [Betwixen adamauntes two... a pece. of iren y-set, *CHAUCER Parl. Foulles*, 148. *OE. betweoxn*; cp. *G. zwischen*]
BEUCH, *sb.* *Sc.*
 1. The bow of a boat or ship. Also in *comp.* **Beuch-oarsman**, an oarsman in the bow. *Bnff.*¹

2. A person, individual.

Bnf.¹ Fou are ye t—Ou, just hirplin' awa; a'm just an aul' eesless cripple beuch.

[This word repr. (1) lit.E. *bow* (of a ship), (2) lit.E. *bough* (of a tree), both of which are der. fr. the same type, represented by OE. *bōh* (*bōg-*); cp. G. *bug*, shoulder, bow (of a ship).]

BEUF, see **Beugh**.

BEUGH, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also in form *beuf* n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹; *bew* Wm. Cum. n.Lin.¹ In *pl.* *beuvs* n.Yks.² [*biu*, *biuf*]. A branch or bough of a tree. Cf. *beuch*.

Cum. I'l gang up to t'pome-tree, I'l tak hod o' t'beuws ont, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) vii. 8; T'warblin birds Are tutelin' t'leafy beuws amang, GWOGDIE GREENUP *Rhymes* (1876) 3; Each man ruove down a beugh, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 40, ed. 1807; Cum.¹ Wm. On a hurdle o' beuws i' rude pomp they conveyed him, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 34. n.Yks.², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Beuhs o' big esh three, at cooaner, meead it as dahk as pick, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 32; e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 113. n.Lin. She climbs up, an' hides hersen i' th' beuhs, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 74; n.Lin.¹

BEUGLE, see **Bugle**.

BEUK, see **Book**.

BEUN, see **Aboon**.

BEUSE, see **Boose**.

BEUST, *sb.* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Two years old grass; grass withered from having stood through the winter.

Hence **Beusty**, *adj.* half-withered, dry.

Gall. Is there a Galloway farmer who does not know what a tuft of beusty grass is? *Gall. Encyclo.*

BEUST, see **Buist**.

BEUVINGS, see **Bavin**.

BEVAAR, *v.* S. & Ork.¹ To protect, to guard.

[Da. *bevare*, to keep, preserve; cp. OE. *bewarian*.]

BEVEL, *sb.*¹ and *adj.* Nhb. Shr. e.An. Written *bevil* Shr.² e.An.¹ [*bevl*, *bevill*].

1. *sb.* A slope, a declivity.

Nhb. Doon the Side a duzzzy [dizzy] bevill, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 7; (R.O.H.) Shr.² e.An.¹ The road is laid on a bevill, i.e. highest in the middle.

2. *adj.* Aslant, not straight.

Nhb.¹ A 'bevel-eye,' an eye with a cast.

BEVEL, *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. A strong push, a staggering blow. Cf. *bevelling*.

Sc. And gave him... Three bevels till he gard him beck, PENNECUK *Poems* (1715) 92 (JAM.). Fif. Naething gain but... bafis and bevels, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 154. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

BEVEL, *v.* Sh.I. To fit, apply, suit.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹

BEVELLING, *sb.* Lan. A beating. Cf. *bevel*, *sb.*²

ne.Lan.¹ He gev him a gud bevelling.

BEVER, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Ken. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form *baiver* (JAM.); *biver* s.Wor.¹ w.Wor.¹ Oxf.¹ Brks.¹ Wil.¹ Dor.¹ Cor.¹; *bivver* Nhb.¹ Glo.¹ I.W.¹ w.Som.¹ Dev.¹ nw.Dev.¹ [*be've(r)*, *bi've(r)*].

1. *sb.* A shiver, tremor; a state of trembling.

N.Cy.¹ It's a' iv a bivver. Nhb.¹ Cum. Through my young heart, sec bevers wad thrill, POWLEY *Echoes* (1875) 148; Not heard now (M.P.). Nhp.¹ I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W.¹; I.W.² I sims all of a bivver wi' the coald. w.Som.¹ Muy an'z bee aul tūe bīv'ur [my hands are all of a shake]. Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 179; Cor.¹

2. The quivering of the under-lip, which precedes crying. Brks.¹

3. *v.* To shake, quiver, tremble, esp. with cold or fear.

Sc. Bev'rin like the shakin' reed, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 174. Bwk., Rxb. Beverin wi' the perils [palsy] (JAM.). n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Nhb.¹, Cum.¹, Bdf. (J.W.B.) Ken. (K.); The table bivers (G.G.). I.W. (J.D.R.); I.W.¹; I.W.² I could see the lightnen bivveren about in the element. Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹ Bless m'zoul, if I dwon't think our maester's got the ager! How a hackers an bivers, to be zhure! AKERMAN *Tales* (1853) 55 Dor.¹ Som. They'll make he bivver, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JLNINGS *Obs. Dial w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ Poo'ur dthing, aew ee due bīv'uree! [poor thing, how he shivers!] Dev. She went

bivvering all awver wi' guse-vlaish, PHILLIPOTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 202; When I zeed um bring tha corpse out ov tha iver, I bivered all awver, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (H); Ah, Bob, thee wisn't biver there, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 10. nw.Dev.¹ s.Dev. I bivered with the cold (F.W.C.). Cor.¹

Hence **Bevering**, *ppl. adj.* shaking, trembling.

Bwk., Rxb. We're auld beverin bodies (JAM.) Dev. A biverin roosh, a wish'd owld straw, PENGFLY *Provenc.* (1875) 42. Cor.¹

4. Of cold: to shrivel up, to pinch.

Ken. The cold does biver him up so (W.F.S.).

5. Of the lips or chin: to quiver, tremble.

w.Wor.¹ 'Er poor little mouth was a biverin', but 'er managed to kip 'er tears back. s.Wor.¹ Glo.¹ *Obsol.* Oxf.¹ Ow his little chin do biver, *MS. add.* Brks.¹ Thee hast 'fronted 'un now, zee how a bivers. Wil.¹ Dev.¹ Es lips bever'd agen, 17.

Hence (1) **Bevering**, (a) *vbl. sb.* the quivering of an infant's under-jaw, when yawning; (b) *ppl. adj.* trembling, quivering; (2) **Beverly**, *adj.* shivery, tremulous.

(1, a) Cor.² (b) Dor.¹ An cry wi biv'vèn chin, 'Oh, shut the door,' 89, ed. 1863. (3) Wil.¹ When a baby is just on the verge of crying, its lip quivers and is 'bivery.'

6. Of a hawk: to hover overhead, hardly moving the wings.

Ken. Used in Romney Marsh and the neighbourhood (P.M.); (W.F.S.)

[Many knyghtes shoke and beuered, MALORY *Arthur*, I. xv (STRATMANN). Cp. G. dial. (Gottingen) *beuern*, to tremble (SCHAMBACH); Altmark *bawern* (DANIEL).]

BEVER, *sb.*² *Obsol.* Der. Nhp. War. Hrf. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Hrt. Lon. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Slang. Also written *baiver* Oxf.¹; *baver* Nhp.² Bck. Bdf.; *beaver* Der.¹ Hrf. Bdf. Hrt. e.An.²; *beever* Hrt. Cmb. e.An.¹ Suf.¹ Sus.¹ Hmp.¹; *bevor* Suf.

1. Slight refreshment taken between meals, either at 11 a.m. or 4 p.m. Occas. applied also to a regular meal, see below.

Der.¹ *Obs.* Nhp.¹ Sometimes corrupted to 'maver.' War.³ Understood by farmers to be the drink given by them to labourers at harvest, or other times, between meals, but it is not so limited by the labourers, who apply it to the meal. Hrf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) Oxf.¹, n.Bck. (A.C.) Bdf. If you inquire of a labouring man as to wages, he will reply that he has so much a day and his baver, *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 97; (J.W.B.) Hrt. They eat wholly on this [i.e. cheese] and bread at one time of the day, which they call their beaver, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) V. in; (H.G.); The meals are—First breakfast, before 6; breakfast, or eight o'clock, at 8; beaver, at 10 or 11, CUSSANS *Hist. Hrt.* (1879–1881) III. 320; *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 113. Cmb. (J.D.R.); e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 8; Nrf.¹ Suf. (C.T.); (M.E.R.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 296, ed. 1849; Suf.¹ Ess. The first meal taken by horse-keepers after beginning work, BRITTEN *Old Cy. Wds.* (1880) 5; SPURDENS *Voicab.* (1840). Ken. In use in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourne. The true Kentish word is 'Lowance' (P.M.); Ken.¹, Sur.¹, Sus. (M.B.S.), Sus.¹, Hmp.¹ Slang. SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); *Obs.* (A.D.H.); At Eton, beer, bread, and salt are laid for the collegers in the Hall under the name of beever, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 178, [At Charterhouse] if a boy wants an additional piece of bread, he asks for a 'beavor,' a bit taken with drink, *Public Schools Cal.* (1886) 206 in *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 97; It may be interesting to old Etomans to read the news that 'bever' is abolished, *Sat. Review* (1890) 798, col. 1.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bever-cake**, a cake made to eat with ale, at 4 p.m.; (2) **time**, an interval allowed for refreshment, in the morning and afternoon.

(1) Suf. (F.H.) (2) Bdf. An interval at about ten o'clock, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 589. Suf. (F.H.) Slang. SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859–1864); At half-past four in summer time a short intermission in school time was allowed. Formerly a bever or allowance of beer was then served (A.D.H.).

3. Any drink.

Lon. All beer, brandy, water, or soup, are 'beware,' MAYHEW *Labour* (1851) III 139, ed. 1861.

4. A small loaf of bread, eaten in hall at Westminster.

Slang. *N. & Q.* (1876) 5th S. v. 157.

[They commonly take as much time to their beaver, BAILEY *Erasmus* (1733) 516; Thirty meals a day and ten bevers, MARLOWE *Faustus* (c. 1590) II. ii; A middaies

meale: an undermeale: a boire or beaver: a refreshing betwixt meales, *Nomenclator* (1585) (NARES). OF. *beurre*, a drinking.]

BEVERAGE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Nrf. Dev. Cor. Written *baiverage* N.I.¹; *beberish* Dur.; *beveridge* Wm.¹ w.Yks.⁴ Dev.¹

1. Small cider; also, a composition of hot cider, sugar, and gin.

w.Cy. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Dev.¹³, Cor.²

2. *Obsol.* A fine, either in money, drink, or kisses, demanded of any one on the first wearing of new clothes; esp. in phr. *to pay beverage*.

Sc. She gat the beverage o' his braw new coat (JAM.). Abd., Per. Gie's the beverage o' yer new dress, Jane (G.W.). N.I.¹ Dur. Gibson *Weardale Gl.* (1870). Wm.¹ *Obsol.* n.Yks. ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 287. w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.*; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884); w.Yks.²³⁴ m.Lan.¹ When a youngster hes a new suit on id relations nip id for new, an' tell id as id mon pay beverage—thad is, 'wet' 'em—thad is, gi' them summat to wet 'em wi' i' th' shape o' brass. Der.¹ *Obs.* Nrf. (J.H.); Nrf.¹ Dev.¹ Thee hast a cruel pretty gown on; . . . you must pay biveredge, Bet, 11

[2. To pay beverage, to give a treat upon the first wearing of a new suit of cloaths, &c., BAILEY (1721).]

BEVERLEY CROP, *sb.* Yks. Close-cropped hair.

e.Yks. [So called from] the close cut the prisoners receive in Beverley Gaol, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 104.

BEVIE, *sb.*¹ Sc. (JAM.) A jog, a push. Cf. *bevel*, *sb.*²

BEVIE, *sb.*² Sc. (JAM.) A large fire.

BEVISH, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written *bevis* n.Lan. [beviʃ, bevis.]

1. *sb.* Unnecessary fuss or show; uncalled-for energy.

Wm. 'He went intul't wi seck a bevish.' This would be remarked of one who in getting his food, or starting on any task or work, made a great show of energy (B.K.). n.Yks.³

2. *v.* To jump about; to stagger, to walk unsteadily.

Wm. Theer we wor, menny an 'oor, bevishin aboot amang t'snow. 'Tauld feul was drunk an' was bevishen aboot frae yah side o' t'road to t'other (B.K.); He was bevesen aboot like a caulf w' yalla pattens [a new-born calf] (J.M.). n.Lan (W.S.)

Hence *Bevising*, *ppl. adj.* leaping, jumping.

n.Lan. A great bevising trout (W.S.).

BEVISS, *sb.* Lei. The flesh of a young ox or cow.

Lei. A cow-calf would make very pretty beef at three years old, but, if killed sooner, they called it beviss, LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 259.

BEVOR, see *Bever*.

BEW, *v.* Dev. Also written *boo* nw.Dev.¹ To bend, twist.

Dev.³ Ya've a-bewed th' annel ov thease umberrellar. nw.Dev.¹ [A pron. of *bow* (to bend).]

BEW, see *Bough*.

BEWATTLED, *ppl. adj.* Glo. Of sheep: covered with hanging pellets of clay, after feeding in a turnip-field (H.S.H.).

BEWATTLED, *int. Obsol.* Glo. An exclamation of anger or vexation.

n.Glo. Used only by very old people. Bewattled! if I don't thrash you! (H.S.H.)

BEWCASTLE, *sb.* Cum. A term of reproach. Cf. *Billingsgate*.

Cum. Two viragos [were] holding a slanging contest; . . . the most pungent . . . epithets resorted to were 'Barney Castle' and 'Bewcastle,' *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 228; The natives of Bewcastle still retain the character their fore-elders bore as moss-troopers and raiders on the borders (J.P.).

BEWEEP, *v.* Yks. To bewail.

n.Yks. He's sair bewept [his death is much felt] (T.S.); n.Yks.² [I have bewept a worthy husband's death, SHAKS. *Rich.* III, ii. ii. 49.]

BEWER, see *Buer*.

BEWITH, *sb.* Sc. A substitute, makeshift.

Sc. One who arrives when the regular dinner is eaten is said to get only a bewith for a dinner (JAM.). Lnk. This bewith when cunzie is scanty, Will keep them frae making a din, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 100, ed. 1871.

[This is a sb. fr. the phr. *to be wi'*, to tolerate, to put up with (JAM.).]

BEWIVERED, *pp.* Dev. Also *bewhivered* Dev.¹ Bewildered, confounded. Cf. *wivver* (to quiver).

n.Dev. GROSE (1790). Dev.¹; Dev.³ Dáwntee go to bewivver 'er, er's narvous enough as tez. Coming up diu the cattle fair I got purty bewivered.

BEWK, see *Buke*.

BEWOTTLE, *v.* Nhp. To confuse or render light-headed.

Nhp.² He's amwust bewottled me

[Truly she looks as if she were bewhatled, CARTWRIGHT *Siedge*, v. iii, in *Comedies* (1651) 164.]

BEWRAYED, *pp.* n.Dev. [Not known to correspondents.] Seized with a foolish fit of talking.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[The *pp.* of *bewray*, often used in the sense of telling unintentionally what it is intended to conceal. Thy speache bewreyeth the, TINDALE (1534) *Matt.* xxvi. 73.]

BEWSE, see *Boose*.

BEY, *v.* Chs. Used in asseverations: to be sure, certain, bound.

s.Chs.¹ Ah! bey wi'sn goa' oar ü brij' üfoar wi gy'ct'n faa'r [Ah'll bey we san go o'er a bridge afore we gotten far].

[*Bey* for *abey*, to pay the penalty. I dar wel seye, If that they doon, ye shul it dere abeye, CHAUCER *C. T. C.* 100. Cp. OE. *abyrgan*, to buy, pay for.]

BEYDE, see *Abide*.

BEYOND, *adv.* and *prep.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms *beyant* Irel.; *beyont* Sc. Irel. n.Yks.¹² e.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; *beyun*, *byun*, Nhb.¹

1. *adv.* Yonder, outside.

Ir. Where's the mistress?—Beyant with Mrs. Ryan, *Paddiana* (1848) I. 30, Sure there's a letter for her they gave me down beyant, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 11, There was a fair down beyant, *ib.* *Lusconnel* (1895) 37; (G.M.H.) n.Yks. When hah sud find thee beyont, hah wad kiss thee, ROBINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) viii. 1.

2. *prep.* Over and above, in excess of.

Nhb.¹ It's byun ten 'ear sin he left w.Som.¹ Dev. I consider that beyun fair, *Reports Promuc* (1883) 81.

3. In phr. *to get*, or *go beyond*, to get the better of, obtain the mastery over, overreach in a bargain, &c.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² They gat beyont us. w.Yks. He went beyond him (C.C.R.). s.Wor. My ooman is very bad, sir; and the doctor cornt get beyand it no how, PORSON *Quant Wds.* (1875) 25. Hrf.²

4. In phr. (1) *to put beyond oneself*, to render conceited; (2) *beyond the beyond(s)*, (a) unexpected, incredible, out of the way; (b) a very out-of-the-way place.

(1) Ir. A little travellin' puts us beyant ourselves sometimes, *LOVER Leg.* (1848) II. 275 (2) Bnff.¹ Weel, that's beyon the beyont. Ir. The ringin' iv a bell don't the like is beyant the beyants intirely, *LOVER Leg.* (1848) II. 280, (G.M.H.) N.I.¹ Ant. Beyont the beyons, wheer the aul meor foaled the fiddler [an answer to an inquisitive person], *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) N.I.¹

5. Behind.

e.Yks. Wiv his gun riddy raised, he steead beyont deear, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 43; e.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

BEYST, see *Buist*.

BEYURN, *v.* Chs.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.] To raise.

BEZANT, *sb.* *Obs.* Dor. The name of a 'trophy,' and of a festival held in the town of Shaftesbury, or Shaston, on Monday in Rogation week.

Dor. The 'Bezant' was an acknowledgment on the part of the Borough to the Lord of the Manor of Mitcombe for the permission to bring up water for use from the hamlet of Enmore Green. The festival sadly degenerated, and in the year 1830 ceased altogether. The 'Bezant' which gave its name to the festival consisted of a sort of trophy constructed of ribbons, flowers and peacock's feathers, fastened to a frame, about four feet high, round which were hung jewels, coins, medals, &c., lent for the purpose, CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* (1869) I. 585.

[This use of 'bezant' for an offering may be compared with its use for the name of a certain offering made by the kings of England at the sacrament or at festivals, and by French kings at their coronation; see BLOUNT (1670), s. v. *Byzantine*.]

BEZONTER, *int.* Chs. Also written bezounter Chs.¹; bezountee Chs.³ An expletive denoting surprise. Chs.¹ Bezonter me! but aw'm fair gormed; Chs.³

BEZUM, see Besom.

BEZZLE, *v.*¹ Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. e.An. Also written bessle w.Yks.³; bazzle Chs.¹ [be'zl.]

1. To waste, squander; also, to embezzle.

Yks. THORESBEY *Lett.* (1703). w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 9, 1885) 8; w.Yks.⁴, Glo.¹

2. To drink immoderately; occas. to be gluttonous.

Wm. Bezzling dawn strang liquors, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) 1 456; He's allus bezzlen' (J.M.); Wm.¹ Doan't bezzle sooh. n.Yks.¹², e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds*; w.Yks.¹²³⁴; w.Yks.⁵ A baby has a little can of water given it to 'bezzle at' in order to amuse and keep it quiet. Lan. I cawd for another [pint], on bezzilt tut, too, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1746) 54, ed. 1750; We soon bezzilt that, un wot then do you think? COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 56; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) 1. 76; Chs.¹ Dunna bazzle so mitich at that whey. s.Chs.¹ Wot kün yū ekspek t' üv ü mon üz iz au vi bez'lin üt dhü bee ür baaril? [what con yō expect of a mon as is auvay bezzlin at the beer-barrel?] Stf.², Der.², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ He's allus bezzlin'. Nhp.¹ War.³ Applied to both eating and drinking. s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹

Hence (1) **Bezzled**, *pp.* *adj.* drunk, besotted with drink; (2) **Bezzler**, *sb.* a drunkard; (3) **Bezzling**, *pp.* *adj.* gluttonous, intemperate.

(1) Stf.² 'E was bezzled when 'e soined th' pledge and 'e's bin drinkin ivver sin. (2) w.Yks. CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886). Stf.², Shr.¹ (3) War.³ A greedy bezzling fellow.

[1. To bezzle, *pergræcor*, COLES (1679). 2. That divine part is soakt away in sinne, In sensual lust, and midnight bezzling, MARSTON *Scourge* (1599) II. vii. OF. *bezzler*, to lay waste, destroy (LA CURNE).]

BEZZLE, *v.*² e.An. [be'zl.]

1. To blunt or turn the edge of a tool in the process of whetting or grinding. e.An.¹

Hence **Bezzled**, *pp.* *adj.* of a tool: blunted, turned.

Nrf.¹ Suf. (HALL.)

2. To slope, to bevel. Nrf.¹

[The same as *bezel*, the sloping edge of a cutting tool. *Biseau*, a bezle, such a slopeness as is in the point of an yron chizle, CORGR. OF. **besel*, cp. *biseau*, forme employée encore aujourd'hui par les charpentiers de préférence à *biseau* (HATZFELD).]

BEZZLE-CUP WOMEN, *sb.* *pl.* Yks. Women going from door to door with a wassail cup (q. v.).

e.Yks. About Christmas time, women or girls called bezzlecup or vesselcup women go from house to house, with two dolls in a box, representing the Virgin and Child, NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 17; N. & Q. (1884) 6th S. x. 481; e.Yks.¹

[The old name of the 'Cup' was changed through assoc. w. *bezzle* (vb.¹ 2), q. v.]

BEZZLER, *sb.* Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ Anything very large of its kind. Cf. *banger*.

BIACON-WEED, see Bacon-weed.

BIAS, *sb.* e.An. Som. Dev. Written *bies*, *bighes* e.An.¹; byas w.Som.¹ [bai əs.]

1. Accustomed place or direction; also *fig.* usual procedure or habit; reckoning.

w.Som.¹ A man speaking of pheasants said: 'They'll sure to come back to their byas.' Said of partridges, which do not seem to know where they are flying: 'Ah! they be out o' their bias.' Dev. A woman at Horrabridge expressed first her surprise at the writer's calling on her, as being a week before the expected time, and secondly, her disappointment that certain things she had expected to happen had not come to pass, summing up the whole in the expression, 'It's all against my bias,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895), I tellee whot 'tez, they've a made a mistake; they'm out ov their bias thease time, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev. Us shall putt Mall out o' her byes, eef us bide yer all th' arternoon (R.P.C.); nw.Dev.¹

2. In phr. *in one's bias*, in good humour, at one's best.

e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12, Nrf.¹

[But when the feare is over, then they return to their old byas againe, ROGERS *Naaman* (1642) 33. A *fig.* sense of lit. E. *bias*, the tendency of a bowl to run obliquely. Fr. *biais*, byas, aslope, sloping (CORGR.).]

BIAS, see Byous.

BIB, *sb.*¹ Ken. Cor. The fish pouter, *Morrhua lusca*.

Ken.¹, Cor.¹² [SACHELL (1879).]

BIB, *sb.*² Ags. (JAM.) The stomach.

BIB, *v.* and *sb.*³ Sc. (JAM.) Cum Yks. Lan. Glo. Also written *beb* (JAM.) n Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹⁵ [bib.]

1. *v.* To drink continuously, but in small quantities; to tipple. Cf. *bezzle*.

Slk. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297 n.Yks.¹ He wad sit bebbing an' soaking fra moornan' while neeght; n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ He sits bebbing yonder astead o' going abart his business. A man may sit a long while 'bebbing' before he is drunk, but he begins to 'bezzle' only after he can't tell what he is doing. ne.Lan.¹ s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850).

Hence **Bibber**, *sb.* a tippler.

w.Yks.⁵ s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850).

2. *sb.* A small drink, a sip; a small quantity of food.

Glo. The small horn cup, which used to be taken to the fields with the labourer's cider can, was said to hold a bib. Also used for the quantity of food prepared for an infant (H.S.H.); Glo.¹ A bib of cider. •

[1. To bibbe or drinke often, *potito*; to sippe often, *sorbillo*, BARET (1580); This miller hath so wisly bibbed ale, CHAUCER *C. T.* 4162. (1) A bibber, *bibax*, *vinosus*, COLES (1679).]

BIB AND TUCKER, *phr.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Amer. Used *fig.* for the whole costume; *gen.* with *adj.* best: smart, holiday clothes.

Cum (J.P.) w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ Put that barn it's cloas on, bib an' tuckei, an' let's goa a gethering buttercups Don'd grandly, bib an' tuckei, nowt a wanting. Lan.¹ Wheer's he for? He's gotten his best bib-an-tucker on. nw.Der.¹, Nhp.¹, War.²³, Wor. (J.W.P.) Glo. The wench as 'a got 'er best bib an' tucker on, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 167. [U.S.A. *Dial. Notes* (1895) 396].

BIBBED, *pp.* Yks. [bi'bd.] Dressed up, decked out; *gen.* used with *up*.

n.Yks. Common in very rural districts. All bibbed up wi' furbelows (R.H.H.); Thoo's bibb'd oot gayly (T.S.), An' he was bibb'd up iv his best, Yksman. *Comic Ann.* (1876) 29

BIBBER, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. n.Cy. Nhp. Ken. Dor. [bi'b(r).]

1. *v.* To tremble, to shake. See *Bever*.

Wxf.¹ Aar gentrize ware bibbern, aamzil cou no stoane [their gentry were quaking, themselves could not stand], 84 N.Cy.¹, Nhp.¹ Ken. GROSE (1790); (P.M.); Ken.¹ I saw his under lip bibbei Dor. Ther wer a dog a-zot up in the frost a-sheakin and a bibberin (C.W.B.).

Hence **Bibbering**, *pp.* *adj.* quaking, trembling.

s.Wxf.¹ You bibberin' idjut (P.J.M.).

2. *sb.* A tremor, state of trembling.

Nhp.¹ I am all of a bibber.

[Cp. L.G. *bibbern*, to shake, tremble (BERGHAUS); G. dial. (markisch) *bibbern* (SANDERS); MDu. *bibberen* (VERDAM, s.v. *Beven*).]

BIBBLE, *sb.*¹ Stf. [bi'bl.] A pebble, stone, fossil.

Stf. (H.K.) s.Stf. He throwed at him an hit him wi a bibble, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

BIBBLE, *v.* and *sb.*² Sc. Nhp. Glo. Brks. e.An. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *bebble* (JAM.). [bi'bl.]

1. *v.* To drink frequently; to tipple.

Sc. He's ay bebbing and drinking (JAM.). Glo.¹, Brks.¹, e.An.¹, Suf.¹, Hmp.¹ WIL. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) w.Som.¹, nw.Dev.¹ Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.² *MS. add.*

Hence (1) **Bibbler**, *sb.* a tippler, a toper; (2) **Bibbling**, *pp.* *adj.* drinking.

(1) Nhp.¹, Hmp.¹ WIL. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825), W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). nw.Dev.¹ (2) n.Dev. A bibbling, boosting, brinded chap, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85.

2. To eat like a duck, gathering up food and water together.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

3. *sb.* Tipple, drink, beverage.

w.Som.¹ Puur'dee gèod hub'l [pretty good tipple].

[1. Let me wyth you bybyll, SKELTON *Elymour Rummyng* (c. 1529) 550, in *Wks.* (1843) I. 112. *Bib* (vb.) + -le (-el), freq. suff.]

BIBBLE-BABBLE, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Idle, childish talk. w.Yks.⁵, n.Lin.¹

[Leave thy vain bibble-babble, SHAKS. *Twelfth Nt.* iv. ii. 105.]

BIBBLES, *sb. pl.* Irel. Also in form bebbles, bribbles Ant. Nonsensical talk.

Ant. (W.H.P.); He's just talkin' a lot o' bibbles (W.J.K.).

BIBBLIN, *sb.* Lei.¹ A nearly fledged chick of any bird.

BIBLE, *sb.* Dur. Yks. Der. Lin. Oxf. Som. Dev. Slang.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Bible-clerk**, see below; (2) **-oath**, a very solemn oath; (3) **-scant**, neglected in a religious sense; (4) **-truth**, God's truth.

(1) Oxf. Many of the Colleges have Bible-clerks (A.L.M.) Slang. A College prefect [at Winchester] who holds office for a week, keeping order in school and reading the lessons in chapel. It was formerly his duty to read a chapter of the Bible during the twelve-o'clock dinner-hour (A.D.H.); SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864). (2) Der. I'd tak' a Bible oath it wasna neither young Abel Boden, nor any other Voe chap, CUSHING *Voe* (1883) I. viii. n.Lin.¹ I'd tak' my bible-oath on it if it was th' last wold I was iver to speak. w.Som.¹ Aa'l taek mee buy bl oa'uth oa ut. Dev. One boy offered to take his 'bible oath' that he was leading up Pisgey Lane with another lad, BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 163. (3) n.Yks.² A daik bible-scant spot (4) n.Lin.¹

2. In *phr.* **Bible and key**, a mode of divination; see below.

(1) Dur.¹ Oxf.¹ By placing a key in a Bible a gill ascertains the first letter of her future husband's name, *MS. add*

[1. (2) Madam Marwood took a book, and swore us upon it, but it was but a book of poems. So long as it was not a Bible-oath we may break it with a safe conscience, CONGREVE *Way of the World*, v. ii (DAV.).]

BIBLE, *v.* Slang. At Winchester School: to administer a flogging.

Slang. SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864); Underneath is the place of execution where delinquents are bibles, *Blackw. Mag* (1864) XCV. 79.

Hence (1) **Bibler**, *sb.*, (2) **Bibling**, a flogging of six cuts.

Slang. (1) For a serious breach of duty, a flogging of six cuts, a bibler, was administered, MANSFIELD *School Life* (1870) 109. (2) So called because Bible Clerk (q.v.) assisted at the function, and brought up the culprit whose 'name had been ordered' Formerly called 'Bibler' (A.D.H.); SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864).

BIBLE-BACK, *sb.* Midl. War. Hmp. A person with broad, rounded shoulders.

War.² Here comes old bible-back!

Hence **Bible-backed**, *adj.* humpbacked, round-shouldered.

Midl., Hmp. (J.R.W.) [In the Tichborne trial, the following evidence was given 'Was he a big lad?' 'Yes... He was humpy or bible-backed,' *N & Q* (1873) 4th S. xii. 227.]

BIBLER, *sb.* e.An.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.] A great Bible reader.

[Thou wouldst say, Methusalem... I perceive you are no very good Bibler, Pasiphilo, GASCOIGNE *Supposes* (1566) I. ii, in *Wks.*, ed. 1869, I. 205.]

BIBLER-CATCH, see **Bilbo-catch**.

BIBLE-TRIPE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. The third stomach of a ruminant, the 'manyplies' or 'manyfad', the *omasum* or *psalterium*; so called from the many parallel folds or layers like the leaves of a book.

Nhb. Still used by old people. There is 'Manyfad' or 'Bible-tripe', 'Reed-tripe', 'Honeycomb tripe', and 'Grass-tripe' (s.v. *Tripe*), *Newc. Whly. Chron.* (May 19, 1894). n.Yks. (I.W.)

BIBSTER, *sb.* Obs. Shr. A seller of ale.

Shr.¹ The Serjeants to account for issues and estreats of courts, and bibsters' fines every quarter, PHILLIPS *Hist. Shrewsbury*, 161. [*Bib* (see *v.*) + -ster; cp. *brewster*.]

BICK, *sb.* e.An. [bik.] A wooden bottle or cask in which beer is carried to the field. Cf. *bicker*, *sb.*²

e.An.¹ Suff. Used in e.Nrf. (H.H.M.) Ess. Still used by labourers here [Manningtree], who have come out of Suff. (*ib.*)

VOL. I.

BICK, *v.* S. & Ork.¹ [bik.] 1. To pat gently. 2. To leave alone.

BICKEN, *sb.* Cor. [bikən.] A heap or mound, four of which are used in the game of rounders to mark the course.

Cor. Peters threw the ball to the bicken. The batsman in rounders had to run to the first bicken or round them all if possible, before he could be hit with the ball caught from his bat, and so turned out of game, *Fik-Lore Jm* (1886) IV. 120; (M.A.C.), Cor.³

[A pron. of lit. E. *beacon*.]

BICKER, *v.* and *sb.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [bikə(r).]

1. To skirmish, to fight. Also, to quarrel, contest, wrangle. In *gen* colloq. use.

Abd. Three lusty fellows got of him a clank, And round about him bickered a' at anes, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed. 1812 e.Lth. The laird an' him were aye bickerin aboot ae thing or anither, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 24. Ir. They'll bicker and allegate about every hand's turn, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 180. Nhb.¹ w.Yks.⁵ What yuh bickering abart? ah wish yuh'd cawal muh once fur awal an' ha' done wi't; bicker, bicker, bicker, t'daay throw, ther's niver noa pëace whear yuh are. Lan. Oi'll nother bicker nur feyght, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1850) II. 214 m.Lan.¹ Der. For they will bycker with their bowes, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 33.

Hence (1) **Bickering**, *vb. sb.* quarrelling; (2) **Bickering**, *ppl. adj.* quarrelsome, contentious, noisy; (3) **Bickermint**, *sb.* dispute, wrangling, contention.

(1) Ayr. No ill blood had been bled on my patt, notwithstanding our bickerings, GALT *Provost* (1882) v. w.Yks.⁵ Share it nicely an' ha' noa bickering about it. (2) Abd. The village swain... Maun bide the bick'rin' brattle, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 24, ed. 1873. Ayr. The bickering snuff-man seeing him, cried him to come in, GALT *Provost* (1822) xvii. (3) n.Lin.¹ Ther' was a straange bickermint among 'em all aboot draains an' things. w.Som.¹ Yuur' draap ut, wuol ee? lat-s ae u la bik'umunt [here! cease, will you? let us have less quarrelling].

2. To move quickly. Of a stream: to ripple, flow.

Sc. Where bickers the burnie, SCOTT *Monastery* (1810) ix; And fled as fast's his feet could bicker, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 18; The water bickered and sang in the midst, STEVENSON *Cairnora* (1895) x; When bodies cam bickern' a' clad in their best—To beck to their bonnie young Queen, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 117. Ayr. Auld Aire ran by before me, And bicker'd to the seas, BURNS *One Night*. e.Lth. Oor burns here, that come loupin an' bickerin doun frae the hills, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 84. Kcb. Upo' the Hill nags, men, an' boys A' through ither fast did bicker, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 71. Nhb. As fast as the heels on't could bicker, RITSON *N. Garl.* (1810) 56. Cum.¹ Wm. & Cum.¹ Wi' merry liltis, the fidler's change, The lads and lassies bicker, 188.

Hence **Bickering**, *ppl. adj.* hurrying, rushing.

Nrf. The bickering brook... No more goes dancing joyous on his way, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 112

3. To attack with repeated strokes, to pelt.

Lth. Whyles bickern' cats' wi' chuckies, SMITH *Merry Bndal* (1866) 35. Edb. My two prentices... were bickering one another with snowballs, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. Fif. Stanes were bickert aff and flung, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 69.

4. *sb.* A skirmish, fight; a scrimmage.

Sc. Boys are said to have been killed at these bickers, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) App. iii; Who taught me to... head a bicker and hold the bannets, *ib.* *Redg.* (1824) i. Fif. Terrible stends they took and lang To 'scape frae that kirk-bicker, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 208. Lth. Wae fa' them puir things at a bicker, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 10. Edb. Schoolboy battles. Regular pitched battles, technically called by us bickers, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 273.

5. A quick movement; the noise caused by a succession of rapid strokes.

Bnff.¹ A quantity of work done with speed. Ayr. Tho' leeward whyles, against my will, I took a bicker, BURNS *Death and Dr. H.* (1785) st. 5.

6. One who is rough, stupid, and noisy. Bnff.¹

[1. And there abide and bikere ajein Behales children, *P. Plowman* (B.) xx. 78; With his bowmen full bold bykrit with the grekes, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 7400. 2. And sparkle out among the fern, To bicker down a valley, TENNYSON *Brook*, 26. 3. Schir richard... send wicht shomen that veill couth schut, To bikkir the reirward apon

L I

ful, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) xvi. 102. Cp. W. *bicre*, 'conflictus, pugna' (DAVIES).

BICKER, *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also Som. [bi kə(r).]
1. A small wooden drinking-cup or bowl for holding food; freq. made of hooped staves. Also *fig.*

Sc. As good a fellow as ever toom'd a bicker, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Before him was a large bicker of oatmeal porridge, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxvi; Ye winna need to toom the bicker, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 20; I like a bicker o' guid yill, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 84. Abd. And ilk ane there drank ay his bicker out, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 41; Five an' thirty barren acres, ... Winna fill the barnies bickers, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 36. Per. Siccar bargains he could mak, When o'er a bicker he was set, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 90, ed. 1843; He saw his wooden bicker with the black horn spoon beside it, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 35. Ayr. Reekin' on a New-Year mornin' In cog or bicker, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786). Edb. The laddie swigging ale out of a bicker, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x. Gall. All soldiers ... can right nobly 'claw a bicker,' CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvii. N.Cy.¹ I'll take a stap out o' your bicker [I'll repress your saucy behaviour]. Nhb.¹ Our friend Bowrie is still able to bend a bicker. Cum. Gang an' pree anudder bicker, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 93; Cum.¹

Hence **Bickerful**, *sb.* a bowlful.

Sc. Wi' a brown bickerfu' to quaif, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 37; Grind a bickerfu' of meal in a quarter of an hour, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) xi.

2. In *comp.* **Bicker-cut**, the method of cutting the hair with the assistance of a bowl or basin, placed on the head to guide the scissors. Cf *bason-crop*.

Edb. Give ploughmen's heads the bicker-cut for a penny, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 214.

3. A large wooden vessel holding about two gallons, used for carrying water.

w.Som.¹ Deep and narrow, made of staves and hoops, with an iron handle on one side; the *gen.* form that of a pitcher. Freq. seen at farm-houses and cottages in the Hill districts of w.Som. and n.Dev.

[Byker, cuppe, *cimbium*, *Prompt.* Norw. dial *bikar*, a cup (AASEN). Cp. Gael. *biceir*, a wooden dish (MACBAIN). The same word as lit. E. *beaker*].

BICKNING, *sb.* s.Pem. [bi knin.] A beacon, the summit of a hill.

s.Pem. *Laws Little Eng.* (1888) 419; (W.M.M.)

BICKY, *sb.* and *v.* Som. [bi ki.]

1. *sb.* The game of hide-and-seek.

w.Som.¹ Km au'n, lat-s plaay tu bik'ee [come on, let us play at hide-and-seek].

2. *v.* To hide one's eyes, as the seekers do in the above game, in order not to see where the others go to conceal themselves. Also with prep. *down*.

Som. *Reports Provenc.* (1887) s.v. Moppy. w.Som.¹ Bee-ul! dhe dús-n bik'ee fae'ur, dhe-s zee [Bill! thou dost not keep thy eyes closed, thou dost see].

BID, *v.* and *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Amer. [bid.]

1. *v.* To invite, esp. to a wedding or funeral, at which attendance is regarded as compulsory. *Prët.* bad, bade; *pp.* bid, bidden, bodden, or bidden.

Frf. I heard tell he wasna bidden, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 59. Rxb. I'm bidden to the waddin (JAM.). N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Aa's bid tiv aad Anty's funeral the morn. He was boden ti gan. Dur.¹ Cum. To the bride wain They bad' that day, STAGG *Poems* (1805) *Bridewain*; Cum.¹ Thay'r gaun to bid aw't toon to t'funeral. Wm. In very thinly inhabited places, it was customary to bid two at a house, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 325; Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ There is a good deal of the imperative in the bidding phrase or formula, 'You are expected,' &c. Ah bad him t'tea. Maist part to t'parish wur bidden te t'tea-feast; n.Yks.² They bad us. I nivver was bodden. Hae they bidden tiv his burying? ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ Ah mun gan an see last on him; Ah's bid m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ I were bid to the house and they were to take up at 3 o'clock (A.C.); Yow're bidden to th' funeral (F.P.T.); w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Stf.² O! shud loik gū an sei dh' last a aud Bili if onni o'd bin bidn. Der.²

Hence (1) **Bidden-wedding**, *sb.* see below; (2) **Bidder**, *sb.* a person sent to invite the guests to a funeral, or occas. to a wedding; (3) **Bidding**, *q. v.*

(1) Cum. (1827) HONE *Table-bk.* II. 374; I've thought sen syne On that seame bidden weddin, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) *Bride-*

wain; A bidden-wedding is one to which a large number of guests are invited, and, as at a penny-wedding or bridewain, expected to contribute (M.P.); Cum.¹ Wm.¹ Obs. Lan.¹ Formerly the custom in n.Lan. Wel. The bidding weddings, common in other parts of the Principality. ... Printed circulars [are] sent round to bid the guests to these ... desiring that presents shall be brought, *Monthly Pckt* (Dec. 1863) 682 (2) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The custom is now nearly disused. Bidders dressed in black silk scarfs, MACKENZIE *Hist. Nhb.* (1825) I. 206. Dur.¹, Cum. (E.W.P.), Wm.¹ n.Yks. As soon after the breath had left the body as possible, 'the bidder' went round from house to house among those who were to be 'bidden to t'burial,' to 'warn' them that the burial was fixed for such and such a day, and to add, 'and so and so ... expect you at ten o'clock in the morning,' ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish* (1891) 226; n.Yks.¹ The parish clerk was the person customarily engaged for this service; sometimes the sexton, or rather, Dog-whipper; n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵ Lan. HARLAND & WILKINSON *Folk-Lore* (1867) 275. n.Lan. (W.H.H.)

2. To pray (*obs.*); to desire, wish. Also in *phr.* to *bid the time of day*, to wish good-morning.

Ayr. We cheek for chow shall jog thegither, I'se ne'er bid better, BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan* (1786). I lippen'd to the chiel in trouth, And bade nae better, *ib.* To Dr. Blacklock (1789). N.I.¹ Ant. Bid the time o' day, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.², Nhb.¹ Wm. Bid God bless thee (K.). [Amer. Ind. To bid the time of day, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

3. *sb.* An invitation.

[Amer. A bid to the wedding, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]

4. *Comp.* **Bid-words**, messages, precepts.

n.Yks.² (s.v. Biddings)

[1. As many as ye finde, byd them to the mariage, TINDALE (1534) *Math.* xxii. 9. 2. Ure Louerd sulf ... techeð us to bidden, *Ancr. R.* (c. 1225) 228. OE. *biddan* (pp. *beden*), to pray, to command. The pp. forms *bodden* and *budden* are taken over fr. ME. and OE. *boden*, pp. of OE. *bēodan* (ME. *beden*), to announce, command.]

BID, *sb.*² Sh.I. [bid.] In fly-fishing: the end of the line or gut to which the hook is attached.

Sh.I. (K.I.) S. & Ork.¹

BID, see **Biddy**.

BIDDABLE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lin. [bi dəbl.] Obedient, docile.

e.Sc. He had always been a 'biddable laddie,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 166. Ir. (A.S.P.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.¹ A biddable child. Nhb.¹ Alike applied in describing an obedient child, horse, or dog. It's that biddable, leuk ye, ye can de owt wi'd. Cum. A servant is said to be honest and biddable (M.P.); Cum.¹, n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) **Biddableness**, *sb.* obedience, compliance; (2) **Biddably**, *adv.* obediently, meekly.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Gall. Very biddably, the wife reached it down, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvii.

[*Bid* (to order, command), see *Bid*, *v.* + *-able*.]

BIDDACK, *sb.* Sh.I. A thick oatmeal cake, used at sea.

Sh.I. (*Coll. L.L.B.*); (K.I.)

[Prob. repr. Gael. *bideag*, a bit, morsel, which is the same as *buttock* (q.v.); so MACBAIN.]

BIDDELS, *sb. pl.* Obs. n.Yks.² The guests invited to a funeral.

BIDDICKS, see **Beat-axe**.

BIDDING, *sb.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Wal. [bi'din.]

1. An invitation, esp. to a funeral or a wedding. See *Bid*, *v.*

Sc. I got a bidding to the wedding (JAM. *Suppl.*); We a' got a bidding To gang to the wedding, TANNAHILL *Poems and Songs* (1817) 255. Abd. Gin a biddin' winno' do't I canno gar ye, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 7, ed. 1873. N.Cy.¹ Cum. Aw their bidden' owt and duone, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1807) 4. Wm. There shall not goe from henceforth a biddinge through this Burgh for anie offering with the Bridegroome above three men, *Kendal Rec.* (1655); Wm.¹ n.Yks.² Thoo munnot lite o' bidding [must not wait for an invitation]. ne.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ He's gone round with the biddins; there'll be a ruck o' folks; Chs.², Der.², nw.Der.¹ s.Wal. A herald, with a crook or wand adorned with ribbons, makes the circuit of the neighbourhood, and makes his bidding in a prescribed

form, *BRAND Pop. Anthq.* (ed 1849) II. 146. s.Fem. *LAWS Little Eng* (1888) 419.

2. A wedding party at which a collection, in money or kind, is made for the bride and bridegroom.

Cth. When a bidding is made, it is usual for a large procession to accompany the young couple to church, and thence to the house where the bidding is held. 'We are encouraged by our friends to make a bidding,' *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. III. 114; *BRAND Pop. Anthq.* (ed. 1849) II. 147.

3. A certain extent of houses, whose inhabitants had the right of invitation to a neighbour's funeral. *Obs.* (?)

Wm. Lonsdale Mag. (1822) III. 325; *BRIGGS Remains* (1825) 233

4. In pl. messages, precepts.

n.Yks.² God's biddings, the ten commandments.

5. *Comp.* (1) Bidding-ale, ale served to guests at a funeral; (2) -bell, the funeral bell; see below; (3) -cake, the cake or bread used at funerals; cf. *arval-cake*; (4) -day, the day on which funeral invitations are issued; (5) -feast, a funeral repast; (6) -funeral, a funeral to which people are 'bidden' or invited; (7) -powder, a purgative powder. *

w.Yks. (1) (J.T.) (2) (S.K.C.); w.Yks.² A small bell used immediately before the commencement of service. (3) w.Ys. (J.T.) (4) n.Yks.² (5) w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (6) w.Yks.² (7) n.Yks.²

BIDDLE, see Beetle.

BIDDLE-BADDLE, *adj.* Chs. Trifling, of small account
Chs.¹ I never made no account o' milk-selling, it's biddle-baddle work

BIDDY, *sb.*¹ Nhb. Yks. Nhp. War. Wor. Oxf. e.An. Sus Hmp. I.W. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in forms beedy Som.; buddy Nhb.¹; bid w.Yks.² [bi'di]

1. A hen or chicken, occas. a duckling, *gen.* used by children. Cf. *chickabiddy*.

e.Yks.¹ Nhp.² The 'coom biddy' so often heard in the poultry-yard. War. (J.R.W.), se Wor.¹ Cxf.¹ *MS. add.* e.An.^{1,2}, Suf. (F.H.) Sus. *HOLIOWAY*. Hmp.¹, I.W.¹ Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); *JENNINGS Obs Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. [Only in the comparison] Zo 'appy's a biddy, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892) 11. [U.S.A. Many of the biddies had stolen their nests, *ROE He fell in Love* (1886) 237.]

2. A call to fowls, ducks, or swans.

Nhb.¹ e.Yks. (Miss A.) w.Yks.² Used in calling ducks from the water.

BIDDY, *sb.*² Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [bi'di.] A louse; occas. a flea.

Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum. (M.P.), Cum.¹ Wm. I'se as lish as a biddy (J.M.); Wm.¹, w.Yks.¹, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹

BIDDY-BASE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Not. Lin.

1. *sb.* The game known also as prisoners' base.

w.Yks. (W.W.P.), n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹

2. *v.* Of children: to run backwards and forwards, to patter about. Not.³

[Prob. repr. *bidding base*. Cp. *SPENSER Sh. Kal.* (1579) Oct. 4: Whilome thou wont the shepherds laddes to leade, In rymes, in riddles, and in bydding base.]

BIDDY'S EYES, *sb.* Som. The heart's ease or pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

Som. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii 358; *JENNINGS Obs Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹

BIDE, *v.* In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written bahd ne.Yks.¹; beyde Cum.; boide Lan.; byde Sc. See Abide.

I. Intrans. *Pret.* baad, bade, bead, bid, or bode; also bided; *pp.* bedden, bidden, bodden, or boden.

1. Of persons: to wait; to tarry or remain in a place or condition; to dwell, live. Also in phr. *to bide away, back*, to stay away, behind; *bide off*, keep away; *to let bide*, to let alone, leave unmolested.

Sc Bide back and consult your safety, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) xxvi. Or I. (S.A.S.) Abd. Auntie and me bidet oor lanes, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii; Ye've bidden a' thegither, *ib.* Frf. Wha bides' this hoose? *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) 211. Per. A' cud bide nae langer, *IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 261. Ayr. I'll bide till ye're done w' them, *GALT Lairds* (1826) xxv; I fear ye'll bide till break o' day, *BURNS Wha is that*. Lnk. Ye mauna bide lang away, *FRASER Whaup* (1895) xi. Edb. Bide a wee, *MOIR Manse Wauch* (1828) xix. Gall. Bide a wee, father, an' briskly I'll be w' ye, *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) iii; Bide ye where ye are, *ib.*

Stickit Min. (1893) 226. Ir. She bides content in her mind, *BARLOW Keirigan* (1894) 200. N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹ Bide off, you stob! *MS. add.* (W.T.) Nhb. Ye might ha' boden at the door, *S.Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *R Armstrong*, Nhb.¹ He's bidden lang Ye should ha' bedden till aa cam We bid at hyem. He had bidden ower lang i' the watter *Dur GIBSON Weardale Gl.* (1870); *Dur.*¹ Cum. I'll remember if you let me bide a wee, *DALBY Mayroyd* (1888) I 19; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.³ If he'd come into t'ward pooar, he wad ha' bidden pooar. Wm. Whear m' fadthre an mudthre an honast fooak bide, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii 1; Wm.¹ The fadder hes bidden lang at t'fair. n.Yks. Them 'at bahds i' their faather hoose, *MUNBY Verses* (1865) 61; n.Yks.¹ Where does thee bide? n.Yks.² Where had they bodden? Also [fig] 'Now do bide in a bit,' restrain yourself, keep your temper. ne.Yks.¹ Sha bahds at Malton e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Pray thee now, bidest 'e a bit. w.Yks. Sheea's bahded i' t'village, *MACQUOID Doris Barugh* (1877) xxiv; w.Yks.¹ Lan. It wur too hot to bide i' th' heawse, *BANKS Manch.* *Man* (1876) xxxvi; Bide wi' mo, neaw, till aw dee, *WAUGH Poems* (1870) *Jamie's Frohc*; Hoo winnot boide [continue to live] woile neet, *KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH Scarsdale* (1860) II 282; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ *Pret* bode. Chs.^{1,2} Yo mun bide aw neet w' us. Der.¹, Not. (L.C.M.) n.Lin.¹ Bide a bit in Scallows laane. sw.Lin.¹

Bide you still. Nhp.¹; Nhp.² I bent gwain to bide here na langer. War.² s.War.¹ Bide where you be, a bit! Glo. I bided him, *BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv; Bide still, *BAYLIS Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.¹ Let I bide, I be right, be'nt I? Glo.² Brks. (M.J.B.), Brks.¹ Suf.¹ Dew yeow bide there *Ken.* (P.M.), *Ken.*¹ Sur. If we did'n get the extry wage we could'n bide, *N. & Q.* (1878) 5th S. x 222, *Sur.*¹ Sus. Shall I tell you how it was that he bid there? *EGERTON Fiks and Ways* (1884) 22, (F.E.); *Sus.*¹ If ye've got three [children] You must bide where you be *Hmp.* (F.E.); *Hmp.*¹ I.W.¹ He bides at Newport; I.W.² He bides zum where about Keasbrooke *Wil.* Shall I bide with ye to-night, *PENRUDDOCKE Content* (1860) 61, Just bide quiet, *ELLIS Pronunc.* (1889) V. 45; There we bid var dree long hours, *Slow Rhymes* (1889) 54; *Wil.*¹ Where do 'ee bide now? Bide still, will 'ee? *Dor.* I bode at Juddle Farm, *HARDY Madding Crowd* (1874) viii; *BARNES Gl.* (1863); *Dor.*¹ I an' brother Jim do bide at Betty White's, 150. Som. Bide where you be, *RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 122; (J.S.F.S.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ The form 'bode' is unknown *Ee buydz laung wai dh-oal Maal ee Joa unz* [he lodges (along) with old Mary Jones. Aay buydz stee ul gin dhai wuz u-goo. [I remained quiet until they were gone]. *Dev.* He has bided true to her memory, *BARING-GOULD Spider* (1889) xxxiv; Sam bided to school longer than the rest, *O'NEILL Idylls* (1892) 45; 'Er bides in ouze, moping about awl day, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892) 52. e.Dev. Us'll baide in th' villages, *PULMAN Sng Sol* (1860) vii. 11. Dev.³ Cor. She sticks to et to bide along w' we, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) iv; Let her bide as she be, *PEARCE Mother Molly* (1889) 177; Maids should bide tu bed, *CAHILL Wheal Certainty* (1890) 45.

Hence Biding, *vbl. sb.* (1) staying, tarrying; (2) a dwelling, abode; also in *comp.* Biding-place.

(1) Nhb. The lads are in awhile for biding, *GRAHAM Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 6. Dor. Better than biding at home, *HARDY Trumpet-Major* (1880) xi. (2) Sc. Rooin' about thair bydin-places, *RIDDELL Ps.* (1857) lxxviii. 28. Frf. Ye ha'e . . . bidden' bein an' easy, *LAING Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 77. Dor. (W.C.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Buy'deen.

2. Of things: to remain; to continue; to wait.

Sc. I might just let the letter bide, *STEEL Rowans* (1895) 237. e.Lth. There it is, an' there it wull bide, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 186. Nhb. Let it bide as it is, *Newc Fishers' Garl.* (1844) 169; Nhb.¹ It'll bide wor time. Cum.³ It ola's bead by him, 164. Yks. If wishes wad bide Beggars wad ride, *Prov. in Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). n.Yks. Iv the warld bahd, *CASTILLO Poems* (1878) 41; n.Yks.² T'fine weathir bides weel. w.Yks.¹ My knees baad whackein, ii. 302. Ken.¹ Just you let that bide *Sur.* Let 'un bide, *BICKLEY Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xix; *Sur.*¹ You let that ladder bide. *Sus* I did blow 'er but 'er wouldn't bide blowed, *EGERTON Fiks and Ways* (1884) 137. n.Wil. Let un bide, woo't [will you] (E.H.G.). *Hmp.*¹

3. In phr. *to bide by*, to maintain, to stick to; to continue in one state; also, to become pregnant (said of animals).

Sc. I'll no bide be that agreement. Applied also to one of an inconstant disposition. Of a sick person it is said that he does not 'bide be,' when he seems to recover one hour and relapses the next (JAM.). Ayr. To support Caledonia's cause, And bide by the buff and the blue, *BURNS Here's a Health*. n.Yks. A s'll ev to bide by't (W.H.). w.Som.¹ I've a-zaid it, and I'll bide by it. He'll bide by [his bargain]. Her [a mare] 've a-bin dree times to 'Varmint,' but her 'ont bide by un.

II. Trans. *Pres.* bade, bode, bude; also bided; *pp.* bidden, bodden.

1. To wait for, await.

Sc. 'You bide tryst with Prestongrange!' I asked, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) v. The bairns just bided their time, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 201. If that did not cool him, there was another biding him, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iv; The deel bides his day, *Prov* (JAM.) Lan. I am biding her time, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soul* (1895) 100. Not! Th'ull a ter [have to] bide thee time.

2. To bear, endure, tolerate. Also intrans. Cf. *abear*, away with.

Sc. To bide the bang to the last, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xii; I have that in my heart . . . that wunna bide shame, *ib.* *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv, Beggars downa bide wealth, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 4, ed. 1881. Abd. The village swain . . . Maun bide the bick'rin' brattle, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 24, ed. 1873, Forced to byde the bydings that I baid, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 87. Ayr. Wasna fit to bide the flyte, GALT *Entail* (1823) xvii; Shighted love is sair to bide, BURNS *Duncan Gray*; He bade an unco bang, *ib.* *Brigs of Ayr*. N.Cy.¹ The pain's so great, I can't bide it. Nhb Nyen but mysel could bide thy yammer, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 8; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. It's bad to beyde, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 2; An arrogant person 'cannot bide cworm' [cannot bear prosperity, like an over-fed horse] (M.P.); Lasses bude his mockin', LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811); Cum.¹ Wm. Your hell-fire thirst mun be bidden, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 416; I cud bide nae langer, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 41, ed. 1821; Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ It's bad to bide, n.Yks.² He can still bide a vast for all he has bodden a good deal iv his day, n.Yks.³ I can bide as mickle pain as any body. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. We ha' bidden monny a blast o' wind and weather, BROWNE *Poems* (1800) 160; His aymys began ti wahk, whahl he cud hardlins bahd, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 36; e.Yks.¹ M.S. add (T.H.) m.Yks.¹ I've bidden and bidden it while I can bide it no longer. w.Yks. There's noabdy bud the Lord an me, At knaws what ah've ta bide, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 250; w.Yks.¹ Lan. Aw can hardly bide to look on that deceivin' face o' thine, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) xxiii; Lan.¹ We'n bide one another, whatever may come, WAUGH *Jamie's Frolic* (1859); He gran' an bode, fro day to day, *ib.* *Cromes* (1875) v. e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, Chs.²³ n.Lin.¹ Put it up o' my shou'lders, I can bide th' waaight. Nhp.² Sur. I canna bide 'ee goin' w'out, BICKLEY *Sur Hills* (1890) III xvii.

Hence (1) *Bide*, sb. pain, suffering; (2) *Bider*, sb. a sufferer; (3) *Biding*, vbl. sb. enduring; also in phr. *past biding*, beyond endurance; (4) *Bidings*, vbl. sb. pl. sufferings; (5) *Bideless*, adj. impatient of suffering.

(1) Lth. A terrible bide (JAM.). Gall. Weel kens mine the bide o't, HARPER *Bards* (1889) 216. (2) Cum. (M.P.) n.Yks.² Thoo's a bad bider. (3) Dur.¹, Cum. (M.P.) Wm.¹ Ther's no biding it. Yks. To mak' life past biding, *Yksman*. XXXVI. 454. n.Yks. There's neea barding we yeh (T.S.). w.Yks.¹ It wark'd past biding. (4) Sc. (JAM.) Abd. The bydings that I baid, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 87. (5) Cum. (M.P.)

3. Of things: to need, require.

n.Cy. It will bide billinge [working] at, GROSE (1790). Cum.¹ It's bidden a mort o' time, but it's deunn at last. Wm. Wudsworth's poetry was real hard stuff, and bided a deal of makking, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) 185, Wm.¹ T'hay hes bidden a lang while a dryin w.Yks. My things don't bide a deal of packing (F.P.T.). We say of a sum of money, 'it bides a deal of getting', HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; w.Yks.¹ This job hes bidden a seet o' doin, w.Yks.⁵ T'owd gent al bide a good deal o' waaing on, 22 ne.Lan. They'll bide some wakkenin' as sleep raand here, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 19.

[I. 1. What shall I do the while? where bide? how live? SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 131; For ire he quook, no lenger wolde he byde, CHAUCER *C. T.* 1576; Bot yett he baid seuen dais in rest, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1907. 3. Therefore shall a man leaue hys father and mother, and byde by hys wyfe, CRANMER (1539) *Mark* x. 7. II. 1. Pe oile o merci most pou bide, *Cursor M.* 955. 2. Myche baret shall pou bide, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 3483; That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, III. iv. 29; There is no woman's sides Can bide the beating of so strong a passion, *Twelfth Nt.* II. iv. 97. OE. *bidan* (pt. *bād*, pp. *bidon*), to wait.]

BIDE-OWE, v. Obs. e.An. To suffer punishment (?). [In Sir Thos. Browne's list of words 'peculiar to the East Angle countries,' and copied into later glossaries.]

Nrf. To bide owe, poenas dare, RAY (1691).

BIDGE, v. Wxf.¹ To buy.

[(Thei) camen into Egypte that thei myzten bigge meetis (to bie metis, 1388), WYCLIF (1382) *Gen.* xli. 57; To biggenn . . . to sellenn, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 15825. OE. *bycgan*, to buy; cp. OS. *buggan*.]

BIDING, prep. Yks. [bai'din.] Excepting, except; in spite of. Cf. *bide*, v. II. 1 and 2.

n.Yks. Commonly used by old dalesmen. 'In spite of' is a more mod. meaning. Ah'll marry t'lass biding all 'at comes (R H H.), n.Yks.² Biding all mishaps.

BIEENTER, sb. Sh.I. A continuance of cloudy weather, always threatening, but never actually raining.

Sh.I. Applied rather to the cold, dry east winds in spring (J.J.). S. & Ork.¹

BIELD, sb. and v. In gen. dial. use throughout Sc.; also Nhb. Cum. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also wrtten beild Sc. Dur. Wm. n.Yks.^{1,2} ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹; beeld N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ Cum.³ n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹; beald Wm.¹; biel, beil, beel Sc. [bield, bil.]

1. sb. Shelter, refuge. Also transf. a house, any object which shelters. Cf. *burrow*, *lewth*. Also used attrib.

Sc. A wee bush is better than nae bield, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Thirty yonder . . . that ye have turned out o' their bits o' bields, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) viii; Oppressors that hae driven me to tak the heather bush for a bield, *ib.* *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv; I wull saye o' the Lord, He is my bield an' my fortriss, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) xci. 2; Under the beild of a hillock, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xxx. Abd. To Nory he was aye a tenty bield, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 139. Frf. We've a weel plenish'd beild, LAING *Wayside Flrs* (1846) 27. Ayr. Thy bield should be my bosom, BURNS *O went thou*; An aching arm soon made my bit bield toom o' plenishing, GALT *Sir A. Wyhe* (1822) xciii. Lnk. Beneath the south side of a craigy bield, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 17, ed. 1783. Edb. Where he seemed to lie sheltered in the bield of peace and privacy, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 227. Slk. Gin I ever forget my ain cosy bield, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 63. n.Cy. A high fence or skreen to defend cattle from y^e cold (K.); And ruined found we byre and bield, TODD *Ballads* (1895) 29. Nhb.¹ 'The beeld side' of a house or fence. Beelds for sheep, &c., are common on the high moors. They are circular or cross walls of earth or stone. Dur. (K.) Cum.³ Better a wee buss than nae beild. Wm. The trees form a bield for the house (B.K.); Wm.¹ Yks. These trees mak' a gran' biel at t' side o' t' road (F.P.T.). n.Yks.¹ 'It's a gay good bield when t' wind blaws fell,' said of a very large and bushy holly growing in the fence of a field; n.Yks.² A bit of a beild in a field-neuk [a hovel in a field-corner], n.Yks.³, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Now, lads, let's gan ti beal sahd ov hedge, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 52; e.Yks.¹ The beal-side of a stack or hedge m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He's nawther stock nor beild (S.K.C.); Ligs saaf ith beald o' t' greenestling, HOWSON *Cur. Craven* (1850) 116; w.Yks.¹ I'd gotten anent sheep beild, II. 296. ne.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹

2. v. To shelter, protect; also, to take shelter.

Lnk. Weel she lo'ed the guid aul' carle that biel't her frae the caulrife warl', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 35. Lth. Birds are singin' on the tree that beilds thy lanely grave, SMITH *Merry Brndal* (1866) 47, Scorns his limbs in breeks to bield, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 285. Slk. Ilk buss noo that bields us, CURRIE *Poems* (1883) 36. Cum. T' fox beielded i' Blaeberry Ghyll, DALBY *Mayroyd* (1880) III. 189. Wm. T'hoose ligs varra snug . . . an's weel beald frae t' fell wind, *Spec. Dial.* (1865) 3; Wm.¹ Yks. These are good gardens, they're se nicely beielded (F.P.T.).

Hence (1) *Bielded*, *ppl. adj.* sheltered; (2) *Bielding*, vbl. sb. shelter, protection; (3) *Bieldy*, *adj.* snug, sheltered; affording shelter or warmth.

(1) Lnk. There lay Peggy snugly beielded frae the storm, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xii. (2) Sc. Nae beilding can she borrow, RAMSAY *Tia-Table Misc.* (1724) I 190, ed. 1871. (3) It's a bieldy eneuch bit, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. e.Lth. We were sittin down on the bieldy side o' the stooks, HUNTER *J. Inuvich* (1895) 11. Gall. There is no reason why . . . it should not be the bieldiest and happiest of homes for us, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiv; A place both bieldy and heartsome, *ib.* *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 11. Kcb. An' Spring peeps cautious on the biely braes, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 176. N.Cy.¹ Beeldy flannel Nhb.¹ Aa've gettin a beeldy place. n.Yks.² A brave bieldy house. w.Yks. We'll sit daan an' hev' a reek o' bacca as soon as we come to a beildy spot (S.K.C.); (S.P.U.); w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹

3. *ppl. adj.* Sheltered.
Lth. Neat and bield a cot-house stood, MACNEILL *Poet Wks.* (1801) 129, ed. 1856.

[1. Beeld, shelter, BAILEY (1721); This is our beild, the blustring windes to shun, FAIRFAX *Tasso* (1600) II. lxxxiv. 36; Y^e beald, for wether, *umbraculum*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Hecuba thidder, with hir childir, for beild Ran all in vane, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, II. 99. 2. To beald, *adumbrare, protegere*, LEVINS *Manip.*]

BIELD, see Bule.

BIEN, *adj. and adv.* In *gen.* use in Sc. Also written bein, ben. [bin]

1. Thriving, well-to-do.

Sc. Never fash yōir head about the changes o' the world, sae lang as ye're blithe and bien yoursell, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) 1; A bien man sall hardly gae until the kingdom o' heaven, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xix. 23; Who keeps us a' bien and comfortable, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 57, ed. 1894. ne.Sc. Bein' a bien an' comely widow, short o' twa score, GRANT *Keckleton*, 10. Per. Gin it be a bien man, tak' half o' what he offers, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 294. Ayr. She's in bien circumstance, GALT *Entail* (1823) II. Lth. A bien man, but very blate, STRATHES *Blunkbonny* (ed. 1891) 159. Gall. To hear folk that are bien and cosy . . . cryin' oot on them that's lying among the hills, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii. n.Cy. *Border Gl* (Coll. L.L.B.)

2. Snug, comfortable, cosy.

Sc. Provision in season makes a bien house, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737); A cottage Fu' bein wi' ald warldly store, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) 292; For mony a bein nook in many a brow house has been offered to my hinny Willie, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) x. Ayr. Her house sae bien, her curch sae clean, BURNS *Lady Onlie*; This is an altered house; they are gane that keepit it bein, GALT *Annals* (1821) xxiv; I grudge a wee the great-folk's gift That live sae bien and snug, BURNS *Ep. to Davie* (1784) st. 1. Lnk. Crofters ance dwelt snug an' bien, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 7; Were your bien rooms as thinly stock'd as mine, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783. Edb. The wife, that used to keep everything bien and snug, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. Gall. What a bien and comfortable downsitting wad ye hae, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 229.

Hence (1) *Bien-like, adv.* having an appearance of comfort and well-being; (2) *Bienly, adv.* comfortably, cosily, happily; (3) *Bienness, sb.* prosperity, comfort, the condition of being well-to-do.

(1) Per. It was you, then, that sent hame the money frae Ameriky, an' set Marget an' him up bien like on their merridge, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 162. Dmf. MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 80. (2) Rnf. Her house is bienlie thacket, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 155. Kcb. Poor hairy-footed thing! undreaming thou . . . dost bienly lie, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 27. (3) Sc. During the dear years an honest farmer had been reduced from bienness to poverty, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1818) 329 (JAM.). Rnf. There's aye a bienness an' content in cozie hodden-grey, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 44.

[1. He harbourit al his burgessis rich and bene, *Thrie Priests* (c. 1548) 78 (N.E.D.). 2. Somer fowlis quhilkis flies, als sone as hervist cummus, to sum bene hous or secrete hollis, BELLENDEN *Livy* (1533) ed. 1822, 401.]

BIER, *v. Obs.*? n.Cy. Also written beer. To roar or bellow. Cf. beerin.

n.Cy. He biers like a bull (K.).

[Quhen thay had beirt lyk baitit bulls, *Chrysts-kirk Gr.* (c. 1550) xxi, in Ramsay's *Evergreen* (1761) 13. The word is also found as a *sb.*: And there I spied a lady fair, Making a heavy bier . . . and a piteous meen, *John of Hazelgreen* in Child's *Pop. Bal.* IX. 162.]

BIER-BALK, *sb. Obs.* Yks. e.An. Ken. A path in a churchyard along which a bier and coffin may be carried. See *Balk*. Also called *Bier-way*.

n.Yks.² Particularly the churchyard path which leads from the Lichgate to the church. Nrf. When the common lands at Alby were enclosed much difficulty was experienced in stopping one road, on account of its being an ancient bier-way, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. IV. 240 Ken.¹

[Where their ancestors left of their land a broad and sufficient bier-balk to carry the corpse to the Christian sepulture, how men pinch at such bier-balks, *Homilies* (1563) Rogation Wk.]

BIERLY, see Buirdly.

BIEST, *sb.* e.An. A wen-like protuberance on the stem of a growing tree.

e.An.¹ Suf. RAINBIRD *Agna.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; Suf.¹.

BIFF, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Also written beeaif Yks. [bif, bif.] The bough of a tree.

n.Yks. (I W.), e.Yks.¹ Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 113. n.Lin.¹ Th' parson leant a stee agen a biff o' an appletree an' then saw'd it off.

[The same word as *bcugh*, OE. *bōh*. For ex. of OE. final *h* becoming *f*, see *Wndhll Gram.* § 319.]

BIFFIN, *sb.* Yks. e.An. Dor. Wrn'ten beeffin Suf; beefun e.An.¹ [bi'fin, bi'fin.] A kind of large, rosy winter apple, preserved by being dried in bakers' ovens, and occas. pressed till it becomes soft and flat.

n.Yks.², e.An.¹ Nrf. Our chaaks are more like the Norfolk biffins, and we doant want nobody to tell us, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 1; Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.) Dor. 'And there's two bushels of biffins for apple-pies,' said Maryann, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii.

[Frost-bitten cheeks, as red as a beeffen from her own orchard, GODWIN *Caleb Williams* (1794) 63 (N.E.D.). *Beefin* repr. *beefing, beef+ing*, in ref. to the red colour of the apple.]

BIG, *sb. Obs.*? Lan. Ess. Also written bigge Ess.¹ A pap or teat.

Lan. SHADWELL *Witches* (1682); Lan.¹ A teat, where the 'familiar' was said to draw blood from the body of a witch. Ess. RAY (1691); BAILEY (1721); *Gl* (1851), (P.R.), Ess.¹

[Bigge, a country-word for a pap, or teat, PHILLIPS (1706); Lamb, bulchin, and pig, Geld vnder the big, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 74]

BIG, *adj. and adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Lon. Nrf. Suf. Hmp. Som. Cor. Aus. [big.]

1. *adj.* Of a river or water: swollen, in flood.

w.Som.¹ Dhu wau'dr wuz tu baeg — kèod-n goo laur'ng [the water was too much swollen, I could not go along—I.e. ford it]. [Aus. The creeks would be 'big' till midday, VOGAN *Bk. Police* (1890) xv.]

2. Great with young.

Wm. (B.K.) w.Yks. They said shoo'r big, but doctor said 'twor nought at all but cowld, DOYLE *Dolly's Gaon* (1855) 18. e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.¹

3. Of the wind: strong, violent.

n.Yks.¹ Aye, it's a varry big wind e.Yks. BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 50. n.Lin.¹ I ca'n't bear to be oot in a big wind

4. *adj. and adv.* Proud, haughty, consequential, conceited.

Elg. New hat, new brecks, an' something in them clinkin'—His wife braw an' big, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 139. Rnf. There's some sae big they will not dig, BARR *Poems* (1861) 208. Edb. I was over big and over vexed to hear her, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. Nhb.¹ s.Chs.¹ Ey'z ver' big in iz yoo klooz [Hey's very big in his yew (new) clooas]. Stf.² He went abait as big as yo please. His fèlther's bought 'im a new pair o' boots an' ei's as big in em as a little lord. Glo. 'E do talk big (A.B.). Nrf. He'd go walking past here as big as ye please, with his best clothes on, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 62. Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873) w.Som.¹ U suyt tu baeg' vur-z kloa'uz [a deal too big for his clothes].

5. Friendly, intimate, 'thick.'

Baff., Gall. (W.G.) Ant. In common local use. John an' me's no big Smith and Brown are very big (W.J.K.); (S.A.B.); (W.H.P.)

6. In phr. (1) *big as a barn side*, (2) — *as a barn door*, (3) — *as a bushel*, very large; (4) — *as bull beef*, (5) — *as S*, as proud as a peacock; (6) — *i' th' maith*, given to boasting; (7) *to work on the big*, to work on piecework, cf. *agreat*.

n.Lin.¹ (1) She cot me a shive o' cheäse iv'ry bit as big as a barn side (2) Faather's maade a blotch up o' th' parlour floor as big as a barn door. (3) Suf. (F.H.). (4) Stf.² (5) s.Chs.¹ (6) Chs.¹ You may be sure a man as is big i' th' maith hasn't mitch in him. (7) War. Often used (W.S.B.), War.³

7. *Comp.* (1) *Big-bee*, a drone; (2) *-bug*, a consequential person; (3) *-coat*, a top or great-coat; (4) *-end*, the greater part; (5) *-felt*, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (6) *-house*, the workhouse; (7) *-mavis*, the missel thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*; (8) *-miss*, a great loss; (9) *-niece*, the

daughter of a nephew or niece; (10) *-road*, the high road; (11) *-sorted*, proud, stuck-up; (12) *-throat*, a goitre.

(1) *Hmp.* (J R W.); *HEATH Eng. Peasant* (1893) 138; *Hmp.* (2) *Nhb.* (3) *Abd.* I bused in my double blues, big coat, an' a that, *BEATTIES Parings* (1801) 2, ed. 1873. *Ayr.* I put on my big-coat and walked to the kirkyard, *GALT Provost* (1822) xxiv. (4) *Suf.* The big-nd of an hour. (5) *Ir.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5 (6) *w.Yks.* But him 'at's as poor as a mahse, . . . He mun point his noas up to th' big hahse, *HARTLEY Ditt.* (1868) 13; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1891). *Lon.* As long as they kept out of the 'big house' she would not complain, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) 1. 48. *Cor.* (7) *e.Lth.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 2. (8) *Stf.* *War.* *Wor.* He'll be a big miss when he's gone (H.K.). (9, 10) *Cor.* (11) *Shr.* 'E's as big-sorted as ess. *Hrf.* (12) *Chs.*

8. In plant-names: (1) *Big Buttercup*, *Caltha palustris*, marsh marigold (*Sonf.*); (2) — *Daisy*, *id.* (e.Yks.)

[2. His gentle lady, Big of this gentleman, *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. i. 39. 3. If the wind be big or tempestuous, *BURTON Anat. Mel.* (1621) ed. 1896, II. 75; The redder the rainbow appeareth, even so much the bigger doth the winde ensue, *HYLL Weather* (1574) vii (N.E.D.). 4. Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret, *SHAKS. T. Shrew*, III. ii. 230]

BIG, v. *Wor.* *Glo.* [big.] To make big, to magnify. *s.Wor.* 'E's a good un to big 'isself. *Glo.*

BIG, v. *Obsol.* *Sc.* *Irel.* *Nhb.* *Cum.* *Wm.* *Yks.* *Lan.* Also written *bigg Sc.*; *byg Nhb.* [big.]

1. To build.

Sc. Rome was not a' bigged in ae day, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737); They could a' link out their fifty pounds ower head to bigg a hottle, *SCOTT St. Ronan* (1824) ii. *Sh.L.* Strong anticht we bigg wir hooses, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 66. *S. & Ork.* *Abd.* Gin's fowk be willin' to big the manse, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli. *Fif.* It's easier to bigg twa chumles than keep twa in coals, *McLAREN Tibbie* (1894) 97. *Ayr.* Some spiteful munifowl bigs her nest, *BURNS Tam Samson* (1787) st. 13; Two or three carts of stones to big a dyke round the new steading, *GALT Provost* (1822) xv. *e.Lth.* The doo that bigs her nest in the hole o' the rock, *HUNTER J. Inwuch* (1895) 126. *Slk.* That wee, cosy cradle was bigged there by the hand o' Him that hung the sun, *CHR. NORTH Nodas* (ed. 1856) III. 3. *Gall.* So I biggit me this bit house, *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxi. *N.I.* Come and see Billy biggin. *n.Cy.* (K.); *N.Cy.* *Nhb.* *Cum.* *Obs.* (M.P.); The grass green common bigg'd on, *STAGG Misc. Poems* (1805) 136, ed. 1807; *Gl.* (1851). *Wm.* It hes girt thick woes es far throo es three er fower et meeast a thor et foak big noo-a daes, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii. 1; Thear wur woars biggin a girt grand hause, *WHEELER Dial.* (1790) 75; *Wm.* *n.Yks.* He's biggin' his-sel' a gran' new hoos'; *n.Yks.* *ne.Yks.* *Obs.* *m.Yks.* *w.Yks.* (S.K.C.); Aw bigged it, let me tell tha, *SNOWDEN Tales Wolds* (1893) vii; *w.Yks.* *Lan.* *DAVIES Races* (1856) 270; Yo'n never big another heawse like that, *WAUGH Sketches* (1855) 99; *Lan.* Then they bigged yon new barn upo' th' knowe, *ib.* (ed. 1869) 205. *e.Lan.*

Hence (1) *Bigger, sb.* a builder; (2) *Bigging*, the act of building; (3) *Biggit, ppl. adj.* built.

(1) *Sc.* The stane whilk the biggers rejcekit, *HENDERSON St. Matt.* (1862) xxi. 42. *Abd.* Still used (W.M.). (2) *Sc.* I mind the bigging o't, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) iv. *Abd.* The biggin o' a score o' hooses wud be a mere trifle, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi. *Cum.* (3) *Sc.* Them that is bred in biggit wa's for naething but to bind bairns' heads, *SCOTT Guy M.* (1815) xlvii. *Abd.* Well fell's us 'at's in biggit bouns [built walls], I pity them 'at's far frae towns, *BEATTIES Parings* (1813) 34, ed. 1873. *Ayr.* There never was a droller-like creature seen entering a biggit land, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. *e.Lth.* A muckle, weel-biggit hoose it was, *HUNTER J. Inwuch* (1895) 158.

2. With prep. *up*: to confirm or support in an opinion; to devote oneself constantly to a person or idea.

Inv. *Occas.* heard (H.E.F.). *Bnff.* He's sae muckle biggit up in's ain opingun. He's sae saur biggit up in 'ir it he canna see daylicht till 'ir. A'budy biggit up the silly loon it he wid get siller gehn he howkit i' the fairy hillock. Ya needna big 'im up wee the thocht o' gettin' awa. *Abd.* They're terrible biggit up in that opingon (W.M.).

3. With prep. *round* or *upon*: to surround, fall upon, attack. *Abd.* (J.A.M.)

[Byggyn or bildyn, *edifico*, *Prompt.*; *pe* bemes of my brighthede are bygged with *pe* beste, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 4. *ON.* *byggja*, to inhabit, to build.]

BIGAROO, sb. *Ken.* [bi'gərū.] The large white heart cherry. Also called *Bigaroon*.

Ken. (H.M.); (P.M.); (W.F.S.); *Ken.*

[Morocco cherry, the Egriot, *Bigarreux*, &c, *EVELYN Kal. Hortense* (1699) 88; The backward cherries or *Bigarros, sb.* (1693) l. 73. *Fr.* *bigarreau*. *Bigarreux*, a kind of cherries, which be half white, half red (*COTGR.*). The form *bigaroon* is due to *Prov. bigarrouno* (PIAT).]

BIGD, sb. *Sh.I.* A building, a house.

Sh.I. Used for fishing-lodges, or stone huts in which fishermen live during summer. Also applied familiarly to a large, fine house (J.J.). *S. & Ork.*

[*ON.* *bygd*, residence, abode; inhabited land; cp. *būa*, to live, dwell. *Norw. dial.* *bygd*, a small inhabited district (AASEN).]

BIGG, sb. *Sc.* *Nhb.* *Cum.* *Wm.* *Yks.* *Lan.* *Der.* *Nrf.* *Suf.* Also written *big* (J.A.M.) *Cum.* *Wm.* *n.Yks.* *w.Yks.* *Der.* *Nrf.*; *byg Wm.*; *bygg Nhb.* [big.]

1. A coarse kind of barley, with four rows on each head. See *Bear, sb.*

Or.I. The vegetable productions are big, a small species of barley, of which meal and malt are made, *Statist. Acc.* V. 407. *Dmf.* *Bear* or big is sown from the beginning to the 20th of May, *ib.* IV. 460 (J.A.M.). *n.Cy.* (K.), *n.Cy.* *Nhb.* *Beer*, *Bigg*, or four-rowed Barley, used to be the only species of barley cultivated in the county, *MARSHALL Review* (1808) l. 77; Otes, *bygg*, botchery and whete, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VI. 147; *Nhb.* The word survives in the street name of *Bigg Market*, in Newcastle. *Cum.* *White* shows the rye, the big of blaker hue, *RELPH Misc. Poems* (1747) 13, *Gl.* (1851). *Wm.* *Haver*, and a species of barley, called here or *bigg*, were the only grains it produced, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 324; (A.T.), They swallow land nags as hens dus big, *Borrowdale Lett.* (1787), *Wm.* *n.Yks.* (W.H.), *n.Yks.* *ne.Yks.* *w.Yks.* *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781); (J.T.); *w.Yks.* *Lan.* *Der.* *e.An.* *Nrf.* *Suf.* *RAINBIRD Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849.

2. *Comp.* (1) *Bigg-awns*, beards of barley; (2) *-bread*, barley bread; (3) *-malt*, barley malt; (4) *-meal*, barley meal.

(1) *Cum.* (M.P.) (2) *Wm.* *Bigg-bread* diptin collop fat (B.K.). (3) *Nhb.* Good *Big-malt* is to be sold, at 2s 6d per Bushell, by Robert Sorsbie, Newc, Advt. in *Newc. Courant* (Aug. 29, 1713) (4) *Cum.* Still occas. spoken of, esp. in reference to the favourite remedy for inflammation, 'a bigg-meal poultice' (M.P.); *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 402.

[*Hordeum Polystichum vernum* is called of our English Northerne people, *Big*, and *Big Barley*, *GERARDE Herb.* (ed. 1633) 71; *Bigge*, corne, *hordeum quadratum*, *LEVINS Manip.* (1570). *ON.* *bygg*, also *Norw. dial.*, see *AASEN*.]

BIGGADIKE, sb. *Yks.* A navvy, ditch-delver, drainer. Cf. *big, v.*

n.Yks. *Obs.* (T.S.); *n.Yks.* Only once heard.

BIGGEN, v. *Nhb.* *Yks.* *Chs.* *Lin.* *Suf.* [bi'gən.]

1. To grow big, to increase in size.

s.Chs. Said especially of a pregnant woman. *n.Lin.* *Tonups* is biggenin' fast wi' this raain. *Suf.* In common use (F.H.).

2. *refl.* To give oneself airs.

s.Chs. 'Ey big n'z imsel' up, dū'nūt ey? [Hey biggens himsel up, dunnot hey?]

3. To recover strength after lying-in.

n.Cy. *Nhb.* *w.Yks.* *WILLAN List Wds.* (1811).

Hence *Biggening, vbl. sb.* the recovery of a woman after confinement.

n.Cy. (K.); *N.Cy.* I wish you a good biggening. *Nhb.* *Chs.* *ne.Yks.*

[1. All waters biggen the further they run, *BLITHE Eng. Improv.* (1649) 53 (N.E.D.). 3. Biggening, up-rising of women, *COLES* (1677). *Big, adj.* + *en*, cp. *thicken*.]

BIGGER, v. *Yks.* To increase in size, grow 'bigger.' Cf. *big, adj.*

n.Yks.; *n.Yks.* 'It biggers on't,' the building increases. *m.Yks.*

BIGGER, v. *Yks.* [bi'gər.]

1. To build. Cf. *big, v.*

n.Yks. *Thah* neck is like the toor o' David, bigger'd for an armory, *ROBINSON Whitby Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 4; *n.Yks.*

2. *Comp.* *Biggerstangs*, scaffolding poles for building.

n.Yks. They're boun te bigger't agean, they've gitten t'biggerstangs sledded [drawn to the spot].

BIGGEST, *adj.* Not. Lin. Oxf. Sur.

1. Of number or quantity: the greatest, most.

n.Lin.¹ The biggest part o' them men e' Parliament knaws no moore aboot farmin' consarns then a swalla' knaws aboot snaw-blasts **Oxf.**¹ These be the biggest part on um, *MS. add* **Sur.**¹ I was there the biggest part of the day

2. Used as an augmentative with superlatives expressing contempt, disgust, and the like.

s Not. There was some o' the biggest fowert things theer yer iver seed (J.P.K.).

BIGGIN, *sb.*¹ **Nhp.** War. Cor. Written *biggan* Cor.²; *biggen* **Nhp.**¹ [*bi'gin.*] A child's cap; a nightcap without a border.

Nhp.¹ War. Wis. *Shakespeare* (1861) 151. **Cor.** *Randagal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; **Cor.**² *MS. add.*, **Cor.**³ [*'From the biggen to the night cap,* 1 e. from childhood to old age (K.).]

[*Beguinn*, a biggin for a child (COTGR); As he whose brow with homely biggen bound, **SHAKS.** 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. v. 27. **OF.** *beguinn*, a coif tied under the chin, worn by the *béguines*, members of lay sisterhoods in the Low Countries (HATZFELD).]

BIGGIN, *sb.*² **Obs.** **Der.**¹ An afternoon meal. See *Bagging*, *sb.*

BIGGIN(G), *sb.* **Sc.** **Irel.** **Nhb.** **Cum.** **Wm.** **Yks.** **Lan.** Also written *biggen* **N Cy.**¹; *biggin* **Sc.** **N I.** **Nhb.**¹ **Wm.** & **Cum.**¹ **Wm.**¹ **n.Yks.**¹² **ne.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.**¹ **Lan.**¹ **e.Lan.**¹ [*bi gin.*]

1. A building, house, cottage; a hut covered with mud or turf. Cf. *big*, *v*²

Sc. You are . . . the lad that will build up the auld biggin again, **SCOTT** *Blk Dwarf* (1816) 111, Parting frae the auld bigging whare I hae dwelt sae lang, *ib.* *Rob Roy* (1817) xviii. **Sh I.** He's a ful 'at maks a biggin . . . Tinkin it can staand for ever, **BURGESS** *Rasmie* (1892) 68. **Abd.** See yon tidy little biggin', **Wl'** its windows clear as day, *Ogg Willie Waly* (1873) 55. **Ayr.** Some auld houlet-haunted biggin, **BURNS** *On Capt Grose*. **Lnk O.** weel, weel I like the bit wee thackit biggin', **THOMSON** *Musings* (1881) 5. **Slk.** I was born, as **BURNS** says, in an 'auld clay biggin', **CHR NORTH** *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 87. **N.I.**¹, **N Cy.**¹, **Nhb.**¹ **Cum.** Sing hey for a snug clay-biggin, **ANDERSON** *Ballads* (1808) 29, ed 1840; (*J.Ar.*); *Gl.* (1851). **Wm.** & **Cum.**¹ About her crazy biggin **Rwoard** the hollow whurblast keen, 150. **Wm.** Run up streight toth top oth biggin, **WHEELER** *Dial.* (1790) 75, **Wm.**¹, **n.Yks.**¹² **ne.Yks.**¹ **Obs.** **w.Yks.** About to fall asleep w' the length of the sermon and the heat of the biggin', **BRONTE** *Shirley* (1849) xxx; Towards the high wall of a rough biggin, **SNOWDEN** *Tales Wolds* (1893) 1; (*C.A.F.*); **WILLAN** *List Wds.* (1811); **w.Yks.**¹⁴ **Lan.** But the biggins we big last till doonus-day, **ROBY** *Trad.* (1872) II. 125; (*K.*); When he had finished his biggin, . . . he set up the loom, **BRIERLEY** *Waverlow* (1863) 53, ed 1884; **Lan.**¹ Th' orchard's gwon; . . . nobbut a twotre at's laft o'eranent this biggin, **WAUGH** *Sketches* (1859) 205. **e.Lan.**¹

2. A built-up pillar of stone for support to the roof, in a mine. **Nhb.**¹

[1. *Biggin* or *Bigging*. In the Northern parts is used for a fair house or gentlemen's seat, **BLOUNT** (1681); *Byggynge* . . . *edifuium*, *Prompt.*; To se biggines and fair tunes, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 23453. *Icel.* *byggng*, buildings or houses (*VIGFUSSON*).]

BIGGLE, *v.* **Cum.** [*bi'gl.*] To blindfold.

Cum. T'bull sud be biggelt, **DICKINSON** *Cumbr* (1876) 252; **Cum.**¹ Hence *Biggly*, *sb.* the game of blind man's buff.

Cum.¹ When the boy is blindfolded, another turns him gently round and says, 'Antony blindman kens ta me, sen I bought butter and cheese o' thee? I ga' tha my pot, I ga' tha my pan, I ga' tha o' I hed but a rap ho' penny I gave a poor oald man.

[Perh. the same word as *Fr.* *bigler*, to look askew (*HATZFELD*).]

BIGGONET(S), *sb.* **Sc.** A linen cap or coif.

Sc. The queen tore her biggonets for perfect anger, **SCOTT** *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv; The young gudewife, strong in the charms of her Sunday gown and biggonets, *ib.* *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii; Gie to me my bigonet, My bishop's satin gown, **MICKLE** *There's nae Luck*. **Rnf.** He brings me hame a bigonet, **ALLAN** *Poems* (1836) 121. **Lnk.** Good humour and white bigonets shall be Guards to my face to keep his love for me, **RAMSAY** *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 37, ed 1783.

[*Biggin*, *sb.*¹ + *-et*, dim. suff.]

BIGHES, *sb.* *pl.* **e.An.**¹ Jewels, ornaments.

BIGHT, *sb.* **Sc.** **Yks.** **Chs.** Also written *bought* **Chs.**²³; *beight* **Chs.**; *bicht* **Sc.**

1. A bend, esp a curve in the animal or human body. **Chs.** (*K.*), (*P.R.*); **RAY** (1691); **Chs.**¹ The bight of the elbow; **Chs.**³

2. Anything folded or doubled, esp. the loop in a rope.

Sh I. A bucht or bicht is a certain measure of the length of a coil of fishing-line (*J J.*) **Abd.** (*W.M.*), **Lth.** (*JAM.*), **n.Yks.**² **Chs.**¹, **Chs.**² A bight of paper, a sheet of paper; **Chs.**³ [Adding at each end two or three bights of twine, **LOWSON** *Mod. Farrer* (1844) 195.]

3. A bay, creek; a projection in a river.

Sh.I. Dy loch is fu o boanie bichts, **BURGESS** *Rasmie* (1891) 73. **Abd.** (*W.M.*), **N Cy.**¹, **Chs.**¹³

[1. Bight of a horse is the inward bent of the chambrel, also the bent of the knees in the fore-legs, **KERSEY** (1715); *þe byzt of þe þyzes*, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1340. 2. A bight, *circulus rudentis in orbem convoluti*, **COLES** (1679). 3. Bight is a small bay between two points of land, **FALCONER** *Dict. Marine* (1769). **OE.** *byht*, a bend, conn. w. *būgan*, to bow, to bend.]

BIGHTER, *sb.* **Sh.I.** The stone attached to fishing lines to keep them down under water.

Sh I. In common use (*K I.*). **S. & Ork.**¹

BIGHTSOM, *adj.* **Sc.** Light, active.

n.Sc. She gies her clouk a bightsom bow, Up fly the knots of yellow hue, **MORISON** *Poems* (1790) 111 (*JAM.*)

[Prop. flexible, pliant. *Bight*, *sb.* + *-some*. Cp. *buxom* (*ME. buhsom*).]

BIGLY, *adj.* **Obs.** **Sc.** [*bi'gli.*] Pleasant, delightful, commodious.

Sc. And as he neared her bigly bower, The fairer ay he grew, **JAMIESON** *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I 198. **Slk.** She has ta'en her to her bigly bower As fast as she could fare, **SCOTT** *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 11 (*JAM.*).

[To byggly blys we bothe wer brought, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 30. Prop. habitable, fit or pleasant to dwell in. *Big*, *vb.*² + *-ly*.]

BIGNESS, *sb.* **Yks.** **War.** **Hrt.** **Som.** [*bi'gnēs.*] Size, extent, bulk.

n Yks.² Neea great sets o' bigness. **War.**³ It aint much of a bigness. **Hrt.** A small proportionable dwindling bigness, **ELLIS** *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I i. **w.Som.**¹ Hon I zeed it fust, twadn on'y the bigness [baeg nees] of a pin's 'ead Bout the bigness of a good big turmut.

BIGOTED, *adj.* **w Yks.**² Stupid, self-willed (without reference to any religious intolerance).

BIGOTTY, *sb* and *adj.* **Nrf.** **Suf.** **Som.** **Amer.** Also written *begotty* **Som.**; *bigety* **w.Som.**¹

1. *adj.* Bumptious, overbearing, self-willed. Cf. *bigoted*. **e.An.**¹ **Suf N. & O.** (1874) 5th S. ii. 326. **Som.** **W. & J. Gl.** (1873); In full use (*W.P.W.*). **w.Som.**¹ Nothing suggestive of religious intolerance is implied. Maayn beguttee luyk, id-n ur? [very bumptious (like), is he not?] [*U.S.A. Dial. Notes* (1895) 384.]

2. *sb.* Pride, conceit, haughtiness.

w.Nrf. He is that proud and full of bigotry he wouldn't axe for nothin', **ORTON** *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 14.

[1. *Der.* of lit. *E.* *bigot* with *adj.* suff. *-y*. 2. The *sb.* is prob. due to a contam. of lit. *E.* *bigotry* with the *adj.* *bigotty*.]

BIG OX-EYE, *sb.* **Sc.** The great titmouse, *Parus major*.

Frf., **e.Lth.**, **Rxb.** **SWAINSON** *Birds* (1885) 32.

BIGSIE, *adj.* and *adv.* **Sc.** Rather large; proud, conceited; *gen.* used contemptuously.

Abd. He's a bigsie body. The bantam's a bigsie crater (*G.W.*); The bigsie craitur gaed ben the kirk, wi's heid i' the air (*W.M.*); Ye needna be sae bigsie in yer wytes (*G.W.*).

[*Biggish* + *-ie*, dim. suff.]

BIJEN, *int.* **Wm.** **Yks.** **Lan.** Truly; an exclamation of surprise.

Wm. **Bjen**¹ That nag can trot! (*B.K.*) **w.Yks.** *Hlfx. Wds.*; **w.Yks.**¹, **ne.Lan.**¹

BIKE, *sb.*¹ **Sc.** **Irel.** **Nhb.** **Dur.** **Wm.** **Yks.** Also written *beik* (*JAM.*); *byke* (*JAM.*) **Nhb.**¹ [*baik*]

1. A nest of wild bees, wasps, &c.; a nestful of bees, a swarm.

Sc. Folly to have stuck my head into such a byke of wasps, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) x. Abd. Like bumbles in a byke, *Gudman Inglismail* (1873) 47, ed. 1875. Per. Ye shouldna say the hinnie's good afore ye tak' the bike, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 298, ed. 1843; The factor hes stirred a wasps'-byke when he meddled wi' Drumtochty, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 37. Ayr. As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke When plundering herds assail their byke, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790); I hae seen the folks sitting in the balks of the kirk like bykes o' bees, *N & Q* (1873) 4th S. xii. 307. Slk. He's comin here wi' the hail bike about his head, CHB. NORTH *Notes* (ed. 1856) III. 21. Gall. There's as many ways of it as bees in a byke, CROCKETT *Shokit Min.* (1893) 106. N.I.¹ Uls. (M.B.S.), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The bee's i' th' byke, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VIII. 183; Nhb.¹ Dur. (K.), Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Ah's funnd yan o' them bee-bikes.

2. *Fig.* A nest, habitation, building.

Sc. As a' belongin' to ae fause-made byke, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 77; For nocht but a house-wife was wantin' To plenish his weel-foggit byke, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 293. Fif. The bonny cosy byke, whair he Had cuddlit mony a centurie, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 3.

3. *Fig.* A gathering, assembly of people; also in phr. to *scale the bike*, to disperse an assembly.

Sc. A bike o' the maist lawless, unchristian limmers, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi; This busy byke of a city, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xxiii. Ayr. The glowran byke, Frae town to town I draw that, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st. 49. There was na a blither bike o' drouthy neibours in a' the shire, GALT *Lairds* (1826) iii. Lnk. Let the greedy bike Stockjob the world amang them as they like, RAMSAY *Works* (1800) II. 321 (JAM.); They [the Radicals] would, to use a favourite phrase, 'skale the bike,' HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 239. Gall. Disturbing a conventicle—'skailing a bees' byke,' as it was called, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xx. Nhb. Deil scale the byke frae Redless Syke, *Coquet Dale Snigs* (1852) 109.

4. *Fig.* A windfall, an unexpected good fortune.

Twd. He has gotten, or fund, a gude bike (JAM.).

5. *Obs.?* A building for the storing of grain.

Cai. The corn is thrashed out and preserved in the chaff in bykes, which are stacks in shape of bee-hives, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 157 (JAM.).

[1. Ane tod was ourset with ane bike of fleis, BELLENDEN *Boece* (1533) ed. 1821, II. 271; Wormes shalle in you brede as bees dos in the byke, *Towneley Myst.* (c. 1460) 325; Hir luue sco haldes lele ilke, pat suetter es þan hony o bike, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 76.]

BIKE, *sb.*² Sc. Also written byke (JAM.) Bnff.¹ The hook of the crook by which cooking vessels are suspended over the fire.

Bnff.¹, w.Sc. (JAM.)

BIKE, *v.* Sc. Also written byke. [baik.] To swarm like bees; also *fig.* to gather, assemble, crowd. Cf. *bike*, *sb.*¹

Sc. The lads about me biket, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 16 (JAM.). Abd. Bees first pair'd afore they byket Or gather'd honey, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 358. Kcd. Saw ye e'er in sunny August Bees to bloom in heather byke? GRANT *Lays* (1884) 70.

Hence *Byking*, *vbl. sb.* a hive, a swarm.

Slk. We haena cheer for oursels, let abe for a byking o' English loids and squires, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I. 57 (JAM.).

BILBERRY, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Lin. Lei. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in form bilber Yks. [bi'lberi.] *Vaccinium myrtillus*. Known also as Blaeberry, Whortleberry, Wimberry, q.v.

w.Yks. Getherin facts in a hurry is like getherin bilber in a hurry, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1876) 23; Sandwiches wor as plentiful as bilbers on a moor, *ib.* (1879) 30; w.Yks.³ Chs.¹²³ Der.¹² nw.Der.¹ ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), Shr.¹, Hrf.¹²

[Wortleberries called in England worts, whortle berries, blacke-berries, bill-berries, and bull-berries, and in some places win-berries, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1417. With the form *bilber* cp. Da. *bølle-bær*, 'vaccinium uliginosum.']

BILBIE, *sb.* Sc. Shelter, residence.

Ags. (JAM.) Frf. She's auld wecht, and may find bilbie in queer places, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) viii

BILBO-CATCH, *sb.* Nrf. Sus. Also written bibler-catch Sus.¹²; bilver-ketch Nrf. The game of cup and ball.

Nrf.¹ HONE *Year-bk.* (1832) 1297; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* Sus.¹²

[Bilbocatch at which George is indefatigable, JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1808) ed. 1884, II. 26 (N.E.D.)]; Bilboquets, battledores and shuttlecocks, EDGEWORTH *Good French Governess* (1801) 109 (STANFORD); To set up the noble game of bilboquet, WALPOLE *Lett.* (1743) ed. 1834, I. 253. Fr. *bilboquet*, the plaything 'cup and ball,' in Rabelais I. 22 *bille boucquet*; cp. COTGR. (s.v. *Billeboquet*).]

BILBOES, *sb. pl.* Ken. Sur. A wooden framework by which a cow's head is secured at milking-time.

Ken. (P.M.); (W.F.S.) Sur.¹

[In lit. E. the word occurs in sense of shackles attached to bars of iron. I lay Worse than the mutines in the bilboes, SHAKS. *Hamlet*, v. ii. 6.]

BILCH, *sb.* Sc. Also written bilsh, belch, bailch, q.v.

1. A fat, lusty person or animal.

s Sc. I was but a little bilsh o' a callan then, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1823) 316. Wgt. A short belsh o' a beast (A.W.).

Hence Bilshie, *adj.* short, plump, thriving. Slk. (JAM.)

2. Phr. a *bursen belch*, one who is breathless from corpulence. 3. A monster. 4. A brat; a contemptuous name for a child. 5. A little, crooked, insignificant person. Slk. (JAM.)

BILCH, *v.* Rxb. (JAM.) To limp, to halt. Hence Bilcher, *sb.* one who halts. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BILCOCK, *sb.* n.Cy. (1) The moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; also called *Biliter*. (2) The water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*.

n.Cy. (1) SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 178. (2) *ib.* 176 [FORSTER *Swallows* (1817) 89; MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* (1857).]

BILDER, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Nhb. Yks. [bildə(r).]

1. *sb.* A wooden mallet with long handle, used for breaking clods.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹

2. *v.* To level ground by breaking the clods.

n.Yks.² Used in expression 'to bildar and bray.' w.Yks. Yks. N. & Q. (1888) II. 15; w.Yks.⁴

Hence (1) Bildard, *sb.* one who understands tillage; (2) Bildering, *vbl. sb.* levelling the ground, breaking the clods.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 534.

3. To work hard

n.Yks. Bildern' and working ov a yat summer day. He bilders and works (I.W.).

BILDER, *sb.*² Frf. (JAM.) A scab. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BILDER(S), *sb.* Also written belder, beller, biller(s), bullers, bylders e.An.¹ (1) *Oenanthe crocata*, water dropwort (I.W. Dev. Cor.); (2) *Heracleum sphondylium*, common cow-parsnip (Som. Dev. Cor.); (3) *Nasturtium officinale*, watercress (Irel. e.An.); (4) *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, cress (Dev.); (5) The flowers of any umbelliferous plants, as chevrl, cow-parsley, hog-nut, &c. (w.Som. Dev.)

(1) I.W. (C.J.V.), I.W.¹, Cor.¹ (2) w.Som.¹ Dev. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. viii. 166; Dev.⁴ Clear them billers out o' the vill, an' put 'em in a hape to buin. nw.Dev.¹, Cor.¹² (3) N.I.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ (5) Dev.⁴

[Lauer. . . Some call it belders or bell-raggies, some yealow water cresses, COOPER (1565). Prob. a Celtic word. Cp. Gael. *biolair*, water-cresses; Ir. *biolar*, OIr. *biwor*, Wel. *berwr*, Cornish *beler*, Bret. *beler*. With the Celtic words we may compare Lat. *berula*, whence Fr. *berle*, Sp. *berro*. See MACBAIN, also *Alphita* (s.v. *Berula*) 21.]

BILDERING, *ppl. adj.* Yks [bildərin.] See Bilder. Lumbering, clumsy. n.Yks (I.W.)

BILDERT, *adj.* Obs. n.Cy. A term of contempt. [Not known to our correspondents]

N.Cy.¹ Ye little bildert. Nhb. Obs. (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹

BILE, *sb.* Nrf. Also written byle. A semi-circular wooden hoop at the end of a scythe.

Nrf. (H.T.C.H.)

BILF, *sb.*¹ Sc. (JAM.) A depreciatory expression. See Bilch.

Edb. Nuisen' thae muckle bilfs o' kytes o' yours, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 265.

BILF, *sb.*² *Ayr. Lan. (JAM.)* A blunt stroke, a hit.
BILGET, *sb.* *n.Sc.* A wooden projection for the support of a shelf, &c.

n.Sc. A piece of wood built into walls at doors on which to nail the door-standards, or posts to which the doors are hinged (W.G.). *Abd. (JAM.)*

BILIMENTS, *sb. pl. Obs. Suf.*¹ Clothing, habiliments. [Not known to our correspondents]

[She hadd billaments worth a hundred pound, *Young Andrew*, 17, in *Child's P.B.* II. 433; *Dorlot*, a jewel or pretty trinket, as a chain, billement, &c., wherewith a woman sets out her apparel or decks herself, *COTGR. OFr. habillement*, Ce qui sert à habiller (HATZFELD).]

BILK, *sb. and v.* *Yks. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hrt. Lon. Slang [bilk]*

1. *sb.* A cheat, one who cheats.

*War.*³ *Cant.* I have had to let eight men through the gate and not a penny from any—what a bilk! *LYTTON Paul Clifford* 1848:222

2. *v.* To cheat, to refuse to pay; to frustrate, disappoint.

*w.Yks.*² *Not.*² He owed me iver so much, but he bilked me. *n.Lin.*¹ *Lei.*¹ *Pret. and pp.* bilk. *Nhp.* But hang all sorrows, now I'll bilk 'em, *CLARE Poems* (1820) 90. *War.*^{2,3} *Hrt.* (H.G.) *Lon.* I've been bilked by the prigs, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) I 181.

Hence *Bilker*, *sb.* one who hires a hackney carriage and slips off without paying.

[*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

3. A term in cribbage.

[A man is said to be bilkt at cribbets when he gets nothing, can make never a game, *RAY* (1691)]

[2. To bilk, to disappoint or deceive; to gull, or bubble, *PHILLIPS* (1706); Believing the persons therein would bilk the coachman, *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1692) ed. 1857, II. 412 (N.E.D.).]

BILKIE, *sb.* *S. & Ork.*¹ Gristle, cartilage.

BILL, *sb.*¹ *Irel.* The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*.

Glw. SWAINSON Birds (1885) 219.

BILL, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ *Nhb. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Amer. [bil.]*

1. *sb.* A bank note.

*sw.Lin.*¹ I haven't any gold, I've no-but a bill. *Nhp.*¹ *War.*² *Shr.*¹ I hanna got no cash, Maester, nuthin' but a bill. Sometimes the term Bank-bill is used for the same thing. [*U.S.A.* He said he had nothing but 'bills' about him . . . and he produced a roll of Bank of England notes! *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 33.]

2. The pit pay-sheet.

Nhb. Eight or a dozen men's earnings are put into one bill, as they call it, *WILSON Puman's Pay* (1843) 18; *Nhb.*¹

3. *Comp.* Bill-day, the day on which the viewer examines the colliery account. *Nhb.*¹

4. *v.* To insert in the pay-sheet.

Nhb. Then comes the care To find that all is rightly bill'd, *WILSON Puman's Pay* (1843) pt. 1 st. 7. [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BILL, *v.*² *Obs.?* *Cum. Yks.* To work hard. Hence *Billing*, *vbl. sb.* in phr. *to bide billing at*, to require, bear working at. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Cum. GROSE (1790). *Yks. (K.)* *n.Yks.* It will bide us billing at, *MERITON Praise Ale* (1684) l. 106. *m.Yks.*¹ Billing at it.

BILLARD, *sb. Obs. Sus.* An imperfect capon. *Sus. RAY* (1691); (*K.*); *GROSE* (1790). [*WORLDIDGE Dict. Rustic.* (1681)]

BILL-BLO, *sb. Lnk.* A bull.

Lnk. D'ye think that our bill-blo Cares an ait-straw if ye hae faith or no? *BLACK FALLS Clyde* (1806) 133. Blo is an usual addition to the word bill [bull], *Author's note*, 215.

[*Bill* is the common Sc. form of *bull*. As yell's the Bill, *BURNS Add. to Deil*, 10.]

BILL-BRIGHTER, *sb. Slang.* In *Winch. School*: a small faggot for lighting fires.

Slang. *ADAMS Wykehamica* (1878) 417; *COPE Gl.* (1883); (*A.D.H.*)

BILL-BUTTON, *sb. Wil.*¹ Water avens, *Geum rivale*. Cf. *billy-button*.

BILL-CLAMER, *sb. n.Yks.*² A bill-sticker. See *Clame*, *v.* Also called *Bill-clagger*.

BILLED, *adj.* *Som. Dev.* Distracted, half mad.

Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); *JENNINGS Dial. w Eng.* (1869). *w.Som.*¹ Doa n ee keep aup jūsh raa'tl, yue-ul dia'r v mee bul ud [do not

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keep up such rattle, you will drive me wild]. *Dev. MOORE Hist. Dev.* (1829) I 353. *n.Dev. Rock Jam an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

BILLERY-DUCKS, *sb. pl. War.*² Bilious or melancholy attacks.

[Possibly corrupted from 'biliary ducts'.]

BILLET, *sb.*¹ *Sc. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Hrt. Suf. Ken. Hmp. Amer.* [bi'lət, bi lit]

1. Wood cut to a convenient size for burning.

[*MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). *Amer. N.B., Nfld., N.S. Dial. Notes* (1895) 377.]

Hence *Billeting*, *sb.* firewood. *n.Lin.*¹

2. A log, piece of wood; also used *attrib.*

Gall. He was makin' an' awtu' face, an' the billet took him fair between the een, *CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 379. *Nhp.*^{1,2} *Hr.* Billet wood, for making cogs of wheels, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII ii. *Suf.* The long billet forced at last to bend, While gushing sap froths out at either end, *BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy* (1805) pt. iv. l. 81.

3. A piece of wood pointed at each end, used in farming. *Lan.*¹

4. A tip-cat; the game of tip-cat.

w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Oct. 3, 1891). *Lan. Manch. City News* (Oct. 3, 1896). *Der.*² *nw.Der.*¹

5. The spread-bat, or swingle-bar, to which a horse's traces are attached so as to keep them apart. See *Bat*, *sb.*¹ *Ken.*¹

6. In *comp.* Billet-head, a cleet by which a keel is moored when lying still in the river. *Nhb.*¹

7. A bundle of reeds; cuttings of osiers.

*Nhp.*¹ *Hmp.*¹

[1. A letter is like a fresh billet of wood upon the fire, *SOUTHEY Letter* (1821) in *Life* (1850) V. 58; Billet, *ignum crassius cremabile*, *SKINNER* (1671); *Busche*, a logge, or back stock; a great billet, *COTGR.* 2. A billet, *bacillus*, *truncus*, *COLES* (1679); Byllet shyde of woode, *buchette*, *PALSGR.* (1530). *Fr. billette*; Fagot de billetes, nom, dans quelques provinces de ce qu'on nomme, à Paris, cotret (LITTRÉ).]

BILLET, *sb.*² *Som.* A mess, a scrape, a 'kettle of fish.'

*w.Som.*¹ Yuur-z u puur-dee bül ut, sho'ur nuuf! [here is a pretty concern, sure enough!] U fuyn bül'ut ee-d u-gaut, vur tu git-n tu gèu. [a fine job he had to get him to go].

[This use is der. fr. the soldier's 'billet.' Hence any situation or position may be called a 'billet.' *Fr. billet*; *billet de logement*, constatant qu'un soldat a droit d'être logé chez l'habitant (HATZFELD).]

BILLET, *sb.*³ *Yks.* The immature coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*.

*n.Yks.*¹ In an intermediate condition between Pennock and Coal-fish. [*SATCHELL* (1879).]

BILLET-METAL, *sb. w.Yks.*² A soft white or yellow metal cast in sprays and stamped in a die-billet to make the shields of knives.

BILLIE, see *Billy*.

BILL-KNIFE, *sb. Nhb.*¹ A cleaver.

[*Bill* repr. *E. bill*, applied to various cutting weapons and implements]

BILLOWS, *sb. pl. Obs.?* *Nrf.* Snowdrifts. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Nrf. N. & Q. (1867) 3rd S. xi. 271.

BILL-SLIPS, *phr. Lan.* An expression used by boys in playing marbles; also called *Bills*. See below. Cf. *bar*, *v.*

Lan. In common use in the Blackpool district. 'Bills,' rather than 'bill slips,' is oftener used. By calling out 'bills' immediately after the 'taw' has accidentally slipped from his hold, the player is entitled to have his 'shot' over again, provided the other player has not anticipated him by calling out 'no bills,' in which case the claim is nullified. As a rule, it is mutually agreed beforehand that no 'bills' shall be allowed, *Manch. City News* (Oct. 10, 1896).

BILLY, *sb.*¹ *Var. dial.* uses in *Sc.* and *n.* and *midl.* counties; also *e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.* [bi'li.]

1. *Comp.* in names of animals, birds, or insects: (1) *Billy-bat*, the long-eared bat, *Plecotus communis*; (2) *-biter*, (a) the blackcap, *Motacilla atricapilla*; (b) the blue

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titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*; (c) the great titmouse, *P. major*; (3) -blackcap, the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*; (4) -hooter, the tawny owl, *Surnum aluco*; (5) -lamb, a lamb reared by hand; cf. cade-lamb; (6) -mote, any small kind of moth; (7) -whit, the barn owl, *Strix flammea*; (8) -whitethroat, (a) the golden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*; (b) the whitethroat, *S. cinerea*; (c)? the Scotch wren, *S. trochilus*; (9) -wix, the barn owl, *Strix flammea*.

(1) Shr.¹ Billy-bat come under my 'at. (2, a) Yks. (G.E.D.), n.Yks.² e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (b) ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, Chs.¹, Not.¹, n.Lin.¹, War.³ w.Wor. That fetched him quickish, like a billy-biter or a nightingale, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 34; Shr.¹ Hmp. DE CRESPIGNY & HUTCHINSON *New Forest* (1895) 113. I.W.¹² Wil. SMITH *Birds* (1887) 171. (c) Lei.¹ (3, 4) Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 129, Shr.¹ (5) Nhp.¹ (6) Chs.¹ (7) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43; (A.G.F.) (8, a) e.Lth. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 24. (b) Shr.¹ (c) s.Wor. (H.K.) (9) e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 126; Nrf.¹ Suf. *Science Gossip* (1882) 214; (G.E.D.)

2. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) Billy-brighteye, *Veronica chamaedrys*, Germander speedwell (Irel.); (2) -clipper, *Convulvulus arvensis*, barbine (Shr.¹); (3) -Beatie, *Parietaria officinalis*, pellitory of the wall (Irel.); (4) -come-home-soon, *Iberis* species, garden candy-tuft (Shr.); (5) -White's-buttons, *Stellaria holostea* (War.). See also Billy-button.

3. In *comp.* (1) Billy-blin, a benevolent sprite; (2) -boy, a small coasting or river vessel; small black rain-clouds; (3) -buck, a fool in the game of Plough-bullocks; (4) -bunting, buying old metal; (5) -buttons, a smpleton; (6) -fairplay, in mining: a screen for separating large coal from small, also a system of weighing by which hewers are paid on large coal only; (7) -fencer, a marine-store dealer; hence -fencing shop, a marine store; (8) -minawky, a stupid fellow, a booby; (9) -of-the-wisp, Will-o'-the-wisp, also called Billy-wi'-t' wisp; (10) -pinafore, a smpleton; (11) -prescot, a waistcoat; (12) -whiffler, a smpleton; (13) -whiffing, playing the fool; (14) -winker, the elfin who closes the eyes of children at bedtime.

(1) Sc. She set her milk-white foot on board . . . And the Billy Blin was the steerer o't, JAMISON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 131. s.Sc. The designation given to Brownie, or the lubber fiend (JAM.). Ayr. Still in use (J.F.). (2) ne.Yks.¹ Sha leeaks leyke yan o' them billy-boys. e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵ n.Lin.¹ He cud mind n'em hugging taters oot o't billy-boys ower't bank. It'll raam afore foher an' twenty hooer end; th' billy-boys is cumin' in. e.An.¹ Cmb.¹ There's a billy-boy gone ashore at the Horse-shoe Corner. Ess. A youth who owned a billyboy and oyster pans, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 116. (3) n.Lin.¹ (4) Lon. Slang. MAYHEW *Labour* (1851) I. 417. (5) Stf.² (6) Nhb., Dur. (R.O.H.); NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl* (1888). (7) Cant. *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) Gl.; Him as kep' the billy-fencing shop down in Jamaica Street, CAREW *Autob Gipsy* (1891) xxxv. (8) s.Chs.¹ Ah did'nü thingk' dhü'd bin' sich' ü Bil-i-minau-ki üz goa' strai'vin of widh ü bod i lahyk dhaat: [Ah didna think tha'd bin sich a Billyminawky as go stravin' off with a body like that]. (9) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 3, 1891); As bad as follerin Billy-wit wisp, BYWATER *Sheevild Ann.* (1855) 9. sw.Lin.¹ (10) Stf.² Well the art a billy-pinafore, go an ax thü mother g't thü a pennorth o' breens (11) War.³ (12, 13) Stf.² 'Wier ə [are] dhü brinz, lad, dheit ə reglör bilü wiflör. Kum, dau əz yör taud ən lets av non ə yör bilüwiflin. (14) e.Lan.¹

4. In *phr.* (1) Billy born drunk, a slang name for a drunkard; (2) Billy call father, weak tea; (3) Billy go nimbles, an imaginary disease; (4) Like Billy (O, used as intensive *adv. phr.*

(1) Lon. He was not going by the name of 'Billy born drunk,' *Dy News* (Apr. 1, 1895) 3. (2) Oxf.¹ Dhis iz Bil i kaul faa dhuur, uwewuur [this is Billy-call-father, awever]. (3) s.Chs.¹ The groom [with restive mare] called out, 'Stond baak, mis is 'ür:z got'n dhü pim-pl paam-plz, bil igünim'blz, ün pom-pitai shn ü)dhü aart' [Stond back, missis! her's gotten the pumple-pamples, billy-go-nimbles, an' pomptiation o' the heart!]. (4) n.Yks. To work like billy (I.W.). w.Yks. He ran like Billy (J.T.); w.Yks.², s.Chs.¹ Stf.² 'ei noo sooner seifd th' bobby thin ei ran loike billy-o Not.¹, ne.Wor. (J.W.P.). Oxf.¹ MS. add. Hrt Them fish is up the river like billy-o (G.H.G.). w.Som.¹ Neet prai ch! ees u kan;

luyk bul ee oa! [not preach! yes he can, like Billy oh!] 'Twid burn like Billy oh!

BILLY, sb.² Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks.

1. A young fellow.

Sc. I met wi' Tam o' Todshaw and a wheen o' the rest o' the billies, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xxv. Abd Nae billy like himself a' round about, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) ed. 1812; Each social billie had to sing a song, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 15. Ayr. When chapman billies leave the street, BURNS *Tam o' Sh.* (1790); Applied also to the champion in games (J.F.). Lnk An' noo, my fishing billies a', Anew let us combine, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 151. Lth With billies bauld, an' titties shy, The time flew helter-skelter by, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 34. Edb. A neighbour billie, MACNEILL *Poet Wks.* (1801) 128, ed. 1856 n.Cy. *Border Gl. & Coll.* L.L.B.) Nhb.¹

Hence Billy Bentie, sb. a smart, roguish boy. Rxb. (W.G.)

2. A comrade, friend.

Sc. Jamie and me had gotten real billies, ROY *Horseman* (1895) xxxi. Abd. We tyeuk the road thegither like gweed billies, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl. Frf. They're terrible billies (W.M.). Ayr. Should I believe, my coxin billie, Your flatterin strain, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785). e.Lth Ye've voted Tory! . . . ye hae left your auld billies, HUNTER *J. Inwiche* (1895) 222. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. Your son's a lad, and he is but bad. And billie to my son he canna be, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) *Græme and Bewick.* n.Yks.¹

3. A brother.

Sc. His minny Meg upo' her back Bare baith him and his billy, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Mss.* (1724) I 21, ed 1871. Lth. That wean is your Billie, My ain son an' heir, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 76. Rxb. Used by old people (W.G.). Nhb.¹ And now, dear Billy [marg. brother], this is right, *Joco-Ser. Disc.* (1886) 62. Cum. Her [my niece's] fadder, God keep him! my billy, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) *Uncle Wully.*

Hence Billyhood, sb. brotherhood. [Not known to our correspondents.]

s.Sc. 'Any man will stand py me when I am in te right, put wit a prother I must always pe in te right' 'Man,' quo' I, 'that's a stretch of billyhood that I was never up to afore,' HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 31 (JAM.).

4. A lover.

n.Sc. (W.G.), Gall. (A.W.)

[1. There is a child . . . Between my dear billy and I, *Lizie Wan* in Child's *Pop. Bal.* II 448.]

BILLY, sb.³ Dor. Som. [bi'li, bə'li.] A bundle of reeds or of straw; esp. one made up of two or three partially thrashed sheaves.

Dor. *w Gaz* (Feb 15, 1889) 6. Som. A bundle of reed for thatching weighing 12 lbs. As a measure of straw, it weighs 14 lbs. 2 'billies' make one sheaf; 120 'billies,' one hundred (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹

BILLY, sb.⁴ Sc. Oxf. [bi'li.] In bird-names. (1) the golden warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*, also called Billy White-throat, q.v.; (2) the hedge sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

(1) e.Lth. SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 24. (2) Oxf. *ib.* 29; APLIN *Birds* (1889) 53.

BILLY, sb.⁵ Wm. Yks. Glo. [bi'li.]

1. A wideawake hat, also called Billycock.

e.Yks. An young Randy Todd, At wore iv his billy the wing of a bod, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 38. w.Yks. *Hlfx. Wds.*

2. A tea-table, or work-table. Wm.¹

3. A tray used for carrying iron ore. Glo.¹

BILLY, sb.⁶ Lan. Chs. Midl. I.W. A bull. See Bill-blo.

ne.Lan. *Manch. City News* (Oct. 3, 1896). e.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Children are accustomed to call to a bull—'Bil i, Bil-i Bel dūr, sükt dhü ky'aayz el'dūr' [Billy, Billy Belder, Sucked the cai's elder] (s.v. Belder). Midl. (S.W.), I.W.¹

BILLY-BLIND, sb. Sc. Also written bellyblind. The game of blindman's buff; also the one that is blindfolded in the game.

Bnff. Cum an lat's hae a game at Bellyblin (W.G.). s.Sc. The only name for this game in Rxb. and the other counties on the Border (JAM.).

Hence Billyblinder, sb. the person who hoodwinks a blind, an imposture.

Sc. Weel I wat that's little short of a billyblinder An a' tales be true, yours is nae lie, HOGG *Peril of Man* (1822) III. 387 (JAM.).

BILLY BUTTON, *sb.* Applied to many plants having a round button-like flower. (1) *Arctium Lappa*, burdock (Dev.); (2) *Bellis perennis*, daisy (Shr.¹); (3) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, ox-eyed daisy (Yks.); (4) *Geranium Robertianum*, wild geranium (Bck.); (5) *Lychnis diurna*, red campion (Ess.); (6) *L. floscuculi*, Ragged Robin (War.^{2,3}); (7) *Scabiosa arvensis* (Yks.). Cf. *bill-button*.

(3) n Yks. (I.W.)

BILPER, see *Belper*.

BILSH, see *Bilch*.

BILT, *v* and *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written *belt* Bnff.

1. *v* To go lame; to walk with crutches.

Bnff., Rxb. In rare use (W.G.).

2. *sb.* A limp. Rxb. (JAM.)

3. A blow, a thud.

Ayr. In common use. I fell wi' a bilt (J.F.).

BILTER, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) A child. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BILTER, see *Bilcock*.

BILTIE, *adj.* Lnk. (JAM.) Thick, clubbish. Hence *Biltieness*, *sb.* clumsiness. See *Bulty*.

SILVER-CATCH, see *Bilbo-catch*.

BIM-BOMS, *sb. pl.* Som. Church bells; hence applied to anything hanging, as icicles, tags of a bonnet or dress, &c.

Som. W. & J. Gl (1873). w Som¹ Aa rkee, Tau mee, tu dhu puu'r dee beam baum z [listen, Tommy, to the pretty bells]

[*Stria*, an icicle, a bimbom hanging at the nose, COLES (1879).]

BIMBYE (*E*), *adv.* Nhb. Also Glo. Oxf. Nrf. Ess I W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written *bim-by* Dev.; *bumby* Nrf. Ess.¹ Dor.; *by-m-by* Nhb.¹

1. By-and-by.

Nhb.¹ Glo. Ee'll be back bimeby, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. Oxf.¹ MS *add* Nrf. But bum-by I woke up, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 51; Ess. John Noakes bum-by come up, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 15, Ess.¹ I W² Wil *SLOW Gl* (1892). Dor. I be a-gwain in bime-by, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 175. w.Dor. (C.V.G.) Som. RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 73; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ Bum bye, the squier com'd and zat Upon the grass, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 18. Dev. The devil rawd on, and bamby cum a shout, TOZER *Poems* (1873) 52; That's tha moove us'll taich Measter Vrenchy bim bye, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 45, ed. 1865; Us be agwaine up tu zee gran'fer bimbye, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. Phr. *Bimebye night*, when night comes.

Dev. Mind now an' tell faither bimbye night, PHILLIPPS *Dartmoor* (1896) 144; I wish bimbye-night yu'd go . . . and meet little Jinny Tapp, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

BIN, *sb.*¹ Chs. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also written *binne* Chs.^{2,3} [bin.]

1. A receptacle for fodder in a farmyard or stable; a cupboard or safe. Cf. *bing*, *sb.*²; *binge*, *sb.*¹

Chs.^{2,3} Nrf. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Ken. A safe, an aumbry or cupboard in a buttery or larder. A horse bin, that apartment of a stable where the chaff and cut meat is secured by a partition of boards (K). [A space in a barn partitioned off at the side, MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863)]

2. A wooden framed canvas receptacle into which hops are picked.

Ken. Hops are of course sometimes picked in baskets and not bins (P.M.); (D.W.L.) Sus. The bin into which her mother's busy fingers picked [hops], O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) I. 244. Hmp. Each binn holds seven bushels, which are marked up the sides by black lines (W.M.E.F.).

3. In *comp.* (1) *Bin-cloth*, the coarse sacking with which a hop-bin is lined; (2) *-man*, the man who pulls the poles for the hop-pickers and removes and empties the bins when filled with hops; (3) *-money*, an additional payment made to certain hop-pickers, amounting *gen.* to 1s. per bin.

Ken. (1) Pd. myself for an Old Bin Cloth, *Plunkley Overseers' Acts.* (Oct. 27, 1786). (2) He is attached to certain specified bins, *gen.* six in number (P.M.); (D.W.L.) (3) Bin money is very often only allowed to pickers who enter their names direct with the grower himself and not through an agent (P.M.).

BIN, *sb.*² Nhb.¹ [bin.] The wale or upper side of a ship.

BIN, *sb.*³ Sc. Mood, humour.

Abd. When fowks are in a laughin' bin For sang or fable, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 14. Per. He was in fine bin. Nane-o' yer bins here (G.W.).

[Prob. the same as *Bind*, *sb.*¹ 4.]

BIN, *v.*¹ Sc. (JAM.) [bin.] To go. See *Bing*, *v.*⁴

Fif. He ran as fast as he could bin.

BIN, *v.*² Sc. (JAM.) Used as an imprecation.

Per. Bin thae biting clegs.

[A pron. of lit. E. *bind*, *vb.* (to make captive)]

BIN, *conj.* Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. [bin.] Seeing that, since; if. See *Being*.

Glo. They med ha' put a bit o' fire for us, bin as it's winter time, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. vii; Glo.^{1,2} n.Wil. Bin as he don't (E.H.G.). Som. Vawks . . . Be neshun lucky, bin thay did but knawt, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) *Title-page*; You'll smile at theezam veo lains that I write ta you, bin I be naw scholar, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) 126, Bin's why, W & J Gl. (1873). n.Dev. Doant agg an' argy zo, Bin' 'e wur aprilled hours ago, ROCK *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st. 6

BIND, *sb.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form *bine* w.Wor.¹ Hrf.² Suf. Ken. Sus.^{1,2} Hmp.¹ Cor.^{2,3} [bind, bain.]

1. Anything to tie up a bundle or faggot with; a band of twisted hay or straw; a withy.

e.An.¹ Suf. Long hazel or elm shoots which are wreathed or twisted up for binding faggots (C.T.); Suf.¹ w.Som.¹ Düe ee uurn' un kuut tüe ur dree buynz, un tuy aup dhaat dhae ur eo d [do run and cut two or three binds, and tie up that (faggot) wood]. Cor.²

2. The stem or stalk of the hop, or other creeping plant.

War.³ w.Wor.¹ Hrf. Richer land will produce a greater quantity of bine than poorer, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) II. 286; Hrf.² Hrt. The vines or binds . . . of Hellweed, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. 1. Suf. B. & H. Ken. (D.W.L.), Sus.^{1,2} Hmp.¹ Cor.^{2,3}

3. *Gen. in pl.* Strata lying upon coal or iron, composed of argillaceous shale, or any hardened chalky substance.

Wm.¹ w.Yks. *Geol. Surv. Sheet* 43. Stf.^{1,2} Der. MAWE *Mineral.* (1802). Shr. Strata in Lightmoor Wimsey Pit, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 199; Shr.¹ Binds are locally distinguished as 'blue,' 'grey,' &c.

4. *Fig.* Capacity, ability, power.

Sc. Aboon my bind (JAM.); Their bind was just a Scot's pint over-head and a tappit-hen to the bill, SCOTT *St. Roman* (1824) 1

BIND, *sb.*² (1) *Convolvulus sepium*, wild convolvulus (n.Lin.¹, e.An.¹); (2) *Lonicera periclymenum*, honeysuckle (w.Yks.). See *Bindweed*.

BIND, *v.* In var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written *bin* Sc. Nhb.¹ Cum.; *bine* Lin.¹; *bindy* Som. [bind, bain.]

1. To tie the 'bands' (q.v.) round sheaves in the harvest field.

Cum. Rive an' bin' an stook their cwoon, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1807) 65. n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ T'maasther wants ya ti cum an' binnd. e.Yks.¹ Som. The wome folks, whose work it was to 'bindy and stichy,' RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 155.

Hence *Binding*, *vbl. sb.* the work of tying sheaves.

e.Yks.¹ Jack's gotten a bit o' bindin at maysther Harrison's.

2. To put the tyre on a wheel; to shrink a band of hot iron on any article. See *Bond*.

w.Som.¹, nw.Dev.¹

3. To become tight; to catch.

Glo. A bearing is said to bind. The knives of a reaper get bound if they are bent from any cause (S.S.B.).

4. To swerve, to turn in a certain direction.

Chs.¹ When birds wheel round in their flight they are sometimes said to be binding round; Chs.³ The road binds that way. Stf.² Dha roud bouns ta dh' lift. Lin.¹

5. In phr. (1) *to bind in*, to bind down, to exact a promise; (2) *neither (to) hold nor bind*, not to be restrained.

(1) Kcd. She bound him in nae to be tellin', JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 12. (2) Abd. He wud nedder haud nor bin' wi' tryin' new protticks, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxix. Per. Ither folk he sometimes maks That they will neither bind nor haud, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 97, ed. 1843. Dmb He'll be neither to haud nor bin', CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxvi. Nhb.¹

6. In var. lit. or dial. meanings: (1) *Pret.* ban(d), (2) boon' or bun(d), (3) binded; (4) *pp.* binden, (5) bunden, (6) bond, (7) bund, (8) bun, (9) binded.

(1) s.Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 203. Dur.¹, n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram Wndhll.* (1892) 132, w.Yks.¹³ ne Lan.¹ He band him tull a tailor. (2) Nhb.¹, Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹, s.Chs.¹, Shr.¹ (3) e.Yks.¹ (4) Nhb. (R.O.H.), e.Yks.¹ (5) n.Yks.¹ (6, 7) Shr.¹ (8) s.Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 203. w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram Wndhll.* (1892) 132. s.Chs.¹ (9) Dev. If I'd been binded down with blankets, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 81.

BIND-DAYS, *sb. pl. Obs.* Sus.¹ Days upon which the tenants of certain manors were bound to work for their lord.

[*Precariae* (in old records), certain days-works, that the tenants of some manours are bound to do for the lord in harvest; and which in several places are commonly call'd *Bind-days*, PHILLIPS (1706); *Precariae*, *vulgo* bind dayes, SPELMAN (1687).]

BINDER, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Chs. Lin. Ken. Hmp. Cor. [bi ndə(r), bai ndə(r).]

I. Of persons.

1. One who ties up the sheaves in the harvest-field.

n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹

2. One who puts the braid or binding on rugs; one who binds boots and shoes.

w.Yks. (J.M.) n.Lin.¹ Commonly the shoemaker's wife or daughter.

3. In mining: a carpenter who secures the shafts, adits, &c., with timber. Cor.³

II. Of things.

1. A long pliable rod or stick, *esp.* one used in hedging to bind together the tops of stakes; a hooked stick used to bind down the warps in the fields in drying wool.

Wm.¹ w.Yks. Binders are used to prevent the threads from being entangled and crossed by the wind (W.T.). n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ We've kep' out stakes and binders enew. Ken. Paid for Stakes and Binders, *js. 7½d.*, *Orleston Overseers' Acts* (Mar. 18, 1821) (P.M.); Ken.¹ Walnuts are thrashed with a binder. Also applied to the sticks used in binding on the thatch of houses or stacks. They hit him as hard as they could with long binders

2. *Clematis vitalba*, wild clematis or traveller's joy. Hmp.

3. A strip of hempen cloth or hoop of tin, used for putting round cheeses, when taken out of the vats, to prevent their bulging.

Chs. Some dairy-women, instead of the tin binders, use cheese fillets, which are a strong, broad, coarse sort of tape, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 57; Chs.¹ The binders are woven in long pieces of the required width, that is, about three inches wide; Chs.³

4. A bandage, *esp.* a broad, soft piece of linen wound round the body of a newly-born child.

w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x 400 n.Lin.¹

5. In *pl.* Strong pieces of wood, used in making the foundation of a cart.

Chs.¹ The foundation is made of two strong side pieces of oak called chests, and two strong end pieces called binders, which are bolted to them.

6. A large stone put in a rubble wall to act as a tie. n.Lin.¹

BINDER, *sb.* I.W. [bai ndə(r).] A large quantity, *esp.* of food.

I.W.¹ A pretty good binder of it; I.W.² I ded take in a binder.

BINDERER, *sb.* Irel. Also written bindherer, binntherer N.I.¹ Anything very large and good of its kind. N.I.¹ Ant. In common use (W.J.K.).

BINDHOME, *sb.* w.Yks.³ A copsewood where birds lodge.

BINDING, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der.

1. A long rod or wand of hazel or thorn used in hedge-making. See *Bind*, *sb.*¹

Cum.¹ Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). w.Yks.⁴, Der.¹

2. *Fig.* A pitman's hiring; in *pl.* the time when the yearly bonds were signed.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Previous to 1884, the bindin was for a year, but after that time the engagement was on the basis of monthly notice of the termination of the agreement. Keelmen also made an annual bindin with the coal fitters Nhb., Dur. Bindings used to be

signed on the Saturday previous to March 22nd, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849).

3. In *comp.* **Binding-money**, earnest money given to a collier on being bound; usually 2s. 6d. or 3s.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Wt' thee last bindin' munny thou bowt this new gown, MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 59; Nhb.¹

BINDLE, *sb.* Sc. Irel.

1. A cord or rope of hemp or straw, used for tying or binding (JAM.).

2. The withered stems of herbaceous plants which children collect to make bonfires with.

Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C.)

[OE. *bynde*, a binding.]

BINDWEED, *sb.* Applied to several climbing or clinging plants: (1) *Convolvulus arvensis* (n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Suf. Ken. Sus. Hmp.); (2) *C. sepium*, see *Bind* (Chs.¹ Suf. Sur. Hmp.¹); (3) *Lonicera periclymenum* (w.Yks.¹); (4) *Polygonum convolvulus*, knotgrass (Cum. Chs. e.An.); (5) *Vicia hirsuta*, wild tare (Hrt.).

(1) Suf. (F.H.) (4) Chs. *Science Gossip* (1865) 35; Chs.¹ (5) Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i.

BINDWOOD, *sb.* Cum. m.Yks.¹ *Lonicera periclymenum*, honeysuckle or woodbine.

Cum. *Science Gossip* (1865) 35.

BINE, see *Boin*.

BINE-BINE, *adv. phr.* e.An. Also written binne e.An.¹; binne-binne Nrf.¹ By-and-by. Cf. *bimeby*.

Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.); Suf.¹

BING, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Der. [biŋ]

1. *v.* To pile in a heap; *fig.* to accumulate.

Sc. The hairst was ower, the barnyard fill'd, The tatoes bing'd, *Blackw Mag.* (Dec 1822) (JAM.), Ye'll bing up siller o' yir ain, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 48, (1b) Lnk. Barrels an' bottles are bing't up by scores, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 68. Rxb. Our tatoes too are howkit now An' safely bing'd, A SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 108. N.I.¹

2. *sb.* A heap, a pile; also *fig.* a crowd.

Sc. A bing o' wheat set aboot wi' lilies, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vii. 2. Or.I. (S.A.S.) Sh.I. 'Seemun,' pur trow, wi his legs in a bing Geed hirshin aroond, BURGESS *Rasme* (1891) 16. Brif. There wiz bings o' fowk (W.G.). Fif. Ae man lay doon yesterday on his bing o' stanes through sheer weakness, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 121. Lnk. Lood he sings When happin' up his corn an' bere, An' tattie bings, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 185. N.I.¹ A heap of potatoes in a field covered with earth; a heap of grain in a barn. Uls. (M.B.-S.), Nhb.¹

3. Lead-ore dressed and broken into pieces for smelting; also in *comp.* **Bing-ore**.

Stf. (K.), Stf.¹ Der. What caver stole the bing-ore from his coe, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 24. n.Der. She was still hard at her work, breaking bing-ore on the knock-stone, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) iii.

4. A mcasure of lead ore equivalent to eight hundred-weight.

Nhb.¹ To Mr. Fenwick, of Morpeth, for every 7th bing in Sattling —stones groove, £106 19s. 11½d, HODGSON *Nhb.* III. ii. Nhb., Dur. BAILEY & CULLEY *Agric* (1805) 19. m.Yks.¹

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bing-hole**, a hole through which lead ore is thrown; (2) -stead, the place where lead ore is laid ready for smelting.

(1) Nhb.¹ Der. MAWE *Mineral.* (1802). (2) Nhb., Dur. FORSTER *Strata* (1821) 337. Nhb.¹

[2. Cp. Sw. *binge*, a heap; ON. *bingr*, a heap of corn (VIGFUSSEN); see also FRITZNER (s.v.).]

BING, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc., n. and midl. counties; also e.An. [biŋ]

1. A bin or box for corn, wine, &c. Cf. *bin*, *sb.*¹; *binge*, *sb.*¹

Bwk. Round the corn bing We'll hae a canty sling, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 114. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The corn bing, the hay bing, &c. Dur.¹ w.Yks. Let it rain on to a pile o' noils afoar they wor thrown into t'bing, PRESTON *Yksman.* (1879) VIII. 203; *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.⁵ T'bean bing Chs.² s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy Ann* (1895). Not (J.H.B.) Lin STREETFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317 n.Lin.¹ To cover the bottles in the bings with sawdust, BARRY *On Wines* (1777) 82. Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.), Shr.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹ Nrf. Yow'll find plenty of corn in the bing

(W.R.E.). *Suf* (F.H.); (C.T.); *Suf*.¹ [GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (P); *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

2. A receptacle for fodder in a cow-house.

Chs.¹ It is usually quite separate from the shippin, but communicates with it by means of square holes in the wall in front of each cow. *s.Chs*.¹, *Der*.², *nw.Der*.¹, *Shr*.¹

3. A kind of store-house or compartment in a granary.

e.Lan.¹, *Chs*.¹ *s.Chs*.¹ Commonly called curn-ark. *Shr*. Three bings, two barns, and five bays, *Inventory of fire at Moreton Corbet* (1813) (T.N.B.); *Shr*.¹ A small granary within a larger one, or within a 'bay'; which can be locked up, and into which grain can be put in bulk after it is threshed and before it is 'bagged up.'

4. A space boarded off to keep bobbins separated in a weaving shed. *w.Yks.* (J.T.); (B.K.)

5. The hole or kiln of a furnace where charcoal is burnt for the melting of metals. *n.Cy.* (K.)

6. The cistern into which crystallized alum is thrown for the water to drain from it. *n.Yks.* (K.)

[1. A bing, *scrneum vimineum*, *LEVINS Manip.* (1570); *Bynge, theca, cumera*, *Prompt.* *Da. bing*, 'cumera'; so *Norw. dial.* (AASEN).]

BING, *sb.*³ and *v.*² *Cor.* [*biŋ*.]

1. *sb.* A thump or blow.

Cor.² *MS. add.*

2. *v.* To knock or strike.

Cor.³ I binged my head against the open door.

BING, *v.*³ *Lan. Chs.* Also written *byng* *Lan*.¹ [*biŋ*.] Of milk or cream: to curdle, to turn sour.

Lan. An' bewitches t'milk as it winnot churn, or gets bynged, *KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH Scarsdale* (1860) II. 36; The milk is bynged or will not churn, though a hot poker has been used to spoil the witchery, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore* (1867) 165; *Lan*.¹, *Chs*.¹²³

Hence *Bingy*, *adj.* sour.

Yks. She found out as summat was wrong wi' Nancy as soon as th' milk turned bingy, *GASKELL Sylva* (1863) II. 1. *Chs*.¹ To keep milk in tin vessels tends to give it a bingy taste; *Chs*.³ It will be a bad churn to-day, the milk smells quite bingy.

BING, *v.*⁴ *Sc.* [*biŋ*.] To go.

Sc. Bing out and tour, ye auld devil, *SCOTT Guy M.* (1815) xxviii.

[Bing awast, go away, *COLES* (1677).]

BING-ALE, *sb.* *Obs.* *Ken.* Ale given at a feast at the time when tithes were paid in kind.

Ken.¹; *Ken*.² The liquor which the fermor of a parsonage gives to the fermours and to the servants (at two separate entertainments, servants first and masters afterwards) at the end of the year when he has gathered their tythe.

BINGE, *v.*¹ *Sc. n.Cy.* Also written *bindge* *S. & Ork*.¹; *beenge*, *bynge* *Sc.* [*bindz*, *bindz*.] To bow; to cringe.

Sc. By beenging to your foppish brithers, *FERGUSON Poems* (1789) II. 33 (JAM.); The maiden blushed, and bing'd fu' la', *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 8, ed. 1871. *S. & Ork*.¹ *e.Lth.* They're unco guid at beckin an' beengin, *HUNTER J. Inwack* (1895) 82.

Hence *Beengin*, *ppl. adj.* fawning, cringing.

Feb. While beengin slaves ca' them divine, *NICOL Poems* (1805) I. 187 (JAM.). *n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)*

BINGE, *sb.*¹ and *v.*² *Yks. Lin.* [*bindz*.]

1. *sb.* A corn bin. Cf. *bing*, *sb.*²; *bin*, *sb.*¹ *w.Yks.*²

2. The large pocket or open bag made of sacking into which hops were gathered.

sw.Lin.¹ Then it was, who could get her bing filled first.

3. *v.* To throw into the bing or pocket.

sw.Lin.¹ A custom practised by the women on any man who came into the hop-yard on the last day of hop-picking. He reckoned there was no woman could bing him. We had many a prank together in the hop-yard, bingeing folks and playing. Both the word and the practice have gone out of use with the destruction of the Hop-garden in this parish (Doddington).

[1. Two binges for bredde, *Inventory at Wollaton Hall, Not.* (c. 1550) in *Lin. & Not. Archit. Soc.'s Rep.* (1887) 83.]

BINGE, *v.*³ and *sb.*² *Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp.*

War. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. Slang. [*bindz*.]

1. *v.* To soak, esp. to swell a leaky wooden vessel by filling it with or plunging it into water. Cf. *beam*, *beene*.

Stf.¹, *Der*.², *nw.Der*.¹ *s.Not.* Goo an' bing the dolly-tub; it leaks like a riddle (J.P.K.). *Not*.¹³ *Lin.* And here [the ale-house]

he'd wish, life's cares and troubles past, His time-worn vessel well to bing at last, *BROWN Lit. Laur.* (1890) 105. *n.Lin*.¹ Chuck that theare bucket i'to th' pond an' let it bing. *sw.Lin*.¹ Mind you bing that cask. *Lei*.¹ Oi wur bingein' a churn. *Nhp*.¹ Put the tubs to bing, ready for the wash; *Nhp*.² *War*.³ To 'binge the churn' would also mean to tighten the bung by means of wet cloths wrapped round it. *n.Bck.* (A.C.) *Bdf. BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). *Hnt* (T.P.F.)

Hence *Bingeing*, *ppl. adj.* soaking, drenching.

Nhp.¹ A heavy rain is a good bingeing shower.

2. *Fig.* Of persons: to 'soak,' to drink deeply.

Nhp.¹ A man goes to the ale-house to bing himself

Hence (1) *Binge*, *sb.* a bout of drinking; (2) *Binger*, *sb.* an advanced state of intoxication; (3) *Bingeing*, *vbl. sb.* hard drinking.

(1) *Nhp*.¹ A good bing. (2) *Lin*.¹ (3) *Lei*.¹ A doyed a-bingein.

3. *sb.* A big drinking bout.

Slang. In use at Oxf. University, BARRÈRE & LELAND.

BINGER, *sb.* *Lei. War.* [*bindzə(r)*.] Something sharp or pungent, as a keen wind or frost, a draught of potent beer or ardent spirits.

Lei A 'binger' of hot drink (C.E.); *Lei*.¹ Surs! It's a binger this mornin'! Tek a drop o' brandy—just a binger agen the reen. *War*.³ Said of weather.

BINJEAN, *sb.* *I.Ma.* A popular Manx dish, something between junket and curds and whey.

I.Ma. The customary feast of Cowree and Jough and Binjean, *CAINE Deemster* (1887) 8. (S.A.P.K.). Known also in the *n.* as Pinjane, and in the *s.* as Baanjane (T.E.B.).

BINK, *sb.*¹ *Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin.* [*biŋk*.]

1. A shelf; a frame of wooden shelves for holding earthenware in a kitchen; a plate-rack. Cf. *bank*, *benk*.

Sc. A crackit trencher on the bink, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; The bink, with its usual arrangement of pewter and earthenware, *ib Redg.* (1832) iv; Every plate and bowl on the bink was shining with cleanness, *WHITEHEAD Daft Dave* (1876) 161, ed. 1894. *Feb.* The dishes were placed upon the bink (A.C.). *n.Cy. Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)* *Nhb*.¹, *n.Yks*.¹²

2. A bank; an acclivity.

n.Sc. (JAM.) *Bnff.* A bink o' yird [earth] (W.G.). *Abd.* Up thro' the cleughs, where bink on bink was set, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 24, ed. 1812. *Cum.* Used by hunters for a ledge to which the hounds cannot find a way in pursuit of the fox (J.W.O.). *e.Yks.* The 'Stony Binks,' a dangerous bank of rocks near Spurn Point; *e.Yks*.¹

3. A wasp's nest. See *Bike*.

Sc. Ye' folk . . . keep tormenting me like a bink o' harried wasps, *Edb Star* (Feb. 7, 1823) (JAM.). *Lth.* Dibblin' in ditches, speelin' rocks, Smeekin' wasps' binks, or huntin' brocks, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 67.

4. The perpendicular part of a peat-bog, from which the peat is cut.

Ayr. They work, or they oblige others to work, the peat bink with order and regularity, *Stat. Acc.* XIV. 66 (JAM.); Gaun tae the peat-bink (J.F.).

5. A small heap of clay, mortar, or mould. *Bnff*.¹

[A *n.* equiv. of *lit. E. bench*, and used in this sense in early *Sc.* The gud vif on the bynk sytand, *BARBOUR Bruce* (1375) vii. 238.]

BINK, *sb.*² *Obsol.* *n.Lin*.¹ A wooden hutch for holding coal. Cf. *bing*, *sb.*²

[A bynke to ley colis in, *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1534) 190 (N.E.D.).]

BINK, *sb.*³ and *v.* *Sc.* [*biŋk*.]

1. *sb.* A bending movement; also *fig.* in *phr.* to play *bink*, to yield.

Sc. A horse is said to give a bink when he makes a false step in consequence of the bending of one of the joints (JAM.). *Edb.* And having a kind of trot in his walk, from a bink forward in his knees, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvii.

2. *v.* To bend, to bow down, to lean forward awkwardly.

Sc. (JAM.) *e.Lth.* Mind ye bink down an' say 'sir' whan ye spak til him, *HUNTER J. Inwack* (1895) 65.

3. To press down, to destroy the shape, esp. of shoes. *Bnff.* Bink the fehls [turfs] weel doon (W.G.).

4. To protect by a bank or ledge of rock; to cover retreat.

Cum. The fox is binked (J.W.O.).

BINKART, *sb.* Bnff.¹ A heap of stones, clay, dirt, &c. See *Bink*, *sb.*¹ 2.

BINKER, *sb.* and *v.* Bnff.

1. *sb.* A heap of stones or dirt.
Bnff. There wiz binkers o' stehns a' throw the feedles [fields] (W.G.).

2. *v.* To pile up in a heap.
Bnff. He began t'binker up a fehl [turf] dyke (W.G.).

BINKIE, *adj.* Twd. (JAM.) Gaudy, trimly-dressed, smart.

BINN, *sb.* Sc.^{*} The company of reapers employed on the harvest-field. Cf. *boon* (a band of reapers).
Rxb. (W.G.)

BINNER, *v., sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. [bi'nær.]

1. *v.* To move swiftly, dash, rush; to work with noise and energy.

Elg. Robin [Redbreast]! . . . Ye binner to the thorn, COUPER *Tourfifications* (1803) I. 155 Bnff.¹, N.I.¹

Hence **Binneran**, *vbl. sb.* a noisy movement, noise. Bnff.¹

2. To strike so as to produce a humming or buzzing sound; also *intr.* to whirl, to buzz.

e.Sc. A wheel is said to binner (JAM.). Bnff.¹ Dinna binner the hallan.

3. *sb.* A quick movement accompanied by much noise; a sounding blow.

Sc. Wi' monie a binner and awfu' lunder, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 124 (JAM.). Elg. Bang flew the doors back wi' a binner, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 152. Bnff.¹ Abd. A brattin band unhappily Drave by him wi' a binner, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 5.

4. A quantity of work done. Bnff.¹

5. *adv.* With much noise and force. Bnff.¹

BINNICK, *sb.* Som. Also written *binnic*. [bi'nik.]

1. The minnow, *Cyprinus phloxinus*.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. The stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*.

Som. W & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BINSTEAD, *sb.* Nhp. A bay in a barn for housing corn. Also known as *binstay*. See *Bin*, *sb.*¹

Nhp.¹ Where there are two bays, one is called the threshing bay, the other the binstead or binstay.

BIOG, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ 1. A horse-collar made of straw.

2. A pattern exhibiting rings of different-coloured worsted upon stockings.

Hence **Biogit**, *ppl. adj.* Of stockings: knitted in a pattern of rings of different-coloured wool.

[ON. *baugr* (*bougr*), a ring, cp. Norw. dial. *baug*, a ring, also, a curved seam (AASEN).]

BIOT, *sb.* Chs. Also written *biat* Chs.¹ [biät.] Any kind of support; a walking-stick.

Chs. It is customary for the good old people resident in the neighbourhood of Nantwich to exclaim, 'Give me my old Biot,' 'Where is my old Biot?' meaning the stick with which they support themselves when walking, PLATT *Hist. Nantwich* (1818) 79; Chs.¹

BIRBECK, *sb.* Sc. The call of the moorcock or grouse. Cf. *beck*, *v.*³

Sc. (G.W.) Bnff. The piping of the kitty needy, the birbeck of the muir-fowl, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) vii.

BIRCHEN, *adj.* Som. Made of birch.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ U buur'chn brëom [a birch broom].

[Unless you had the same birchen argument to convince me, FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1749) Bk. v. xi; Two birchen trees, CAXTON *Reynard* (1481) ed. Arber, 41.]

BIRD, *sb.*¹ In var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. A young bird, a chicken; *fig.* a young girl or man. See *Brid*, *Burd*.

Sc. 'Peggy, my bonny bird,' continued the hostess, addressing a little girl of twelve years old, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xli. Ayr. The craw thinks its ain bird the whitest, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxv. Dur. Hen and birds (K.). Slang. There we fell in with a bird in mahogany tops, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) vi.

2. A cock.

Fem. She've a got two birds 'long with her powltry (E.D.). Dor. Four hens and one bird, *Adv.* in *w. Gazette* (1895).

3. A partridge.

War.³ Nrf. Are there many birds this year? (W.R.E.);

COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 2 w.Som.¹ Aay zeed u fuy'n kuub ee u buurdz uz mau'rneen [I saw a fine covey of partridges this morning]. nw.Dev.¹

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bird-boy**, a boy employed to scare birds from grain; (2) **-clacker**, a clapper used to frighten birds; (3) **-corn**, see **-keep**; (4) **-dubbing**, see below; (5) **-duffer**, a bird-seller; (6) **-eyed**, near-sighted; (7) **-fraying**, driving away birds from corn or grain; (8) **-keep**, lean grains of corn mixed with the seeds of weeds separated by the winnowing machine; (9) **-knapping**, a method of snaring birds by night; (10) **-mouthed**, unwilling to speak out, shy of expressing an opinion; (11) **-s-neesen**, birds'-nests; (12) **-s-neezening**, birds'-nesting; (13) **-thief**, the cuckoo; (14) **-tides**, especially low tides occurring annually about midsummer; (15) **-s-wedding-day**, St. Valentine's day.

(1) n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹ (2) Hrf.² (3) n.Lin.¹ (4) Glo. Walking down in two companies on each side of a hedge and pelting at the birds, which fear to leave the hedge on either side, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 66. (5) Lon. I have heard these people styled 'bird-swindlers,' but by street-traders I heard them called 'bird-duffers,' MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) II 69. (6) n.Lin.¹ (7) Hmp.¹ (8) n.Lin.¹ (9) n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add. (H)* (10) Sc. Ye're owre bird-mouth'd, RAMSAY *Prov.* (ed. 1776) 86 (JAM.). Lin.¹, n.Lin.¹ (11) Not.¹, Lei.¹, War.³ (12) Lei.¹ Ah'm a-goom' a-boods-neezenin'. A goos a bood-neezening, 24. (13) War.³ In allusion to the belief that it sucked the eggs found in the nest selected by the intruder for its own egg. (14) Lin. So called by the country people because they are supposed to be lower at that season in order that the birds on the surrounding flats may be able to hatch and raise their young, unmolested by the inundations customary at other times, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 367. (15) Wil.¹

5. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Bird's bread and cheese**, *Oxalis acetosella*, wood sorrel (Cum. Dev.⁴); (2) **-briar**, *Rosa arvensis*, briar rose; see **Brid** (Chs.³); (3) **-eagles**, the fruit of hawthorn (Chs.); (4) **-een**, *Primula farinosa* (Cum.); (5) **-s' eggs**, (a) the fruit of hawthorn (Chs.¹); (b) *Silene inflata*, bladder campion (Shr.¹); (6) **-s' foot**, *Lotus corniculatus*, bird's foot trefoil (Suf.); (7) **-in-a-bush**, *Corydalis solida*, bulbous fumitory (Nhp.); (8) **-s' meat**, berries of thorn, holly, or ivy (Som. Dev.); (9) **-s' nest**, the seed-head of *Daucus carota*, wild carrot; see also **Besom-busks** (Yks. Wil.); (10) **-s' pears**, hips and haws (Dor. Som.); (11) **-seed**, (a) the heads of *Plantago major*, wild plantain (Sus. Wil.¹ Dev.); (b) *Senecio vulgaris*, groundsel (Yks.); (12) **-thistle**, *Carduus lanceolatus* (Wor.); (13) **-s' tongue**, (a) *Anagallis arvensis*, pimpernel (Nrf.); (b) *Polygonum aviculare*, knotgrass (n.Cy.). See also **Bird's Eye**.

(3) Chs.¹ Eagles or 'agles' appears to be the dimin. of 'hague,' which is the more common name of the haw. (4) Cum. The lockety gowan an' bonny burd-eeen Are the fairest flowers that ever were seen, *Children's Rhyme* Wm. (B.K.) (8) w.Som.¹ D-ee uv'ur zee buurdz mai t su pla'rntee uvoa'r? [did you ever see berries so plentiful before?] nw.Dev.¹ (9) w.Yks. (W.F.) Wil.¹ The flower of the wild carrot gathers together as the seeds mature, and forms a framework cup at the top of the stalk, like a bird's-nest. These 'bird's-nests,' brown and weather-beaten, endured far into the winter, JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* (1880) vii. (10) Dor. *w. Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889) 6, col. 7. Som. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 358; W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (11, a) Dev.⁴ The heads are gathered when ripe and dried, for putting in the cages of tame birds as winter food.

6. In *phr.* (1) *A' the birds in the air*, a children's game; (2) *birds in the bush*, a game of marbles; (3) *birds and bush*, a juggler's trick; (4) *bird of Paradise*, the nightingale; (5) *sitting bird and joe*, sitting cheek by jowl, denoting intimacy; (6) *when birds have two tails*, when it is spring and swallows return.

(1) Sc. 'A' the Birds in the Air' and 'A' the days of the Week' are also common games, *Blackw Mag* (Aug. 1821) 36 (JAM.). (2) War.² One player holds any number of marbles in his clasped hands, saying, 'Birds in the bush, how many?' The other player guesses, and wins the lot, if he guess aright. (3) Lon. I also do what is called 'the birds and bush,' MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) III. 106. (4) War.³ (5) Sc. (JAM.) (6) n.Lin.¹

[1. A turtle fyndith a neste to it silf, where it schal kepe hise bryddis, WYCLIF (1388) *Ps.* lxxxiii. 4; Some

besyed hem hir briddes forth to bringe, CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* (1382) 192. 5. (9) *Pastenade sauvage*, the wild carrot, called Birds-neast. . . *Carole sauvage*, *Daucus*, wild carrot, birds-neast, Cotgr. (13, b) *Centidone*, knot-grasse, Birds-tongue, *ib*]

BIRD, *sb.*² e.An. The pupil of the eye.
e.An.¹ The pupil, or rather, perhaps, the little refracted image on the retina; the 'baby in the eye.' Nrf. He wus a breaking stuns and a bit flew up and hit him on the bird of the eye (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹ Suf. RAY (1691), (K.); (F.H.); Suf.¹

BIRD-BATTING, *vbl. sb.* Wor. Glo. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. A method of snaring birds at night by means of a strong light held behind a net. See below. See **Bat-birding**, **Bat-folding**.

s.Wor. A got a sparrer-net last night, and a went bird batting (H.K.), s.Wor.¹ se Wor.¹ Glo (J.S.F.S.), GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Glo.¹ Ken., Sus. Holloway Hmp.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹ Dor. Among boys, it means beating birds out of the hedge with sticks or stones, some of the boys being each side of the hedge, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. A diversion which they call bird-batting, FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* (1742) x; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); (F.A.A.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ The birds are driven from their roosts, and fly towards the light into the net. This latter is attached to two long sticks bent together at the ends, so as to form an arch with a joint in the centre, where the sticks meet. The fowler holds one of the sticks in each hand, which, when the net is open, are far apart, and the whole perpendicular. As soon as a bird flies against the net he instantly folds it, so that the bird is enclosed. n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

2. *Comp.* Bird-batting-net, the net used in bird-batting. Also called bat-folding-net.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹
BIRDER, *sb.* Obs. Nhp. The wild cat.
Nhp.² These, from their way of living, which is catching birds, &c. . . are here called birders, MORTON *Hist. Nhp.* (1712) 443.

BIRD-KEEP, *v.* Not. Nhp. Wor. Bdf. Wil. Dor. Som. Written bird-kippy Dor.¹ To frighten birds off new-sown corn and crops.

Not. (L.C.M.), Nhp.² Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).
Hence (1) Bird-keeper, *sb.* a boy employed to keep birds off the crops; (2) Bird-keeping, *vbl. sb.* frightening birds off the crops.

(1) Wil. Should anyone in authority ask where that gun went off, the labourer 'thinks it wur th' bird-kippur up in th' Dree Vurlong,' JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1880) l. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (2) Not. (L.C.M.), se Wor.¹, Bdf. (J.W.B.) Som. Johnny was engaged to go a bird-keeping, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 95.

BIRD'S EYE, *sb.* The name of several plants, esp. *Veronica chamaedrys*, having small bright flowers: (1) *Anagallis arvensis*, pimpernel (Oxf. Bck. Wil.¹); (2) *Anchusa sempervirens*, evergreen alkanet (w.Som.¹); (3) *Cardamine pratensis*, lady-smock (Cum. Yks. Shr.); (4) *Geranium robertianum*, wild geranium (Nhb.¹ Bck. Dev.⁴); (5) *Lychnis diurna*, red campion (Dev.); (6) *Myosotis arvensis*, forget-me-not (Not. Bck. Hmp. Dor.); (7) *M. palustris* (Nhp.¹ Hmp.¹); (8) *Nepeta glechoma*, ground ivy (Nhp. Oxf. Bck.); (9) *Primula farinosa* (Yks.); (10) *Sagina procumbens* (Sus.); (11) *Saxifraga umbrosa*, London pride (Dev.); (12) *Stellaria holostea*, stitchwort (Dur. Yks. Der. Wor.); (13) *Veronica buxbaumii* (Bck. Wil.¹); (14) *V. chamaedrys*, germander speedwell (in *gen. dial. use*); (15) *V. hederifolia*, ivy-leaved speedwell (Ess.).

(3) n.Yks. (I.W.) (6) Dor. (G.E.D.) (11) Dev.⁴ Children say that if you gather the Bird's-eye, [birds] will come and pick your eyes out (12) n.Yks. (I.W.) (14) Nhb.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. (W.F.), sw.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, Shr.¹ Ess. *Monthly Pkkt.* (Oct. 1862) 435. Hmp.¹ Wil. The deep blue bird's-eye veronica, JEFFERIES *Field and Hdgrw.* (1889) 216; Wil.¹, Dor. (G.E.D.), w.Som.¹ Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 11.

BIRD-STARVING, *vbl. sb.* Oxf. Wil. Dor. Frightening birds off grain. See **Bird-tenting**.

Oxf. I want a pound of powder for bird-starving (J.E.). Wil.¹, Dor. (C.K.P.)

BIRD-TENTING, *vbl. sb.* Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Driving away birds from crops. See **Bird-keep**.

Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ Yo plaough! Whoy, it's as mooch as ivver yo can carry a clack a-bood-tentin', Nhp.¹, War.³

BIRGE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Nhp.¹ A bridge.

[A pron. of *bridge*, with metath. of r.]

BIRK, *sb.*¹ Se. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also written **burk** Cum. e.Yks. w.Yks.⁴; **brick** Nhb.¹ [Lirk, b̄k.]

1. The birch tree, *Betula alba*.

Sc. He's nae gentleman . . . wad grudge twa gangrel puir bodies . . . the bits o' rotten birk to boil their drap parritch wi', SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) 111; At the gates o' Paradise That birk grew fair enough, *Ballad, Wife of Usher's Well*, Prov. He's as bare as the birk at Yule E'en, N. & Q. (1888) 7th S. v. 73. Ayr. How sweetly bloom'd the gay green birk, BURNS *Highland Mary* (1792) st. 2. Bwk. Broom and birk, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 62. Sik. You may as well try to up-root that birk, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV 9. Gall. Some knotty twigs o' the bonny birk, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iv. n.Cy. (K.); N.Cy.¹² Nhb. And the bud's on the saugh, and the bonny birk tree, *Coquidale Sngs.* (1852) 52; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. In the Belle Grange, with their wealth of silver birch or birk, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 13; Cum.¹, Wm.¹, n.Yks.^{12,3}, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788) m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.³ Not much used now; w.Yks.^{4,5}, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Der.¹ Der, Not. The common name in Sherwood Forest, N. & Q. (1886) 7th S. ii 58. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ The kids [faggots] are all birk.

Hence **Birkie**, *adj.* abounding with birches (JAM.).

2. *sb. pl.* A coppice or small wood consisting chiefly of birches.

Ayr. Come, let us spend the lightsome days In the Birks of Aberfeldy, BURNS *Birks of Aberfeldy* n.Yks.¹

3. *Comp.* (1) **Birk-besom**, a birch broom; (2) **-chats**, birch twigs, used for making brooms; (3) **-rod**, a birch rod; (4) **-wine**, wine made from the sap of the birch tree.

(1) Nhb.¹, e.Lan.¹ (2) Wm.¹ (3) Dur.¹, w.Yks.^{4,5} (4) n.Lin.¹ [With wegis schidit gan the birkis sound, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 20. ON. *byorh*, Da. *birk*; cp. OE. *beorc* (berc).]

BIRK, *sb.*² Sc. [birk.] A youth, smart young fellow. See **Birkie**, *sb.*¹

Inv. Rarely used (H.E.F.). Abd. See fat like a birk he is, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv. Per (G.W.) Kcd Nae a non-intrusion birk Durst ventur' a reply, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 57

BIRK, *v.* Sc. To give a sharp answer, to converse in a lively manner (JAM.).

BIRKED, *pp.* Yks. Birked, punished with a birch rod.

w.Yks.⁵ Bin gehring birk'd.

BIRKEN, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. [birkən.] Birch, made of birch.

Sc. And he had passed the birken heugh, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 198. Kcd. Farewell unto the Corby Pot. Where birken boughs do hing, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 22. Frf. The broomy brae, . . . An' birken shaw, May bloom their little lanely hour, LAING *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 63. Ayr. By Ochtertyre grows the aik, On Yarrow banks, the birken shaw, BURNS *Blythe was she*. Lth. Sheltered haughs, and buken braes, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks* (1801) 152, ed. 1856. Nhb. The mavis sings beside her birken nest, *Coquidale Sngs.* (1852) 96; Nhb.¹

[Birkin bewis about boggis and wellis, GAWAN & GOL. (c. 1450) I. 3 (JAM.). *Birk*, *sb.*¹ + *-en* (adj. suff.).]

BIRKEN, *sb.* Wm. Dev. A boy's top made of birch wood.

Wm.¹ Thine's nobbet an auld birken! Dev.³ Sometimes called pug-tops. [N. & Q. (1853) 1st S. viii. 63]

BIRKIE, *sb.*¹ and *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written **birky**.

1. A lively, smart young fellow; an active person.

Sc. I said you were a gey sharp birkie, SCOTT *Redg.* (1817) Lett. xiii; Johnny's grandfather was a gey stout birkie, ROY *Horseman* (1895) 1. Abd. But I like birky stood the brunt, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 4; A set o' brave birkies, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Per. But thae young birkies gie oot 'at they see naeboddy comin' in, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 204. Nrf. Sic young birkies. Maun be resigned to tak' a share O' dule as weel as fun, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 11. Ayr. But faith! the birkie wants a manse, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 17. e.Lth. Twa candidates on the short leet for the Pairish o' Snawdon—both birkies new aff the arns, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 18. Gall. That's what auld Arie gies to young birkies like you that come in ground coats, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xviii. Nhb.¹

2. A term of address in conversation; 'old fellow.'

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Abd. But thinkna, birky, ye are come to mock Fouk wi your jests, *SHIRREES Poems* (1790) 30; Nae, birky, tak' a hearty snuff, *BEATTIES Parings* (1801) 18, ed. 1873. Ayr. Fareweel, auld birkie, *BURNS Terraughty*, st. 5. Lnk. Speke like yersell, auld birky, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) 45, ed. 1783.

3. *adj.* Sharp in speech; lively, spirited.

Ayr. Kate being a nimble and birky thing, *GALT Ann. Parish* (1821) 11; In common use (J.F.).

BIRKIE, *sb.*². Sc. The card game of 'beggar-my-neighbour.' Of this game there are said to be two kinds, 'king's birkie' and 'common birkie' (JAM.).

Sc. Bucklaw cared no more about riding the first horse . . . than Craigengelt did about a game at birkie, *SCOTT Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxii. Ayr. Not only whist and catch honours were to be played, but even obstreperous birky itself, *GALT Legatees* (1820) 49 (JAM.). Edb. The old pack of cards . . . that the journeymen tailors . . . used to play birkie with, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv.

BIRL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. [birl, birəl]

1. *v.* To make a noise like the rapid turning of a wheel; to twirl round, to spin.

Sc. Granmie . . . is sitting birling at her wheel, *SCOTT Bk. Dwarf* (1816) 11; A line of windmills birling in the breeze, *STEVENSON Catrona* (1892) xxii. Elg. The kettle birlin' over the heat, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 156. Abd. To 'birl' money is used with special ref. to deciding a course of action by tossing up a coin (H.E.F.). Fif. I was never consulted about the journey, but sent birlin' like a bool frae the cradle to the grave, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 55. Lth. The squirrel . . . made its little mill birl round swiftly, *STRATHESK More Birs* (1885) 14. Edb. The goodwife with her right foot birls round the spinning wheel, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) 234, ed. 1868. N.I.¹, Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. Birl it round, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892) s Dor. *SIMMONS Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Just where the stream gaes birlin', *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 122; Nhb.¹

Hence **Birling**, *ppl. adj.* whirling with noise.

Elg. Leave a while The busy birlin' mill, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 192. Kcd. Fae her fingers drapt the thread, An' ceased the birlin' wheel, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 14. Gall. The brisk noon of a fine birling day in May, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xxii.

2. To move quickly, to hurry along, run about.

Elg. Jamie's awauk again, birlin' an' back again, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 143. Edb. It's a cosy birth and one that gars the cappers birl down, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. Gall. As fast as the horses can birl, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xvii. Kcb. Time gaed a-birlin the years swiftly onward, *ARMSTRONG Ingleside* (1890) 71; Now through the air the auld boy [the devil] birl'd, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 39. Cum. He's got to birlin' aboot wonderful [of a child learning to walk] (E.W.P.). w.Yks. (J.T.)

3. To spend money, esp. in phr. *birl the bawbee*, to make the money fly; to gamble or spend in drink.

Sc. Ilk lad his lass he brings His odd bawbees to birl, A. *SCOTT Poems* (1808) 84; She gart me birl me bawbee, *HERD Sngs.* (1776) II. 18. Ayr. It's no for courtesy o' causy clash he's birlin' his mouldy pennies, *GALT Entail* (1823) lxxxiii; No that I mind to birl my bawbee at a time, *ib. Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxviii. Gall. (A.W.)

4. *sb.* A whirring sound; a rapid twist or turn.

Sc. Bang goes a guinea wi' a birl, *TWEEDDALE Moff* (1896) 18. Ant. Gie it two or three birls, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Cum.¹ s.v. Dirl.

BIRLE, *v.* Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Glo. (?) Also written birl Sc. Yks. Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹; burl Sc. w.Yks.¹ Glo. [birl, bəl]

1. To pour out liquor, to pass round, to ply with drink.

Sc. Your bucks that birl the forain berry, *SKINNER Poems* (1809) 94; She birl'd him with the ale and wine, *SCOTT Munstreley* (1803) II. 45 (JAM.). Edb. Birling the tankard round the table, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiii. Cum. BREWER (1870). Wm. Birl these chaps a drop o' yal oot (B.K.). w.Yks. (S.P.U.); Ah'll birl a glass o' ale for misen. Still very common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1891); Burl that spiced ale rahnd, *Yksman.* (1876) 121, col. 2; w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² Come, lass, birl out t'ale. Lan. Then he'd ha burl'd th' ale abeawt, *STANDING Echoes* (1885) 22; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Glo. He told me to burl out the beer, as he was in a hurry, and I burl'd out a glass and gave it him, *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 204.

2. To drink hard, to carouse.

Sc. He gaed down to birl it awa' at their bonnie hottle, *SCOTT St. Ronan* (1824) 11; There we sat birling till I had a fair tappit hen under my belt, *ib. Guy M.* (1815) xxxix; They've been birling the bree, *COBBAN Andaman* (1895) xl. Fif. He sat him down to birl and quaff, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 103. Cum.³ When they were at the supper set An' birlin' at the wine, 166.

Hence (1) **Birler**, *sb.* the master of the revels, who presides at a feast, esp. at a 'bidden-wedding'; (2) **Birling**, *vbl. sb.* a feast, a carousal.

(1) Cum. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iii. 204; BROCKETT *Gl.*; BOUCHER *Prov. Gl.* (1852). ne.Lan.¹ (2) Sc. We are no ganging to the Laird's but to a blithe birling at the Brokenburnfoot, *SCOTT Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; An house of entertainment where there has been mony a blithe birling, *ib. Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiii.

[To birl, *promere, haurire*, *LEVINS Manip.* (1570); To byrle, *propinare, miscere, Cath. Angl.* (1483); Y took the cuppe . . . and Y birlide to alle folkis, *WYCLIF* (1388) *Jer.* xxv. 17; To birlenn firrst te swete win, *Ormulum*, 15418. OE. *byrhan*, to pour out, to give to drink; hence ON. *byrta*.]

BIRLIE-MAN, *sb.* *Obs.* or *obso.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written burley. Chs.¹; burly. Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹; byrley-w.Yks.² A petty officer appointed at a court-leet to settle local disputes, &c. See also below.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); No fit to be a burlie-man, let be a baillie, *SCOTT Waverley* (1814) xlii. Abd. Birley men chosen by themselves, *ALEXANDER Notes and Sketches* (1877) 13. Per., Arg. A sworn valuator employed to value houses, &c. at the beginning and end of a lease (H.E.F.). w.Yks.² *Obs.* Lan. *DAVIES Races* (1856) 228; Lan.¹ Chs. (K); Chs.¹ In cases of damage caused by cattle trespassing, the burley-men would very often be called in to assess the damage. n.Lin.¹ *Obs.*

[Nos hodie birlaw courtis & birlawmen dicimus, *SPELMAN* (1687) s.v. *Bellagines*; Byrleymen elected by the bealyffe and jury for this present yeare 1626 are, &c., *Holmesfield Court Rolls* (w.Yks.² 300). A comp. of *byrlaw*, the local custom or 'law' of a township; also, a district having its own 'byrlaw' court. *Byrlaw* is of Norse origin, and repr. ON. *byjar-log*, the law of a 'by' or township.]

BIRLIN, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A small cake made of barley or oatmeal.

BIRMINGHAM SYSTEM, *phr.* Midl. A benefit fund, the balance of which is divided at the end of every year among the contributors. Called also *Slate-club system*.

[*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BIRN, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. [birn.]

1. *sb.* A burnt mark, esp. a mark burnt on the noses of sheep to identify them.

Sc. The lambs . . . receive the artificial mark . . . the farmer's initial, stamped upon the nose with a hot iron, provincially designed the birn, *Agric. Surv. Peb.* 191 (JAM.). Sik. Ere with rebellious birn I brand thee, *Hogg Queer Bk.* (1832) 293. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.)

2. *pl.* The charred stems of burnt heather, which remain after the smaller twigs are consumed.

Sc. We hae . . . A poor life o't amang the bent an' birns, A. *SCOTT Poems* (1808) 158; The dark heather birns here and there jutt'd out grim and weird, *OCHILTREE Redburn* (1895) xxiii. Abd. She had at least to gang Through birns, and pikes, and scrabs and heather lang, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 26, ed. 1812. Lnk. Nae birns or briers or whins e'er troubled me, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) 54, ed. 1783. Nhb.¹

Hence **Birny**, *adj.* covered with the stems of burnt heather.

Kcb. O'er dykes and birny fells They scour upo' the scent, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 4. Nhb.¹

3. The withered stems of garden or other plants.

Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence **Birny**, *adj.* Of plants; having rough or stunted stems.

Lth. (JAM.)

4. A dry heathy pasture reserved for young lambs after they are weaned.

Lth., Rxb. Lambs after weaning are sent to a heathy pasture, called the birn, *Agric. Surv.* 192 (JAM.).

5. *v.* To put lambs on a poor dry pasture.

s.Sc. Lambs are freq. sent to poor pasture, which is called birning them, *Agric. Surv. Feb* 396 (JAM.); *Young Annals Agric.* (1784-1815).

BIRN, sb.² *Sc.* The *labia pudenda* of a cow (JAM.).

[Conn. w. *burn*, vb. ('ardere'). Cp. *G. brunft*, conn. w. *brennen*.]

BIRN, sb.³ *Sc.* [birn.] A burden, a load, esp. one carried on the back. See *Burn*.

Bch. I'll gie his birn a hitch an' help To ease him o' his pain, *Poems in Buchan Dial.* (1785) 32 (JAM.). *Abd.* Frae Scottish bardie lift a birn, *Still Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 170; She's hame fae the wids wi' a gey birn o' stuck on her back (W.M.). My birn, O Bess, has got an unco lift, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 84; It liftit a birn aff o' 'er min', *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv.

BIRN, vbl. sb. *Nhp.* A borrowing.

*Nhp.*¹ If you go a birn you go a sirn, i.e. if you go a borrowing you go a sorrowing.

[A pron. of lit. *E. borrowing*.]

BIRN, see *Skin*.

BIRR, sb. *Sc. Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der.* Also written *beer* *Chs.*¹³; *ber* *Lan.*¹ *Chs.*¹²; *berr* *Lan. nw. Der.*¹; *bir* *Sc. Cum. e. Lan.*¹ *Chs.*¹²; *birre* *w. Yks.*²⁴ *Chs.*²; *bur* *Cum. s. Chs.*¹ [bir, b̄er, b̄e(r).]

1. Force, impetus, energy; vigour, violence, passion.

Sc. The congregation sang them with such 'birr and go', *DICKSON Auld Precentor* (ed. 1894) 28. *Sh.I.* It wid p̄rvok a sant An set him in a birr, *BURGESS Rasmus* (1892) 45. *Fif.* Frae his wicket Wi' terrible fierce birr he licket, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 13. *Ayr.* A chaise in full birr came upon her and knocked her down, *GALT Provost* (1822) xv; Then steer thro' life wi' birr an' vigour, *SILLAR Poems* (1789) 56. *Edb.* And away down, in full birr, to the Duke's gate, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. *Gall.* She had the birr and go of twenty in her, *CROCKETT Sticht Min* (1893) 253. *n.Yks.*¹⁸ *w. Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); *w. Yks.*⁴ *Lan.* I punch'd ut dur weh aw th' ber in meh, *BUTLER-WORTH Sequel* (1819) 10; *Lan.*¹ Thae's knockt th' breath eawt o' me, welly! Thae'd no need to come i' sich a ber! *WAUGH Owd Blanket* (1867) ii. *e.Lan.*¹ *Chs.* (K); *Chs.*¹²³ *s.Chs.*¹ Ey kum wi sich' u buur ūgy'en' mī, dhūn ey fae r took mi breth of mī [Hey come wi' sich a bur agen me, than hey fair took my breath off me]. *nw. Der.*¹

2. The space a person runs in order to take a leap; esp. in phr. to *take birr*, a *run-birr-jump*, a leap taken after a quick run.

Dur. (K) *Cum.*, *Wm.* A runner's bur loup [jump] is very different from a standing one (M.P.). *w.Yks.* *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781); *w.Yks.*² *Lan.* GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *DAVIES Races* (1836) 226. *Chs.* RAY (1691); I took a run a bir jump (E.M.G.); *Chs.*¹²³ *Der.*¹, *nw. Der.*¹

3. A rapid whirling motion; the sound produced thereby.

Sc. He was the best curler in the parish. . . With what a birr he made it [stone] flee from his hand along the ice, *WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* (1876) 266, ed. 1894. The well known birr of shuttles, *COBBAN Andaman* (1895) iv. *Per.* O' the sounds o' love and joy, There's nane sae pleasant as the birr o' Scotland's spinnin'-wheel, *NICOLL Poems* (1837) 82, ed. 1843. *Ayr.* The windblews such a pith and birr, *GALT Ann. Parish* (1821) iii. *N.Cy.*¹, *Cum.*¹ *Wm. FERGUSON Northmen* (1856) 170. *w.Yks.* *Hlf. Wds.*; *w.Yks.*²

4. Confusion, turmoil.

Ant. They're in a quare birabootsometin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); In common use (W.J.K.).

[1. Lo in a greet birre, al the droue wente heedlinge in to the see, *WYCLIF* (1380) *Matt.* viii. 32. 2. Il recule pour mieux saulter, He goes back to take bur, or to leap the better, *COTGR.* (s. v. *Sautier*). *ON.* *byrr*, a favourable wind; so *Norw. dial. byr* (AASEN), *Sw. dial. bor-vind*, wind to grind with (RIETZ).]

BIRR, v. *Sc. Nhb.* [bir.] To make a whirring noise; to move rapidly, to bustle, act with energy.

Elg. Loud birrs the wheel, *COUPER Tourifications* (1803) 81. *Abd.* The gudwife sat birrin at the wheel, *Gudman* (1873) 45, ed. 1875. *Fif.* The burghers' tongues were set a-birrin', *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 13. *Edb.* The wild partridges . . . birring their wings with fright, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. *Nhb.*¹

Hence (1) *Birring*, *ppl. adj.* humming, whirring; (2) *Birringly*, *adv.* with vigour, hurry.

(1) *Per.* Listenn' to the birrin' soun' o' Scotland's spinnin'-wheel, *NICOLL Poems* (1837) 20, ed. 1843. *Rnf.* I like to hear . . . The

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birring o' the birn, *ALLAN Poems* (1836) 113. *Ayr.* I trow Girzy gars them keep a trig house and a birring wheel, *GALT Entail* (1823) vii (2) *Fif.* But at ilk door . . . They birringly did bicker, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 208.

BIRS, sb. *Rxb.* (JAM.). The gadfly.

[A *n.* pron. of *brizze*, lit. *E. breeze*. *Tahon*, a *brizze*, *brimsee*, *gadbee*, *COTGR.* *OE. briosa*.]

BIRSE, sb.¹ and *v.*¹ *Sc. Irel. Nhb.* [birs.]

1. *sb.* A bristle, hair, plume; a hair twisted on to the wax thread used in sewing leather.

Sc. The souter gae his sou a kiss 'Grumph' ('quo' the sou), 'it's for my birse', *Souter and his Sow in N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S vii 361. *S. & Ork.*¹ *MS. add.* *Rnf.* Like the birses on a sow, *BARR Poems* (1861) 33. *Ayr.* An' tirl the hallions to the birses, *BURNS To Beelzebub* (1790). *Lth.* A wee cockit ha' on't like the birse on a yeomanry man's helmet, *STRATHESK More Bits* (1885) 182. *N.I.*¹ *Nhb.* [His hairs] rise like the birses of a hurcheon, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) vii 137; *Nhb.*¹

Hence *Birsy*, (1) *adj.* of the weather: keen, bleak, sharp, (2) *adv.* bristly, with hair standing on end; (3) *sb.* a nickname for a pig.

(1) *n.Sc.* A birssy day (JAM.). (2) *Fif.* Their scalps, that birsy stood, Garr'd prinkle ilka hair, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 178. *N.I.*¹ (3) *S. & Ork.*¹ *MS. add.*

2. *Fig.* Temper, anger.

Sc. He wad set up tother's birse, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) xxi. *Per.* The man disna live 'at can beat the doctor when his birse is up, *IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 95. *Ayr.* He could not resist the temptation of setting up the birses of amity, *GALT Sir A. Whye* (1822) ii. *e.Lth.* I didna say that to Geordie, no wantin' to set up his birse, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 40. *Edb.* Not a little surprised to see my birse up in this manner, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. *Slk.* My birses being up, faith, I challenged him, *CHR. NORTH Notes* (ed. 1856) 11 175. *Gall.* 'Veesitor, quo'she!' says John, with his birses up in a moment, *CROCKETT Sticht Min* (1893) 128. *Nhb.*¹

3. *v.* To bristle, *fig.* to 'flare up', get angry.

Edb. 'Haivers,' said Nansie, birsing up like a cat before a colley, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi. *Gall.* (A.W.)

[The bustuus swyne . . . Standis at the bay, and vp hys byrsis settis, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, iii. 335. *OE. byrst*, a bristle.]

BIRSE, v.² and *sb.*² *Sc. n.Cy.* Also written *birze* *S. & Ork.*¹ [birs, birz.]

1. *v.* To bruise, to crush.

Sc. Birzing the saft rope between the neb of it and a crunkled jag o' stane, *STEVENSON Catrona* (1892) xv. *Ayr.* My lug's buized black and blue, *GALT Sir A. Whye* (1822) v; We were both birzing the sugar, *ib. Provost* (1822) xlvii. *n.Cy.* *Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)*

Hence *Birsed*, *ppl. adj.* bruised, crushed by a blow.

Slk. Like a heap o' bashed and birzed paddocks, *CHR. NORTH Notes* (ed. 1856) iii. 16.

2. To press, squeeze; to push, force.

*S. & Ork.*¹ *MS. add.* *Elg.* Gie ye some hints hoo to birze thro' the warl', *TESTER Poems* (1865) 107. *Abd.* Kisses upon her he birs'd on anew, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 89, ed. 1812. Captain Anderson tried to birze throu', *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii; He birzed the cork in wi' his thoom. Dinna birze sae hard or ye'll brak the glass (W.M.).

3. *sb.* A bruise, contusion; pressure, esp. that of a crowd.

Sc. We had an awfu' birse (JAM.). *Ayr.* A doctor to a bit birz that I'll soon no be a prin the waur o't, *GALT Sir A. Whye* (1822) ciii

[His sovir armour . . . Is brokkyn and byrsit with feill stonys cast, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, iii. 269. A pron. of *brizz*, *ME. brisen*, *OE. brysan*, to crush.]

BIRSE, sb.³ *Nhb.* A triangular chisel used to square out mortice holes. *N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹

BIRSIE, sb. and adj. *Sc.* [birsī.]

1. *sb.* An impertinent, forward child. Cf. *bairse*, *adj.*

s.Sc. (W.H.H.) *Ayr.* In common use (J.F.).

2. *adj.* Hot-tempered, passionate.

Per. The Lumsdens were a set o' roch birsie headit deevils (G.W.). *Ayr.* In common use (J.F.).

[Prob. a comp. of *birse*, *sb.*¹ + *-ie* (-y).]

BIRSLÉ, v. and sb. *Sc. Nhb.* [birsli.]

1. *v.* To toast, scorch; to crackle with heat. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Wi' prickin' pride that their vain hearts had birsled, *ALLAN*

N II

Lits (1874) 67; There's a fire in the parlour would birstle a juke as cheugh as ben-leather, *TWEEDDALE Moff* (1896) 188. *Bnff*.¹ Will the corn lead the day?—Oo, i, it's just birshin'. *Abd.* Ye've been birshin yer shins lang aneuch, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv. *Rnf.* Nae iowsin' peat fire on the floor Tae sit by an' birstle my tacs, *NEILSON Poems* (1877) 23. *Nhb*.¹

Hence (1) *Birsled*, *ppl. adj.* dried, scorched by fire or sun; (2) *Birsling*, *ppl. adj.* scorching, drying.

(1) *Ayr.* You stotted yoursel' out o' the room like a birsled pea, *GALT Sir A. Wyhe* (1822) lxiii. *Lnk.* My wee bundle . . . stotted like a birsled pea into the lap o' a quiet . . . woman, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) xv. *Nhb*.¹ (2) *n.Sc.* A nice birshin win', it'll seen dry up the grun (W.G.). *Kcb.* Wi the birshin beams o' light, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 59.

2. *sb.* A thorough warming.

Bnff.¹ Sit doon afore the fire, and gee't a gueede birstle.

[1. How feill echurris (ears) of corn thik growing, Wyth the new sonnys heit byrsyllit, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 133.]

BIRST, *sb.* and *v.* *Sc.* *Cum.* [birst.]

1. *sb.* Difficulty, emergency; an attack, battle, fight. See **Burst**.

Sc. Alang wi' you the birst to dree, *A. SCOTT Poems* (1805) 145 (JAM). *Bwk.* Ye ne'er could wrang her at ony birst, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 75. *N.Cy*.¹ I'll bide the birst. *Cum.* Thou was aye gude at a birst, *GILPIN Sngs.* (1866) 485.

2. An exertion beyond one's strength having evil consequences.

Bnff.¹ He got a birst last hairst, an' he hiz an cowrt it yet.

3. Convulsive weeping.

Bnff.¹ The lassie geed oot wee a birst o' greetin fin she wiz gain' awa.

4. *v.* To weep convulsively. *Abd.* (JAM.)

BIRTH, *sb.* *Or.I.* A current in the sea caused by a furious tide, but taking a different course from it.

Or.I. Notwithstanding the rapidity of these tides and births, the inhabitants travel from isle to isle . . . in their little cock-boats or yools, *WALLACE Orkney* (1700) 7 (JAM). *S.* & *Ork*.¹

BIRTHDAY-CAKE, *sb.* *e.Yks*.¹ A cake peculiar to e.Holderness, made of alternate layers of paste and currants.

BIRTHY, *adj.* *Sc.* (JAM) *Irel.* *Nhb.* Also written *berthy* *Nhb*.¹ Numerous; productive, prolific, fruitful.

Sc. The last year's crop . . . was not birthie, *LAW Mem.* (1680) 159. *N.I*.¹ Them beans is very birthy. *Ant.* Birthy potatoes; a kind that has a good number of tubers at each stalk, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). *Nhb*.¹ Applied to land

[*Birly* + *-y*.]

BIRTLE, *sb.* *Nhb.* *Dur.* *Cum.* *Yks.* *Chs.* Also written *burtle* *N.Cy*.² *Nhb.* *Yks.* [bi rti, b5 ti.] A summer eating-apple or sweeting.

N.Cy.² *Nhb.* *GROSE* (1790). *Du*.¹, *Yks.* (K), *w.Yks*.¹², *Chs*.¹³ Hence *Birtlin*, *sb.* a small, sweet summer apple. *Cum*.¹ [A burtle, a sweeting, *BAILEY* (1721); A birtylle, *malomellum*; a birtylle tre, *malomellus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BIRTLE, *adj.* *e.An*.¹ Brittle.

BISCAKE, *sb.* *Irel.* *Shr.* *Glo.* *Nrf.* *Suf.* *Dev.* [bi'skāk] A biscuit.

N.I.¹, *Shr*.¹ *Glo.* *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) *Nrf.* She begins to crump up a bis-cake (W R E). *Suf.* (F.H.) *n.Dev.* *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

[A contam. of *biscuit w. cake*.]

BISCUIT, *sb.*¹ *Sc.* *e.Yks.* *Ken.* *Sus.*

1. A small, round loaf, baked in a shallow cylindrical tin. *e.Yks.* Hoo mich bread ha' ye baked?—Oh, three loaves and a lot of biscuits (R.S.); *e.Yks*.¹

2. Cake of any kind.

Per. A small, round cake of flour; seldom of oatmeal (G W). *Ken.* Used on the borders of *Sus.* (P.M.) *Sus.* Even a large Christmas cake is called biscuit at Eastbourne and Brighton, *ELLIS Pronunc.* (1889) V. 134; *Sus*.¹ A plum biscuit, or a seed biscuit; *Sus*.²

BISCUIT(S), *sb.*² (1) *Geranium robertianum*, wild geranium (Dev.); (2) the root of *Potentilla tormentilla*, tormentil (*Irel.*).

(1) *s.Dev.* (F.W.C.) (2) *N.I*.¹ Called also 'tormenting root.'

BISEN, see **Bysen**.

BISGY, *sb.* *Som.* *Dev.* Also written *bisgee* *Som.* [bi zgi, w.Som. bæ'zgi] A tool for rooting, consisting of a combination of a heavy mattock and small axe. Called also *Visgy*, *Two-bail*.

Som. *JENNINGS Obs. Dial w Eng* (1825), *W & J. Gl.* (1873). *w.Som*.¹ *Dev.* I zim I chell be voced tu use tha bisgy tu 'at thews cläts abroad wi', *HEWETT Peas Sp.* (1892) 143

[In *M.E.* a double-edged axe. On ech shulder of steele a besagew, *Partonope* (c. 1440) 1936. *Fr. besague*, a double-tongued mattock (COTGR.). See *HATZFELD* (s.v. *besaigne*).]

BISHED, *pp.* *Nhp.* *Wor.* In phr. *to be bished*, to be confirmed. See **Bishop**, *v.*

Nhp. (A.C.) *Wor.* (W.B.) *s.Wor.* *PORSON Quant Wds.* (1875) 20

BISHIMER, *sb.* *e.An.* The ant.

e.An.¹ *Nrf.* *COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62.

[A pron. of *pismire*.]

BISHOP, *sb.* *Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.*

1. In phr. *the bishop has put his foot in it*, of milk or porridge: burnt to the pan in boiling; *the bishop's foot*, a taste of burning.

Sc. The good old man . . . detected the bishop's foot in the first course and died of a broken heart, *CHR. NORTH Recreations* (ed. 1868) II 182. *n.Cy.* *GROSE* (1790) *MS add.* (H.); *N.Cy*.¹ *Yks.* (F.H.), *n.Yks* (E.L.), *w.Yks*.², *Der*.¹, *Nhp*.¹, *War*.³ *Shr*.¹ Used by old people in *w.Shr.* *Sus*.¹, *Hmp.* *HOLLOWAY*.

2. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) *Bishop's-thumb*, a variety of pear (*w.Yks*.² *w.Som*.¹); (2) *-weed*, (a) *Aegopodium podagraria*, goutweed (*n.Irel.* *Dor*); (b) *Meniha aquatica*, hairy mint (*Hmp*.¹); (3) *-wig*, *Arabis alpina*, white arabis (*Chs*.); (4) *-wort*, (a) *Mentha aquatica* (*Hmp.* *Wil*); (b) *Nigella damascena*, love in a mist (*Cmb*.).

(2, a) *Dor.* (G.E.D.) (3) *Chs*.¹ The white masses [are] supposed to resemble the old-fashioned powdered wigs worn by bishops (3, a) *Hmp.* *Bishop-wort*, one of the mints from which the peasant makes his 'hum-water,' *Wise New Forest* (1883) 166. *s.Hmp.* Tommy's just crazy wi' the colic . . . Could ye gie her a pinch of bishopswort, for to make humwater? *VERNEY L Lisle* (1870) x *Wil*.¹ Used on the border of *Hmp.*

3. In insect- and fish-names: (1) the lady-bird, *Coccinella septem punctata*, called also *Bishop Barnabee*, q.v.; (2) a night moth, called also a *Miller*; (3) the fish *Cottus scorpius*.

(1) *e.An.* *RAY* (1691). *s.Cy.* *RAY* (1691); *GROSE* (1790). *Sus*.² [(K.)] (2) *s.Wxf.* (HALL); (P.J.M.) (3) *Cor*.¹²

4. From a bishop's apron: an apron or pinafore; a child's over-all.

w.Yks. *Hlf.* *Wds*; Hoo con put hur bishop on hursel Hoo's a big wench i' bishops (D L); (B.K.) *Lan.* Use't to wear white bishops, *BRIERLEY Layrock* (1864) iii; Mother she'd set an cry until th' babby's bishop wur wet through, *BURNETT Hawthth* (1887) xl; *Lan*.¹ Here; take him, an' wesh him; an' put him a clen bishop on, *WAUGH Chum.* *Corner in Manch. Critic* (Mar 7, 1874). *e.Lan*.¹, *Chs*.¹²

5. In *comp.* **Bishop-string**, an apron-string.

Lan. Starin' afther a wench's bishop-strings, *BRIERLEY Irkdale* (1865) 74, ed. 1868.

6. A piece of glue which is cut too large.

Nhb.¹ In making glue it is poured into trays to cool, then laid on a table, where it is cut with an instrument, not unlike a bow, having a brass wire as its string, into three pieces. When the women by mistake cut only two, that which is double the size is called a bishop, and doomed to be melted over again, *Impartial Hist. of Newc.* (1801)

7. A twisted stick or withe used to bind a faggot.

Slang. Used at Winchester School (A.D.H.); *SHADWELL Wyke. Slang.* (1859-1864).

8. A cantankerous, peevish boy.

Lnk. A canker'd bishop (JAM). [Not known to our correspondents]

9. A sweet drink, compounded of various ingredients. *w.Som*.¹

[1. Cp. *Tusser Husb.* (1580) 108: Blesse Cisley (good mistress) that Bishop doth ban For burning the milke of hir cheese to the pan.—Yf the podesch be burned to, or the meate over rosted, we saye the bysshope hath put his fote in the potte, or the bysshope hath playd the coke, because the bysshopes burn who they lust and whosoever dis-

pleaseth them, TINDALE *Obedience of a Christen Man* (1528) fo. cxxx. 2. (2, a) Bishop's weed, *ammi*, COLES (1679); *Ameos*, Herb-William, Ameos, Ammi, Bull-wort, Bishops-weed, Cotgr. (4, b) *Gith*, Herb githen, Bishops wort, 'Nigella Romana,' Cotgr.]

BISHOP, *v.* Sc and all n. counties to Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Som. Cor.

1. To administer the rite of confirmation.

Stf.¹² Lin. BROOKE *Tracts*, 4. Lei.¹ Many a good couple would consider themselves unworthy of the Christian privileges they enjoy if the husband were not bi-bbed at every election and the wife bishopped at every confirmation, *Cyn. Corresp.* (1868). Nhp.¹² War. (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ 'Er wuz bishopped i' Sosebry a wik las' Tuesday. Hrf.², e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ w.Som.¹ Our Jim never wadn a-bishopped. Cor.² MS. add.

Hence **Bishopping**, *sb.* a confirmation.

Chs.¹² War.³ Are you going to the bishopping?

2. Of milk, &c.: to burn in boiling. See **Bishop**, *sb.* 1. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. T'poddish is bishop't, and fu' o' dozzels (E.W.P.). Wm.¹ Its bishopt' o' ov a hecap Yks. Have an eye to the milk, . . . for she canna stomach it if it's bishopped e'er so little, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I iv; The pudding 'ad boiled over in t'oven, an' it was rather bishopped (F.P.T.). n.Yks. N. & Q. (1876) 5th S. v. 333. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds*; w.Yks.¹⁴ Lan.¹ Neaw, Mally, this is too bad! Th' milk's bishopped agam Chs.¹ Stf.² Nā, Sally, just keep yer eye on that milk ur yu'n 'ave it bishopped. Der.², nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ Shr. BOUND *Prov.* (1876), Shr.¹

Hence **Bishopped**, *ppl. adj.* Of milk, &c.: burnt.

N.Cy.¹ Der. Bishopped milk, N. & Q. (1876) 5th S. v. 49. Shr.¹ *Obsol.* A corrupted form, 'ishopped,' has been noted, but probably it was an individual instance.

3. To conceal the signs of age in a horse by tampering with its teeth, &c. In *gen.* use.

Yks. KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 150. Shr.¹, Hrf.², w.Som.¹ Slang, FARMER.

4. To trim or furbish up any article so as to make it look better than it really is.

w.Som. At a sale of farm implements a farmer remarked, 'They be all a-bishopped up wi' paint and putty—eens can't tell how old they be (F.T.E.); w.Som.¹

[1. He . . . chose to bear The name of fool confirm'd and bishop'd by the fair, DRYDEN *Cymon* (1700) 243; (He) by-cam a man of a mayde and *metropolitanus*, And baptisede, and busshoppede, with the blode of hus herte, *P. Plowman* (c.) xviii. 268. OE. *bisceopian*, to confirm as a bishop. 3. Bishoping, a term amongst horse-courers, which they use for those sophistications they use to make an old horse appear young, and a bad one good, *Sportsman's Dict.* (1785); so BAILEY (1755)]

BISHOP BARNABEE, *sb.* e.An. Sus. Also written Bishop Barnaby, —benebee, —benetree e.An.¹; —barney Suf.¹; bushy barnaby Suf.; bushey barney bee, bushy handy bee, bish-a barney bees Nrf. The lady-bird, *Coccinella septem punctata*. See **Barnabee**.

e.An.¹ Nrf. When the Overstrand children catch one of these insects they will let it go, saying, 'Bishop, Bishop Barnabee! Tell me when your wedding be, If te be to-morrow day, Take your wings and fly away,' GURNEY *Nrf. Wds.* (1855); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 35; (E.M.) e.Suf. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. pt. 1. 127. Suf.¹ Sus.¹ Called also Lady-bug, Fly-golding, or God Almighty's cow.

BISHOPRIG, *sb.* n.Cy. Dur. A name for the county of Durham, the 'Bishopric' by way of eminence, as the diocese of the Bishop Palatine.

N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ More freq. used in common conversation by those who are resident on the Yks. side of the Tees, as, 'He lives ow'r i' Bishoprig.'

[The Bishopric Garland, or Durham Minstrel, ed. Ritson (1784) *Title-page*; Mr. Greaves . . . danced at the Assembly with a young lady from the Bishopric, SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* (1762) iii (Dav.); Skinner (s.v. *Blast*) says, 'vox in *Episcopatu Dunelm.* usitata.']

BISHOP'S FINGER, *phr.* *Obs.*? Ken. A guide-post.

Ken. Probably *obs.* (P.M.); Ken.¹ So called, because it shows the right way, but does not go therein. [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.)]

BISKINS, see **Beestings**.

BISKY, *sb.* Ken. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **biskey** Som. Cor.² [*bi'ski.*] A biscuit.

Ken. HOLLOWAY. Som. 'Er 'ont make use o' nothing but a bisky, JENNINGS *Dial. w Eng.* (1869); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.¹ Wuol ee av u būskee, muy dee ur? [will you have a biscuit, my dear?] nw.Dev.¹ Cor. Sich sour bread, and sich ratten stinking biskies, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 66, ed. 1865; Cor.² [The pron. prob. due to the Fr. *biscuit*]

BISMAR, *sb.* n.Sc. Also written **bissimar**.

1. A steelyard, or similar instrument for weighing.

Or.I. The Bysmer is a lever or beam made of wood about three feet long . . . From the middle, all along the smallest end, it is marked with small iron pins at unequal distances, which serve to point out the weight, BARRY *Hist.* (1805) 211 (JAM.); The new factor is for making a change in the bismars and the lispunds, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) ix. S. & Ork.¹ Ags. Commonly used (JAM.).

2. *Fig.* The fifteen-spined stickleback, *Gasterosteus spinachia*.

S. & Ork.¹ Or.I. The fifteen-spined stickleback is here denominated the bismar, from the resemblance it is supposed to bear to the weighing instrument of that name, BARRY *Hist. Orkney* (1805) 289 (JAM.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

[1. Norw. dial. *bismar*, a steelyard (AASEN); ON. *bismari*, Sw. *besman* (SERENIUS)]

BISNINGS, see **Beestings**.

BISON, see **Bysen**.

BISPELL, see **By spell**.

BISSLINGS, see **Beestings**.

BISSOM, see **Besom**.

BISSON, *adj.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Nhb. Lan. Der. Lin. Shr. Nhp. Also in forms *beesen* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Lin.; *bizzen* Nhp.¹; *beezen* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹, *bizened* N.Cy.²; *boison'd* Der.¹, *byzen* Lan.¹; *bison* Nhb.

1. Blind.

N.Cy.¹² Nhb. GROSE (1790); Nhb.¹ Lan.¹ All Englandshire'll think at yor glenting at toose fratching, byzen, craddingly tykes, TIM BOBBIN *Works* (ed. 1750) 39. Der.¹ Lin. *Obs. N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 162; (K); Beesen, *Bison vel-Beezen*, *Cacius*, *vox agro Lincoln.* *usitatissima*, SKINNER (1671); Lin.¹ Shr.¹ The poor owd mon's aumust bisson.

2. *Comp.* **Bizzen-blind**, *purbblind*. Nhp.¹

[Thys manle was not purblynde, or a lyttle appayred and decayed in syght, but as bysome as was possible to be, UDALL *Paraphrases of Erasmus* (1551) l. fo. clxii (*Mark* viii. 22); Lamech . . . wurð bisne, and haue a man ðat ledde him ofte, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 472. ONhb. *bisene*. Tuoege bisene *vel blinde* (*duo caeci*), *Lind. Gosp.* (c. 950) *Math.* ix. 27.]

BIST, see **Beast**.

BIT, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ In var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Colon. [*bit.*]

1. *sb.* A morsel of food; in *phr.* (1) *bit and baid*, (2) *bis and brat*(s), food and clothing; (3) *bit and buffet*, food and blows; (4) *every bit and crumb*, *fig.* every morsel, entirely, altogether; (5) *bit and drop*, (6) *bit and sup*, a little to eat and drink

(1) Abd. Your honour winna miss our bit and baid, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 124, ed. 1812. (2) e.Lth. We hae slaved plenty for bit an' brat, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 228. Nhb. Their bits and brats are varry scant, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; Nhb.¹ (3) Sc. A fellow . . . who would take, according to Scottish phrase, 'the bit and the buffet,' SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxi, Fate . . . ges them their bit and buffet wi't, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1811) 30 (JAM.). Ayr. Dinna mak' your charity on the present a bit and a buffet wi't, GALT *Lards* (1826) xxx. n.Yks.² Ne'er give a bit And a buffet wi't. (4) Hmp. He is a good dog, every bit and crumb of him, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 400; Hmp.¹ Dor. Every bit an' crimp, BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Dor.¹ w.Som.¹ Wee pik't aup üv'uree beet-n kreo'm [we gathered up every morsel]. A very common expression, applied to any substance, as hay, manure, seed, soil. Also used in the abstract—I'd just zo zoon, every bit and crumb. 'Tis every bit and croom za bad as shutting a unvledged paadridge, PULMAN *Sketches*, 12. nw.Dev.¹ (5) Ayr. She had to work sore for their bit and diap, GALT *Annals* (1821) i. Dor. We could knock in a bit and a drop, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) vii; BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Dor.¹ (6) Kcd. Grudged a passin' bit an' sup, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 46. Dmf. Her attention to yer wames, Wi' bit an' sup, QUINN *Lintie* (1863) 37. Ir. Nor bit nor sup she'd had but a crust, N n 2

BARLOW *Bog-land* (1893) 60. e Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.) Not.¹, sw. Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.³ Glo. I'se had a bit and a sup mysel', BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x. s.Oxf. Never tasted bit nor sup 'cep' a drop o' beer, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 119. Oxf.¹ MS. add.

2. In *pl.* Scraps of beef, liver, &c.

Cor.² Sold by the lump as 'bits' for a 'false roast,' or a fry.

3 In *pl.* A herb resembling spinach, used for making pies. Cor.²

4 A piece of money; coin; a threepenny piece.

Fr. They were known in Thrums as the Eleven and a Bits, that being their price at Kyowowys, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 67. Lon. Come out and see if we can't get a bit, *Dy. News* (Jan. 4, 1895) 3, col. 7. w.Som.¹ U zik'spuneet beet [a sixpence]. Slang. To share the spoil and grab the bit, *Tom Crib's Memorial* (1819) 37. [Can. Only by great persuasione could we get one to take a bit (ten cents), ROPER *Track* (1891) xiv.]

5. Followed by *of*: used affectionately or in depreciation of anything small or of little value; a small quantity. In *gen. colloq. use.*

N.I.¹ Bits of things, household furniture. Cum. A bit of a thing sittan' drivan' a mawin' machine and twee horses 'at never could ha swung a scythe (M P), Oor bits o' bairns'll scruffle up, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed 1808) 18. Wm.¹ A bit av a runt [animal]. n.Yks.² Yan's bits o' better cleas. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Tha knows we arn't bits o' chulder, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 19; I've heard 'at he's worth a bit o' summot (J.R.); They sell'd off their bits o' traps, PRESTON *Yksman*. (1880) 85. Lan. A bit of a lad! he'd lick thee ony end up, WESTALL *Burch Dene* (1889) II. 33. Not.¹ Lin.¹ We'd six little mouths ta fill, . . . 'twere a bit on a pill [pull]. Lei.¹

Hence *Bitty, adj.* Of water: containing small particles of decayed wood from the pump. Chs.¹

6. A short time or distance. In *gen. use.*

Abd. I saw her . . . A wee bit there ayont the height, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 287. Dmb. Best for me to get a bit oot o' his reach, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) v. Uls. To put, or convey you a bit, to accompany (M B S) Ker. There will be no more troubles for a bit, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1885) III 258. Nhb. Thoo's been gean a gey bit, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I. 6; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Wm.¹ e.Yks.¹ Hoo far is it ti Pathrinton?—Oh! a good bit. A bitsin. w.Yks. Al' gie thi' thi' beans in a bit, *Prov. in Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889); Yo'd a social tay i' t'new schooil a bit sin, BYWATER *Shevvald Ann* (1848) 22; w.Yks.¹ Lan. He's deead a bit sin, ALMOND *Watercresses*, 17; Lan.¹ I'm coming in a bit e.Lan.¹ I will attend to the matter in a bit. m.Lan.¹ Oxf.¹ A bit ago, MS. add. Brks.¹ w.Som.¹ I on'y year'd o' it a bit agone Dev. They awnly layved tha ouze a bit ago, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). w.Cor. He went a bra' [brave] bit ago (M A.C.).

7. Place, position, station.

Sc. May I never stir frae the bit, SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) xvi; But you are in the bit at last, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) iv; Come back to yer auld bit, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed. 1895) ii; He canna stan' in a bit (JAM) Per. It'll keep ye in the bit for an 'oor, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 254. Dmb. Ye've grown rich while I havena been gaun out o' the bit, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. Gall. I thocht there was nae ill bits in London but in the East-end, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 172. Kcb The deil . . . took him awa to the ill bit, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 215. Cum. Forth frae the bit they scry'd it furst, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1807) 41; (J.P.), Cum.¹ He's gittan poorish and pinch't to hod his bit.

8. In *phr.* (1) *Bits and bats*, see *Bat*, sb.¹, (2) *bits and bobs*, odds and ends; (3) *bit of blood*, a horse, a thoroughbred; (4) *bit on the top*, to the full, with violence; (5) *to put the bit of wood in the hole*, to shut the door; (6) *on bit tack*, work done by the piece or by contract.

(1) w.Yks. Ah've sammud up a toothy oddments—bits an' bats mi mother ud call em, *Yks Wkly Post* (June 7, 1896). (2) War.² Gather up your bits-and-bobs, and let me lay the tea. (3) Ir. I had my bit of blood in the stable, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. vii. (4) w.Yks. *Gen.* used in threats. Ah'll gi' thee't wi' t'bit o' t'top, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct 10, 1891). (5) Yks. (T.K.). (6) w.Yks. T'clock wor on bit tack, an' t'watch never struck, *Toddies' Alm.* (1875).

9. *v.* To mark a sheep by cutting a bit out of the ear.

Hence *Bitted, ppl. adj.* ear-marked.

Cum. Every shepherd's flock hes some variety in ear-marking; . . . if we take a piece out of it, we say it is bitted, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 387; The common term (J.A.).

BIT, sb.² and *v.*² Sc. Irel. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Shr. e.An. Ken. Som. [bit.]

1. sb. The blade or working part of a metal tool or instrument; see also below.

N.I.¹ The bit of a key is the part that is cut to pass the wards of the lock. Wm.¹ The blade of a joiner's plane. Der. A piece of steel placed on the end of a borer, MAWE *Mineral* (1802) *Gl.* n Lin.¹ For one new bit for a key, *4d., Louth Ch. Acc.* (1644) 167. Shr.¹ Blade of an agricultural shovel, Shr.² Ken. In a cart-horse harness and plough harness the whole of the headgear is collectively known as the bit. It would not be so used in respect of riding or driving horses (P M.). Som. The lower end of a poker, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) w.Som.¹ The tool used by tinmen and others for soldering.

2. The conclusion, crisis; 'point.'

Dmb. How did you find the money?—That's the bit, man, that's just the bit, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxviii. e.Lih. I aye said ye wad turn up heids when it cam to the bit, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 223. Ayr. The best wark-lume i' the house . . . Is instant made no worth a louse, Just at the bit, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785). Lnk. Sin' you hae brocht me to the bit . . . I will say—yes, WARDROP *Johnny Matheson* (1881) 13. N.I.¹ Uls. If it comes to the bit I must do it (M B S.). Ant. If it comes tae the bit a can list, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892) w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). e.An.¹ Ay, ay, that will be the bit.

3. *v.* To put a new end to a poker.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873)

[1. *Penneton d'un clef*, the bit or neb of a key, CORGR.; With the bit of his blade . . . He clefe hym to pe coler, *Desl. Troy* (c. 1400).]

BIT, adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. [bit.]

1. Small; freq. used as a term of endearment or of contempt.

Sc. The bit prelatial sprig of divinity from the town yonder, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii; I hope you are now settled in your ain bit housie, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1859) 98; In a bit scrag of wood, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xi; 'Bit' is often intensified by the addition of 'wee' (A.W.). Bnff. This bit beastie, SMILES *Natur.* (1879) II. 45. Abd. Yon bit lassie . . . can scarce help me wi' a job, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 40, ed 1873. Per. A bit lassie would bring her book, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 4. Ayr. Gie me a bit drappie, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vi. Some bit callan brings me news, BURNS *To Mr. J. Kennedy*. Edb. Another argument for my bring-ing out my bit book at the present time, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 3. n.Ir. Snug in his ain bit pack, ALEXANDER *Stumpie's Brae Myo*. The bit lake is there still, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) ii. N.Cy.¹ A bit bairn Nhb. Thou's keep a bit shop, MIDFORD *Poems* (1818) 15; Nhb.¹ Aa did what bit thing aa could for him, Dur.¹ Cum. What a wee bit thing it is (E W P); Cum.¹ Wm. Sally an me help a bit whiles, *Spec. Dial* (1877) pt. 1 36, (E W P) n.Yks. Gunpowder Plot t'bit bairns keep up, TWEDDELL *Cleavel. Rhymes* (1875) 5. m.Yks.¹ T'bit bairns

2. Short.

Nhb. Yen neet he gat a bit waak, HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878) 9, Nhb.¹ A bit twine

BIT-BAT, sb. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also Cor. A bat, *vespertilio*.

Lan. There was petty warfare being carried on by 'canary buzzerts' and 'bit-bats', BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) iv; [Near Manchester it was believed] that 'bit-bats' were generated from eggs being sat upon by toads whilst in the process of hatching, *N & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 370. Chs.¹, s Chs.¹ Shr.¹ Called also Billy-bat. w Cor. A bit-bat has just flied over our heads (M A.C.).

BITCH, sb.¹ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Som. [bitf.]

1. A term applied, with no disrespectful meaning, to a woman or female animal.

n.Yks. That lass ez a söci bitch. That cū iz a mischevous öd bitch, shäs ölas breckin thrū t'hedge (W.H.).

2. A term of contempt applied to a man.

Sc. Ay, Davie, ye're a queer character, . . . a queer bitch after a', STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xi. Som. I can tell you, landlord is a vast comical bitch, FIELDING *Tom Jones* (1749) Bk. xvii. iii; Allworthy is a queer b—ch (Squire Western *log.*), 16. Bk. vi. ii.

3. *Comp.* (1) *Bitch-daughter*, nightmare; (2) *-fox*, a vixen; (3) *-nail*, a holding-down nail for tram-plates, &c., having the point faced in the same line as the head, as distinguished from the dog-nail or dog (q.v.); (4) *-and-pups*, a mason's hammer, having one chisel inserted at each end of its face.

(1) w.Yks.¹ We consate shoe's ridden by th' bitch-doughter, 11. 291. (2) w.Som.¹ We always say dog-fox and bitch-fox (3, 4) Nhb.¹

BITCH, *v.* and *sb.*² Irel. Nhb. Chs. Not. [bitf.]

1. *v.* To spoil a piece of work.
Nhb.¹ Ye've bitched the hyel job. Chs.¹; Chs.³ He was that stoopid he bitched the whole thing. Not. (J.H.B.)

2. *sb.* Anything spoiled.
Ant (W.H.P.) Nhb.¹ Ye've myed a bitch on't.

BITCH, *sb.*³ Univ. Slang. [bitf.]

1. Tea.

Cmb. Make me some bitch directly. [Footnote. The word tea is never used at Cambridge. It is always called bitch], *Confessions of a Cantab* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1824) XVI. 575.

2. *Comp.* Bitch-party, tea-party.

Oxf. The studious freshman goeth to a small bitch-party, *Whibley Cap and Gown* (1889) 176 (FARMER)

BITCH, see *Beche*.

BITCH-WELP, *adv.* Bdf. Headlong.

Bdf. To fall bity [bitch] welp, *BACHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 125.

BITE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Slang. [bait.]

1. A mouthful, a small portion of food.

Abd. For days, mayhap, without a single bite, *Ogg Wilhe Waly* (1873) 114. Lth. He ne'er took a meal but they baith gat a bite, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 36. Dur.¹ Cum. Nor a bite iv owt to eat, *RICHARDSON Talk* (1871) 43, ed. 1876: Cum.¹ He got a bite, and then to wark he went. Wm. Left t'kye i t'hoous naarly a hecal dae wioot a bite a owt ta it, *Spec. Dial* (1885) pt. iii 6; Wm.¹ Tom's left mah wioot a bite a bread i t'hoose. n.Yks.¹ Bestow a bite of bread iv a pur and chap. w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ I've nobbut hed just a bite o' bread an' chease. s.Hmp You'll have time to take yer bite wi' us, child, *VERNEY L. Lisle* (1870) x. Dev. Not a bite will I eat, *BARING-GOULD Spider* (1887) vii

2. In phr. *bite and sup*, food and drink, a slight repast.

Sc. The pur creatures that had bite and soup at the castle, *SCOTT Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxiv. Gall He is gone to the kitchen for a bite-and-sup, *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvii. Nhb. We'll tak' bite and sup thegither, *CLARE Love of Lass* (1890) I 3. Cum. He had noother bite nor sup in the house, *CAINE Hagar* (1887) I. 277. n.Yks.¹ Ah hev'n't had nowther sup nor bite sen moorn, n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Lan. It'll be a bite and a sup for th' little 'uns, *WESTALL Birch Dene* (1889) III. 34. Stf.¹ n.Lin.¹ I hev'nt hed aather bite or sup e' my husband's hoose for a twel'munth.

3. Pasturage, a good growth of grass.

e.Lin. A rare bit for a bullock (G.G.W.). n.Wil. The natural tendency of these improvements is to get a good bite of grass in the spring, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II. 489. w.Som.¹ Dhur-ul zeon' bee u geod buyt u graas een dhu guurt mee ud [there will soon be a good bite of grass in the great meadow]. nw.Dev.¹

4. *Fig.* A hoax, disappointment, cheat; a sharper, swindler.

Abd. Few but thought that she wad get the bite, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 103. n.Yks.² Slang. Is this wench an idiot, or a bite? *FIELDING Miss Lucy* (1742) III. 434, ed. 1784. Cant. *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) Gl.

5. Applied specifically to a Yorkshireman.

Dur. A Yorkshire bite is a common saying to caution any one who is about to engage in transactions immediately south of the Tees, *Flk Lore Rec.* (1878) 174. Cum. Yorkshire beytes and Scotch fwoak, *STAGG Misc. Poems* (1805) 135, ed. 1807. Yks. He's a Yorkshire bite or I'm blowed, *FETHERSTON Farmer*, 23. w.Yks. T'l'ad at Leeds cuddant be called a Yorkshire bite when he put all t'penny rowl into hiz maath at wunce, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barnslea Ann* (1868) 26.

BITE, *v.* Irel. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Ess. Sus. Slang. [bait]

1. To take food; also in phr. *bite and sup*, to take food and drink.

Wm. Yan mud a thowt et thae hedn't bitten fer a month, *Spec. Dial.* (1868) 8; Wm.¹ Yks. After the common salutation, the question 'Will you bite?' or 'Will you sup?' is sure to follow, *Flk Lore Rec.* (1878) 175. n.Yks.¹ Ah've nivver sae mich as bitten sen yestreen. n.Lin.¹ I ha'nt bitten a moothful sin' bra'fast. Heigh, bud th' little taaties will bite and sup efter this [rain]. Ess. Stop and bite with me, *BARING-GOULD Mehalah* (1885) 53.

2. To smart, to tingle, to sting.

w.Yks. (J.T.), ne.Lan.¹ Sus.¹ Always used of bees (s.v. *Spear*).

Hence *Biting-stick*, *sb.* a very hot description of sugar-stick. N.I.¹

3. *Fig.* To vex, annoy.

Lin. *Male habet virum*. It grieveth him, it biteth him, *BERNARD Terence* (1629) 40. n.Lin.¹ He can't tell what end's cum'd to her, it's that as bites him.

4. Of a sharp instrument: to cut, make an impression on a hard substance. In *gen.* use.

n.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ It winna bite; Chs.³

5. To hold fast; to adhere by friction.

n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.¹, w.Yks. (J.T.) Not.¹ This screw is so wore it won't bite. n.Lin.¹

6. To cheat, swindle; to deceive.

w.Yks. He'd bit a girt monny, but nivver bin bit, *DIXON Sngs Eng. Peas.* (1846) 209, ed. 1857. Lan. That joiner bit me gradely wi' them doors, *DOHERTY N. Barlow* (1884) 20. War.³ I bote [bought] it at the fair, but I wor clane bit. Cant. (P.R.), FARMER.

BITING-ON, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. [baitin-on.] Light refreshment taken between meals, lunch.

w.Yks. He wor takken varry wamley for want ov a bit ov a bitin' on, *HARTLEY Ditt.* (1868) 104; *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1891); w.Yks.² Lan.¹ I was to ask if ye would have some bread an' cheese for a bitin'-on . . . till t'goose is ready, *WAUGH Jannock* (1875) 11. e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹

BITLACKS, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* Sh.I. The teeth.

Sh.I. (K.I.) S. & Ork.¹

BITLOCKS, *sb. pl.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Yks. Tongs. n.Yks. (I.W.)

BITSEN, *adj.* Som. Used with *adj. little*.

w.Som.¹ Dhai bee uun ee lee dl beet seen dhngz.

[*Little-bitsen* is the *adj.* form of *little bits*. So a little-bitsen thing is one likened to a portion of an article smashed to atoms. The suff. is the same as in *wooden, leaden, glassen, tunnen* (F.T.E.).]

BITTAS, *sb.* Yks. The mark to be toed, the starting point in leaping or playing. Also called *Bittock*.

w.Yks. (J.R.), Common (M.F.).

BITTEN, *adj.* Sur. Sus. [bi tən.] Inclined to bite.

Sur.¹ Sus. They be wonderful bitten things, stoats, *Gent Mag.* (May, 1890) 469. Sus.¹ Mind that dog, he's terrible bitten.

[They (greyhounds) are of all dogs the sorest bitten, and least amased with any crueltye in their enemye, *MARKHAM Country Farme* (1616) 674.]

BITTEN, *phr.*, lit. *bit an.* Yks. A kind of.

w.Yks. Ya get invited tull a bitten [ov] a spree, *HARTLEY Clock Alm.* (1874) 5; (J.W.)

BITTER, *adj.* and *adv.* Wm. Yks. e.An. Cor. [bi'tər, bi'tə(r).]

1. *adj.* Spiteful.

n.Yks. He was as bitter as a hagworm [viper] (I.W.).

2. *Fig.* Great, excessive. Cf. *brave, cruel*.

Cor. She's in bitter pain (M.A.C.); Cor.¹ I said there would be a bitter noise [scolding] when Missus know'd you'd brok [broken] un [it] (s.v. *Noise*).

3. *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

Wm. *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 446; She was dressed up in her bitter best, *BRIGGS Remains* (1825) 182. Cor. I gov' it to 'un bitter [scolded him severely] (M.A.C.); Cor.¹ He's bitter cross this morning. A bitter wet day; Cor.³ Only in a bad sense.

Hence *Bitterly*, *adv.* excessively. Cf. *sweetly*.

n.Yks. He treeap'd me doon bitterly at it was alee (T.S.). e.An.¹, e.An.² It rains bitterly.

[I. Ile sauce her with bitter words, *SHAKS. As You*, III. v. 69. 3. 'Tis bitter cold, And I am sick at heart, *ib. Hamlet*, I. i. 7; (A servant says) My Lady's bitter young and gamesome, *CIBBER Doub. Gallant* (1721) I. Sp. 63 (N.E.D.).]

BITTER BANK, *sb.* Sc. The sand martin, *Cotile riparia*. Also called *Bitterie*.

Rxb. *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 57.

BITTERBUMP, see *Butterbump*.

BITTERMENT, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our correspondents.] Bitterness.

Cum. He's free frae aw this bitterment and scworn, *RELPH Poems* (1798) 6.

BITTERN, *sb.* Cor.² *MS add.* The drainings from pilchards which have been recently bulked.

BITTERSGALL, *sb.* Dev. The crab apple, *Pyrus malus*

Dev. [Of a silly person.] He was born where th' bittersgalls da grow, and one o'm vall d upon his head and made a zaate [soft] place there. *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 79, ed 1871, *Obsol.* (R.P.C.) [Repr. *bitter as gall*]

BITTERSWEET, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Hmp. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. In plant-names: (1) *Spiraea ulmaria*, meadow-sweet; (2) *Solanum dulcamara*, woody nightshade; (3) bitter apples, *gen.* used for cider.

(1) e.Yks.¹ (2) Nhb.¹ Called also Puzzen Barry Cum. Nhp.², n.Lin.¹ Som. A gurt braanch o' bitter-zweet. LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 100 (3) e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.² War. *Wise Shakespere* (1861) 97. Ken. (P.M.) Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.¹ Dor. A good crop of bitter-sweets, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) vi. w.Som.¹, nw.Dev.¹ 2 A spiteful thing done under pretence of friendliness. Brks.¹

BITTER-WEED, *sb.* Dev. Cor. A bad-tempered, unruly, mischievous person.

Dev. 3 'Er's a bitter-weed of ivver there wuz wan Cor.²

BITTEWREN, *sb.* Nrf. The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43.

BITTING-YARN, *sb.* Som. A small quantity of yarn which a weaver uses to 'bit' or piece any broken threads of the warp.

w.Som.¹ If a thread breaks, it is too short to tie; the weaver must then insert a short length with two knots; these short ends he keeps ready, and calls bitting-yarn [beet'een yaarn]

BITTISH, *adj.* Hmp. Wil. [bitij.] In advb. phr. *a bittish*, somewhat, rather.

Hmp.¹ A bittish wet. Wil.¹ 'Twer a bittish cowl'd isterday.

[*Bit* (adj.), q.v. + -ish, as in *coldish* (rather cold).]

BITTLE, *sb.* Sus. [bitl.]

1. A wooden milk-bowl. See Bittlin.

Sus. (M.B.-S.); Sus.¹

2 *Comp.* Bittle-battle, the game of stoolball.

Sus.¹ There is a tradition that this game was originally played by the milk-maids with their milking-stools, which they used for bats; but this word makes it more probable that the stool was the wicket, and that it was defended with the bittle; which would be called the bittle bat.

[A der. w. suff. -el from OE. *bytt*, a leathern bottle; cp. ON. *bytta*, a pail; Bremen *butte*, a water-bucket (*Wibsch*); MHG. *butte*, a cask (LEXER).]

BITTLE, *v.* Dev. [bitl.] Of a bulbous or tuberous vegetable: to increase in size, to swell out.

Dev. They [onions] won't bittle unless you thin them out, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 12; Said of onions, *w.Times* (Mar 5, 1886) 2, col 2. n.Dev. It is applied only to such vegetables as turnips, mangels, and onions; not to potatoes, parsnips, or carrots (R.P.C.).

BITTLE, see Beetle.

BITTLIN, *sb.* Chs. Der. [bitlin.] A milk-pail or bowl. See Bittle, *sb.*

Chs.¹³ Der. 'I am very wheamow' [nimble], quoth the old woman, when she stepped into the middle of the bittlin, *GROSE* (1790) (s.v. Wheamow), Der.², nw Der.¹

BITTLIN, *sb.* Der.² A running from a calf-house.

BITTOCK, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also War. (?) [bitək.] A small portion, a little bit.

Sc. The 'three mile' diminished into 'like a mile and a bittock', *Scott's Guy M.* (1815) 1; Ha'e you any mair o't [a song]?—A wee bittock, *Glenfergus* (1820) II. 160 (JAM.). Lnk. The field, a denty bittock frae the hoose, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) xiii. e.Lth. We'd gaen mebbe anither mile an' a bittock, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 41. Gall. A service of two hours and a bittock, *CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 190. Nhb.¹ This end was just twa inches o're. And that was sax and bittock more, *STUART Jock-Ser. Disc.* (1688) 60. Cum.¹ Twea meyl an' a bittock. s.War.¹

[*Bit*, *sb.* + -ock, dim. suff.]

BITTOR, *sb.* Chs. e.An. Also written bitour Nrf.; *bittore* e.An.¹ [bitə(r).] The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*.

Chs.¹; Chs.³ Obs. e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

[A bitour, *ardea stellaris*, COLES (1679); As a bitore

bombleth in the myre, CHAUCER *C. T. D.* 972. OFr. *butor*, *bustor*, a bittern (HATZFELD).]

BITY-TONGUE, *sb.* Cum. The plant *Polygonum hydropiper*, water pepper.

BIURG, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ A steep hill.

[Da *bjerg*, ON. *bjarg* (FRITZNER).]

BIV, *prep.* Nhb. Yks. Also written byv ne.Yks.¹ [biv.] By; used before a vowel or at the end of a sentence.

Nhb. The props is tumblin one biv one, OLIVER *Local Sngs.* (1824) 8; Ivory yen hes a swurd biv his theegeh, *ROBSON Sng. Sol.* (1859) iii. 8; Nhb.¹ He steud bi the horse and held him bi the heed, and he saa his fyece biv a lamp n.Yks. Sheea' was gahin' alang biv hersel', *TWEDDELL Clevel Rhymes* (1875) 13, n.Yks.² Nut biv yaw hawf. ne.Yks.¹ Nut byv o lang waay. e.Yks. Ah ken it biv ee-seet, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 94, e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Thou's going to get called over t'rolls [called to account].—Who biv?

[By with *v* added bef. vowel to fill up hiatus.]

BIVE LAMB, *phr.* Ken. Sus. [Not known to our correspondents.] A twin lamb.

Ken., Sus. *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. 1 474.

[Bive lambes at xvi⁴ the pece, *Inventory* (taken in Kent), 27 Hen. VIII, Michael^m (1537) in *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. 1. 93.]

BIZE, *sb.* Yks. [baiz.] A mark made on the ground from which all competitors in a game start.

w.Yks. Put thi toa to t'bize, nut thi heel. Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1891).

BIZNING, see Beestings.

BIZON, see Bysen.

BIZZ, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written bisse (JAM.). [biz.]

1. *v.* To buzz; to fuss about or move with a disturbing noise.

Sc. Here is all the town bizzing with a fine piece of work, *STEVENSON Catrona* (1892) xviii. His soul wi' real gude doth bizz, *ALLAN Lills* (1874) 63. Kcd. Some . . . bade them aye again sit down, And nae about be bizzin', *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 75. Rnf. May Plenty's bees still thither bizz wi' hinny store, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 135. Lth. Thy squibs and pluffs . . . bizzin' amang lassies' ruffs, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 67. N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ What's the feyul bizzin' aboot there for? Cum.¹

Hence **Bizzer**, *sb.* a toy made of a circular piece of metal, with two holes near the centre, through which a double cord is passed, which when pulled makes a buzzing noise. Nhb.¹

2. *sb.* A buzz, a bustle.

Sc. The bizz o' the Schule, *DONALD Poems* (1867) 62. Ayr. That day, when in a bizz, . . . Ye did present your smoutie phiz, *BURNS Address to Deil* (1785) st 17. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.)

3. In phr. (1) *to play bizz hll*, to be insufficient; (2) *to play or cry bizz off*, to rebound; (3) *to take the bizz*, said of cattle, when they run hither and thither; also used fig.

(1) Bnf.¹ Ha'e ye aneuch o' thaick t'haick yir ruck?—It winna play bizz ull't. (2) *ib.* He gart the stehns cry bizz aff o' the coo's rumple. (3) Lth. (JAM.) e.Lth. Somethin bein said that gart them a' tak the bizz thegither, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 123.

BIZZAM, see Besom.

BIZZEL, *sb.* Rxb (JAM.) A hoop or ring round the end of any tube.

[The same as lit. E. *bezel* (mod. Fr. *biseau*). *Bezell*, that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed, *ASIN* (1795).]

BIZZIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.I. Litter for cattle; also in *comp.* *bizzi-fla*.

Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.) Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) S. & Ork.¹

[Prob. conn. w. Norw. dial. *bysja*, to strew the floor with straw, leaves, or the like; *bus*, litter (AASEN).]

BIZZUM, *v.* Der. [bizəm.] To soak a leaky vessel in water.

Der.², nw Der.¹

BIZZUM, see Besom.

BLAA, see Blae.

BLAAD, see Blaud.

BLAADIT, *phl. adj.* Sc. Weakly.

Bnf. He's a purr blaadit barn (W.G.)

BLAAGIT, *pp.* S. & Ork.¹ Dead.

BLAAGIT, *ppl. adj.* Sh.I. Spotted.

Sh.I. The ground has a blaagit look when covered partially with snow, so that the earth shows through. A blaagit sheep is a white sheep with black patches (K I).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *blaga* (*blaagaa*), to gleam, to flash.]

BLAAT, see **Blart**.

BLAAYRE, see **Blare**.

BLAB, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written *blob* e.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Stf.² War w.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Glo.¹ Sur.¹ Sus.¹ [blab, blæb.]

1. *v.* To chatter; to gossip; to reveal secrets.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. He thoct if he was fa'n 'Twad blab an' tell't, Thomson *Musings* (1881) 119. Nhb.¹ Wm. He blabbed it o' oot i' t'middle o' t'church, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. II. 32 Yks. Thou blabbed out all the business before anybody could speak, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 83 w.Yks. I'm ower anxious to spoil t'game wi blabbing, DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 345; A chap 'ud as soon think o' tellin hah mich brass he hed i' t'benk as blab t'password, Yks. *Whly Post* (Aug 1, 1896.) e.Lan.¹ s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850). Chs.¹ Dunha blab so. s.Chs.¹ Sif.¹ Not.¹ Not.² Besure and don't blab. n.Lin.¹ War.² Shr.¹ I'll tell yo' a sacrit, if yo'n mind nod to blob. Brks.¹ Bck. Ee wor allus one to blab, ee wor, WARD *Marcella* (1894) 229. Ess. *Gl.* (1851). Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dor. She'll blab your most secret plans, HARDY *Tower* (ed 1895) 142. Slang. Unless you mean as little harm . . as you do when you blab, DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) xiii

Hence **Blabbing**, (a) *ppl. adj.*, (b) *vbl. sb.* chattering, telling a secret.

(a) Nhb. Hout, hunny, had thy blabbin' jaw, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 12. (b) Cum. They fand that oot seunn eneuft hooiver adoot me blabben, SARGISSON *J. Scoap* (1881) 175.

2. *sb.* A gossip, a tell-tale.

N.I.¹ Stf.² Dunna tell 'im thi secrets, 'e's a reg'lar awd blob n.Lin.¹ Suf. (F.H.) [He that is a blab is a scab, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 102.]

3. Silly talk, idle chatter.

s.Chs.¹ Uwd yur blaab [howd yer blab]. w.Yks. Yung lassus fluthered raand him off Ta hear his mealy blab, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 10. Nhp.¹ Wgr. (J.R.W.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

4. *Comp* (1) **Blab-chops**, see **-mouth**; (2) **-mouth**, a talkative person, a gossip; (3) **-mouthed**, talkative; (4) **-tit**, (5) **-tongue**, a tell-tale; (6) **-tongued**, unable to keep a secret.

(1) Lan. He's a regular blob-chops; if you tell him owt yo met as weel tell th' bellman (S W). War.² (2) Wm. (B.K.) w.Yks. Go on, tha big blab-mouth, tha can't keep owt (S.O.A.). s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850). (3) War.² w.Wor.¹ Glo.¹ (4) Ken. (P.M.), Sur.¹ Sus. Ya needn't be no blobtit ef ya ses dat, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 432; Sus.¹ (5) Chs.¹ Better tell th' bellman then that blab-tongue. s.Chs.¹ Sus.¹ (6) s.Chs.¹

[1. Blab, *garrre, effutire*, SKINNER (1671). 2. A wonder-clout, blabbe, *garrulus, linguax*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

BLAB, *v*² and *sb*² Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Written bleb (JAM.) Wm. & Cum.¹ [blab, bleb.]

1. *v.* To drink much and frequently; to tipple. See **Blabber**, *v*²

n.Sc. He's ay blebbin' (JAM). Bnff.¹ Abd. Faur was Patie a' the time 't ye was blebbin an' drinkin' ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. Wm. & Cum.¹ An' clobber blebb'd for life an' pluck, 207.

Hence (1) **Blabban**, *vbl. sb.* the act of drinking to excess; (2) **Blabber**, *sb.* a tippler.

(1) Bnff.¹ (2) n.Sc. (JAM)

2. To pour out suddenly; to spurt out.

Wm. T'milk blabbed oot when I pot t'can lid on (B K.). w Yks. Shoo blabbed all t'rum i' t'kettle (Æ B).

3. To make a gurgling noise with the lips in drinking or in taking liquid food; to slobber.

Sc. Ye're blebbin' yoursel a' wi' your porridge (JAM) Bnff.¹

Hence **Blabban**, *vbl. sb.* the act of drinking or taking semi-liquid food with a gurgling noise.

Bnff.¹ That bairn hauds a naistie blabban an' suppan o'ts milk an' bread.

4. *sb.* A gurgling noise made with the lips in drinking or taking liquid food. Bnff.¹

5. *sb.* A large quantity of strong drink.

Bnff.¹ He geed t' the roup t'get a blab o' drink.

BLAB, see **Blob**.

BLABBER, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Irel. Nhb. Chs. Stf. Shr. e.An. Also written **blobber** Stf.² Shr.¹

1. *v.* To talk much, to chatter. Cf. **blab**, *v*¹

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890) Nhb.¹ He'll blabber an taak aall neet, if ye'll oney lissen tiv him Chs. (E.M.G.), e.An.¹

Hence **Blobber-chops**, a tell-tale. Stf.²

2. To cry, blubber. Nhb.¹

3. Idle talk, chatter.

Sh.¹ Oud yore blobber Suf.¹

[1. Blaberyn, or speke wythe-owte resone, *blatero, Prompt.*; And so I blaberde on my beodes, *P. Plowman*, (A.) v. 8]

BLABBER, *v*² and *sb*² Bnff.¹ Also written **blebber**. [bla bær, ble bær.]

1. *v.* (a) To tope, to drink largely. (b) To make a gurgling noise with the lips in drinking or taking semi-liquid food. See **Blab**, *v*²

Hence (1) **Blabberan**, *vbl. sb.* the act of making a gurgling noise with the lips in drinking or taking semi-liquid food; (2) **Blabbering**, *ppl. adj.* having the habit of making a gurgling noise in drinking or taking semi-liquid food.

2. *sb.* A gurgling noise made with the lips in drinking or taking semi-liquid food.

3. A quantity of strong liquor.

BLACK, *sb*¹ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Dev. [blak, blæk.]

1. Dark discolouring stain; dirt.

Nhb. Aw ha'e wesht baith maw feet frae the black, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) *Introd.* Yks. He weant pairt wi' t'black afore his finger-nails, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889)

2. Smut in wheat or beans. Also in *pl.*

w. & s.Sc. Often called 'blecks amang wheat' (JAM. *Suppl.*). Dev. The black in wheat, *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XIX 261; XXIII. 374.

3. In *pl.* A disease in fowls, causing the comb, &c. to turn black. Also called **Black-uns**.

e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹

4. Mourning clothes; usually in *pl.*

Frf. Hendry was . taking off his blacks, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 59. Per. They wore their blacks at a funeral, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 229 Lan. We'd buried our missus an' gotten Ruth's blacks, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 73. n.Lin.¹

5. *Fig.* A scoundrel.

n.Sc. He's as big a black as ever set croon t' the lift (W G.). w. & s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

[4. He who wears blacks, and mournes not for the dead, Do's but deride the party buried, HERRICK *Hesperides* (1648) 379. 5. Whereas several ill-designing and disorderly persons have of late associated themselves under the name of Blacks, *Act 9 Geo. I* (1722) xxii (N E D)]

BLACK, *v.* and *sb*² Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. [blak]

1. To grow black.

Bnff.¹ Fin [when] the sheep begin to black and brook, Ye may tack in the cot at ilky nook (s.v. Gair).

2. *Fig.* To scold, abuse; to defame.

Yks. Black lawyer to his faace, FETHERSTON *Goorkrodger* (1870) 112. w.Yks. Betty begins to black Dolly, B. WATER *Gossips*, 20

Lan. Tha needn't look so shy. Aw am no blackin' thee, LAYCOCK *Sngs.* (1866) 26. ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) **Black-back**, *sb.* a backbiter; (2) **Blacking**, *vbl. sb.* a scolding, abuse.

(1) Nhb. (R O.H.) (2) Cum. If ennyboddy spak, Wat gev them a blackin', FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 44 n.Yks. A place where talking scandal is kailin and blackin', FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 3. w Yks. Noa woman sal be a member a this club at caant gie onny boddy a good blackin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 55. Lan. (S W.)

3. *sb.* A reviler; reviling.

s.Wor. A be a proper black 'Egiv mah a lot ov 'is black (H.K.). **BLACK**, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Slang.

1. *adj.* Of dark or grimy complexion. Also in *comp.* -favoured.

Sc. Ye're a jimpy black body . no like the Nesbit lads, who ha'e

aye been stoot and fair, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed. 1895) II; Ilk midden mavis, wee black jaudy, A' dread an' fear ye, BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie* (1874) *Raggit Laddie*. Ayr. He up the lang loan to my black cousin Bess, BURNS *Last May a Braw Wooer*. Ir. 'Who is this coming down towardst us?' said the black-favoured man, CARLETON *Traits Peas*. (1843) I. 25.

2. In mining: any dark-coloured stratum. Nhb.¹

3. *Fig.* Of wind or weather: foul, overcast.

Slk. (JAM.) n.Lin. Black wind, a piercing wind when the sky is overcast (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ Is it goin' to raain?—Noa, I think it's nobbut a black wind cumin' on.

4. Sad, melancholy; unlucky, malignant, wicked.

Sc. I shall wish them in the brown pigg again, for fear we get a black cast [ill turn] about them, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xlviii. Ayr. I hae heard black news, GALT *Sir A. Wyke* (1822) xcix w.Ir. 'Tis hard for a girl to have to marry . . . a black stranger out of nowhere, LAWLESS *Granna* (1892) I. 212. Myo. Ye wouldn't do the black thrick, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) vii. Wm. He wor allus talkin' his black talk tul her. He's blackest-moothed man 'at iver oppen'd a mooth (B.K.). Chs.² A common epithet for poison. Naut. A ship may be unlucky . . . if she were launched on a 'black day,' *Flk-Lore Rec* (1878) I. 249.

5. Used as an intensive: extreme, 'dead.'

Sh.I. I' da black-calm, and gowlden her O trimlin licht, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 56. Ir. 'A black knot' is one exceedingly hard and inextricable. A black Protestant (A.S.P.).

6. *adv.* In phr. *to talk black*, to use foul language. w.Yks.³

7. Used with intensive force: exceedingly, entirely, thoroughly.

Sc. I'll maybe find the fire black out, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 149, ed. 1894. Rnf. His mither an' me put tae black-burnin' shame, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 48. [In common use (A.W.)] Lnk. 'Tis a scandal and a black burning shame, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 285 (JAM.). Gall. I was black angry at the senseless and causeless cruelty, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1893) I. Ir. The tide is black out. I am black out [offended] with you (A.S.P.). N.I.¹ The fire's black out. n.Yks. Of eggs that have been long sat upon and are near hatching: Ah brack t'eggs, an' they were black sitten (I W.). w.Yks.⁵ It's warse i' my wāy o' thinking to be black fat, 7. e.Lin. She was, as you may say, black fat (G.G.W.).

II. 1. In *comb.* (1) **Black army**, a swarm of fleas; (2) **-arr**, a stain on the character; hence **-arr'd**, sullied, stained; see **Arr**; (3) **-tall**, a sweetmeat made of treacle and sugar; (4) **-bass**, a measure of coal lying upon the flatstone; (5) **-bess**, (6) **-bitch**, a gun; see also below; (7) **-boggle**, **-bogy**, **-boo**, a nursery bogy; (8) **-bonnet**, an elder of the church; (9) **-botham**, an inferior iron ore; (10) **-burnt**, of corn: affected with burnt-ear; (11) **-cake**, wedding cake; (12) **-cap pudding**, batter pudding with currants on the top; (13) **-cloth job**, an easy task, 'gentleman's work'; (14) **-coat**, a minister of religion; (15) **-crap**, (a) a crop of peas or beans; (b) a crop which is always green; (16) **-craws**, dried *mucus nasi*; (17) **-damp**, fire-damp, carbonic acid gas; (18) **-death**, typhus or typhoid fever; also called **-fever**; (19) **-diamonds**, coals; (20) **-dish**, pig's blood boiled with onions; (21) **-dog**, (a) a gun; cf. **-bitch**; (b) *fig.* a fit of bad temper; (22) **-earth**, mould; a kind of earth used as a dye; (23) **-eyed Susan**, a roly-poly pudding made with currants; (24) **-frost**, a hard frost without snow or rime; (25) **-George**, a poacher, 'rough'; (26) **-gob**, a term of contempt; (27) **-grouan**, black soil mixed with granite sand; (28) **-hole**, prison, a police-cell; (29) **-hover**, light black mould; (30) **-iron**, malleable iron; (31) **-land**, see **Maam**; (32) **-leg**, a disease in animals; (33) **-luggie**, a small wooden vessel made of staves, one of which projects as a handle; (34) **-lumps**, a sweetmeat flavoured with cloves; (35) **-Maria**, a prison van; (36) **-meat**, cured bacon or ham; (37) **-mill**, a water mill with one wheel; (38) **-muck**, the ashes and cleanings of streets; (39) **-mullock**, peat turf; (40) **-Parr**, an imaginary monster; cf. **-man**; (41) **-Peter**, a portmanteau; (42) **-pole**, a length of unwrought timber; (43) **-pot**, a sausage made of fat and blood; (44) **-quarter**, a disease of cattle, in which the flank becomes discoloured; (45) **-ram**, bog manganese ore; (46) **-rock**, rock-salt containing a large proportion

of clay; (47) **-row grains**, the parting of the iron stone; (48) **-Sam**, the devil; (49) **-sap**, an advanced state of jaundice; (50) **-saxpence**, (51) **-sick**, see below; (52) **-spaul**, a kind of pleurisy in cattle, esp. calves; (53) **-spool**, a bottle of porter; (54) **-squire**, a clerical squire; (55) **-stane**, see below; (56) **-stick**, furze partially charred and afterwards cut for fuel; (57) **-stone**, see below; (58) **-strap**, an inferior wine; a mixture of treacle and gin; (59) **-sugar**, liquorice; (60) **-tan**, a good-for-nothing person or thing; (61) **-tin**, tin ore ready for smelting; (62) **-water**, (a) a disease in cattle; (b) bile on the stomach; (63) **-wet**, rain as distinguished from snow; (64) **-wine**, port wine; (65) **-work**, undertakers' work. See also **Black-avised**, **-bole**, **-cap**, **-head**, **-leg**, **-man**, **-pudding**.

(1) Dev. The black army . . . comes down Ex'ter 'ill in zwarms 'pon the fust ov March, alwes. (2) n.Yks.² (3) Der. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S viii 481. Nhp.¹ Lon. MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I. 203. (4) Shr.² (5) w.Som.¹ (6) s.Sc. Black bitch, a bag clandestinely attached to the lower part of the mill-spout, that meal might be abstracted as it came down into the trough. [He] said to the miller, 'I hope you'll no keep a black bitch' (JAM.). w.Yks.¹ (7) Lth. Dinna fricht your laddie wi' the 'black boo' man, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 146. n.Yks.² Chs.¹ If tha does na leave off skirkin, I'll fetch a black bogy to the. (8) Ayr. A greedy glower black-bonnet, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785); Rarely heard now (J.F.). (9) Stf.¹ (10) Hmp. LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 151. (11) Cor.¹ (12) e.Yks.¹ (13) Cor.³ (14) n.Lin.¹ (15, a) Sc. (JAM.) (b) Edb. (16) n.Lin.¹ (17) Nhb.¹ (18) n.Lin.¹ (19) Nhb.¹ The bonny black diamonds gaun down i' the keels, To warm a' the starved bodies i' Lunnen, WILSON *Stanzas* (1825). w.Yks. (J.T.) (20) e.Lan.¹ (21, a) w.Som.¹ To let go the black dog at, is to shoot at. Ee wid-n staa'p, zoa aay puut dhu blaak duug aa dr-n [he would not stop, so I put the black dog after him]. (b) Cum. Children are freq. admonished to 'beware of the black dog,' or to 'send the black dog off their back' (E.W.P.). Cum.¹ n.Lin.¹ He's gotten th' black dog on his back. sw.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Stroke the black dog down. War.³ Wor (J.W.P.) (22) S. & Ork.¹ e.Lan.¹ (23) Sus. GROSE (1790); (W.D.P.), Sus.¹ (24) Sc. (JAM.) Ir. (A.S.P.) Cum., Wm. (M.P.) w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds*; w.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ I fun' it starv'd wi cohd won black-frost time (M.P.). sw.Lin.¹ Opposed to a white frost, or Rag-rime. It clapped in a real black frost. Ler.¹ Nhp.¹ War.³ Brks.¹ Hnt. (T.P.F.), w.Som.¹ (25) Wil. These fellows were a 'Black George' lot, in hamlet language, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow*. (1889) 178. (26) Nhb.¹ Obs. In the books of the Bricklayers' Comp. of Newc., entry of July 29, 1812, reads: 'Thomas Hewson complains against Joseph Galloway for calling him Black Gob.' The reference may be to one wearing a moustache. (27) Cor.² MS add. (28) Dmb. Naething but law and vengeance, black-hole and fining without stint or measure, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi. n.Yks. He wa'dn't a gitten into t'Blackhoal if he'd behav'd hussell (W.H.). (29) e.Ken. Boys *Agric.* (1794) 34. (30) Sc. (JAM.) (32) Slk. Some hateful Galloway stott that had died of the blackleg, *Perils of Man*, II. 348 (JAM.). (33) n.Cy. Black luggie, lammer-bead, Put the witches to their speed, *Flk-rhyme*, Denham *Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 82. (34) N.I.¹ (35) Slang. FARMER (36) e.An. In common use (F.H.); e.An.¹ (37) Arg. There is but one wheel, and it lying horizontally in the perpendicular, under the millstone, *Kilhaman Stat. Acc.* XIV. 149 (JAM.). (38) Lan. *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815). (39) Shr.¹ (40) Nhp.² In order to frighten children into good behaviour they tell them here that Black Parr will have them. (41) Sc. Desired one of the lads to hand in the black Peter, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxviii. (42) War.¹ A pole of three falls standing (s.v. Ruin). Hrf.¹² (43) Dor. I can't make any blackpot, HARDY *Jude* (1896) pt. I. x. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.¹ (44) Cal. In former times . . . when a beast was seized with the black-quarter, it was taken to a house where no cattle were ever after to enter, and there the animal's heart was taken out while alive, to be hung up in the house or byie where the farmer kept his cattle [to prevent the spread of the disease], *Agric. Surv* 203 (JAM.) (45) nw.Dev. Black ram occurs at Hartland in the form of loose stones immediately under the soil; also called Kitty rock, *Reports Provinc.* (1893). (46) Chs.¹ (47) Stf.¹ (48) Yks. I'll send thee to Black Sam before thou art three days old [St. George in Mummers' Play], *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 130. w.Yks. St. George—threatened to send him to 'Black Sam,' BURNLEY *Sketches* (1875) 135; w.Yks.⁵ (s.v. Mummers). (49) e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf. *e.Anghan* (1866) II. 325; RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 263. (50) Rxb. A black sixpence, supposed to be received

from the devil, as a pledge of an engagement to be his, body and soul. . . . It is said that the person who keeps it constantly in his pocket will always find another sixpence beside it (JAM.) (51) **Ess.**¹ Oysters are sick after they have spat, the male oyster is 'black-sick,' as the fishermen term it, having a black substance in the fin (52) **n.Sc.** In some parts of the Highlands . . . the method of cure or prevention was to extinguish all the domestic fires, and rekindle them by forced fire caught from sparks emitted from the axle of the great wool-wheel, which was driven furiously round by the people assembled, *Clan-Albin* (1815) II. 239 (JAM.) (53) **Ant.** (W.H.P.) (54) **e An** *Obsol* (F.H.); **e An**¹ (55) **Sc** A dark-coloured stone, used in some of the Sc. universities, as the seat on which a student sits at an annual public examination . . . called his Profession (JAM.) (56) **se Dor.** (C.W.) (57) **Shr**¹ The Black Stone and Blue Flats are rich and valuable iron-stones. **se Dor.** A bituminous shale, quarried at Little Kimeridge, and burned as fuel by fishermen and others (C.W.). (58) **Ess** With black-strap and perry he made his friends merry, *Fairlop Fair Song*, Dixon *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 192. **Cor.** A drink [of gin and treacle] common in Scilly many years ago, and persons are still living who can recollect forming parties to go into the country expressly to drink it, *N & Q* (1866) 6rd S. ix 499. **Cor.**¹² **Slang.** Disappointed at not finding black-strap (as we call port-wine at Lincoln's Inn) on the table, *COBBETT Tour in Italy* (1830) 377. (59) **Sc** *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (C.); *Scotisms* (1787) 15. **Abd** (W.M.) (60) **Ken** *Obs* (P.M.); **Ken**¹ Dat dere pikey is a reglar black tan (61) **Cor**¹² (62, a) **Wm.** They are so subject to the black-water that ten out of an hundred die before Xmas, *MARSHALL Reports Agric* (1818) I. 240; **Wm.**¹ **n.Yks.** A disorder to which lambs are liable in autumn, *Tuke Agric.* (1800) 272. **w.Yks** Many sheep die in cold nights, when they contract a disease known as blackwater, *LUCAS Zoologist* (1879) III. 356. **w.Yks**¹ **Der.**¹ **n.Lin**¹ (b) **Wm.**¹ **w.Yks.**¹ (63) **Ags.** (JAM.) (64) **n.Lin.**¹ **w.Som.**¹ A few years ago, it was common to ask visitors whether they preferred white [sherry] or blaak-wuyn. *Obsol* **Cor.**² Black-wine toddy. (65) **Chs.**¹ He's doing black work to-day; don't you know they're burying poor old Roberts, *Chs. Sheaf*, I. 301. **Sur.**¹ We keep six horses for the blackwork. **Sus.** A man . . . employed in black work, or who, in other words, worked for an undertaker, *EGERTON Fks. and Ways* (1884) 85. **Slang.** **FARMER.**

2. **Comb.** in plant-names: (1) **Black-bern**, (2) **-blegs**, (3) **-bow-wowers**, (4) **-boyds**, the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, blackberries; (5) **-boys**, the flower-heads of *Plantago major*, plantain; also *Typha latifolia*, great reed-mace; (6) **-bum**, the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; (7) **-butter**, *Ula lactuca*, sea-lettuce; (8) **-corn**, dark pulse, beans; (9) **-couch**, *Agrostis stolonifera*; (10) **-dog-wood**, *Prunus padus*; (11) **-heart**, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, bilberry; (12) **-heath**, *Erica cinerea*; (13) **-jack**, (14) **-Jerusalem**, a variety of greens; (15) **-kites**, the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*, blackberries; (16) **-ling**, *Calluna vulgaris*, common ling; (17) **-man's flower**, *Prunella vulgaris*, self-heal; (18) **-man's posies**, *Lamium purpureum*, red dead-nettle; (19) **-merry**, *Prunus avium*, bird cherry; (20) **-nonesuch**, *Medicago lupulina*, medick; (21) **-poplar**, *Populus nigra*, water-poplar; (22) **-rind**, an oak tree not large enough for timber; (23) **-Sally**, *Salix caprea*, great willow; see below; (24) **-seed**, *Medicago lupulina*; (25) **-soap**, *Centaurea nigra*, knapweed; also *Scabiosa arvensis*; (26) **-spem**, *Asplenium adnigrum-nigrum*, black spleenwort; (27) **-spice**, see **-kites**; (28) **-strap**, *Polygonum aviculare*, knotgrass; (29) **-trefoil**, *Medicago lupulina*; (30) **-twitch**, (a) *Festuca duriuscula*; (b) *F. ovina*; (31) **-victual**, see **-corn**; (32) **-weed**, *Sparganium ramosum*; (33) **-willow**, *Salix pentandra*, sweet willow. See also **Black-bent**, **-berry**, **-boyd**, **-cap**, **-grass**, **-head**, **-man**, **-thorn**.

(1) **Lan.**¹ (2) **w.Yks.**⁵ (3) **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ (4) **w.Sc.** (JAM.) (5) **Wil**¹ (6) **n.Lan** (W.H.H.), **ne.Lan.**¹ (7) **Dev. Reports Provinc.** (1895). (8) **n.Yks.**² (9) **Wil.** 'Black couch,' or 'couchy bent,' . . . is the general and almost only herbage of the old, burn-beaked, worn-out downs, *DAVIS Agric.* (1811) xii; **Wil.**¹ (10) **Sur.** (11, 12) **Hmp.** *Wise New Forest* (1883) 280, **Hmp.**¹ 13, 14 **Nhb.**¹ (15) **Nhb.** **Cum.** People give eightpence and tenpence a quart for black-kites, *RICHY Midsummer* (1891) xvi, **Cum.**¹; **Cum.**³ When t black-kite blossom shews itself i' hafe seen gliffs o' grey, 46. (16) **n.Yks.**¹ (17) **w.Yks.** If thou pull them black man flowers, black man will tak' the' in t'neet (W.F.). (18) **Cum.** (19) **Hmp.**¹ (20) **Nrf.** (21) **w.Som.**¹ (22) **Ken.** Paid Master Edmans for to [2]

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Blackrins, 2s. 6d., *Warehorne Highway Bk* (P.M.); **Ken.**¹ Them blackrinds won't saw into timber, but they'll do for postes. (23) **Shr.**¹ The term Black Sally seems to be somewhat loosely applied to several species of willows, growing high, and having foliage of more than ordinary depth of colour. **Wil.**¹ Clothes-pegs are made from its wood. (24) **s.Bck.** (25) **Dev.**⁴ (26) **Hmp.** (W.M.E.F.) (27) **w.Yks.** Used in Craven (A.C.); (S.K.C.); **w.Yks.**¹ (28) **Hmp.**¹ (29) **Nrf.** (30, a) **Cum.** *HUTCHINSON Hist Cum* (1794) I. App 39. **M.dl.** (b) **Bdf.** (31) **Sc.** *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (JAM.) (32) **e.An.**¹ (33) **Ir.** Much sought after by the Irish harvest-men, who call it the black willow, and cut it for their shillelals, *LEIGHTON Flora of Shi* (1841) 485.

3. **Comb.** in names of birds, fishes, insects, &c.: (1) **Black and white poker**, the immature Golden-eye; the tufted duck; (2) **-and white woodpecker**, *Dendrocopos major*; (3) **-arches**, a dark moth, *Psilura monacha*; (4) **-a-top**, (a) the blackcap, *Curruca atricapilla*; (b) the stone-chat, *Saxicola rubicola*; (5) **-back**, the flounder or fluke, *Platessa flesus*; (6) **-bat**, the cockroach; (7) **-bear-away**, the bat, *Vesperugo*; (8) **-bess**, any small black beetle; a cockroach; (9) **-bird**, the ring ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*; (10) **-bob**, see **-bess**; (11) **-bonnet**, the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (12) **-boy**, a flea; (13) **-breasted plover**, *Charadrius plumalis*; (14) **-bunting**, see **-bonnet**; (15) **-canker**, a caterpillar which infests turnips; (16) **-chin**, the little grebe, *Tachybaptus fluviatilis*; (17) **-clock**, the cockroach; also any black beetle; (18) **-coaly hood** or **-cole head**, (a) the cole titmouse, *Parus britannicus*; (b) the reed bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; (19) **-curlew**, the glossy ibis; (20) **-curre**, the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*; (21) **-devil**, the fish Miller's thumb; (22) **-diver**, the scoter, *Aedemia nigra*; (23) **-doctor**, a horse-leech; (24) **-dolphin**, the turnip-fly, *Athalia centifolia*; (25) **-doy**, a black beetle; (26) **-drish**, the blackbird, *Turdus merula*; (27) **-duck**, (a) the scaup, *Fuligula marila*; (b) see **-diver**; (28) **-goose**, the brent goose, *Berula brenta*; (29) **-gull**, the common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhaces*; (30) **-horse**, a large kind of ant; (31) **-hudie**, see **-bonnet**; (32) **-martin**, the swift, *Cypselus apus*; (33) **-neb**, **-nebbd** crow, the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*; (34) **-nob**, the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*; (35) **-ouzel** (**-uzzle**), *Turdus merula*; (36) **-ox-eye**, see (18, a); (37) **-poker**, see **-curre**; (38) **-pow-head**, see (4, a); (39) **-scart**, the cormorant; (40) **-star(e, -steer, the starling**; see **Stare**; (41) **-tail**, (a) the fieldfare, (b) the stoat; (42) **-throstle**, see **-ouzel**; (43) **-toed gull**, Richardson's skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*; (44) **-wigeon**, (a) see **-curre**, (b) the female wigeon, *Mareca penelope*; (45) **-woodpecker**, the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*; (46) **-worm**, the cockroach; (47) **-wren**, the hedge sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. See also **Black cap**, **-head**, **-jack**.

Nrf. (1) **COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf.** (1893) 43. (2) **SWAINSON Birds** (1885) 98 (3) **Som.** *COMPTON Winscombe* (1882) 140; (G.S.) (4, a) **War.** *TIMMINS Hist War.* (1889) 213; **War.**² (b) **War.**³ (5) **N.I.**¹ (6) **War.**²³, **w.Wor.**¹, **s.Wor.** (H.K.), **se.Wor.**¹ (7) **e.Yks.** Children cry out to the bat, 'Black, black bear-away, Cum doon bi here-away,' *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889) 92; A name connected with a still lingering belief that their special office is to bear away the souls of young children, *Lin. N. & Q.* (Apr. 1896) 27; **e.Yks.**¹, **n.Lin.**¹ (8) **Shr.**¹ Two black-besses sent for entomological examination proved to be *Amara familiaris* and *Leistes fulvibarbis*; **Shr.**² **Wil.**¹ So called on the Brks. border. (9) **Shr.**¹ (10) **Brks.** *GROSE* (1790); *GL* (1852); **Brks.**¹ **Hmp.** 'Black-bob spit blood or I'll kill you,' said by children (W.M.E.F.); Her house was overrun with a kind of black-beetle, or, as she expressed herself, black-bob, *WHITE Selborne* (1788) 289, ed. 1853; **Hmp.**¹, **I.W.**¹ **Wil.** *SLOW GL* (1892); **Wil.**¹ *Dor. N. & Q* (1877) 5th S. viii. 44; **BARNES GL (1862). **Som.** *SWEETMAN Wincanton GL* (1885). (11) **Cld.** (JAM.) **w.Wor.** *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (12) **Wxf.** A regiment of black-boys my poor corpse o'erspread, *KENNEDY Banks Boro* (1867) 59. (13) **Ir.** *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 180. (14) **Nhb.**¹ (15) **Nrf.** *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) (16) **Brks.** *SWAINSON*, 216. (17) **n.Yks.**¹, **e.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.** Crackets woddant live, black clocks did, an' mice hed moar ta do wit tenancy nar we hed, *T. Toddle's Alm.* (1875) 10; **w.Yks.**²⁴; **w.Yks.**⁵ T'house swarms wi' black-clocks. **Lan.**¹ More commonly called twitch-clock. **n.Lin.**¹, **Nhb.**¹ (18, a) **Nhb.**¹ Called also Cole Head and Cole Tit. (b) **s.Sc.****

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SWAINSON, 72. (19) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43 (20) Hmp. SWAINSON, 159. (21) Dor. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S vii. 146. [Not known to our correspondents] (22) e Ir. SWAINSON, 162. Nhb.¹ (23) Abd. 'Fa'll buy my black-doctors fultip in a peel?' [whelped in a pool] was the cry of a leech-seller, SMITH *Natur.* (1876) 12 (24) Hmp. WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 74, ed. 1853 (25) Suf. (F.H.) (26) nw Dev.¹ In rare use (27, a) Som SMITH *Buds* (1887) 490 (b) Ir. SWAINSON, 162. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. Ess. SWAINSON, 162. (28) Nhb.¹ Called also Ware Goose Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *ib.* 43. Ess. SWAINSON, 149. (29) Kei. *ib.* 210. (30) Hrt. Large emmet eggs, or what we call Black-horse pissum eggs, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iii. (31) Rxb. (JAM.) (32) Sc. SWAINSON, 96. Nhb.¹ Called also the Screamer. w.Wor. *Berrow's Jm.* (Mar. 3, 1888). Hmp. SWAINSON, 96. (33) Rxb. *ib.* 82. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Wm. SWAINSON, 83. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1788). (34) Shr. SWAINSON, 67. (35) n Yks.²³ w.Yks. (G.H.), w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ w.Wor. *Berrow's Jm.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (36) Frf. SWAINSON, 33. (37) Nrf. *ib.* 159 (38) Nhb.¹ (39) N.I.¹ (40) War.² w.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ Hrf.² Glo. (A.B.), Glo.¹ (41, a) Hmp.¹ So called in the New Forest. (b) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 88. (42) Dur. A party of birds-nesters falling in with a 'black-throistle's' nest, *Flk-Lore Jm* (1884) II 120 (43) Mry. SWAINSON, 210 (44, a) Dev. *ib.* 159 (b) e.Ir. *ib.* 156. (45) Wil.¹ (46) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1895). n.Dev. Go and zarch vor angle-twitches An blackworms vor tha burds, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 124. Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Cor.¹² (47) Ir. SWAINSON, 29

4. *Fig. in comp.* (1) **Black-fasting**, enduring a severe fast; (2) **-fisher**, a fish poacher; (3) **-fishing**, fishing illegally by night; (4) **-foot**, (a) *sb.* a go-between, esp. in lovemaking; also used *attrib*; (b) *v.* to act by proxy; (5) **-heart**, a blackguard; (6) **-looking**, sullen, ill-tempered; (7) **-mail**, protection money formerly paid to freebooters, esp. on the Scottish border; *obs.*; (8) — **Monday**, the first day of going to school after holidays; (9) **-month**, November; also in form **blacky-**; (10) **-mouth**, an Irish Protestant dissenter; (11) **-mouthed**, foul-mouthed; (12) **-neb**, one disaffected towards the Government; *obs.*; (13) **-quarter**, (14) — **Saturday**, see below; (15) **-sole**, a confidante in courtship; a lover; (16) **-starved**, pinched and blue with cold; (17) **-ward**, a state of servitude to a servant; *obs.*; (18) **-wet**, thoroughly wet, sodden with water; (19) **-winter**, the last cart-load of grain brought home from the harvest field. See also **Black-leg**.

(1) Sc. He has been kend to sit for ten hours thegither, black-fasting, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xvi; I'm a' but blackfasting this day from either meat or drink, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davy* (1876) 236, ed. 1894; It is sarcastically said of a person who has got a bellyful, 'I'm sure he's no black-fastin' (JAM.). Ir. Let her give it nothin' at all the next day but keep it black fahastin', CARLETON *Travis Peas* (1843) I 423; Common among Irish Roman Catholics (J.S.); Used esp. in ref. to total abstinence from flesh during Lent (A.J.I.). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. *Obs.* (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ Cum. The punch and cider laves about, An' few are here black fastin', STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1808) *Rosley Fair*. Cum., Wm. The old style of beggars used it, as a strong plea. Aa's blackfastin' sin' mwornin' (M.P.). (2) Sc. Blackfishers, poachers, and smugglers, are a sort of gentry that will not be much checked, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) Lett viii; Ye took me aiblins for a blackfisher, *St. Patrick* (1819) III. 42 (JAM.). Frf. As a rule, every face was blackened; and it was this, I suppose, that gave the gangs the name of black-fishers, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 54 (3) Frf. Their frequent meeting-place when bent on black-fishing, *ib.* 53 (4, a) Sc. Thinkin' ye might be black-fit, or her secretar, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I 161 (JAM.); What kind of a black-foot traffic is this? STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) ii. Ayr. The task of confidant (or blackfoot, as it is called in classic Scotch) to such a 'braw wooer', GALT *Lairds* (1826) xix. Lth. Bribes the poor coof to be blackfoot to me, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 217 Ir. You want to make me a go-between—a blackfoot, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) v Uls. (J.S.); Rarely used, and then usually in ref. to a person stooping to a shabby trick (A.J.I.). Cum.¹ (b) Ant. Out black-footing for him (J.S.); (W.H.P.). (5) w.Som.¹ (6) *ib.* Dhu bla k-leok'eens krai'tur uv ur yue zeed [the black-lookingest creature ever you seed]. (7) Sc. And what is black-mail? A sort of protection-money that Low-Country gentlemen... pay to some Highland chief that he may neither do them harm nor suffer it to be done to them by others, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xv N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Levied in Rothbury and Redesdale as late as 1720 (8) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The day following is called Bloody Tuesday. w.Yks.² Slang. FARMER. (9) Cor.¹, Cor.² *MS. add.*,

Cor.³ Blackmonth before Christmas. (10) Ir. The first marriage that had happened betune a black-mouth an' a Catholic, YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888) 187; Many of the Protestants themselves, and the Black mouths, CARLETON *Travis Peas* (1843) I 347. (11) n.Lin.¹ (12) Sc. 'We shall set you down among the black-nebs by and by' 'No, Sir Arthur, a tame grumbler I', SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) II 128 Frf. In the stormy days of his youth the old man had been a Black Nib, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 214 Ayr. Many of the heritors considered me a black-neb, GALT *Annals* (1821) xxxii. e.Lth. If ye turn blackneb, ye'll dae't your lane, HUNTER *J. Inwink* (1895) 120 (13) Shr.¹ *Obs.* It is called black-quarter when there is no milk, the cow being 'dry for calving'; or when the store bacon is finished before the new flitch is ready for eating. (14) w.Yks.¹ The first Saturday after the old twelfth-day, when a fair is annually held at Skipton. Nhp.¹ So called when a labourer or mechanic has anticipated his weekly wages, and has no money to receive (15) Sc. This too fond heart of mine... lang a black-sole true to thee, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 215, ed. 1871 Lnk. (JAM.) (16) n.Yks.¹² (17) Sc. I hold in a sort of black-ward tenure, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) ii. (18) Lin. *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S viii 504 n.Lin.¹ I hed to goa doon twice to th' drean head, an' I got real black-wet (19) Dmf. (JAM.)

5. In phr. (1) *So black as a bag*, very dark; (2) *black be lickit*, nothing; (3) *blackbird and thrush*, rhyming slang for 'black and brush'; (4) *to be in one's black books*, to be in disfavour or disgrace; in *gen. use*; (5) *to make a black cock of*, to shoot; (6) *as dark as a black cow's skin*, very dark; (7) *like butter in the black dog's hause* [throat], irretrievably lost; (8) *black's my nail*, (9) *black is the white of my eye*, there is a slur on my character; (10) *riding the Black Lad, Black Lad Monday*, see below; (11) *the black ox (cow) has trodden on your foot (toe)*, you have known misfortune or sorrow; (12) *black to the bone*, of persons: worn by disease and having a dark or sallow complexion; (13) *as black as Toal's cloak* or *Toby*, very dark.

(1) Dev. *Reports Provinc* (1887) 17. (2) Lnk. What did ye see?—Blackbelickit (JAM.). (3) Slang. He would express his determination to blackbird and thrush round his daisy roots [boots], BARRETT *Navvies* (1884) 40 (4) Bnff.¹ To be in the black-beuks wee ane w.Yks. (J.T.) Nhp.¹ I'll put you down in my black-book. Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.), Nrf. (E.M.) (5) Sc. They wadna tak muckle to mak a black cock o' ye, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lviii (6) n.Yks. Said of a very dark night (T.K.). (7) Sc. (JAM.) (8) Yks. An' as to my character, Ah defy onnybody, gentle or simple, te say black's mah nail, *Spec. Dial., Margery and Guldwell*, 6 n.Lin.¹ Noa-body niver so much as said black's my naal to me. (9) Dmb. I defy you to say black is the white o' my e'e, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xix. (10) Lan. The custom peculiar to Ashton-under-Lyne, of 'Riding the Black Lad', HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 289; His black-lad-ship, only getting astride his horse once a year, Axon *Black Kt.* (1870) 23; Lan.¹ The term originated in the custom at Ashton-under-Lyne of carrying through the town on Easter Monday the effigy of 'the Black Lad,' said to represent a former lord of the manor, who, through a course of cruelty and oppression, had become obnoxious to his tenants and dependants (11) Sc. The black ox has tramped on ye since I was aneath your roof-tree, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xl; The black cow has nae trampet yet Upo' your taes, *Farmer's Ha'*, st. 38 (JAM.). ne Lan.¹ Black-ox trodden, worn with age or care. Nhp.¹, Wor. (J.W.P.) Oxf.¹ The black ox 'a trod an yer toes. Wel. TOONE (1834). (12) n.Yks.¹² (13) N.I.¹ *Introd.* viii.

[I. 1. I found her to be a very pretty, modest, black woman, PEPYS *Diary* (Apr. 30, 1661); I have sworn thee fair and thought thee bright, Who art as black as hell, SHAKS. *Sonn.* 147. 4. News fitting to the night, Black, fearful, comfortless, and horrible, SHAKS. *K. John*, v. vi. 20. II. 3. (11) The seed-bunting, or black-bonnet, STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* (1855) II. 378. 5. (11) The blacke ox cannot tread on his foot. For this may be spoken of any one that hath good successe in his affaires, BERNARD *Terence* (1629) 94; She was a pretie wench, when Juno was a young wife. Now crowsfoote is on her eye, and the black ox hath trod on her foot, LYLLY *Sapho and Phao* (1584) iv. 1 (NARES)]

BLACKAMoor, *sb.* Sc. I.W. Sus. Som. Cor. Also written blackymoor Som.

1. In phr. *the washing of the blackamore*, a vain endeavour.

Abd. Aunt an' dother sought her far and near; But a' was washing o' the blackamore, Ross *Helene* (1768) 79, ed. 1812.

2. The bulrush, *Typha latifolia*. I.W.

3. *Comb.* (1) Blackamoor's beauty, the scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*; (2) — teeth, small white-ribbed cowrie shells.

(1) Sus. FRIEND *Plant Names* (1882) 9. Som. JENNINGS *Obs Dial w.Eng.* (1825), W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Blaak'ee moa'rz bue tee (2) Cor.¹; Cor.² MS. add.

BLACK-AVISED, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written -viced Sc.; -viz'd N Cy.¹ Dur.¹ n Yks.² m.Yks.¹; -vized N.I.¹ n.Yks.³ w.Yks.¹ [bla k-əvaist, -əvaizd.] Of persons: having a dark complexion, swarthy. See *Avised*, *ppl. adj.*²

Lnk. A black-a-vic'd snod dapper fellow, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1800) II. 362 (JAM.). Ayr. Being a blackaviced crew, they were generally thought to be Egyptians, GALT *Annals* (1821) vii. Edb. He was a tall, thin, lowering man, blackaviced, and something in the physog like myself, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. **Slk.** I've kent them black-a-viced and no ill-lookin, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III. 284. Ir. A handsome black-a-vis'd man, with great dark whiskers, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 11 N.I.¹ Ant. Applied to a man whose face has a dark hue when shaved, *Ballymena Obs* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum (M P.). m.Cum. I'se black-a-vize't, bit canny, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol* (1859) 1. 5 Cum.¹ Wm. 'He's black avised, like Jw'hoony Greeaf's cat,' is an old and commonly used saying (B.K.); Wm.¹, n.Yks.^{1,2,3}, m.Yks.¹, w Yks.¹

BLACK-BENT, *sb.* (1) *Juncus squarrosus* (Nhb. Dur.); (2) *Nardus stricta* (n.Cy.); (3) *Plantago lanceolata* (Bck.). See *Bent*.

BLACKBERRY, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also Hmp. Wil.

1. *Rubus fruticosus*, in *comp.* (1) Blackberry-hatch, chickens hatched at the time when blackberries are ripe; (2) -moucher, a boy who plays truant to gather blackberries; hence, the fruit itself; (3) -summer, a spell of fine weather in the blackberry season.

(1) Chs.^{1,3} (2) Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.^{1,2} (3) Hmp. Known only to old people (T.L.O.D.); Hmp.¹

2. The bilberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*. n.Yks.

3. The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); 'Currant' has not become general for native fruit; red currants are often called wine-berries, though their juice is currant-jelly (M P.); Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹ What are called blackberries in s.Eng. here are Brambles, Brambles, Brummles, Bummelkites, &c ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Love* (1890) 122; e.Yks.¹ The bramble berry is never so termed. n.Lin.¹

4. In *comp.* Blackberry-token, *Rubus caesius*, dewberry. Wil.¹

BLACK-BOLE, *v.* Cum. To polish with blacking.

Cum. Usually applied to boots. Prob. so called because blacking was formerly sold in small balls (J A.); Cum.¹

BLACK-BOYD, *sb.* Sc. Also written -bides (JAM. *Suppl.*). The blackberry, fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*.

Sc. (J.F.); Wi' a round rosy tap, like a meikle blackboyd, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1817) 202.

BLACK-CAP, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Hmp. Dev.

1. In bird-names: (1) *Emberiza schoeniclus*, reed bunting; (2) *Parus britannicus*, cole titmouse; (3) *P. major*, great titmouse; (4) *P. palustris*, marsh tit; (5) *Pyrrhula europaea*, bullfinch.

(1) w.Yks. SWAINSON, 72 n.Lan. (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 164 Chs.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹, Lei.¹ Hmp. SWAINSON 72. (2) Shr.¹ (3) w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.* Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Sometimes called Black Capp'd Lolly. (4) Not. SWAINSON, 33 e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 43 (5) n.Lin.¹

2. In plant-names: (1) *Luzula campestris*, field wood-rush; (2) the fungus *Phallus impudicus*; (3) the heads of bulrush, *Typha latifolia*.

(1) Nhb.¹ Called also Peesewweep Grass and Cuckoo Grass. (2) Cum. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 43. (3) Cum. (M P.).

3. An ulcer with a dark top. Cf. black-head.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (H.) Dev.³

BLACKER, *sb.* Cor. In phr. *like Blacker, who had occasion for the whole*.

Cor.³ An elector in the days of bribery was shown a pile of money and told to take what he had occasion for. His reply has become a prov.

BLACK GRASS, *sb.* (1) *Agrostis stolonifera*, marsh bent grass (Ess.); (2) *Alopecurus agrestis*, slender fox-tail grass (Bdf. e.An. Sus. I.W.); (3) *Medicago lupulina* (s.Bck.).

BLACKGUARD, *sb.* Yks. Wal.

1 A duster or cloth used in doing the dirtiest house-work; a scullery utensil of the commonest kind.

w.Yks. (C.C.R.), w.Yks.⁵ Wesht awal bud t'blackgaards this week.

Hence *Blackguarding*, *sb.* the lowest menial duties.

w.Yks. Fit for nothing but blackguarding (C.C.R.).

2. A drink composed of beer and gin or whisky, spiced with pepper.

s.Wel. N. & Q (1850) 1st S. ii. 480. Gmg. Common among miners (W.M.M.).

BLACK-HEAD, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Lei. S'hr. Nrf. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor.

1. A tadpole. nw.Dev.¹

2. A worm used as a bait in fishing.

Som. This is the time ver th' blackhead to use, PULMAN *Sketches* (1853) 18; (F.T.E.)

3. In bird-names. (1) *Emberiza schoeniclus*, reed bunting; (2) *Larus ridibundus*, laughing gull.

(1) NI.¹ (2) Sh.I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.¹ n.Lin. I know ootside th' blackheads cry, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 129; n.Lin.¹

4. A boil, a gathering.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Dev. 'E 'th agot a black-head pon 'is leg, an' that maketh 'en cruel tayjus, HEWERT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹, Cor.^{1,2}

5. Used *attrib.* in *comb.* Black-head grass, *Luzula campestris*. Chs.¹

6. In *pl.* *Typha latifolia*, bulrush.

Ir., I.W., Dev.⁴

Hence *Black-headed*, *adj.* in *comb.* (1) — Bob, the great tit, *Parus major*; (2) — bodkin, the reed bunting, *Parus biarmicus*; (3) — hay-jack, the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (4) — laddies, the bulrush, *Typha latifolia*; (5) — Nob, the bullfinch; (6) — Peggy, the blackcap; (7) — tomtit, see — Bob.

(1) Dev. A bird called black-headed Bob, a merry fellow . . . his head bobs about from side to side, BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 320; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32. (2) Lan. (G.E.D.) (3) Nrf. SWAINSON, 24. (4) Nhb.¹ (5) Shr.¹ (6) Lei.¹ (7) Sig. SWAINSON, 32. Shr.¹

BLACKIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. War. Ken.

1. The blackbird, *Turdus merula*. Also in *comp.* Blackie-bird.

Sc. While mavis clear and blackie-bud blythe are heard, LUMSDEN *Sheep Head*, 142. Kcb. I listen to the blackie's note, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 84. Nhb.¹ n.Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 6 (1836) I. 320; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32. (2) Lan. (G.E.D.) (3) e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891). War.², s.War.¹ Ken. In *gen.* use (P.M.); Ken.¹

2. *Comp.* Blacky-top, *Pratincola rubicola*, the stonechat.

Ir. SWAINSON, 12.

3. A blackamoor.

Nhb.¹ To show them we deal wi' Newcassel, Twee Blackeys sal mense the dor cheek, *Pitman's Crtshp.* (1818).

BLACK-JACK, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written -jock Sc.

1. A cockroach. Cf. black-bess.

e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ We'n gotten a ruck o' black Jacks i' ahr hause; Chs.³ Also called Switch-clog and Twitch-clog.

2. The caterpillar of the turnip fly, *Athalia spinarum*.

Nhp.¹ Hmp. (J.R.W.), The *haltha nemorum*, called by the farmers the Fly and Black Jack, JARDINE, note to White's *Selborne*, ed. 1851, 140; Hmp.¹ Dor. N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. viii. 44; BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

3. The colesay or rock-salmon. Nhb.¹

4. A leathern jug or tankard for ale; an ale-pot. *Obsol.*

Cum. (M P.); Cum.¹ [One] is preserved at Eden Hall, and in constant use in the servants' hall on New Year's Day. Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Common in farm-house kitchens in the last century. Nhp.¹, Suf.¹

5. In *pl.* specks of soot, smuts. Stf.²

6. Gunpowder.

Chs.¹ We wanten a bit o' black Jack to this rock.

7. Sulphuret of zinc, blende.

Nhb.¹ Cum. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 52. Cor.^{1,2}

8. Burnt sugar, used for colouring gravy. Oxf.¹ *MS. add*
 9. A dark-coloured sweetmeat made of treacle and spice. Rnf. His face was a' black-jock, *Neilson Poems* (1877) 48.
 10. In *pl.* the heads of *Plantago lanceolata*, ribwort. Shr.¹
 11. A variety of greens, called also **Black Jerusalems**. Nhp.¹

[4. Black Jack, a leather jug to drink out of, BAILEY (1755); (Stage direction) Enter servants with a great kettle, and Black Jacks and a baker's basket, BROME *Journal Crew* (1652) l. sig. C.]

BLACK-LEG, sb. Sc. Irel. Lin. Lei. War. [bla k-leg.]

1. A disease in the legs of cattle. Also in *pl.*
 s.Ir. A fine veal calf died of the black-leg, *CROKER Leg.* (1862)
 27. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Madder's a fine thing agen the black-leg. Lei. They have a distemper frequent among the calves, which they call the black-legs, *LISLE Husbandry* (1757). War.³
 2. A match-maker, a go-between in love affairs. Cf. **black-foot**. Slk (JAM)

BLACK-MAN, sb. Sc. Irel. Lei. War. Oxf. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. A supposed 'bogy,' a nursery terror.
 Abd. Nor will the black man get ye, *OGG Wilhe Waly* (1873) 123.
 Lei.¹ War.³ Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* w.Sus. What nights of misery does that name, the black man, bring back to my memory, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) l. 19. w.Som.¹ You be good chillern, else the black-man'll come down the chimley arter ee. nw.Dev.¹
 2. Liquorice; called also **Black-sugar**, q.v.

Lth. The bairnies a' skirlin for black-man, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 108.

3. The plant *Plantago lanceolata*, ribwort.
 Dor. (G.E.D.)

4. A go-between in love-making. Cf. **black-foot**.
 s.Wxf. Some common friend would be seized on to introduce the wooer, or, in other words, act as his blackman, *KENNEDY Banks Boro* (1867) 154; Started Mick on a courting expedition, giving him for a blackman a lively fidget of a farmer, *ib Even Duffrey* (1869) 34.

BLACK-PUDDING, sb. Sc. and in *gen.* dial. use.
 1. A kind of sausage made of pig's blood, fat, &c., stuffed into the intestine of a pig or sheep.

Sc. As good [blood] As ever yet stuff'd a black pudding, *MESTON Poems* (1767) 115 (JAM). N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ w.Yks. He's preichin a sarmon agean foaks heiting black-puddins, *BYWATER Shevuld Ann.* (1848) 19. Wil. *Slow Gl* (1892). w.Som.¹, Cor.³

2. The bulrush, *Typha latifolia*, so called from the shape and colour of its heads. I.W.

3. Sheep's heart chopped with suet and sweet fruits.
 Cum. The country people breakfast early on Christmas Day on black-pudding, *HENDERSON Flk-Lore* (1879) 11.

4. A currant pudding; a rich plum-pudding.
 s.Wor. (H.K.), Cor.¹²

BLACKSMITH, v. and sb. Nhb. Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Sus. Wil. Som.

1. v. To do the work of a blacksmith.
 w.Yks. Ah've blacksmithed wol ah'm stall'd, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891). w.Som.¹ He've a gid up his place 'is zix months—now he do blacksmithy. Cf. farmery.

2. sb. The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*. Shr.¹

3. A door-key. Stf.²

4. Comb. (1) **Blacksmith's daughter**, a lock and key, a padlock; (2) — **eye**, an eye very correct in estimating size, &c.; (3) — **wife**, see — **daughter**.
 (1) n.Lin.¹, w.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ I mus' püt the blacksmith's daughter on the garden wicket, fur I see the straibries bin gweïn too fast. Glo.¹ Sus. The blacksmith's daughter was on the gate, *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xii. 33. Wil. I was caught by the blacksmith's daughter and couldn't get away (S S B.). (2) Chs.¹ (3) n.Lin.¹

5. In phr. **Blacksmith of kind**, a blacksmith the seventh in descent of a family of smiths.

Nhb.¹ If a child be ill, seven men, whose fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers have been blacksmiths, collect in a circle, at the centre of which the indisposed child is laid upon an anvil, and the circle wave their hammers over its head, and utter with great force the stroke-groan 'hegh.' If the child be terrified, the symptom is favourable. To secure the charm each smith has 6d., ale, and bread and cheese. The charm has been worked with one smith only, who is a blacksmith-of-kind.

BLACKTHORN, sb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Bdf. Mid. Suf. Ken. Sur. Hmp. I.W.

1. *Prunus spinosa*, in comp. (1) **Blackthorn-may**, the blossom of blackthorn; (2) **-winter**, the cold weather which usually sets in when blackthorn is in blossom, in March or April.

(1) Mid. (2) sw.Lin.¹ Midl. *Cornh. Mag* (1865) XII. 38 Bdf. (J.W.B.), Ken. (P.M.), Suf. (F.H.) Sur.¹ Also called the 'blackthorn hatch.' Hmp. The harsh rugged weather obtaining at this season (when blackthorn blossoms) is called by the country people, blackthorn-winter, *WHITE Silborne* (1789) 352, ed. 1851, *Obsol* (T.L.O.D.) I.W.¹

2. A boy's game.

w.Yks.²; w.Yks.³ Two marks are made across a road at some distance apart. One boy stands on one, the rest on the other. The one calls out 'Blackthorne.' The rest, 'New milk and barley corn.' The one, 'Haa many sheep ha' yo to-day?' The rest, 'More nor yo can catch and carry away.' They run to his mark, and he to theirs, trying to catch one or more, who join his side, *Lan. HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore* (1867) 255; *THORNBUR Hist Blackpool* (1837) 90 Stf.² As the playcs run from one den to the other the boy who is 'out' seizes one and cries out, 'Blackthorn, Blackthorn, one, two, three, Dheit dhæ veri mon for mei.' If he can hold the boy to the end of the rhyme, the latter is his prisoner and must help him to catch the others.

BLACKY-MONTH, see Black.

BLAD, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Also written blaad Kcb.; blauid w.Sc. [blad, blād.]

1. A slap or blow.

Fif. The rung that gae the blad Was just up-liftit aff it, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 156. Rxb. An' ilk ane brought their blads asclent her, *A. SCOTT Poems* (1811) 52. Kcb. Wha gied them mony a donsy blauid without the causes speerin, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 78 N.I.¹, Uls. (M.B.-S)

Hence **Blaadan, sb.** a blow.

Bnff. The coreless quyne [girl] gya the pot sic a blaadan-it-wiz' o' nae ither cees [use] bit t'bile swine's meht in (W.G.).

2. A squall.

Sc. Always includes the idea of rain. A heavy fall of rain is called a blad of weet (JAM). Per. (A.W.) w.Sc. A great or sudden blast of wind is called a blauid (JAM. *Suppl.*)

BLAD, sb.² Sc. Irel. Also written blauid, blet (JAM.). [blad, blād.] A large fragment or portion.

Sc. Dougal would hear naething but a blauid of David Lindsay, *SCOTT Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) Fif. Strang pupits flew about in blads, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 7. Ayr. I'll write, an' that a hearty blauid, *BURNS Ep to Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785); (J.F.) Lth. Wi' his blinks o' fun and his blauids o' lear, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 219. s.Don. The bush tore a blad of her dress, *SIMMONS Gl.* (1890).

Hence phr. **Blads and dawds**, large leaves of greens boiled whole in a sort of broth. Sc. (JAM.)

BLAD, sb.³ Sc. A dirty spot, a discolouration (JAM.). Cf. bladds, blauid.

BLAD, sb.⁴ Sc. Also written blauid. [blad, blād.] A portfolio.

Rnf. Flang by a' his warklooms, his blauid, an' his ink, *PICKEN Poems* (1830) II 32 (JAM).

[Cp. Norw. dial. *blad*, leaf of a vegetable; leaf of paper (AASEN).]

BLAD, sb.⁵ Sc. Irel.

1. A person of weak, flabby constitution.

Sc. (JAM.) S. & Ork.¹ A blad of a man.

2. A useless thing. N.I.¹

BLAD, v.¹ Sc. Irel. Also written blaad n.Sc.; blade, blauid (JAM.). [blad, blād.]

1. To slap, to strike; to thrust violently.

Sc. Ane may lo'e a haggis that wadna ha'e the bag bladed in his teeth, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737); Remember me to all that ask for me, but blade me in nobody's teeth, *KELLY Prov.* (1721) (JAM.). Per. (G.W.) Ayr. M'Kinlay takes the flail, An' he's the boy will blauid her! *BURNS Ordination* (1786). N.I.¹

2. Of wind and rain: to blow, to beat against, to drive in gusts.

Sc. 'It's bladdin' on o' weet' denotes intermitting showers with squalls (JAM.). Per. Sac weel as I like the healthfu' gale that blads fu' kindly there, *NICOLL Poems* (1837) 110, ed. 1843. N.I.¹ The wind would blad the young trees about.

Hence (1) **Bladding**, *ppl. adj.* breezy, gusty; (2) **Bladdy**, *adj.* gusty, unsettled.

(1) **Per** The bladdin' gale on the muir o' gorse an' broom, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) III, ed. 1843. **Ayr.** To shun the bitter blaudin' show'r, BURNS *To J. McMath* (1785). (2) **Sc.** (JAM.)

3. To blow or flap about in the wind.

N.I.¹, **Ant.** (S.A.B.) **s.Don.** SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

4. To spoil, to injure, esp. by wind and rain, or by a blow.

Sc. Better let horse alane and no blaad them for fowk that ken better, ROY *Horseman* (1895) x. **Bnff.** The squeelmaister sudna lat the scholars blaad their beuks (W.G.). **Abd.** I bladet the edge o' my razor tutting the rope. Ye're bladdin' yer bairn petting it in that way (G.W.); Keep oot o' the dubs an' nae blaad yer claes (W.M.). **Fif.** There's naething here to blaad, MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1876) 58; (A.W.)

Hence (1) **Bladded** (blaidit), *ppl. adj.* spoilt, injured; also *fig.*; (2) **Blauding**, *vbl. sb.* spoiling, destroying.

(1) **Sc.** Blased milk, bladded milk, Milk new come in, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 386. **Bnff.** Sic blaudit stooks a niver saw. A niver saw sic a blaadit bairn (W.G.). **Abd.** Blaadit by a clour [discoloured by a blow] (G.W.). **Uls.** (M.B.-S.) (2) **nw.Abd.** It's just a connachin' o' claes An' blaadin' o' fowks sheen, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 52; He rated his reverence severely for blaadin the corn, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv.

5. *Fig.* To defame, to abuse.

Abd. I winna hear my country blaudet, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) 132 (JAM.). **Per.** Ye canna blaad my character (G.W.).

BLAD, *v.*² and *sb.*⁶ **Dmf.** (JAM.) 1. *v.* To walk heavily and clumsily. 2. *sb.* A heavy stride.

BLADDER, *sb.* **Sc.** Irel. **Nhb.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **I.Ma.** **Lin.** **Glo.** **Hmp.** **Dor.** Also written **bledder** (JAM.); **blether** **Nhb.**¹ **w.Yks.** **m.Lan.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ **Dor.** [bla'dər, bleðə(r).] Something rounded and hollow.

1. A football.

w.Yks. Find summat else to do nor stand watching a lot o' chaps puncan a blether abaat, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1868) 43. **m.Lan.**¹ **Slang.** At football I've seen lads run after the bladder, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1864) 10.

2. A bagpipe.

Nhb.¹ This master of minstrelsy oxtored his blether, *N. Minstrels' Budget*.

3. A purse.

Nhb. Lay by some cottrils [cash-money] i' the blether, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 51; **Nhb.**¹

4. A pimple, a burn or scald; a cattle disease which causes swelling of the lips and eyes.

Hmp. *Wise New Forest* (1883) 281; **LISLE** *Husbandry* (1757); **Hmp.**¹

5. In *comp.* (1) **Blether-baise**, a musical instrument, the strings of which are stretched across a bladder, which serves as a sounding-board; (2) **Dick**, a character among mummies; a boy who pursues his playmates, carrying a blown bladder, swinging from the end of a stick; (3) **-weed**, *Silene inflata*, bladder campion; (4) **Bladder-wrack**, *Fucus vesiculosus*, a kind of seaweed.

(1) **w.Yks.** Ah tuck ta playin' a blether-baise, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1847) 7 (2) **n.Lin.**¹ (3) **Dor.** (C.W.) (4) **Ir.** (B. & H.) **I.Ma.** Going off with a pop like bladder-wrack, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. IV. XII.

6. **Phr.** (1) *Bladder of lard*, (2) *Blether o' saam*, a nickname for a man with a bald head.

(1) **Slang.** FARMER (2) **n.Lin.**¹

BLADDER, see **Blather**.

BLADDOCH, *sb.* **Sc.** Also in the forms **bladdo** **Fr.**; **blathoe** **Or.I.**; **bleddack** **Sh.I.** [bla'dəx.] Buttermilk.

Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.) **Or.I.** (S.A.S.) **Abd.** As sower as ony bladdoch or wigg that comes out o' the reem-kirn, FORBES *Jyn* (1742) 18 **Fr.** Crossed lakes o' bladdo milk and whay, BEATTIE *Arnha* (1820) 31, ed. 1882.

[Gael. *blàthach*, buttermilk; **Ir.** *blàthach* (MACBAIN).]

BLADDS, *sb. pl.* **Sh.I.** Also written **blaid**s (JAM.). A disease like small-pox. Cf. **blad**, *sb.*³

S. & Ork.¹ **Sh.I.** (JAM.)

BLADE, *sb.*¹ **Sc.** Irel. **Yks.** **Pem.** [blēd.]

1. Leaf of a plant or tree; esp. a broad flat leaf, as the outer leaves of cabbage or lettuce.

Lnk. 'The broth will be unco' thin,' quo' Mary. 'Wad it no be

better o' some kail blades in't?' FRASER *Whaup*s (1895) XIII, m. **Yks.**¹ A common saying during winter [is], 'Now, that there's neither a blade up nor down.' **s.Pem.** The blades is fell yerly this season (E.D.).

Hence **Bladie**, *adj.* full of large, broad leaves. Also written **blaudie**.

Sc. Applied to plants of which the leaves grow out of the main stem, as **blaudie kail** (JAM.).

2. A measure for fruit, which is sold in a leaf, or blade, of cabbage.

N.I.¹ Strawberries, raspberries, and currants, are sold by the blade.

BLADE, *sb.*² **Shr.** **I.W.** **Wil.** **Som.** Also written **bleyads** **I.W.**¹ [blēd.]

1. The shaft of a cart or wagon. *

Shr. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) **I.W.**¹² **Wil.** *Slow Rhymes* (1889) *Gl.*; **Wil.**¹

2. The upright part of a door or window-frame.

w.Som.¹ All such frames have two blades, besides the sill and the lintel. See **Durn**.

3. That timber in a roof which goes at an angle from the top of the 'King post' to the beam of the 'principal.' **Shr.**¹

[Extended uses of **Blade**, *sb.*¹]

BLADE, *sb.*³ **Irel.** **Chs.** **Pem.** [blēd.] A depreciatory term for a woman.

CrI. 'Mary the Blade,' term applied to a forward young woman (P.J.M.) **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892) **s.Chs.**¹ Oo,z ū rum uwd blad [hoo's a rum owd blade]. **s.Pem.** She be an owl blad (W.M.M.)

BLADE, *v.* **Irel.** **Shr.** [blēd.] To trim plants and hedges by cutting away the leaves.

N.I.¹ To blade mangles, to take the outside leaves off growing mangolds **Shr.** *Bound Prov.* (1876); **Shr.**¹²

BLADE, see **Blad**.

BLADE ORE, *phr.* **Sc.I.** A general name for plants belonging to the species of *Laminaria*.

BLADEY, *int.* **Pem.** [blē'di.] An assertive expletive: by our Lady!

s.Pem. Ay bladey! thou'rt right! Ef I canna do't, then bladey, I be done fur. Bladey thee! I'll meake thee do what I tells thee (W.M.M.).

BLADGE, *sb.* **Obs.** (?) **Lin.** A coarse, vulgar woman. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Lin.¹ The bladge was always awming about.

BLAD HAET, *phr.* **Rxb.** (JAM.) Nothing, not a whit. **Rxb.** Blad haet hae we to dread as fatal, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 50; Blad haet did she say.

BLADROCK, *sb.* **Sc.** (JAM.) A talkative, silly fellow.

BLADRY, see **Blather**.

BLAE, *adj.* and *v.* **Sc.** **Irel.** **Nhb.** **Wm.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **Lin.** **Nhp.** Also written **blea** **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.** **Wm.**¹ **e.Yks.** **m.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.**¹ **Lan.**¹ **n.Lan.**¹; **blee** **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhp.**¹; **bleea** **n.Yks.**²; **bleah** **n.Yks.**³; **blay** **w.Yks.**; **bla**, **blaa** **n.Yks.**¹ [blē, blea, blī, blā.]

1. *adj.* Of a blueish tinge, lead-coloured, livid.

Rnf. But they looket sae blae, and their hearts were sae wae, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 205, ed. 1817. **Ayr.** That oft ha'e made us black and blae W1 vengefu' paws, BURNS *Twa Herds* (1785) st. 12. **Lnk.** His eyes are drowsy and his lips are blae, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) l. 96, ed. 1800. **Edb.** Saw the blae marks of my four fingers along his chaft-blades, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii. **N.I.**¹ Blae with cold. **n.Cy.** GROSE (1790); (K.); **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.** They passed the muir of berries blae, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 167; **Nhb.**¹ **Wm.**¹ Whan tha [the sheep] cum doon fra t'fell, tha wer as blae as wad. **n.Yks.**¹ He's gotten his bats: his feece's black and blea wit'; **n.Yks.**² As blea as a whetstone; **n.Yks.**³, **ne.Yks.**¹ **e.Yks.** MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **m.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.** WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); Why dost thou look so blea? GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 225; **w.Yks.**¹ **Lan.**¹ Thy skin's turned blua. **n.Lan.** Hi hort hiz finger on it's tornd quat blia (W.S.); **n.Lan.**¹

Hence (1) **Blaelike**, *adv.* pale, livid; (2) **Blaeness**, *sb.* lividness.

(1) **Sc.** You've been lookin' terrible blae-hke, ROY *Horseman* (1895) xii. (2) **Cld.** (JAM.)

2. **Bleak**, cold, exposed.

Sc. A 'blae day,' when the sky looks hard and lurid, esp. when

there is a thin cold wind that produces shivering (JAM). *Per.* In my bridal bed I'll sleep, Made i' th' kirkyard, cauld and blae, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 165, ed. 1843. *Rnf.* O Poortith is a wintry day, Chearless, blurtie, cauld and blae, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 156. *Ayr.* How do you this blae eastlin wind, BURNS *Auld Comrade*, l. 3. *Lnk.* Blae autumn is mair rude, An' whiles comes in a surly mood, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 186. *Wm.* (E.C.) w Yks. It's a blay poor place, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* *Nhp.* While on the bare blea bank do yet remain Old Winter's traces, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II. 177; *Nhp.*¹ That garden lies full blee for the east winds.

3. *v.* To make very cold, to numb.

Bnff. Ye'll blae a' yer han's gehn ye pit them in amo' the frosty water (W.G.)

[1. It is usually a blea, flinty wheate, . . . the meale of it is of a darkish, bley, and flinty colour, BEST *Farming Bk.* (1642) 99; *Bla, luidus, Cath. Angl.* (1483). 2. The mornying bla, wan, and har, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513) ed. 1874, III. 78. ON *blā* (s. mas. *blār*), livid; cp. MDu. *blā* (OUDEMANS), OFris. *blāw* (RICHTHOFEN).]

BLAEBERRY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. *Nhb.* Cum. *Wm.* Yks. *Lan.* Shr. Also written bleaberry N.Cy.¹ *Nhb.*¹ Cum.¹ n.Yks.² e.Yks. n *Lan.*; *blay*. N.Cy.¹ n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹; *blee*. *Nhb.*¹; *bleea*. *Wm.*¹ n.Yks.²; *blaa*. w.Yks.¹; *bloo*. w.Yks.

1. The bilberry or whortleberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

Bnff. Looking for blaeberrys and crawberries, SMILES *Natur* (1876) II. 42. *Frf.* The path is lost in blaeberry leaves now, BARRIE *Munster* (1891) xviii. *Lnk.* Nae birns, or briers, or whins e'er troubled me Gif I cou'd find blaeberrys ripe for thee, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) II. iv. *Lth.* Our fingers an' our lips were inky wi' blaeberrys, crawcroups, bram'les, an' slaes, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 297. *N.L.*¹, *N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹ Cum. Here where we have whortle-berries (blea-berries they call them here), SOUTHEY *Letters* (1856) IV. 334; *Cum.*¹, *Wm.*¹ n.Yks. Thar used to be lots o' bleaberrys at no'th side o' Penhill (W.H.); n.Yks.¹²³, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. It forms the food of the 'moor game' or grouse, and is held in high repute as a delicious jam (J.T.); w.Yks.¹ There's a gay to-a-three blaeberrys, ii. 304. n.Lan. Dhiar's a gud krop o' bliaberriz (W.S.). *Shr.*¹

2. In *comp.* (1) **Blaeberry-bed**, a mass of blaeberry shrubs; (2) **-wires**, the small shrubs or stems on which the blaeberrys grow.

(1) *Wm.*¹ (2) n.Yks.¹

[Takyng the bleberries or hurtel berries, TURNER *Herbal* (1562) II. Lj (N.E.D.); A blabery, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Cp. Norw. dial. *blaabær*, 'vaccinium myrtillus' (AASEN); ON. *blāber* (FRITZNER).]

BLAEWORT, see **Blawort**.

BLAFF, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [*blaf*.]

1. *sb.* A blow; also *fig.*

Gall. Many the time that I have fallen with an unco blaff, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) ii; The hardest blaff of downcome is ever gotten at the doorstep, *ib.* *Moss-Hags* (1895) ii; In occasional use (A.W.).

2. *v.* To bang.

Gall. Pistols . . . 'll be gaun blaffin' aff when there's mair need to be as quiet as an ashleaf, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) vii.

[Cp. LG. *blaffen*, to bark loud; *blaffert*, a blunderbuss, lit. a 'barker' (BERGHAUS).]

BLAFLUM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms blafum Sc. N.I.¹; *bleffum*, *blephum*, *blawflum* Sc.

1. *sb.* Nonsense, idle talk; deception, a hoax.

*N.I.*¹ *Ant. Ballymena Obs.* (1892) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). *Dmb.* It's just a mock and a blafum, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii. *Rnf.* A' their fine blaw-flums o' teas That grow abroad, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 63 [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

Hence **Blaffummery**, *sb.* nonsense, vain imaginings.

Sc. A' that blaefummery that's makin sic a haliballoo in the world, CAMPBELL (1819) I. 328 (JAM.).

2. A pompous, empty person. *Ayr.* (JAM.)

3. *v.* To cajole, hoax, impose upon.

Lnk. Frae's looking-glass into the chair Which bears him to blafum the fair, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) I. 132.

BLAG, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Also written bleg, blagg, blague. [*blag*, *bleg*.]

1. *sb.* The blackberry, fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*.

Yks. The time of year when the hedges are covered with cat-

haws, and hips, and blagues, FETHERSTON *Goorkrodger* (1870) 70. e.Yks. *Nature Notes*, No. 4. w.Yks. All t'blegs and mushrooms 'at grew i' owd Tommy land, *Yksman* (1875) 23, col. 2; I't wood pheasants wor sed ta be as plentiful az blaggs, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1878) 19; Blegs an' apples are my fav'rite preserve, like (H.L.), w.Yks.² Used in Penstone Does not appear to be known in Sheffield; w.Yks.³; w.Yks.⁵ T'hedges is black ower wi' blegs. As fond as a bass, an' as black as a bleg.

2. *Comp.* **Blag-ber**, a blackberry.

w.Yks. *Hlfx Wds.*, Universal round Keighley (M.F.).

3. *v.* To gather blackberries. Hence **Blagging**, *vbl. sb.* gathering blackberries.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 7, 1884) 8; Lads an' lasses are ta be seen bleggin', TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 31; Thow'd better let t'childer go there blaggin (W.F.); w.Yks.³ Au m baan a-blaggin, w.Yks.⁵

4. *Fig.* To employ one's time in a profitless way.

w.Yks. A man might be asked how he had done in business during the day and reply, 'Oh, I've been blagging' (I.W.).

[*Blag* repr. *black* in *blackberry*, the guttural being voiced by assimilation with the following *b*.]

BLAHT, see **Blart**.

BLAICK, see **Bleck**.

BLAID, *sb.* *Obs.* *Lan.* A little boil. Cf. *blad*, *sb.*³

Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BLAIGIT, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ A reddish tinge in the wool of a sheep. See **Blaagit**.

BLAIK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **blaick** *Bnff.*¹ *Abd.* [*blēk*.]

1. *v.* To puzzle, baffle. Cf. **bleck**, *v.*²

Sc. Being blait this way, the kelpy saw there was sma' hope, ROY *Horseman* (1895) 1; Waur storms had come afore, and the auld bin had blaitit them, *ib.* xxxiv. *Bnff.*¹ That quystin fairly blaitkit t'm. *Abd.* He's wun himsel' intil a fine snorl, an it'll blaitk him t'redd's feet (W.G.).

2. *sb.* A puzzle.

*Bnff.*¹ A'll gee you a blaitk this time.

BLAIN, *sb.*¹ Sc. Dur. Yks. *Lan.* e.An. Also written *blaan* w.Yks., *blein*. [*blēn*, *bleən*.] A sore, an ulcer or gathering of any kind; a swelling, a mark left by a wound (JAM.); also *fig.* a fault, a blemish.

Sc. Quhyt me irae benmost blains, WADDELL *Ps.* (1891) xix. 12. *Dur.*¹ Appl. to a red swelling of the eyelid. w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Av two varry big blains, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1883) 17; (S.H.B.) *Lan.* DAVIES *Races* (1856) 266; *Lan.*¹ e.An.¹ Ulceration at the roots of the tongues of cattle. *Suf.*¹

[A boil breaking forth with blains upon man and upon beast, BIBLE *Ex.* ix. 10; Hir nekke was of good fasoun . . . Withoutte bleyne, scabbe or royne, CHAUCER *R. Rose*, 553; He smot lob with the werste stinkende bleyne, WYCLIF (1382) *Job* ii. 7. OE. *blegen*.]

BLAIN, *sb.*² and *v.* Sc. [*blēn*.]

1. *sb.* A bare place in a field where the grain has not sprung (JAM.).

Hence **Blainy**, *adj.* bare in patches.

Lth. Some rigs in the west park, that are a wee blainy (JAM.).

2. *v.* Of a field: to become bare in places where the crops have not come up. *Bnff.*¹

Hence **Blaint**, *ppl. adj.* (1) Of a field: covered with blank spots; (2) Of corn: empty, blighted. *Bnff.*¹

3. *sb. pl.* Empty grain.

Bnff. Nothing is to be seen but useless trumpery, and very often empty blains, *Agr. Surv.* (JAM.).

BLAIR, *v.* and *sb.*¹ *Ags.* (JAM.)

1. *v.* Of flax: to dry.

Hence **Blairin**, *vbl. sb.* the place where flax is spread out to dry.

2. *sb.* Flax which has been steeped, taken from the pit, and laid out to dry.

[Cp. ON. *blær*, a gentle breeze, puff of air (esp. with notion of warmth).]

BLAIR, see **Blare**.

BLAITIE-BUM, *sb.* Sc. Also in the form *batie-bum*. [*blē-ti-bum*.] A lazy fellow; a simpleton. See **Blate**, *adj.*

Sc. (JAM.) *Fif.* Twā blaitie-bums in won sark Withstandin' a our feir [company], TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 171.

BLAIZE, *sb.* *Obs.?* Sc. A blow.
Abd. Gowff'd him along the shins a blaize, *SKINNER Poems* (1809) 8.

BLAKE, *adj.*¹ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. [blēk.]

1. *Obs.?* Of a dusky dark colour, livid.
n.Cy. (K) w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811), ne.Lan.¹ [GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C.)]

2. Yellow, of a golden colour, *gen.* applied to butter and cheese, &c.

N.Cy.¹², Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Applied to the light hair of a baby, &c. Fine blake butter (M.P.); White shows the rye, the big of blaker hue, *BELPH Misc Poems* (1747) 13; As blake as marygowds an' as black as coibies, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xx1, Cum.¹ Blake as May butter. Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ T'creem's to'nned gey an' blake, noo t'kye ha' gotten te t'grass agen; n.Yks.²³ ne.Yks.¹ As blake as a gowlan. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1788), e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. As blake as a paigle [cowslip], *Prov. in Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); w.Yks.¹ Her milk war feaful rich an blake, n. 290. n.Lan. (W.S.), ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹³

[1. Blake, wan of colour, PALSGR. (1530); Whil heo weoren blake . . . whil heo weoren ræde, LAJAMON (c. 1205) l. 80 (MÄTZNER). 2. Blake (spoken of butter and cheese), yellow, BAILEY (1721); Blayke, *flavus*, LEVINS *Mamp.* (1570). OE. *blāc*, pale, cp. ON *bleikr*]

BLAKE, *adj.*² Nhb. Yks. Chs. Cold, exposed, bleak.
N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks. (T S), Chs.¹

BLAKE, *v.*¹ Som. Dev. [blēk, bleak.] To become out of breath, to faint, esp. of children exhausted with crying, coughing, or laughing; *gen.* used with prep *away*.
Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 12; Tha cheel's a-blaked away, 'er's black in tha vāce, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892), Us laughed vit to kill ourselves; purty nigh blaked away wi' laffin, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 4. n.Dev. Ur blake away avore es door, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 91. s.Dev. (F W C) Dev.¹ Es all laff'd till es blak'd, 62. nw.Dev.¹ Her reg'larly blak'd away when her zeed the blid

BLAKE, *v.*² Som. Dev. [blēk, bleak.] Of sheep: to bleat. Cf. *bleak*, *v.*

Som. Th' sheep da blake, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 20, ed. 1853. w.Som. Dhai wud-n nuw ur blae ūkēe zoa, neef sauf ēen waud-n dhu maad r [they would never bleat so, if something was not the matter], ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 62; w.Som.¹ Dhu sheep doan luyk dhik ee vee'ul, dhai d-au vee begee'n tu blae'ukee een un turaak lee [the sheep do not like that field, they (do) always begin to bleat in it, directly]. nw.Dev.¹

[Cp. Bremen *blaken*, 'bellen' (*Wibch*); LG. *bloken* (BERGHAUS).]

BLAKED, *pp.* Yks. [blēkt.] Made yellow. See *Blake*, *adj.*¹ 2.

ne.Yks.¹ In common use. T'butther's gitten nicely blaked
BLAKELING, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [blē klin.] The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*. See *Blake*, *adj.*¹ 2.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 70, Nhb.¹ Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. Wm.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹

BLAKEN, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also written *bleckon* Cum.¹ [blē'kan.] To turn yellow. See *Blake*, *adj.*¹ 2
n.Yks.² The corn is beginning to blaken

Hence (1) *Blakened*, *pp.* *adj.* bruised, turned yellow from a blow; (2) *Blakening*, *pp.* *adj.* said of a wound when beginning to heal.

(1) Cum. But suin gata weel bleaken'd skin, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 388, Cum.¹ (2) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

BLAKES, *sb. pl.* Yks. [blēks.] Droppings of cows' dung dried for fuel.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891); e.Yks.¹ Formerly it was part of the duty of the female servants in farm houses to 'clap cazzans,' that is, to take up the soft cows' dung in their hands and 'clap' it against the wall, that it might 'cazzon' [dry] on, and be used as fuel. When dried the dung was called 'blakes,' or 'cazzans,' *MS. add.* (T.H.)

[Blakes, cow-dung dry'd for fuel, BAILEY (1721).]

BLAME, *v.* In *gen.* dial. and slang use; also Amer. [blēm, bleem] Used imprecatively.

e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ Blāame thee! what's tuh done that for? Lan. Blamed if you're not

a pretty little gal, anyhow, HOCKING *Dick's Fairy* (1883) ii. Stf.¹, Not.¹ Lin. I'm blāmed, but yon's a wild herse flyng, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 15. n.Lin.¹, Rut.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.²³ w.Wor. S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) II. 99 e.An.¹ Blarm me if you baint. Suf.¹ I'll be blāmed if I dew Sus.¹ Blame ye! ye be always at something, be blāmed if I doant give it yet one of these days. I.W.¹ Odd bleyam thee Dor. I'm bleamed if we beant in a mess, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 11. w.Som.¹ Neef aay dūe aa'l bee bla'e-umd! [I will be blāmed if I do] Bla'e um mee', neef dhe'e shaet-n ae' ut [blame me! if thou shalt not have it—I e a thrashing]. Dev. Blam'ee, zes I, if 'tis honour to die, I don't like zich honour at aal, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 7; I'll be blāmed ef 'er chell iver 'ave wan appenny more out ov me! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. Wa-al, I'm blāmed if this ain't a rum start! PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III 152; Cor.¹² [Amer. Blamed if I haven't forgotten that word, MAX ADELER *Elbow Room* (1896) xv.]

Hence *Blamed*, (1) *pp.* *adj.* used as an intensive; (2) *adv.* exceedingly, very.

(1) n.Lin.¹ Them blaam'd beas hes been oher beck agean among oor wheat. Dev. Why thek blāmed sheep o' mine waunt stop nowhere, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I 334 (2) w.Yks. I know they wor blāmed nice, CUDWORTH *Dial Sketches* (1884) 27.

BLAN, see *Blin*.

BLANCH, *sb.* Wm.¹ m.Yks.¹ [blantf, blanf.] Lead ore mixed with other minerals.

BLANCH, *v.* Som. Dev. [blænʃ.] A hunting term: to turn back a deer from his course.

w.Som.¹ But, being blāched, went up into the coverts above West Porlock, *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 19, 1886). n.Dev. Onwards to Westgate, when the deer was blāched, *Records Stag-hounds*, 30 (ELWORTHY *Gl.*). Dev. The deer being blāched by a boat, DAVIES *Memoir Russell* (1878) 323.

[Cp. *blancher*, a thing placed to turn the deer back. Sewells or blawnsherrs to kepe the deere within the woode, LAYTON (1535) in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 2, II. 61.]

BLAND, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. A drink made from butter-milk.

Sh.I. A very agreeable wholesome acid beverage called bland, which has something of the flavour of the juice of the lime, *Agr. Surv.* 61 (JAM.); (W A G.) Or.I. Maybe the lad wad drink some bland, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) v. S & Ork.¹

[ON. *blanda*, any mixture of two fluids, but esp. a beverage of hot whey mixed up with water.]

BLANDA, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ 1. Barley and oats mixed and sown together. 2. *Comp* Blanda-meal, meal made from the above.

[ON. *blanda*, a mixture, see *Bland*.]

BLANDER, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.]

1. To scatter sparingly; to diffuse, disperse.

Fif Seed-corn is said to be blander'd, when very thinly sown.

Hence *Blandrin*, *sb.* a scanty diffusion.

Fif That ground has gotten a mere blandrin A blandrin of hair on the head.

2. *Fig.* To babble, to spread abroad a report, esp. a calumny; to exaggerate or misstate.

BLANDIGO, *sb.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Ken. Sur. Hmp. Also written *blendigo* Hmp.

1. *sb.* A shower of rain.

Ken., Sur. RAY (1691).

2. *adj.* Cloudy.

Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

BLANDISH, *sb.*¹ Rxb. (JAM.) The grain left uncut by careless reapers, *gen.* in the furrows, during a kemp [contest].

BLANDISH, *sb.*² Rxb. (JAM.) Flattery.

Rxb. Wha canna read your flimsy riddle O' blandish vain? A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 131.

BLANGE, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written *blenge* w.Yks.²; *bleng* Dur.; *blonge*, *blondge* w.Yks. [blandz, blondz, bleng.]

1. *v.* To mix.

Dur. Ah cud bleng a pancake, card' n' spin, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 12. w.Yks. T' barns started o' blongin' [treacle and flour] together, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); Cabbage, an' turnips, an' carrits all blonged together. Common in Wilsden, *ib.* (Oct. 31, 1891); w.Yks.² Shoo's blonged 'em [the furniture] all together. e.Lan.¹

2. *sb.* A mixture
w.Yks. We hed a blonge at dinner-time, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec 13, 1890)

[1. Backbiting talk that flattering blab's know wily how to blenge, *Tusser Husb.* (1580) 190.]

BLANGE, *v*² Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] Used imprecatively. Cf. *blame*, *v*.

Lan. Blange thee . . . where arta fion? *CLEGG David's Loom* (1894) iv.

BLANK, *sb.*¹ Som. Dev. Also written *blenk*, *blonk*, *blunk* Dev. A spark from a fire. Cf. *blanker*.

w.Som.¹ At a recent fire at a farm a man said to me: Luuk'ee dhu ween wuz tuudh'ur wai, uuls t-wid u bloa'd dhu blangk's rait daewn een taap oa dhu aay' rik [lucky the wind was the other way, else it would have blown the sparks right down upon the hay-rick]. Dev. Grose (1790) *MS. add.* (C); The fire was blazing so that the blanks fell on the thatch, *Reports Provenc.* (1884) 12.

[Cp. MDu. *blenk*, a sparkle (OUDEMANS); G. *blunken*, to sparkle.]

BLANK, *v.*, *sb.*² and *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. [*blanj*, *blonk*.]

1. *v.* To disappoint.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Aw fand maw-sel blonk'd when te Lunnin aw gat, THOMPSON (c. 1816) *Canny Newcastle*, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, n.Yks.²

2. *sb.* A disappointment.

Cum. A yung man expectit a greet fortune, an' didn't git it; it was a greet blonk for him (E.W.P.).

3. *adj.* Disappointed.

n.Lin.¹ When he didn't cum she did look sum blank.

[1. All former purposes were blaunked, SPENSER *State Irel.* (1596) in *Wks.* ed. 1869, 655. 3. Th' old woman wox half blank those wordes to heare, SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 17.]

BLANKER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Cum. Som. A spark or ember of burning wood, straw, &c. Cf. *blank*, *sb.*¹

Cum FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856). Som A comin vrom the plow-veel I zee tha blankers rise, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825) 128, W. & J *Gl.* (1873); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); [At a trial for arson] witness stated 'no blanker' could fly in a certain direction, *Spectator* (Feb. 16, 1895).

BLANKET, *sb.* Irel. Yks. Chs. Lin. Sus.

1. In phr. *It's as braid as it's lang, like Paddy's blanket*, it is no matter which of two ways a thing is done. N.I.¹

2. In *comp.* (1) *Blanket-fair*, bed; (2) *market, bed-clothes*; (3) *pudding*, a long round pudding made of flour and jam. Cf. *bolster-pudding*.

(1) w.Yks. (J.T.); w Yks.², Chs.¹ (2) w Yks. T'missis called dahn thioo t'blanket market, BINNS *From Vill. to Town* (1882) 76; Ah think we'll goa to t'blankit-markit (B K.). (3) w Yks.⁵, n.Lin.¹, e Sus So called from the paste being wrapped in folds, and covering the fruit as a blanket does a person in bed, HOLLOWAY. Sus.¹

BLANKET LEAF, *sb.* (1) *Stachys lanata*, woundwort (Dev.⁴); (2) *Verbascum thapsus* (War. Dev.⁴).

BLANKET MULLEIN, *sb.* Chs.¹³ *Verbascum thapsus*, great mullein.

[So named from its woolliness; ep. G. *wollkraut*.]

BLANKS AND PRIZES, *phr.* Shr. A dish of beans and bacon chopped up and mixed together.

Shr. The beans are the blanks, the meat the prizes, *BOUND Prov* (1876); Shr.¹ To prepare this popular dish, the bacon must be cut into 'dice', fried, and then poured with its 'liquor' into the ready-boiled beans.

BLANSCUE, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] A catastrophe, an unforeseen accident.

Som. Now, jitch a horrid blanscue as what happened at Shapick, niver could a bin but vor tha hungry houns, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825) 130, W & J *Gl.* (1873).

BLANTER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Irel.

1. A particular kind of oats, long in the 'pickle,' and late in ripening.

n Ir. Grown on sandy soil more than half a century ago. I. Magee farmers still use it (S.A.B.), N.I.¹ Ant. I have heard farmers say that the meal of newer kinds of oats had not the same strength of flavour as the 'good old blanter' (W.J.K.).

2. Food made from corn, such as porridge, bread, &c.

n Ir. Applied to stiff strabout (S.A.B.). Ant Said of one who is big, stout, and strong, 'That yin has been fed on the blanter,' or 'He has agreed well with the blanter' (W.J.K.). s Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

BLARE, *v.* and *sb.*¹ In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng Also written *blaar* Nrf.; *blaaye* Brks.¹; *blair* n.Yks.¹² ne Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w Yks.⁵ Chs.⁸ Cmb.¹; *blar* e An.¹ Nrf.¹ Ken.¹; *blear* w.Yks.¹ Chs.²³ n.Lin.¹ Sur.¹; *bleyar* I.W.¹; *bliare* Dor.¹; *blur* Wil.¹ [*blēr*, *bleə(r)*, *blīə(r)*.]

1. *v.* Of animals: to bleat, low, bellow, bray.

Cum. Yon purr cauves blarin' fit to rive ther throats (M P); Cum.¹ He blares like a billy gwoat. Yks. (K), n Yks.¹ e Yks. Summat i' middle o' rooad, at was soft and hairy, . . . blared at him, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 33 ne.Lan.¹ sw Lin.¹ The lambs were blaring about. e An.¹ Suf. A man in describing the noise made by a mule said, 'That don't blare, n't that don't hummer' (C.T.); Them there beasts are always blaring after the cabbages, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815); (F.H.); Suf.¹, Ken.¹, Sur.¹, Hmp.¹ I W Hark how the rantipikes are blaring (C.J.V.); I W¹² Wil Slow *Gl.* (1892). Dor.¹ While they da tiot, an' bliare, 175. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); The sheep da blake, th' bullicks blare, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 20, ed 1853 w Som.¹ Dhai bun blaee ureen au l z-mau nreen [they have been bellowing all the morning].

Hence *Blaring*, (1) *vbl sb.* the lowing or bellowing of cattle, the bleating of sheep; (2) *ppl. adj.* bellowing, bleating.

(1) Lin STREATFEILD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317. n Lin.¹ Nrf. The blaain' o' the owd bull, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 78. Suf. GROSE (1790). (2) Nrf. The blaing cow will the sunest forget her calf, *Prov.* (W R E)

2. To cry, weep, lament; to roar.

Nhb At what he said, aw could hae blair'd, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 49; Then aw started to blubber an' blare, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 336; Nhb.¹, n Yks.¹² ne Yks.¹ Whist, wi ya; what's ta blaain' aboot? m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵, Chs.¹²³, Hrt. (H G), Cmb. (J D R.) Nrf. (E M); (W.H.) w.Nrf. What are yer blarin' for, moher? (looking at his wife shedding tears copiously), ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 16. Nrf.¹ Suf. (F H); Suf.¹ Ess. [Some] cross brats set-up a-blaain', CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) 29, *Gl.* (1851). I.W. (J D R.); I.W.² The wold dooman [sic] went sniffen and blaren about the place like a wold cow Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence *Blaring*, *vbl sb.* crying aloud, roaring.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. I've been se blind wi' blaain that aw scarce ken what to say, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 6; Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, n.Bck. (A.C.) Suf. Now then bor, stop that there blaing, wul ye? (M E R.); 'What a blaring you keep!' says a mother to her crying child, CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813).

3. To speak loudly, to shout in a rude or angry manner.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Nhb. (W.G.); Nhb.¹ Cum. (M P). e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 266. Chs.¹ Not I wish he wouldn't come blaain' about o' that 'ow, among the hounds (L C M.). Lin. Then what hev ye coom blarin' and blethern' here fur? *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II 188. Brks.¹ Cmb.¹ Don't blare out like that when you're spoken to. Ken. (W.F.S.); If the horses stop eating the men blare out at them (D.W.L.); He blared at me right across de street (P M.) ne Ken. (H M.) s.Hmp. She blared at the little mayd like a polecat, VERNY *L. Lisle* (1870) III 32 n.Wil. What d'ye want to blur't out like thot vur? (E.H.G.) Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ Dhae ur u wauz, blaee ureen lig u guurt beol [there he was, raving like a great bull]. Dev. Yu should 'ave ayerd um blare! They blared an' hollied till they purty nigh bust themselves, HEWETT *Peas. Sp* (1892)

Hence *Blaring*, *vbl sb.* loud talking, noisy, senseless talk.

Not (L C M.), n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹², War.²

4. To let out secrets, to 'blab'

n.Yks. Common amongst older inhabitants. He went and blared it all out to t'missus (R.H H); n.Yks.²

5. To protrude, thrust out the tongue; also used of the eyes.

Dur.¹, n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹ Don't blair your eyes out at me. w.Yks.²⁴, w.Yks.⁵ An impudent and ill-trained child 'blairs out' its tongue to the passers-by.

6. Of gas, &c.: to flare.

War. (J.W R.) Glo. Common (H S H); Glo.¹

Hence *Blaring*, *ppl. adj.* glaring.

War. The blaring hot sun (J.W R); War.² Glo. In common use (H S H); (S S B.)

7. To wander about, to rush about, esp. in phr. *blaring and starning*.

War.² Glo. In common use (H S H.), What bist a blearin' about for? What bist a blarin' and starnin thur for? (S.S.B.)

8. *sb* The bleating of sheep; a loud cry or shout.
Nhb. Aw set up a blare For God to presieve him, *Tyneside Sugstr* (1826) 8, ed. 1889; Aw gat, for an answer, a greet ugly blare, *Midford Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 36; Nhb.¹ It answered wiv a groanin blair, Robson *Hamlick, Prince o' Denton* (c. 1870).
e Yks. The lambes will bee able to master the ewes . . . and knowe theire blaies, *Best Rur. Econ.* (1641) 81. Lin. THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 699 e.An.¹

9. A fuss, 'to do,' disturbance.

n.Yks. What tha making sich a blare about? (R.H.H.)

[1. To blare, to bellow like a cow, PHILLIPS (1706); Blare, *mugire*, SKINNER (1671); The kyne . . . wente on bearynge, COVERDALE (1535) 1 *Sam.* vi. 12. 2. Blare, *clamitare*, SKINNER; The worthies also of Moab bleared and cried for very sorow, COVERDALE *Is.* xv. 4; Bleren, *ploro, fleo, Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499). 5. *Lingula* . . . a long ridge running into the sea, like a toong blearing out of the mouth, *Nomenclator* (1585) 399 (NARES); (Ye) bleare out youre tonge, COVERDALE *Is.* lvii. 4; The knave bleareth his tonge at me, le villayn ne me fait que tirer la langue, PALSGR. (1530). 6. To blare, to sweat, or melt away, as a candle sometimes does, PHILLIPS. Cp. Du. *blaren*, to lowe as a cowe (HEXHAM); Breimen *blarren*, to cry, to weep (*Wibch.*); Holstein *blaren*, to weep (*Idiotikon*); L.G. *blaren, blarren, blaren*, to weep aloud (BERGHAUS); Flem. *bleeren*, to low (SCHUERMANS).]

BLARE, *sb.*² Nhb e.An. A paste made of tar and pitch, used for caulking the seams of boats, &c.

Nhb.¹, e.An.¹

BLARNEY, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. and in *gen.* colloq use.

1. *sb.* Persuasive talk, flattery, humbug

Ir. O'Grady's powers of 'blarney,' LEVER *Jack Hinton* (1844) vi; Blarney—all blarney! *ib. Martins* (1856) I. xxi, (G.M.H.)
s.Ir. You think to come over me now with the blarney, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 403. Yks. Let's 'ev na mahr o' thi blahny (W.H.). Nrf. They come and uttered their blarney to me, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 26. Slang. TAYLOR *Wds. and Places* (1885) xvi.

2. *Comp.* Blarney-stone, in phr. to have taken a lick of the Blarney-stone, to have the gift of flattery or persuasiveness.

Ir. A certain stone in the walls of Castle Blarney in Co. Cork, the kissing or licking of which is fabled to convey the gift of blarney (G.M.H.).

3. *v.* To flatter, persuade; to wheedle.

Ir. I suppose you are going to blarney the constituency, LEVER *Martins* (1856) II xxvii; Arra, what are you blarneying about? McNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xiii, (G.M.H.) Lan. Oh, dunnot blerney me wi' thy foine speeches, STATION *Rivals* (1888) 3. Der. Blarney um up a bit, and tell 'em I'm i' favour o' good roads, *Wkly Telegraph* (Dec. 22, 1892) 12.

Hence (1) Blarneyfied, *adj.* wheedling, flattering; (2) Blarneying, *vbl. sb.* flattery, humbug.

* (1) Cant. Cut no more blarneyfied whids, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk. v. 1. Ir. 'Lettin' on,' 'romancing a bit,' and 'just humbuggin',' with a little blarneying and sluthering thrown in, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 242.

BLART, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Also written blaht Yks. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹; blaht Yks. s.Chs.¹ se.Wor.¹; blaht Der. Lei.¹ [blāt]

1. *v.* Of sheep and cattle: to bleat, low, bellow.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 10, 1891), w.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ Aw dunna loike hear a cauf as is allus blartin; Chs.² s.Chs.¹ A cow is said to blaht aaf tūr ūr kau f [blaht after her cauf]. s Not. What's that theer yo [ewe] blartin' about? (J.P.K.) Not.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ There's a mess o' sheep blarting War.² The cows are blarting, we shall have rain. se Wor.¹

Hence Blarting, *ppl. adj.* bleating, bellowing.

w.Yks. A blaatin' cah soonin forgets her cauf, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887) Stf.² A blartin korf soon forgets its modhər

2. To cry, lament; to roar.

Chs.¹ Stf.¹; Stf.² Moi lūl ən'z gotn dh' bal-eik, ən'z blartin til it well meiks mi croi. Der (H.R.), nw Der.¹ War. What ar' yer blartin at? (J.B.) Wor. He was blartin away for all the world like a babbly, *Why John* (Coll. L.L.B.)

Hence Blarting, *vbl. sb.* the crying or whining of a child.

War. Stop that child's blarting (J.B.); War.² Now then, you gret booby—ain't you ashamed of blarting like a wench?

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3. To cry out, make a noise; to scold, rate.

Chs.¹ Oo blarted aht a-singin s Chs.¹ Lei.¹ Ah thowt shay wur coom out to blaht. War.², se Wor.¹

4. To let out a secret, to spread abroad news or scandal.

Chs.¹ Nah, dinna thee blart. s Chs.¹ Nhp.¹ A gossiping, chattering female is always blaating about. War.²

5. *sb.* A loud noise; meaningless talk.

w Yks. Them wod-be-friends o' t'poar; ther nowt else bud shirt an' blart, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 19; Bud all they sed shoo knew wor blaht, *ib.* (1873) 18 s Chs.¹ A parent will tell his crying child to 'uwd iz blaa t' [howd his blaht].

6. In phr. to be on the blart, to be scolding or rating.

War.² She is always on the blart.

BLART, *v.*² Dmf. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To fall flat in the mud.

BLASED, *pp.* Sc. Written bleezed (JAM.). [blē zd, blī'zd.] Of milk: turned sour, but not coagulated. Cf. blink.

Sc. Blased milk, bladded milk, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 386; (JAM.) Per. (G.W.)

BLASH, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Lei. In form blosh Lei.¹ [blaf, Lei. blof.]

1. A splash or dash of liquid or mud.

Sc. Ye've gotten a' yon blush o' cauld kail, DICKSON *Kirk Beadle* (ed. 1892) 82; She cuist a great blush of water into the pot (JAM.). Cum. A blush! a pull! Ye've hoald o' t'king o' fish, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 106, ed. 1876. Yks. They meead a bonny blush i' t'dike, *Spec Dial.* (1839) 9. n.Yks.² w.Yks. (C.W.H.), Sheea gav an extra blush, and sum o' t'watter went on tiv his feet, *Yksman. Comu. Ann.* (1876) 45. n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ Yo mvver heerd a sooch a blosh.

2. A heavy fall of rain or sleet.

Sc. I ken we'll hae a blush o' rain, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 2; Snaws an' rains wi' sleety blush, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 94. Sik. The blustern wund that brings naething but a cauld blush o' sleet, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 189. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Yks. An occasional 'blash' of sleet driven in the face, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Dec. 15, 1883). n.Yks. It com a great blush o' rain (I.W.); It's like more blash (R.H.H.).

3. Puddle-water; liquid, soft mud.

n.Yks.¹ There's bin a vast o' rain through t'neeght; t'rooad's all iv a blush. ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891). n.Lin. Th' laane's all blather an' blush wi' th' snaw meltin' (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ That foot-trod oher Mr. Peacock's wood-cloās' is that full of blash, I never seed oht like it.

4. Weak, trashy stuff; drink of poor quality.

n.Yks. Te we'ast in blash and dhrink, BROWNE *Yk. Minster Screen* (1834) 1 182; n.Yks.² This isn't tea, it's nobbut blash. 'Dish-clout blash,' poor, weak soup. ne.Yks.¹ Ah can't sup sike blash.

Hence (1) Blash, *adj.* weak, poor, wishy-washy; (2) Blashment, *sb.* any weak liquor.

(1) Cum. It's o' lang o' that blesh yel, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 93. (2) Nhb.¹ Wm.¹ It's nobbet blashment; it isn't fit to grind an axe wi' w.Yks. Ilc hev nea sick blashment [as churn milk], it macks me belle wark, SEWARD *Yode's Cave* (1801), in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 612, w.Yks.¹, sw Lin.¹

5. Nonsense, foolish talk.

n.Yks.¹ It's a' blash Nivver heed, n.Yks.², ne Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ Decant talk sike blash. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891). n.Lin. He gets thrif as much blash as if he was stannin' fer parli'ment (M.P.); n.Lin.¹

6. *Comp.* (1) Blash-canter, weak liquor; (2) -kegged, with a protuberant stomach, dropsical; (3) -kite, (a) a lover of liquids, a 'toss-pot'; (b) a noisy, nonsensical talker.

(1) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ (2) n.Yks.¹² (3) a) n.Yks.² (b) e.Yks.¹

BLASH, *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Lei. War. In form blosh Lei.¹ War.² [blaf, Lei. blof.]

1. To splash liquid or mud about, either by spilling it or treading in it.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ He was blashed fre heed to toe Dur.¹ Cum. Rworin', an' churnin', an' blashin', RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 115, ed. 1886. Wm. T'wind gan ta blaa, an blyst t'wattre ower es, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 18; T'waves blash't sea dowly, SOUTHEY *Knitters & Dent* (ed. 1865) 23; Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ T'bairn's blash'd ma' gooa a' over. T'watter blashes oot i' t'can, every step thoo taks; n.Yks.² ne Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ Tak care, or else thoo'l blash that watter all ower floor. w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ Blashed an' blathered through head to foot.

P p

n.Lin.¹ If yē swill watter aboot i' that how, you'll blash th' wall roots all oher. **Lei.**¹ The reen blosched agen the winder. **War.**³
2 To have to do with water as a seaman; hence *fig.* to toil slavishly.

n.Yks. He'll niver ha nowt but what he blashes i' t'sea for, **LIN-SKILL** *Bet. Heather and N. Sea* (1884) xx; The current Whitby phrase descriptive of a seaman's life, 'he blashes for his living,' **ATKINSON** *Moort Parish* (1891) *Pref* 9, **n.Yks.**¹; **n.Yks.**² What he has got, he has blash'd for. 'Ay, ay! her poor fellow may weel blash,' an allusion to the wife's extravagance. **m.Yks.**¹ I'll blash no more for nobody. **w.Yks.** Of a hard-working person it will be said that she is 'blashing at it from morn to night,' and the woman herself will declare that she may 'blash' herself to pieces, **Leeds Merc. Suppl.** (Oct. 17, 1891).

3. To drink to excess, to soak.

Sc. To blash one's stomach (**JAM.**). **n.Yks.**² Always blashing.

Hence (1) **Blashed**, *pp.* drunk, stupefied with drink; (2) **Blasher**, a great drinker.

(1) **Cum.** He mappen . . . wadden't see if we chanc't to be rayder blash't like, **RICHARDSON** *Talk* (1871) 5, ed. 1876. (2) **n.Yks.**²

4. To suffer from chafing of the skin, consequent on much exercise in hot weather.

w.Yks. I'm blasht, I can hardly bear to walk (**B.K.**).

BLASH, *sb.*² and *v.*² **Yks. Lan. Chs.** [*blaf.*]

1. sb. A flash, a sudden blaze or flame. Also *fig.*
w.Yks. Hlf. Wds. **Lan.**¹, **e.Lan.**¹ **Chs.**¹ Light sticks of no use for a good fire—'only make a blash' **s.Chs.**¹ 'A blash under the pot' is said of a sudden and momentary show of spirit. I chucked 'em aw upo' th' fire—eh, what a blash they made—a regular Bunbury blash, as they sen (*s.v.* Deck).

2. Comp. (1) **Blash-boggart**, an apparition appearing and disappearing like a flash; also used *fig.* of persons who are wild or strange in appearance; (2) **-coke**, soft coke made at the coal-pits for steel smelters; (3) **-oven**, an oven in which 'soft cokes' are made from coal.

(1) **Lan.** What a blash-boggart he looked, **AXON** *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 50, **Lan.**¹ A gradely blash-boggart! Aw use't to think he slept among th' coals, **WAUGH** *Sneck-Bant* (1868) 11. (2, 3) **w.Yks.**²

3. v. To blaze, to flare up suddenly; to set ablaze. Also *fig.*

Lan. Un made um blash feire till aw thowt ther wur a hundred gasleets doancin afore um, **STATON** *Loomnary* (c. 1861) 60. **e.Lan.** An iv aw do blash eawt id'll be to late to sleek mo then, **ALMOND** *Watercrosses*, 27. **m.Lan.**¹ His een blashed fire. **s.Chs.**¹ A fire into which some paraffin had been thrown was said to 'blash' up.

4. To make public, to reveal secrets.

n.Yks.¹ She's bin an' blashed it a' ower. It's toon's talk noo. **w.Yks.** Tell her nowt, fer shoo'll blash it aht to t'first body shoo meets, **Leeds Merc. Suppl.** (Oct. 17, 1891).

BLASHY, *adj.* **Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War.** In form blashly **Cum.**; blosly **Lei.**¹ **War.**³ [*bla'fi, blo'fi*]

1. Of weather: rainy, wet, gusty. See **Blash**, *v.*¹

Sc. Summer's weat or winter's blashy thaw, **A. SCOTT** *Poems* (1808) 115. **Lnk.** Thro' driftin' snaw, an' blashie sleet, **HAMILTON** *Poems* (1865) 103. **Sik.** Like sae mony blashy shoors o' sleet, **CHR. NORTH** *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 97. **Gall.** In cauld blashy weather, **HARPER** *Bards* (ed. 1889) 108. **Dur.**¹ **n.Yks.**¹ It's bin strange an blashy, all on, for a bit, noo; **n.Yks.**² **ne.Yks.**¹ It's a blashy tahm been. **e.Yks.** **MARSHALL** *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.**⁵ **e.Lin.** How maazing blashy was the morn, **BROWN** *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 64. **Nhp.**¹

2. Wet, muddy, splashy, sloppy.

N.I.¹, **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.** Their streets are like wors—brave and blashy! **MIDFORD** *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 68; **Nhb.**¹ **Cum.** 'Blashly' is rather more emphatic than 'blashy.' 'Cauld, blashly land,' applied to a farm in a high situation, and undrained condition (**M.P.**). **n.Yks.**¹ It's blashy deed, gannan' along t'roads, sike weather. **e.Yks.** **MARSHALL** *Rur. Econ.* (1788). **w.Yks.** Tharr's sa mitch rain o' t'Fogg . . . it makes it blashy, **LUCAS** *Stud. Nadderdale* (c. 1882) v; **Leeds Merc. Suppl.** (Oct. 24, 1891); **w.Yks.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ Th' roäd fra Gunness to Burringham's blashier noo then iver I seed it. **Lei.**¹, **Nhp.**¹ **War.**³ You can't get on them fields [to work], they're too blosly.

3. Thin, poor, weak, watery.

Sc. Thae blashy vegetables are a bad thing to have atween ane's ribs, **Blackw. Mag.** (1820) 154 (**JAM.**). **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.** Te get blawn out wi' blashy tea, **WILSON** *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 58; **Nhb.**¹, **Dur.**¹,

Cum.¹ **n.Yks.**¹ Puir blashy stuff. **ne.Yks.**¹ Ah thinks this tea's nobbut blashy. **w.Yks.**⁵, **n.Lin.**¹, **sw.Lin.**¹, **Nhp.**¹

4. Frivolous, silly, over-talkative.

n.Yks.² A blashy body. **e.Yks.**¹ We've had tweca sooats of blash te neet—fost blashy teea an then blashy talk. **w.Yks.** **Leeds Merc. Suppl.** (Oct. 24, 1891).

BLAST, *sb.* **Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.**

1. A spell of weather, either fine or foul; esp. long-continued frost. Also in *comp.* **Blast-time.**

e.Yks.¹ You'll hev a fair blast ti gan heeam in, **MS. add.** (**TH**) **w.Yks.** **Leeds Merc. Suppl.** (Oct. 24, 1891). **n.Lin.** The sparra's was starved to dead i' the ivy yon long blast-time (**M.P.**); **n.Lin.**¹ It was a tedious blast, it lasted tho'teen weeks. **sw.Lin.**¹ A blast clapped in after Christmas

2. An explosion of fire-damp in a pit.

N.Cy.¹ **Nhb.** The fiery blast cuts short wor lives, **WILSON** *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 34; **Nhb.**¹ There were about 30 persons slain by a blast, **Compleat Collier** (1708) 45. **Nhb.**, **Dur.** **NICHOLSON** *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

3. A smoke, a whiff of the pipe.

Sc. (**JAM.**), **Ayr.** (**J.F.**), **N.I.**¹ **s.Wxf.** Here I can har'ly get a bit in me pipe to get a blast, **Feman** *Nights in Shamrock Mag.* (Apr. 29, 1894) 502. **Nhb.** Leet thy pipe, And take a blast o' baccy! **N. Minstrel** (1806-7) pt. iv. 72; **Nhb.**¹ A cup, and blast o' baccy, **WILSON** *Washing Day* (1843).

4. A faggot or branch of dry furze, used for 'blasting out' the oven. See **Blast**, *v.* **I. 2.**

w.Som.¹ U blaa'st u vuuz [a blast of furze]. **Cor.** She generally put a good blast into the chimney, **FORFAR** *Wizard* (1871) 46.

5. Blight, mildew.

s.Wxf. The blast came on the p'tates (**P.J.M.**). **n.Lin.**¹, **Nhp.**² **Hrt.** Blasts, blights, and strokes [of wheat], **ELLIS** *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. **Suf.**¹ Wheat mildewed or blighted, is said to have got the blast.

6. A sudden attack of illness, a stroke; a chill.

Abd. (**W.M.**) **Kcd** But now his father took a blast, **BURNES** *Garron Ha'* (c. 1823) 115. **s.Wxf.** The poor man got a blast in my eye (**B.K.**). **w.Yks.** He has been warned of the danger of getting a blast, **HAMILTON** *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 314

7. An external inflammation, a gathering or tumour in some places attributed to witchcraft, or the action of fairies.

Ir. If his child became consumptive, it had been overlooked, or received a blast from the fairies, **CARLETON** *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 383. **s.Ir.** **CROKER** *Leg.* (1862) 155. **n.Yks.** Ah've got a blast in my eye (**B.K.**). **w.Yks.** (**S.K.C.**); (**J.T.**); **Leeds Merc. Suppl.** (Oct. 24, 1891); **w.Yks.**² **Chs.**¹ He's gotten a blast on his thumb. There are many old women who profess to cure blasts. **Hrt.**² **Dev.** **GROSE** (1790) *MS. add.* (**C.**); **Dev.**³ One suffering from ophthalmia is said to have a blast in the eyes. **Cor.**¹ I caught a blast in my eye; **Cor.**²

* [**5.** Blast, an infectious or malignant air, a blight, **ASH** (1795). **Cp.** **Blasting**: *Nielle*, blasting or mildew whereby corn, &c., is withered or burnt up, **CORGR.**; **Blasting**, which is a corruption happening to hearbes and trees by some euill constellation, **MARKHAM** *Countrie Farme* (1616) 313. **7.** A blast in the eye, **BOORDE** *Breuyary*, in **Furnivall's Forewords**, **E.E.T.S.** (1870) X. 96.]

BLAST, *v.* **Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.**

I. 1. To pant, to breathe hard.

Abd. Twa shepherds out of breath, Rais'd like and blasting, **ROSS** *Helenore* (1768) 22, ed. 1812. **Fif.** Ye needna rin as ye were chas'd, And blast and blaw wi' sic a blatter, **TENNANT** *Papistry* (1827) 8.

2. To blow up a fire; to feed a fire with furze or wood. **Cf. blast**, *sb.* **4.**

n.Yks.¹ Blast the fire up; **n.Yks.**² Blast it up wi' t'fire-cods (*s.v.* Fire-cods). **Dor.** *N. & Q.* 1852) 1st S. v. 375; (**C.W.B.**) **w.Som.**¹ In our Hill country ovens are heated with wood fires, and to cause the fuel in the oven to blaze well is 'to blast out the oven'

3. To smoke a pipe.

Ayr. (**J.F.**) **Rxb.** While Grizzly at the fire was blastin', **RUICKBIE** *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 109.

4. Of a gun: to miss fire, to flash in the pan.

w.Som.¹ The darn'd old gun blasted, else I would a-had a fine shot. **Dev.** **GROSE** (1790) *MS. add.* (**C.**) **n.Dev.** Guns niver blast in ould Death's wars, **Rock** *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 100.

5. Of cattle : to inflate, to swell in the stomach.
War.³ Dor. The sheep have blasted themselves, **HARDY** *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxi. **w.Som.¹** Dhu kaewz v-u-broakt een tu dhu yuung graas, dhai ul zè'o'n blaas dhurzuul z neef [the cows have broken into the young grass (clover), they will soon blast themselves].

Hence **Blasting**, *vbl. sb.* the name given in Rxb. to the disease among cows, called cow-quake. (JAM.)

6. *Fig.* To boast, to brag; to use strong, exaggerated language on any subject.

Sc. I'm no gien to blast, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 100 (JAM.); This chield was blasting awa' to them on the hill side, *Scott Old Mortality* (1816) xiv; It was better, I ween, than blasting and blawing and swearing, *ib. St. Roman* (1824) xxviii.

Hence **Blaster**, *sb.* a boaster, bragger; one who exaggerates. (JAM.)

7. In phr. to *blast up one's eyes*, to cast up the eyes in astonishment.

Dev. w. Times (Mar. 5, 1886) 2, col. 2; **Dev.¹** Drawing out his hands, and blasting up his ees to the gurt oaks, 2.

II. 1. To blight, shrivel.

Wm. Yon tree's bin blasted wi' leetnin (B.K.) **n.Lin.¹ Th'** wheat i' th' plantin' cloas' is blasted wi' mildeu **Suf.¹** [Corn is said to be blasted when it is poor and thin in the ear, *WORLDGE Dict. Rust* (1681).]

Hence **Blasted**, *pp.* Of a cow's udder: dried or shrivelled by inflammation. **Lei.¹**

2. Used imprecatively; also in *comp.* **Blast-nation**, *sb.*

Wm. Blast yer impident feeace (B.K.). **Brks.¹ I.W.¹** Blast-nashun seyye thee.

[I. 1. *Je souffle* is to blaste with ones mouthe, **PALSGR.**

II. 1. To blast, *rubigne ferre*, **COLES** (1679); *Brunner*, to blast or burn with hot mists, **COTGR.**]

BLASTHOGUE, *sb.* Irel. Flattery, delusive talk, 'blarney.'

s.Ir. He has a power o' blasthogue about him, **LOVER Leg.** (1848) II. 276. **s.Wxf.** I've heard too much ov your blastogue a'ready (P.J.M.).

[Cp. *Ir. blasda*, feigned (O'REILLY).]

BLASTIE, *sb.* **Sc.** [bla'sti.] A shrivelled dwarf; an ill-tempered or unmanageable child or animal; a term of contempt. See **Blast**, *v* II

Sc. An' how the blasties did behave When dancing at the lang man's grave, **TRAIN Poet. Reveries** (1806) 18 (JAM.). **Ayr.** What cursed speed The blastie's makin', **BURNS To a Louse**, st. 7. **Gall.** Ye senseless, menseless blastie, **CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle** (1895) 281; Ye . . . shairny blastie o' the byres, *ib. Cleg Kelly* (1896) xlv.

BLASTY, *adj.* **Sc.** Gusty, stormy.

Ayr. The weather was blasty and sleety, waxing more and more tempestuous, **GALT Provost** (1822) 177 (JAM.). **Edb.** A clear starry night, in the blasty month of January, **MOIR Mansie Wauch** (1828) xi [On a suddayn thee doors winds blastye doe batter, **STANHYURST Aeneis** (1582) 84.]

BLATCH, *sb., adj. and v.* **Glo. Hmp. Wil. Dor.** [blætʃ, blætʃ.]

1. *sb.* Dirt, soot, smut.

Glo.¹ Wil. That is all over blatch, **BRITTON Beauties** (1825). Thee's got a blatch on thee face (E.H.G.); **Wil.¹** Thuc pot be ael over blatch. **Dor.¹**

Hence **Blatchy**, *adj.* sooty, smutty, dirty.

Glo. GROSE (1790); **Gl.** (1851); **Glo.¹**

2. *adj.* Black, sooty. **Hmp.¹ Wil.¹**

3. *v.* To blacken, smirch with black.

Glo. You have blatch'd your face, **GROSE** (1790) *MS. add* (H); **Glo.¹ Wil.¹** Now dwon't 'ee gwo an' blatch your veace wi' thuc thur dirty zoot.

[OE. *blæc*, ink; also as *adj.* *black*. Cp. *Attramentorium*, *blacche-pot*, *Metz. Voc.* (c. 1500) in *Wright's Voc* 628.]

BLATE, *adj.* **Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Der. Cmb.** (?) Also written *bleat* **Sc. Cum. Wm.**; *blaet* **Sh.I.**; *blait* **Sc.**; *bleit* **n.Cy.**; *bleate*, *bleatt* **Cum.**; *blert* **Chs.¹²** [blēt, bliet.]

1. Shy, bashful, timid.

Sc. A toom purse makes a bleat merchant, **RAY Prov.** (1678) 356; A bleat cat makes a proud mouse, **RAMSAY Prov.** (1737); My damsel with the raven locks is young and blate witha', **CUNNINGHAM Sngs** (1813) 53; Gin ye kent what was doing at hame, I trow ye wad look blate, **JAMIESON Pop. Ballads** (1806) I. 163; I hate To gai fouk think I'm speirin' blate, **ALLAN Liltis** (1874) 16;

They were all in such a hurry, too, that she felt blate to question them, **WHITEHEAD Daft Davie** (1876) 213, ed. 1894; Ony pur body o'our acquaintance that's blate for want o' siller, **SCOTT Old Mortality** (1816) iii. **Abd.** The gilpy stood and leuk't fell blate, **SKINNER Poems** (1809) 3. **Rnf.** I sing how Jock maist dee't for Kate, He was sae bashfu' and sae blate, And coudna speak his mind, **BARR Poems** (1861) 186. **Ayr.** But blate and laithfu' scarce can weel behave, **BURNS Cotter's Sat Night** (1785) st. 8. **Lnk.** I have often heard, 'Hech me, ye're no blate,' **N. & Q.** (1873) 4th S. xii. 415. **Slk.** For though no blate, I howp I hae a' life-lang had a sense o' decency, **CHR NORTH Noctes** (ed. 1856) IV. 64. **Gall.** My conscience! . . . was he no' blate to say that to ministers, **CROCKETT Shuckl Min** (1893) 27. **N.L.¹ n.Cy.** **GROSE** (1790), **n.Cy.¹²** **Nhb.** Death o' late hez no been blate, **OLIVER Local Sngs.** (1824) 8; She was never blate to own ye, **MARSHALL Sngs.** (1829) 5; **Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum.** But I was daft for been sea varro bleat, **GRAHAM Gwoody** (1778) 1; I' God's name step forret; nay, dunno be bleate, **ANDERSON Ballads** (1808) 67; Look dashed and blate wi' nought to say, **BLAMIRE Poet. Wks** (ed. 1842) 191; **Gl** (1851). **Wm.** **GIBSON Leg and Notes** (1877) 91. **n.Yks.¹** He's ower blate for owght T'llassies has t'kittle him; **n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹, Chs.¹², Der.¹ Obs.** **Cmb.** Alone he could not go, he was so blate, **N. & Q** (1873) 4th S. xii. 523 (?). [(K)]

Hence (1) **Blate**, *sb.* one who is shy; (2) **Blaitly**, *adv.* bashfully; (3) **Blateness**, *sb.* shyness, bashfulness, awkwardness.

(1) **Dmf.** The blate look spruce, **MAYNE Siller Gun** (1808) 16. **Nhb.** Ye'll soon understand How we tice bath the blate and the slee, **Coquetdale Sngs.** (1850) 112. (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) (3) **Sc.** 'It's just blateness,' 'Just what?' 'Shyness,' corrected the laird, **TWEEDDALE Moff** (1896) 69. **Ayr.** If you dinna fail by your own blateness, **GALT Entail** (1823) iv. **Gall.** She disna appear to be troubled wi' blateness, **CROCKETT Raiders** (1894) xii. **Nhb.** It wasn't, mind, because aw'd rued, But blateness at a knotty case, **WILSON Pitman's Pay** (1843) 45; **Nhb.¹**

2 Dull, unpromising.

Abd. That were my hogs to a blate fair to ca', **ROSS Helenore** (1768) 59, ed. 1812; It's blate, blate, hereabout, **ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb** (1871) vi; He's nae a blate scholar (G.W.).

3. *Fig.* Of grass, corn, &c.: backward.

Cld. A blait braird. That grass is looking blate. Things are looking unco' blate (JAM.).

[1. If they have supt e'er I come in I will look wondrous blate, **Robin Hood** (c. 1600), ed. **Ryson**, I. 99. 2. Thow salbe maid blait, bleir eit, bestiall, **DUNBAR The Flying** (c. 1505) 256, in *Poems*, ed. **Small**, 19.]

BLATE, *v.* **Sc. Yks. Lin. War.** Also written *blait*, *bleat* **w.Yks.**; *bleet* **Sc.**; *bleit* **w.Yks.** [blēt, bliet.]

1. To bellow, to roar; to make a noise; to talk wildly, to rave. **Cf. blare, blart.**

Sc. Where the buck's bound, there he maun bleet, **RAMSAY Prov.** (1737). **n.Cy.¹ Yks.** You can 'ear 'im across t'road, blaatin' an' singin' like a girt bull-cauf (F.P.T.). **w.Yks.** Aw nivver tried to sing it but once. . . An' as Mally ax'd me what aw wor blaatin' abaat, aw'd nivver tried it sin, **HARTLEY Grimes' Trip** (1877) 85; Chaps at playatd at him so fast wor t'bidders, **Pudsey Olm** (1877) 21; 'Shut up!' blates Alderman Waud, **Saunterer's Satchel** (1877) 31; 'What says ta?' he snapped at me, 'Tha'rt bleatin,' **SNOWDEN Web of Weaver** (1896) viii. **w.Yks.¹², w.Yks.⁴** What are ta blating at—what's t'matter with tha' **e.Yks.¹** Ah nobbat gav him a lahtle tap, an he blate oot as athof ah was killin him, **MS. add** (T.H.) **Lin.** There stood the lion, all soa grim, I said 'Wur healive he'd blate,' **BROWN Lit. Laur.** (1890) 44. **n.Lin.¹ War.³**

Hence (1) **Blate**, *sb.* noise; (2) **Blating**, *ppl. adj.* noisy, roaring.

(1) **w.Yks.** 'Hod thi blait,' I said, **Yksman** (1881) 154. (2) **w.Yks.** Thear wor pees wi that blatin crew, **PRESTON Poems** (1864) 31; A blatin' clarinet player, **Yksman** (1875) 4.

2. To obtrude the tongue.

w.Yks. Blatin' ther fork'd tungs aht, **Wadsley Jack** (1866) xvii.

BLATHER(S), *sb.* **Sc. Irel.** and all n. and midl. counties. Also **e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Amer.** Also in form *bladder* **nw.Der.¹ Som.**; *blatter* **Sc.**; *blatther **N.L.¹**; *bledder* **Cum. Yks. Lan.¹ nw.Der.¹**; *blether*(s) in *gen. use*; *blother* **nw.Der.¹ Not. sw.Lin.¹ Lei.¹**; *bluther* **m.Yks.¹**; *blutter* **Bnff.¹** [blaðə(r), blēðə(r).]*

1. Empty, noisy, or unwise talk; flattery, nonsense.

Sc. But maist likely that was maist all blethers to get round me, **OLIPHANT Lover and Lass**, 332. **Bnff.¹ Kcd.** Stop yer blether,

Shaw yersel' a man o' pluck, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 37. Dmb. Hoot, blathers! I ken it's a' imagination, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. Ayr. Jeanie was fonder of outgait and blether in the causey than was discreet, GALT *Priovost* (1822) ix; Stringing blathers up in rhyme For fools to sing, BURNS *Vision*, st 4 Lnk. What's grammar!—Blathers, a wheen silly havers, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) iii. Ir. He'd gabbed on galore, any blathers come into his head, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1892) 179. N.I.¹ Nhb. Jaw'd a heap o' blether, ROBSON *Evangelme* (1870) 355; Nhb.¹, Cum.¹, n Yks.^{2,3} m.Yks.¹ Thou is making a bluther of it! w.Yks. Ben hed read soa mich blather, Yksman (1876) 44, w.Yks.^{2,5} Lan. End this jinglin' blether, WAUGH *Sngs.* (1866) 82, ed. 1871, Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ I.Ma. Come, lay down, and no blather, CAINE *Deemster* (1887) 218. Chs.¹ He's gotten nowt—nobbet pride an' blather s Chs.¹ Stf.² 'Ei dunna know what 'ei's seen' 'ei's toime; 'ei's a' blether nw.Der.¹ s Not. (J.P.K.) Lin. Folk talks o' draaning fen, and such blather, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) iii n Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ War.²; War.³ What a blather you children are making Shr.¹ Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). w.Som.¹ Oa l dhee blad-ur! [hold thy jaw!]

Hence (1) **Blatheration**, *sb.* foolish talk; (2) **Blatherdash**, *sb.* nonsense; (3) **Blatherer**, *sb.* (4) **Blather-erra**, *sb.* a foolish talker; (5) **Blath(erie)**, (*a*) *sb.* foolishness, deception, (*b*) *adj.* talkative; (6) **Blatherment**, *sb.* idle, noisy talk; (7) **Blather(um)skite**, *sb.* nonsense; a foolish, noisy fellow.

(1) Dmf. His poetry's no worth a groat, It's only blatheration, QUINN *Heather Linthe* (ed 1863) 145. e Yks.¹ MS add. (T.H.) (2) Slk. Most empty bladderdash, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) I. 22r. Rxb. (W.G.) (3) Bnff.¹ Stf.² Ar owd mon's a reg'lar owd bletherer. (4) Uls. Jones is nothing but a blather-erra (A.J.I.) (5, a) Sc. Wha only deals in bletherie, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 82. Lnk. Frae ilka vice and blairdy free, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) 44 (JAM.). Ayr. I'll no fash mysel' ony mair wi' this world's pelf and blathrie of it, GALT *Sir A. Whyte* (1822) xcvi. (b) n.Yks. She's a windy bladdery woman (I.W.). (6) n.Yks. Ah doubt Ah sal be tring o' tha wi' all this bladderment, TWEDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 50. n.Lin.¹ s.Wor. An old man said, at the confusion of the Rosebery administration, 'Then us a bee at un, o' thur blutherment' (H.K.). w.Som.¹ Twuz noa urt bud a blad urmunt [a windy harangue]. (7) Sc. He's an awfu' blatherumskite, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 146; Gang on yer gait, ye blatherskite, *Sng Maggie Launder*, (W.G.) Ir. Wid your little black book full o' blatherem-skyte, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1892) 132, (R.M.Y.) Nhb.¹ Cum. He is too much of a blatherskite to care for philosophy, *Carlisle Patriot* (Oct 7, 1887). ne.Yks. (M.C.F.M.) I.Ma. Blubbering cowards! Aw, blatherskites, CAINE *Deemster* (1889) 59 Not.¹, Lei.¹, War.³ [Amer. He was such a manly fellow, and no blatherskite, DELAND *John Ward* (1889) 1]

2. Noise of any kind; the lowing of a cow or calf.

Sc. Allo cam out wi a blatter, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 166. Frf. A blatter of wind and rain drove the door against the fireplace, BARRIE *Licht* (1893) vi. Ff. Blast and blaw wi' sic a blatter, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 8. Dmf. Gun after gun play'd blitter blatter, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 90. Gall. Down near the blatter of the sea, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iii. n.Lin.¹

3. A heavy fall.

N.I.¹ He fell a blather on the groun'.

4. One who talks or behaves foolishly.

Sc. There will be Tam the blutter, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I. 85, ed. 1871. Bnff.¹ Lnk. What does the blether think Britain's made o'? WARDROP *J Mathison* (1881) 31. Wgt. (A.W.) n.Ir. N. & Q (1873) 4th S xii. 479; (R.M.Y.) N.I.¹

5. *Comp.* (1) **Blether-breeks**, a braggart idle fellow; (2) **-breens**, (3) **-chops**, (4) **-guts**, (5) **-head (-yed)**, a noisy fool; (6) **-headed**, foolish, noisy; (7) **-lugs**, a babbler, tell-tale; (8) **Bladder-mouth**, see **-head**; (9) **Blether-tail**, (10) **-tongue**, see **-lugs**.

(1) Nhb.¹ (2, 3, 4) Stf.² (5) Cum. A bigger set o' blether-heids never met under one roof afore, DALBY *Mayroyd* (1880) 88 n.Yks. (I.W.), ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Here we see a gurt hard-handed blethereed rowlin i' riches, Yksman. (July, 1878) 10; w.Yks.^{3,5} Lan. Tis seme nabob must be an iknorant bledderhyed, WALKER *Pleban Pol.* (1796) 5r, ed. 1811; Lan.¹ Eh! what a blether-yed thae art: when wilt o give o'er talkin'. n.Lan. (W.H.H.), Chs.¹, Stf.², nw.Der.¹, Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.³ w.Som.¹ Wur-z dhee man-ur? yu guurt blad ur ai d! [where are thy manners? you great bladder-head!] (6) Abd. What dare ye say, ye bladder-headed ass, Either to me, or yet about my lass? SHIRRES *Poems* (1790) iii. e.Yks.¹, nw.Der.¹ Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. (7) n.Yks.² (8) w.Som.¹ Usually 'guurt blad ur maew'dh.' The consequent

adj. blad ur maew'dhud [bladder-mouthed] is also very frequently heard. (9) Cum. He can keep nowght, a greet bleddertail (J.D.). (10) w.Yks.⁵

6. Phr. **Blethering Tom**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*.

Rnf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23.

[The same as **Blather**, v.¹]

BLATHER, v.¹ Sc. Irel. and all n. and midl counties; also Mtg. Glo. Cmb. Som. Aus. Also in forms **bladder** Som.; **blatter** Sc. Irel. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. n.Lin.¹ Aus.; **bledder** Cum. ne.Lan.¹; **blether** in *gen.* use; **blither** Der.; **blodder** Wm.; **blother** w.Yks.^{1,5} ne.Lan.¹ nw.Der.¹ Not. sw.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ War.³; **bluther** Nhb. c Yks. ne.Yks.¹; **blutter** Bnff.¹ e.Lan.¹ [bla'də(r), ble'də(r), bla də(r), ble də(r).]

1. To talk foolishly, indiscreetly, or noisily, esp. to brag, to tell tales.

Elg. I needna blether aboot the thing ye ken, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 138 Bnff.¹ A taul' 'im a' aboot it. . . He just geed into the neist door, an' bluttert it oot amo' thim a'. Rnf. In faith, she wadna hold her tongue, But loud an' lang she blethered, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) *Jenny Whisky*. Ayr. Some are busy bleth'rin Right loud that day, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785). Edb. Tammie had gotten his drappitkie . . . so he blethered on from one thing to another, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv Ir. Jim Gallaher had been . . . blatherin' about goin' after the macker'l, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 144. N.I.¹ s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890) N Cy.¹ Nhb. Dinnet stand blatherin like a thick-headed cull, BAGNALL *Sngs.* (c. 1850) 23; Nhb.¹ Cum. Dost think I dudden know that afore I saw thee, that thou must be blodderen oot 'It's a bad neet'? CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 18. Wm.¹, n.Yks.^{1,2}, ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Hyfe Wds*, w.Yks.^{1,5} Lan. He'll blether an' talk about it o' winter, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 31; What arto bletherin' about? WAUGH *Heather*, 244. ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. An' so he goes abeawt bletherin' an' argyin', YATTS *Owd Peter*, x. s.Chs.¹ Stf.² Well, thei' co'st blether! Der. What did the imp come blitherin' and botherin' there for? VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) i. nw.Der.¹, Not. (J.H.B.) s.Not. A woman's no call to goo bletherin' an' blawtin' about (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ War. There you go blatherin, GEO ELIOT *F. Holt* (1866) I 202, (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ 'E blathers an gosters all day lung; Shr.² Brks. Doant'ee kep blethering about fairings, HUGHES *T. Brown* (1856) ii. Cmb.¹ Som W. & J. Gl (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w Eng* (1869).

Hence **Blathering**, (1) *phl. adj.* talkative, foolish, boastful; (2) *vbl. sb.* loud or foolish talking, blabbing

(1) Sc. Listening to twa blethering auld wives, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1815) xiii; The Southron read out of their auld blethering black mess-book there. *ib.* *Nigel* (1822) vii. Bnff.¹ Ayr. Thou ne'er took such a bleth'ran b-tch into thy dark dominion, BURNS *Ep. on Noisy Polemic* Lnk. Wha could thole their bletherin' mouth, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 34. n.Ir. (A.J.I.) n.Cy. Hear that blethering chap miscaaing the Eskdale folk, CUNNINGHAM *Border Sketches* (1894) iii, N Cy.¹ A person who says much to little purpose is called 'a blathering hash' Nhb. Then what use wad the noodles be? Wia' thor blethrin jaw, WILSON *Sngs.* (1890) 48; Nhb.¹ Cum.³ A lawyer neist, wi' bletherin' gab, *Sng. Jenny's Bawbee*. n.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵ Lan. But Hamlet's a crazy bletherin' foo, ASHTON *Basin o' Broth*, 24. I.Ma. You great blethering oma-thaun, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) xxi. s.Chs.¹ Soa ün Soa'z ütter übl blaadh ünn fel ü [So and So's a terrible boastful fellow]. Stf.² Der. A bletherin windy chap, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. vi. Not. (L.C.M.) War.^{2,3} (2) Bnff.¹, n.Ir. (R.M.Y.), n.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹

2. To make any disturbance or commotion; to cry out.

Sc. The win's blew, an blatter'd agayne that house, HENDERSON *St. Matt* (1862) vii 27; I wish ye wadna blatter the table, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xv. Ayr. The rain blattered, the windows clattered, GALT *Priovost* (1822) xxiv. Gall He will gar them blatter and bleeze upon the burning coals of hell! CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxii ne.Ir. To make a loud clattering noise by striking with sticks, cabbage stocks, &c, against people's doors after dark, and then running off. This custom, though fast wearing out, is still practised by boys on the Eve of All Hallows, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The bayrne was blutherin and siverin leyke a drownin whelp, BEWICK *Howdy* (1850) 14, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. He bledder'd, od-white te', tou's broken my shins, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum* (1794) II 323. Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 53, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1891), w.Yks.¹ He blother'd an slaver'd like onny bull cauf, ii. 288, w.Yks.⁵ Lan. He blatters and slivers, RIDINGS *Muse* (1853) 15; Th' thunner blethuit like a great nowty lad, BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) 96 ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.*

(1850) *Gl. Chs.*¹³, *Der.*¹ Not. Look at that fool blethering about [galloping and jumping unnecessarily, out hunting], he'll break his neck (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.) Lin. Then what hev ye coom blarin' and bletherin' here fur? *Gilbert Rugge* (1866) II. 188; *STREAT-FIELD Lin and Dances* (1884) 317. n.Lin. *Sutton Wds* (1881); n.Lin.¹ *Lei.*¹, *Nhp.*¹ *War.*²; *War.*³ How the sparrows are a-blatthering. *Shr.*² Mtg. What's Jack blethering at? I'll strap him, if he dunna give over (E.R.M.). *Cmb.*¹ [s.Qnsind. Blattered away wildly with his revolvers, *Nisbet Baul up* (1890) xli.]

Hence (1) *Blathered*, *pp.* foamed, bellowed; (2) *Blethering*, *pp.* *adj.* noisy, weeping; (3) *Bluthering*, *vbl.* *sb.* noise, loud weeping.

(1) w.Yks.¹, *Nhp.*¹ (2) *Lnk.* Blatterin' rain, an' rattlin' hail, *HAMILTON Poems* (1865) 102 *Lth.* Angry Boreas lourly skirling, Drave his blatt'ring hailstones dour, *Bruce Poems* (1813) 167. *Cum.* A blethering long-tongued fellow (J.P.). w.Yks.² Not.³ A blathering cow soon forgets her calf s.Not. Goo an' stop that blatherin' cauf (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.¹ (3) *Gall.* Amid the blattering of the snow, *CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle* (1895) bk. II 1. e.Yks. *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889) 53; e.Yks.¹ Let's he' ne mair o' that blutherin' an' becalin. w.Yks. *BANKS Wkfld. Wds.* (1865); Shut up wi thi blethern', *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Clock Alm.* (1874) 41.

3. To talk indistinctly. N I¹, *Glo.*^{1,2}

[ON. *bladra*, to talk indistinctly, to talk nonsense; cp. Sw. dial. *bladdra* (RIETZ), Norw. dial. *bledra*, *blædre* (AASEN).]

BLATHER, *sb.*² Sc. Yks Lin. Also written *bladther* ne.Yks.¹; *blatter* n.Yks. e.Yks. w.Yks.^{1,2} n.Lin.¹; *blether* n.Lin.¹; *bluther* Sc. n.Yks.^{1,2} ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Cf. *batter*. [bla'ðə(r), ble'ðə(r), bla tə(r).]

1. Soft mud, dirty rubbish of any kind.

n.Sc. Any kind of liquid or semi-liquid substance, usually either dirty or disgusting (W.G.). n.Yks. Wāriver ætə bin? dhus splash t ðlouər wi blātər (W.H.). ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. T'ducks hed nibbald ameng t'blatter, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barnsla Ann.* (1861) 51; *Hlfx Wds*; w.Yks.¹⁵ n.Lin.¹ Well, ther' is sum blether upo' them theare Gloucestersheere roads! sw.Lin.¹

Hence *Blatherment*, *sb.* mud, slime, adhesive dirt.

n.Yks.^{1,2}, ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ sw.Lin.¹ I'm getting some of this old blatherment off the road.

2. Batter, a thin mixture of flour, milk, and eggs for pudding, or pancakes.

n.Yks. A think wil æv blātər pudin [Yorkshire pudding] tādə (W.H.). e.Yks. 'Batter' is known as 'blatther', *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 53. w.Yks. Ah'm noane bahn to eyt that mak o' blatter (Æ.B.); Pancake Tuesday al hev it sleeves rowl'd up . . . an' mixin' t'blatter, *Barnsla Ann.* (1867) 8; *Hlfx. Wds.*; w.Yks.², n.Lin.¹

Hence *Blattery*, *adj.* thin, semi-fluid.

w.Yks. (Æ.B.)

3. Foul weather; a spell of bad weather. Cf. *blawthir*.

Bnff. It's jist a perfit blaather o' weather. Cf. 'It's dirt o' waader' (W.G.).

Hence *Bluthrie*, *adj.* wet, stormy.

Bnff. It's bluthrie kin' o' weather (W.G.)

BLATHER, *v.*² Sc. Yks. e.An. Also written *bludder* Sc.; *bluiter* (JAM.); *bluther* Sc. Yks. e.An.

1. To besmear with mud, blood, or tears. Cf. *blubber*.

Abd. For bleed frae's mou' and niz did bang, And in gryte burns did bludder His face that day, *SKINNER Poems* (1809) 6, ed. 1859; *Gin* . . . drunken chapins bluther a' his face, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 42 e.Yks.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

2. To blot in writing. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

3. To make untidy or foul.

n.Yks.² 'It bluthers it's meat,' said of a calf, that pushes its nose into its gruel and blows it about.

Hence (1) *Blathered*, *pp.* *adj.*, (2) *Blathery*, *adj.* muddy, splashed, wet; defaced.

(1) Abd. Bluddert now with strypes of tears and sweat, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 27, ed. 1812 e.Sc. The first ane [postmark] was awfu' bluthered, *SETOUN Sunshine* (1895) 186 e.Yks.¹ Ah'v gotten blather'd up ti my een (s.v. *Blathery*). (2) Bnff. This blaathrie weather 'ill seen rot the stooks (W.G.). n.Yks. This is a blattery mæss (I.W.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² It's blathery walking. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Road was all blathery, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 33, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 17, 1891); w.Yks.¹

BLATHER, see *Bladder*.

BLATTER, see *Blather*.

BLAUD, see *Blad*.

BLAUKE, *v.* and *sb.* Wxf.¹ Also written *blauyke*.

1. *v.* To cry out, as a sheep or calf; to bawl. Cf. *blake*.

2. *sb.* The cry of a kid or calf.

BLAUNCH, *sb.* Stf. Nhp. War. e.An. [blōntʃ.] A blotch or white spot upon the skin.

Stf.¹ *Nhp.*¹ The child has such a rash, it's all in blaunches. War.³, e.An.¹

[In the neck thereof are two blanches, *TOPSELL Serpents* (1607) 765. Cp. *blanch*, white, Fr. *blanche*, f. of *blanc*]

BLAUNDERS, *sb.* *pl.* Yks. Der. Written *blawnders* n.Yks.²; *blounders* Der.² nw.Der.¹ [blōndəz.]

1. Mucus, blowings from the nose. n.Yks.²

2. A disease in horses, affecting the respiratory glands; the glanders.

Der.², nw.Der.¹

BLAUGHTY, see *Bloaty*.

BLAVER, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. (1) *Campanula rotundiflora*, harebell; (2) *Centaurea cyanus*, corn bluebottle.

(1) *Twd.* (JAM. s.v. *Blawort*). (2) *Nhb.*¹

[It is possible that *blaver* may repr. in form Fr. *blavier*, of or belonging to corn, or corn land (COTGR). But there are many Fr. names for the bluebottle wh. are der. fr. Fr. dial. *blave*, blue, such as *blave*, *blavelle*, *blavet* (cp. mod. Fr. *bleuet*); see HATZFELD.]

BLAW, *v.* Cor. Also written *bla*, *blawh*. [blō.] To believe; to fancy, imagine.

Cor. Ah . . . wor theere, I reckon, and scores beside, I blaw, *TREGELLAS Tales* (1860) 32, ed. 1865; That's a fine an' short bed I must crudley-up, I blawh, *FORFAR Pentowan* (1859) 1; Aw purty temper sure nuff, I blaw, says I, *Jimmy Trebilcock* (1863) 15; In common use (M.A.C.); Cor.² 95.

BLAW, see *Blow*.

BLAWCH, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Also in form *blotch*. [blōtʃ]

1. *v.* To gossip, to talk idly.

w.Yks. Quite common (M.F.); w.Yks.²

Hence *Blawching*, *pp.* *adj.* noisy, talkative.

w.Yks. A greet blawchin woman, *BANKS Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

2. *sb.* Loud talking; a noisy fellow.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8; *BANKS Wkfld. Wds.* (1865).

BLAWORT, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form *blawart*, *blawirt*, *blawort*. [blē-wōrt.]

1. The harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

2. The corn bluebottle, *Centaurea cyanus*.

Sc. W' his dow'd nose as blue's a blawart, *DRUMMOND Muckomachy* (1846) 25; His poor wizened houghs as blue as a blawart, *SCOTT St. Roman* (1824) xx. Bnff. His face is as blae's a blawvirt (W.G.). Abd. As blue as blaeworts, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii. nw.Abd. They're jist a blawirt blue, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 20 Nhb.¹

[*Bla* (see *Blae*) + *wort*]

BLAWP, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. 1. *v.* To belch, to heave up water (JAM.). 2. *sb.* An accumulation of watery matter under the skin. Ayr. (J.F.)

[A contr. of *blaw up*, equiv. to lit. E. *blow up*.]

BLAWTH, *v.* Dev. To blow.

Dev. The wind blawths one about, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 12; Dev.³ The wind blaw'ths za 'ard tez 'nuff tū blaw ee awver tha cliffs.

BLAWTHER, *v.* Yks. [blō'ðə(r).] To bungle or blunder; to stumble.

e.Yks. Not common (R.S.); e.Yks.¹

Hence *Blawthering*, *pp.* *adj.* clumsy, awkward, blundering.

e.Yks. A great blawthering fella (R.S.); e.Yks.¹

BLAWTHIR, *sb.* Sc. Wet weather. Cf. *blather*, *sb.*²

Bnff. We've hid sad blawthir o' weather for a file back.

Hence *Blawthirie*, *adj.* very wet.

Bnff. The hail month o' Maurch wiz blawthirie kyne o' weather.

BLAY, *sb.*¹ Obs.? Ess. A blaze.

Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1814) I 498; *Gl.* (1851).

BLAY, *v.* and *sb.*² Irel. Yks. [blē.]

1. *v.* To bleat.

n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ MS add (T.H.) m.Yks.¹

2. To shout. Wxf.¹

Hence **Blayeen**, *vbl. sb.* shouting.

Wxf.¹ Zitch blakeen, and blayeen, 84.

3. *sb.* The bleating of sheep.

e.Yks.¹ MS add. (T.H.)

[1. The lambs goe blaying up and downe, BRETON *Amoris Lacrimae* (1598) 275; He knows not the bleaying of a calf from the song of a nightingale, SIDNEY *Wanstead Past.* (1591) 622 (DAV.).]

BLAZE, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Written **bleeze** (JAM.). [blēz, blīz.]

1. In phr. (1) *to put one's beard in a blaze*, (2) *to put in a blaze*, to get into a rage.

(1) Sc. A wee thing puts your beard in a bleeze, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); This put MacCuſum More's beard in a bleize, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. (2) n.Sc. We pat 'im in a fine blaze fin we tellt 'im o's lass tackin up wi' the coo balie (W.G.). Ayr. My discourses set up the theological weavers in a bleeze, GALT *Ann. Parash* (1821) iv.

2. A faggot. Wxf.¹

3. A sudden blast of a dry wind. Fif. (JAM.)

BLAZE, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ Yks. Lin. Brks. Aus. [blēz.]

1. *sb.* A white mark on a horse's face. Cf. bald.

Yks. If the mare has a bald face, the filly will have a blaze, *Prov. in Brghouse News* (Sept. 14, 1889). w.Yks.² Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 317 n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹ Brks. [A mare] if it wasn't for the blaze in her face, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) ii.

Hence **Blazer**, *sb.* a common name for a horse. w.Yks.²

2. A mark made by slicing off a piece of the bark of a tree.

sw.Lin.¹ [Aus. She would more than once have missed [the path] if it had not been for the blaizes or marks on the trees, HARRISON *Kara Yerta*, xxi.]

3. *v.* To mark a tree by slicing off a piece of the bark.

n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹ [Aus. He carefully followed the track of the line of trees which had been blazed, PRAED *Romance of Station* (1890) I iv.]

[1. White face or blaze is a white mark upon horses descending from the forehead, almost to the nose, *Sportsman's Dict.* (1785); A black bull . . . with a fair square blaze in his forehead, FULLER *Pisgah* (1650) bk. iv. vii. Cp. MLG. *blasenhengst*, a horse with a white forehead (SCHILLER-LUBBEN); MHG. *blasse*, a white mark on the forehead of a beast (LEXER); so MDu *blasse* (VERDAM); Sw. dial. *blassa* (RIETZ), Norw. dial. *blesa* (AASEN).]

BLAZE, *v.*² n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Dev. Also written **bloaze** w.Yks.¹

1. Of lightning: to strike. n.Lin.¹

2. *Fig.* To flare up, to get angry.

Dev. Charles waxed angry and blazed red, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) xiii; 'You cur!' exclaimed Hillary, blazing up, *ib.* xix. n.Dev. Then tha wut chocklee and bannee and blazee, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 233

3. To catch salmon by torchlight, by striking them with a dart or 'leister.' N.Cy.¹

Hence **Blazing**, *vbl. sb.* catching salmon by torchlight.

w.Yks.¹ T'surfet he gat last Kersmas wi' bloazing, ii. 286

4. *Comp.* **Blaze-wig**, a jocular term for an uproarious old man.

n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891).

BLAZE, *v.*³ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. Also Dev. Cor. Written **bleeze** Sc. [blēz, blīz.]

1. To spread abroad news or scandal; also with *pers. obj.* to calumniate.

Rnf. Syne blaze ane As soon's they turn their backs, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 84. n.Yks. An all round th' village it wer bleazed, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 20. Der.¹², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ He blaazed them mucky lees all thrif cuntry-side, he did. Dev. Ef you've a-told Alice James about yer uncle . . . her'll be blazing it awl awver tha place, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); He no sooner heard than he blazed it, *w. Times* (Mar. 5, 1886) 2, col. 2. Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423.

Hence **Blazing**, *ppl. adj.* gossiping, slanderous.

n.Dev. Oll the neighbourhooden knowth thee to be a veaking blazing tultish hussey, *Exm. S. old.* (1746) l. 43.

2. To make a great bluster; to brag, boast.

Sc. To sit there bleezing away with your tales, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) v; Ye're no to be bleezing and blasting about your master's name, *ib.* *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii Dmb. He bleezes away . . . like whins on fire, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xiii. Abd. He cam' hame fae the dommie's bleezin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. e.Lth. She was braggin an' bleezin awa about their Free Kirk, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 94 Nhb. They're bleezing aye o' what they'll do, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 60. Dev. Whot's Bet blazing about now then?—Tez the likes ov she tu holly za 'ard's 'er can, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

Hence (1) **Blazing**, *ppl. adj.* blustering, boasting; (2) **Blazing-fou**, *adj.* in that state of intoxication when one becomes uproarious.

(1) Sc. Ye have ever loved to hear the blawing, blazing stories, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ix; I never was a bleezing chiel, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xiv. (2) Bnf.¹

[To blaze, to publish, to set or spread abroad, KERSEY (1715); He . . . began to publish and to blaze abroad the word, RHEIMS (1582) *Mark* i. 45. Cp. MDu. *blasen*, to blow a trumpet, to announce by the sound of a trumpet (VERDAM).]

BLAZED, *pp.* Sc. Written **bleezed**. [blīzd.] In a state in which intoxicating liquors begin to operate.

(1) Sc. He looked bleezed like (JAM.). Per. He was a wee bleezed (G.W.). Ayr. Not common (J.F.).

Hence **Bleezy**, *adj.* affected in the eyes, as by alcoholic excitement.

Sc. Their faces grew red, and their eyes bleezy, *Fraser's Mag.* (1833) VII. 62. Per. Known, but not common (G.W.). Ayr. (J.F.)

BLAZER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Written **bleezer** Nhb.¹; **bloazer** Yks. [blīzə(r).] A hood or draught-tin put before the fire to make it burn up.

Nhb.¹ Put the bleezer up, and let's hev a lowe n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks. (ÆB)

BLAZNICKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Large and showy ornaments.

Bnf.¹ He hiz great blaznicks o' braiss buttons on's jacket.

BLEA, see **Blae**.

BLEACH, *v.*¹, *sb.*¹ and *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Also written **bleech** Sc.; **bleetch**, **blaych** Chs.¹ [blītʃ.]

1. *v.* To strike, to beat. Also of rain: to drive in.

Bnf.¹ Nhb.¹ Is your roof tight?—It's aal tight, except when the rain bleaches. Chs. I'll blaych yer sides (E.M.G.); Chs.¹

Hence (1) **Bleacher**, *sb.*, (2) **Bleaching**, *vbl. sb.* a severe stroke, a beating about; (3) **Bleaching**, *ppl. adj.* used as *adv.* with intensive force; cf. **banging**.

(1) Bnf.¹ (2) Bnf.¹ Nhb.¹ Aa wis oot iv aall the wet, and what a bleachin aa gat! (3) s.Chs.¹ Ahy dūnū lahyk dhēm blee chin ot ruwms für chee'z [I dunna like them bleachin' hot rowms (rooms) for cheese].

2. To fall flat.

Edb. He drove his head thro' a looking-glass and bleached back on his hands and feet on the carpet, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii.

3. To wander.

Nhb.¹ He's aye gan bleachin aboot.

4. *sb.* A blow, a stroke.

Bwk. Hit it a bleech Tam Fish, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856)

85. Chs. I'll give thee a good bleetch, *Sheaf* (1878) I 76, (E.M.G.); Chs.¹

5. *adv.* Violently, with a heavy blow.

Edb. Gave him such a kick and a push that he played bleach over, head foremost, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) v

[Prob. the same as ME. *blechen*, to hurt, injure. Huo pet hežest ualþ, þe zorer he him blecheth, *Ayenbite* (1340) 238. Norm. Pic. *blechier*, OFr. *blecier* (mod. *blessier*), to wound (HATZFELD, s.v. *Blèche*).]

BLEACH, *sb.*² Nhb. A black carbonaceous shale, found in or near a coal seam.

Nhb. *Borngs* (1881) II 107; Nhb.¹

[The same word as *bleach*, ME. *bleeche*, ink, shoemakers' black. *Atramentum*, *an^{ce}* *Bleche*, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* 566]

BLEACH, *sb.*³ e.An.¹ A drying-ground used for 'bleaching' linen.

BLEACH, *v.*² Chs.¹³ To cut a hedge. See **Pleach**.

BLEACHY, *adj.*¹ Wil. Dor. Som. [blī tʃi.] Of water: saltish, brackish.

Wil.¹ Dor. It makes the stuff [rum] taste bleachy, HARDY *Wes Tales* (1888) 240. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng* (1825), W. & J. Gl. (1873).

BLEACHY, *adj.*² Nhp. [blī tʃi.] Pale.

Nhp. Nodding lands of wheat in bleachy brown, CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) II. 194; The mowers swept the bleachy corn, *ib. Rur. Muse* (1835) 106.

[*Bleach* + *y*. *Bleach* repr. ME. *bleche*, pale. Ac þou sselt ueste, al huet (until) þou art bleche and lhen, *Ayenbite* (1340) 53. OE. *blāc*, pale, livid.]

BLEAK, *adj.* and *sb.* Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Bdf. Hnt. e.An. Also written bleek e.An.¹ [blīk.]

1. *adj.* Pale, wan, sickly-looking.

Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ The chuld looks a good bit better, but it's very bleak yet; Nhp.², War.³, Bdf. (J.W.B.) Hnt. I can't justly say as she were well. She were looking so wankley and bleak, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. II. 295. e.An.¹ [(K.)]

2. Sheepish. e.An.¹

3. *sb.* The bleakness of the wind; an exposed, wind-swept position.

sw.Lin.¹ It stan's in the bleak here The bleak catches it round the corner. Standing in the bleak as they are. It's just on the bleak of the hill.

[1. Bleak, *pallidus*, SKINNER (1671); Vertues steely bones Lookes bleake 1th cold wind, SHAKS. *All's Well*, I. I. 115 (ed. 1623); This Iris hath his flower of a bleake white colour declining to yellownesse, GERARDE *Herb.* (1597) ed. 1633, 51.]

BLEAK, *v.* m.Yks.¹ [blīk.] To talk in a noisy, empty way. Cf. *blake*, *v.*²

BLEAK-BLEAK, *sb.* Sc. The cry of the hare.

Abd. In spring and the early part of summer it utters its low cry of 'bleak-bleak,' SMILES *Sc. Natur.* (1876) 106.

BLEAR, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written bleer Sc.; blair Bnff.¹ [bliar, bliə(r).]

1. *v.* To obscure the vision; also *fig.* to deceive, and in phr. *to blear the eye*, to blind by flattery.

Sc. I want nane o' your siller . . . to make ye think I am blearing your ee, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxix. Rnf. Flashes mair, mair bleer't my e'e, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 39. Lan. (J.L.)

Hence *Bleared*, *ppl. adj.* dim-sighted.

Sc. We hounds slew the hare, quoth the bleer'd messan, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Lth. When she saw him leading past, Ane bleared, o' gipsy hue, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 49; Sleeps a' day, and drinks a' night, And staggers hame in braid daylight Bleerit an' scaur, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 68. Rnf. For I grew bleerit and doited, ALLAN *Ev. Hours* (1836) 12; Rab lookit as blear't as a houlit When tryin' to glower at the sun, BARR *Poems* (1861) 89.

2. *sb.* In phr. *to draw the blear over the eyes*, to cheat, to deceive.

Sc. O weel is he, ye wight baron, Has the blear drawn o'er his e'e, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I 164. Bnff.¹

3. An inflamed place from a draught of air upon the hot skin; in *pl.* traces of weeping.

Sc. Ye gang craz't, wi' bleers adoun yer cheeks, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 114. n.Yks.²

[1. His eyes be so bleared with drinkyng that they be as reed as a fyrret. . . . He is nat in Englande that can bleare his eye better than I can. . . . I bleare, I begyle by dissymulacyon, PALSGR. (1530); But, by my thrift, yet shal I blere hir ye For al the sleighte in hir philosophye; CHAUCER *C. T. A.* 4049. Cp. Bremen *blarr-oge*, an eye dimmed with weeping; *blarren*, to weep (*Wibch.*); Holstein *blaroog*, *blaren* (*Idiotikon*); see also BERGHAUS.]

BLEAR, *v.*² Cum. Yks. [bliə(r).] To expose oneself to the cold.

n.Yks.¹ Blearing out in the cold, bareheaded and with no happings; n.Yks.² They run blearing about without cap or bonnet. m.Yks.¹

BLEARED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Of milk, porridge, &c.: thin, of a bluish colour. Cf. *bleery*.

Sc. He went in to his supper of thin bleared sowins, HOGG *Wint. Ev. Tales* (1820) 335.

BLEARY, *adj.*¹ Sc. Irel. [bliə'ri.]

1. Dim-sighted, watery-eyed. See *Bleat*, *v.*¹

Sc. Looks blirt and bleerie, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 105. Frf.

Sae broken an' blearie, An' daivert an' drearie, . . . He sought i' the houff, LAING *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 115.

2. In *comp.* **Bleary-eeen**, inflamed eyes. N.I.¹

[He was bytelbrowed and baberlupped, with two blery eyen, P. Plowman (c.) vii. 198.]

BLEARY, *adj.*² Cum. Yks. [bliə'ri.] Bleak, windy, cold, showery.

Cum. Oh give me back my native hills, If bleak or bleary, grim or gray, MACKAY *Lost Beauties Eng. Lang.* (1874) 39, It's a terrible bleary day (E.W.P.); Cum.¹, n.Yks.²

BLEAT, *adj.* Glo. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Also written bleit, bleet Glo. [blīt.] Cold, bleak.

Glo. This is a bleet place, GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (H) Ken. (K.); Ken.¹, Sur.¹, Sus.¹

Hence *Bleat*, *sb.* bleak weather, goldness, chilliness.

Ken. You catch the full bleat of it [the wind] there (W.F.S.). Wil.¹ A wur up at hill wi' the ship out in the bleat, an' a cudden get into the succour nowur, 211

BLEATER, *sb.* Sc. [blī'tər.] The cock snipe.

Sc. The bleater came bumping from the moss, HOGG *Queer Bh.* (1832) 42. Rxb. The bobtailed bleeters o' the fells, RIDDELL *Poet Wks.* (1871) I. 246.

[So called from its bleating sound.]

BLEATING, *vbl. sb.* Hmp.¹ [blī'tin.] The noise made by the wings of the snipe.

BLEAZE, *sb.* Pem. Also written bleeze. [blīz.] A bladder.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 418; Bring the bleaze 'ere, I want soom laard (W.M.M.).

[This repr. an OE. **blāse*, a bladder; cp. MHG. *blāse* (LEXER), OHG. *blāsa*]

BLEB, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Also written blib Stf.¹ [bleb.]

1. *sb.* A bubble, a drop of liquid; a blister. See *Blob*, *Blibe*.

n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹², Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Thy chafts is o' covered ower wid girt blebs, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 294; Cum.¹ Wm. My feet have blebs on them (B.K.); Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ He hannes's tool agin he 'ad blebs iv his haands, n.Yks.², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); Mah stockin had all ruckt up i mi beeat, an raised a bleb o' mi heel, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹⁵ Lan.¹ He scalded hessel, an' his skin wur a' i' blebs n.Lan. Thar's a bleb razan a mai hand (W.S.); n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Stf.¹, Der.¹, Not.¹³, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp. The spider's lace is wet with pinhead blebs of dew, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 149; Nhp.¹

Hence *Blebbly*, *adj.* covered with blisters.

n.Yks.² w.Yks. His hand was all blebby (H.L.).

2. *pl.* An eruption of the skin, to which children are subject. Lth. (JAM.)

3. *v.* To bubble, to cover with drops of liquid; to rise in blisters.

Sc. Ye're blebbin' yoursel a' wi' your porridge (JAM.). Wm.¹, n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. A farmer said of Eno's Fruit Salt 'It fair blebs i' my throat' (C.W.H.); (J.T.); w.Yks.³ Blebb'd an' blistered. Lin. He fill'd 'em [the glasses] up, the wine did bleb, BROWN *Lit. Laur.* (1890) 70. Nhp. And bleb the withering hay with pearly gems, CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) II. 84; Black-eyed bean-flower blebbed with dew, *ib. Remains* (1873) 207.

[Bleb (not much used), a blister, ASH (1795); A bleb, a blister, a blain; also a bubble or bladder in the water, BAILEY (1755); Bleb, *Vesica*, SKINNER (1671).]

BLEB, *v.*² n.Sc. (JAM.) To drink, to sip. Hence *Blebbet*, *sb.* a tippler.

BLECK, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Nhb. Yks. Chs. [blek.]

1. *sb.* Coagulated grease at the friction points of machinery or the axle of a wheel. Cf. *bletch*.

Yks. Taken off the cart wheels or ends of the axle tree and kept till it is dry [and] made up in balls wth which the taylors rub and blacken their thread (K.). n.Yks.¹ Thee's gotten the-sel a' clamed wi' cart bleck, honey! n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ Thoo mucky bairn; thoo's gotten thi feece daub'd ower wi bleck. e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, Chs.¹³

Hence *Blecky*, *adj.* clogged with cart-grease.

n.Yks. T'cart-wheels is varry blecky; clean it off, and put some more cart-grease on (I.W.); I have never heard it from a mechanic, except country blacksmiths. It is essentially rustic (R.H.H.).

2. Pitch or tar upon ropes. Nhb.¹
3. *v.* To besmear with 'bleck'; to become coagulated, as grease in a machine.

m.Yks. (T S.), e.Yks.¹

[1. Blecke, *atramentum*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Blecke, *atramentum*, *Prompt.* (Pynson's ed. 1499). Cp. Norw. dial. *blekk*, ink (AASEN); ON. *blek*. 3. To blecke, *nigrare*, LEVINS *Manip.*; To blek, *atramentare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BLECK, *v.*² Sc. [blek.] To baffle, surpass. Cf. *blaik*, *v.*

Abd. Sic follies vain, distress an' crimes, As bleck imagination, *SILL Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 174; He wud bleck's breeder ony day, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. SIK. That blecks a' (JAM.).

BLEDDER, see *Blather*.

BLEDDOCH, see *Bladoch*.

BLEE, *sb.*¹ *Obsol.* or *obs.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin.
1. Colour, complexion; esp. in phr. to *blench a blee*, to change colour.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Bright shall ever be thy blee, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 163. w Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Der. Be blythe of blood, of bone, and blee, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 12; All blackned the knight's blee, *ib.* 30. n Lin.¹ Only occurs coupled with *blench*. She niver blenched a blee, whatever he said to her.

2. Gladness.

Lan. So I went stridink owey, full o' blee, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 17.

[If all my blee be as bright As blossome on brere, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 220; Thou art bryght of blee, *Sir Eglamour* (c. 1400) lxxx, in Thornton *Romances* (1844) 160. OE. *blēo*.]

BLEE, *sb.*² Yks. [blī.] A tear.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A saut blee.

BLEE, *adj.* and *sb.*³ Rut. Nhp. Also written *blea* Nhp.¹ [blī.]

1. *adj.* Raw and cold. See *Blae*, *adj.*

Rut. (P.G.D.); Rut.¹ Nhp. While on the bare blea bank do yet remain Old Winter's traces, CLARE *Village Mm.* (1821) II. 177; Nhp.¹ That garden lies full blee for the east winds.

2. *sb.* Bleak weather from an exposed quarter.

Rut.¹ The wind an' the frostes makes fine work with the blackberries, partic'lar where the blee comes.

BLEE, see *Bly*.

BLEEAN, *v.* *Obsol.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written *blean* Cum. n.Lan.¹; *blaan* w.Yks.¹; *blane* n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹; *blain* Cum. [blīən.] To bleach or whiten linen by exposing it a little to the wind without letting it dry thoroughly.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297; Said of clothes hung out on a damp day, 'If they dunnet dry, they'll bleane, and bide less dryin' by t'fire' (M.P.). Wm.¹ T'cleas ir nobbut just bleecant. n.Yks.¹ Tak' they cleas oot and lay 'em on t'gerss t'bleean. w.Yks.¹ I'd nobbud brout in th' claahts at were just blaaned, *ib.* 287. ne.Lan.¹

[*Blee*, dingy-coloured, grey (see *Blae*, *adj.*)+*vbl.* suff. -en, as in *whiten*, *vb.*]

BLEED, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written *bleead* n.Yks.²; *blid* Dor. Som. Dev. [blīd.]

1. *v.* To cover with blood.

Dev. She bleded herself all over, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 82.

2. Of coal: to emit water through its pores.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl.* (1888).

3. Of corn, &c.: to yield well.

Sc. The aits dinnae bleed weel the year, but the bleer bleeds weel (JAM.) n.Cy. (K.); N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ e.Yks. Good free oates that bledde well, *Best Rur. Econ* (1641) 52. w Yks.¹ Nhp.¹

Hence *Bleeder*, *sb.* Of corn: that which 'bleeds' or yields, producer.

Sc. A guid bleeder, an ill bleeder (JAM.)

4. In phr. to *need bleeding for the simples*, expressive of great folly.

Lan. I's pity t'fellow that taks Bett for a wife, for I's sur' that he'll need bleedin' for t'simples, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill. Sketches* (1869) 56.

5. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) *Blid and eyes*, intensive phr.; (2)

— and ouns, an exclamation; (3) — speech, a threat of murder.

(1) w.Som.¹ Aay uurn vur mee vuur ee blid-n uy z [I ran as fast as I could]. Wee wuurk vur ur blid-n uy z [we worked as fast as we could]. (2) Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834) *Dev Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423. (3) n.Yks.² There was bleead-speech atween 'em.

6. An old or decrepit person; a term of compassion.

Som. A person forlorn, sickly, or otherwise pitiable, is always 'a wisht poor blid,' ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* (1895) 16. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) w Som.¹ Poo ur oal blid, uurs u-kau m maa yn fraa yul [poor old body, she is come (to be) very frail]. Her auvis was a whisht poor blid. Dev. Poor old blid! he'th azeed his best days, he 'ath, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

BLEEDING, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.* Irel. Wm. Wor. Glo. Brks. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. [blīdīn.]

1. *vbl. sb.* In *comp.* *Bleeding-stick*, a short round staff with which farriers strike the 'flem' in bleeding cattle. w.Som.¹

2. *ppl. adj. Comp.* in plant-names: (1) *Bleeding-heart*, (a) *Cheiranthus cheiri*, common red wallflower; (b) *Die-lytra spectabilis*; (c) *Viola tricolor*, heartsease; (2) -*nun*, *Cyclamen europaeum*; (3) -*willow*, *Orchis morio*.

(1, a) s.Wor. PORSON *Quaint Wds.* (1875). Glo.¹ Brks.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹ (b) Wm.¹ w.Wor.¹ Glo. (J.S.F.S.), Som. (F.A.A.), Dev. (c) Hmp.¹ (2) Wxf. (3) s.Bck.

BLEER, see *Bleat*.

BLEERY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written *blearie*, *bleirie*.

1. *adj.* Of liquor: weak, thin in quality. Cf. *bleared*.

Fif. Bleirie ale (JAM.). N.I.¹ Bleerie tea

2. *sb.* Gruel, soup, &c., of a thin kind or quality.

Lnk. Oatmeal and buttermilk boiled to a consistence somewhat thicker than gruel, and a piece of butter put into the mess (JAM.). Rxb. Water-gruel, *ib.* Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Boiling a bleary, which was no other than flour and water, HENRY *Camp. ag. Quebec* (1812) 65 (N.E.D.).]

BLEEVIT, *sb.* Abd. (JAM.) Also written *blevit*. A blow.

BLEEZE, *sb.* Sc. [blīz] A blow with the fist.

Rxb. If ye wunna be quiet, I'll wun ye a bleeze o' the mouth (JAM.).

BLEEZE, see *Blaze*.

BLEFF, *adj.* e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ [blef.] Turbulent, noisy.

[Cp. Tirol *bleffen*, to cry, esp. of children (SCHOFF); MDu. *bleffen*, to make a noise, to bawl, to bark (OUDEMANS); Holstein *blaffen*, to bark (*Idiotikon*); so Bremen (*Wibch.*)]

BLEFFERT, see *Bliffert*.

BLEFFIN, *sb.* Lan. Also written *bluffin* Lan.¹ [ble'fin.]

1. A block or wedge of wood.

Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Lan.¹ e Lan.¹ Used for raising the fore part of a cart while the contents are scraped out behind

2. *Comp.* *Bleffin-head*, a blockhead, a simpleton.

Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Lan.¹

[*Bleff*+*-ing*. *Bleff* is doubtless cogn. w. *bleg* (q.v.).]

BLEFLUM, see *Beflum*.

BLEG, *sb.* Sh.I. [bleg.] A wedge or pin for fastening anything. Cf. *bleffin*.

Sh.I. (W.A.G.)

[Norw. dial. *blegg*, *blýg*, a wedge for cleaving wood (AASEN).]

BLEG, see *Blag*.

BLEGDT, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ A wooden wedge for keeping the hoe securely fixed to the haft. Cf. *bleg*.

[Sw. dial. *blegd*, a wedge (RIETZ); ON. *blegdi* (FRITZNER).]

BLEGGY, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ A fish-bait.

BLEIB, see *Blibe*.

BLEIS, *sb.* Sc. The fish *Leuciscus alburnus*.

Sc. (JAM.) [SACHELL (1879).]

[*Pescherello*, a fish called a bleise, FLORIO (1598).]

BLELLUM, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. An idle chatterer.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ay. A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 20; Ev'ry sour-mou'd, grinnin' blellum, *ib.* To W. Creech (1787) st. 9; Blellum is not used in ordinary conversation, perhaps never was (G.W.).

BLEMMLE, *v.* Cum. [blēm.l.] To mix up fluid and solid, as flour and water.

Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297.

BLENCH, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Chs. Stf. Der. War. [blentf.]

1. *sb.* A glance, a glimpse. See *Blinch*.

Chs. I just keetch a blench on it, *Sheaf* (1878) I. 60; Chs.¹ I never caught a blench on ye, Chs.² I got a blench at a woodcock Stf.² Just əz ɔɪ wəz gūɪn ɪn, ɔɪ kɔrt ə blensh ɒn ɪm. nw.Der.¹, War.¹²³

2. *v.* To glance. Chs.¹³

[I. These blenches gave my heart another youth, SHAKS. *Sonn.* cx]

BLENCH, *sb.*² and *v.*² n.Cy. Wm. Der. [blenf.]

1. *sb.* A fault.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). [Not known to our correspondents.]

2. *v.* To blind. Der.², nw.Der.¹

3. To spoil; to cause to blister.

Wm.¹ How t'sun has blenched that paint!

[Cp. the ME. forms *blenschen*, *blenchen*, for *blemischen*, to blemish. *Blenschyn* (blemysshen, ed. Pynson, 1499), *obfusco*, *Prompt.*; Bihuld aboute on his bodi ȝif it blenched were; whan he saw hit al sound, so glad was he, *Wm. of Pal.* (c. 1350) 2471.]

BLENCH, *v.*³ Stf.¹ [blentf.] To betray, to impeach.

[Abuten us he (Beelzebub) is for to blenchen, *Pater Noster* (c. 1175) 13, in *Hom.*, ed. Morris (1868) 55. OE. *blencan*, to deceive, cheat.]

BLENCHE, *pl. adj.* Abd. (JAM.) Of milk: a little sour. Cf. *blink*, *v.*

BLENCH-LIPPED, *pl. adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Having a white mouth.

Sc. She was lang-toothed an' blench-lippit, *Blackw. Mag.* (June, 1817) 238

[*Blench* is an old Sc. form of *blanch*, white; cp. *blenche*, cane (JAM.); OFr. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc*.]

BLEND, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Stf. Der. Not Lin. [blend]

1. *v.* To mix inextricably.

w.Yks. I once heard of a wag who 'blended' (i.e. mis-mated) all the boots at a large hotel, thereby producing a somewhat animated scene, *Sheffield Leader* (Mar. 1874).

2. Spinning term: to mix wool ready for manufacture.

w.Yks. (C.C.R.); (W.T.)

Hence **Blending**, *vbl. sb.* the process of mixing wool as above.

[The operation of blending is performed partly by hand and partly by means of machines called 'teazers' and 'willeys,' *Gl. Lab.* (1894)]

3. *sb.* A parcel of mixed wool ready for manufacture.

w.Yks. A blend varies in size and weight from 1 pack upwards (J.M.); (W.T.)

4. *Comp.* (1) **Blend-corn**, wheat and rye mixed; (2) **-fother**, hay and straw mixed; (3) **-metal**, the iron from which nails are made; (4) **-water**, a distemper of cattle.

(1) Yks. GROSE (1790), MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.* Der.¹, Not. (L.C.M.) Lin. STREATHFIELD *Lin. and Dances* (1884) 317 n.Lin.¹ (2) w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.* (3) Stf. (K.); Stf.¹ (4) w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.*; w.Yks.¹

5. *Fig.* To bewilder, mislead, confuse.

w.Yks.² Now don't blend me

[4. (1) Vpon that ground sowe blend-corne, that is both wheat and rye, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 40.]

BLENDIGO, see *Blandigo*.

BLENDINGS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Yks. [ble'ndinz.] Peas and beans grown together in a crop as food for cattle.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790), n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Yks. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (K.) n.Yks. It will bring as good blendings, I dare say, As ever grew a reaut in onny clay, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) 1 117; Not far from Easingwold on the west, fallow, wheat, beans 1blendings, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 107; n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹

BLENGLANDS, *sb. pl.* Dur. Peas and oats.

Dur. BROCKETT, 43, *MS. add.* (W.T.)

BLENK, see *Blink*, *Blunk*.

BLENSHAW, *sb.* Frf. (JAM.) A drink composed of meal, milk, water, &c.

[Fr. *blanche eau*, white water. For Sc. *blensh*=*blanch* see *Blench-lipped*]

VOL. I.

BLENT, *v.*¹ Sc. (JAM.) 1. Of the sun: to shine after the sky has been overcast. 2. Of fire: to flash.

[The form is prob. taken over fr. *blent*, an old pp form fr. *blenk* (to shine, gleam); see *Blink*, *v.*]

BLENT, *v.*² Shr. [blent.] *Pres.* blended, mixed

Shr.¹ [Of brandy beaten up with egg] Ah blent it ðop as 'e toud me (s v. Noraton).

[Then Sir Tristeram tooke powder forth of that box, And blent it with warme sweete milke, *King Arthur and the King of Cornwall*, 276, in *Percy Folio MS.*, ed. Hales and Furnivall, I. 73. *Pres.* of *blend* (vb.), q. v.]

BLESS, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. [bles, blis]

1. To charm or cure by incantation. Sometimes with prep. *for*.

Som. To bless by making the sign of the cross on the part affected, ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* (1895) 38 w.Som.¹ Aay wud n keep dhai dhac ur wau rts, neef aay wuz yue.—wuy! dh-oa l dae um Snok l blas um uwai vaur ee turaak'lee [I would not keep those warts, if I were you—why! the old dame Snook will charm them away for you directly]. Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.), You bring the little maid to me. Her mun be fastin' and I ll bless her and give her summut as'll make she all well, BARING-GOULD *County Remedies in Sunday Mag.* (Apr. 1895) 243. n.Dev. Bet e'er zenz the old Jillian Vrinkle blessed vore tes pitty vitty, *Enn. Critshp.* (1746) 1 559; Dick Sandcock yused to bless vur strains, GILES in *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6. nw.Dev.¹

Hence **Blessing**, *vbl. sb.* a charm.

n.Dev. Som way I niver yused vur beleeve much in thayse blessings, GILES in *n.Dev. Jrn.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6.

2. Used in exclamations of surprise, &c, freq. with the words *Lord* or *God*. In *gen. colloq. use*.

Nhb. Bliss us! (sed the mistriss), BEVICK *Howdy* (1850) 11; Nhb.¹ Bliss me! bairn, where he' ye been aall day? Cum. Why, bliss yer heart, ah'll know a' about it (E W P). e.Yks. Bless us! an ejaculation uttered after sneezing. m.Yks.¹ w.Wor. Lord, bliss us an saave us, whaativer be the world a-comin' to, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) III. 278. Sus. Lor' blesh ye! this is the earth where that ould vixen lived, HOSKYNs *Talpa* (1857) 44.

3. In phr. (1) *Blessed be the Maker*, expression used before or after detailing the personal defects of another; (2) *bless o' barn*, exclamation of surprise; (3) *to bless on the wrong side of the mouth*, to curse; (4) *bless the King and all his men*, exclamation of surprise.

(1) N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (2) n.Lan. Bless o' barn, ivery yan was runnin' away wi' summat, MORRIS *Siege o' Brouton* (1867) 4. (3) Glo. It's blessing o' the wrong side o' ers mouth as er doos most on, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) ii. (4) w.Yks.⁵ Common when surprised and startled, as a mother when, having stept out of the house for a few minutes, upon her return finds it full of children whom her own have invited in.

BLESSED, *pl. adj.* Sur. Emphatic for 'good.'

Sur.¹ I should like a bit of that blessed pudding, my dear!

BLESSED THISTLE, *sb.* War. The plant *Carduus Marianus*, Our Lady's Thistle.

[Blessed thistle, *carduus benedictus*, *atractylis hirsuta*, COLES (1679); Herbes to still in Sommer. 1 Blessed thistle. 2 Betonye, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 96. The term 'blessed thistle' has been applied to the *Carduus Mariae* only by modern writers: Blessed thistle . . . from the milk of the Virgin having fallen upon its leaves, as she nursed the infant Jesus, PRIOR *Plant-names* (1863) 24. The common English name for this plant was 'our Ladies Thistle,' see GERARDE *Herb.*, ed. 1633, 1150.]

BLESSING, *sb.* Stf. Shr. [ble'sin.] Something given into the bargain or thrown in.

Stf.² [In the 'skipping-rope' game]: Iør wein tərnd lung ənuf fər you, kum ait!—Wel gɪ mɪ ə blesin, dhen ɔɪ wul. Shr.¹ They'n begun to sell milk at both housen at Churton; I shall gōð to the poor owd Missis, 'er gies capital mizzer an' a good blessin' into the bargain.

BLESSIT, *sb.* Sh.I. An animal with a patch of white on the forehead.

Sh.I. (*Coll. L.L.B.*) S. & Ork.¹

[Norw. dial. *blesutt*, having a 'blaze' on the forehead (AASEN); Da. *blisset*; der. of Norw. *blesa*, a blaze; Da. *blis*.]

BLETCH, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Chs. Stf. Shr. [bleʃ.]

1. *sb.* The oil in wheels, &c., worked to a black and consistent mass. Cf **bleck**

Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Bletch 'ud make his beard grow (s.v. Skit). Stf.¹² Shr. At Oswestry, grease (called bletch) from the church bells is an approved remedy for ring-worm. But . . . people have begun to use the bletch from cart-wheels instead, *BURNE Flk-Lore* (1883) xv; Shr.¹ Bletch is sich a thing, yo' canna stir it.

2. *v.* To smear or clog with bletch.

Chs.¹ You'll bletch yoursel aw o'er. Shr.¹ I canna get the marks out o' yore gown, Ma'am, but I doubt yo'n bletched it some'ow.

[Bletche, *atramentum*, *LEVINS Manip.* (1570); 'To bletch, *migrare*, *ib.*]

BLETCH, *sb.*² Yks [bleʃ.] A pimple, a blister. w.Yks. Seldom heard except among farmers or old men, *Leeds Merc Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); (J.T.)

BLETHARD, *sb.* Der.² nw.Der.¹ The plant bloodwort, *Rumex sanguineus*.

BLETHER, *v.* Yks. Lei. War. [bleʃə(r).]

1. To be out of breath; to put out of breath.

w.Yks. (E.S.A.) Lei.¹ 'Haven't ye bletcher, Miss?' enquired a farmer of a lady who had just favoured the company with a song. Yew'n bletchered them osses. War.³ He hit me full in the chest and quite bletchered me

2. To inflate, distend, blow out.

Lei.¹ The football wur quite bletchered loike. Ah've bletchered as toight as a droom. War.³ A well-bletchered football would mean one well filled with a distended bladder.

BLETHER, see **Bladder**.

BLETT, *sb.* Sh.I. [bleʃ] Black muddy soil at the head of a bay, or at the mouth of a burn.

S. & Ork.¹ A mouldy blett.

BLEUVED, *pp.* Sh.I. Dead.

Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.) S. & Ork.¹

BLEVET, *sb.* n.Yks.² [ble'vit.] A plasterer's hatchet-hammer.

BLEWIN, see **Blowing**.

BLEWITT, *sb.* Cor. [blū'it.] A poultice composed of chopped carrots, leeks, groundsel, linseed, and bread. w.Cor. Applied hot as can be to the soles of the feet, to revivify the dying (M.A.C.). Cor.² (MS. add)

BLEWZE, *v.* Lan. [bliuz.] To look sulky or bad-tempered.

Lan. CHORLTON *MS. Gl* (1846).

BLIAKE, *sb.* Dor. Dev. [bliæk.] A piece of wood with holes for the soles of a hurdle, while the maker wreathes it. See **Flake**.

Dor. *Gl* (1851). Dev. An alternative word for **flake** (F.T.E.).

BLIB, see **Bleb**.

BLIBBANS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Strips of soft or slimy matter, *gen.* used of seaweed that covers the rocks at ebb tide; also used of large shreds of greens or cabbage put into broth.

Gall. Now, Jenny, min', nae blibbans in the kail the day (JAM. *Suppl.*).

BLIBE, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Written **bleib** (JAM.). [blaib.]

1. A blister, bubble. Also used *fig.* Cf. **bleb**.

Sc. A burnt bleib [a blister caused by burning] (JAM.). Sh.I. His bits o' joys, Smaa blibes ipo dis muckle blibe o' Time, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 94; (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb.¹ His feet was aall blibes before he gat hyem

2. *pl.* An eruption of large spots to which children are liable.

Lth (JAM.) Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C.)

BLIBE, *sb.*² Sc. Also in form **blype** (JAM.). A stroke or blow.

Sc. Some parl'menters may tak bribes, Deservin something war than blibes, *TAYLOR Poems* (1787) 9; This blype o' a fa' was the luckiest thing that could hae come o'er me, *St. Patrick* (1819) I. 166 (JAM.)

BLICANT, *adj.* Wil. Som. [bli kənt.] Shining, bright.

s.Wil. (C.V.G.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som. Rare (F.T.E.).

[A der. of ME. *bliken*, to shine; OE. *blīcan*, with Fr. suff. -ant, as in *pleasant*.]

BLICHAN, *sb.* Sc. Also written **blichen**, **blighan** (JAM.). [bli'χən]

1. A term of contempt, *gen.* applied to a small person; also *fig.*

Lth. Ye're a bonny blichen indeed to pretend sic a thing (JAM.).

e Lth I hae wit eneuch to see through a blichan o' a la'yer, ony-way, *HUNTER J. Inwicks* (1895) 209.

2. A lean, worn-out animal.

Dmf. An auld blichen o' a beast (JAM.).

BLICKEN, *v.* Lin. [bli'kən.] To resemble.

Lin. The child blickens its dad, *THOMPSON Hist. Boston* (1856) 699; Lin.¹ The childer blicken each other.

[For *belicken*. ME. *be + līknen*, to resemble, to liken. The avaricious man is likned unto helle, *CHAUCER C.T. B.* 2808. Cp. Sw. *likna*, to resemble. Caxton uses the vb. *belike*: Reynkin my yongest sone belyketh me so wel, I hope he shal folowe my stappes, *Keynard* (1481), ed. Arber, 25.]

BLICKER, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) A spare portion.

BLICKER, *v.* Wil. Dor. Som. [bli'kə(r).] To shine intermittently, to flicker, glimmer.

Wil.¹ I zeen a light a blickern' droo th' tallot dwoor. w.Dor. (C.V.G.) w.Som. Of a burnt house it would be said 'The vire wad'n a-douted—keeps on blickern'.' (F.T.E.)

BLID, see **Bleed**.

BLIERS, *sb. pl.* Abd. (JAM.) The eyelashes.

BLIFFERT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written **bleffert**, **bluffert** (JAM.); **bliffart** Bnff.¹ [bli'fərt.]

1. *sb.* A stroke, a blow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Rather let's ilk dantie sip, An' every adverse bliffert hip, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 28. Bnff.¹ A ga'im a bliffart o' the side o' the hehd.

2. A squall, a gust; a sudden but short fall of snow.

Sc. (JAM.); Without a bit bliffart of wind, *COBBAN Andaman* (1895) xvi. Abd. Through blifferts o' caul' they yaumer and yaul, *THOM Rhymes* (1844) 106.

3. *v.* To bluster, as the wind. Hence **Blufferting**, *pp. bl.*

adj. blustering, gusty (JAM.).

BLIG, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [blig.] A blackguard, a cad,

'snob.'

Nhb.¹ He's a reglor blig. w.Yks.²

BLIGH, *adj.* Ken. [blei.]

1. Lonely, dull.

Ken. Dat road be turrbul bligh arter dark (P.M.); Ken.¹

2. In phr. *to lay bligh*, to keep secret or 'keep dark.'

Ken. If one has done something which it is desirable to keep secret, 'I must lay bligh' (P.M.).

BLIGHAN, see **Blichan**.

BLIGHT, *sb.* Hmp. [blait.] A caterpillar; anything which destroys garden produce.

Hmp. I seed a blight as long as me finger (W.M.E.F.); (T.L.O.D.)

BLIKKEN, *v.* Yks. [bli kən.] To shine. Cf.

blicker.

w.Yks.² The sun blikkens on the windows.

[For alle þe blomes of þe bozes (boughs) were blyknande perles, *Cleanness* (c. 1325) 1467, in *Allit P.*, ed. Morris, 79.]

BLIN, *sb.*¹ Dor. [blin.] The rock-whiting fish.

Dor. (C.V.G.)

BLIN, *v.* and *sb.*² *Obsol.* or *obs.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. In form **blean** Yks.; **blind** Sc.; past tense **blan**. [blin.]

1. *v.* To cease, desist; to stop, cause to stop.

Sc. He never bludet, *DRUMMOND Muckomachy* (1846) 19; He has reach'd the lady's bower, Afore that e'er he blan, *JAMIESON Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 98; The minstrels they did never blin, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 9, ed. 1871. Fif. Ilk bluidy brulziement and battle . . . That never blindit nor did saddle, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 4. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P); n.Cy.¹² Nhb. The little foot page never blan, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 46, Nhb.¹ Yks. He never blinns playing (K). w.Yks.³

Hence **Bleaned**, *pp. adj.* Of a cow: ceased to give milk.

Yks. *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 28, 1883).

2. *sb.* Delay, hindrance, deceit, guile (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[To blinne, *desistere*, *LEVINS Manip.* (1570); Therefore to god we pray, þat he oure bale wolde blynnne, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 50; Þer is þe blys þat con not blynnne, *Pearl*

(c 1325) 729, in *Allit. P.*, ed. Morris, 22. OE. *blinnan*, to cease; cp. OHG. *blinnan*. See Lin.]

BLIN, *pp.* Irel. Mistaken.

Wxf.¹ Ich as (or 'chas) greatly blin.

BLINCH, *v.* and *sb.* Pem. Cor. [blintf]

1. *v.* To get a glimpse of; to look about. See **Blench**.
Cor. A janjansy kind o' look, as ef . . . he was blinchin' fifty ways for Grace, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.¹ I just blinched en gain round the cauder, Cor.²

2. *sb.* A glimpse, a hasty view.

Pem. I caught a blinch of him (W.H.Y.). s.Pem. (W.M.M.) Cor. He jest sa'ntered up quite leisurable, . . . an' lit 'pon a pea-stick to take a blinch round, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

BLIND, *sb.* Yks. Der. Lin. Oxf. Som. Dev. Colloq. [blind, blain(d).]

1. *pl.* Blinkers on horses' harness. Der.¹ See **Blinders**.

2. *Comp.* (1) Blind-collar, (2) halter, the bridle or head-gear of a horse, having two blinkers.

(1) nw.Dev.¹ Blen-collar. (2) n.Lin.¹ Blind-helter w.Som.¹ Bluyn-au'tur. Thus named, in distinction to the night-halter, or 'head-stall,' by which the horse is tied up in the stable.

3. A pretence, a stratagem. In *gen.* colloq. use.

w.Yks.¹ It's nout at au—bud a blind, n. 297. n.Lin.¹ He pretended to be deaf for a blind. Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Colloq. You believe that, Robert! Well, it's a convenient blind, YONGE *Hopes* (1883) xxii.

4. In *phr.* to pull down the blinds, to submit, give in.

w.Yks. Yo' should just ha' seen him when aw sed soa' didn' he pull th' blinds daan, HARTLEY *Budget* (1869) 75.

[2. (2) Galled on both sides of her head with a blind halter, *Lond. Gaz.* (1711) No. 4875 (N.E.D.). 3. Her constant care of me was only a blind, STEELE *Guardian* (1713) No. 150.]

BLIND, *v.* Irel. Nhb. Written blin Nhb.¹ [blin(d).]
To stop a gap in a hedge with thorns, &c.; to spread small stones or cinders to fill up the interstices of macadam in a road.

N.I.¹, Nhb.¹

Hence **Blindin**, *vbl. sb.* soft material laid upon new macadam to bed the stones together.

Nhb. Put another cart load o' blindin on that road (R.O.H.).

BLIND, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comb.* (1) **Blind-batter**, to kill young birds; (2) -bell, a children's game; see below; (3) -bitch, the bag formerly used by millers as a means of cheating; see **Black bitch**; (4) -blain, a pimple, a tumour; (5) -boil, a boil that does not come to a head; (6) -brose, brose made without butter; (7) -buzzard, (a) the common cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (b) the stag beetle, *Lucanus cervus*; (8) -champ, a boy's game, consisting of champing or breaking birds' eggs blindfold, see **Blindman's stan**; (9) -coal, coal which produces no flame; (10) -cripple, the slow-worm, *Anguis fragilis*; (11) -days, the first three days of March; (12) -dog, the small spotted dogfish; (13) -dorbie, the purple sandpiper, *Tringa striata*; (14) -drift, heavy snow; (15) -drunk, dead drunk; (16) -dunnock, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (17) -eye, with the eyes shut; (18) -fou, unable to see from drink; (19) -harry, (20) -hob, the game of blindman's buff; (21) -hole, a rabbit-hole which ends in undisturbed soil, as opposed to a **Pop-hole** (q.v.); (22) -house, the lock-up; (23) -humabee, a boy's game or trick; (24) -lonnin, a green lane used as an occupation way; (25) -mares, nonsense, fudge; (26) -mob, to blindfold; (27) -mouse, the shrew-mouse, *orex araneus*; (28) -palmie or pawmie, blindman's buff; (29) -sieve, a sieve made of sheepskin and not perforated; (30) -sim, see -hob; (31) -sixpence, a coin which is so much worn that the head and tail are obliterated; (32) -stan, see -hob; (33) -staff, see -champ; (34) -tam, a bundle of rags made up to pass as a child, carried by beggars; (35) -winkey, see -champ.

(1) Cum. We fund a throssle's nest, an' blinnd-batter t'young uns (J.D.). (2) Bwk. *Obsol.* All the players were hoodwinked except the person who was called the Bell. He carried a bell, which he rung, endeavouring to keep out of the way of his hood-

winked partners in the game (JAM.). (3) **Slk.** Ane had better tine the blind bitch's litter than hae the mill singed wi' brimstone, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 39 (JAM.). (4) n.Yks. It's nobot a bit av a blinndblane; sum fusk's wad kōl tē plook, bat dher biath az yan (W.H.). w.Yks. Blind blane intends a large tumour, and sometimes proud or dead flesh, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 355 (5) n.Lin.¹, Wor. (J.W.P.) (6) Rxb. (JAM.) (7) a) Shr.¹² (b) Shr.¹ (8) s.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) (9) Lnk. It yields scarcely any flame . . . and gets the name of blind-coal, *Agric. Surv. Afr.* 49 (JAM.). (10) Cor.³ (11) Dev. A clergyman informed me that the old farmers in his parish call the first three days of March 'Blind days,' which were anciently considered unlucky ones, and upon which no farmer would sow any seed, BRAND *Pop Anthq* (ed 1848) II. 43 (12) Ant. (W.H.P.) (13) Sh I SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 194. (14) Frf Dreare an eerie the blin' drift blows, LAING *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 37. (15) n.Lin.¹, War.³ (16) Som SMITH *Buds* (1887) 177; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 29. (17) n.Yks. He wrate it blind-eye (I.W.). (18) Ayr. Being, as I think, blind fou, she had taken me for him, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxvi. Lth Were vap'ring a' day, and we're blind-fou at night, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1801) 219, ed. 1856 (19) Sc. Some they played at Blind Harrie, HERD *Coll* (1776) II. 29 (JAM.). (20) e.An.¹, Suf.¹ (21) Wil.¹ (22) Wil. (K.M.G.); N. & Q. (1887) 7th S. iv 26; Wil.¹ *Obs* (23) w.Yks.³ A new boy is made 'king,' and has to sit and shut his eyes whilst 'the bees go to fetch the honey.' Filling their mouths with water they approach him humming, and discharge it over him. See Bee (24) Cum.¹ (25) Dev.¹ I, say eo, co;—a fiddle-de-dee, —blind mares. 21. (26) w.Som.¹ Nif I didn do it better-n that blind-mobbed I'd have my arms cut off. Dev.³ I cude vind my rawd 'ome ef yu wuz tu blind-moppee me (27) Cum. Called the blind-mouse, its eyes being very small, and almost concealed by the hair, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I App. 3, Cum.¹, n.Lin.¹ (28) Rxb. (JAM.) (29) Shr.¹ *Obsol* Formerly much used in granaries for dressing corn, and still so employed by cottage-folk for their 'laisins.' (30) e.An.¹ (31) Lan. I dunno' think he'd a blynt sixpence in his pocket, *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Xmas. Dinner* (1886); (S.W.) (32) Ant *Ballymena Obs.* (1892) (33) Gall. (W.G.) (34) Abd. (JAM.) (35) Cor.³ Called also Winky-eye.

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Blind-ball**, a name given to var. species of fungi, esp. *Lycoperdon bovista*; (2) -buff, see -ball; (3) -eyes, the scarlet poppy, *Papaver rhoeas*; (4) -flower, *Veronica chamaedrys*; (5) -man, see -eyes; (6) —man's ball, (7) —man's bellows, see -ball; (8) —man's hand, the creeping bugle, *Ajuga reptans*; (9) -nettle, a name given to many stinging labiate plants, esp. the dead nettle, *Galeopsis tetrahit*; (10) —y-buffs, (a) see -eyes; (b) the seed-head of dandelion; (11) -weed, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*.

(1) Shr.¹² (2) Shr.¹ (3) Nhp.¹ Bck. *Science Gossip* (1891) 119. (4) Dur. (5) Wil.¹ Locally supposed to cause blindness, it looked at too long. (6, 7) Sc. (JAM.) (8) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (9) Shr.¹ Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* nw.Dev.¹, Cor. (M.A.C.), Cor.² (10) a) n.Yks. (W.H.) m.Yks.¹ (b) Wm. 'Let's play at blindybuff'—see in how many tries, by one who is blindfolded, the whole of the seeds can be blown from the stem of the blindybuff (B.K.) (11) Yks.

3. In *phr.* (1) **blindman's bluff** or **bluffed**, see **blindy-buff**; (2) **blindman's stan**, a boy's game, played with birds' eggs; (3) **blind-merry-mopsey**, (4) **blindy-buff**, the game of blind-man's buff; (5) **to get on the blind side**, to take advantage; in *gen.* colloq. use.

(1) s.Not. (J.P.K.); Not.¹, Lei.¹ (2) N.I.¹ The eggs are placed on the ground, and the player, who is blindfolded, takes a certain number of steps in the direction of the eggs; he then slaps the ground with a stick thrice, in the hope of breaking the eggs. (3) n.Yks.¹² (4) n.Yks. (W.H.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct 31. 1891). n.Dev. I used o' blindy-buff be vond, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 29. (5) Cum. To get o' t'blind-side o' t'auld man was a pity (M.P.). n.Yks. Ey noo, ya see, he'd gitten to t'blinndside on him (W.H.).

4. Of vegetation: abortive, unproductive, unfruitful; used esp. of blossoms which do not produce fruit.

Chs.¹ s.Not. Of cabbage, cauliflower, &c, having no heart, owing to some insect injury (J.P.K.). n.Lin.¹ A potatoe is said to be blind when it is thought to have no 'eyes,' or when the 'eyes' have been destroyed. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War.³ Nearly all the grafts are blind. s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ I shanna-d-ave above 'afe a pint o' strabries this 'ear, the blows bin all blind; Shr.², Hrf.² Glo. There won't be much fruit t'year, so many of the blossoms be blind (A.B.); Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ When spring corn does not thrive, or grow well, it is said to 'look very blind.' e.An.¹

Particularly said of strawberries, and other small summer fruits. Nrf. (V R.E.); Nrf.¹, S.sft.¹ Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY

5. *Comp.* (1) **Blind-berries**, berries that are too ripe and opaque; (2) **-blossom**, an abortive flower; *fig* a prodigal, a ne'er-do-weel; (3) **-ears**, ears of corn with no grain in them.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) Dev. Jeffery the eldest being what they termed a thorough 'blind blossom' from the first, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) v. (3) n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ Nuv'ur ded-n zee zu mun'ee bluy'n yuurz uz ez dhe'e'uz yuur [never saw so many blind ears as there are this year]. nw.Dev.¹

[2. (9) Archangel is called of some *Vrtica iners* and *Mortua*... in English blinde nettle, GERARDE *Herb* (ed. 1633) 704; *Ortie blanche*, the herb Archangel, blind nettle, dead nettle, CORGR.]

BLIND-BUCKY-DAVY, *phr.* Glo Dor Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **blind-buck-a-davy** Cor.^{1,2}, **blin-buck-o'-diavy** Dor.¹; **blind-buck-and-davy** Som. The game of blindman's buff.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (H) Dor. In many countries it is an animal, and not a person that is called blind in this game. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. SWEETMAN *Winanton Gl* (1885), JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825) w.Som.¹ Blin-bucky-Davey, hunt the shoe—The wold plays one, the youngsters t'other, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 64. nw.Dev.¹, Cor.^{1,2}

BLINDEGO, *sb.* Dev. A short-sighted person n.Dev. Muve, boggly, clopping blindego, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4.

[The same suff. as in *assiniego*, q v]

BLINDEN, *v.* e.Yks.¹ *pp.* of *to blind*.

BLINDERED, *pp.* n.Yks.² Blindsfolded

BLINDERS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Written blinnders Yks.; blindhers e.Yks.¹; blynders w.Yks.⁵ [bli ndarz, bli'ndaz]

1. Blinkers on a horse; *fig.* a veil.

Frf. The brides have blinders, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 159. Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ n.Yks. Ther fetters an blinnders, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 55. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He next besowt hur just ta lift Hur blynders off hur face, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 14; His ears were long, . . . an' possessed an' odd way ov flapping daan on his blinnders, *Girlington Jrm. Alm.* (1875) 24, w.Yks.^{3,5}

2. *Comp.* **Blinder-bridle**, a bridle with blinkers attached. Cum. T'ieeah lug eh t'blinnder bridle was geean, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 218. Wm. & Cum.¹ Tha hang up a deal ov wind-clyaths like blinder-brydals, 125.

BLIND-HOE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also in form bland. S. & Ork.¹ *Chimera monstrosa*, rabbit-fish.

Sh.I. The name is said to be given to this fish from its moving about as if blind (J.J.) S & Ork.¹

BLINDMAN'S HOLIDAY, *phr.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use.

1. Evening twilight, when it is too dusk for work. Also in *phr.* *to play at blindman's holiday*, to attempt to work in the dark.

Wm.¹ Its blinn'dmans-halliday, yan ma seea threea stars wi ya 'ee. w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² It's like playing at blind man's holiday. Stf.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹, n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.^{2,8}, Wor. (J.W.P.), Shr.¹, Oxf.¹ *MS. add.*, Brks.¹, Hnt (T.P.F.), e.An.² Cmb.¹ You'd better light the candle—it's gitting blind-man's holiday. Suf. (F.H.) Ess Oft begin the spote [sport] don't tell 'tis blin-man's holliday, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 82. w.Som.¹ Not often applied to complete darkness. Come on socel 'tis blind-man's holiday; can't zee no longer, let's pick up our things. nw.Dev.¹

2. The obscurity of a dimly-lighted place. Suf. (F.H.)

[Indeed, madam, it is blindman's holiday; we shall soon be all of a colour, SWIFT *Polite Convers.* (1706) III. (DAV.); *Ferrato*, vacancy from labour, rest from work, blind man's holiday, FLORIO.]

BLINDS, *sb.¹ pl.* Obs. (?) Cdg. A black covering to the vein of metal, which betokens ore, in silver mines.

Cdg. RAY (1697); (K.)

BLINDS, *sb.² pl.* Sc. (JAM) The pogge or miller's thumb, the fish *Cottus cataphractus*.

BLINK, *sb.¹* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Shr. Pem. Glo Brks. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Cor. Also written **blenk** (JAM.) Cum.¹ n.Yks.²; blinck Pem. [blinj.k.]

1. A gleam, a ray; light. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A by-ordinary bonny blink of morning sun, STEVENSON *Cathona* (1892) xii; The peat smoke used to go up wi' the mist wreaths at the earliest blink, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 391. Sh.I. Da summer's blink, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 88. Abd. The blink that's brightest—briest too, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 67. Lnk. He [the sun] canna cast ae blink on thee, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 53. Lth. The blink ahint the shower Proclaims anither sunny hou, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 42; Wi' his blinks o' fun, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 219; Walk by the blink o' the moon, McNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 71. Cum.¹

2. The smallest glimmer of light; a spark of fire.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Elg. Can see a blink, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 93. Kcb. There's ne'er a blink o' the mune the night, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 20. Nhb.¹ Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 206. Shr.¹ I raked the fire las' night, . . . an' it burnt out, theer wunna-d-a blink. Glo.¹ When I come in there wasn't a blink of fire. Brks.¹ I can't zee a blink. Hmp.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹, s.Dev. (G.E.D.), Cor.^{1,2}

3. A glance, look; a glimpse.

Sc. I just gaed a blink up the burn, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxvi. Fif. Whiles I think I hae blinks o' ye, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 164. Rnf. He came ne'er for gowd, But the blink o' my bonnie blue e'en, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 111. Ayr. I hae ta'en a blink o' their contents, GALI *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxi; Ae blink o' him I wadna gie For Buskie-glen, BURNS *Country Lassie*, st. 3. Ant. Blink o' an ill e'e (W.H.P.). Nhb.¹ Wm. & Cum.¹ Thar blythesome blenks are but t'ensnare, 191. Wm.¹ Ya blink ov an ee. Lin. I joost caught a blink of 'em as they went off, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xxii. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

4. A movement of the eyelid; a wink.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Kcb. I'll be back in the blink o' an e'e, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 160. m.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

5. An instant, moment, a short time.

Sc. It has not gone upon men's tongues save for a blink, STEVENSON *Cathona* (1892) i; The mask fell frae my face for a blink, SCOTT *Blk Dwarf* (1816) vii. Dmb. If he sleeps ony it is but in blinks of half an hour at a time, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vii. Rnf. Ye maun wait a blink, BARR *Poems* (1861) 2. Ayr. A blink o' rest's a sweet enjoyment, BURNS *Two Dogs* (1786) 16. Lnk. Write when ye've a blink o' time, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 116. Wm.¹ A'v nut hed a blink o' sleep.

6. A blemish; an obscuration between the eye and an object.

n.Yks.² I couldn't see t'boat for t'blenk [for the fog] w.Yks. A man blind of one eye is said to have a blink of one eye, *Ilfe Wds.*

7. In *phr.* *to give the blink*, give the slip.

Abd. An gie each gangrene care the blink, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 50 (JAM.).

[2. De leste boghte . . . bat of godenesse hadde any blynke, R. BRUNNE *Handlyng Synne* (c. 1303) 4449. 3. Lookes downe, and in one blink, and in one vew, Comprizeth all what so the world can shew, CAREW *Godfrey of Bullioigne* (1594) ed. Grosart, 7.]

BLINK, *sb.²* Yks. A boy's game.

w.Yks. *Obsol.* The boys were divided into two sides and stood in a row. One from each side in turn ran to a certain point, chased by a member of the opposite side. The game was won when all one side had been caught (G.G.W.).

BLINK, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. e.An. Also written **blenk** Sc. (JAM) Nhb.¹ Cum. [blinj.k., blenk.]

1. To shine, gleam. Also *fig.*

Sc. They were braw new, And blinkit bonnilie, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) l. 9, ed. 1871. Abd. The gowden helmet will sae glance An' blink, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 10; The sheen blinkit like siller, GUDMAN *Inglishmaill* (1873) 48. Ayr. May those pleasures gild thy reign, That ne'er wad blink on mine, BURNS *Lament*; Simmer blinks on flow'ry braes, *ib.* *Buks of Aberfeldy*. Lth. The sun does not blink on a bonnier spot, STRATHESK *More Bits* (1885) 3; The sun blinks bonnily after a shower, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 25. Cum. If t'sun blinks oot when thee's a shooar It wullen't last fer hoafan hooar, *Prov.* (E.W.P.). Lan. When mornin' blinks, mon hes and thinks, WAUGH *Sngs* (1866) 50, ed. 1870.

Hence **Blinking**, *ppl. adj.* shining, twinkling.

Sh.I. His glig aad een, baid black an blinkin, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 33.

2. To glimmer, to shine fitfully, to flicker.

Elg. Labour's early glimmering lamp Blinks welcome on my eye,

COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) 1 78. Abd. Upon the table blinks a flickering taper, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 65. Fif. Stars blink na cheerie to a soul that's wae, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 143. Ayr. His wee-bit ingle, blinkin bonilie, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) Shr.¹ The fire wuz mighty doggit this mornin', it kep' blink, blink, blinkin'.

Hence (1) **Blinker**, *sb.* a star; (2) **Blinking**, *ppl. adj.* glimmering, twinkling.

(1) S. & Ork.¹ n.Cy. (Coll. L.L.B.) (2) Per. Blinkin' stais Shone down frae heaven, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 73, ed. 1843.

3. With prep. *up*. Of smoke or haze: to rise, clear off. n.Yks.² It blink'd up a bit an we saw land.

II. 1. To move the eye involuntarily; to wink; to cause to wink.

Kcd. Robbie first began to glower, An' neist began to blink, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 63. Fif. 'Twas a' gowden glamour That blinkit the ee, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 12 Kcb. His e'en blink'd like deein' dips soomin' in grease, ARMSTRONG *Ingle-side* (1890) 155. Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹ T'barn's a bau'd lahtle chap. He nivver blink't at t'flash. n.Lin.¹ Th' sun mak's one blink.

Hence **Blinking**, *ppl. adj.* winking.

Sc. Blinkin baudrons by the ingle sits (JAM. *Suppl.*).

2. To show emotion or attest affection by some quick action of the eye.

n.Yks.² She never blink'd a blee for him [she shed no tear at his death]. w.Yks.⁵ A woman who 'ne'er blink'd an ee' at her husband's funeral, shows a want of affection. The hardened criminal in the dock never 'blinks' when sentence is passed upon him.

3. To look at with pleasure; to smile, look at fondly.

Abd. 'Wull ye be my dawtie?' She blinkit fu' keen, *Gudman Inghsmaill* (1873) 43. Dmb. If she wad blink on me as I saw Miss Miggummary do on you yonder, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) 11 Ayr. She blinket on her sodger, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785). n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ O, the transports of gladness that over me reign To blink upon canny Newcastle again, *Songs of Tyne* (1849). w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). ne.Lan.¹

4. To shut the eyes to avoid the sight of anything.

Glo. Spaniels are said to blink at birds, when they are shy, and do not care to point or to advance, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) [MAYER *Sptsman's Directory* (1845) 145, (K.)]

5. To evade, ignore; to wince.

Ayr. Ye blink the question, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxv. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Nobbud he doesn't blink it. ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ He'll not blink at oht when ther's onything to be gotten. Nhp.¹ He blink'd the question.

6. To blind.

w.Yks. They cum up wi ther hands full a meil an threw it in his face an compleatly blinkt him, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsie Ann.* (1848) 42; Noabdy cud goa aht a door ardlly for claads a dust. an them at did goa thay wor blinkt i noa time, *ib.* (1874) 46.

7. To trick, cheat, deceive; to jilt.

Abd. Meg Angus sair was blinkit, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 93 Per. Ye needna try to blink me. I was blinket wi'a bad coin (G.W.). Frf. To blink a lass (JAM.).

Hence **Blinker**, *sb.* (1) a lively, pretty girl; also used as a term of contempt; (2) a poser, check.

(1) Ayr. Seize the blinkers! An' bake them up in brunstane pies For poor damn'd drinkers, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st. 20; The witching cursed delicious blinkers, *ib. Ep. to Major Logan* (1786) st. 10. Rxb. (JAM.) (2) Per. There's a blinker for you (G.W.).

8. To exercise an evil influence, bewitch, overlook; hence to turn anything sour.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd I canna tell you fat deil was the matter wi't, gin the wort was blinket or fat it was, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 14. An'. Blink, to bewitch cattle and cause them to have little or no milk and butter, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.I.¹ Cow's milk is said to be blinked when it does not produce butter, in consequence of some supposed charm having been worked—a counter charm is required to bring it right. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Chs. (K.), Der.¹ Lin. To blink beer, vox agro Lincolnensi, cum re ipsa, usitata, Cerevisiam musteam tamdiu in vase relinquere, donec aliquem aciditatis gradum acquirat, quo maturius potui idonea & clara reddatur, SKINNER (1671). Shr.¹ *Obsol.* Said of butter-milk that from exposure to the sun's rays has acquired a peculiar, bitter, ill-flavour. This butter-milk is as bitter as sūt—I toud yo' as it odd be blinked if it wunna covered o'er.

Hence **Blinked**, *ppl. adj.* bewitched, soured, spoiled.

Per. (G.W.) Don. Cattle can be fairly struck or bewitched; the first is called 'sheetin' and the second 'blinked,' *Fik-Lore Jrn.*

(1886) IV 255 e An.¹ Beer which we called blinked has no acidity, but an ill flavour peculiar to itself; said to be occasioned by too long delay of fermentation Blinked-beer will have a great tendency to turn sour; but certainly in our usage is blinked before it is sour. Nrf.¹

[II. 8. Bottle ale . . . must not only be coold sufficiently, but also blynck't a little to gieve it a quick & sharp tast, SURFLET & MARKHAM *Countrey Farm* (1616) 589]

BLINKARD, *sb.* Nhb. Lan. In form blenkard N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; blenkert Lan.¹

1. A near-sighted person; one blind of one eye n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Lan. An ancient man with one eye. . . Eigh, (reply'd Blinkard) I've studit it e'er sin ir fifteen yer owd, TIM BOBBIN *Wks.* (ed. 1806) 154, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial* (1850).

2. A fighting cock that has lost one eye.

Nhb. Cocks, stags, and blenkards, *Adv. in Newc. Chron* (Dec. 1, 1770); Nhb.¹

[1. A blinkard, *caeculus*, *paetus*, *strabus*, COLES (1679); A blinkarde, he that hath such eies that the liddes couer a great parte of the apple, BARET (1580).]

BLINKER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin.

1. The eye.

Lnk. What I admire in you maist is your een, Sic coal-black blinkers, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 174. Edb I had hardly well shut my blinkers, MOIR *Maunie Wauch* (1828) xii Nhb.¹ Greet wonders that dazzles wor blinkers, ROBSON *Wonderful Tallygrip* (c. 1870).

2. *pl.* The eyelashes. Edb. (W.G.)

3. A person blind of one eye; one who squints.

Sc. (JAM.) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

4. Spectacles. n.Lin.¹

BLINKING, *ppl. adj.* Wil. Dor. [bli ŋkin.]

1. Shining intermittently

Dor. A blinking day in Fall, when everything is wet, HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) II. xlv.

2. Of poor quality, weak, contemptible; of poor and half-starved growth.

Wil. The land 'is incumbered with a short blinking heath,' *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813); In occasional use. A blinking old fool A blinking sort of job (G.E.D.); Wil.¹ A short blinking heath is found on many parts [of the downs], DAVIS *Agric.* (1813) xii Dor. 'Twas a little one-eyed blinking sort o' place, HARDY *Tess* (1891) i.

BLINLINS, *adv.* Sc. [bli'nlinz.] In a blind way; blindfolded.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Lnk. I sit blinlins here, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 53.

[Quhen blindlingis in the battell fey thai fycht, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 88. *Blind*, *adj.* + *-lings*, *advb.* suff.]

BLINT, *v.* Sc. To shed a feeble, glimmering light.

n.Sc. Used, but not common (W.G.) Abd. (JAM.)

BLINTER, *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Sc. [bli ntər.]

1. *v.* To shine feebly or with an unsteady flame; to flicker.

Sc. (JAM.); MACKAY (1888). n.Sc. He feess a bit can'le into the room, bit it did naething bit blinter (W.G.).

2. To blink; to look at with weak eyes.

n.Sc. He took the buik in's han' an' blinter at it for a filie [a short while], but he cudna read a word (W.G.). Abd. Whase liltis wad gar a Quaker blinter, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 22 (JAM.).

Hence (1) **Blinteran**, *vbl. sb.* the act of looking at an object with the eyelids nearly closed; (2) **Blinterin'**, *ppl. adj.* having weak eyes; short-sighted, blundering.

(1) Bnff.¹ (2) n.Sc. The blinterin bit boddie ran oof an fell ower a bunkart o' peat-drush (W.G.). Bnff.¹ Blinterin'-eet is another form. Abd. Ye're a blinterin' ass! here's the thing ye were searching for (G.W.). Kcd. Blinterin' bodie Bogenfallow Didna ken his ain court-yard, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 76.

3. *sb.* A feeble light.

Bnff.¹ That can'le's bit a blinter.

4. A person that has weak eyes. Bnff.¹

BLINTER, *v.*² and *sb.*² Sc. Written blenter (JAM.) [bli'ntər, blēntər.]

1. *v.* To strike with a strong, sharp blow. Hence **Blinteran**, *vbl. sb.* the act of striking with a strong, sharp blow; a beating. Bnff.¹

2. *sb.* A strong, sharp blow; a gust of wind.
*Bnff.*¹ *Abd.* I'll gie ye a blinter atween the e'en (G.W.). *Fif.* (JAM.)

BLINTER, *v.*² *Sc.* [Not known to our correspondents.]
 To rush, make haste.

Abd. The cattle tiawe an' blinter To the lochs for drink, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 56 (JAM.).

BLIRR, *sb.* *n.* Yks.³ [Not known to our correspondents.]
 A blaze.

BLIRT, *v.*¹ and *sb.* *Sc.* Irel. Nhb. Yks. Written blurt
*N.I.*¹ [blirt, blört.]

1. *v.* To cry, weep, shed tears.

Sc. I'll gar you blirt wi' baith your een, *HENDERSON Prov.* (1832) 158. *Ant.* What are you blirtin' about? *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).
s. Don. *SIMMONS Gl* (1899). *n.* Cy. *GROSE* (1790), *N.Cy.*¹

Hence (1) *Blirted*, *ppl. adj.* tear-stained, swollen with weeping; (2) *Blirting*, (*a*) *vbl. sb.*, (*b*) *ppl. adj.* crying, weeping; (3) *Blirty-eild*, *sb.* the state of extreme old age, in which tears trickle over the cheeks as if the person were weeping.

(1) *Fif.* She's a' blirted wi' greeting (JAM.). (2, a) *Ant.* (S.A.B.).
 (b) *N.I.*¹ Blurtin' thing [a crying child]. (3) *Sc.* *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (C)

2. *sb.* A burst of weeping.

n.Sc. A blirt of greeting (JAM.).

3. A storm, a gust of wind accompanied with rain; a cold drizzle.

Lth., *Rxb.* (JAM.) *Nhb.*¹ Cattle and sheep always fly before the storm into the blirt; horses never.

Hence *Blirtie*, *adj.* Of weather: changeable, uncertain.
w.Sc. A blirtie day, is one that has occasionally severe blasts of wind and rain (JAM.). *Rnf.* O Poortuth is a wintry day, Chearless, blirtie, cauld and blae, *TANNAHILL Poems* (1807) 156, ed. 1817.

4. A flash. *n.* Yks.³

BLIRT, *v.*² *Wm.* Yks. Lan. [blirt, blört, blät.]

1. To shoot with gun or pistol in an aimless, idle way.

*Wm.*¹ *n.* Lan. Blirtin awaa wi' is new gun (W.H.H.).

2. To flick, to strike lightly.

n. Yks. The woman 'blirted' the thing she was washing in his face, *HENDERSON Flk-Lore* (1879) 11

BLISH, *sb.*¹ and *v.* *Dur.* *Cum.* *Wm.* Yks. [blif.]

1. *sb.* A blister caused by scalding, friction, &c.

Dur. (W.W.P.); *Dur.*¹, *Cum.*¹ *Wm.* Its arm is all one blish where it was burnt (B.K.). *n.* Yks. (W.W.P.); *n.* Yks.³

2. *v.* To blister.

n. Yks.³ I ran till my feet was blished

[*Cp.* OE. *bliscan*, to reddens (*Aldhelm Gl* in *Mone's Quellen u. Forschungen* (1830) 355); *MLG.* *bloschen* (*SCHILLER-LÜBBEN*).]

BLISH, *sb.*² *Cum.*¹ An attack of purging.

BLISH-BLASH, *sb.* Yks. Lin. [blif blaj.] Idle talk, nonsense, tittle-tattle. Cf. *blash*.

n. Yks.¹², *e.* Yks.¹, *w.* Yks.⁵ *n.* Lin. Doant talk sich blish-blash to th' bairn (M.P.); *n.* Lin.¹

BLISKETING, *vbl. sb.* Lan. [bli'sketin.] A buffeting by a storm.

n. Lan. A gat æ tərbl blisketin' i kumin auer t'hil (W.S.).

BLISS, *sb.* Shr. [blis.] A wood-cutting term: the boundary line of an allotment of timber-felling.

*Shr.*¹ Woodcutters in the neighbourhood of Cleobury Mortimer [make] a bliss, and in doing so brase [cut or slash] the outer bark of the trees (s.v. Hag).

BLISSOM, *v.* and *adj.*¹ Yks. Chs. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dev. In form blizzom Chs.¹; blossome e.An.¹ Suf.¹ Ken. [bli'zəm.]

1. Of sheep: to copulate, to tup (said of the ram).

Chs.¹; Chs.² How many ewes will a ram blissom? Chs.³

2. To be ready for the ram.

*Shr.*² Ken. Dem dere ewes be blossoming, measter; which ram shall we ride dis yur? (P.M.) *Sus.*, *Hmp.* A ewe is said to be blissomed, or be blossoming, when she wants the ram, *HOLLOWAY*.

3. *adj.* *Maris appetens* (said of the ewe).

w. Yks.², *e.* An.¹, *Suf.*¹ *Dev.* This ewe is blissum, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423.

[1. To blissom (tup the ewe), *coeo, inco*, *COLES* (1679); One ramme will serue to blesome fiftie ewes, *SURFLET Countrie Farme* (1600) 155; The housbande may suffice his rammes to goo with his ewes all tymes of the yere,

to blissome or ryde whan they wyll, *FITZHERBERT Husb.* (1534) 42; To blessum, *arietare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). 3. Ewe is blissom, a term peculiar to shepherds, signifying that the ewe has taken tup, *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* (1727) s.v. *Ewe*. *ON.* *blasma*, in heat, of a ewe or goat (*FRITZNER*); *Norw. dial.* *blesma* (*AASEN*).]

BLISSOM, *adj.*² *Dor.* *Som.* [bli'səm] Blithesome, joyous.

Dor. In you we'll be blissom an' glad, *BARNES Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 4. *Som.* *JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825).

[A pron. of *blithesome* (*adj.*), *q.v.*]

BLISSY, see *Blizzy*.

BLISTER, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Dev. [bli'stə(r).]

1. *sb.* An annoying person. *N.I.*¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Blister-cup*, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, the celery-leaved crowfoot; (2) *plant*, *Ranunculus acris*, the buttercup (Lin.).

(1) *w.* Yks. *LEES Flora* (1888) 119.

3. *v.* In phr. *I'm blistered*, a form of oath.

Dev. Ha wis dude up za wul, if ha wadd'n I'm blistered! *Hogg Poet. Lett.* (1847) 23, ed. 1858; *Thinks I*, wul I'm blistered if this bant a job, *ib.* 24.

BLIT, *adj.* *Dor.* [blit.] Blightly.

Dor. *BARNES Gl* (1863); *GL* (1851).

BLITHE, *adj.* and *adv.* *Sc.* Nhb. Yks. and in *gen.* poet. use. Also in form *blathen* *n.* Yks.; *blyde* *Sh.I.*; *blythe* *Sc.* *Nhb.*¹ *Yks.*

1. *adj.* Cheerful, glad, gay, merry.

Sc. Better be blythe wi' little than sad wi' mickle, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737); There will be mony a blythe ee see it, though mine be closed, *SCOTT Guy M.* (1815) xlv1; We were blythe to meet wi' ane anither, *ib.* *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv; Ill manners, too, to be sae blithe when ye are leaving us, *STEEL Rowans* (1895) 390. *Sh.I.* I'm blyde, I'm funn dee [have found thee], *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 28. *Abd.* I was blythe to edge into the first seat, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. *Kcd.* Nature, in her blithest mood, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 18. *Rnf.* She litet up her blythest strain, *ALLAN Poems* (1836) 9. *Ayr.* When at the blythe end of our journey at last, *BURNS Contented wi' little* (1794) st. 3; I hope on such a blythe occasion you will not refuse me a glass of your delicious curiant wine, *GALT Lavras* (1826) xx. *Lnk.* Blithe Patie likes to laugh and sing, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) 17, ed. 1783; This was a blythe cheery place when the coaches were rinnin', *FRASER Whaups* (1895) xii. *Lth.* I' the blithe sweet days o' langsyne, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 197. *e.Lth.* *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 44. *Rxb.* And be forbye right blythe to see The man, *RIDDELL Poet. Wks.* (1871). *Gall.* Ye hae a blythe young chap then, *CROCKETT Cleg Kelly* (1896) xxiii; Blithe I am to see ye, *ib.* *Sticket Min* (1893) 269. *Nhb.* It's nobbut reet a bride sud be blithe upon her weddin'-day, *CLARE Love of Lass* (1890) II. 78; *Nhb.*¹ How blyth were we, *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1886) 8. *n.* Yks. (T.S.); Te see 'em all seaa blath an' merry, *CASILLIO Poems* (1874) 47. *n.* Yks. Quite blyth and cheerful as a lark, *NELSON Bilsdale Dial.* (1831) 9. *Dor.*¹ 'Tis blithe ... To zee the marnen's red-streak'd skies, 64.

2. *adv.* Happy, glad, cheerful, gay.

Elg. Blythe beat the heart of maid and man, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 59. *Ayr.* The sun blinks blythe on yon town, *BURNS O, wat ye wha's in yon town*, st. 4.

Hence (1) *Blithely*, *adv.* cheerfully, gladly; (2) *-ness*, *sb.* gladness, gaiety.

(1) *Sc.* I will marry Miss Drummond and that blithely, *STEVENSON Cathiona* (1892) xxvii. *Per.* For Scotland's gude We'll blithely shed our dearest bluid, *NICOLL Poems* (1837) 108, ed. 1843. *Abd.* Hark haw blythely they are singin', *OGG Willie Waly* (1873) 56. *Lnk.* If my pooches weren a sewed up for fear o' pickpockets I wad blithely gie ye a penny, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) xv. (2) *Ayr.* Another year had carried blitheness into the hearth of the cottar, *GALT Ann. Parish* (1821) ii. *Nhb.*¹ Sorrow to blythness was instantly turned, *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1886) 8.

BLITHEMEAT, *sb.* *Sc.* Irel. In form blyd-meat *S.* & *Ork.*¹ The meal prepared for visitors at the birth of a child.

Sc. Howdie did her skill For the blythmeat exert, *TAYLOR Poems* (1787) 37 (JAM.). *Sh.I.* Whin Aedie ut da blyde-maet for himsell, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 110. *S.* & *Ork.*¹ Ff At blythmeat an' dredgy, yule-feast, an' infare, *LAING Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 145. *Ayr.* We'll hae blithemeat before the sun gangs down, *GALT Entail* (1823) xxxiii. *Gall.* At this feast there is always a cheese, called the 'cryin'-oot' cheese (W.G.). *Ir.* After

having kissed and admired the babe . . . they set themselves to the distribution of the blythe meat or groaning malt, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) 1. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl* (1890).

BLITHEN, *v.* Sc. [blai'ðən.] To cheer, make glad.

Ayr. A three thousand jointure would blithen her widowhood, *GALT Lawds* (1826) ix; (JAM)

[*Blithe*, adj. + *-en*, *ds* in *gladden*.]

BLITHER, see **Blather**.

BLITHESOME, *adj.* Sc. Stf. Also written blythesome Sc.

1. Merry, cheerful, happy.

Elg. Fair Elgina's bairnies' glee An' blythesome laugh, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 157. Abd. Auld Lewie Law was a blythesome bit bodie, *Ogg Willie Waly* (1873) 59. Kcd. The blithesome blink o' beauty's e'e, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 64. Rnf. Mony a blythesome day we had, *ALLAN Poems* (1836) 7. Ayr. It's a blithesome place yon, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x; I canna comprehend how it is you would mak step-bairns o' your ain blithesome childer, *ib.* *Entail* (1823) viii. Gall. These colleguners are blithesome blades, *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiv.

2. Slightly intoxicated.

Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I 494.

BLITHRAN, *sb.* Irel. The silverweed, *Potentilla anserina*.

[Cp. Ir. *briosglan*, silver-weed, '*Potentilla anserina*' (O'REILLY).]

BLITTER, *sb.* Sc. The snipe, *Gallinago coelestis*.

Ayr. The howlet cry'd frae the castle wa', The blitter frae the boggie, *BURNS My Hoggie*, A name orig applied to the 'bittern,' but that species of heron being now extinct the people apply the term to the snipe (J.F.).

BLITTER-BLATTER, *advb. phr.* Sc. A term used to express a rattling, irregular noise.

Dmf. Gun after gun played blitter blatter, *MAYNE Siller Gun* (1808) 31 (JAM).

BLITTERED, *pp.* Cum.¹ Torn by the winds.

BLIV, *v.* Suf. Ken. Sus. Also written bluv Suf.¹ Ken.¹ Sus.¹² To believe.

Suf.¹ I bluv nut Ken.¹ I bliv I haant caught sight of him dis three monts Sus.¹ 'Taint agoing to rain to-day, I bluv; Sus.² [Pron. of *believe*.]

BLIZZARDED, *pp.* In *gen.* use in the midl. counties. Used imprecipately.

Midl. May I be blizzarded! *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 217.

BLIZZEN, *v.* Sc. [bli'zən.] To parch, to dry up and wither.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Edb The grass got blizzent up wi the win' (W.G.).

BLIZZENER, *sb.* Not³ [bli'zənə(r)] Anything thrown or flashed on the face, which temporarily deprives one of sight or breath.

BLIZZER, *sb.* In *gen.* use in the midl. counties. A blaze, flash; a blinding flash of lightning. Cf. **blizzom**.

Midl. That wor a blizzer! Put towthry sticks on th' fire, an' let's have a blizzer, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 217.

BLIZZOM, *sb.* In *gen.* use in the midl. counties. [bli'zəm.] A blaze, a flash. Cf. **blizzer**.

Midl. A good blizzom, *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 217.

Hence **Blizzomer**, *sb.* anything blinding, flashing, &c.

Midl. A blinding flash of lightning would call forth the remark. My¹ that wor a blizzomer, *ib.*

BLIZZOM, see **Blissom**, **Blossom**.

BLIZZY, *sb.* Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Hmp. Wil. Written blissy Hmp.¹; blissey Wil.¹ [bli'zi] A blaze, blazing fire; a bonfire.

Lei¹ They joomped o' the blizzy an' douted it. Nhp.¹² War.²; War.³ It was a fine blizzy. se. Wor.¹, Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ Let's 'a a bit of a blizzy afore us goes to bed. Brks. (W.H.Y.); Brks.¹ The fire is said to be all of a 'blizzy' when pieces of wood have been inserted amongst the coal to make it burn cheerfully. n.Bck. (A.C.), Hmp.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹

BLOA, *adj* and *sb.* Yks. Also written blooa, bloar w.Yks; blo w.Yks. Lin.

1. *adj.* Livid, leaden, of a bluish-purple colour. See **Blae**.

Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). w.Yks. A bloar nose. A bloar wound (J.T.); w.Yks.²⁴

2. *sb.* A pale blue colour; the mark of a bruise.

w.Yks. *Hfx. Wds.*

3. *adj.* Bleak, cold. See **Blae**.

Lin. A blo' morning, THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 699; Lin.¹

4. *sb.* Ale. Apparently *gen.* used with *adj.* 'cold.'

w.Yks. What's ta suppin' ?—Cowd blo (B.K.); Leeds *Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 31, 1891).

[1. Blo, blewe and grene coloured, as ones body is after a drie stroke, FALSGR. (1530); Al to blo askes, *P. Plowman* (B) III. 97; I pray you crysten hym also, *Thoughe he be bothe blacke and blo*, *Sir Beues* (c. 1350) 2306, ed. Kolbing, 122; ðe blo tokeneð ðe wateres wo, *Gen & Ex.* (c. 1250) 638. ON. *blā*, livid]

BLOACH, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. Yks. [bloatʃ.]

1. *v.* To divulge secrets, to blab.

Wm. Shoo went an' bloach'd it o' ower t'mill 'at shoo wor bahn ta be wed (B.K.). w.Yks. (N.H.)

2. *sb.* A tale-bearer.

Wm. Shoo's a gurt bloach (B.K.). w.Yks.⁸

BLOACHED, *ppl. adj.* Wm. Nhp. Of a variegated appearance; spotted

Wm. Used of the spotted skin of a heavy drinker (B.K.). Nhp.¹ Applied to land when it is intersected by veins of a lighter coloured earth, Nhp.² The bloached holly.

[Perh. conn. w. *blotched*.]

BLOACHER, *sb.* Nhb. Also written blutcher Nhb.¹ [blō tʃər.]

1. A heavy, unwieldy instrument or thing. Nhb.¹

2. Applied to describe a huge animal of any kind.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. GROSE (1790); Nhb.¹

BLOAKER, *sb.* Yks. [Unknown to our correspondents] Term applied to a child.

w.Yks.⁵ 'T finest little bloaker yuh ivver clapt yuhr two ees on, 35

BLOAT-HERRING, *sb.* Suf. A smoked, half-dried herring; a bloater.

Suf. The word is fast going out of use (F.H.); Suf.¹

[To the Dolphin, and there eat some bloat herrings, *PEPYS Diary* (Oct. 5, 1661); Why you stunk like so many bloat-herrings newly taken out of the chimney, *JONSON Masque of Augurs* (1621), ed. Cunningham, 162; *Fumer*, to bloat, besmoake, hang or drie in the smoake, *COTGR.*]

BLOATY, *adj.* Lin. e.An. Also written blowty Lin.¹; blaathy e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ [blō'ti.] Bloating, puffy, swollen.

n.Lin.¹ She look'd real blowty last time I seed her. e.An.¹ A fond mother, looking at her poor little boy's swollen cheek observed sorrowfully, 'He was a bloaty little cousin and no mistake.' Nrf. She was a wunnerful blōthy wumman (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.)

BLOB, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Aus. Also written blab Sc. N.I.¹; blub w.Yks.⁵⁵ Hrf.² Glo.¹ Wil.¹ See **Blab**, **Bleb**. [blob, blab.]

1. *sb.* A bubble; a blister.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Nhb.¹ Air blobs. n.Yks.¹ Soap-blobs. T'pool's a' ower blobs; n.Yks.²³, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Hev ya niver seen t' lads makkin blobs? *Saunterer's Satchel* (1879) 10, We raize az gently as a 'soap blob,' TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsle Ann.* (1865) 32, w.Yks.²³⁵, Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Der.¹ s.Not. Oo, what a big blob I've blowed! (J.P.K.) Lei.¹, War.³ Shr.¹ Dick's got a bad leg; it come jest a little blob, an' sprad all o'er 'is leg like S. Anthony's fire. That fresh drnk dunna-d'-afe work, on'y jist a blob 'ere an' theer. Hrf.¹, Nrf.¹, Cor.¹²

Hence **Blobby**, *adj.* containing bubbles; also of weather: very rainy.

Bnff.¹ Spoken of a day when the raindrops, in falling on water, cause bubbles or blobs to rise. Abd. (G.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. A drop of moisture; a splash.

Sc. A blab of ink (JAM.); The feast of yestreen how it oozes through In bell and blab on his burly brow, *THOM Rhymes* (1844) 72. Frf. In a wet day the rain gathered in blobs that passed our garden, *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) 133. Lnk. Her een the clearest blob o' dew outshines, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) II. 11; Wi' the saut blobs drap drappin' frae his een unto his horn spune, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) xv. N.Cy.¹ Stf.² When th' reen cums dam i' greet big blobs, it's sure t'reen to-morrow. n.Lin.¹ The watter was hugin' e' blobs up o' th' eave straws. He did maake a blob when he tum'd i' to th' beck. Nhp.¹ The water hangs in blobs on the eaves of a building after a shower; Nhp.² Shr.¹ The swat stood on 'is foryed i' blobs as big as paze.

Hence **Blobbered**, *ppl. adj.* blotted, smeared, soiled.

Sc. We still say that clothes are blabb'd (JAM.). e.Lin. It was that sma'-written, forby bein a' blobbit an' crunkled, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 27.

3. A small lump of anything; a plumb.

n.Lin. Along o' my runnin' away wi' her crewell ball and makin' a blobb for eels wi' it, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 113; n.Lin.¹ A pear-shaped piece of lead which forms the weight of a mason's level. e.An.¹ [Applied to] anything thick, viscid, or dirty, as tallow, dregs of ink, &c. [Aus. Put on a good blob of meat, half as big as your fist, NICOLS *Wild Life* (1887) I. vi.]

4. The honey-bag of a bee. Sometimes also **honey-blabb**.

Ayr. Will ye help to haud it till I take out the honey blob? GALT *Entail* (1823) xxiii. Ant. (W.H.P.), N.I.¹ Nhb. Like honey blobs me heart'll brust, ROBSON *Callertorney* (1849); Nhb.¹

5. The best of anything.

Cum.¹ He t'uk t'blob on't n.Yks.³

6. The under-lip.

Nhp.¹ See how he hangs his blob.

7. A box on the ear; a blow.

Lin. If he'd thought it was Jacob, and given him what he calls a blob, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) 11; A blob in the eye (J.C.W.).

8. In *comp.* (1) **Blob-cap**, a boys' game; see below; (2) **-fat**, the bagged fat upon cattle in high condition; (3) **-kite**, the fish *Lota vulgaris*; (4) **-lip**, a very full lip that hangs down; (5) **-milk**, milk with its cream mingled; (6) **-ripe**, very ripe, ready to burst like a drop of water.

(1) Dur.¹ Hats are placed against the wall; a ball is thrown from the distance of a few yards into one of the caps or hats; all then run away except the owner of the cap, who hits any one that he can with the ball, &c. (2) n.Yks.² (3) n.Lin.¹ The first blob-kite I ever caught was e' Peacock warpin' drean. [SATCHELL (1879).] (4) Nhp.¹ (5) w.Yks.⁵ (6) N.Cy.¹ Nhp. Applied to fruit, as gooseberries (P.G.D.).

9. *v.* To bubble, to blister, sometimes with prep. *up*.

Bnff.¹ Wm.¹ It rains and blobs again [so hard as to make the surface of water bubble]. n.Yks.¹² w.Yks.⁵ Ah burnt me finger, an' it blubb'd up in a minnit. When milk is poured from one vessel into another, it 'blubs' in the receiving vessel. Chs.¹ Jam's ne'er done till it blobs. Stf.²

Hence **Blobbering**, *vbl. sb.* the rising of air-bubbles on the surface of liquids.

n.Yks.¹ Stf.² Be sure tak it off th' foire as soon as it starts a blobbing.

10. To swell up, to become puffy or bloated.

n.Yks.² s.Wor. Porson *Quant Wds* (1875). Hrf.² Glo. Well, your face be blubbed up! (A.B.); Glo.¹ Wil.¹ A man out of health and puffy about the face is said to look 'ter'ble blubbed up.'

Hence **Blobby**, *adj.* swollen.

Colloq. Such a funny blobby old nose, PEACOCK *Soldier and Maid* (1890) iv.

11. To plunge or fall suddenly into the water.

n.Yks.² I blobb'd in. e.Yks.¹

12. To shake.

e.An.¹ Nrf. (A.G.F.)

13. Of currants: to pick the ripe ones from the bunch.

Yks. (J.T.W.)

14. To catch eels by a bait of strung worms. Cum.¹

Hence **Blobbering**, *vbl. sb.* the process of catching eels. n.Lin.¹

15. To rob a bee of its honey-bag. Also *fig.* to plunder.

Ayr. He'll blob him like a bumbee, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 74. Gall. (A.W.)

BLOB, *adj.* e.An. [blob.]

1. Blunt. e.An.¹, Suf.¹

2. *Comp.* **Blob-ended**, blunt, rounded at the end.

e.An.¹ A pen, a pencil, an'awl, or a nail, is said to be blob-ended. Suf.¹ A parrot's tongue is said to be blob-ended.

BLOBBER, *sb. and v.* Nhb. Wm. Chs. Stf. Nhp. War. Wor. e.An. Cor. Also written **blubber** Nhp.¹ War.³ se.Wor.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ [blo'bə(r).]

1. *sb.* A bubble.

Nhb.¹ They're blawin blobberers wi' pipe-stopplers. n.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, s.Chs.¹, Stf.² War.³ Obs. To blow blubbers with a tobacco pipe and soap and water was a favourite amusement. se.Wor.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Cor.¹; Cor.² All in great blobberers.

2. *v.* To bubble.

Wm. It o' blobbered ower t'pot top (B K); Wm.¹, s.Chs.¹, Stf.² Nhp.¹ The water blubbers up.

[1. Blober upon water, *bouterills*, PALSGR. (1530); Blobyr, *burbulum*, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson). 2. The bloberond blode blend with the rayn, *Dest. Troy* (c 1400) 9642]

BLOBBER, *v.* Stf. Shr. [blo'bə(r).] To cry in a broken, sobbing manner.

Stf.² Diers är Dik blobberin egen; if ja ouni lækun at 'im éi stäarts æ shroikin. Shr.¹

BLOBBER, see **Blubber**.

BLOCHER, *v.* Ags. Per. (JAM.) To make a gurgling noise in coughing.

BLOCK, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng Also Aus. [blok.]

1. *sb.* A log.

Dev. An wat way tha zmal stiks za wul as tha blocks, Et raich'd ta tha crook ware thay hang up tha crocks, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1847) 47, ed 1865. Cor. The Christmas stock, mock, or block, on which the rude figure of a man had been chalked, was kindled with great ceremony, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 115.

2. A lump of soil (?).

Hrt. His ground . . . ploughed up in blocks, as we call it, that is, clotty and rough, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750).

3. In *comb.* (1) **Block, hammer, and nail**, a boys' game requiring seven players, three of whom represent the above-named articles, the remaining four being employed to swing the hammer against the block; (2) **-horse**, a strong wooden frame with four handles for the purpose of carrying blocks.

(1) Bnff.¹ (2) e.An.¹

4. *v.* To pelt, to knock; to strike with a pole-axe.

Cum. A grand picter ov Jack blockin' gient Galligantus, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 54. Chs.¹; Chs.² A boy caught rather suspiciously near a walnut tree, cried out 'I didna block them,' i.e. he was picking up fallen ones, not pelting them down. [Aus. The bullock to be 'blocked' receives one [a blow] on the nose which arrests him for an instant, BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II xviii]

5. Hence *sb.* an advanced stage of intoxication. Lin.¹ See **Blocker**.

6. To exchange, to make a bargain.

Dmf. To block a shilling, to accept copper in lieu of it (JAM.).

Hence **Blocking-ale**, *sb.* a drinking together by persons who have just concluded a bargain. Bch. (JAM.)

[1. (The child) consumeth to nothing, as block in the fier, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 26]

BLOCKAN, *sb.* Irel. I.Ma. Also written **blockin** I.Ma. The coal-fish *Merlangus carbonarius*.

N.I.¹ The fry are called gupins, small ones pickies; the mid-sized ones blockans and glashans, and when large, grey lord and stanlock. I.Ma. Just a string of Callag a blockin, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) lxviii. [SATCHELL (1879)]

BLOCKER, *sb.* Cum. Yks. [blo'kər, blo'kə(r).] A hatchet, chopper, axe, pole-axe.

Cum.¹ w.Yks. Shoo gate th' blocker an' wor baan to chop it into chips, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1872) 49; Gen made throughout of one piece of metal (J.T.), w.Yks.¹ A broad axe used in squaring timber; w.Yks.³

BLOCKER, *sb.* Lin. An advanced stage of intoxication.

Lin.¹ He has got a blocker on to-day.

BLOCKING-AXE, *sb.* Obs. Shr.¹ An axe employed for squaring timber, having a handle so curved horizontally, right and left, as to save the knuckles of the workman.

BLOCKY, *adj.* Shr.¹ [blo'ki] Short and stout.

BLODDER, *v.* Wm. [blo'dər.] Of liquor. to flow with a gurgling sound out of a vessel with a narrow aperture; also to cry immoderately.

Wm. It's o' bloddered away oot o' t'bottle. What for is thee blodderin an rooarin? (B K.)

BLODDER, see **Blather**.

BLOG, *sb. and v.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **bloggy** Dev. [blog.]

1. *sb.* A fig. use of *block*, q.v. Used of anything resembling a block or log of wood.

Cor. I've a nice little blog of a hoise, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 6.

Hence **Bloggy**, *adj.* thick-set, stout.

Cor. A bloggy little horse, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

2. *v.* To look sullen or sulky.

n.Dev. Thee be olways . . . blogging, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 313; And than tha wut bloggy, *ib.* l. 258; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

Hence **Bloggy**, *adj.* sulky, sullen.

Dev. Muve, bloggy, clopping blindego, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867)

st. 4.

[Cp. Gaelic (dial.) *blog*, block, fr. E. *block* (MACBAIN).]

BLOICHUM, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) A person who has a cough.

BLOIFIN, *sb.* e.An.¹ [bloi·fin.] A cough.

BLOIK, *sb.* Obs.² Sc. Mischief.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

BLOINT, *v.* S. & Ork.¹ To wink from the effects of drowsiness.

BLOISENT, *adj.* Ags. (JAM.) Of the face: red, swollen, disfigured.

BLOIT, *sb.* e.Yks. [bloit.] A failure, a collapse.

e.Yks. Thing lewkt weel aneef ti staht wiv, bud what a bloit it ended wiv, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 92; e.Yks.¹

BLOME-DOWN, *adj.* Obs.² Dor. Clumsy.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851).

BLONK, see **Blunk**.

BLOO, see **Blow**.

BLOOD, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written blude Sc.

1. In *comp.* (1) **Blood-blister**, a small blister containing blood, often caused by a pinch or smart blow; (2) **boar**, a boar of the smoother, more highly-bred stock of swine, as opposed to the long-haired or coarse breed; (3) **boltered**, clotted with blood; (4) **fallen**, chilblained; (5) **friend**, a relation by blood; (6) **grass**, a disease of kine; (7) **hawk**, the kestrel, *Tinnunculus alandarius*; (8) **iron**, a fleam, or lancet for bleeding horses or cattle; (9) **lark**, the meadow pipit or tit-lark, *Anthus pratensis*; (10) **lights**, *Aurora borealis*, the supposed sign of some slaughter; (11) **linnet**, the linnet, *Linota cannabina*; (12) **pudding**, a 'black pudding,' a sausage mixed with pig's blood; (13) **rot**, a complaint among sheep; (14) **run**, (15) **shed**, (16) **shotten**, bloodshot; (17) **stale**, a disease of horses, in which the urine is mixed with blood; (18) **stick**, (a) see **iron**; (b) a thoroughbred horse; (c) a fiery, obstinate person; (19) **stone**, a variety of hematite; (20) **warm**, rather warmer than lukewarm; (21) **weals**, ridges on the flesh from the lash of a whip; (22) **wit**, *obs.*, a fine paid for the effusion of blood.

(1) Chs.¹ (2) n.Yks.¹ (3) War Wise *Shakespeare* (1861) 113. (4) e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ (5) Sc. The laird of Haddo yields to the Earl Marischal, being his blood friend, SPALDING *Hist. Troubles in Sc.* (1792) II. 187 (JAM.). (6) *ib.* When cattle are changed from one kind of pasture to another, some of them are seized with a complaint called blood-grass, *Agric. Surv. Stk.* 100 (JAM.). (7) Oxf. [So called] from the blood-red colour of the eggs, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 140. (8) n.Yks.¹ (9) Chs.¹ Hmp. There be a blood-lark's nest near t'pin-stock, there be (W.M.E.F.). (10) w.Ir. They are distinguished from lightning by being called 'bloodlights' When of white, or blue, or other colours than red, when being described you will hear it said 'they were not lightning, but seemed to be some sort of breed of bloodlights,' *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 100. (11) Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 64. (12) w.Yks.⁵, e.Lan.¹ (13) Cmb. MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 623; *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). (14) Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.). (15) Ant. Your eye's all bloodshed (J.S.). (16) ne Wor. *Obsol.* (J.W.P.). (17) n.Lin.¹ (18, a) n.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, se Wor.¹, Shr.¹ (b, c) s.Not. She wor a bloodstick, that mare. She hit 'im ower th'ead wi' the proker; she wor a bloodstick i' them days (J.P.K.). e.Lin. (G.G.W.) (19) Cum. This is of every gradation of hardness, from the redde . . . to the hardest bloodstone, HURCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 51. (20) War.⁸ Hrt. Luke-warm or milk- or blood-warm, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. 1. (21) n.Yks.² (22) Sc. You are aware the blood-wit was made up to your ain satisfaction, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlviii.

2. *Comp.* in plant-names: (1) **Blood-cups**, *Peziza coccinea*; (2) **-elder** or **-hilder**, *Sambucus ebulus*; (3) **-root**, *Potentilla tormentilla*, the tormentil; (4) **-tongue**, *Galium aparine*; (5) **-vine**, *Epilobium angustifolium*; (6) **-wall**,

Chevanthus cheiri, the dark double wallflower; see **Bloody-warrior**.

(1) Sus. (2) Nrf. Believed to have been brought over by the Danes, and planted on the graves of their countrymen (3) Nhb.¹ Called also **Flesh-and-blood**, **Ewe-daisy**, and **Shepherd s-knot** (4) Sc., Chs. (5) Hmp.¹ (6) Chs.¹³, Nhp.¹

3. In *phr.* (1) **blood** or **blur** and **agers**, an exclamation or expletive; (2) — and **flummery**, (3) — or **blur** and **oun** (4) — and **thunder**, exclamations or expletives; (5) to **get blood from a turnip**, to achieve something almost impossible; (6) to **turn the blood**, to cause a reaction by means of some great shock, in cases of disease.

(1) Ir. Bluran' agers, don't be too curious, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) xvii. w.Ir. Blood-an-agers! says I, Paddy, *LOVER Leg.* (1848) I 178. (2) Ir. Blood and flummery! what a night, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 234. (3) *ib.* Oh! blood and oons! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xvi; (G.M.H.) w.Ir. Blur-an-ouns, is it a tinker you are? *LOVER Leg.* (1848) I 8. (4) Ker. Why then, blood and thunder! is that you, Lanegan? BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I. viii. (5) N.I.¹ (6) Dor. You must touch with the limb the neck of a man who's been hanged. . . . It will turn the blood and change the constitution, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 101.

4. A person, individual; *gen.* used as a term of pity or commiseration.

Ken. De poor blood hadn' had noddin tū eat fur three days (P.M.). e.Ken. Poor little half-starved blood (G.G.). Ken.¹ Commonly used by the elder people.

[L. (4) Cp. **bloody fall**, an ailment of the feet similar to chilblains. The angry chilblains and bloody-falls that trouble the feet, HOLLAND *Phny* (1601) II. 76. 8. Take a blood-yren, . . . and smyte hym bloude on bothe sydes, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 54; Bloode yryn, bledyng yryn, *Prompt.*]

BLOOD, *v.*¹ Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Dev.

1. To bleed; to let blood.

Edb. As if her nose had been bleeding, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 41; Ye mind when ye bluded my nose? STEVENSON *Puddin'* (1894) 22. N.I.¹ Your nose is bloodin'. n.Yks.¹ She blooded nigh-hand a' t'weea hame. n.Lin.¹ Th' hoss was blooded three times, but he deed for all that. sw.Lin.¹ The farrier came and blooded him. Wor. A bloods 'im, an' a cuts 'im, an' a gies 'im doctors' stuff (H.K.).

Hence **Bleeding-iron**, *sb.* a fleam for bleeding horses. n.Lin.¹

2. To make a dog draw the blood of an animal, to allow hounds to eat the quarry.

Lan. A man who had a bull-terrier pup went out to blood it, N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. vii 311. n.Dev. The honour of blooding a pack of hounds' WHYTE-MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xxv. [When once well blooded they will retain an attachment to the scent, MAYER *Sptsman's Direct* (1845) 16.]

[To blood, let blood, *venam secare, sanguinem detrachere*, COLES (1679).]

BLOOD, *v.*² Dor. *pp.* of *to bleed*.

w.Dor. I thought I should 'a blood to death (C.V.G.).

BLOOD-ALLEY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use. In form **bloody-olley** Yks.; **bloody Not.** A superior taw or alley, made of white marble, streaked with deep red. See **Ally**.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1891). s.Lan. (T.R.C.), Chs.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ Oxt.¹ *MS. add.* Brks.¹ Wil. *Slow Gl* (1892); Wil.¹

BLOOD-ALP, *sb.* Nrf. Suf. Sur. Som. Also in form **blood-oaf** Suf.; **-olph** e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Sur.; **-ulph** Nrf.; **-hoop**, **-hook** Som. The male bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*. See **Alp**.

e.An.¹ Nrf. Them blood-ulphs are wunnerful things to bud the bushes (W.R.E.), COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43; Nrf.¹ Suf. (G.E.D.); *Science Gossip* (1882) 214; (F.H.) *Sur. N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 253; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 67. Som. The pinks an' blood-hooks (finches, thee do call 'em, an' bull-finches, for sure); LEITCH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 38; (J.S.F.S.)

BLOODEN, *adj.* Obs.² Irel. Fresh.

Wxt.¹ Bloodeden eales [eels].

BLOOD-HOOK, **-HOOP**, see **Blood-alp**.

BLOODINGS, *sb. pl.* Ken.¹² Black puddings.

BLOOD-OLPH, see **Blood-alp**.

BLOOD-RAING, *v.* Sc. Written bleed raing Bnff.¹ To become bloodshot.

Bnff.¹ His een a' begin t'bleed-raing finivver; he tastes a drap o' drink

Hence **Blood-raingt**, *ppl. adj.* bloodshot. Bnff.¹

BLOOD-SUCKER, *sb.* Irel. Lin. Som. Dev. Cor.

1. The common leech, the horse-leech.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs Dial w.Eng.* (1825) w.Som.¹ Blid zèok ur. Dev. w. *Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4; Dev.¹

2. The gadfly.

n.Lin.¹ Dev. w. *Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4

3. The sea-anemone or stinging jelly-fish.

N.I.¹, Cor.¹²

[1. A blood sucker, *hirudo*, COLES (1679); *Sangisue*, a horse-leech, a blood sucker, CORGR.; If the sheepe haue swallowed a horse-leach (in the *Table of Contents* 'blood-sucker'), MARKHAM *Countrey Farme* (1616) 116. 2. Blood-sucker, a fly; anything that sucks blood, ASH (1795).]

BLOOD-ULPH, see **Blood-alp**.

BLOODWORT, *sb.* (1) *Erythroea centaurium*, common centaurry (Shr.¹); (2) *Geranium Robertianum* (Cum.¹); (3) *Rumex hydrolapathum*, water-dock (Chs.¹); (4) *R. sanguineus* (n.Cy.), bloody-dock.

(3) Blood woort or bloody patience is called of some *Sanguis Dracons*, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 391; *Sang de Dragon*, the herb called bloodwort, bloody patience, CORGR. (4) Among 'seedes and herbes for the kitchen,' Tusser mentions 'bloodwoort,' *Husb.* (1580) 93.]

BLOODY, *adj. and adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms bleedie Sc.; bliddy Dev.

1. *adj. In comp.* (1) **Bloody-bat**, the 'hat-bat,' *Vespertilio noctula*; (2) **bones**, a goblin, a bogey; (3) **pot**, a black pudding; (4) **rogers**, *obs.*, an old-fashioned potato with a very red skin; (5) **scones**, scones made of the blood it was at one time customary to draw from the cattle on a farm; (6) — **Thursday**, the Thursday before Easter; (7) — **wars**, serious consequences; also used as an exclamation of annoyance.

(1) Lei.¹ (2) Yks. Bloodybones would start up and tear them hmb from limb, *Farquhar Frankheart*, 237. Lan. Children . . . cautioned against venturing too near the water's brink lest . . . Bloody Bones should pull them in, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 86. w.Som.¹ Mothers constantly say to their children Aal puut ee een dhu daarkee oal lauug wai dhu blid ee boazunz [I will put you in the dark hole, along with the bloody-bones]. (3) n.Dev. Tha natlings an' tha bliddy-pot Both turned out gude vor nort, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 16. (4) Chs.¹ Reckoned one of the best varieties forty or fifty years ago. Now quite extinct, Chs.³ (5) Gall. (WG) (6) Nhb. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x 87. e.Yks.¹ Children enumerate the days of the week thus: 'Egg and collop Monday, Pancake Tuesday; Ash Wednesday; Bloody Thursday, Lang Friday'll nivver be deean, an Heigh for Setthaday efther-necan. (7) Ir. If the Pope makes Dr. X. Archbishop there'll be bloody wars (G.M.H.).

2. *Comb. in plant-names:* (1) **Bloody-bells**, *Digitalis purpurea*, the foxglove; (2) — **butcher**, *Orchis mascula*, early purple orchis; (3) — **crane's bill**, *Geranium sanguineum*; (4) **dock**, *Rumex sanguineus*; (5) — **Mary**, *Geranium Robertianum*, crane's-bill; (6) — **sea-dock**, *Lapathum maritimum sanguineum*; (7) **thumbs**, quaker-grass.

(1) Lnk. (JAM) (2) w.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, Hrf.² (3) w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 178 (4) w.Som.¹ Blid ee dauk. (5) w.Yks. (J.W.) (6) Cor.² (7) se.Wor.¹

3. Well-bred, having good blood in the veins.

n.Yks.¹ A desput bloody-looking lahtle meear She cooms ov a bloody sort. n.Lin.¹ That's a bloody tit th' Squire rides noo. He cums of a bloody stock, that's why he's kind to poor foaks.

4. Applied, without any definite meaning, to persons or things. In *gen.* low colloq. use.

[In *gen.* colloq. use among the lowest classes; its derivation attaches no sanguinary meaning to it, *Lab. Gl.* (1894)] n.Lin. It's a bloody shame, N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. vii. 259. Ken. (D.W.L.) [The lower classes use 'bloody' indifferently as a term of depreciation or appreciation. 'Twas a bloody sight better than county gaol, N. & Q. (1868) 4th S. i. 133]

5. *adv.* Used as intensive: very, exceedingly, desperately.

s.Wm. It was bleady cald, HUTTON *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 7.

[5. This is a bloody positive old fellow, FIELDING *Wedding Day* (1743) III. vi.]

BLOODY FINGERS, *sb.* (1) *Arum maculatum* (Hmp.); (2) *Digitalis purpurea*, the foxglove (Sc. Cum. Yks. Hrf. w.Som.¹); (3) *Orchis mascula*, the purple orchis (Glo.¹).

(1) Hmp. Them bloody-fingers 'ill mak red berries in th' autumn (W.F.). (2) Bwk. The primrose, the bludfinger, and the crawtae grow unsqueezed and unlooked at, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 83. Gall. (JAM.) Hrf.² Called also 'fairy gloves.'

BLOODY MAN'S FINGERS, *sb.* (1) *Arum maculatum* (Wor.); (2) *Digitalis purpurea*, the foxglove (Hrf. Rdn.); (3) *Orchis mascula*, the purple orchis (Chs.¹ Wor. Glo.¹); (4) *Orchis morio* (Chs.¹); (5) *Scilla nutans* (Glo.).

(2) Rdn. N. & Q. (1878) 5th S. x. 105. (3) Glo. *Science Gossip* (1865) 36.

BLOODY-WALL, see **Bloody-warrior**.

BLOODY-WALLIER, see **Bloody-warrior**.

BLOODY-WARRIOR, *sb.* Stf. Nhp. Shr. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bdf. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form bloody-wall Stf.¹ Bdf.; bloody-wallier w.Cy.; bloody-wayer Som.; bliddy-waryers Dev.

1. The dark-coloured wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

n.Stf. N. & Q. (1872) 4th S. ix. 375. Stf.¹, Nhp.¹, Shr.¹, Glo.¹, Oxf.¹, Brks.¹, Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hmp.¹ Wil. He dressed himself in the cleanest of smocks, . . . stuck a bloody-warrior, or dark-coloured wall flower, in his bosom, EWING *Jan Windmill* (1873) vi; Wil.¹ Dor. So called from the blood-like tinges on its corolla, BARNES *Gl.* (1863), (C.V.G.) Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.¹ Blid-ee waur yurz. Dev. Dark-skinned as th' Bloody-warrior, MADDOX-BROWN *Yath-hounds* (1876) 256; I've agot a 'mazing crap ov bliddy-waryers thease yer, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹⁴, nw.Dev.¹, Cor.¹²

2. The red crane's-bill. Cor.¹²

BLOOENS, see **Blowings**.

BLOOM, *sb.*¹ Sh.I. Chs. e.An. Ken. Wil. Dor. Dev. [blūm.]

1. A rosy colour or flush on the face.

Wil.¹ Ther you knaws as I do allus get the hot blooms ter'ble bad. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Dor.¹

Hence (1) **Blooming**, *vbl. sb.* flushing of the face in fever; (2) **Bloomy**, *adj.* having a high colour.

(1) Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) (2) Chs.¹; Chs.³ A bloomy wench.

2. The efflorescent crystallization upon the outside of thoroughly dried fish.

Sh.I. When the body of a fish is all equally dried, it is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called bloom, *Agric. Surv.* 91 (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹

3. Plumage of a bird.

e.An.¹ Cock teal in full bloom.

Hence **Bloomage**, *sb.* plumage of a bird. Ken.¹

BLOOM, *sb.*² Sc. Irel. Wm. Lan. Stf. Shr. [blūm.] A square mass of iron, which has passed a second time through the furnace.

Sc. The name given at Carron iron-works to malleable iron after having received two beatings. The pig-iron is melted, and afterwards beaten out into plates an inch thick . . . they are brought under the hammer and wrought into what are called blooms, *Agric. Surv. Stirl.* 348 (JAM.). Ir. *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1855) III. 197. Stf.¹, Shr.¹² [They bring it to a bloom, which is a four square mass of about two foot long, RAY (1691), (K.)]

Hence (1) **Bloomery**, *sb.* a furnace for smelting iron with charcoal; (2) **Bloom-smithy-rent**, *obs.*, a rent for the use of ovens and furnaces.

(1) Ir. There be not ten iron furnaces, but above twenty forges and bloomeries, PERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1571) in *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1855) III. 197. Wm.¹ (2) Lan. (K.)

[OE. *blōma*, a mass of metal. *Blōma* oððe *dāh*, *massa*, *Voc. MS. Cott.* (c. 1080) in Wright's *Voc.* 334. (1) *Blomary*, is that forge, where the iron, stone, or oare is first melted into pigs; now called a furnace, BLOUNT (1681).]

BLOOM, *v.* Hmp. Wil. Of the sun: to shine scorchingly; to throw out heat as a fire.

Wil.¹ How the sun do bloom out atween the clouds.

Hence (1) **Blooming**, *ppl. adj.*, (2) **Bloomy**, *adj.* sultry.
(1) *Wil.*¹ 'Tis a main blooming day. (2) *Hmp.*¹ It's bloomy hot
Wil. BRITTON Beauties (1825), *Wil.*¹

BLOOM-FELL, *sb.* *Sc.* The yellow clover, *Lotus corniculatus*. Also called **Fell-bloom**.

Sc. Ling. deer-hair, and bloom-fell, are also scarce, *Prize Ess Highl. Soc.* III. 524 (*JAM.*)

BLOOMING, *adj.* *Irel. Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Blooming Sally**, the hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* (*N.I.*¹); (2) — willow, *E. angustifolium* (*Don.*).

BLOOMTH, *sb.* *Suf.* Bloom, blossom.

Suf. Them crokers are a nubbin for the bloomth [the crocuses are coming (budding) into blossom] (*C.T.*).

[*Bloom* (vb.) + *-th*; cp. *tilth*, *fr. till*, vb.]

BLOOMY-DOWN, *sb.* *Som.* The sweet-william, *Dianthus barbatus*.

Som. Giliflowers, warriors, bloomy-downs, and fully a hundred-weight of boy's love, *RAYMOND Sam and Sabina* (1894) 34
*w.Som.*¹ Bloo'mee daewn.

BLOOR, see **Blöre**.

BLOOSTER, *sb.* *Sh I.* Also in form **bluster**. Rough, barren ground, scarcely worth cultivation.

Sh.I. (*K.I.*); (*Coll. L.L.B.*)

BLOOTH, see **Blowth**.

BLORE, *v.* *Yks. Lin. Nrf. Suf.* Also written **bloor** *n.Lin.*¹ [*bluə(r)*].

1. Of cattle: to bellow, low. See **Blare**, *v.*

*n.Lin.*¹, *e.An.*¹ *Nrf.* The child 'squalls,' the cow 'blores,' or the calf 'blares,' *GLYDE New Gar.* (1866) 1; They blored and weant on in such a way, . . . swishing their tails, *SPILLING Molly Miggs* (1873) x. *Suf.* Never confounded with 'blare' (*F.H.*), The stock run bloren about for wittles, *GLYDE New Gar.* (1866) 271.

2. Of children: to weep, cry out loudly.

*w.Yks.*² *n.Lin. SUTTON Wds.* (1881); *n.Lin.*¹, *Suf.* (*F.H.*)

BLORT, *v.* and *sb.* *Sc. Yks. Der. Not.* Written **blawt** *w.Yks. Not.* [*blōt*].

1. *v.* To bellow loudly, make a loud noise; to cry. See **Blart**.

w.Yks. What's teh blawt like that for? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891). *Der.*², *nw.Der.*¹, *Not.* (*J.H.B.*), *s.Not.* (*J.P.K.*), *Not.*¹³

2. Of a horse: to snort. *Fif.* (*JAM.*)

3. To talk nonsense. *s.Not.* (*J.P.K.*)

4. *sb.* A loud noise.

w.Yks. Shoo ga'sich a blawt, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Oct. 24, 1891).

BLOSH, see **Blash**.

BLOSS, *sb.* *Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin.* [*blɒs*]

1. A term of endearment; a buxom young woman. See **Blossom**.

Sc. Here, like queens, haud up their heads Thinking they're sonsy blosses, *Airdrie Far.* st. 16 (*JAM.*). *N.I.*¹

2. Used ironically of any ugly sight; a 'fright'; an untidy head of hair.

*ne Yks.*¹ Thoo diz leek a bonny blossom i' that au'd goon. *Lin.*¹ What a blossom you have, sureh.

BLOSSOM, *sb.*¹ *Yks. Chs. Lin. Hrt. Wil. Som. Dev.* Also in form **blassom** *s.Chs.*¹; **blizzum** *Chs.*¹ [*blɒsəm*].

1. In *comp.* (1) **Blossom-time**, the time of flowering; (2) **-withy**, *Phlox acutifolium*.

(1) *Hrt.* Others turn their sheep and lambs together among their beans to remain till blossom time, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i. (2) *Dev.*⁴ The plant has the appearance of a withy in bloom.

2. The flower of the hawthorn.

*w.Som.*¹ School Inspector: 'What do you mean by May?' (Several hands up)—'Blossom.' *nw.Dev.*¹

3. A snowflake.

Wil. I da think as it be goin' to snow. Anymore than there was a few blossoms s'marnin (*W.C.P.*); *Wil.*¹ What girt blossoms 'twer to the snow isterday.

4. Used ironically as a mild term of reproach to a woman; a hussy.

*w.Yks.*², *Chs.*¹ *s.Chs.*¹ Óo'z ü blaas üm, óo iz [hoo's a blossom, hoo is] *n.Lin.*¹ *sw.Lin.*¹ Oh, what a blossom yon lass is.

5. An odd figure, queer character; an extremely dirty person or thing.

*n.Yks.*² (*s.v. Bonny*). *e.Yks.*¹ *MS. add.* (*T.H.*) *w.Yks.*⁵ A bonny blossom.

BLOSSOM, *sb.*² *e.An.* [*blɒsəm*] The state of cream in the operation of churning, when it seems to be in a state of fermentation. *e.An.*¹

Hence **Blossomed**, *adj.*, said of cream becoming full of air whilst churning. *e.An.*¹, *Nrf.*¹

BLOT, *v.*¹ and *sb.* *Lin.*

1. *v.* In phr. *blot about*, to shoot aimlessly.

n.Lin. That lad'll be shuttin' aather hissen or sum on uz afoore he's dun blottin' aboot (*M.P.*); *n.Lin.*¹ I'll not hev thoo blottun' aboot wi' that theare pistul.

2. *sb.* The report of a gun or pistol. *n.Lin.*¹

BLOT, *v.*² *Sc.* [Unknown to our correspondents] To puzzle, nonplus.

Per. Own'd that lecture did him blot, *DUFF Poems*, 110 (*JAM.*).

BLOTCH, *sb.* and *v.* *Yks. Chs. Not. Lin.* [*blɒtʃ*]

1. *sb.* A blot.

n.Yks. In Cleveland, 'blot' is supposed to be vulgar (*I.W.*). *e.Yks.*¹, *w.Yks.*³, *Chs.*¹, *s.Chs.*¹, *Not.* (*J.H.B.*), *n.Lin.*¹

2. Blotting-paper.

w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Nov. 7, 1891); *w.Yks.*⁵

3. *v.* To blot.

*n.Yks.*¹, *ne Yks.*¹ *Chs.*¹ He's blotched his copy-book. *s.Chs.*¹ *s.Not.* Johnny's blotched ma copy raight across; three gret blotches (*J.P.K.*). *n.Lin.*¹ Noo, lads, doant blotch yer books nor suck yer pens

Hence (1) **Blotch-paper**, (2) **Blotching-paper**, blotting-paper.

(1) *n.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks. PIPFR Dial. Sheffield* (1824), *w.Yks.*³, *Not.*¹, *n.Lin.*¹ (2) *e.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.* Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1891) *Chs.*¹, *s.Chs.*¹

[1. Spots and blotches of several colours and figures, *HARVEY On Consumptions* (*JOHNSON*)]

BLOTEN, *pp.* *Chs.* Also written **bloaten** *Chs.*¹²³ [*blōtən*]. Excessively fond of. Also in *comp.* **Bloten-fond**. See **Globed to**.

Chs. *RAY* (1691); The child is bloten of her, *GROSE* (1790), *BAILEY* (1721); *COLE* (1677); (*P.R.*), *Chs.*¹²³

BLOTHER, see **Blather**.

BLOTS, *sb. pl.* *Sh I.* [*blɒts*] Water prepared for washing clothes; dirty water, soapsuds

Sh I. Shū taks a tub o soapy blots, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 52, (*Coll. L.L.B.*); Clothes are *gen.* washed in three waters, the first, second, and thrid blots (*K.I.*). *S & Ork.*¹

[*Cogn. w. ON. bloti*, a thaw, melting; cp. *bleyta*, to soak, moisten.]

BLOT-SHEET, *sb.* *Sc.* [*blɒt-ʃi:t*] Blotting-paper.

Per. Far commoner than 'blotting-paper' (*G.W.*). *Ayr. Lnk.* (*J.F.*) Ith My memory is like a lot o' sheets o' blotsheets, or 'blottin'-paper,' as they call it now-a-days, *STRATHESK More Bts* (1885) 5.

BLOU, see **Blow**.

BLOUNCING BESS, *sb.* *Cor.*³ The plant *Valeriana*, *Valeriana officinalis*.

BLOUND, *pp.* *Bdf.* [*bleund*] Blinded.

Bdf. BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang. (1809) 126

[*Blound*, pp. of *blind*, after the analogy of *bound*, pp. of *bind*.]

BLOUNDERS, see **Blaunders**

BLOUSE, *sb.*¹ *pl.* *Hrf.*² The pollen of grass.

[*Repr. lit. E. blows*, pl. of *blow*, a display of blossoms, fr. *blow* (*OE. blōwan*)]

BLOUSE, *sb.*² *pl.* *Hrf.*² The mites in old cider.

[*Repr. lit. E. blows*, the eggs of flesh-flies or other insects, fr. *blow* (*OE. blāwan*).]

BLOUST, *v.* and *sb.* *Sc.*

1. *v.* To brag, boast. *Rxb, Bwk.* (*JAM.*)

2. *sb.* An ostentatious account of one's own doings, a brag. *Sc.* Is't to pump a fool ye meddle wi' a' this bloust o' straining widdle, *A. SCOTT Poems* (1805) 131.

[*Prob. cogn. w. lit. E. bluster*.]

BLOUSY, *sb.* *Yks.* Written **blowsey** *w.Yks.*⁵ A blouse, a white cotton coat. Cf. **blouze**.

w.Yks. LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale (c. 1882); Fra a blowsey, up tov a surtoot, *BLACKAH Poems* (1867) 35; *w.Yks.*⁵ In *gen.* use for summer wear.

[*A der. of blouse*, *Fr. blouse*, the loose upper garment of the French workman.]

BLOUT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also written *blowt* (JAM.).

1. *sb.* A sudden eruption of a liquid substance, accompanied with noise (JAM.).

2. The sudden breaking of a storm; a sudden fall of rain, snow, &c., accompanied with wind.

Sc. A blout of foul weather. Vernal win's, wi' bitter blout, Out owre our chimlas blaw, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 63 (JAM.).

3 *pl.* The noise made by liquids boiling over a hot fire; water ejected from fiercely boiling water. Also foul water thrown from washing-tubs, &c.

w.Sc. Keep your blouts for your ain kail-yard (JAM. *Suppl.*).

4. *v.* Of liquids: to belch or rush out with force.

w.Sc. The bung bowtit out, and the yill blowtit after 't (JAM. *Suppl.*).

Hence (1) *Blouter*, *sb.* a blast of wind; (2) *Bloutering*, *vbl. sb.* boasting, bragging.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) *Sik.* Cacklin about Coleridge, or blouterin about Byron, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 192.

BLOUZE, see *Blowze*.

BLOUZED, *pp.* e.An.¹² [bleu'zd.] Of plants: hindered by overlapping one another.

BLOVER, *sb.* Dor. [Not known to our correspondents.] The black pollack.

Dor. *w. Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889) 6, col. 7.

BLOWERS, *sb. pl.* Dev.³ Jelly-fish.

BLOW, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Shr. Hrf. Dev. Cor. Written blaa Nhb.¹; blaw Sc. n.Yks.²; blyave Bnff.¹ [blā, blō, blōə.]

1. A current of air, a blast, gust.

Sc. She wechts the corn anent the blaw, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 67 (JAM.). Per. Life's raging storm Wi' keen and eerie blaw, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 257, ed. 1843. Lnk. Winter's win' comes frae the north Wi' bitter blaw, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 49. n.Yks.² Out at all weathers, rain, snaw, or blaw. Hrf.² A cold blaww.

2. Breath.

Nhb.¹ Get yor blaa. n.Yks. (W.H.)

3. A smoke of tobacco.

n.Sc. A took a blaw o' ma pipe t'heat ma moo (W.G.). Per. Come o'er by an' get a blaw o' the cutty wi's (G.W.). Lth. She ... lichten her cutty, sat down for a blaw, SMITH *Merry Bndal* (1866) 114. Gall. Gie us a blaw o' your pipe (A.W.).

4. A bladder, used to carry yeast, &c.

Dev. *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4; Dev.¹; Dev.³ Mind yū keep the blows ready tū put the mort in. Cor. Common (M.A.C.); Cor.² *MS. add.*

Hence *Blower*, *sb.* a bladder.

Dev. Blowers of mort [lard], *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 27.

5. An upheaval in the centre of a colliery way, caused by the pressure of the earth on either side.

w.Yks. They'd a blow in the way an' hed ta work o' neet ta straighten it up (B.K.); (S.J.C.)

6. *Fig.* A boast, bravado; a falsehood told from ostentation; one who boasts or brags.

Sc. Bonaparte, loud vaunting smart, It was a fearfu' blaw that, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 187, Donald thinks for a' their blaw That he will fend, *Har'st Rig* (1801) st. 22. n.Sc. He tells greit blaws (JAM.); Ye needna begin wi ony o' yer blaws; we a' ken faht ye are. Jist haud yer tung, man, a' boddie kens it that's a great blaw (W.G.). Bnff.¹ Per. They're nae worth makin' a blaw aboot (G.W.).

7. *pl.* Affairs, things to be done, in phr. *full of blows*.

Snr.¹ I canna-dawle to fettle that this mornin', I'm full o' blows.

BLOW, *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written blaa Nhb.¹ e.Yks.¹; blaw Sc. N.Cy.¹ n.Lin.¹ Nhp.² Cor.¹²; blyave Bnff.¹

1. To breathe, to take breath.

Ayr. Thou never lap, and sten't an' breastit, Then stood to blaw, BURNS *To Auld Mare* (1786) st. 14. n.Yks. A'v run till a can hardly blo. That animal bloes hard (W.H.). n.Lin.¹ You've ridden middlin' hard or yer herse wo'dn't blaw like that.

Hence (1) *Blawed*, (2) *Blown*, *pp.* out of breath.

(1) Cor.² (2) War.³ I can't go on playing—I'm blown. Dor. I'm blown too. It was all up hill, HARDY *Jude* (1896) pt. I. viii.

2. Of wind instruments: to play, sound.

n.Lin.¹ Dor. The band did blow an beat aloud, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 5. w.Som.¹ Fiddles and drums are played, but flutes, trombones, &c., are always bloa'd. A man told me his bridh ur Bee'ul kn bloa' dhu fluet kaap'kul.

3. To cry aloud. Nhp.²

4. To smoke, esp. to blow tobacco.

Sc. I'll blaw awa an' sit mum, LUMSDEN *Sheep-Head*, 267. Bnff., Abd. (W.G.). Per. (G.W.) Wm. We'll blow a bit o' bacca, lads (B.K.). w.Yks. His bacca he did blah, TWISLETON 'Bacca Smookin' (1867).

5. To dry fish in the open air without salt. S. & Ork.¹

Hence (1) *Blown-cod*, a split cod half dried; (2) *fish*, fish dried by exposure to the wind; (3) *herring*, a herring slightly cured for speedy consumption; (4) *meat*, flesh or fish dried by the wind; (5) *skate*, skate dried without salt by pressure and exposure to the wind; (6) *Blowty*, a house where bloaters are cured.

(1) Ags. (JAM.) (2) S. & Ork.¹ (3) e.An.¹ Blown fish are smoked but once. On some parts of our coasts a blown-herring is called a tow-bowen. Suf.¹ (4) Sh.I. (JAM.) (5) Bnff.¹ Bnff., Abd. We got blawn skate on a plate wi taties t'wir danner (W.G.). (6) Suf. Now seldom heard (F.H.).

6. To smelt iron in a cupola furnace.

w.Yks. We'se be blawing to-morn (S.K.C.).

Hence (1) *Blowing-house*, *sb.* a place for melting tin, so called from the fire perpetually kept up by a large bellows turned by a water-wheel; (2) *tin*, *sb.* the melting of ore in the blowing-house; (3) *out-shot*, *sb.* a shot which has blown out the stemming without removing the coal or stone.

(1, 2) Cor.² (3) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

7. In winnowing: to remove seeds or dust remaining in the corn by subjecting it to the action of the fan only, as it passes through the machine. nw.Dev.¹

Hence *Blower*, *sb.* a winnowing machine.

n.Lin. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; n.Lin.¹

8. To swell, puff up, explode, burst; also *fig.* to puff up, flatter, to fill one's mind with groundless hopes. *Gen.* foll. by *up*.

Sc. I blew him up sae, that he believed everything I said. Ye first burn me, and then blaw me, *Prov.* (JAM.) n.Sc. She blew hersel up wi' the thoct it Tam wiz gyain t'marry'er at the Term (W.G.). Per. Dinna blaw up the laddie wi' yer fine promises (G.W.). Lin. The sluice 'blew up' and the Ouse once more became tidal, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vii. n.Lin.¹ His eyelid was tang'd wi' a bea an' was that blawd-up it was a regular sight. The barrier-bank hes blawed-up at Gainsb'r. Nhp.¹ I've eaten nuts till I'm quite blowed up.

Hence (1) *Blowing*, *vbl. sb.* a windy tumour or swelling; (2) *Blawn*, *sb.* a pimple after a gnat-bite, a blain.

(1) Wm. (K.) (2) Ken. (W.F.S.)

9. Of cattle, sheep, &c.: to swell out after eating too much green food.

n.Yks. Yon coo is sadly bloan up, sha can hardly git her wind (W.H.). n.Lin.¹ His steers got among red-clover, one on 'em was that blawd-up 'at it deed Suf. (C.T.), Wd.¹

Hence (1) *Blowed*, (2) *Blown*, *pp.* distended, overfed.

(1) Oxf.¹, Brks.¹ n.Wil. Them ship 'ull shower to get blowed in thuc grass, 'tis so froom (E.H.G.). Cor.² (2) Ken. (P.M.)

10. Of flies or insects: to deposit eggs, breed; to render putrid. In *gen.* use.

Chs.¹ n.Lin.¹ Mea't's that blawd it isn't fit for Christ'ans. Lon. slang. When each fly has blown, there'll be some millions, MAYHEW *Labour* (1851) III. 32.

Hence (1) *Blown*, *adj.* putrid, filled with flies; (2) *Blown-meat*, *sb.* meat impregnated with the eggs of flies.

(1) Wm. T'meat was blown (B.K.). w.Yks. Any article which is deceptive in appearance is often termed 'flea-blown' (J.T.). War.³ Lon. Meat kept, whether cooked or uncooked, until 'blown,' MAYHEW *Labour* (1851) II. 132 (2) Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹⁵, Nhp.¹

11. *Fig.* To scold, rate, rebuke; to fly into a passion; also used with prep. *off* or *into*.

Bnff.¹ He wiz jist blyayin' agehn, fin he cam in, an' saw fou ill the wark hud been deen. w.Yks. Shoo began blowing into him i' fine style, HARTLEY *Ditties* (c. 1873) 114; T'gaffers bin blowin off a bit abaht yon piece (B.K.). Chs.¹ Schoo-mester blowed 'em for bein rauid th' stove. s.Not. Ah did blow 'im, an' well 'e desarved it (J.P.K.).

12. To divulge, spread abroad, betray.

Sc. I will blow her ladyship's conduct in the business SCOTT *Sz. Ronan* (1824) xxii. Ir. There's no needcessity for blowin' it

about to every one I meet, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) II. Nhb. (R.O.H.) Nhp.¹ I told him not to tell, but he blowed me directly. Slang. If I blow on him he'll be put in chokey, HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* (1888) II. iii.

13. To boast, brag.

Abd. The grieve's aye blawin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) XI. Per. Ye blew aboot that troot for the hale winter, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 142. Ayr. He brags and he blaws o' his siller, BURNS *Tam Glen*, st. 3 Lnk. Blaws away aboot hisel' like a hunder' o' pipers, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) XIII. Kcb. He blaw'd o' his sheep, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 156 n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb. The Tweed he may brag o' his sawmon, An' blaw of his whitlins the Till, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 84. Yks. (C.C.R.) [Aus., N.S.W. I don't want to blow, but it takes a good man to put me on my back, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. 1.]

Hence (1) **Blower**, sb. a boaster, one given to exaggeration; (2) **Blowing**, (a) *ppl. adj.* boasting, bragging; (b) *vbl. sb.* flattery, boasting.

(1) Bnff.¹ [Aus. The biggest blower in the district . . . he'll beat even my stories into fits, PRAED *Romance of Station* (1892) II. v.] (2) Sc. Ye have ever loved to hear the blowing blawing stories, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. ix. n.Sc. He's a muckle blawin chiel; ye canna trust a word he says (W.G.). Bnff.¹ (3) Bnff.¹ He's been awa in America, an' he hauds a sair blyavan aboot fat he did fin he wiz there. Per. Ye 'ill bring a judgement on the laddie wi' yir blawing, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 32.

14. To 'huff' in the game of draughts; to defeat, beat.

Sc. (JAM.), Bnff. (W.G.) Abd. 'I'll blow you gin ye dinna tak.' Blowing on the piece after lifting it from the board is a symbolical action, indicating that the piece is out of play (G.W.). Hrt. I'll try and mend it, but I expect I shall be blowed (G.H.G.).

15. To disappoint. ne.Lan.¹

16. To fish.

ne.Lan.¹, Wor. (J.R.W.)

17. *Comp.* (1) **Blow-away**, (2) **-ball**, the seed-head of a dandelion, *Leontodon taraxacum*; (3) **-bellows** or **ballies**, a pair of bellows; (4) **-bleb**, a bubble, esp. a soap-bubble; (5) **-boat**, a dredger, worked by five or six men, used at Sandwich; (6) **-coal**, a sheet of tin placed before the fire to cause a draught; (7) **-fly**, the bluebottle, *Musca vomitorius*; (8) **-maunger**, *obs.*, a fat, full-faced person; (9) **-pipe**, a child's toy for blowing arrows or peas, made of the stalk of hemlock; (10) **-poke**, a fat pury fellow, one who assumes an air of great importance; (11) **-tin**, see **-coal**; (12) **-up**, a quarrel; (13) **-well**, (a) a natural spring or well in the bed or foreshore of a river; (b) an intermittent spring; (c) a place in boggy land where marsh gas rises up to the surface in bubbles.

(1) s Not. (J.P.K.) (2) w.Yks.² (3) s Chs.¹ Bloa-baaliz or bloa-bellis. Stf.², ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) Shr.¹ As any one sid the blow-bellis? I canna get this fire to tind; Shr.² (4) e.Yks.¹ (5) Ken. (P.M.) (6) Dev. Ef thease grate smawk'th like this us must 'a' a blawcawl made avor winter, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892). (7) Chs.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, Hnt. (T.P.F.) (8) n.Dev. Ya blow-maunger Ba-arge, *Exm. Scold* (1746) l. 200. Dev.¹ In the ne. only. (9) n.Lin.¹ (10) Lan.¹ (11) w.Yks. Put t'blow-tin up afooar t'fire, can't ta? (B.K.) (12) n.Lin.¹ Him an' her hes hed a strange blow-up. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ They had quite a blow-up. War.³ There's bin a regular blow-up between 'em. (13) Lin. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 208. n.Lin.¹ From the treacherous and boggy nature of the soil and the many concealed blow-wells, CORDEAUX *Birds of Humber*, 61.

18. In phr. (1) **to blow a coal**, to make mischief or sow dissension between neighbours; (2) **— his bags out**, to fill or distend the stomach with food; (3) **— his kile**, to fill his belly; (4) **— the horns off the kye**, said of a cold and stormy day; (5) **— the river**, to dredge; (6) **— my-lug**, a 'fleechin', noisy fellow; (7) **— in my lug**, (a) to cajole, flatter; (b) a flatterer, flattery; (8) **— down**, to bring down coal or stone with gunpowder; (9) **— low**, to keep quiet, avoid boasting; (10) **— on**, to speak ill of; to start work by the blowing of a whistle; (11) **— over**, to collapse; (12) **— up**, (a) of the wind, to increase in force; (b) the call to workmen to resume work; (13) **— ing up the piper with false music**, see below; (14) **— ing for burns**, breathing

into a wound with the accompaniment of a form of words; (15) **to go further than he can blow**, to perform impossibilities; (16) **— ing garss**, the blue mountain-grass; *Melica caerulea*; (17) **blown apples**, apples blown from the tree before they are ripe; (18) **blown fruit**, fruit blown down by the wind; (19) **blown drunk**, the remainder of drink left in a glass of which one or more have been partaking; (20) **blown-up**, bankrupt.

(1) Dev.¹ 'Twas'n for want of a good will the nasty litter leg-trapes had'n a blow'd a coal betwext you an me, Bet, 7. (2) e.Yks.¹ (3) w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (4) Ant. A tell you that's a day wud blow the horns aff the kye, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (5) Ken. (P.M.) (6) Nhb.¹ (7, a) Sc. (JAM.); Dinna blaw in folks' lugs that gate, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii. (b) Sc. Ye are a fine blaw-in-my-lug to think to cuttle me off sae cleverly, SCOTT *St Roman* (1824) ii. Rxb. (JAM.) (8) Nhb.¹ (9) Slk. Blaw lown, Dan; ye dinna ken wha may hear ye, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III. 3 (JAM.). Cum. (M.P.); Cum.¹ (10) w.Yks. (B.K.) n.Lin.¹ Her character hes been blawd on high an' low. (11) n.Yks.¹ My umbrella blew ower, an' was spoiled (I.W.). (12, a) w.Som.¹ T-I bloa' aup umbaa' aay rak-n [it (the wind) will rise by and by, I think]. nw.Dev.¹ (b) w.Yks. (B.K.), Glo.¹ (13) s.Ir. When he [the piper] got too drunk to play any more, he was treated as a corpse . . . they put the drone of his pipe into his mouth, and blew with the bellows till he was bloated, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1827-32) I vi (14) Dur. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1883) I. 91. (15) Cor.¹ A man caan't go farther than he can blow (16) Lnk. (JAM.) (17) Wm. Blown apples is cheap just noo (B.K.). (18) Cum.¹ (19) Sc. (JAM.) [(20) He's blown up, RAY *Prov* (1678) 89]

BLOW, sb.² and v.² In gen. dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also written **blaw** Sc. Yks. n Lin.¹; **bloo** Lei.¹; **blou** Shr.² Glo. Oxf.¹

1. sb. A bud, blossom; bloom.

Ayr. When flowers are i' the blaw, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 146 (JAM.). Dur.¹ ne.Yks.¹ There's a good leak on o' blaw ti-year. e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.) Lan. His foliage is i' full blow o' th' yer raond, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 2, 1895) 3, col. 7. s.Stf. Nothin' better nor tay made from camomile blows (T.P.). Not. (L.C.M.) sw.Lin.¹ Yon tree was white with blow. Lei.¹ Yo niver see a sooch a bloo o' rooses. Nhp.¹², War.¹² w.Wor.¹ That ah-dhern [hawthorn] tree anenst the owd barn is in blaow most beautiful. s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ The bread öna keep w'ile the corn's i' the blow; Shr.² Glo. All the flowers be out in blou (S.S.B.), Glo.¹, Oxf.¹ Hrf. The frost, if it does not come on suddenly while the blow on the trees is moist, does no harm, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 289; Hrf.¹², e.An.¹ Nrf. I sa [see] the whâte [wheat] is on blow already (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ 'Six pound of blows to ten gallons of water' is the receipt for cowslip or peagle wine. Hmp.¹ It's a very good blow this year. w.Som.¹ Cor. I found a dog violet in full blow (M.A.C.).

2. *Fig.* Health, condition.

Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks. (T.S.) w.Yks. He's in rare blow (J.T.).

3. v. To blossom, to come into flower or leaf. Also used *fig.* to flourish, be in good health.

Ayr. Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow, BURNS *Afton Water*, st. 4, The flower it blaws, it fades, it fa's, *ib.* *Polly Stewart* Wm. T'rees ero blown noo. T'roses ero blown (B.K.). n.Yks. Bud it's nipt off te blo' aboon, TWEDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 32. w.Yks. 'How's ta blowing on?' is a common mode of salutation (J.T.). Lin. The flower as blaws, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 4. n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ The 'edges bin beginnin' to blow; Shr.² When the pase bin blowed. Glo. (A.B.), Oxf.¹ n.Wil. These 'ere roses don't never blow (E.H.G.). w.Som.¹ Dev. Yer's tu thee, old apple-tree, Be zure yū bud, be zure yū blaw [sung when wassailing the apple-trees on old Christmas Eve], HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 26.

4. At Winchester School: to blush.

Slang. (A.D.H.) SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864); COPE *Gl.* [GROSE (1790) MS. add. (H.)]

5. Of soil: to produce (?).

Suf. They mix crag either with dung, earth, or ouze, thinking that it makes the light sands blow more, YOUNG *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815); A great deal [of soil] under the plough blows, and consequently ranks among the worst of all soils, *ib.* *Agric.* (1794) 5.

BLOWER, sb. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. A violent discharge of gas from a fissure or orifice in a pit.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Blue metal with a blower of gas, BORINGS (1881) II. 192. n.Yks. (J.J.B.), n.Stf. (J.T.)

BLOWEY, *sb.* *Obs.* Nhb. An iron bloomer; probably the owner of a bloomery, not a forge. Nhb.¹ To Bloweys, of Newc., for a ton of Spanish iron, £5 6s. 8d (under date 1516), *WELFORD Hist. Newc.* 49.

BLOWINGS, *sb. pl.* War. Hmp Wil. Dor. Som. Also in form *blooens* Wil.¹ Dor.¹; *bluens* Wil.¹; *blow* on War. Blossom.

War. *B'ham Whly Post* (June 10, 1893). Hmp.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); They blewins be main vine to-year (W.C.P.); Wil.¹ Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

BLOW(N)-MILK, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lin. Also in form *blawn*. N.Cy.¹; *blaan*. Nhb.¹

1. Skimmed milk; milk from which the cream has been taken or blown.

N.Cy. (K); N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ Cum. Blown milk and poddish 'll suit the' as weel, GWORDIE GREENUP *Amudder Batch* (1873) 13 Wm. The milk after being taken from the cows is put into bowls and the cream allowed to form; to get this into the 'cream-pot' the bowl is slightly tilted, and if the cream does not run off very freely it is assisted by blowing at it (B.K.). Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 700.

2. Milk slightly soured by the air; winded. N.Cy.¹

BLOWNS, *int.* Lin. An exclamation of surprise. (J.C.W.) [Not known to our other correspondents.]

BLOW OUT, *phr.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. and in *gen.* colloq. use. Written *blaa-oot* Nhb.¹; *blaw-oot* Bnff.¹ e.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹

1. A plentiful meal; a drinking-bout.

Fif. I suppose ye wanted to hae a blow-oot on Handsel-Monday? ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 95 Nhb.¹ A man drank two quarts of beer at a public-house, and observed, 'That's good beer, mistor; when aa come back, aa'll hev a reg'lar blaa-oot.' 'A grand blow-oot wi' Grundy's yell,' WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 56. Wm. We'd a good blow-oot (B.K.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Tha con get a furst rate blow aat for a shillin', HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 131; A reight dahn gooid blow aht, Yks. *Whly. Post* (May 2, 1896). Lan. They'n had a rare blow out at little cost, BARLOW N. *Doherty* (1884) 36; They wud both hae a gradely good blow eawt, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 15 n.Lin.¹

2. A great display, a festival.

Bnff.¹ They ga' thur dothir a great blow-oot o' a widdin'. s.Wxf. The weddin' went on; an', maybe that wasn't the grand blow out, McCALL *Humour* (1894) 402.

BLOWSING, *vbl. sb.* Cor. [blau'zin.] Pilchard fishing, working in seine boats. Cor.¹, Cor.² MS. add.

Hence **Blowser**, *sb.* one who assists in dragging the seine-nets into shallow water in pilchard fishing.

Cor. PARIS *Mouni's Bay* (1824) 152, Cor.¹²

BLOWT, see **Blout**.

BLOWTEN, *adj.* *Obs.*? n.Yks.² Blighted as a tree.

BLOWTH, *sb.* War. (?) Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *blooth* Wil.¹ Dor.¹ Dev.¹ Cor.¹²; *blowthe* Glo.²; *bluth* Glo. Dev. [blūp, w.Som. bləp.]

1. Bloom, blossom. Also used *fig.*

War. (J.R.W.) Glo. (S.S.B.); The orchards were i' the blowthe, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1880) III i; Glo.¹², Wil.¹ Dor. The vines out in blooth do smell sweet, BARNES *Sng Sol.* (1859) 11. 13; A few boys and maidens have busted into blooth, HARDY *Tower* (ed. 1895) 327; Dor.¹ An' blooth did kern in apple-trees, 66. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Dh-aapl trees bee vèo'u bloa'udh dee yuur [the apple-trees are full of bloom this year]. Dev. The apple-blooth is butivul thease spring, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Hur zme'll'th ta me like elder-blooth, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 63. e.Dev. Let's zee if th' vaine git'th on, if th' blowth hev a-kern'd, PULMAN *Sng Sol.* (1860) vii 12. Dev.¹ Her look'd as cherry as a crap of fresh apple blooth, 6. nw.Dev.¹ Cor.¹ There's nothing prettier than the apple blowth; Cor.²³

2. *Comp.* **Blowth-pecker**, the tomtit. nw.Dev.¹

[1. Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the blowth and bud, RALEIGH *Hist. World* (JOHNSON).]

BLOWTHIR, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. In form *bloother* N.I.¹

1. *v.* Of large bodies: to plunge with great force.

Bnff.¹ The hail face o' the craig geed blowthirin' down in'o the sea.

Hence (1) **Blowthiran**, *vbl. sb.* the act of plunging; (2) **Blowthirin'**, *phl. adj.* blundering, stupid.

(1) Bnff.¹ Thir's been a gey blowthiran' fin the rocks wir haivt up. (2) *sb.* He's a blowtherin' blunk o' a cheel, that

2. *sb.* The plunge of a large body, a blow; *fig.* a big, stupid person, a clumsy rustic.

Bnff.¹, N.I.¹ Ldd. Occas. used (A.J.I.).

3. A sudden gust of wind; exposure to a storm. Hence **Blowthirin'**, *adj.* stormy, gusty. Bnff.¹

BLOWY, *adj.* Sc. Chs. Stf. Of the wind: blustering, windy.

Frf. 'Very cauld,' said Sam'l 'Blawy,' assented Sanders, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) viii. Lth (JAM) s.Chs.¹ It's ù bit' bloa i dhùs mau rùn [it's a bit blowy this mornin']. Stf.² Seiks eloiv, if it inar blou anuf tak top a yar yed of!

BLOWZE, *sb.*¹ Nhb. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Nrf. Suf. Ken. Dev. Also written *blauz* w.Yks.⁴; *blouse* Nhb.¹ w.Yks.⁴ Ken.¹; *blouze* War.³ e.An.¹² Nrf.¹

1. A fat, red-faced wench.

Nhb.¹ Ken (K); KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Ken.¹ n.Dev. Ya gurt dugged-teal'd, swapping, rousling blowze, *Exm Scold.* (1778) l. 16.

2. A coarse, untidy woman, with dishevelled hair; a wild girl, a hoyden.

Yks. THORESBY *Lett* (1703). w.Yks.⁴, s.Chs.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.), Dev.¹

[1. Sweet blowse, you are a beauteous blossom, sure, SHAKS. *Titus A.* iv. 11 72. 2. I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to hazard, than be troubled with a blowze, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621) III. iii, ed. 1836, 656; Gillet, his blouse, is a milking thy cow, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 43.]

BLOWZE, *sb.*² and *v.* Nhp. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Also written *blouse* Ken.¹

1. *sb.* A state of heat, which brings high colour to the face; esp. in *phr.* *all of a blowze*, red in the face and untidy from exertion and heat.

Nhp.¹, e.An.¹², Ken. (P.M.), ne.Ken. (H.M.), Ken.¹ Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

2. *v.* To sweat, to perspire profusely.

Ken.¹ An dare we strain'd an stared an bloused, And tried to get away, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 71

Hence **Blowsing**, *phl. adj.* high-coloured, red; applied to the colour caused by exertion and heat.

Ken. (P.M.); (K.); Ken.¹ A blowsing colour.

BLOWZE, *sb.*³ e.An. A woman's bonnet, esp. that kind called a 'slouch.' Cf. *blousy*.

e.An.¹ I will just slip on my blouze, and go with you directly. Nrf.¹

BLOWZIN, *ph.* e.An. [blau'zin.] Blooming, flowering. e.An.¹ Flowers comin' on a blowzin'. Ess Still used (H.H.M.).

BLOWZY, *adj.* Nhb. Lan. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Brks. Hrt. e.An. Dev. Also written *bleawsy* Lan.; *blousy* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Hrt.; *blowsy* N.Cy.¹ Nhp.¹ War.¹² Red-faced, untidy, dishevelled, slovenly.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850). Not.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ How blowzy your hair is. You'r quite a blowsy Bess. War. *B'ham Whly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.¹²³, Brks.¹, Hrt. (H.G.), e.An.¹ Dev.¹ Who shud come in but Joice Joland . . . and Ruth Ramson, . . . way their blowzy faces as rid as roost-cocks, 8 [GROSE (1790) MS. add. (H)]

BLUB, *v.* Sc. Yks. Not. Also written *blob* Sc. [blub.] To cry, to weep.

Fif. Aye he blubbert and he blobbit, And 'Fare-ye-weel!' aye sich't and sobbit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 182 w.Yks.², Not.¹

BLUBBER, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Sus. Cor. Also written *blobber* Cor.¹ [blu'bə(r), blə'bə(r).]

1. The sea-nettle. Also known as **Sting-blubber**. Cor.¹²

2. *Comp.* (1) **Blubber-finks**, the fatty portions of the whale after the extraction of the oil; (2) -fish, a kind of jelly-fish; (3) -hunter, the jelly-fish; (4) -lipped, having thick lips.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) Sus. (F.E.S.) (3) n.Yks.² We have heard their abundance about herring-time attributed to a greasiness or oiliness in the sea, owing to the enormous shoals of herrings on the coast; but some doubt this. (4) n.Lin.¹

BLUBBERED, *ppl. adj.* Obs.? Sc. Nhb. Tear-stained, disfigured by weeping.

Abd. They were like to split their sides fan they saw how blubber'd and droukt the peer wary draggels war fan they came in, *FORBES Jm* (1742) 17. Nhb. Their eyes . . . Now blubbered with pearled tears, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI 95.

BLUBBER GRASS, *sb.* Obs.? e.An.¹ Various species of *Bromus*, esp. *Bromus mollis*.

BLUBBY, *adj.* Wor. [blɛ'bi.] Over-fat. s.Wor. He looks blubby and busty, and I think he's unhealthy (H.K.).

BLUCHER, *sb.* Slang. At Winchester School: a college prefect in half-power, the 'blucher' being prop. a half-boot.

Slang. (A.D.H.); *SHADWELL Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864).

BLUE, *sb.* Yks. Gmg. Suf. Som. Dev. Slang.

1. A blue earthenware jug or mug for holding beer. Gmg. A 'blue' of ale holds a little less than a pint or a quart. In common use among miners. [Its use was made illegal in 1890], *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi. 74-5.

2. Ale. Som. GROSE (1790). [Not known to our correspondents.]

3. The bloom on fruit. Som., Dev. The bucolic ear cannot distinguish 'blue' from 'bloo' (the worn form of 'bloom' or 'blowth', q.v.). Hence, the name of the colour being well known, and also describing well the bloom on fruit, it has become the common word for the latter (F.T.E.). Dev.¹ The blue of the plum be a go zure, 6.

4. In *pl.* mildew or blight upon vegetables. Suf. Applied to such as stops the growth and discolours the leaves of cabbages (F.H.).

5. Indecent language; called also Brown.

w.Yks (J.T.). Slang. *Standard* (Oct 10, 1889) 2, col. 1. [5. Prob. due to Fr. influence. Cp. *bibliothèque bleue*, collection de petits livres à couverture bleue renfermant des romans; *contes bleus*, contes d'enfants (HATZFELD).]

BLUE, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. Of a dark or livid colour. sw.Lin.¹ A blue pony, a blue pig. Lei. Blue cows (G.H.G.).
2. Of the weather: chill, frosty. Rxb. A blue day (JAM.).
3. Of milk: skimmed. Dur.¹ Blue-milk cheese. Wm.¹ Yks. THORFSBY *Lett.* (1703). n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ Also called Old milk. w.Yks.¹²⁴⁵, Lan. (M.B.), e.Lan.¹, Not. (J.H.B.) n.Lin.¹ Blue milk cheese. Nhb.¹ Also called sky-blue Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.¹ Hot d'em zend zich stuffs this here vor? why, tidn no otherways-n blue-milk. Blue mülk chee z is poor cheese made of blue milk.

4. Comb. (1) Blue bend, a kind of leather used in 'grathing' buckets; cf. bend-leather; (2) — Billy, gas-lime; iron residue left as a waste product in copper works; refuse from caustic soda; (3) —blanket, the banner of the craftsmen in Edinburgh; (4) —blind ake, wolfram, *Spuma lupi*; (5) —bore, a rift in the clouds; (6) —clunch, strata in the Lightmoor Winsey pit; (7) —cow, a pump; (8) —fade, a blue mould in cheese; (9) —flats, an ironstone; (10) —flint, whinstone or basalt; (11) —John, fluor spar; (12) —lit, blue dye, indigo; (13) —metal, argillaceous shale; (14) —mould, of cheese: mouldy; (15) —mouse, a beadsman of Durham Cathedral; (16) —roaned, of cows: blue-black and white; (17) —sickness, a kind of rot in sheep; (18) —spald, a disease in cattle; see Black-spaul; (19) —stone, sulphate of copper; see also below.

(1) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) Nhb. An important product of the treatment of cupreous pyrites for the extraction of its copper is the residual purple ore or 'blue billy,' *Brit. Assoc. Guide* (1889) 126; Nhb.¹ Lan. Refuse in the manufacture of caustic soda is used in the formation of floors in brick-sheds. After being softened by water to the consistency of stiff mortar it is laid on the floor two or three inches in thickness and sets hard like cement (S.W.). Mid. Just above Enfield Lock I saw a barge unloading a cargo of gas lime, or blue billy, as it is locally called, *Fishing Gaz* (Dec 13, 1890) 334. (3) Edb. This flag [granted by James III], at present denominated the Blue Blanket, is kept by the Convener of the Trades, *MAITLAND Hist. Edin.* (1753) 9 (JAM.); Still preserved (W.G.); (J.M.) (4) Cum. [So] called by our miners, *HUTCHINSON Hist. Cum.* (1797) I. App.

52. (5) Sc. If chance the pack'd clouds in their flight open a blue-bore in the sky, *DRUMMOND Muckomachy* (1846) 42. (6) Shr. MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 199. [(K)] (7) e.Yks.¹ (8) s.Chs.¹ 'Fade' is not heard alone (9) Shr.¹ (10) n.Yks.¹ The local name for the whinstone or basalt derived from the basaltic dike which runs across the N. Riding from out of Dur. (11) Wm.¹ Der. Blue-John stood like his native rocks, *FURNESS Medius* (1836) 32, *WOODWARD Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 86. (12) Sh.I. (W.A.G.) S. & Ork.¹ (13) Nhb.¹ (14) Ayr. Blue-mooled wi' age, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 68. Dev. *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892). (15) Dur. Willey Walker, a well-known Durham character, . . . is a beadsman of the cathedral; or, as the impudent boys call a person of his rank, from the dress he wears, a 'blue mouse,' *HONE Table-bk.* (1827) II. 409. (16) w.Yks. (F.P.T.) (17) Sc. *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815). (18) Sc. If the cattle will die of the blue-spald, what can I help it?—You can sprinkle them yourself for the evil eye, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I. 152 (JAM.). (19) Nhb.¹ Blue stone, a long stone of granite placed on the e. footpath of the Old Tyne Bridge, to mark the division between the Dur. and Nhb. portions of the structure. w.Yks. (H.H.); (S.K.C.)

5. Comb. in plant-names: (1) Blue ash, *Syringa vulgaris*; (2) —ball, *Scabiosa succisa*, devil's bit; (3) —bent, *Sestera caerulea*, blue rock-grass; (4) —berry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, see Bilberry; (5) —betsy, *Vinca minor*, lesser periwinkle; (6) —bin, a species of bindweed or convolvulus; (7) —bird's eye, *Veronica chamaedrys*, speedwell; (8) —blaw, *Centaurea cyanus*, cornflower; (9) —bobs, (a) *C. cyanus*; (b) *Scabiosa succisa*; (10) —bow, blossoming flax; (11) —camomile, *Aster tripolium*, Michaelmas daisy; (12) —cat's tail, *Echium vulgare*, bugloss; (13) —cowslip, *Pulmonaria angustifolia*; (14) —daisy, (a) *Aster tripolium*; (b) *Jasionemontana*, sheep's scabious; (15) —eyes, *Veronica chamaedrys*; (16) —foxglove, *Campanula trachelium*, great bellflower; (17) —goggles, (18) —gramfer greygles, *Scilla nutans*, wild hyacinth; (19) —heads, *Scabiosa succisa*; (20) —jacket, *Polemonium caeruleum*; (21) —kiss, *Scabiosa succisa*; (22) —legs, *Agaricus personatus*; (23) —men, *Scabiosa arvensis*, field scabious; (24) —mony, *Anemone pulsatilla*; (25) —morgan, *Carex glauca*, marsh-grass; (26) —nosed barley, barley which turns blue at one end of the grain before it is ripe; (27) —rocket, (a) *Aconitum napellus*, monkshood; (b) *Scilla nutans*; (28) —runner, *Nepeta glechoma*, ground-ivy; (29) —tar-fitch, *Vicia cracca*, tufted vetch; (30) —thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*; (31) —tops, (a) *Centaurea nigra*; (b) *Scabiosa succisa*; (32) —violet, (a) *Gentiana verna*; (b) *Viola sylvatica*; (33) —weed, *Echium vulgare*.

(1) Glo.¹ (2) Sus. (3) w.Yks. *LEES Flora* (1888) 477. (4) Ir, Cum. n.Yks. N. & Q. (1853) 1st S. vii. 231; (I.W.) (5) nw.Dev.¹ (6) Suf.¹ (7) Oxf., s.Bck, Sus. (8) Nhb.¹ (9) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (10) N.I.¹ (11) Ken. (12) Hrt. (13) Hmp.¹ I.W. (14) a.Ken. (b) Chs. (15) Wil. *Sarum Dioc. Gaz.* (Jan 1890) 6; Wil.¹, Dor. (G.E.D.) (16) Shr.¹ (17) Wil.¹ (18) Dor. (19) Shr.¹ (20) Ant. (21) Sus. (22) e.An. (23) n.Bck. (24) Rut (25) s.Pem. *LAWS Little Eng.* (1888) 419. (26) n.Lin.¹ (27) Ir (28) n.Bck. (29) Chs.¹ (30, 31) Wor. (32, a) Dur. (b) Chs., Dev.⁴ (33) Hrt. *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii.

6. Comb. in names of birds, &c.: (1) Blue-back, the field-fare, *Turdus pilaris*; (2) —bill, the scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*; (3) —bird, (a) the fieldfare; (b) the kingfisher, *Alcedo ispida*; (4) —bonnet, the blue tit, *Parus caeruleus*; (5) —darr, the black tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra*; (6) —dickie, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; (7) —dove, the rock-dove, *Columba livia*; (8) —dunnock, see —dickie; (9) —felt, see —back; (10) —fly, a bluebottle or flesh-fly; (11) —gill, see —bill; (12) —gled, the hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus*; (13) —grays, a cross between black Galloway cattle and white shorthorns; (14) —jack, see —back; (15) —jay, the jay, *Garrulus glandarius*; (16) —kite, see —gled; (17) —maa, the common gull, *Larus fuscus*; (18) —merlin, the sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*; (19) —mope, see —bonnet; (20) —neb, the wigeon, *Mareca penelope*; (21) —oxeye, see —bonnet; (22) —poll, a variety of salmon; (23) —rock, the wild pigeon, *Columba oenas*; (24) —shells, the shell-fish *Lanithina fragilis*; (25) —sleeves, see —gled; (26) —slutters, a large variety of jelly-fish; (27) —sparrow, see —dickie; (28) —spick, see —bonnet; (29) —tail, see —back;

(30) **Blue Tom**, see -dickie; (31) -wing, (a) see -back; (b) an artificial fly; (32) -yaup, see -back.

(1) w Yks *Hlf. Wds* Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; (G.E.D.) Chs.¹³, Shr.¹ (2) Cum. The fishermen hereabout call them 'dowkies' and 'bluebills,' WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft* (1890) vii. (3, a) Dev. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5. Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1880) 314; Cor.³ (b) n.Ir. *Science Gossip* (1882) 41 (4) Cld. (JAM.), N.I.¹ w.Yks. SWAINSON, 33. w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn* (Mar. 3, 1888). Shr.¹ (5) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 49. (6) Rnf SWAINSON, 29. (7) n Yks. *ib.* 168. (8) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 7, 1891). (9) Ir SWAINSON, 5. (10) Sc. (JAM.) (11) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. (12) Sc. SWAINSON, 132. Gail. [The head keeper] hates the Blue-gled with a deep hatred, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 422 (13) Cum. (E.W.P.) (14) Cum. Upon its arrival we first note the 'blue-jack' in upland pastures, WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft* (1890) xx. (15) Lnl SWAINSON, 75 (16) Sc. *ib.* 132. (17) Sh.I. *ib.* 207. (18) Per. *ib.* 137. (19) w.Wor. *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (20) Nhb.¹ Blue-neb is the name at Belford, Beal, and Fenham Flats district; called also the Hue. (21) Frf. SWAINSON, 33. (22) Cor.¹ Remarkable for the steel-blue colour of its head and for ascending our rivers (e.g. the Camel) about Candlemas-day; hence when appearing in numbers they are called the 'Candlemas School.' The great majority are males or kippers; Cor.² [All migratory fall of the genus salmon, whether known by the name salmon, . . . blue pole, . . . or by any other local name, Stat. 24 & 25 Vic. c. 109 § 4.] (23) Lei.¹ Called also the 'rock,' 'rock-pigeon,' or 'rock-dove.' Nhp.¹ Shr.¹ A gamekeeper's term. (24) Dev. Very fine living specimens . . . (called by the country people 'blue shells') are brought up by the ocean currents, n Dev. *Handbk.* (1877) 56. (25) Sc. SWAINSON, 132. (26) Ken.¹ In use at Folkestone. (27) Sc. SWAINSON, 29. (28) n.Dev. *ib.* 33. (29) w.Yks. *ib.* 5. Nhp.¹, w.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹, Hrf.² Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866). (30) Sc. SWAINSON, 29. (31, a) War.³ (b) Nhb.¹ Used by anglers on North-country streams. (32) Sc. SWAINSON, 33.

7. **Fig. in comp.** (1) **Blue-belly**, a Protestant dissenter; (2) -cat, one suspected of being an incendiary; (3) -devil, in a fit of *delirium tremens*; (4) -devils, low spirits; also *delirium tremens*; (5) -month, see below; (6) -need, dire necessity; (7) -uns (ones), *delirium tremens*.

(1) Ir. The Black-mouths and Blue-bellies are gone in to get a share of it, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 347. (2) Wil.¹ He has the name of a blue cat. See Lewis's Cat. (3) Wm. He's blue-devilled hauf o' his time (B.K.). (4) Rnf. He's ill w' *delirium tremens*, What vulgar folk ca' the blue deils, BARR *Poems* (1861) 114. n.Yks. (W.H.) Slang. FARMER. (5) N.I.¹ Blue-month. It happens longer or shorter, from the time that the owl pratis [potatoes] goes out, an' the new ones is not come in. Uls. We have dogs' days, hunger and aise, through the blue month [July], Chambers' *Jrn.* (1856) 139. w.Yks. If I had sat there a blue month, there'd have been nought to grumble at, SNOWDEN *Weaver* (1896) v. (6) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 9, 1884) 8; w.Yks.³ It must be blooaneed or they would not turn out on such a night as this. A man . . . when he came for his money used to say, 'It's nowther for want nor for scant, but fair daan blooaneed.' (7) w.Yks.³, Chs.¹

8. **Fig. in phr.** (1) **a blue day**, one on which any uproar or disturbance has taken place; a day of misfortune; (2) **as blue as a whetstone**, holding extreme Tory views.

(1) n Sc. It wiz a blue day i' the market, for there wiz naething bit drinkan an' fechtan. Mylass, it'll be a blue day for you fin [when] yer mistress wears awa (W.G.). Rxb. (JAM.) (2) Glo.¹

BLUEBELL, sb. Sc. and var. Eng. dial. Applied to the following plants with blue bell-shaped flowers: (1) *Campanula rotundiflora*, harebell; the 'bluebells of Scotland'; (2) *Scilla nutans*, wild hyacinth; (3) *Vinca major*, periwinkle.

(1) Ayr. Where the bluebell and gowan lurk, lowly, unseen, BURNS *Their Groves o' Sweet Myrtles*. Cum.¹, ne.Yks., Der., s.Not. (J.P.K.), Hrt., Dor., Dev.⁴ (2) Nhb., Dur., Cum., Yks., Lan., Chs.¹, Der.², Lin. (I.W.), Rut., Lei., War., Wor. (J.W.P.), Shr.¹, Glo.¹, Oxf., Bck., Hrt. (G.G.), Ken. (P.M.), Dor., Dev.⁴, Cor. (3) Dev.⁴

BLUE-BONNET, sb. Sc.

1. In plant-names: (1) *Centaurea montana*; (2) *Scabiosa succisa*, devil's-bit.

(1) sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) 112. (2) Sc. (JAM.)

2. A man's cap; hence a Scotsman.

Sc. Hogg *Jacob. Rel.* (ed. 1819) 163; All the blue bonnets are over the border, Scott *Sng.* s.Sc. In former times used as a charm,

esp. for warding off the evil influence of the fairies (JAM. s.v. Bonnet).

BLUE-BOTTLE, sb. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Shr. Bck. Nrf. Ken. Sur. Sus. I.W. Wil.

1. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*. Cf. blue-cap. Nhb.¹

2. In plant-names: (1) *Campanula rotundifolia* (Bck.); (2) *Centaurea cyanus*, blue cornflower (Yks. n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ Oxf. Wil.); (3) *Echium vulgare* (Nrf.); (4) *Scilla nutans*, wild hyacinth (Bck. Ken. Sur. Sus.¹ I.W. Wil.¹).

(2) w.Yks. T'corn feald be chock full o' blue-bottles an' head-aches (W.F.). n.Wil. The beautiful Blue-bottle flower, than whose exquisite hue there is nothing more lovely in our fields, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 49. (4) Ken. (P.M.), *Science Gossip* (1881) 211; Ken.¹, I.W. (C.J.V.)

[2. (2) *Cyanus flos* is called Blew-bottle, Blew-blow Corne-floure, & hurt-sickle, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 734.]

BLUE-BUTTONS, sb. Applied to various plants with round, blue flowers: (1) several varieties of *Centaurea* (?), cornflower (Stf.); (2) *Jasione montana*, sheep's-bit (Cum. Wil. Dor.); (3) *Scabiosa arvensis* (Cum. Wil.¹); (4) *S. columbaria* (Wil.¹); (5) *S. succisa*, devil's-bit (Cum.¹ Yks. Chs.¹ War.); (6) *Vinca major*, periwinkle (Dor. Dev.⁴); (7) *V. minor* (Dev.⁴).

(1) Stf. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). (2) Dor. (G.E.D.) Wil. *Surum Dioc. Gaz.* (Jan. 1890) 6 (6) Dor. (C.V.G.)

BLUECAP, sb. Sc. Yks. Lan. Stf. Nhp. Shr. Ken.

1. The blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*.

Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 33 w.Yks. *Hlf. Wds.* Shr.¹

2. In plant-names: (1) *Centaurea cyanus*, cornflower; (2) *Jasione montana*, sheep's-bit; (3) *Scabiosa succisa*, devil's-bit.

(1) Nhp. Summer's blue-caps blossom 'mid the corn, CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) II. 131; Nhp.¹, Ken. (2) w.Yks. *Lees Flora* (1888) 312. (3) n.Cy. GROSE *Suppl.* (1790). e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788) ne Lan.¹

3. A blue stone found in digging for ironstone.

Stf. (K.); Stf.¹

BLUE-COCK, sb. Hrt. A young salmon.

Hrt. The blue-cock comes up from the sea very late in the season, and is in condition in late autumn. It is so called from its bluish head and shoulders. The name is in *gen* use along the Wye (H.C.M.). [The form *blue-cap*, given as a w Cy. word in Ray's *Correspondence* (1677) 127, ed. 1848, is not known to our correspondents.]

BLUEGOWN, sb. Obs. Sc. A licensed beggar. Cf. beadsman.

Sc. A slouched hat of huge dimensions . . . a long blue gown, with a pewter badge on the right arm; two or three wallets, or bags, slung across his shoulder, for holding the different kinds of meal, when he received his charity in kind . . . all these marked at once a beggar by profession, and one of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the King's Bedesmen, or, vulgarly, Blue-gowns, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv. This order is still kept up. Their number is equal to the number of years which his Majesty has lived; and one Blue-Gown additional is put on the roll for every returning royal birthday. On the same auspicious era, each Bedesman receives a new cloak, . . . with a pewter badge, which confers on them the general privilege of asking alms through all Scotland. . . . With his cloak, each receives a leathern purse, containing as many shillings Scots (viz pennies sterling) as the sovereign is years old, *ib.* *Advertisement* (1829). Elg. A Blue-gown advanced, and very respectfully presented a paper to me, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 88. Ayr. Often on the roadside he fell into discourse with travelling tinkers, blue-gowns, or old soldiers, GALT *Str. A. Wylie* (1822) iv; Just the blue-gown badge an' clathing, BURNS *To J. Rankine*. Lth. When blue-gown bodies loudly skirl, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 15

BLUE HAWK, sb. Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Bck. Nrf. Sur. Hmp. In bird-names: (1) *Accipiter nisus*, sparrow-hawk; (2) *Circus cyaneus*, hen harrier; (3) *Falco aessalon*, merlin; (4) *F. peregrinus*, peregrine falcon.

(1) Sig., e Lth. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 136 Cum. By no means the only one of its kind, for there are four or five 'blue-hawks,' WATSON *Nature and Wdcraft* (1890) viii. w.Yks. SWAINSON, 136. Glo.¹ Oxf., Brks., Bck. SWAINSON, *ib.* (2) e.Lth., Wkl. *ib.* Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. Sur. Blue hawk and Ring-

tail, so the woodlanders term the male and female harrier, *Blackw Mag* (1890) 463. Hmp. *Wise New Forest* (1883) 268. (3) n Yks. Atkinson *Brit. Birds' Eggs*; SWAINSON, 139. (4) m.Sc., Ir. *ib.* 138.

BLUE ISAAC, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. See Aichee.

Wor. SMITH *Buds* (1887) 143. w.Wor.¹ s.Wor. A. Porson *Quant Wds.* (1875) 12; (H K) Hrf.² We had fund a blue Isaac's nest in the hedge, 44. Glo. *Gl.* (1851); (A.B.); Glo.¹

BLUENS, see Blowings.

BLUESTER, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ A bluish peaty soil. Also in *comp.* Bluester-peats, peats cut from 'bluester.'

BLUE-VINNY, *sb.* and *adj.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. 1. *sb.* Blue-mouldy Dorset cheese. se.Dor. (C.W.) See Vinny, *v.*

2. *adj.* Of cheese: covered with blue mould.

Dor. Us do want a pen'orth o' blue-vinny cheese, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 231; BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence Blue-vinnied, *adj.* mouldy, mildewed.

Wil.¹ Dor. 'Twould be a pity to let such things get blue-vinnied, HARDY *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xx; Dor.¹ w.Som.¹ Blue vun'ud. Dev. Dueschke bluevinnied Darsetcheese? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.¹

BLUEY, *sb.* Nhb. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*; the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*. See Blue-bottle, Blue Isaac.

Nhb.¹ The hedge-sparrow is called Hedgy, Fieldy, Spowey, Smokey, Smotty, and Bluey.

BLUFF, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Der. Lin. Lei. Also written bluffe N Cy.² [bluf.]

1. *v.* Obs. To blindfold. See Blufft.

n Cy. (K.); N Cy.² Nhb. GROSE (1790). w Yks.²³

2. *sb.* A shade or covering for the eyes; in *pl.* a horse's blinkers.

w.Yks.² Der.¹ Bluffs of a coach-horse. sw Lin.¹ They cut a hole in his bluff to let him see a bit. So the game is called Blindman's Bluff. Lei.¹ [MORTON *Cyclo Agric.* (1863).]

[1. Bluffe, to blind fold, COLES (1677).]

BLUFF, *adj.* Yks. Hmp. Dev. [bluf, bluf.]

1. Broad and fat, esp. with respect to the face; red-faced. e.Yks. Spoken of a boy or girl, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796).

Hmp.¹ [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.).]

2. Surly, churlish.

Dev. WILLS *W. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6; Dev.¹

[2. Black-brow'd and bluff, like Homer's Jupiter, DRYDEN (JOHNSON).]

BLUFFIN, *v.* Chs. Stf. [blu'fin.] To bluster, to swagger. Stf.¹

Hence Bluffinin, *adj.* Stout.

s.Chs.¹ Soa' ün Soa g'y'ets ü big wensh—Aay, co'z ü big blufnin thingg' [So an' So gets a big wench.—Ay, hoo's a big bluffinin thingg'].]

BLUFFIN, see Bleffin.

BLUFFLE-HEADED, *phl. adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Having a large head, stupid-looking.

BLUFFY, *adj.* War. [blufi.] Puffed, swelled.

War.² s War.¹ My hands are as bluffy as bluffy.

BLUFFT, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. [bluft.]

1. *v.* To blindfold. Also *fig.* to deceive, hoodwink.

n.Yks. Wat ev yəbluftd t'od mēr [mare] for? (W.H.) w.Yks. They bluffed me, an led me throo a varra long passage, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 229; w.Yks.³⁵ Chs.¹ Cows which are given to rambling and breaking through hedges may freq. be seen with a square piece of sacking hanging from their horns over their eyes to prevent them seeing anything in front of them; they are said to be bluffed. What! thar't try'n for t'bluft me, art ta? Chs.² In the game of blindman's buff. 'It is your turn to be bluffed'; Chs.³, Der.¹², nw.Der.¹ s.Not. 'Es got one eye bluffed. Let's play at blindman's bluffed. Who'll be bluffed? (J.P.K.) Not.¹ sw.Lin.¹ They bluft the child. My lass gets bluffed sometimes. The bull was bluffed to prevent him being frightened. Lei. Its moi tun tu bi bluftud (C.E.); Lei.¹ Aa'm glad yew'n got that theer bull o' yourn bluffed. War. (J.R.W.); War.³

2. To muffle church bells.

Chs.¹ Der. In the church at Chapel-en-le-Frith, near Buxton, is a table of fees to be paid for having the bells rung, e. g.—Tolling 4d. an hour. If blufted, double dues, N & Q. (1880) 6th S. ii. 310.

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3. *sb.* A blinker; any kind of covering for the eye.

s.Not. A see yer got a bluft on. What's the matter with yer eye? (J.P.K.) Not.¹, n Lin.¹ Lei.¹ The bluft o' the broidle.

Hence (1) Bluffer, *sb.* a horse's blinker; (2) Bluff-heiter, a halter to which blinkers are attached; (3) Bluffy, *sb.* the game of blindman's buff.

(1) w.Yks.³, Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹ Lin N. & Q. (1880) 6th S. ii. 457. n Lin.¹, Lei.¹ (2) n Lin.¹ (3) Not.¹, Lei.¹, War.³

BLUFIFY, *v.* Hrt. [blū'ifai.] To become blue.

Hrt. My hands are quite bluffed with the cold (H G.).

BLUIT, *sb.* N.I.¹ Fish-name; a species of skate or thornback.

BLUITER, *v.* Sc.

1. To do work in a bungling manner. Hence Bluiterin, *phl. adj.* clumsy. Bnf.¹

2. To make a rumbling noise. Hence Bluitter, *sb.* a rumbling noise. 3. With prep. *up*: to dilute with too much water. Sc. (JAM.)

BLUITERED, *phl. adj.* Cum. Injuriously affected by drinking.

Cum. Åw bais'd, an' bluitert, an' queerish, ANDERSON *Dallads* (1805) II. 170, ed. 1820, Cum.¹

BLUN, *adj.* Lan. Also in form blund Lan.¹ [blun(d)]

Blnd, also *fig.* Cf. blound.

Lan.¹ e Lan.¹ A person so deeply in love as to be insensible to the obvious defects of the beloved is said to be blun.

BLUNDER, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial usages. Also written blunther Bnf.

1. *v.* Of water or other liquid: to disturb the sediment, to make turbid or muddy.

Yks. So y^e beer or ale when joggd in the bowle is said to be blundred dunk, and beer all blundred (K.). n.Yks. The liquid alum was beginning to come thickened and muddy, blundered, as Adam said, LINSKILL *Haven Hull* (1886) lxii; n.Yks.¹ Moother, t'bairns ha bin an' blundered t'watter, while its a' s' thuck as soss, n.Yks.² e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). m.Yks.¹ n Lin.¹ Please sir, sum lads hcs been blunderin' th' watter e' Saaint John Well.

Hence Blund(e)ry, *adj.* muddy.

n.Yks. T'watter's blundry efter t'rain (I.W.).

2. To mix incongruously; to disarrange; to upset the mechanism of a watch, lock, &c.

n.Yks.¹ Tak' heed, lad, or thee'll blunder t'lock wi' thor aud kays; n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ When unskilful hands have thrown a clock out of order, in interfering with its mechanism, they have blundered it. Of small shot, of different sizes, it will be said, 'Don't go and blunder them pellets.' w.Yks. To concoct mistaken ingredients would be to 'blunder' them (C.C.R.).

3. To move awkwardly and noisily; to stumble; to make a noise; sometimes with prep. *about*.

Bnf. (W.G.), War.², s.War.¹, Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Ken. The old cat went blundering about (D.W.L.); Goom' through de medder [meadow] in de dark I blundered right over a wattle set across de footway (P.M.); Ken.¹ He was here just now blundering about Sus.¹

4. To hurry over anything.

Suf. I blundered and done it [with an idea of its being pretty well done after all], e *An. Dy. Times* (1892); I took and blundered after him (C.T.).

5. With prep. *out*, to puzzle out. Hrf.²

6. *sb.* A loud noise, as of falling or stumbling.

Bnf. The nickums o' loons cam in wi sic a blunther it they waukent the bairn i' the cradle (W.G.). Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹ I knows dere's some rabbits in de bury, for I heerd de blunder o' one Sur.¹ Sus.¹ I heard a terrible blunder overhead.

7. *Comp.* (1) Blunder-a-whack, one whose carelessness has brought on disastrous consequences; (2) -buss, (3) -guts, a clumsy, blundering person; (4) -head, (5) -pate, (6) -skull, a foolish fellow, a blockhead.

(1) w.Yks.⁵ (2) w.Yks.⁵ Hrf.² I am such a blunderbush in the dark. (3) e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Blunder yed. Slang. Why didn't you, blunderhead? DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) l. (5) s Chs.¹ It's too kn ü güd yed tū put au dhaat' tūgy'edh ür; mahy blun dürpai't wüd jnū doo it [It's tookeen a good yed to put aw that together; my blunderpate wouldna do it]. (6) *ib.*

[2. Who had blundred these thynges on this facyon: qui a perturbé ces choses en ceste sorte? PALSGR. 4. To blunder, *præcipitanter aliquid agere*, COLES (1679).]

s s

BLUNGE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Shr. [blungz.]

1. *v.* To knead or stir vigorously any plastic or half-liquid substance; to mix, disturb.

w.Yks. (J.B.) Chs.¹ A farmer's wife does not like, even for a good customer, to blunge in her milk after it has been sieved and put away in the pans s.Chs.¹ To 'blunge' in milk or cream is to dip some vessel into it which will make a mess in it. We cannot speak of blunging in whey, because no idea of messing such a liquid is possible. Stf. [In the pottery trade] They drudged... 'blunging' it [clay] in the sun-pan, *Sat. Review* (1888) LXVI. 11, col. 1; Stf.² Missis, wun jou dzust blundz mi a bit a peist. Shr.¹ Jenny, be sharp an' blunge up a bit o' dumplin' for the lads

Hence (1) **Blunge**, *sb.* a mess or muddle; (2) **Blungy**, *adj.* sticky, dauby.

(1) s.Chs.¹ We speak of a skein being in a 'blunge' or tangle. To make a blunge of anything. (2) w.Yks. Cooking ingredients mixed or messed are said to be blungy (S.N.).

2. *sb.* A mixture of farm-yard manure and water, used to sprinkle over the land. w.Yks. (J.B.)

BLUNGER, *sb.* Chs. Stf. [blunzə(r).]

1. The stuck or pole used for 'blunging' in making pottery or at the flint-mill

Chs.¹ It consists of a wooden handle about twelve feet long, with a triangular plate fixed at the end. Its use is to stir the slop-flint. Stf.²

2. Pottery term: the large tub with revolving arms into which the liquid clay is poured

Stf.² The arms are set into motion, and thus all the elements composing the slip [or liquefied clay] are 'blunged' into a consistent whole.

BLUNK, *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Dev. A'so in form **blenk**, **blenky** Dev.

1. *v.* To snow lightly.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) n.Dev. Or whan snowth or blunketh, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 124; Now let it blunk, us ban't afraid Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 25. Dev.¹ Et blunk'd at the same time, an the weend huffed an hulder d et in wans eyes, 18.

2. *sb.* A flake of snow.

Dev. Now and again a big blunk fell and clung against her cheek, *CHANTER Witch* (1896) ix. nw Dev.¹ A blunk o' znaw.

3. A spark of fire.

Dev. There idden a blunk ov vire yer, an' us ant agot no lucifers, *HEWITT Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. A blunk o' vire skrent Chrismore Nan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 108. Dev.¹ I, wan a com'th in, shiv'd way the cold, a can't come nare a blunk o' vire, 15. nw.Dev. A blunk o' vire.

BLUNK, *v.*² and *sb.*² Nhb. Yks. Written **blonk** Nhb. w Yks.³ [blunk, blonk.]

1. *v.* To scowl.

w.Yks. Tha needn't blonk at me, I've hed nowt to do with it (H.L.); w.Yks.³

Hence (1) **Blonky**, *adj.* sulky, scowling; (2) **Blunkit**, *ppl. adj.* scowling, frowning.

(1) w.Yks.³ (2) Nhb. Dowf an' blunkit grew his look, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 556.

2. *sb.* A scowl, a frown.

w.Yks. He puts on his blonk an' he's his old grandfeyther overver agean (H.L.).

BLUNK, *v.*³ Sc. To spoil a thing; to mismanage any business (JAM.).

Hence **Blunker**, *sb.* a bungler.

Sc. The blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the howm, *SCOTT Guy M.* (1815) iii.

BLUNK, *sb.*³ and *adj.* e.An.

1. *sb.* A fit of squally, tempestuous weather.

Nrf. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1787).

2. *adj.* Squally, tempestuous.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

BLUNK, *sb.*⁴ Sc. A small block of wood or stone; also *fig.* a dull, lifeless person.

Bnff.¹ Abd. An' sieth it is but hamell pen't Like bladdrin blunks, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 35 (JAM.).

Hence **Blunkart**, *sb.* a small block of wood or stone, also *fig.* a thick-set or stupid person. Bnff.¹

BLUNT, *sb.*¹ e.An. Wil. Som. [blent]

1. A storm of snow or rain.

e.An.¹ Wil.¹ A cold blunt. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. A snowflake.

Som. (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.)

BLUNT, *sb.*² Suf.¹ Term used by boys in spinning tops; an unsuccessful attempt, when the top flies away out of the hand without spinning.

BLUNT, *sb.*³ Rxb. (JAM.) A stupid fellow.

BLUNTEN, *v.* Yks. [blun'tən.] To make blunt.

e.Yks. T'bill's gotten sadly blunten'd (M.C.F.M.). m.Yks.¹

BLUNTIE, *sb.* Sc. A stupid person.

Abd. I, just like to spew, like blunty sat, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 37, ed. 1812; (W.G.) Ayr. They snool me sair, and haud me down, And gar me look like bluntie, *BURNS O for aye and twenty*, st. 1.

BLUNYIERD, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An old gun.

BLUP, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.)

1. A misfortune brought on through want of foresight. Hence **Blupt**, *pp.* overtaken by any misfortune which might have been avoided by caution. Twd.

2. One who makes a clumsy or awkward appearance. Lth.

BLUR, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Der.

1. *Comp.* Blur-sheet, blotting-paper. n.Yks.²

2. A blunder, a mistake, a spoilt piece of work.

e.Yks.¹, Der.¹

3. A deception, a blind.

s.Chs.¹ Ahy daay tid dhi'd thingk' dhür wüz süm blur, soa' ahy tuwd üm au' übuw t it streyt aayt [I da.ted they'd think there was some blur, so I tow'd 'em aw about it streight ayt].

4. *v.* *Fig.* To defame. Cum.¹

Hence **Blurred**, *ppl. adj.* defamed.

n.Yks.² A blurr'd name.

BLUR, see **Blare**, **Blood**.

BLURA, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sh.I. In phr. *to be in blura*, to be connected with, in company with.

Sh.I. In rare use I wadna be in blura w' him, he's dat ill-vicket [so malicious] crater (K.I.) S. & Ork.¹

BLURCH, *sb.* Lin. A stain or blot on the character. See **Blur**, 1.

Lin. Poor lass, it'll be a blurch for good (M.P.).

BLURRY, *sb.* and *v.* Yks.

1. *sb.* An error, mistake; also *fig.* a premature birth.

w.Yks. Shoos hed a blurry (B.K.); w.Yks.^{2,3}

2. A scuffle; a scramble.

w.Yks. It makes all hury and blurry, *BYWATER Shevuld Ann.* (1856) 1; Dun yoa see, I'd been aht just afoae t'blurry tuk place, *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii.

3. To commit an error. w.Yks.³

BLURT, *v.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Not. Also written **blirt** Wm.¹ n.Yks.²; **blort** Nhb.¹ [blart, blät]

1. To sputter, to jerk out by degrees, to speak hastily and incoherently.

Nhb.¹, Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ He blurted it all oot, bit by bit; n.Yks.² It was blurted out. w.Yks.⁵ One who has got something to say, but cannot express himself readily, 'blurts it out be bit an' bit.' If there is neither sense nor argument in what he says, he 'does nowt but blurt.' In the same way an impulsive, fiery-natured, quick-speaking man, when angry, doesn't talk, but 'blurts.'

Hence **Blortin**, *ppl. adj.* sputtering.

Nhb.¹ A blortin cannle.

2. To burst out crying.

Cum.¹; Cum.³ It no'but wantit anudder würd or two to mak' her blurt reet oot, 152. Not.¹

BLURY, *adj.* Nhb. Wm. [blə'ri.]

1. Of the weather: cold, sharp, windy. Nhb.¹

2. Of persons: talkative, garrulous. Wm.¹

BLUSH, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ n.Cy. Yks. War.

1. *sb.* Appearance, resemblance.

N.Cy.¹ w.Yks.¹ An shoe hedn't been bedizen'd an trans-mogrified, shoe wod a hed a feaful blush of her mother, ii 296. War.¹ [He has the blush of such a person (K.).]

2. *v.* To resemble, to be like in appearance.

n.Cy. One blushes another (K.); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.²

BLUSH, *sb.*² and *v.*² Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. [bluf.]

1. *sb.* A blister.

Nhb. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Nhb.¹ Aa've a blush on me foot w' waakin. Cum. Think on and bath t'auld meer's showlders; there's a big blush in and under that daft new collar (J.Ar.).

2. *v.* To blister.

Bwk. I've blushed my hand (JAM.). N.Cy.¹ He walked till his feet were blusht Nhb.¹ He blushed his hand wⁱ pullin' the boat. n.Yks.² It's all blush'd.

[A spec. use of lit. E. *blush*, a reddening. So Du. *bluyster*, blister (HEXHAM) is cogn. w. L.G. *bleustern*, to flame (BERGHAUS).]

BLUSHED, *pp. adj.* Obs.? Ken. Of wheat: stained Ken. The wheat, notwithstanding this precaution [of removing the smutty ears], being a little blushed, *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XVI. 312.

BLUSHIN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written *blushion*, *blushon*. A blister or gathering on the hands or feet. See *Blush*, *sb.*²

Dmf (JAM.) Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C); I think I have heard them called dog's blushins, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892)

BLUSTERATION, *sb.* Cum. Lin. Also written *blustration* n.Lin.¹ Talk, noise, the act of blustering.

Cum. And meakes a blusteration, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 345. n.Lin.¹ You sea we've gotten oor man i'to Parliament for all the blustration of you Tories.

BLUSTERLY, *adj.* Lin. [blu'stəli] Of weather: stormy; also *fig.* violent in temper or language.

n.Lin.¹ It's been the blustelhest summer e' all my time.

BLUSTEROUS, *adj.* Sc. Yks. Chs. Oxf. Glo. Ken. Hmp. Also written *blustherous* e.Yks.; *blustrous* Chs.¹ Glo.¹ Ken.¹ Of the weather: boisterous, windy.

Ayr. A vera blustherous nicht, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 251. e.Yks. We've had a varry blustherous day, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* 92; e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) Chs.¹³ s.Chs.¹ Oxf.¹ And every moment blows blustherous winds, *Sng.*, *MS. add.* Glo.¹ Ken.¹ You'll find the wind pretty blustrous Hmp. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C)

BLUSTERSOME, *adj.* w.Yks.⁵ [blu'stəsəm.] Of weather: rainy and stormy in fits and starts.

BLUSTER-WOOD, *sb.* e.An. The shoots of fruit-trees or shrubs that require to be pruned out.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹

BLUSTERY, *adj.* Yks. Written *blusthery* e.Yks. Stormy, windy.

n.Yks.¹ Very windy to-day, Willy —Aye, 't's blustery; n.Yks.² Blustery weather. ne.Yks.¹ It's a bit blusthery. e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865).

BLUTCH, see *Bletch*.

BLUTE, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) [Unknown to our correspondents.] An action; *gen.* used in a bad sense.

n.Sc. A full blute.

BLUTH, see *Blowth*.

BLUTHER, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) To make a noise in swallowing liquid.

BLUTHER, see *Blather*.

BLUTTER, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) Wm. Also written *bluther* Sc. [blu'tə(r).] To make a noise in swallowing; to flow unsteadily as liquid from a bottle that is very full.

Wm. It o' blutted oot o' ower mⁱ (B.K.).

BLUTTER, *sb.* Sc. Also written *bluiter*, *bluiter*. A dirty, clumsy, untidy person; a noisy talker.

Sc. There will be Tam the blutter, HERD *Coll.* (1776) II. 24 (JAM.). n.Sc. He's a nasty blutter o' a chiel, that's cum t' be shepherd t' the laird (W.G.). Ayr. The great blutter hauds her wⁱ his clavers, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 3.

BLUTTER, see *Blather(s)*.

BLUTTERBUNGED, *pp.* Lin. Confounded, overcome by surprise.

Lin. A preacher in chapel gave out his text, 'Behold the Bridegroom cometh.' Just then in walked a newly married couple. ... The whole thing so upset the orator, that quoth he, 'Well, mi brethren, I'm clean blutterbunded!' *Lin. N. & Q.* (Jan. 1890) II. 32.

BLUV, see *Bliv*.

BLUZ, *v.* Wm. Lan. [bluz.] To strike; to turn the sharp edge of a tool by rubbing it against something harder.

Wm. En bluz'd 'im ... tehl ah hardly ked speak, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848) 34. e.Lan.¹ s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850).

BLUZZ, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Nhp. Also written *bluz* Lan.

1. *v.* To blindfold, to blind; to veil, to shade.

m.Lan.¹ Nhp.¹ He could not distinguish the person who was

robbing his house, for 'the window was bluzzed with a cloth before it.'

2. *sb.* Blindman's buff; also in *comp.* *Bluzz-boggart*.

Lan. (J.W.O.), Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ *Bluzz-boggart's* same as Blindmon's buff, an' a rare game id is, too Nhp.¹ Come, let's have a game at bluzz.

BLY, *sb.* e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in form *bligh* Ken.; *blee* e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ [bli, blai] A faint likeness or resemblance, a 'look of.'

e.An.¹ That boy has a strong blee of his father. Nrf.¹ Ess. That boy has the bly of his grandfather (M.I.J.C.). Ken. I know him by his bly (K.); Still in common use (P.M.); Don't you see him like his grandfather?—Well, scarcely a likeness, but I do see a bly when his head is in certain positions (H.M.), Ken.¹ Ah! I can see who he be, he has just the bly of his father; Ken.² He has the bly of him. Sur.¹ 'He's got a bly of his father' means he is somewhat like. 'He favours his father' means he is very like. Sus. You favour your father, but I can see a bly of your mother now and then, *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 180, Sus.¹ I can see a bly of your father about you (W.D.P.), Sus.²

[*Bly* and *blee* repr. two forms of the same OE. word. That boy has the bly of his grandfather (M.I.J.C.). Ken. I know him by his bly (K.); Still in common use (P.M.); Don't you see him like his grandfather?—Well, scarcely a likeness, but I do see a bly when his head is in certain positions (H.M.), Ken.¹ Ah! I can see who he be, he has just the bly of his father; Ken.² He has the bly of him. Sur.¹ 'He's got a bly of his father' means he is somewhat like. 'He favours his father' means he is very like. Sus. You favour your father, but I can see a bly of your mother now and then, *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 180, Sus.¹ I can see a bly of your father about you (W.D.P.), Sus.²

BLYAVE, see *Blow*.

BLYBE, *v.* Sc. [bliβ.] To drink much and frequently, *gen.* of spirits.

Inf.¹ He blybit a' day at fussy, an' afore even he wiz blazin'-fou.

Hence (1) *Blybe*, *sb.* (a) a large quantity of liquid, (b) a drunkard; (2) *Blyban*, *sb.* the act of drinking spirits. Bnff.¹

BLYBER, *v.* Bnff.¹ To drink heavily. Hence *Blyberan*, *vbl. sb.* the act of drinking.

BLYDE, see *Blithe*.

BLYPE, *sb.* Sc. [blaip.] A shred of skin.

Sc. The skin is said to come off in blypes, when it peels in coats or is rubbed off in shreds (JAM.). Ayr. Till skin in blypes cam haulin Aff's neives, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 23. Dmf He flogs awa' wⁱ a' his micht, Till skin in blypes gaes fleein', QUINN *Heather* (ed 1863) 144.

BO, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also Ken. Also written *boh* n.Yks.²; *bow* Irel.; *bu* (JAM.); *boo* S. & Ork.¹ [bō, bū.]

1. A hobgoblin, a sprite.

Sc. (JAM.) s.Lns A femalespirit who comes to warn a family when a member is about to die (P.J.M.). Nhb. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VI. 59 Wm. An auld mear'll startle an throw off her rider When she hears the dread sound of the terrible Bo, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 30, ed. 1896. n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs. (K.) Lin. Bo, terriculamentum, vox agri Linc. propria, a sono nutricum infantes terntantium, SKINNER (1671).

2. *Comp.* (1) *Boh-boggle*, (2) *boh*, a fearful object, a hobgoblin; (3) *boy*, a scarecrow, also *fig.*; (4) *chap*, a name used to frighten children; a giant, a kidnapper, 'black man'; (5) *cow*, a scarecrow, a bugbear; (6) *creature*, see *chap*; (7) *crows*, (8) *crukes*, scarecrows set up in the fields; (9) *fellow*, see *chap*; (10) *ghosts*, apparitions in human or animal shape; (11) *lo*, (12) *man*, a name used to frighten children; a kidnapper. black man; a fairy, a hobgoblin, the devil, a ghost; (13) *sweep*, the chimney-sweep, as a terror to children; (14) *thing*, a phantom, a fearful appearance; (15) *woman*, an ugly old person, a witch.

(1, 2) n.Yks.² (3) Ken. The beggar's bo-boy spied him out, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 52, ed. 1824; (P.M.); (E.R.O.); Ken.¹ (4) n.Yks.² (5) Sc. (JAM.) (6, 7, 8, 9, 10) n.Yks.² (11) Nhb.¹ The Bo-lo will get you! (12) Sc. A goblin, the devil (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹ A good fairy, supposed to assist the family at Yule by threshing the corn while the household are asleep. Ir. (A.S.P.); (G.M.H.) N.I.¹ n.Cy. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78; N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Spoken of to frighten children (M.P.); Cum.¹ n.Yks.² A boh-man's face, a mask w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891); w.Yks.³ (13) n.Yks.² (14) *ib.* It was a kind of boh-thing. We have the Knocky-boh, who taps behind the wainscot, and frightens the juvenile portion of the household. (15) *ib.* She garbs herself like an aud boh-witch.

BO, *sb*² Sc. Cor. [bō, bō] An exclamation intended to cause fright or surprise.

1. In phr. *to say 'bo' to your blanket*.

Sc. He dare not say 'bo' to your blanket, that is, he dare not offer you the least injury, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) (JAM.).

2. *Comp.* Bo-geek, the game of bo-peep. In *pl.* tricks, 'larks.' See *Geek*. Cor.¹³

BO, see *Boo*, *Bor*.

BOA, see *Bor*.

BOAC, see *Boke*.

BOAD, see *Bode*.

BOADER, see *Bodar*.

BOAG, *v.* *Obsol.* Sc. Of a shoemaker: to go out to work in the house of an employer.

Kcb. Heard lately from a shoemaker in the parish of Balmaghie (W.G.).

BOAK, see *Balk*, *Boke*, *Bolk*, *Bulk*.

BOAKEN, see *Boken*.

BOAKIE, *sb.* Sc.

1. A sprite, hobgoblin. Cf. *boggart*, *bogie*, *bogle*.

Buff. In common use (W.G.). Abd. (JAM.) Per. In occas. use (G.W.).

2. A scarecrow; an oddly dressed person.

Buff. (W.G.) Abd. A 'tatie boakie' (G.W.).

3. Dried *mucus nasi*. Abd. (G.W.)

BOAKIN WASHING, see *Buck*.

BOAL, see *Bole*, *Bowl*.

BOAM, *v.* Som. To draggle, to trail along. Cf. *balin*.

Som. How theck umman's frock's a-boaming, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 80, ed. 1871. [Not known to our correspondents]

BOAN, *v.* Yks. [boən.] To nag at, to trouble with reproachful reminders.

w.Yks. Shoo 'wor allus boanin' at him (J.R.); In common use. Tha'll dew nowght withaht Ah'm allus boaning at tha (S.K.C.); A' sall boan tha till a' get it (J.S.J.).

[Prob. fr *bone*, *sb.*, in the phr. 'a bone of contention,' in allusion to the strife which a bone causes between dogs; or in the phr. 'to have a bone to pick,' to have a disagreeable matter to discuss.]

BOAN, see *Bone*.

BOAR, *sb.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. [boə(r).]

1. In *comp.* (1) *Boar-seg*, (2) *-stag*, a boar castrated when full-grown. Cf. *barrow*, *bull-stag*.

(1) Cum.¹, n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Lin.¹, Shr.¹² (2) War.³, se.Wor.¹, Hrf. (W.W.S.) I.W.² I be gwyne to kill a wold boor stag. Wil.¹, Dor.¹, w.Som.¹

2. A hedgehog. Wxf.¹

BOAR, see *Boor*, *Bore*.

BOAR-CAT, *sb.* Ken. [boə-kæt.] A tom-cat.

Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹

[The males will kill the young ones, if they come at them like as the Bore-cats, TOPSELL *Hist. of Four-footed Beastes* (1607) III.]

BOARD, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also e.An. Som. Dev. Also written *bode* (HALL); *booard* n.Yks.²; *bord* Wm.; *borde* Wxf.¹ Nhb.¹; *buid* Sc. [bōrd, boəd.]

1. A table.

Fif. There's nae time for coortin' when gowff's on the board, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 83. Sik. [The tailor] loup aff the buird like a puddock, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) IV. 84. Wxf.¹ w.Som.¹ Usually applied to the table-top, and not to the entire piece of furniture. Very freq. called 'table-board' (q.v.) when the entire table is referred to. They always used to put up the girt frying-pan vull o' taties, tap the board for breakfast.

Hence (1) *Boarding*, *vbl. sb.* putting food on the table; (2) *Borderer*, *sb.*, *obsol.*, a servant in husbandry who boards or lives in his master's house.

(1) Lan. Boarding's 'bestlaving, says our proverb, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 24. [Not known to our correspondents.] (2) Suf. *Obsol.* (F.H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) *Board-cloth*, table-cloth; (2) *-end*, table-end;

(3) *-head*, head of the table.

(1) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Nhb.¹ *Obs.* Wm. Spin tow for bord

claihts en sheets, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 13. n.Yks.² n.Lin.¹

Obs. e.An.¹ w.Som.¹ By far the commonest name in the Hill country. Lat-s ae u sum brak'sus, nav'ur muyn dhu boo urd-klaa th [let us have some breakfast, never mind the table-cloth]. Dev. He [a table] wid'n be so bad nif we'd a-got a boardcloth vor to put 'pon un, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 88. (2) Sc. I like not to be treated like a liar or a braggart at my own board-end, SCOTT *Leg. Monir.* (1830) iv. Ayr. Sittin' at yon board en', BURNS *Rattlin', Roarin' Willie* (1787). (3) Lnk. The letter-gae of holy rhyme Sat up at the burd-head, RAMSAY *Chr. Kirk* (1716) c. ii. st. 16.

3. A railway signal.

Slang. The average railway man of intelligence calls signals 'boards,' that is if he does not apply the alternative term 'sticks,' *Tit-bits* (Nov. 1, 1890) 55.

4. In phr. (1) *to get on board* [intoxicating drink], to drink heavily, to swill; see *Aboard*; (2) *under board*, dead and buried.

(1) Abd. As they gat on board their beer, they bann'd like lairds, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 214. (2) n.Ir. (M.B.-S.)

[1. Hir bord was served most with whyt and blak, CHAUCER *C. T. B.* 4033; At board he fed not, SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 64. 2. (1) Therof may they make shetes, bordclothes, towels, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 96; I wull also he haue too fyne bordeclothes, Will (1424), in *Earl. Engl. Wills*, ed. Furnivall, 56]

BOARD, *sb.*² Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also written *bord* Nhb.¹ w.Yks. [bōrd.]

1. A working-place or passage in a coal-pit, excavated at right angles to the line of cleavage of the coal.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. In bye they humm'd me in a crack, And left me i' ma father's board, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27; The space allotted gen to one man to work in, *ib.* 61; Nhb.¹ There are 'narrow boards,' 'travelling boards,' 'stow boards,' 'the mother's gate, or common going board,' &c. A 'wide board' is a pillar in length and four or five yards in width—a 'narrow board' not more than two yards wide. Nhb., Dur. J.C. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 42; Exploring boards, *Bornings and Sinkings* (1881) II. 317. n.Yks. (J.J.B.)

2. *Comb.* (1) *Board-gate*, same as board; (2) *-room*, the width across an old board; (3) *-way*, a road driven in the direction of the cleat, at right angles to the cleavage of the coal; (4) *-way's course*, the direction at right angles to the line of cleavage or cleat of the coal.

(1) w.Yks. (S.J.C.) (2) Nhb.¹ (3) w.Yks. (S.J.C.) (4) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); *Bornings and Sinkings* (1878) I. 52

3. Phr. *Board-and-wall principle*, a system of working coal by galleries called walls, and intervening work-places called boards.

[*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BOARD, *v.*¹ Irel. Lan. Som. Cor. [boəd.]

1. To place upon the counter, to produce.

Lan. Squelcher boarded his eighteenpence, BRIERLEY *Out of Work*, 1.

2. In games: to clear the board, take the winnings.

w.Som.¹ Boa urdz aay dhu boa'urd' [I claim the board]

Hence (1) *Board 'em*, *phr.* an old-fashioned round game of cards; (2) *Boarded*, *ppl. adj.* condemned as a forfeit to pay for the whole company.

(1) Cor. *Ffk-Lore Jm.* (1886) IV 125; Cor.¹ Played by any number of players from two to eight; there must not be less than six fish in the pool. The highest card of the original suit, if not trumped, takes the trick and one or more fish, according to the number staked; Cor.² (2) Cor. Should you play and fail to take a truck you pay for the whole company and are said to 'be boarded,' *Ffk-Lore Jm.* (1886) IV. 125.

3. To call before a board or committee.

N.I.¹ What ails you at the man?—Sure he boarded me an' got me the sack.

BOARD, *v.*² Irel. Wil. [boəd.]

1. To accost a person.

N.I.¹ Ant. To accost, mostly for money or drink. I'll board him for a tanner (J.S.). Slang. SMYTH *Sailor's Wd. Bk.* (1867); (FARMER).

2. To scold.

Wil.¹ Occas used Her boarded I just about.

[I will board her, though she chide as loud As thunder, SHAKS. *T. Shrew*, I. ii. 95.]

BOARD, *v.*^s w.Yks. [boəd.] To cut an artificial bed in the stone as it lies in the quarry. (T.K.H.)

BOARDEN, *adj.* Lin. Also Wil. Som. Dev. Also written *boarding* Dev.; *bouarden* Wil. [boə dən.]

1. Made of board.

n.Lin.¹ There is a bridge in the parish of Bottesford which was built of stone about twenty-two years ago, but as it replaced a timber structure it is still called the Boarden Brig. sw Lin.¹ So you've gotten a boarden floor. Wil. *Slow Gl.* (1892). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) w.Som. The termination n, en, or een . . . is almost invariably added to a noun to denote the material of which the article described is made, . . . as boo ūrdn, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 18; w.Som.¹ U boo ūrdn purtee shn [a partition made of board].

Hence **Boardening**, *sb.* wood made use of for fitting up a building.

n.Lin.¹ Boards are called 'boards' when not in use, but 'boardening' when employed. We mun hev' sum boardenin' fixed up atween th' corn-chamber an' the malt-hoose

2. **Comp** **Boarding-bridge**, a plank laid across a running stream, as a substitute for a bridge; (2) **Boarden-tray**, a shelter for the ewes and lambs, constructed of hurdles and boards. See **Tray**.

(1) Dev.¹ Also called **Clapper**. (2) n.Lin.¹

[L. Olyfants . . . With ilkane bunden on his bake a borden castell, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3602. *Board* + -en, as in *wooden*.]

BOARD-SCHOOLER, *sb.* Yks. [boə'd-skulə(r).] A Board-school boy.

w.Yks. Onny Board-schooler nah-a-days wod a licked him into fits, *Cudworth Dial Sketches* (1884) 33.

BOARD YOU! *phr.* e An. Pass the bottle on!

e.An.¹ When one halvester wants to drink after another, he calls 'board you.' [Not known to our correspondents.] *Slang*. Nautical, *FARMER*.

[Barrère has the following: Board him (nautical), a colloquialism for, I'll ask, demand him. See **Board**, *v.*²]

BOAR-NECKED, *adj.* Nhp.¹ Of sheep: affected with a disease which causes the neck to be bowed.

BOAR'S FOOT, *sb.* s.Bck. *Helleborus viridis*, green hellebore.

BOAR THISTLE, *sb.* Chs. Stf. Lin. Wor. Shr. Bck. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Som. Also in forms *boar-distle* w.Som.¹; *bo-fissle* Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹; *bore-thistle* Ken.; *bo-thistle* Chs.¹; *bow-fistle* Cum. *Carduus lanceolatus*, a common purple-flowering thistle. See **Bur-thistle**.

Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ sw Lin.¹ So called in distinction to the smooth, or soft-prickled, Sow Thistle. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1790) II. Shr.¹ Boar-ur' thiss l. Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. 1. e An.¹ *Suf Science Gossip* (1883) 113 Ken. Sometimes called Gore Thistle (P.M.). Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹ Boar-ur' dūs l, duy sl, daash-l.

BOARDWARD, *adj.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *borrid* Som. Dev.¹; *borrod* nw Dev.¹; *burred* w.Som.¹ [boə'rəd.] Spoken of a sow; *maris appetens*. Cf. **bullward**.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Buur-ud Dev.¹ nw Dev.¹ Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.), *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423.

BOAST, *v.*¹ w.Yks. [boəst.] To dress stone with a mason's broad chisel. Hence (1) **Boaster**, *sb.* a chisel, about two inches broad, for dressing stone; (2) **Boasting**, *vbl. sb.* dressing stone with a boaster. (J.T.)

BOAST, *v.*² and *sb.* Obs.? Sc. (JAM.) Also written *boist*. 1. *v.* To threaten. 2. *sb.* A threatening.

[1. And sum time begun to boist hir with deith, BELLENDEN *Livy* (1533) 101; The tree branglis boasting to the fall, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 105.]

BOAST, *adj.* Irel. Hollow; decayed or empty inside. Cf. *bos*.

Ant. (J.S.) Dwn. (C.H.W.) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Wmh. That's a boast tree. A boast potato (W.M.).

[Prob. repr. ME. *borst(en)*, burst.]

BOASTIVE, *adj.* Stf.² [boustiv.] Boastful, presumptuous.

[How must his fellow streams Deride the tinklings of the boastive rill, SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1777) I. 278.]

BOAT, *sb.* Sc. Lin. Glō. Sus. Wil. Also written *boit* (JAM.).

1. A segment of apple or orange; so called by children. Wil.¹

2. **Comb.** (1) **Boat chocks**, the blocks of wood on which a boat rests when on land or on the deck of a vessel; (2) **-man**, a hemipterous water-insect, *Notonecta glauca*; see **Back-swimmer**; (3) **-s draw**, the indentation which the keel of a boat makes when she is drawn in and out of the noost; (4) **-stick**, the pole of a boat; the mast of a small sailing-boat; (5) **-swain**, a name applied by sailors to birds of the genus *Lestrus*, or *Stercorus*; a skua; (6) **-whistles**, *Fucus vesiculosus*, bladder-wrack; a marine plant having little hollow vesicles, which boys make into whistles.

(1) n.Lin.¹ (2) *Sus. Gent. Mag.* (May, 1890) 463. (3) S. & Ork.¹ (4) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) (5) Sh.I. SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 211. [The fishermen and sailors on our coasts call it—Richardson's Skua] the Boatswain, as indeed they call almost all birds with pointed tails, because they carry their 'marine spike,' the boatswain's emblem of office in the merchant service, SMITH *Buds* (1887) 540.] (6) Glō. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (H)

3. A tub for meal or meat; a pickling barrel.

Sc. MORTON *Cydo Agric.* (1863); (A.W.)

4. A wooden skimming-dish for taking the butter from the surface of whey.

Lth Milk vessels of all kinds,—skimmers, boats, STRATHCERK *More Bts* (ed. 1885) 109

BOAT, *v.* Lin. To enter a boat. Hence **Boater**, *sb.* a horse which will enter a boat

n.Lin.¹ A horse is said to 'boat well' or 'be a good boater' when it willingly goes into a ferry-boat

BOATY, *sb.* w.Yks. [boə ti.] A canal-boat man.

w.Yks. Iz nobəd ə boəti (J.W.).

BOAX, see **Balk**.

BOB, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form *bab* (JAM.). [bob, Sc. also *bab*]

1 *sb.* A bunch, a cluster of flowers or fruit; a nose-gay.

Sc The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine To make a bobb for thee, HOGG *Mount Bard* (1807) 198 (JAM.). Lnk. This bab o' the heather an' bonnie bluebell, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 23. Nhb. I pu'd her a posie o' gowans An' laid them in bobs at her feet, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VI 317 w.Yks. Ta May, ah leave full run ta all me gardins, at get flairs ta mack May bobs on, TOM TREDDLEHOVE *Barnsle Ann.* (1868) 4; A bob o' ling, PRESTON *Musins* (1878) 59; w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² A bob of cherries; w.Yks.³ Wassail bob, the bush carried by wassailers at Christmas. ne Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Clover is said to be in bob when it is in flower. Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) 126. Glō. Clover bobs (S.S.B.).

2. A small quantity of grass, corn, or other crop, growing more luxuriantly than the rest.

Bnff.¹ The hail feedle [field]'s fou o' bobs.

3. A beam or crank of a steam pumping-engine; the weight on a plummet; the pear-shaped piece of lead at the end of a mason's level.

Nhb.¹ Called a T bob, or a V bob, or an L bob, according to its form. n.Lin.¹, e An.¹, Suf.¹ Cor. Aw, that there is our Bob, ef he dedn't go up and down we should be all drowned and the mine too, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 146; The gigantic bob was rising and falling in response to the throb of the engine at its back, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk 1 1; Cor.¹²

4. **Comp.** **Bob-engine**, a pumping-engine consisting of a water-wheel and two beams or 'bobs.'

Cor. DREW *Hist. Cor.* (1824) I. 616.

5. *pl.* Steelyards.

w.Som.¹ Uurn daewn tu Bēoch ur Eō'dz, un aa's-n plai z tu lai n mee ūz baubz [run down to Butcher Wood's, and ask him (to) please to lend me his bobs]

6. A small piece of wood used in warping chains by hand, to keep the hand from the friction of the threads composing the warp.

w.Som.¹ Called sometimes a hand-bob.

7. A knob, a lump; a knot of hair.

Cum. A greet bob on t'top or t'hodden, wadnt let it stand, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 3. w.Yks.²³ n.Lin.¹ She duz her hair e' a little bob o' weak daays. Wor. (J.W.P.)

8. A tassel, knot of ribbons, a round ornamental projection.

Sc. Cuddie . . . in . . . a cockit hat with a bab o' blue ribands at it, *SCOTT Old Mortality* (1816) xxiv N Cy.¹ Nhb¹ Bob o' ribbons. Wm.¹, e Lan¹

9. A small insect, a louse, beetle.

Hmp Meary mayn't go to school while she's so many bobs in her head, teacher says (W.M.E.F.); Hmp.¹, I.W.¹

10. *Comp.* (1) **Bob-comb**, a large comb with long teeth used in securing the 'bob' of hair; (2) **-grass**, a species of oat-grass, *Bromus mollis*; (3) **-heads**, the name given to the heads of several flowers, clover, thistle, &c.; (4) **-light**, twilight; (5) **-snarl**, a tangle; (6) **-wires**, a trap arranged at the entrance of a pigeon-cote, to catch stray birds.

(1) w.Yks.⁵ (2) Wll.¹, Dor. (C.W.) (3) Chs.³ (4) Ken.¹² (5) Som W & J. Gl. (1873) (6) w.Yks. I've seen a streg [stray bird] over yoffder; run in and let down t'bob wires and perhaps we'll cop it (H.L.).

11. In phr. (1) *Bob-a-lantern*, a turnip lantern; (2) *-oak day*, Royal-oak day, May 29.

(1) War.² (2) Wm.¹ On this day the boys carry about bunches of oak-foliage. ne.Lan¹

12. *v.* To form into a cluster or knob; hence to set in order.

n.Lin.¹ Bob up thy hair, lass, it's all about thy faace. Bob up that stack eavins, or all th' watter will run down th' sides when it rains. Nhp.¹ Bob up your hair

13. To grow in an unequal manner, small quantities of the crop being more luxuriant than the rest.

Bnff.¹ The corn in that park's a' beginnin' to bob.

Hence **Bobbit**, *adj.* full of luxuriantly growing patches of crop. *ib.*

14. To put a child into short clothes. *Suf.* (F.H.)

Hence **Bopped**, *ppl. adj.* said of a baby when it is short-coated. e.An.¹

[1. A bob of flowers, *floretum*. A bobbe of leaves, *froddetum*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); A bob of grapys, *botrus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). 3. *Bulleboquet*, a bob, a bullet hanging by a line from the middle of a stick hollowed at the one end, or both, for the receiving thereof, *COTGR.* 9. Thyse ben his baytes . . . in Apryll . . . the stone flye, the bobbe under the cowe torde, *Treatyse of Fysshynge* (c. 1425), ed. Satchell, 26.]

BOB, *sb.*² and *v.*² Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [bob.]

1. *sb.* A slight blow, a slap; a mark, a butt.

Sc. (JAM.), ne.Lan.¹ s.Lan. It's better nor a bob i' th' e'e wi' a brunt stick (F.E.T.). Der.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.). e.An.¹ A bob i' the chops. Nrf.¹, Suf.¹ [A bit and a knock (or bob) as men feed apes, *RAY Prov.* (1678) 226.]

2. *Fig.* A taunt, mock.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. But fouk that travel mony a bob maun bide, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 72, ed. 1812.

3. A catch, throw.

w.Yks.⁵ Gie us a bob.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bob-buttons**, see below; (2) **-marble**, a large marble used to play at 'boss and span'; (3) **-off**, a game of marbles.

(1) Cor. The giants of Trecrobben and St. Michael's Mount often met for a game at bob-buttons. The Mount was the 'bob', on which flat masses of granite were placed to serve as buttons, and Trecrobben hill was the 'mit', or the spot from which the throw was made, *HUNT Pop. Rom. v. Eng.* (1865) I. 25; Cor.³ A button is placed on a stone. At this stone another is thrown, the object being to eject the former stone, letting the button fall to the ground. The players in turn cry 'shank' (back) or 'eye' (front), and if the button falls with the side named upwards, it belongs to the one who cried it (2) Nhp.¹ (3) Stf.² Each player puts on a line the number of marbles staked. Then each takes his 'bobber', a smooth kidney-stone, toes another line some distance from the marbles, and 'bobs' or throws it gently at the line of marbles. If he knocks any off the line, they become his.

5. *v.* To hit, to strike lightly.

w.Yks.², Not. (W.H.S.). s.Not. There is a forfeit-game in which the giver of the forfeit is covered with a sheet. When he is tapped on the head by one of the company he cries out, 'Brother,

I'm bobbed' 'Who's bobbin thee, brother?' Whereupon the former has to guess by whose hand he was bobbed (J.P.K.)

6. To poke, push through; to make hearth-rugs by slipping a piece of cord through small slips of cloth.

s.Chs.¹ Elp mi ky'aar' dhey' pahyz tü(dh) öon, ün du)nü bob yür fingg ür'z throo)th krüst [Help me carry these pies to th' oon (oven), an' dunna bob yur fingers through th' crust]. Stf.² Moind, Bil, az dh' dustnør bob dh' end ə dhat dhør poul thrəu sum winder. In making rugs, as each slip of cloth is 'bobbed,' the cord is bobbed through a sheet of canvas or strong calico which forms the foundation of the rug. Wel you an gotn ə nois rug, an yə nitid [knitted] yør bits on ør bobbed əm?

7. To toss, to throw for another to catch.

w.Yks.⁵ Bob that dog ower t'brigg an' see if it'll swim. Bob that bawal here. s.Lan. Used by boys (F.E.T.). Stf.²

8. In phr. (1) *Bob and hit*, (2) — *and span*, a game of marbles; (3) — *into cap*, a children's game; (4) *bobbing out*, a game of marbles played with several marbles in a ring and a large iron taw.

(1) s.Lan. Played by boys on their way to school, &c. It consists simply of each boy trying to hit the other's bobber, each playing in turn as they run along (F.E.T.). (2) Stf.² The boy, whose turn it is, will 'bob' or gently throw his marble at his fellow-player's marble; if he misses it, but can span with his hand the distance between the two marbles, he claims the other by virtue of the 'spon.'

(3) w.Yks.⁵ (4) w.Yks. (J.T.)

[1. Pinches, nippes, and bobbes, *ASCHAM Scholemaster* (1571), ed. Arber, 47; *Becquade*, a peck, job, or bob with a beak, *COTGR.* 2. A bob, *sanna*. A dry bob, *dicternum*, *COLES* (1679); *Ruade seiche*, a dry bob, jest, or nip, *COTGR.*; I have drawn blood at one's brains with a bitter bob, *Alex. & Campaspe*, II. 113 (NARES). 5. With the bit of his blade he bobbit hym so, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 7316.]

BOB, *v.*³ and *sb.*³ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms *bop* e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹; *bobby* Som. Dev. [bob, bab.]

1. *v.* To pop in and out, or up and down; to move quickly.

Sc. Everything . . . was floating, . . . her carpet shoon that weer bobbing up and down like wee boats, *WHITEHEAD Daft Dave* (1876) 138, ed. 1894. Bnff.¹ He bobs richt ill fin he's ridin'. A saw something bobbin' up an' doon amo' the wattr. Ff. She lookit like a lump o' copper bobbing up an' doon in a sea o' gowd, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 22. Yks. A wildish-looking fellow bobbed his head in, *T. TODDLE Alm.* (1875) 9. w.Yks. One heead just bobbin' up aboon another, *Yks Wkly Post* (Feb. 22, 1896); It wor bobbin up and daan, *HARTLEY Clock Alm.* (1875) 36; w.Yks.⁵ When ad said that, ah bobbd off. It's herleven o'clock ah see; I mun be bobbing. Lan. In the Wigan district, as the colliers approach the pit, before going down, one of their number is told off, hat in hand; and each man who is willing to 'play' bobs his finger in the hat as he passes, *Gl Lab* (1894). s.Not. He bobbed round the corner out of sight. He kept bobbing about, so as I shouldn't hit him (J.P.K.). Nhp.¹ Their noses now peep from the ground And there the tails bob in, *CLARE MS. Poems*. Brks.¹ The bird bobbed just as I shot. Som. Wher thay [puddings] bobbed about just like fishes, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 12. Dev. Her bobbed down behind the wall (R.P.C.).

Hence **Bobban**, *vbl. sb.* the act of moving quickly up and down.

Bnff.¹ The bird ran amo' the girs, an' keepit a bobban up an' doon o' its hehd.

2. To dance. Cf. *bab*.

Sc. If it wasna weel bobbit, we'll bob it again, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xl. Ff. She whirld like whirlygig, and reel'd, and bobbed and skipt, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) xli. Lth. Games are played among your feet, Reels are bobbit in the sheet, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 302. Gall. (A.W.)

Hence **Bobbing**, *vbl. sb.* the act of dancing.

Sc. Wi' bobbing, Willie's shanks are sair, *HERD Coll.* (1776) II. 114 (JAM.).

3. To stoop down, to duck the head.

s.Not. He bobbed his head down under the table (J.P.K.). n.Lin.¹ He was on th' top o' th' coäch, an' didn't bob his heäd, as he went under th' archway. e.An.¹ Nrf. That doorway is rarely low—mind yow bop yar hade when yow come in (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹ Suf. Hinder come our master, bop down, don't he'll see yer (M.E.R.); (C.T.); Suf.¹ Ded yeow see that there guse bop under the gate wah?

4. To curtsy, bow low.

Fif. The fisher-knight, . . . they bob afore him wi' a brattle, *TENNANT Papisry* (1827) 160. **Ayr.** Opening the door at the same time he bobbed his head, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ix. **Lth.** Out came the auld maidens a' bobbin' discreetly, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 54. **n.Cy.** (K.) **Lin.** The little gells bobs to ma hoffens es I be abroad i' the laanes, *TENNYSON Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 17. **Wor.** (J.W.P.) **Nrf.** Yow naadn't bop tu me, A B K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 53. **Som.** Mis. Sandboy bobbed an obeisance at every word, *RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 201.

5. sb. A quick, sharp motion.

Bnff. He ga's han' a bob up abeen the wa'.

6. A dance.

Sc. The bob of Dunblane, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xl. **Fr.** Hey the jig o' Ballangeich, Hey! the bob o' Fettercairn, *LAING Wayside Flrs* (1846) 111.

7. The refrain of a song, a chorus.

Nhb. Come help to bear bob in my song, *Genuine Tom Whittell* (1815).

8. A curtsy, obeisance; a nod.

Ayr. Andrew, on entering the room, made a bob with his head for a bow, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ix. **Gall.** (A.W.), **Oxf.** 1, **Brks.** 1

9. Comp. (1) Bob apple, see below; (2) -cherry, (a) a children's game consisting in jumping at cherries suspended above their heads; (b) the game of taking a cherry-stalk between the teeth and trying to get the cherry into the mouth without using the hands.

(1) **Glo.** An apple is stuck upon one end of a stick and a lighted candle in a slit at the end, which hangs upon a small cord fastened to a beam, and swings round, at which children bob with their mouths open, and often burn their cheeks or hair, by missing the apple. Otherwise called Snap-apple, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) **Dev.** At bob-apple any boy may jump for the fruit, till it is carried away, *BARING-GOULD Urth* (1891) II. xxxv. (2, a) [*GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)] (b) **Brks.** 1

BOB, sb. 4 and v. 4 **Brks** Hmp. Wil. Colon. [bob]

1. sb. A timber-carriage; the hind pair of wheels with the long pole or lever attached thereto.

Brks. 1 A timber-bob is often shortly called a 'bob.' **Hmp** 1, **Wil.** 1

2. **Comp.** Bob-sled, sb. a rude sledge used for drawing logs out of the wood.

[**Can.** *DARTNELL & GODDARD Gl*; The logs are loaded on bob-sleds and taken to the mills, *Eng. Illust. Mag.* (Sept. 1892) 882.]

3. v. To carry on a timber-carriage.

Hmp. 1 We can bob that tree home.

BOB, sb. 5 **Sc.** Ess. Also bab **Sc.** [bob, bab.]

1. The most sprightly and best-dressed lad or lass.

Sc. Lizzie Wha shene [shone] the bab o' a' the boon, She was sae buskit braw, *A. SCOTT Poems* (1808) 98. **Ayr.** Heard very seldom (J.F.).

2. A familiar name given to a friend.

Ess. Still used (H.H.M.); **Ess.** 1

BOB, sb. 6 **Cor.** Colon. [bob.] A very young calf before it has found its legs; a very young child; *gen.* used with *staggering*.

Cor. (M.A.C.); **Cor.** 3 A fine fat calf (none of your 'staggering bob,' three weeks old), *BOTTERELL Trad.* 3rd S 163 [Aus., N.S.W. No calves given in, except regular staggering Bobs, *BOLDREWOOD Colon. Reformer* (1890) III. xxiv]

BOB, sb. 7 **Slang.** At Winchester School: a large white jug, holding about a gallon.

Slang. *SHADWELL Wyke. Slang* (1859-1864); (A.D.H.); *COPE Gl*; Each end and Praefect's mess had their beer served up in a large white jug or 'bob,' *MANSFIELD School Life* (1870) 85.

BOB, sb. 8 **Obs.** **Nhb.** A caster or trimmer of coal on board ship.

Nhb. May he live to cheer the bobs That skew the coals to shivers, *GILCHRIST Snags* (1824) 15; Not now in use, and perhaps at no time a word in regular use (R.O.H.); **Nhb.** 1

BOB, v. 5 **Nhb.** Wm. Yks. Stf. Nhp. e.An. [bob.]

1. To deceive, disappoint, cheat; to balk; to turn aside. **Nhb.** Aw thought to get sum Nabob grand, Aw's bobb'd wi' fair au'd Nick, *ROBSON Snags of Tyne* (1849) 159. **Wm.** 1 He bobt 't'hear i' t'loan [he turned back the hare in the lane]. **w.Yks.** 1 To bob a hare. **Nhp.** 1, e.An. 1, **Nrf.** 1

2. To play truant.

Stf. 2 Ei, ladz, lets bob tedi en gu sei dh' kalvori [cavalry].

Hence **Bobber, sb.** a truant, one who habitually plays truant.

Stf. 2 Ei sez ez ai [how] ei'z stopin awi fram skau far moind dheer babi; bar oi think ei'z a bobber.

[1. To bob, to cheat, *BAILEY* (1721); You shall not bob us out of our melody, *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. 1. 75; *Avoir le moine*, to be couzened, gleeht, bobbed, *COTGR.*]

BOB, v. 6 **Sc.** **Nhb.** Wm. Yks. Lan. Nhp. War. e.An. **Sus.** Also in form bab **Sc.** (JAM.) **Nhb.** 1 e.An. 1 **Nrf.** 1 **Suf.** 1; **baub Bwk.** [bob, bab.]

1. To fish, esp. without float or hook, and with a bait of a number of worms strung upon a piece of worsted and tied in a bundle.

Wm. 1, **w.Yks.** 1 e.An. 1, e.An. 2 He baited his hook with a dragon's tail, . . . and bobbed for whale. **e.Sus.** 1 **FOLLOWAY.**

Hence (1) **Bobber, sb.** (a) the hook used in fly-fishing, as distinct from the trailer (q.v.); a fishing float; (b) a poacher, one who catches salmon with a 'bob-net' (q.v.), the use of which is illegal; (2) **Bobbing, vbl sb.** a mode of catching fish or crabs without rod or hooks

(1, a) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Lan.** It's a little lad watchin' th' bobber ov his fish-line, *FERGUSON Moudywar's Visit*, 10 (b) **Bwk.** (R.O.H.) (21) **Lan.** Aw could like to go a-bobbin' i' the mornin', *WAUGH Rambles in Lake Cy* (1861) 111; **Lan.** 1, **Nhp.** 1, **War.** 3, **Nrf.** 1, **Suf.** 1

2. **Comp.** (1) **Bob-net**, a long salmon net, floated with corks, fixed by a stone or anchor at one extremity in the river, to a post or ring on shore: the use of this net has been prohibited since 1857; (2) **rod**, a fishing-rod.

(1) **Bwk.** A bawb net or bob net is a moored or fixed engine, and even when it was legally used was fixed in an eddy. Hence 'bob,' from the bobbing or dancing [of the floats?] caused by the eddy, or by the strike of the fish (R.O.H.). **Nhb.** (W.H.H.); **Nhb.** 1 In fishing for sea trout off ock ends they use a bab-net of five inch mesh, in which the fish are caught by the gills, *OLIVER Rambles* (1835) 221 (2) **Lan.** So, off they set wi' the bob-ods i' hond, *WAUGH Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 111.

BOB, v. 7 and sb. 9 **m.Yks.** 1 [bob.] 1. v. To surprise.

2. sb. A surprise.

BOB, int. **Suf.** **Slang.** Stop, that's enough!

Suf. Bob! bob! or bob you! A child is so addressed to stop him when he is drinking too much. In the harvest-field it means 'have done with your draught, and let others have a turn' (F.H.). **Slang.** 'Say when,' said Bonko, taking up a flagon of whiskey, and commencing to pour out the spirit. . . . 'Bob!' replied I, *Mod Society* (June 6, 1889) (FARMER).

BOBAW, int. **Not.** An exclamation to children: don't touch, don't meddle. See *Baba*.

s.**Not.** Bobaw! baby mustn't pull mammy's hair (J.P.K.).

BOBBANT, adj. **Obs.** **Wil.** Of a girl: forward, romping.

Wil. *BRITTON Beauties* (1825); **Wil.** 1

BOBBER, sb. 1 **Shr.** A term of familiarity.

Shr. 2 Well bobber, how bin 'e!

BOBBER, sb. 2 **Yks.** **Chs.** **Lan.** [bo'bə(r).]

1. A large marble 3 or 4 ins. in circumference, made sometimes of iron or stone, but more commonly of burnt clay.

Lan. 'Bobber' and 'dobber' were used simultaneously, but the latter word was most common (S.W.); (F.E.B.) **Chs.** 1

2. A special sort of bowl; a lob.

w.Yks. The rustic cricketer had been content with slow 'bobbers,' *BURNLEY Sketches* (1875) 165; Still used (M.F.).

3. In phr. *Bobber and kibbs*, a children's game.

Lan. Groups made dirt-pies; clusters played 'bobber and kibbs,' *BURNEIT Haworths* (1887) vi; (F.E.T.), It is played with a 'bobber' (q.v.) and 6 or 8 'kibbs,' small cubes of earthenware. The kibbs are spread on the ground (a hard surface), and the player bounces the bobber and picks up a kibb. He must then catch the bobber, bounce it again, pick up a kibb, and so on until all the kibbs are held in the hand. The game is mostly played by girls (F.E.B.); Seldom played now (S.W.).

BOBBER, adj. **Cum.** **Chs.** **Der.** [bo'bə(r).] In high spirits, saucy, pert; venturesome, bold. See *Bobberous*.

Cum. *LINCOLN Lake Cy* (1864) 297. **Chs.** 1, 2, **Der.** 1

BOBBEROUS, adj. **Obsol.** **Nhb.** **Yks.** **Chs.** In high spirits, elated, 'cock-a-hoop.' See *Bobbersome*.

N Cy. 1, **Nhb.** 1 **w.Yks.** *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781); **w.Yks.** 1 Thouz seca bobberous an keckahoop wi thy twelve groats, n. 301. **Chs.** 1, 2

BOBBERSOME, *adj.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. In high spirits, bold, forward, venturesome; impatient.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Wm.¹, w.Yks.^{1,2} Lan. What dust think abeawt mi cap? isn't it bobbersome? *Brierley Tales* (1854) II. 194; Lan.¹ To compare me to an urchon [hedgehog]. Is not it like running me deawn, an a bit too bobbersome? *Tim Bobbin Wks* (1750) *Introd.* xxxviii. ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹ Shr.¹ Dunna yo be too bobbersome wi' yore money.

BOBBERY, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in form *baubery* e.An.¹; *bubbery* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ [bo'beri.] A noise, disturbance; a quarrel, dispute.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ What's aa this bobbery aboot? e Yks.¹ Lan. Let's not kick up any bobbery, *STATON B Shuttle Bowtun*, 62. I.Ma. What's the bobbery between the pair of you? CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt III ix. n.Lin.¹, Brks.¹, e.An.^{1,2}, Suf.¹ Ess *Gl* (1851). Ken You ain' got no call to kick up such a bobbery (P.M.); Ken¹, Sus², Hmp.¹ Som. There's a fine bobbery over to Paris in France, *RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 25. w.Som.¹ There was a putty bobbery way em, sure 'nough. Dev. There's a putty bobbery up tu ouze. The young miss 'ath amarrid the groom, *HEWETT Peas Sp.* (1892). w.Cor. Common (M.A.C.). Cor.² Slang. I heard something yesterday of his kicking up a bobbery in the kitchen, *BARHAM Ingoldsby* (1864) *Spectre of Tappington* [Aus., N.S.W. If you make a bolt of it now there'll be no end of a bobbery, *BOLDREWOOD Robbery* (1888) II. xi.]

BOBBIES'-EYES, *sb. pl.* Hmp.¹ The speedwell, *Veronica chamaedrys*.

BOBBIN, *sb.*¹ Sc. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [bo'bin.]

1. A wooden tube or cylinder upon which yarn is wound in weaving or spinning.

Slk. (JAM.), Dur.¹ w.Yks. (J.M.); The bobbin is placed upon the spindle, and the yarn is spun and wound directly on to the bobbin (W.T.). Chs.¹

2. A piece of pressed gunpowder, used for blasting coal, in shape not unlike a full 'bobbin' of thread. n.Stf. (J.T.)

3. A white, round string or tape used to strengthen the hem in many garments.

w.Som.¹ A running tape in a pinafore or the string of a baby's cap is a bobbin. Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 423.

4. A string with a knob at the end attached to a door-latch, by which the door can be opened from the outside.

War. (J.R.W.) Dor. We thought we heard a hand pawing about the door for the bobbin, *HARDY Madding Crowd* (1874) viii. Som. *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl* (1885). w.Som.¹

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bobbin-engine**, a contrivance by means of which several threads can be wound at the same time in spinning; (2) **-gun**, a toy gun made out of a weaver's wooden bobbin; (3) **-hat**, a silly fellow; (4) **-lad**, a boy who provides the weavers with weft; (5) **-ligger**, a boy employed to put or 'lig' bobbins on a rail on the spinning frame; (6) **-mill**, a mill or factory for the manufacture of bobbins; (7) **-pegger**, see **-ligger**; (8) **-pegging**, putting the bobbin on the rail on the spinning frame; (9) **-sucker**, a round tube used to wet the bobbins by sucking the water through them; (10) **-turner**, (a) a man who makes bobbins; (b) a useless effeminate fellow; (11) **-wheel**, an old-fashioned arrangement consisting of a large and small wheel, for winding yarn on to a bobbin; (12) **-wood**, wood suitable for the manufacture of bobbins, usually the stems of apple, pear, or other hard woods.

(1) w.Yks. (J.T.) (2) Lan. He'd ha' done mooar wark wi' a bobbin-gun nur they'd ha' done wi' a sixty-eight peawndhur, *Brierley Daisy Nook* (1859) 16; *Obs* (S.W.) s.Lan. (F.E.T.) (3) Lan. If t'offers it mi au'll slat it i' thi' face, theaw grate bobbin-hat, *Brierley Day Out* (1859) 42. (4) w.Yks. Then come the bobbin lads, as the little saucy urchins who provide the weavers with weft are called, *BURNLEY Bradford Life* (1872) *Day in the Mill*. (5) *ib.* (F.R.) (6) Chs.¹ The trade is now dying out, owing to the use of iron or tin for bobbins. (7) w.Yks. (F.R.) (8) *ib.* He'd risen to bobbin-peggin, *ILLINGWORTH Clayton Ann.* (1878) 52. (9) *ib.* (D.L.) (10) Chs.¹ Many factories maintain, or used to maintain, a bobbin turner. (11) w.Yks. (J.M.) (12) Chs.¹ sw Lin.¹ Excellent underwood, consisting of 26 acres of bobbin-wood, &c.

BOBBIN, *sb.*² Ken. [bo'bin.]

1. A small bundle of brushwood used for firewood,

measuring from 12 to 16 ins. in length and about 3 ins. in diameter. Cf. *bavin*.

Ken. (D.W.L.), (P.M.); Ken.¹

Hence **Bobbiner**, *sb.* a dealer in bobbins or bavons. Ken. (W.D.P.)

2. *Comp.* **Bobbin-tug**, a light framework of wheels, with an upright stick at each of the four corners, used for carrying 'bobbins' about for sale.

Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹

BOBBIN-COCKER, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. Also in form *bobby*. A travelling glazier, *gen.* used contemptuously.

Lan. He says at he'll oather be a sailor or a bobby-cocker, *WAUGH Chinn. Corner* (1874) 158, ed. 1879; Quite common forty years ago in the Bury district, *Manch. City News* (Dec 12, 1896); (S.W.)

BOBBING-CHARGE, *sb.* Lon. The payment of one penny by a porter in Billingsgate Fish Market for the privilege of carrying bought parcels of fish for the buyer.

Lon. *Gl. Lab* (1894).

Hence **Bobber**, *sb.* a man who stands on a bench by the salesman and receives the bobbing-charge. *ib.*

BOBBING-JOAN, *sb.* Nhp. Dev.

1. An old country dance.

Nhp.² [To dance bobbing Joan, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (H)]

2. A gay, sprightly girl.

Dev. Aw, whot a bobbing-Joan thee art, Polly! Wait a bit, m' dear, till yu'm married; yu'll 'ave tu stap they hanties, *HEWETT Peas Sp.* (1892), Not common (R.P.C.)

[1. Don't let your Niece sing 'Bobbing Joan'! *BARIHAM Ingoldsby Leg.* (1840) *Nell Cook*; Strike up Bobbing Joan, Or I'll break your fiddle, *Hop Garland* (1756) (NARES).]

BOBBING-NEEDLE, *sb.* Sus.¹ A bodkin.

BOBBIN JOAN, *sb.* Nhp. Cor. Also in form *Bobbin* and *Joan Nhp.*¹

1. The wild arum, *Arum maculatum*.

Nhp.¹ Prob. [so called] from the fancied resemblance to a lace-maker's bobbin. Called also *Lords and Ladies*, *Cows and Calves*, *Bulls and Cows*, *Dog-bobbins*, and *Lamb's-lakens*; Nhp.²

2. A round excrescence on potatoes; the -seed of potatoes.

Cor. *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*; Cor.² *MS. add.*

BOBBIN-QUAW, *sb.* Sc. Also in form *babbanqua* Bwk. A quagmire; a spring over which a tough sward has grown sufficient to support a person's weight.

Rxb. So named from its quaking or bobbing under a person's weight (s.v. *Quaw*) (JAM.) Bwk. Stalk'd awa, And vanish'd in a babbanqua, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 8; Near its northern extremity a quagmire, or babanqua, *ib.* 9.

BOBBINS, *sb.*¹ *pl.* Sc. Bck. (1) The wild arum, *Arum maculatum* (n.Sc.); (2) *Nymphaea alba*, water-lily (n.Bck.); (3) The bunch of edible foliaceous ligaments attached to the stalk of Badderlocks or Hen-ware, *Fucus esculentus* (JAM.).

BOBBINS, *sb.*² *pl.* Dev. Various reptilian vertebrac.

Dev. Several of these bones found by a man working in a stone delph were described to me as bobbins, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 116

BOBBIN WINDING, *phr.* Lan. A term of disparagement or ridicule.

Lan. That's all bobbin winding (S.W.). e.Lan.¹, s.Lan. (F.E.T.)

BOBBISH, *adj.* Chs. Stf. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Bdf. Lon. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Som. [bo'bish.]

1. In good health and spirits, lively, cheerful; *gen.* used with *pretty*.

Chs.^{1,2} s.Chs.¹ Wel, aay bin yi au' dhüs mau rnin' ?—Oa', bob ish [Well, hai bin ye aw this mornin' ?—Oh, bobbish] Stf. an aiz moöer Dainz dis mörning ?—Ou, bobiš loik. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹; Nhp.² How bist 'e ?—Putty bobbish, thankee. War.³ Shr.^{1,2}, Brks.¹ Bdf. Its putty goodish, bobbish, like, *ELLIS Pronunc* (1889) V. 206. Lon. When times were 'pretty bobbish,' they clubbed together for a good supper of tiipe, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 42. Hrt (T.P.F.), e.An.¹, Suf.¹ Ess. He now declared That he was bobbish, *CLARK J Noakes* (1839) 16. Ken. (P.M.), Hmp.¹ Wil. *BRITTON Beantes* (1825); Wil.¹ Som. (J.S.F.S.); (F.A.A.)

Hence **Bobbishly**, *adv.* pretty well, cleverly. e.An.¹

2. Conceited, foppish. Stf.²

BOBBIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. [bo'bit.] Having an uneven surface; ornamented with tassels. Cf. *bob*, *sb.*¹

Lnk. Wale out the whitest of my bobbitt bands, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) II. 1. Edb. (W.G.)

BOBBLE, *sb.*¹ Cor. [bo'bl.] A pebble.

Cor. *N & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*; Cor.¹²

[Repr. ME. *pobbel*, a pebble. For vche a pobbel in pole . . . Wat; Emerad, saffer, oþer gemme gente, *The Pearl* (c. 1360) 117, in *Allit. P.* 4. OE. *papol* (*popel*) -*slan*, pebble.]

BOBBLE, *sb.*² Ayr. (JAM.) A slovenly fellow.

BOBBLE, *sb.*³ and *v.* Wor. Som. Cor. [bo'bl.]

1. *sb.* A ground swell of the sea.

Cor.¹ An ugly bobble in the sea; Cor.²

2. *v.* To bob up and down.

s.Wor. (H.K.), Som. (W.F.R.), Cor.²

BOBBS, *sb. pl.* Stf. Clay in which potters stood their wares to prevent them from sticking to the 'shrager.'

Stf. (K.); Stf.¹

BOBBY, *sb.*¹ War. Wor. Dev. [bo'bi.] The robin.

War.², s.War.¹, Wor. (J.W.P.), Dev.³

BOBBY, *sb.*² Sc. [bo'bi.]

1. A grandfather.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. And the twa bobbies were baith fidging fain, That they had gotten an oye o' their ain, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 11, ed 1812; Not usual (G.W.).

2. A familiar name for the devil; *gen.* used with *auld*.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. He'd meet auld Bobby, ere he met wi' me, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 87; (A.W.)

BOBBY, *sb.*³ Nhb. [bo'bi] The 'pink of perfection,' neatness, smartness.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ An' Willy thou, wi' the jacket blue, Thou was the varra Bobby, O' SELKIRK *Swallow Hoppin* (c. 1843).

BOBBY, *adj.* Chs. Wor.

1. In good health and spirits. Chs.¹ See Bobbish.

2. Smartly dressed, 'brushed up'

ne.Wor. She's quite bobby in her new hat (J.W.P.).

BOBBY-COCKER, see Bobbin-cocker.

BOBBY-DAZZLER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. [bo'bi-dazlɔ(r).]

1. Anything striking or excellent of its kind; a fine, handsome woman.

w.Yks. M₁ new frock's a reight bobby-dazzler (S.K.C.). Lan. *N & Q.* (1866) 3rd S. x. 290. m.Lan.¹ A lass is a bobby-dazzler when hoo's gotten a new frock on. s.Chs.¹ Dhür wüz ü bobu-daaz lür üt dhü stee'shün dhüs mau'rün; öo woz ü bük'süm laas [There was a Bobby-dazzler in the station this mornin'; hoo was a buxom lass]. Stf.² Wel, Jim, thei ast marid æ bobi-dazlɔr! You mun kum æn sei æ nou os; its æ reglɔr bobi-dazlɔr.

2. A silly person or saying; a mad action.

w.Yks. He's nobbud shot a man.—Gow, that's a bobby dazzler! Leeds *Sat. Jm.* (Dec. 1895) 3, col. 1. s.Chs.¹ Wel, ey/z ü praati bobu-daaz lür [Well, hey's a pratty bobby-dazzler]. Well, that's a bobby-dazzler, that is.

BOBBY-WREN, *sb.* Nrf. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*.

Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35.

BO-BELL, *sb.* Lan. A little bell given to a child as a plaything.

Lan. (S.W.), e.Lan.¹

BOB JOLLY, *phr.* Suf. A mess; the result of leaving things to take care of themselves.

Suf. RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 264; Very common among elderly people. It implies not inaction, but action of the wrong kind. He made a reg'lar bob jolly of that job (F.H.).

BOB-OWLER, *sb.* Stf. War. Wor. Also in form bob bowler War.²; bob-howler War.; bob-owlet War.³ s.Wor.¹; hob-bowler War. Any large moth. Cf. owl (a moth), owl.

Stf. (G.E.D.); The thick-bodied moths are called 'Bob-owlers,' *Science Gossip* (1878) 283. War. In some parts of the country, and s.War. esp., also called 'Hob-Bowler,' *B'ham. Dy. Mail* (Feb. 19, 1896); War.²³ s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.¹

BOB-ROBIN, *sb.* Sc. War. Wor. Wil. [bo'b-robin.] The robin redbreast, *Erithacus rubecula*.

Sc. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 13. War.³ w.Wor. It be our beadle, sir, that be, though he baynt much to look at now—not

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more than a young Bob robin, as he hasn't got his red breast, *Berrow's Jin* (Mar. 10, 1888). Wil. Never called robin simply (K.M.G.).

BOB'S-A-DYING, *phr.* Nhb. Yks. Dor. Dev. Also in forms bobs-a-dial, bobs-a-dilo e.Yks.¹ A great 'row' or racket; boisterous merriment.

Nhb.¹ What a Bob's-a-dying they made! e.Yks.¹ Dor. She used to kick up Bob's-a-dying at the least thing in the world, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) vi; She threatened to run away from him, and kicked up Bob's-a-dying, and I don't know what, *ib.* *Ethelberta* (1876) II. 309 Dev. Ef thee arten ago out tu work afore yer vather cometh intu ouze, there'll be bobs-a-dying wi' 'e, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

BOBY, *sb.* Ken. Dor. A 'scry' or sieve for separating tail barley from head. Also used *attrib.*

Ken. *Gen.* called barley boby; sometimes 'boby' or 'boby scry' (P.M.). n.Dor. (S.S.B.)

BOC, *int.* Not.² [bok.] Word of command addressed to a plough-horse: turn to the left!

BOCHANT, *adj.* Obs. Wil. Of a girl: romping, forward.

Wil. GROSE (1790); *Obs* (G.E.D.); Wil.¹

BOCK, *v.* Cor. [bok.] To shy. See Balk.

Cor.¹ The horse boked at the hedge.

BOCK, see Boke.

BOCKEN, see Boken.

BOCKIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ [bo'ki] A hobgoblin.

[Cp. Norw. dial. *bokke*, a hobgoblin, spectre (AASEN).]

BOCKING, *sb.* Lan. [bo'kin.] A kind of coarse flannel, or unfinished cloth.

e.Lan.¹ s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

[So named fr. the village Bocking in Essex. Colchester and its neighbourhood was once well known for its manufacture of baize; see CHAMBERS *Cyclop.* (1788) s.v. *Bays*.]

BOCKLE, *sb.* Cor. [bo'kl.] A supernatural appearance, a cross between ghost and goblin. Cf. boggle.

Cor. The miners believe them the restless souls of the Jews who formerly worked in the tin-mines, BOTTERELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 193.

BOCKLE, see Buckle.

BOCO, *sb.* Sus. Also written bocoo. A large quantity; used principally of fish: a good haul.

Sus. The Hastings fishermen have 'bocoos' of fish, TENDALL *Guide to Hastings*; When we have a good haul of fish we call it a bocoo (A.S.P.); *Monthly Pkt.* (1874) 178; He leathered de hoss wud he's gurt stout wip till a boco ov fob hung on un, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389, Sus.¹

[Fr. *beaucoup*, a great deal, much.]

BOD, *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Yks. [bod.]

1. *v.* To do odd jobs; to potter about in a leisurely manner.

w.Yks. One o' them 'ats allus boddin an' doin jobs they niver sarved o'er time to, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1867) 43. T'owd gardener o' t'spot happened to be boddin abaht, Yks. *Wkly. Post* (Mar. 14, 1896); Seldom used except by farmers or old men, Leeds *Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); (P.H.R.); (J.T.)

2. *sb.* An amateur repairer, a Jack-of-all-trades.

w.Yks. He's nobbut a bit ov a bod at his wark (Æ.B.); Leeds *Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

3. Work done by an inexperienced Jack-of-all-trades. Cf. bodge. w.Yks. (J.T.)

BOD, *sb.*² Sc. Obs. A person of small size, a dwarf. Cf. bodgel.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. In use fifty years ago, esp. as a nickname for a short man (J.M.).

BOD, *sb.*³ Sc. [bod.] A personal invitation.

Sc. Distinguished from Bodewoid, which denotes an invitation by means of a letter or messenger (JAM.).

[Cp. ME. *bod*, *bode*, message. Josep . . . sendeð ðe bode ðat he lueð, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2383. OE. *bod*.]

BOD, *sb.*⁴ S. & Ork.¹ [bod.] The motion of the sea fretting upon the shore, or in a heavy swell; the impetus given by a wave to a floating object.

[ON. *boði*, a breaker announcing hidden rocks; a fig. mg. of *boði*, a messenger, a foreboder (FRITZNER).]

BOD, *v.*² Nhb.¹ [bod.] To command.

[Cp. ON. *boða*, to bid, order.]

T t

BOD, *int.* Lin. An exclamation of surprise or pain. n.Lin.¹ Bod lass! bud thoo did mak my heart to'n oher.
BOD(E, sb. Sc. In prov. phr. *New bod, new shod*, afresh, with renewed effort. See *Bode, sb.*²
 Sc. A common phr. in regard to anything in which one has not succeeded on a former attempt, 'I'll begin new bod, new shod' (JAM.). n.Sc. The phr. in common use is 'New shot new bode,' as 'He left off drinkan, but he's at it again, new shot new bode' (W.G.).

BOD, see *Bad, Bode*.

BODACH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written *bodagh, boddagh, bodough* Irel. [bo dax]

1. An old man. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. A churl; freq. a wealthy churl, a miser.

Ir. Hut! he's none of your proud, upsthart bodaghs, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I 15; (G M H.); A term of contempt in common use (P J M.). Wxf. Many a purse-proud bodagh and hoity-toity farmer's wife, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 161. Tip. Put himself in the way of being insulted by any old boddagh, KICKHAM *Knocknagow*, 353.

3. A familiar name for the devil. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

4. A spectre, hobgoblin.

Sc. I have seen the Bodach Glas [Grey Spectre], SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lix. n.Sc. In ye binna quayet the bodach ill cum doon the lum an' tak ye (W.G.).

5. A person of small stature.

n.Sc. The new doctor's jst a wee bit bodach (W.G.).

[1, 2. Gael. *bodach*, an old churlish man, a countryman (MACLEOD & DEWAR); also Ir. (O'REILLY). 4. So used in Gael. (M. & D.)]

BODAGH, see *Bodach*.

BODAR, *sb.* Obs. Ken. Also written *boader*. An officer of the Cinque Ports charged with the duty of conveying official messages, levying sums of money, and executing warrants.

Ken Item, paid to the Boader when he brought proclamation concerning his Majesty's pleasure to lay aside a hostility with the King of Spaine, Dec. 13, 1631, WOODRUFF *Hist. Fordwich*, 42; Ken.¹

[Der. of ME. *boden*, to announce; OE. *bodian*; cp. *Bod, v.*²]

BODDAGH, see *Bodach*.

BODDEN, see *Bodin, Burden*.

BODDER, *sb.* and *v.* Cum. Wm. n.Yks. Lan. Dial. pron. of *both*.

BODDLE, *sb.*¹ *Obsol.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Also in forms *baudle w.Yks.*³ Der.¹; *booadil n.Yks.*²; *boadle w.Yks.*¹; *bodle Sc. Dur.*¹ Cum. w.Yks.^{2,3,4} Lan.¹ Chs.¹ nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹; *bodwill n.Yks.*³; *gogle Stf.*² [bo'dl, bō'dl, bō'dl]

1. A small copper coin, worth two pennies Scots, or one-sixth of an English penny; used in the sense of a comparatively worthless thing.

Sc. They had hae seen my father's roof-tree fa' down... before they had hae gien a boddle a' piece to have propped it up, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) ii. Abd. The ne'er a boddle mair I'll spend on ale or liquor, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 38, ed. 1873. Fif. For Paip's anathema or ban Car'd not a boddle onie man, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 212. Dmb. The dead languages are no worth a boddle to onybody, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) x. Ayr. Fair play, he car'd na deils a boddle, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1787) l. 110. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.); GROSE (1790). Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ I have heard the coin spoken of, and have some reason to believe that it must have been in use in Teesdale in the early part of last century 'I dinna care a bodle for ye.' Cum. When I was a boy a catch question was, 'If one pound and half of butter cost 4d., how much per pound was it?' The answer to be given in money—two pence and four bodles, LEEDS *Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). n.Yks.² I wadn't ware a booadil on't; n.Yks.³ w.Yks. I don't care a bodle, LEEDS *Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890); Aw will'nt gie thi a hawp'n'y—noa yet a bodle! HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 59; w.Yks.¹²; w.Yks.³ He pays a penny bodle for his land [a penny and a half-farthing per yard]; w.Yks.⁴ Lan. Aw'll not bate a bodle, WAUGH *Sneek-Bant* (1868) iii; Lan.¹ Ist naw hav one boadle t'spere o meh hoyde silver, TIM BOBBIN *Wks.* (ed. 1750) 55. Chs.¹ Stf.² Oi anor gotn a bougl [I haven't a farthing]. nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ I don't care a bodle for naaither you nor him.

2. A bad farthing. Der.¹

3. *Comp.* Boddle-pieces, small coin, a paltry sum of money.

Sc. You are to hang for a dirty murder about boddle-pieces, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1895) vi. Lan. An old saying was 'He's not worth a bodle-piece,' MANCH. *City News* (Dec. 12, 1896).

BODDLE, *sb.*² n.Cy. A small iron instrument which woodmen use for peeling oaks and other trees.

n.Cy. (HALL.) Nhb. I believe this term is still in use (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹

BODDLE, *sb.*³ Ess.¹ Dial. pron. of *bottle*.

BODDLE, see *Buddle*.

BODDLE-PIN, *sb.* Nhb. A large pin for fastening clothes together.

n.Nhb. Also called beggar's pin (R.O.H.).

BODDOM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Dev. Also written *boddum S. & Ork.*¹ Dur.¹ Cum.¹ ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹; *boddam Cum. Wm. w.Yks.* Dev.; *boddim Elg. Dev.*; *bodm Wm.*¹ Dial. pron. of *bottom*.

BODE, *sb.*¹ *Obs.?* Sc. n.Cy. A portent. See *Bode, v.*¹ Ayr. Mizy... was just an oracle of sagacity at expounding dreams and bodes, GALT *Ann Parish* (1821) iii. n.Cy. (HALL)

[The oule eek, that of dethe the bode bringeth, CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles*, 343]

BODE, *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written *bod* (JAM.); *bwode Cum.*¹ [bōd.]

1. A bid, a price offered. Cf. *bud*. See *Bode, v.*²

Sc. It is time he were gane, if he doubles his bode that gate, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxi. e.Sc. Tam was aye the first to put a bode in for flag-money, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) vi. Bnff. In gen. use (W.G.). Abd. Seem ye content to hald her to her bode, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 55, ed. 1812; In common use (W.M.). Ayr. I may as well give a bode too; so I say fourteen hundred, GALT *Entail* (1826) xxxvi. Edb I would on no account or consideration give him a bode for the Hessian boots, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 56. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ 'Will any one give me a bode?' asks an auctioneer. 'An unlucky bode' is a bid which happens to be made for anything not for sale. A horsedealer in passing a farm took a fancy to a horse which he saw and made a bode of £60 for it. The farmer said it was not for sale, and that no money would induce him to part with it. Next day the horse was found dead in a field, where it had impaled itself on a sharp stob. This was said, in the year 1888, to have been owing to the 'unlucky bode.' Dur.¹ Cum. *Prov.* Thou'll have war bodes ere Belton [May-day] (K); Cum.¹

Hence *Bodeable*, marketable, likely to be bid for (JAM.).

2. The price asked by the vendor.

Sc. Ye're ower young and ower free o' your siller—ye should never take a fish-wife's first bode, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix.

[1. Je beggere (buyer) ecneð his bode, and swereð þat he nele more geuen, HOM. (c. 1250), ed. Morris, II. 213. OE. *bod*.]

BODE, *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Wm. Also Glo. Oxf. Brks. Dev. Also in forms *boad Glo.*; *booard Brks.*¹; *boord Oxf.*¹; *bord Glo.*¹ [bōd.]

1. To foretell, announce; to portend.

Sc. Winter thunder bodes summer hunger, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Dirt bodes luck, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 13. n.Sc. Sweer fowk's aye bodin ill weather (W.G.). Elg. The gowden cock; He bodes the coming light, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) 1. Kcd. The stormy sky abeen 'im Boded forth the stormy life That awaited Littlefirlot, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 80. Nhb. It bodes ill for the lad's future. In common use (R.O.H.). Wm. It bodes bad luck when ya pyatt [magpie] flees ower t'rooad 'at front o' yan (B.K.). Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ Dhai evi kluuwdz boordz rain [They 'eavy clouds boords rain]. Um wunt kuum aa rtuur aul, uuy boo rdz [Em wunt come arter all, I boords]. s.Oxf. 'I boords wet,' said the shepherd, sententiously, ROSMARY *Chilterns* (1895).

Hence *Boded*, *ppl. adj.* 'overlooked,' marked for death. *Obs.*

Dev.¹ A look'th a-boded, that's a zure thing, es vlesh hang'th so flabby about en, 20.

2. To expect, look for; to desire.

Sc. God send you the warld you bode, and that's neither scant nor want. Bode gude and get it, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 72, 104; Bode weel and hae weel, CHEVIOT *Prov.* (1896) 64. n.Sc. Bode a silk gown an' ye'll get a sleeve o't (W.G.). Abd. Bode a house o' gold an' ye'll get a caber o't (G.W.); (W.M.) Glo. Boad a bagg,

and bearn' [an ill hap falls where it is feared], SMYTH *Lives of Berkeleys* (ed. 1883-5) III 32. Oxf. I don't bode rain (W.H.Y.). Brks.¹ I dwo-ant booard no raain to-daay.

Hence **Boding**, *vbl. sb.* desiring, striving for.

Per. Boding o' a gown o' gowd, We'll maybe get the sleeve, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 167.

3. To betoken, to signify.

n.Sc. He cam into the meetan wi' a face as red's a coal. A kent that bodit nae guede (W.G.). Lth. Their red-faced drivers breathe steam through the weet, That bodes a fire in their drouthy insides, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 23.

[I. Hi . . . bodeden ures hlaforde to-cyme, *Hom.* (c. 1175) ed. Morris, I. 235. OE. *bodian*, to announce.]

BODE, *v.² Sc.* To offer with insistence. Cf. *bode*, *sb.²* Sc. He did na merely offer, but he boded it on me (JAM.). n.Sc. He bodit a five poun-note on im fin he geed awa (W.G.). Dmb. I'll no bode siller on ony body, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii.

Hence **Boden** (bodden), *ppl. adj.* in prov. phrases: proffered, promised.

Sc. Boden gear stunk aye [promised goods are of little avail], KELLY *Coll. Prov.* (1721) 43; RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.) [He that lippens to boden ploughs, his land will lie ley, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 391, ed. 1860.]

BOD(E), *v.³ Yks. e.An.* *Prët. of bid*, to offer a price.

e.An.¹ He bode me 2s Suf.¹ I bod em tew shillings for't.

Hence **Bodden**, *pp.* offered as a bid. Cf. *bid*.

n.Yks.¹ Ah'd ten pund an' a crown bodden me.

BODE, see **Board**.

BODEMENT, *sb.* Dor. (?) An ill omen. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Dor. Breaking a key is a dreadful bodement, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxxiii.

BODEN, see **Bodin**.

BODE(N), see **Bide**.

BODEWORD, see **Bodword**.

BODGE, *sb.¹ Ken. Sur. Sus.* [bodg.]

1. A flat oblong scuttle or basket, of wood or iron, used for carrying garden produce, coal, refuse, &c.

Ken. Also called trug (P.M.), (W.H.E.); Ken.¹ The bodge now holds an indefinite quantity, but formerly it was used as a peck measure. Sur.¹

2. An odd measure of corn, left over after the bulk has been measured into quarters and sacks.

Ken. Dere's 20 quarter un' a 'a'f, un' dat dere bodge (P.M.), Ken.¹ Just carry this bodge of corn to the stable.

3. A water-barrel.

Sus. (F.K.E.); Sus.¹

[2. To the last bodge of oats and bottle of hay, Jonson *New Inn* (1631) I. i, ed. Cunningham, II. 346.]

BODGE, *sb.² Yks. Chs. Stf. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Brks.* Lon. e.An. Wil. [bodg.]

1. A clumsy piece of workmanship; an untidy or clumsy patch. Cf. *botch*.

s.Chs.¹ Of clumsy sewing: Sey wot ü boj öo z mai'd on it! [say what a bodge hoo's made on it!] Stf.¹; Stf.² Oi set th' journey-man o' puttin a fresh tap on, an e's made a reg'lar bodge on it. n.Lin.¹, War.³, Wor. (J.W.P.), Shr.¹ Brks., Lon. A swelling, or thick place, especially in anything made of cloth, cotton, leather, or any similar material, generally caused by bad mending 'You could put a piece on outside, and braze it [broken wheel of a bicycle] together; but then that makes a bodge' (W.H.E.). Nrf. If I wus to imitate to mend it, 'twould only be a bodge after all (W.R.E.). Suf. A regular bodge of a job (M.E.R.); Suf.¹ Dew it kiender tidily now, an don't make a bodge on't. Wil. (W.H.E.)

2. A clumsy worker.

w.Yks. He's nobbut a bodge! *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

Hence (1) **Bodger**, *sb.* a clumsy, unskilful worker; (2)

Bodging, *vbl. sb.* doing odd jobs, bungling; (3) *ppl. adj.* clumsy, badly done; (4) *adv.* in a bungling fashion.

(1) Stf.² War.²; War.³ He is such a bodger at his work. (2) w.Yks. He was particularly good at 'bodgin' abaht,' HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 34. s.Chs.¹ Layk üz iv öo kud' nū wuurk widhaay't boj'm [like as if hoo couldna work without bodgin']. (3) w.Yks. It's a bodgin' job (Æ.B.); *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891). Stf.² What a bodgin job thei's meed ü that bit o' peentun'. (4) Suf.¹

3. *Fig.* Nonsense.

Stf.² It's all bodge!

[I. *Shozi*, bodes, or bungler-like workes, FLORIO (1598).]

BODGE, *v.¹ Yks. Chs. Stf. Not. Lin. Rut. Nhp. War.* Wor. Shr. Hrf. e.An. [bodg.]

1. To repair awkwardly; *gen.* to do work clumsily or roughly.

w.Yks. Don't get Jack to du t'job, he'll nobbut bodge it, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891). w.Yks.⁵ What's tuh bodging at pretha? 'Bodge' differs from 'botch' in that while the latter implies more of awkwardness, the former has more of the ludicrous. A man may be 'botching' in the matter of real work, but hardly 'bodging' in it s.Chs.¹ Used of sewing. Stf.² Möther, oi wish yo'd just bodge mī this hole up i moi dress. Not (J.H.B.), Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Either bodge the old one up, or make it all new. Rut.¹, Nhp.¹, War.², Wor. (J.W.P.) Shr.¹ I canna-d-awilde to mend it properly, so I mun bodge it up. e.An.¹ Nrf. (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.); Suf.¹

Hence (1) **Bodger**, *sb.* a clumsy tailor; (2) **Bodgin**, *ppl. adj.* used as *adv.* in a bungling manner.

(1) War. (J.W.R.); War.² Suf. The warmest burgess wears a bodger's coat, CRABBE *Borough* (1810); (M.E.R.) (2) Suf. (M.E.R.); Suf.¹

2. To fill up holes in a hedge with croppings called browse. Cf. *boodge*.

Hrf. (W.W.S.); Hrf.²

3. To press down, to ram.

n.Lin.¹ Mind an' bodge th' muck aroond that stoht well, or it weant stan fast.

4. To do odd jobs; to fidget about. Cf. *bod*.

w.Yks. Whether onny on ya's bodged abaht'mitch for t'wife, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 50; Of one with a restless disposition it would be remarked 'He's always bodging about on his feet' (B.K.).

5. To boggle, to fail. e.An.¹

[I. Bodge, to botch, to patch, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Bodge or botch olde clothes, *sarcio*, HULOET (1552).]

BODGE, *v.² Stf. Sus.* (?) In phr. *Go bodge*, or *bodge away*, get along! nonsense!

Stf.² Oh—goo bodge thee! Oi've had enough o' thoi bletherin. Sus. Bodge awa wid ya, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 251.

BODGE, *v.³ and sb.³ Stf. War. Wor. Glo.*

1. *v.* To prod, or pierce with a pointed instrument.

Stf.¹ s.Wor. 'A udn't shift till tahy bodged 'im, a wuz despret standy (H.K.). Stf., War., Wor., Glo. NORTHALL *Flk-Phr.* (1894).

2. *sb.* A push with the end of a stick; a goading.

s.Wor. 'E gan the cow a bodge to make 'er muv (H.K.).

BODGE, see **Bulge**.

BODGEL, *sb.* Sc. A little man. Cf. *bod*.

Bnff. (W.G.), Lth. (JAM.)

BODGER, *sb.¹ Yks.* [bo'dgə(r).] A schoolboy's marble of the commoner sort.

w.Yks. Also called Stoandy, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

BODGER, *sb.² Hrt.* See **Badger**, *sb.¹*

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750).

BODIKINS, *int. Obsol.* Lan. e.An. A disguised oath, expressing *gen.* surprise or anger. See **Odsbodikins**.

Lan. Occas. in use by very old people. 'Ods bodikins' (S.W.); ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 88. e.An.² Suf. (F.H.); Not used now, but heard some years ago (M.E.R.).

[Bodykins, Master Page, though I now be old and of the peace, if I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one, SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii.]

BODILY, *adv.* Nhb. Wm. Lin. Ken. [bo'dili.]

1. All at once; entirely, completely.

Nhb. Aal on ye gan, noo, bodily [said to a crowd of people in clearing them off] (R.O.H.). Wm. Ah's bodily weary wi' thi allus grumlin' (B.K.); Wm.¹ Tom's boddily ruined. n.Lin.¹ He carried all th' plums awaay bodily.

2. Phr. *Bodily ill*, ill of a disease affecting the general health, as opposed to a local ailment.

Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹ A person ill with bronchitis, fever, shingles, would be bodily-ill, but of one who had hurt his hand, sprained his ankle, or broken his leg, they would say: 'Oh, he's not, as you may say, bodily-ill.'

BODIN, *ppl. adj.* Obs.? Sc. n.Cy. Also written *bodden* n.Cy.; *boden* (JAM.) S. & Ork.¹; *bodyn* (JAM.). Prepared, provided.

Sc. Bodin in all that effeirs to war as if they were to do battle for a kingdom, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xxxiii. The waddin was bodin wi' guests, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xxii. 10; For my part

of the feast It is well knawin I am well bodin, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 176, ed 1871; A young woman is said to be 'weil bodin the ben' when she has laid in a good stock of clothes, &c. (JAM) S. & Oik.¹ n.Cy *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.)

[Stude wacheing, bodin with bow, speyr, and targe, DOUGLAS *Encados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 222; I trow he suld be hard to sla, And he war bodyn all evynly, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) VII. 103. ON. *boðinn*, ready, prepared for service, *pp.* of *byōda*.]

BODKIN, *sb.*¹ Not. Lin. Dev. [bo'dkin.]

1. In thatching: a wooden tool for holding down the thatch during the operation of paring. nw.Dev.¹

2. The case in which school-children keep their pencils. sw.Lin.¹ Probably so called from its likeness to a bodkin case.

3. A team of three horses, yoked two abreast behind, and one in front.

sw.Lin.¹ Sometimes called Unicorn. We have been ploughing bodkin to-day.

4. *Comp.* (1) Bodkin-fashion, of yoking horses: two behind and one in front; (2) team, a team of three horses yoked two behind and one in front.

(1) Not.³ (2) n.Lin.¹

BODKIN, *sb.*² Som. Also written batkin. A bar forming part of the harness for a plough, the horses being attached one to each end, and the plough fastened by a chain to the centre.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ In working with oxen no baud kin or baat-kin is needed, because the leading chain passes direct from the sull to the centre of the yoke. [Bodkins, draught-trees, MORTON *Cyclo. Agr.* (1863).]

BODLE, see Boddle.

BODLER, *sb.* Nhb.¹ [bo'dlər] A large pin, used to fasten a shawl or plaid. Cf. boddle-pin.

BODLEY, *sb.* Dev. A kitchen range or stove, named after its inventor, Geo. Bodley.

Dev.³ An ornamental cast-iron fireplace, used in the best kitchens of farm-houses, taking the place of the old-fashioned open hearth. nw.Dev.¹ The universal name for a particular form of cooking range, which comprises an oven and a fountain on either side of the fireplace s.Dev. (F.W.C.)

BODM, see Boddom.

BODOM, *sb.* (JAM. *Suppl.*) Also written bodoum. A tub, barrel; also a ship. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[ON. *boðn*, a barrel; cp. Norw. dial. *buna* (for *budna*), a water-vessel (AASEN). Cogn. w. OE. *byden*; MHG. *buten* (LEXER).]

BODOUGH, see Bodach.

BODWILL, see Boddle.

BODWORD, *sb.* Obs. Sc. Nhb, Yks. Also written bodeword (JAM.) n.Yks.²

1. A message, invitation; a precept; cf. bidding, bod. Sc. (JAM.), n.Sc. (W.G.), n.Yks.²

2. An ominous or ill-natured message, a prediction or portent. Cf. bode, *sb.*¹ [Not known to our correspondents.]

Sc. They maun ken little wha never heard the bodword of the family, *Marriage* (1818) II. 30 (JAM.). n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.), (M.), and (P.); n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Probably obs.

[I. He spak with him... With glaid bodword, thar myrthis till amend, *Wallace* (1488) II. 344; Godes bode-wurd bringe ic, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2880.]

BODY, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written bodie Sc.

1. A person, any one, oneself; *gen.* implying that the person indicated belongs to the humbler classes, or is in some way an inferior.

Sc. A crack in the Parliament House with other lawyer bodies, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1895) II. Abd. Noo beast an' bodie will be brawly sau'd, *Guidman o' Inghsmaill* (1873) 28. Fif. Great bangs of bodies thick and rife, Gaed to Sanct Andrae's town, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) I. Dmb. If a body may use the freedom o' sayin' sae, *Cross Disruption* (1844) II. Ayr. Yet crooning to a body's sel Does weel enough, BURNS *Ep. to Lapraik* (Apr. 1, 1785). Gall. That's the cunnin' o' the body, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 200. Uls. *Uls. Jrn Arch.* (1853-62). Nhb. Neythur body nor beast sou'd be owre positive, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846)

VII. 136; Nhb.¹ Times ha'e been when a body's been ax't out te tea, CHARLTON *Newc. Improvements*. Cum. A young laady boddy, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 82. Wm. Hoo cud a body see it et neet, *Spec Dial* (1883) pt. III. 2. n.Yks. It was t'best thing a boddy cud hev, TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 10. w.Yks. Ah wisht at a boddy cud but a hed a good shive on it, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann.* (1859) 4; w.Yks.⁵ Lan. It looks too much for one body, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xv. Chs. 'She's just such a sharp, stirring sort of body—' 'Lady,' said Miss Pole, GASKELL *Cranford* (1853) VIII. Der.¹; Der.² s.v. Gradely. nw.Der.¹ s.Not. I expect you're too proud to-night to talk to a body, PRIOR *Rene* (1895) 23. n.Lin.¹ War. (J.R.W.), Hrf.¹ Glo. He won't let a body be (A.B.); Glo.² w.Som.¹ A body widn never think they was gwain to be zo a tookt in. Dev. A body don't stop to think of persons then, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 14. [U.S.A., Ten. A body can't git along here, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 370.]

2. A little or puny person.

Sc. He's but a bodie (JAM)

3. In pl. the children, in a fairly numerous family.

Frf. Fif. In *gen.* use (J.F.). Fif. Ane of the bodies is no weel (JAM).

4. Obs. A simpleton.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790), n.Cy.² Yks (K.); BAILEY (1721).

5. The abdomen.

e.An.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ I followed him up well with hot bags at the bottom of his body. w.Som.¹ Shd puut u slan een raewn dhu bau dee oa un [should put a flannel round his stomach].

6. The place next to the shaft-horse in a team, the middle place in a team of three.

Glo.¹ I shall put the colt in the body, he can't harm there.

7. A large quantity.

e.An.¹ A body of rain.

8. *Comp.* (1) Body-bent, stooping from old age; (2) -brussen, flatulent, ruptured; (3) -bun, bound in the bowels; (4) -clicker, a body-snatcher; (5) -clothes, wearing apparel, as opposed to bedclothes; (6) -clout, a piece of iron which adjoins the body of a cart or tumbrel, and its wheels; (7) -gargle, a fever to which cows are subject; (8) -horse, the middle horse in a team; (9) -shappers, makers of garments; (10) -staff, a piece of wood on the body of a wagon.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) n.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891). (3, 4) n.Yks.² (5) n.Sc. It is very common to hear the question when one dies, 'What will be done with his [her] body-clothes?' (W.G.) Abd. (W.M.); (G.W.) (6) Shr.² (7) Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹ (8) n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ In some parts of the county the team is not used unless the team consists of four horses, in which case the shaft horse is the thiller, the second the body-horse, the third the lash, and the fourth the leader or fore-horse, Nhp.² War. (J.R.W.), War.³, s.Wor.¹ Glo Smuler was in the body yesterday, *Lewes Prov. Wds* (1839); Glo.¹, Oxf.¹ Brks.¹ The horse next in front of the 'thiller,' Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal Eng. Lang.* (1809). I.W.¹² Dor. BARNES *Poems* (1863) *Gl* (s.v. Hoss). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Baud-ee au s. When breaking a colt to harness, it is usual to put him in this way between two steady horses. This is called putting the colt in the body in distinction to in the shafts. [MORTON *Cyclo. Agr.* (1863).] (9) n.Yks.² (10) War. (HALL), Wor (H.K.)

9. Phr. (1) *A' body's bodie*, a universal favourite, one easily swayed by others, a time-server; (2) *body o' me*, an exclamation of surprise; (3) *body of trade*, a miscellaneous assortment of things; (4) *out of the body*, intensely anxious.

(1) Lth. She smiled an' she smirkit till a', man, Growing a' body's body, baith muckle and wee, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 85; Often used disparagingly of a time-server (A.W.) (2) Lan. Body o' me, but you're grown woundily humoursome, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 301. [Body o' me! that was old Ben Block, SMOLLETT *R. Random* (1748) xxiv.] (3) Cor. He went to a cupboard and tooked out a body of trade, sure 'nough, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 35. (4) Dmb. I am just out o' the boddie to see the monster, *Cross Disruption* (1844) xiii.

BODY-LIKE, *adv.* Sc. With the whole body complete.

Abd. For all the din she was na dead; But sitting body-like, as she sat down, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 65 (JAM.).

BOES, see Boo.

BOFF, *sb.* Yks. [bof.] An alarm, a sudden shock.

w.Yks.³ When a lad instructed to alarm a colt by saying 'Boh!'

frightened it completely, the horsebreaker exclaimed, 'Nay, lad, that was too gret a boff for a foil' [foal].

BOFF, *v.* Lan. Chs. [bof.] To balk, to head off.

n.Lan. T'fox was rənən' daun dhis luən ən A boft it, ən dhan t'dogs gat it (W.S.). Chs.¹ Aw were just springin to jump, but he shafted ait suddenly an' bofft me.

BOFFLE, *sb.* and *v.* Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also written *buffle* Hrt. e.An.² [bofl.]

1. *sb.* A confusion, blunder, mistake.

Nrf. That'll hull him in a buffle, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1873) 86. *Suf.* He was all in a buffle (F.H.) Ken. (P.M.); *Ken.*¹ If you both run the saame side, ye be saafe to have a boffle *Sur.*¹ *Sus.* Doant ya maak a boffle ov it, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 200; *Sus.*¹ If you sends him of a errand he's purty sure to make a boffle of it.

2. *v.* To confuse, puzzle, baffle. See *Baffle*.

Hrt. He was regular buffled like (H.G.). e.An.² He was kinder daarted and buffled like. *Nrf.* (A.G.F.)

BOFFLER, *sb.* Nhp. [boflər.] A gaiter, legging. See *Baffles*.

*Nhp.*¹ The legs of old worsted stockings, or twisted haybands, applied as gaiters, for agricultural labourers, to protect the feet and legs from snow; also called *Hoggers* and *Skoggers*, *q.v.*

BOFIN, *sb.* Not. A dolt, a dullard.

Not. (W.H.S.); *Not.*¹

Hence *Bofen-head*, a blockhead, a stupid person.

Not. *Hole Memoirs* (1892) 193.

BOFT, *v.* Cor. [boft.] *Pret.* and *pp.* of *vb.* to buy; bought.

Cor. I boft a new suit, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 6; And the doat figs I boft, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 193; We haven't boft no clome for more than thirty eers, TREGELLAS *Tales* (ed. 1865) 96, *Cor.*²

Hence *Boften*, *pp.* *adj.* Of bread, &c.: bought, not made at home. Cf. *boughten*.

*Cor.*¹ Boften bread 'As plum [soft] as boften dough'—applied to a very foolish person.

[*Pron.* of *bought*, with *f* for *gh* as in *cough*, *laugh*. *Boften* = *boft* (*pp.*) + *-en*, *adj.* suff.]

BOG, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Chs. Lin. Wor. Pem. *Nrf.* I.W.

1. Used *attrib.* in *comp.*, esp. in names of plants growing in bogs or marshes: (1) *Bog-bell*, *Andromeda polifolia*, wild rosemary; (2) *-berry*, *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, cranberry; (3) *-bleater*, *Gallinago coelestis*, the snipe; (4) *-bull*, (5) *-bumper*, (6) *-drum*, *Botaurus stellaris*, the bittern; (7) *-flower*, *Cardamine pratensis*, lady'smock; (8) *-ginger*, *Polygonum hydropiper*; (9) *-gled*, *Circus aeruginosus*, the marsh-harrier; (10) *-hay*, hay which is gathered from uncultivated and marshy ground; (11) *-hole*, a place for rubbish or refuse of any kind; an ash-pit; (12) *-hop*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*; (13) *-hyacinth*, *Orchis mascula*, 'Adam and Eve,' *q.v.*; (14) *-mint*, a variety of the species *Mentha*; (15) *-myrtle*, *Myrica gale*; (16) *-nut*, see *-hop*; (17) *-onion*, *Osmunda regalis*, 'flowering' fern; (18) *-reed*, a reed-pipe; (19) *-rhubarb*, (20) *-s'-horns*, *Petasites vulgaris*; (21) *-spink*, see *-flower*; (22) *-stacker*, a goblin, a ghost; (23) *-stalker*, an idle, lounging fellow; also in *phr.* to stand like a bog-stalker, to be in a dilemma, not to know which way to turn; (24) *-strawberry*, *Comarum palustre*, marsh cinquefoil; (25) *-thistle*, the thistle *Carduus palustris*; (26) *-trefoil*, see *-hop*; (27) *-trotter*, a raider, moss-trooper; (28) *-violet*, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, butterwort; (29) *-wood*, the remains of trees found in peat-bogs.

(1) *w.Yks.* LEES *Flora* (1888) 318. (2) *Ir.* She made a feint of looking for bog berries, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 217. (3) *Ir.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 192. (4) *n.Lin.*¹ (5) *Sc.* The redoubted fiend laughed till those on the top took it for the great bittern of the Hartwood, called there the Bog-bumper, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) III 25 (JAM.); SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 146. *n.Lin.*¹ *Nrf.* 'Were there any bitterns hereabouts when you were a boy?' After much explanation: 'Why, you must main Bog Bumpers,' JESSOPP *Arcady* (1887) II. [FORSTER *Swallow* (1817) 83.] (6) *Sc., Ir.* SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 146. (7) *n.Yks.* (I.W.) (8) *s.Pem.* LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419 (9) *Sc.* (JAM.) e.Lth. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 131 (10) *Nrf.* WILSON *View Agric.* (1812) 112 (JAM.). (11) *ne.Wor.* The only

name in use (J.W.P.). (12) *n.Cy.* (13) *Kcb.* *Garden Wk.* (1896) 112. (14) *Ir.* An' the scent o' the bogmint was sthrong on the air, BARLOW *Bog-land* (1893) 47 (15) *Sc.* Where the kingdom of Galloway's blest With the smell of bog-myrtle and peat, LANG *Rhymes à la Mode*. I.W.¹ (16) *Sc.* (JAM.) (17) *Ir.* Cum. A homely specific for outward application to sprains or swellings. This fern was so plentiful thirty-five years ago in w.Cum that the fronds were used for covering potato-carts when sent to market (E.W.P.); Cum.¹ (18) *Lth.* Heskelpit the herd, on his bog-reed to croon, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 55 (19, 20) *Lin.* The hollow stalks are used by children as horns or trumpets (21) *Nhb.*¹ Called also *Pinks*, or *Spinks*, *Mayflower*, and *Cuckoo flower*. (22) *ib.* (23) *Lnk.* William's a wise, judicious lad, Has havins mair than e'er ye had, Ill-bred bog-stalker, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 338 (JAM.). *Sc.* 'To stand or look like a bog-stalker,' said to be borrowed from the custom of going into bogs . . . in quest of the eggs of wild fowls (JAM.). *Nhb.*¹ He wis stannin just like a bog-stacker. (24) *I.Ma.* (25) *Nhb.*¹ (26) *Yks.* (27) *w.Ir.* I'd be long sorry to let sitch a mallet-headed bog-throtter as yourself take a dirty advantage o' me, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I 232. Cum.¹ During the eventful periods of the northern raids, the borderers were occasionally called *Bog-trotters*, from being obliged to move across the extensive mosses in a gentle trot, when a heavy tread or a short stand would cause immersion or destruction in the bog. (28) *n.Cy.* GROSE (1790) Cum. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (29) *N.I.*¹ Chs.¹ The timber found in bogs consists chiefly of oak (which is blackened), of birch, and of pine. They are all used for fuel; but the straight stems of the pine are cloven into laths for plasterers' or slaters' use.

2. *Fig.* A dilemma, a quandary.

*Chs.*¹ Oo towld me th' same thing o'er and o'er again till a wur aw in a bog.

BOG, *sb.*² Chs. [bog.] A bunch of rushes, a tuft of growing grass.

*Chs.*¹, *Chs.*³ A partridge leeted near yon bog s.Chs.¹

BOG, *sb.*³ Sc. Yks. Lin. [bog.]

1. A puffy swelling.

*n.Yks.*¹ 'Puir lahtle thing! It's head's all iv a bog!' of a child born with great difficulty, and one side of whose head was in a state of soft, puffy swelling.

Hence *Bog-bellied*, *adj.* corpulent, protuberant. e.Yks.¹

2. *Comp.* *Bog-spavin*, a soft swelling on a horse's leg.

Fr. These enlargements are termed wind-galls, bog-spavin, and thorough-pin, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) 342. *n.Lin.*¹

[*Cp.* *boggishe*, *tumidus*, *Prompt*, ed. Pynson (1499).]

BOG, *v.*¹ Sc. Irel. Chs. Der. Not. Also written *bag* Chs.¹; *bug* Not. [bog.] To stick in the mire; also *fig.* to dumbfounder, to confuse.

Abd. Better ye were mir'd or bogget, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 332. *Ir.* Where my horse would be found bogged, TIME (Mar. 1889) 313; It's on'y bogged and drenched we'd git, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 45. Chs.¹ That fair bags me s.Chs.¹ Yoa'n bogd im [Yo'n bogged him]. Der. Balthasar was a native and was not to be bogged by dialect, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) ix s.Not. The hoss wouldn't goo down to the pond for fear o' gettin bugged (J.P.K.).

Hence *fig.* *Bogging*, *vbl. sb.* defeat in a contest of wit, &c.

Ir. The terms of defeat or victory, according to their application, were called sacking and bogging, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 275.

BOG, *v.*² Chs. Nhp. Bdf. Hnt. Also written *bug* s.Chs.¹ [bog.] To go, to budge, to move off; to remove. *Gen.* foll. by *off*. Cf. *bodge*, *v.*²

s.Chs.¹ To bog a thing off into the lumber-room. Nhp.¹ Come, bog off; Nhp.² Bdf. He is bogin off, BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 126 Hnt. (T.P.F.)

BOG, *v.*³ Ess. [bog.] To boast.

Ess. Trans. Arch. Soc. (1863) II 183; *Gl.* (1851); *Ess.*¹

Hence *Bog*, *sb.* a boast, boastfulness.

Ess. Their bog it never ceases, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 3.

[*Cp.* *Bogge*, bold, forward, saucy, BAILEY (1721). Cogn. *w.* OE. *bogian*, to boast, *Liber Scint.* xlvii.]

BOG-BEAN, *sb.* Also written *-bane* I.Ma.; *boagbane* Irel. (1) *Menyanthes trifoliata*, marsh trefoil; see also *Bog-hop*, *-trefoil* (N.I.¹ sw.Cum. w.Yks.¹ I.Ma. Nhp.¹ War.). (2) *Primula farinosa*, bird's-eye primrose (n.Yks.). (1) I.Ma. The bogbane to the rushy curragh, say I, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) 358.

[*Bog* (a morass) + *bean*. Gerarde tells us that 'the later Herbarists call Marish Trefoile *Trifolium palustre*, and *Paludosum*, *Herb.*, ed. 1633, 1194.]

BOG-BLUTTER, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also written *-blitter*, *-bluter* Sc.; *-bluiter* Ldd. The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*.

Sc. Hitherto nothing had broken the silence around him, but the deep cry of the bog-blitter, or bull-of-the bog, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) l. Ldd. (J.S.) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 146; JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1862).]

BOGEY, *sb.* Wor. [bō'gi.] A scythe. Wor. (E.S.)

BOGEY, see *Bogie*.

BOGFOUNDERED, *pp.* Chs. Also written *-fowndered* s Chs.¹, *-founded*. Perplexed, bewildered.

Chs. She told him . . . she was bogfounded in the matter, *Almcham Guard.* (Feb 29, 1896), Chs.¹³ s.Chs.¹ Ah'm fae rli bog fuwndürd [Ah'm fairly bogfounded].

BOGG, see *Bug*.

BOGGAN, *sb.* Obs.? Sc. Also written *bogan*, *boggin*. A boil, a large pimple filled with white matter, chiefly appearing between the fingers of children in spring.

Sc. He coud hae cur'd the cough an' phthisic, Burns, *boggans*, botches, boils an' blisters, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 172 (JAM.).

BOGGAN, see *Boggin*.

BOGGART, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Wor. Also Dev. (?) Also in forms *boggard* N.Cy.¹ Wm.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ s⁵ e.Lan.¹; *boggar* Yks. Lan.; *bogard* Yks.; *boggerd* w.Yks.; *bugart* n.Cy.; *buggart* Lan.¹; *bawker* nw.Dev. [bō'gæt, bō'gæd.]

1. *sb.* An apparition, ghost, hobgoblin; an object of terror.

N.Cy.¹ Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. Wm. Ameast freetend awt omme wits wie sic a terrable boggart, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 39, ed. 1821. Wm.¹ Yks. In an' aght like Fearnla boggard, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 20, 1889); A mon's a boggart when he's poor, TOWNLEY *Sngs. &c.* 5. n.Yks. There was not a boggart with which he was not on nodding terms, SNOWDEN *Tales of Wolds* (1893) viii, n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Like as they're flayed wi' bogards, BRONTE *Shuley* (1849) v; Stars is shinin', moon is breët, Boggard woant cum oot to-neet, *Vill Sng Game* (W.F.); w.Yks.¹³⁵ Lan. Thease wurm th' boggarts of slady'n thee, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 11, ed. 1806; Has th' boggarts taen houd o' my dad? WAUGH *Come Whoam* (1856). Nearly every old house had its boggart which played ill-natured tricks on the inhabitants. Singly or in packs they haunted streets and roads, and the arch-boggarts held revel at every '3-road-end,' HARLAND & WILKINSON *Fik-Lore* (1867) 49; Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Th' owd style o' boggart's gooaan eawt o' date lung sin'; boggarts as we hev new-a-days come reawnd a-collectin' brass for th' Deoth list, doctor's bills, coyl bills, an' things o' thad sort. Chs.¹ Eh! woman! hi white thee art, as ta seen a boggart? s.Chs.¹ Dhür)z ü bögürt tü bi seen ügy'en dhübrik'il pits [There's a buggart to be seen agen the brickkil' pits]. Stf.² Tel æm oi didnr nou æz oi waz æ bugart æfouer. Der. Nothing but a— a spook, as Mr Kneebone calls it He means a boggart, you know, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) II. v; Der.², nw.De.¹, Not. (W.H.S.) n.Lin. Th' little oud-fashioned hoss-shoe i'to his pocket to drive boggards awaay fra him, PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 127; n.Lin.¹ Ther' ewsed to be a boggart like a great, hewge, black dog to be seed agean Nothrup chech-yard. nw.Dev. Mothers frequently frighten their children away from dangerous wells by saying, 'Doan' ee go there, my dear; there's a bawker in that will,' *Reports Provinc.* (1893). [He thinks every bush a boggard, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 232.]

2. Fright, terror, in phr. *to take (the) boggart*.

n.Cy. Said of a horse that starts at any object in the hedge or road, GROSE (1790). w.Yks. If shoe took a boggart at owt shoe would rush (F.P.T.); Yon horse took th' boggart and broke th' cart-shaft (D.L.); w.Yks.² She took boggard, fell o'er a straw, and cut her throat; w.Yks.³ m.Lan.¹ Ev'rybody knows as when a hoss runs away it's t'en 'th' boggarts.' Chs.¹ Ahr tit took boggart t'other neet, and bowed up Park Lone; Chs.³ What did the donkey take boggart at thee for? Stf.² My horse took buggart. Der.¹

Hence (1) *Boggardly*, of horses: timid, skittish, apt to take fright; (2) *Boggarty*, (a) timid, 'boggardly'; (b) haunted by ghosts and goblins.

(1) w.Yks. That 'orse o' yowers isn't boggardly (F.P.T.);

w.Yks.¹ (2, a) Chs.¹ A timid skittish horse is a 'boggarty tit'; Chs.²³, s.Chs.¹, Stf.², Der.², nw.Dev.¹ (b) Der. I darena come up the lone moor by night, for 'tis a very boggety bit, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xi

3. A coward, a timid person. n.Yks.²

4. A scarecrow

Chs. (E.M.G.) s Chs.¹ Ah'y) v stük'n ü bög üt i) th gy'ar'dn tü frik'n) th bridz of [I've stucken a buggart i' th' garden to frikken th' brds off]. Wor. (H.K.)

5. In *comp.* (1) *Boggart-barns*, haunted barns; (2) *-feart*, superstitious, afraid of ghosts; (3) *-flower*, the plant *Mercurialis perennis*; (4) *-freetened*, see *-feart*; (5) *-hole*, a haunted hollow; a mythical place of terror invented with the idea of frightening children into good behaviour; (6) *-muck*, the undigested portions of food cast up by owls; (7) *-neet*, St. Mark's Eve, when ghosts are said to 'walk'; (8) *-posy*, see *-flower*; (9) *-stones*, white quartz nodules found in gravel; (10) *-tales*, ghost stories.

(1) n.Lan. There are several 'boggart barns' in the neighbourhood of Preston, HENDERSON *Fik-Lore* (1879) vii (2) Lan. Ther's nob'dy i' Merriton uts as boggart-feart as he is, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1866) ii. (3) Yks. B & H. (4) Lan. Th' owd lad wur terrible boggart-freetent, WAUGH *Snowed-up*, ii. (5) w.Yks.⁵ Boggard-hoill. Lan. Near to a place on a highway called Boggard-hole, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Fik-Lore* (1867) 196. (6) Chs.¹ (7) w.Yks.³ (8) Yks. B. & H. (9) e.Lan.¹ When rubbed together these are supposed to emit a brimstone-like odour. (10) Lan. Nancy has a store of 'boggart-tales,' which are the delight and wonder of the countryside, FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 281.

6. *v.* To take fright; to frighten.

s Chs.¹ Fe wüz dhaat bög ürtid, iz yoo'ur fae r stüd ünée'nd [He was that buggarted, his yure fairstood aneend]. Tit bög ürtid üt i weyt pee pür üz ley i) dhü roa'd [Tit buggarted at a wheite peeper (paper) as ley i' the road].

[1. A boggarde, *spectrum*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). 4. Like as a fray-boggarde in a garden off cucumbers kepeth nothings, even so are their goddesses of wod, of sylver and golde, COVERDALE (1535) *Baruch* vi. 69]

BOGGART, *sb.*² War. The common duckweed, *Lemma minor*. See *Jenny-Green-Teeth*.

War. In use at Birmingham, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 287.

BOGGART, *sb.*³ w.Yks.³⁵ The dried moisture of the nostrils. Cf. *boggle*, *bowman*.

BOGGIN, *sb.*¹ Lin. Also written *boggan*. One who acts as an official at the annual ceremony of 'throwing the hood' at Haxey, on Jan. 6; a Plough-Monday mummer. See *Hood*, *Plough-bullock*.

Lin. The first person that can convey the hood into the cellar of any public-house receives the reward of one shilling, paid by the plough-bullocks, or boggins. . . . The next day the boggins go round the town collecting alms and crying 'largess.' They are dressed like morris-dancers, and are yoked to, and drag, a small plough. The day is concluded by the bullocks running with the plough round the cross on the Green, *Hist. Lin* II. 214, in *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 487; The boggans . . . all wear red jackets, and one of their number is called the 'captain of all the boggans,' *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 158. n.Lin.¹

BOGGIN, *sb.*² Sc. I.Ma. Lin. Also in forms *baukin* Sc.; *boagane* I.Ma. A hobgoblin, a supernatural appearance.

Rnf. We never hear o' fairies noo, O' brownies, or o' baukins, BARR *Poems* (1861) 49. I.Ma. Witches and boaganes and the like of that, CAINE *Deemster* (1889) 9; In common use; esp. applied to the spirits which haunt certain localities (T.E.B.). Lin. The prisoner frightened the child by telling her he had seen ten 'boggins' in the dyke, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iii. 285.

BOGGING, *sb.* N.I.¹ [bō'gin.] Black bog or peat used for manure.

BOGGLE, *v.*¹ Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. Eng. Also Aus. Also in forms *boggly* w.Som.¹; *boughle* Wxf. [bō'gl.]

1. Of a horse: to take fright, shy, jib; also *fig.* to hesitate; *gen.* with prep. *at*. See *Bogle*.

Dmb. You needna boggle at taking the assistance that's offered to ye, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xxiii. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Nhb.¹ The mear boggled at a haystack. Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Ye needn't boggle at ma; a'll nit hurt ye; Cum.³ At boggles at lowpy-back, rack-ups or shunny, 54. Wm. O't fratchin i' t'world winnot

boggle ar freeten, Sic troubles ez chance ta turn up in a day, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. 11. 31; Wm.¹ n.Yks. Thoss boggled and loup d (T.S.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Oor bairn rather boggles at an unkard body. I boggled at it. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.²⁴ Lan. Somehow she boggled over the 'Mr. Clegg,' BANKS *Manch Man* (1881) xxxv; Lan.¹ What dost boggle at it so lung for? ne.Lan.¹, nw.Der.¹, Not. (J.H.B.) n.Lin.¹ He boggles a deäl when he teks to spellin'. sw.Lin.¹ He boggles at anything by the road-side. She boggles at the water. Glo. I've a-laffed thur afore now to zee how zum on 'em did boggle at 't, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 56. Brks.¹ A boggled a goodish bit avoor I could get 'un to zaay eese.

Hence (1) **Boggle**, sb. a fright, fear, or scruple; an uncertain movement, esp. in phr. *to take the boggle*, to shy; (2) **Boggle-eyed**, shy, easily startled.

(1) Bnff.¹ Nhb. His horse teuk the boggle, and off flew he, *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 64. Cum. I nivver tak t'boggle at scoaldin', 'GWORDIE GREENUP' *Yance a Year* (1873) 26. Wm.¹, n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹ His skaddle tit—teuk boggle, 11. 303 ne.Lan.¹ Der.² Make no boggles of it. sw.Lin.¹ She always makes a bit of a boggle at them. [Aus. You made a boggle about being handcuffed, BOLDREWOOD *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) 11.] (2) sw.Lin.¹

2. To stumble, to bungle, to blunder.

Lan.¹, Stf.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ w.Som.¹ How did the horse go?—Middlin like, sir; but I zee I must watch-n, he do boggly 'pon level ground. Cor.³ I boggled over the knot a long while.

Hence (1) **Boggle**, sb. a bungle, a blunder, a stumble; (2) **Boggler**, sb. a horse given to stumbling but not actually to falling, a bungler; (3) **Boggling**, ppl. adj. clumsy, blundering.

(1) w.Yks.² He made a boggle on it. w.Som.¹ Wuul! dhús úz u puur-dee oa l baug l, shoarluy! [Well, this is a pretty old bungle, surely!] [The horse] made a bit of a boggle two different times. (2) Wxf. He is a great boughler of a man (P.J.M.). w.Som.¹ (3) Nhp.¹ He couldn't get on with his speech, he made poor boggling work. War.³ He has made a boggling job of it.

3. **Comp. Boggle-words**, hard words, words difficult to pronounce.

n.Yks.² Boggle-words, at which our old school-dames were wont to stumble.

4. To perplex, baffle.

Sc. He seemed boggled, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1895) ix. Lin.¹ He could read out any text 'at boggled th' rest wi' shāme, 230. War.³ Even Dr. Sharpe . . . has been boggled over a vision he had, *B'ham Dy Gazette* (Jan 21, 1896).

5. To haggle, dispute over a bargain.

e.An.² Cor.³ Boggled over buying two pennorth of fish for half an hour.

6. To fail. Nrf.¹

7. To blink, to open and shut the eyes.

Lei.¹ The good Saint Anthony boggled his eyes.

8. To quake as a bog.

Bnff.¹ The grun a' bogglt fin we geed on it.

Hence **Bogglic**, quaking like a bog. Bnff.¹

9. To draw anything that is being sewn into puckers. n.Lin.¹

[1. To boggle, *haesito, tubo, dubito*, COLES (1679); You boggle shrewdly, every feather starts you, SHAKS. *All's Well*, v. iii. 232. With the phr. 'to take the boggle,' cp. 'to take bog at,' to shy at. Daily experience showeth that many men who make no conscience of a lie, do yet take some bog at an oath, SANDERSON (†1663) *Wks.* II. 230 (DAV.).]

BOGGLE, v.² Cor. [bo'gl.] To lie.

Cor. THOMAS *Randgal Rhymes* (1895) Gl.

BOGGLE, sb. Yks. Lin. [bo'gl.] The mucous hardenings in the nostrils. Cf. **boggart**.

n.Yks.², n.Lin.¹

BOGGLE, see **Bogle**.

BOGGLER, sb. Der. A night-line for fish.

Der.², nw.Der.¹

BOGGY-BO, sb. Yks. Chs. Also written **boggy-boy** w.Yks. A ghost, a hobgoblin; a scarecrow. Cf. **boggle-bo**, s.v. **Bogle**, 5.

w.Yks. Oh boggy boy, don't tak me, Ah'm t'parson o' Wrose (S.K.C.). Chs.¹²³

BOGHEDY, adj. and adv. Irel. Crooked, misformed.

s.Wxf. I don't like the way she knocked poor boghedy Kyra

Koun about, *Fenian Nights* (Apr. 14, 1894) 471; An' used t' go as boghedy as a night bee, 1b (Mar. 11, 1893) 39r.

[Cp. Ir. *boghaighthe*, bent, crooked (O'RILLY).]

BOGIE, sb.¹ In gen. use. Also written **bogy** Brks.¹ w.Som.¹; **bogey** w.Yks.² Stf.² Not.¹; **boogie** Shr.¹ [bō gi, bo'gi.] An object of terror, any supernatural appearance.

n.Yks.², w.Yks.² Stf.² Nai džoni, stop jər blärtin ðis minit ər bougi əl av jə, əz səuər əz jər bōrn. Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ War.² When preceded by 'old' the devil is intended. Shr.¹, Hrf.¹² Brks.¹ If 'e dwo-ant ke-up still an' go to sle-up Bogy 'ooll come. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.¹ Bogle and Boggle quite unknown. Th' 'oss jump'd a one zide, . . . just the very same's 'off he'd a-zeed a boggy Fear'd o' the dark! hot b'ee feard o' D'ee think you'll zee a boggy? Slang. Old age is my chiefest boggy, GILBERT *Bab Ballads* (1869) 42.

BOGIE, sb.² Yks. Brks.

1. An absurdly-dressed person, a caricature.

n.Yks.² What a bogie!

2. A child's name for the reflection of sunlight upon water thrown upon the walls of a room. Brks.¹

BOGIE, sb.³ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Lan. Chs. Der. Written **boagie** N.I.¹ [bō'gi.] A small, low truck on wheels; a trolley.

Sc. N. & Q. (1869) 4th S. iv. 570. N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb. *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 140; Nhb.¹ The word is applied to any low truck for the carriage of casks or other merchandise; to the small truck of the platelayer so familiar on our railways, and to the flat board, with four small wheels, used by boys in play for running down a hill. 'In Dean Street, when carts or when bogies came down, The noise made one's heart glad, one's lugs fit to stoun,' GILCHRIST *Sng. of Improvements* (1835). 'A kind o' hearse on bogie wheels,' WILSON *Captains and Quayside* (1840). e.Dur.¹ Cum. Policemen whuppt it on tull a bwogie they'd browt wih them, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 226. Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Running on two low wheels, to enable workmen, without the aid of a horse, to move large stones or other heavy materials from one place to another; Chs.³, nw.Der.¹ [Waggons used for conveying metal and slag from blast-furnaces, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

BOGLE, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. All n. counties to Chs. Also Lin. Nhp. Som. Also written **boggle** N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum. Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹²³ e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Lin. [bōgl, bō'gl.]

1. sb. An apparition; a ghost, hobgoblin, spectre; any object of terror, a bugbear.

Sc. I am feared to gae in the dark for the bogle, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) vii. I am but a child frighted with bogles, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) vii; When witches ride the air and a' the bogles are about, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) 1. Per. Was I fear'd that the bogles would steer me? NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 129, ed. 1843. Rnf. Wha hae never seen a bogle Maun hae lived a canny life, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 37. Ayr. Lest bogles catch him unawares, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 86; Gaist nor bogle shalt thou fear, 1b. *Hark the mavis* e.Lth. Goupin at Simpson as if he was a bogle, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 27. Bwk. The bogle in the Billy-myre, Wha kills our bairns a', HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 2. Gall. An' in that way I wad get the better o' the bogles, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. N.I.¹ n.Cy. GROSE (1790); *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb.¹ The boggle is always a personality, having a proper name, and haunting a certain spot. Dur.¹ Cum. A boggle's been seen wi' twee heads, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 8; A girt white boggle without head or neck, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 233. Wm. Defi'd the deevil and h's imps, And o' the boggle tribe, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 12; Aa saw thier t'bogle—thee knaws, t'bogle o' Bleachiff Tarn, WARD *R. Elsmere* (1888) bk. i. x; Wm.¹ Yks. (K); The bogle, in the form of a grey cat, flew past him, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. e.Yks. Hez thoo ivver seen a boggle? WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 210; Aye, what a do we had oot o' Billy Swaby an his malak wi' Bonnick boggle, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 32. Lan. Else we shall see bogles, ROBY *Trad.* (1872) II. 358. Chs. Fleered wi' a bogle in Shotwick lone, BANKS *Prov. House* (1865) 140, ed. 1883; Chs.¹ Lin. Theer wur a boggle in it, I often 'eerd 'um mysen, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 8; You felt scared for dread of boggles, PEACOCK *R. Skirlaugh* (1870) l. 49. n.Lin.¹ What's 'ta scar'd on, bairn! duz 'ta think as a boggle 'all get 'ta? Nhp.¹ Som. The t'other was laafen like a bogle, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 154.

Hence (1) **Bogle**, haunted; (2) **Boglesome**, shy, skittish.

(1) Sc. Up the Warlock glen, down the boglie Causie, An thro'

a' the world I'd follow my lassie, CROMER *Remains* (1810) 94 (JAM); It's an unco bogilly bit, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) 11; To be alane in a boggly glen on a sweet summer's night, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug 1820) 515. n.Yks.² (2) Nhb. A skittish horse is said to be boglesome, *N. & Q.* (1855) 1st S. xi. 440.

2. A scarecrow.

Sc. Turn yersel into a tattie bogle an' they'll never see ye, DICKINSON *Kirk Beadle* (1892) 57; And you standing there like a straw bogle, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xii. Ayr. A knock-kneed potato bogle o' a domine, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xix Lnk. Gie it to your granny for a tattie bogle, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii.

3. A game of hide-and-seek played by village boys and girls; known also as *Bogle-about (the) stacks or bush*.

Sc. I circumvented them—I played at bogle about the bush wi' them—I cajoled them, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxxi. Sik. 'Bout stacks wi' the lasses at bogle to play, ELLIOT *Flowers Forest* (1755). Gall. I play at bogle wi' the lasses, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xiv. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ 'Playing at boggle' is to startle by sudden and unexpected appearance as in this game round the stacks in a 'stagarth' [stack-garth]. Dur.¹, ne.Yks.¹

4. A supper-cake eaten on Bogle-day, March 29.

Sh.I. MANSON *Alm.* (1893).

5. *Comp.* (1) *Boggle-beast*, a formidable beast; (2) *-beck*, a haunted stream; (3) *-bee*, a nursery bugbear; (4) *-blundered*, lost in the dark; (5) *-bo*, a hobgoblin; (6) *-boggart*, an elf or fairy; (7) *-bush*, a child's game of hide-and-seek; (8) *-chased*, pursued by phantoms; (9) *-dafted*, see *-blundered*; (10) *-day*, March 29; (11) *-fits*, vague fears, nervous depression; (12) *-flayed*, afraid of ghosts; (13) *-gloor*, the glare of the 'barguest,' or 'saucer-eyed' being; (14) *-hole*, the den of the hobgoblin; (15) *-howl*, the yell of the 'barguest'; (16) *-hunter*, one who harasses himself with imaginary difficulties; (17) *-pressed*, oppressed by nightmare, hag-ridden; (18) *-rad*, afraid of ghosts; (19) *-room*, a haunted room; (20) *-stone*, a haunted stone; (21) *-trail'd*, led astray as by a will-o'-the-wisp.

(1, 2) n.Yks.² (3) Nhb., Dur. BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 116. (4) n.Yks.² (5) Lth. An' the gruesome tale o' bogle-bo, SMITH *Merry Brndal* (1866) 74. Edb. Or has some boglebo gien ye a fleg, RAMSAY *Sandy* (1721). N.Cy.¹ My mammy said if I wad na gan, She would fetch the boggle-bo, Sng. n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ Lin. Terriculamentum, vox agri Lin. propria, a sono nutricum infantes territantium, SKINNER (1671). (6) Yks. WHITE *Month in Yks.* (1888) xiv. (7, 8, 9) n.Yks.² (10) Sh.I. In most districts delving begins, MANSON *Alm.* (1893); (K.I.) (11-17) n.Yks.² (18) Rxb. (JAM) (19) n.Yks.² (20) Wm. By haunted cairns and bogle steaynes, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 11. (21) n.Yks.²

6. *v.* To bewitch, enchant, 'bamboozle.'

Sc. To bogle us . . . into that degree of compliance with the council-curates, McWARD *Contendings* (1723) 69 (JAM).

[I. Leae boggles, brownies, gyr-carlings and gaists, MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (c. 1600) 661, ed. Cranston, 82; The luf-blunkis of that bogill, DUNBAR *The Tua Marit* (c. 1505) 111, ed. Small, II. 33. 5. (5) Boggleboe, a bugbear to fright children, a scarecrow, BAILEY (1755); Boggleboe, *manducus, terriculamentum*, COLES (1679).]

BOGLE, see Bogle.

BOGUIISH, *adj.* Gall. [bo'gij.] Of land: soft, spongy.

Sc. Mossy boguish ground, *Life of Peden* (1725); (S.R.C.); Looked across some mossy boguish ground to a range of rugged heathery mountains, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) iii.

BOH, see Bo.

BOHDER, see Boulder.

BOHEREEN, see Boreen.

BOH-GHOSTS, see Barghest.

BOHOG, *sb.* N.I.¹ A rude shed, under which the priests said mass during times of persecution.

[Ir. *bothóg*, a hut, a little tent, der. of *both*, a hut.]

BOHOLAWN, *sb.* Irel. The rag-weed, *Senecio Jacobaea*.

Ir. And he about the heighth of a sizeable boholaawn, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) x.

[Ir. and Gael. *buadhghallan*, ragwort (MACBAIN).]

BOICH, *v.* and *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.)

1. *v.* To cough with difficulty. Hence (1) Boicher, *sb.*

one who coughs with difficulty; (2) Boichin, *vbl. sb.* a continuation of coughing with difficulty.

2. *sb.* A short, difficult cough. Cf. baichie, bechle.

BOIKE, *sb.* Pem. [boik.] A small burden of furze.

s.Pem. Go an' fetch a boike of furze to choffe (W.M.M.).

[Wel *baich*, a burden; cp. Bret. *beach* (Du Rusquec).]

BOIKIN, *sb.*¹ Sc. [boi kin.] A bodkin.

Sc. (JAM.) Bnff. (W.G.)

[Boydekyn, *subucula, perforatorium, Prompt.* The word occurs in Chaucer in the sense of a short, pointed weapon. With panade, or with knyfe, or boydekin, C. T. A. 3960.]

BOIKIN, *sb.*² Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] The piece of beef called the brisket.

BOIL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Cor. Written beuheyale Cor.²; bile Wxf. n Lin.¹

1. The state or condition of boiling; the boiling point.

Sc. Bring your copper by degrees to a boil, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 372 (JAM). N.I.¹ The pot's comin' to the boil. w.Yks.¹ n Lin.¹ Put it upo' fire an' gie it a boil

2. In phr. (1) *at the boil*, nearly boiling; (2) *on the boil*, fig. on the loose; (3) *all in a boil*, to be hurried or excited.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) N.I.¹ It's just at the boil. (2) w.Yks. In common use in Huddersfield (S.W.). Lan. I geet it . . . from an owd man as wor on th' boil, WESTALL *Burch Dene* (1889) II. 6. (3) Cor.³

3. *Comp.* Boil-house, an outhouse for boiling potatoes or clothes. n.Yks. (I.W.)

4. A continual course or stratum of alluvial rich ore.

Cor. A regular boil of ore (M.A.C.); Cor.² MS. add; Cor.³

5. A collection, a heap of money.

s.Wxf. He left a big bile after him (P.J.M.).

BOIL, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written beil. s.Chs.¹; bile Brks.¹; bwile Nhp.¹ Shr.¹ Oxf.¹

1. In phr. (1) *to boil out*, to waste in boiling; (2) *— over*, fig. to make a scandal; (3) *— upon*, to boil with; (4) *— the dinner*, (5) *— the pot*, to cook, prepare the dinner; (6) *gar the pot boil*, to have sufficient food; (7) *keep the pot boiling*, (a) to keep alive, to live; (b) to keep a game going; in gen. use; (8) *to want a boiled halfpenny*, said of a person thought to be weak or silly; (9) *boiled milk*, bread and milk; porridge made of oatmeal and milk; (10) *boiled treacle*, toffymade of boiled treacle; (11) *boiling-peas*, peas for culinary purposes; (12) *boiling upon the fresh*, (13) *boiling on the leach*, old salt-making terms.

(1) se.Wor.¹ (2) n.Lin.¹ 'If I'm not sorely mista'en th' pot'll boil oher afoore long,' said when a quarrel or a scandal is anticipated. (3) N.I.¹ Take some of that herb boiled upon sweet milk. (4) s.Lns. It's time to bile the dinner (P.J.M.). (5) Nhp.¹ Brks.¹ If I dwoant ketch a rabbit to-night I shan't hev nothin' to bile the pot to-morrer. Oxf.¹ Bist a gwain to bwile th' pot to-day? (6) Abd. Then ye'll gar the pottie boil, I will engage, Ogg *Wilhe Waly* (1873) 172. (7, a) Shr.¹ Behappen they'n find it easier to get married than to keep the pot bwilin (b) Gall. (A.W.). (8) s.Chs.¹ Yü ky' ai ki sof ti, yoa' waan'tn ü beyld ai'pni [Yö caky softy, yo wanten a beiled ha'penny]. (9) N.I.¹ Yks. You'll want something soft for breakfast; will you like porridge or boiled-milk? (F.P.T.) (10) w.Yks. Doant yo goa an' rive ma ta pieces, ta lap boil'd trackle in, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Thoutis* (1845) 4. (11) Ken. P⁴ boiling peas to the poor house, half a bushel, 2s. 6d., *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.* (P.M.). (12) Chs.¹ They continue their fire as much as they can, till halfe the brine be wasted, and this they call boyling upon the fresh, *Philos. Trans.* (1659) 1064. (13) ib. They boyle fast here (which they call boyling on the leach, because they usually all this time lade in their leach-brine), ib.

2. To well up, gush out.

s.Not. When we'd sunk the well about twenty feet the watter begun to boil up (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) *Boiling, prp.* full of, teeming with; (2) *Boiling-spring, sb.* a spring which gushes out of the ground and overflows.

(1) Cor. This blanket is boiling with fleas (M.A.C.); Cor.³ (2) n.Lin.¹ Yë sea Moor-Well's a boilin' spring, so it niver faails.

3. To drink oneself stupid, to fuddle.

Lan. You'd happen like to boil me too?—Nay, there'd be no use i' that You boil yersel', Dick, WESTALL *Burch Dene* (1889) II 164.

4. To render flabby.

s.Not. Vegetables are said to be boiled, after a severe frost (J.P.K.).

BOILEN, *v.* e.Yks.¹ *pp.* of *to boil*.

BOILER, *sb.*¹ Sc. Yks. Nrf. Suf.

1. A large kettle.

Abd. Very common (G.W.). Fif A bright fire of peat and coal . . . burned beneath a big kettle ('boiler,' they called it), *BARRIE Licht* (1888) u.

2. A tin pan, a vessel of iron, tin, or copper, with a lid and handle; a saucepan.

n & e.Yks. In Holderness a 'boiler' is always a two-handled pan, but in m.Yks the word is used of one or two-handled pans (R S). w.Yks. w *Yks. Mag.* (1871) I 30; (B K) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 22; (H C H) Suf. (F H)

BOILER, *sb.*² n.Cy. Chs. A salt-making term: the man who makes stoved and butter-salt. Chs.¹

Hence *Boilary*, *sb.* a place where salt is boiled.

n.Cy. HOLLOWAY.

BOILING, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Irel. and Eng.

1. A quantity sufficient for boiling at one time.

Dur.¹ A boilin o' tates. Nhp.¹ War.² A boiling of cabbage, clothes, &c. Sus, Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

2. *Fig.* A 'batch,' the whole party, quantity, *gen.* used with *whole*

Wxf. A whole bilin of novel-reading girls, *KENNEDY Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 159 s Wxf. They kem to a wooden hut, an' in with the whole bunch an' bilin of them, *Wkly Independent* (Dec 23, 1895). Cum.¹ Wm.¹ I keearn't a fardin fir t'hecal boiln. w.Yks.¹ Lan. If I don't be a match for the whole bilin', *BRIERLEY Cotters*, vii ne.Lan.¹, Not.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ The whole boiling of 'em are bad. War.² Frank's the best of the boiling, War.³ I've sold the turkeys, the whole boiling of 'em Lon. The whole boiling got up at Bow, *The People* (June 16, 1889) 4. Ess. He'd sich a family, he coon't Ha' brote up the whole biling, *CLARK J. Noakes* (1839) 6; *GL* (1851). Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. I W.² All the hool bwilen on us vell out in the middle o' the road, 120. Dor. I'd hike out the whole bwoilen o'm', *BARNES GL* (1863) w.Som.¹ Bee ul z u waeth dhu woal bwuuy leen oa-m—puut um een u bai g-n shee uk um aul aup tugadh'ur [Bill is worth all the rest, (if you) put them in a bag and shake them all up together]. Dev. He tun'd th' whole bwoiling-o'-m out o' houze, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 82, ed. 1871. Cor.¹ The whole boiling of 'em were there; Cor.²

BOILTA, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ Short, stunted barley.

BOILY, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. [boili.]

1. Food prepared for infants, boiled milk and flour or milk and bread.

Nhb.¹ He the brats of their boiley will bilk, *Sng. Tweedside*. Cum. It's time thoosud begittan his boilies riddy (E.W.P.). n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. (R S), e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵, n.Lin.¹

2. *Fig.* A country bumpkin.

e.Yks. *NICHOLSON Flk-Lore* (ed. 1890) 97.

BOINE, *sb.* Obs. Ess A swelling caused by a blow.

Ess. *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add* (P.); (K.); *RAY* (1691); *GL* (1851); *Ess*¹

[OF. *buynne* (now *bigne*), a swelling on the head caused by a blow (HATZFELD).]

BOINE, see *Boyne*.

BOISE, see *Boose*.

BOISERT, *sb.* Slk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] A louse.

BOISON, see *Bauson*.

BOIST, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Ken. Sur. Sus. Also in forms *baist*, *beist* Ken.¹; *bist* Sus.; *byst* Ken.¹; *byste* Sur.¹ Sus.¹ [boist, beist, bist.]

1. *sb.* A temporary or makeshift bed; a rough bed made by hop-driers during the hopping season.

Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹², Sur.¹, Sus.¹

2. A settle, sofa.

Ken.¹ Sus. In front you may often see the settle or bist, as it used to be called, *HEATH Eng. Peas.* (1893) 187.

3. The framework of a bed with webbing. Ken.¹

4. *v.* To lie down in the daytime.

Sus.¹ I was quite took to [ashamed] to think you should have come in the other day and found me bysted.

[The same as ME. *boiste*, a box. Boyste, or box, *pix, alabastrum, Prompt.* OFr. *boiste* (mod. *boite*).]

BOIST, *sb.*² and *adj.* e.An. Cor. [boist.]

1. *sb.* A swelling. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

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2. Corpulence. Cor.¹ Cf. *bustious*.

3. *adj.* Fat, corpulent. Cor.²

BOISTEROUS, *adj.* Suf. Extravagant, lavish.

Suf. You don't want to be [have no need to be] too boisterous with that gravel (C.G.B.); In everyday use (F.H.).

BOISTINS, see *Beestings*.

BOIT, *sb.*¹ Sc [boit.] A cask or tub used in curing butcher's meat or for holding it after it is cured.

Sc. (JAM), Ayr. (J.F.), Rxb (W G)

BOIT, *sb.*² and *v.* Som. Dev. Also written *bait* w Som.¹ [boit.]

1. *sb.* A bait, a lure; a meal or refreshment.

Som. They use th' zilver hook ver boit, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 8, ed. 1853. w Som.¹ nw.Dev. I had a boit o' bread an' cheese (R.P.C.).

2. A business, job.

w.Som.¹ Aay-v u-gut u puur dee bauyt yuur, aa'n ees? [I have a pretty job here, have I not?] Nif that there idn a darn'd purty boit vor anybody to start way a Monday mornin.

3. *v.* To bait.

w.Som.¹ Ez hook now 'e've boited, an' at et he goos, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 7. n Dev. I on'ny stapped vor boit my 'osses (R.P.C.).

[1. OConn. *buit*, 'cibus, esca'; OBret. *boet*, see *STOKES* (in *Fick*⁴) 165; cp. Wel. *bwyd*, food (DAVIES); Bret. *boued*, 'nourriture' (Du RUSQUEC). Hence OFr. *boitte*, bait, *boete* (mod. *bouette*), see *HATZFELD*.]

BOITTE, *sb.* Obs. Dor. A blockhead. Usually in *comp.* *Bottle-head*. Cf. *beetle-head*.

Dor N & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii. 366; (C.V.G.)

BOIZON, see *Bisson*.

BOKANKI, *sb.* Dur.

1. A term applied by boys to any one guilty of a mean or cowardly action.

Dur.¹ Runaway, Doctor Bokanki! This saying arose from the circumstance of Dr. Walter Balcanqual, Dean of Durham, in the time of the Civil Wars, fleeing away from the city with extreme precipitation, after the battle of Newburn, for fear of the Scots, *BROCKIE Leg Dur* (1886) 237; *SURTEES Hist Dur. I. Pref.* 96, in *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I 41.

2. Phr. to *vanish* in a *bokanki*, to take precipitate flight, after the manner of Dr. Balcanqual. *ib.* (R.O.H.)

BOKE, *v.*¹ Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. [bök, boæk.]

1. To thrust at, as with a rail or stake.

e.Lan.¹, Chs.³ Stf.² Iær dżust aud ðis kært šaft i ði and, æn if bul cumz ænlær t'i, bouk it at im. Shr.¹ 'E pooled a stake out o' the 'edge an' boked at 'im. To boke is a heavier action than to poke. A man bokes with a rail or other thick piece of wood, and pokes with a light stick.

2. To point, esp. to point the finger in derision.

w.Yks.² Lan. If he wer to boke his gun at it, *WAUGH Owd Cronus* (1875) 260; (S.W.); Lan.¹ I went quietly up to him, an' boked my finger at his oppen e'e, *WAUGH Churn Corner* (1874). Chs. When she wanted anything she just boked her finger at the chimney-piece (E.M.G.); *RAY* (1691); Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Ee boa kt iz fingg ūr aat' mi [He boked his finger at me]. Stf.¹, Der.², nw Der.¹

3. To offer.

Chs. I boked it at you once or twice, but you did not notice it (E.M.G.).

4. To grope in the dark without a light; to stare in a half-blind way. Also of a horse: to shy. Cf. *talk*.

s.Chs.¹ Shr.¹ 'E went along the rōoād bokin an' startun' at every-think.

5. To bend.

Lan. Say thank yo', an' boke down they yed thus, *LAHEE Acquitted* (1883) x.

[1. On the reverse [of the coin] a bull boaking with his hornes, *HOLLAND Camden* (1637) 99 (DAV.). 2. To boke, to point at, *BAILEY* (1770).]

BOKE, *v.*² and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Pem. e.An. Ken. Sus. Also in forms *balk* Yks. Not.² Pem.; *bauk*, *bauk* Yks.; *boac* Chs.²; *boak* Ir. Yks n Lin.¹; *bock* Sc.; *bolc* n.Yks.¹; *bo oak* n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹; *bouch* Der.² nw.Der.¹; *bouk* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ ne.Lan.¹; *bowk* N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Cum.³ Der.² [bök, boæk, tāk.]

U U

1. *v.* To retch, vomit; to belch, eructate. Also *fig.* to sicken.

Arg. His Grace would curse because it made him bock his breakfast, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 232. Abd. Some were buokin ahint the door, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 23, ed. 1873; And thae blades are yoket, And a' their venom fairly boket, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 346. Ayr. Thro' the mining outlet bocked Down headlong hurl, BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) st. 2. Lth. Auld Hornie groan'd, an' pech'd, an' boakit, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 99. Slk. They would bock the best byuck that ever was bun', CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 80. Rxb. The tiger, like to boke, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 230. N.I.¹ Uls. (M.B.-S.) *Ant. Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (J.S.) *Ant., Dwn.* (C.H.W.) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.¹² Nhb. He went bowking about, but the beef still remained, MARSHALL *Sngs* (1829) 13; Ne mair we'll bouk wor boily now, But suen be safe at Luffin, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 10; Nhb.¹ Ov aa things aa like a geuse to eat, 'cas it bouks up se fine. Cum.² He seeken't at meat, nay he'd bowk at a spein, 161. n.Wm. Ah cud ha bockt fu heart up at yon medsin (B.K.). n.Yks. Ah fair bauk'd at it (T.S.); n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Ah ommast balkt mi heart up, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1886); MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Soa nivver book at t'nastiest pill, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891); w.Yks.¹² Chs.¹³ Der.² nw.Der.¹ Not.² You make me balk. Lin. Vox agro Lin. familiaris, SKINNER (1671); (K.) n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds* (1881); n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ I was that sick and badly, I had to boke. s.Pem. A was bawkin' tremendews (W.M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Ken. (K.), Sus.¹

Hence (1) **Boking**, *vbl. sb.* (a) the act or effort of vomiting; (b) an ejection from the stomach into the mouth; the vomit; (2) **Bouking-full**, *adj.* full to repletion; the vomit; (3) **Boaky**, *adj.* inclined to vomit or nauseate.

(1, a) Sc. Even between the bockings of the sea-sickness, she was aye speaking, *Steam-Boat* (1822) 76 (JAM.). Ayr. If the bocking the soul out o' the body be only pleasure, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. n.Yks.² Der.² nw.Der.¹ (b) Nhb. Then bowkins o' boiley went flecin' aboot, ROBSON *Coll. Tyneside Sngs.* (1872) 330. (2) Nhb. The term is seldom heard and is then only used in the coarsest speech (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ (3) n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. To cough violently.

Wm. (B.K.) e.Yks. Very common (R.S.). w.Yks. (C.W.H.)

Hence **Baulking**, *vbl. sb.* a twitching in the throat when talking.

w.Yks. *Yks. Wkly Post* (Nov. 7, 1896).

3. *sb.* An eructation, a belch; a drink or 'booze' to the extent of vomiting.

Sc. When he return'd he got it oo'r Without a host, a bock, or glour, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 105 (JAM.). Fif. It wad a Nazarite provokit To break his vow and tak' a bok o't, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 100. ne.Lan.¹ s.Pem. I've got the sowar bokes miserable bad (W.M.M.).

[These forms repr. two cognate Germ. types. The forms *bouk*, *bowk*, *bolke*, repr. ME. *bolken*, *bulken*, 'eructare'; cp. MLG. *bolken*, 'mugire' (SCHILLER-LUBBEN). The forms *balk*, *bauk*, point to OE. *bealcen*, 'eructare' (cp. freq. *bealcetan*).]

BOKE, see **Balk**, **Bouk**.

BOKEN, *v.* Wm. Yks. Also in forms *boaken* w.Yks.¹; *bocken* Yks.; *booaken* Wm.¹ n.Yks. [bō'kən, boə'kɪj.] To retch, to strain in sickness; to vomit.

Wm.¹ A boak'nd au neet but gat nowt oop. Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890) n.Yks. A du feel seek [sick] as tho a sud omot booken mi hart [heart] up (W.H.). ne Yks.¹ Sha booaken'd hard. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Watson *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 534; Ah can eyt and drink as weel as iver Ah cud i' my life, bud when Ah think abaht wark, my heart fair boakens at it (M.F.); (S.K.C.); w.Yks.¹⁴⁵

Hence **Boakening**, *vbl. sb.* retching; a motion of the body, indicating that a child is going to vomit.

n.Yks. (W.H.) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884).

[ME. *bolkenen*, 'eructare,' see Ps. (c. 1290) cxliii. 13, ed. Surtees Soc. (MÄTZNER)]

BOKEY, *adj.* e.An.¹² Also in form *boaky* e.An.² Proud, conceited, saucy.

BOKIE-BLINDIE, *sb.* Sh. & Or. I. The game of Blindman's buff, 'Blind-buck.'

Sh.I. (K.I.) Sh. & Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*); S. & Ork.¹

[Cp. Norw. dial. *blindebukk*, blindman's buff (AASEN); Dan. *blindebuk*.]

BOKY, *adj.* Nhb.¹ Soft.

BOLCH, *v.* *sb.* and *adv.* Yks. Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Bdf. Hnt. Also in forms *balch* Nhp.¹; *baltch* Der.² nw.Der.¹; *baulch* War.²; *bolsh* e.Yks.¹ Lei.¹ [bo'ltʃ, bolʃ.]

1. *v.* To fall heavily; to throw down with violence, cut down.

e.Yks.¹ Der.² nw.Der.¹ s.Not. Ah wor mekkin' a water-cestern, an' it bolsht in on me (J.P.K.). Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ War. (J.R.W.) Bdf. When I've bolched the thistles, then the cattle eat them (J.W.B.). Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. To plunge growing plants in pots into a bed of mould. Nhp.¹ You had better balch those pots of geraniums.

3. *sb.* A heavy fall; the sound caused by a heavy fall.

e.Yks.¹ Lei.¹ ne.Wor. I put me foot in a hole an' come down such a bolch (J.W.P.). Bdf. What a bolch he came down (J.W.B.).

4. *adv.* Heavily, suddenly.

Lei.¹ A went bolsh i' the cut. Nhp.¹ He came down full balch. War.² To fall 'baulch' is to come down on to the buttocks or stomach. 'The pony shied, an' I come down baulch.'

BOLCH, *v.* Yks. [bolʃ] To poach eggs.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891).

Hence **Bolched**, *pp.* poached.

w.Yks. To ask whether you would have your eggs bolch'd, is to inquire whether you would have them broken before they are boiled, WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 535, w.Yks.⁴

BOLCHIN, see **Balchin**.

BOLD, *v.* Sc. In phr. *to bauld the glead*, to kindle or blow up the fire.

Rxb. When I... Shall scarce impart what wind, I fear, Might bauld a glead for H—y, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 145 (JAM.).

[He tase the knyghte bi the swire, Keste hym reghte in the fyre The brandes to balde, *Sir Perceval* (c. 1400) 792, in *Thornton Rom.* (1844) 31. The same as OE. *bealdian*, to show oneself bold.]

BOLD, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Suf. Amer.

1. In phr. *bold as brass*, impudent, daring. In *gen. colloq.* use.

Gall. Upstanding as bold as brass on the edge of the cliff, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v. w.Yks. Noa, Dick said, as bold as brass, HARTLEY *Tales*. 2nd S. 145; A common expression for an impudent person is 'He's as bold as brass' (J.T.). Suf. (F.H.)

2. Of children: naughty, fractious, ill-behaved.

Ir. (G.M.H.); A naughty, fractious child, however timid, shy, and devoid of spirit, is called 'a bold child,' *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii. 67. [They rebuked him if he was bold, as he often was, THACKERAY *Newcomes*, 17.]

3. Of a fire: big, great.

Sc. In many parts of the country, the kiln men will not allow their fire to be called a bold fire, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 324. Abd. Fesh twa-r-three peats to mak' the fire mair bauld, *Gudman Inglsmaill* (1873) 46.

4. Of wheat in the ear: large, fine, well-filled out. See **Bolled**.

n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ The corn is so bold, I believe it'll yield well. The corn's a bit bolder to-year. Nhp.¹

5. Freely, plentifully.

[U.S., Ten. The spring don't flow so bold as it did, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 370.]

BOLDACIOUS, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also written **bouldacious** Cor.¹; **bowlddacious** Dev. Cor.² Audacious, bold, brazen, impudent.

Dev. He'm the most bowldacious pusson in Debbensheer, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 215. Cor. Th' ould bird had got ha'f-way round, . . . gettin' more boldacious an' ondacent w' ivery step, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi; A bowldacious wumman shouted out 'Stop' *T. Towser* (1873) 22; Cor.¹; Cor.² You bowldacious hussy.

[Repr. a welding together of lit. E. *bold* and *audacious*, (q.v.).]

BOLDEN, *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written **bowden** n.Yks.² [bour'dən.] To take courage, to put on a bold face; to embolden.

Sc. Magnus Reidman was rather boldened and kindled up with greater ire, *Pitscolthe* (1728) 26 (JAM.). n.Yks.¹ He bowdened oop te' beaast, agin he'd bin a man; n.Yks.² Bowden tiv her, man! faint heart nivver wan fair lady. m.Yks.¹

[This sense is due to the old *refl.* use of *bolden*, to take courage. I boldened myself, & offred a burntoller-yng, COVERDALE (1535) i *Sam.* xiii. 12.]

BOLDER, *sb.*¹ Cor. A very bold person.

w.Cor. I used to peep in through the door—I was a bolder in those days (M.A.C.). Cor.³

[*Bold* (adj.) + *-er*, the pers. suff.; cp. *southerner*, *outsider*.]

BOLDER, *sb.*² Cum. Yks. A loud, resonant noise or report.

Cum. The bolder of a cannon, LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297. n.Yks.¹

[Da. *bulder*, noise, crash; cp. Norw. dial. *balder*, a loud noise, *baldra*, to crack, to rattle (AASEN).]

BOLDER, see **Boulder**.

BOLDERING, see **Buldering**.

BOLDIE, *sb* Sc. The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*.

Abd. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63.

BOLD MAKING, *vbl. sb.* Som. Dev. The acceptance of an invitation to take refreshment; taking a liberty; intrusion.

w.Som.¹ Dhangk ee, neef tūd-n tu boā'l mak'een [thank you, if it is not too bold making]. On going away after a repast, I have very often heard: Dhangk ee vur muy boā'l mak'een [thank you for my bold making]. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 9.

BOLDRUMPTIOUS, *adj.* Ken. Presumptuous.

Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹ That there upstandin' boldrumptious blousing gal of yours came blarin' down to our house.

[A welding together of *bold* (adj.) and *rumpus* (sb.), the suff. being due to the *-umptious* of *presumptuous*.]

BOLE, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Also written *boal* Sc. Ir.; *bowel*. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹

1. A small opening in the wall for the purpose of letting in light and air.

Sc. Open the bole wi' speed, that I may see if this be the right Lord Geraldin, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxii. Frf. There is no saying when the remains would have been lifted through the 'bole,' or little window, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) xi. Lnk. They found the child sticking in a narrow slit or bole, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 201. Lth. His weaving shop had . . . two smaller boles at the end which were hinged like doors, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 10.

2. *Comp.* **Bole-hole**, a small aperture in the wall of a barn or stable for giving light.

Lnk. Jamie sees the light shining through the bole-hole, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) viii. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹

3. A small press or cupboard in the wall, used for holding small articles in constant use.

Sc. A drap o' cauld sowens siting i' the blind bole, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 27; He next went to a bole behind the gray mare, seized a currycomb, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) iii; John had some books . . . in the window bole behind him, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 311, ed. 1894 Bnff. Tell me this instant, where is your shirt?—It's in the bole on the stair, SMILES *Natur.* (1876) i. Frf. A little hole, known as the 'bole,' in the wall opposite the fireplace contained Cree's library, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) vii. Ayr. There sat a bottle in a bole Beyond the ingle lowe, BURNS *Weary Fand.* N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

BOLE, *sb.*² Yks. [bōl, bōəl]

1. The ball or fleshy part of the hand or foot. See **Ball**. e.Yks. *Obsol.* The palm of the hand is known as the bole of the hand, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 54; In everyday use (R.S.).

2. The ball-shaped stomach of the crab, with its surrounding claw-insertions in the midst of its covering shell. n.Yks.²

[OE. *bolla*, any round vessel; cp. OFris. *bolla*, used of rounded parts of the body; as, for instance, *kne-bolla*, the bend of the knee; *strot-bolla*, the throat-boll (RICHTHOFEN). Cp. MHG. *hirm-bolle*, the brain-pan (LEXER).]

BOLE, *sb.*³ Nhb. Wm. Yks. Der.

1. A place, usually a round cavity on the summit of a hill, where lead was smelted before the introduction of smelting mills.

Wm.¹ The bole was filled with ore and wood, which was ignited and blown by the wind. Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*; N. & Q. (1889) 7th S. viii 153.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bole-hills**, (2) **-stids**, heaps of metallic

scoria, which are the remains of the ancient method of smelting lead in the open air.

(1) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹, w.Yks.², nw.Der.¹ (2) Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) *Gl.*

3. *Obs.* in a limekiln.

Nhb. Limestone on the ground seven miles from bole (1724), in Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 146; Nhb.¹

[Prob. a spec. mg. of lit. E. *bowel*; see **Bole**, *sb.*²]

BOLE, *sb.*⁴ and *v.* S. & Ork.¹ 1. *sb.* A dense cloud of smoke. 2. *v.* To burst out, as a volume of smoke. Hence **Bolin**, *prp.* sending forth much smoke.

BOLEY, *v.* Irel. To herd cows on a distant pasture for a few weeks.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). s.Ir. Not used now as an ordinary Eng. word (P.W.J.).

[Cp. Ir. *buaihdh*, a cow-house, dairy (O'REILLY).]

BOLGAN, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.)

1. A swelling that becomes a pimple. Rxb.

2. *Comp.* **Bolgan-leaves**, the nipple-wort, *Lapsana communis*.

Sc. Supposed to be efficacious in removing swellings.

[Cp. ON. *bolgna*, to swell (FRITZNER); Da. *bulne*.]

BOLJOSS, *sb.* Stf. A clumsy failure in workmanship or diplomacy; a mull.

s.Stf. What a boljoss Joe made o' fixin that gate (T.P.).

BOLK, *adj.* Cor. Firm.

Cor.¹; Cor.² MS. add.

BOLK, see **Boke**.

BOLL, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Also in form *boal* Nhb.¹; *bole* N.Cy.¹; *bou* Nhb.¹; *bow* Sc. Nhb.¹ [*bou*, *bū*]

1. A dry measure of capacity, varying from two to six bushels.

Sc. Four bows o' aitmeal, twa bows o' bear, Scott *Old Mortality* (1816) xx; I have threshed out about half a boll, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 341, ed. 1894. Frf. The quality of nutritive matter derived from a crop of potatoes . . . of about 25 bolls per acre, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 275. Per. Nearly 6 imperial bushels, *Farmer's Jrn.* (Nov. 9, 1827). Ayr. He has a purse o' gold as big as a boll o' potatoes, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxxxviii. Gail He gets three an' twenty pound in the year, . . . a bow of meal, a bow o' pitatoes, CROCKETT *Stuckit Min.* (1893) 274. Kcb. A score bow o' meal joost new hame frae the miller, ARMSTRONG *Ingle-side* (1890) 150. Ir. Four bushels, *Farmer's Jrn.* (Nov. 9, 1827). N.Cy.¹² Nhb. What is called a boll of corn in Hexham Market contains four Winchester bushels, the customary number in other places being only two, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 278; Nhb.¹ At Alnwick, a boll of barley or oats was six bushels, of wheat two bushels. At Hexham, a boll of barley or of oats, five bushels, of peas, rye, or wheat, four bushels; at Newcastle, two bushels; at Wooler, six bushels, there called the 'aad bow' (or Scotch ball) 'The Coal Boll has been raised upon a measure equal, probably, to that of corn. When "barrows" were brought into use, the quantity conveyed increased, and along with it the boll also increased,' TAYLOR *Arch. Coal Tr.* (1852). Nhb., Dur. The coal boll contains 96768 cubic inches, or 34.899 imperial gallons, and = 2.2083 cwt., NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). Dur. A boll of salt (K.). Cum., Wm., Yks., I.Ma. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boll-price**, a price paid to 'screeners' according to the amount of stones, &c., picked out from the coal; (2) **-sackful**, a large sackful.

(1) Nhb. 'Screeners' may be paid either at a rate per day or at a rate per boll, or measure, for the quantity of impurities picked out. In the latter case they are said to be paid 'boll-price' for their wages (R.O.H.). Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (2) Lth. Auld men that comes home frae India bring wi' them bow-sackful's o' siller, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 130.

[L. Item pd. for ten boules of coles for the infected people's use, 5s., *Gateshead Church Bks.* (1646), in Nhb.¹; Hanniball . . . send thre bollis to Cartage, BARBOUR *Brue* (1375) III. 211. Prob. the same word as lit. E. *bowle* (OE. *bolla*).]

BOLL, *sb.*² Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin. Lei. Also in form *bow* Sc. (JAM.); *bowle* Nhb.¹ The seed-vessel of flax.

Knr. It [a small shell-fish] is precisely of the appearance and size of a lint-seed boll at a little distance. *Statist. Acc.* VI. 166 (JAM.). Ant. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.) Nhb.¹ *Obs.* n.Lin.¹

Hence **Bolled**, *ppl. adj.* Of corn or flax: ripe, in pod, in seed.

Lin. Still used, *STREETFIELD Lin. and Danes.* (1884) 317. **n.Lin.**¹ **Lei.**¹ The grains [of wheat] are so bolled they are ready to jump out of the ear.

[A boll of flax, *Lini culmus*, COLES (1679); The bolles of flaxe . . . made drye with the son, to get out the sedes, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 96; The flax was bolled, BIBLE *Ex.* ix. 31. The same word as *bowl* (OE. *bolla*). Cp. MHG. *bolle*, a bud (LEXER)]

BOLL, *sb.*³ **n.Cy.** Lan. An object of fear, a goblin. **n.Cy.** *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78 **Lan.**¹

BOLL, *sb.*⁴ **Irel.** A head of cattle.

Mea. The deputy sovereign grasses five heads of cattle (called 'bolles') for every two grazed by the portreeves and burgesses, *Athenaeum* (March 3, 1883).

BOLL, *v.* **Yks.** To pour out. *Gen.* used with prep. *out*.

Yks. (R.H.H.) **e.Yks.**¹ Tak hod o' can an boll yal oot.

Hence **Boller-cut**, *sb.* one who pours out.

Yks. In the harvest and hay-field, 't'bolle-out drinks fust' (R.H.H.).

[The same as lit. E. *bowl* (OE. *bolla*).]

BOLL, *adj.* **w.Yks.**² [bol.] Left-handed. Also called **Boll-pawed**. See **Ballock**, *adj.*

BOLLARD, *sb.* **Dor.** Naut. [bō'ləd.] A wooden or iron post on a ship, or quay, for securing ropes.

Dor. Standing by a bollard a little farther up the quay, **HARDY** *Trumpet-Major* (1880) xxxiv; Tuesday's gale hev loosened the pier; the bollards be too weak to make fast to, *ib.* *Ethelberta* (1876) II. xlv **Naut.** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* (1867) 115.

[Bollard (with shipwrights), one of the large posts set into the ground on each side of a dock, to which blocks are fixed, for the convenience of getting the ship into it, **ASH** (1795).]

BOLLAS, see **Bullace**.

BOLLING, *sb.* *Obs.* **e.An.** A pollard tree.

e.An.¹ [Bolling trees is used in all countries for pollard trees, whose heads and branches are cut off, and only the bodies left, **RAY** (1691) s.v. *Boll* (of a tree).]

BOLLINTON, see **Bolliton**.

BOLLITON, *sb.* **Yks.** Also written bollinton **e.Yks.**¹ [bo'lītən.] In phr. *to grve bolliton*, to inflict punishment or chastisement.

e.Yks. Still in use in the more northern parts of Holderness.

Bolliton is the local pronunciation of Bridlington (**R.S.**); **e.Yks.**¹

BOLLOCK, see **Ballock**.

BOLSH, *adj.* and *v.* **Yks.** [boɪʃ]

1. In *comp.* **Bolsh-bodied**, stout.

w.Yks. Shoo's a bit bolsh-bodied (**B.K.**); (**G.B.W.**)

2. *v.* To kill by overfeeding.

w.Yks.³ Tha'll bolsh that if tha' doesn't mind.

BOLSHIN, see **Balchin**.

BOLSTER, *sb.*¹ and *v.* **Sc.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **Chs.** **Nhp.** **War.** **Shr.** **Hmp.** **Som.** **Dev.** **Cor.** Also written balster **Hmp.**¹; **bowster** **Yks.** **Lan.**¹ **Chs.**¹

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Bolster-drawer**, a pillow-case or slip; (2) **head**, a silly, soft-headed person; (3) **pudding**, a jam 'roly-poly' pudding.

(1) **Yks.** *Yks. N & Q.* (1888) II. 15. (2) **Lan.** Aw owt to o had moor sence, than leov a bowster-yed loike yon it th' heawse, *Woon Hum. Sketches*, 16; He's sure to be punce't fort, oather bi one bowster-yed or another, *WAUGH Yath-Bobs* (1867) 1; **Lan.**¹, **Chs.**¹ (3) **War.** (**J.R.W.**), **Hmp.**¹, **Wil.**¹, **w.** **Cor.** (**M.A.C.**)

2. The cross-piece or rail between the axle-tree and body of a cart or wagon.

Nhp.¹, **w.Som.**¹, **nw.Dev.**¹, **Cor.**³

3. A carriage for timber; a loose piece of wood in a timber-carriage on which the end of the log rests.

Lan.¹ **w.Som.**¹ The use of the bolster is to permit the fore-wheels to 'lock' without disturbing the burden fixed to it.

4. *Comp.* (1) **Bolster-chain**, a short, strong chain, one end of which slides on a strong bar fixed to the 'futchels' (q.v.) of a timber-carriage, and the other end is fastened to the end of the tree to be carried; (2) **piece**, a support at one end of a log, used by sawyers.

w.Som.¹ The use of the bolster-chain is to hold up and keep steady the front of the fore carriage, to which the shafts are hinged.

5. That part of a mill on which the axle-tree moves.

Sc. (**JAM.**) **Abd.** (**W.M.**)

6. A solid lump of steel or other metal, between the tang and the blade of a knife.

w.Yks. We'd none a yer werligig polishin; nor Tom Dockin scales, wi't'boosters cumin off, *BYWATER Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 14; **w.Yks.**² [In forged blades bolsters are formed from the solid iron welded to the steel blade, *Gl Lab* (1894).]

7. *Comp.* **Bolster-stone**, a stone used by grinders in grinding the bolsters of knives. **w.Yks.**²

8. *v.* To prop up or support; to heap together. Also used *fig.* In *gen.* use.

Lin. The fences all on 'em bolster'd oop wi' the windle that night, *TENNYSON Owd Roä* (1889). **Nhp.**¹ I've bolstered him up a little while, but I think it will not be long before he fails. **Shr.**² Bolster 'em up in a ruck anenst the wall

9. To set up the fore-carriage in its proper position, when loading a timber-carriage. **w.Som.**¹

[3. Cp. **Sw.** dial. *bolster*, a beam used for supporting the bed of a carriage; also, a beam on which floor-boards rest (**RIETZ**).]

BOLSTER, *sb.*² *Obs.* **n.Lin.**¹ A bolt? [Not known to our correspondents]

[For making 1j lockes and bolsteres, *Leverton Churchw. Acc.* (1503), in *Archaeologia*, XLI. 341.]

BOLT, *sb.*¹ **Yks.** **Dev.** A kind of arrow. In phr. (1) *as straight as a bolt*, very straight, upright; (2) *to shoot one's bolt*, to be exhausted; (3) *Bob makes bolts and Tom shoots them*, one makes excuses and the other applies them; (4) *a fool's bolt is soon shot*, a foolish speech carries no weight; (5) *this bolt never came out of your bag*.

(1) **e.Yks.** *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 21 (2) **Dev.** 'I've shot my bolt too, neighbour' says the defeated sportsman to his comrade in distress, *WHYTE MELVILLE Katerfello* (1875) xxiii. (3) **n.Yks.**² **e.Yks.**¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (4) **n.Yks.**² A feeal's bolt is seean shotten. [(K.)] (5) **w.Yks.** *Prov.* in *Brighthouse News* (July 23, 1887).

[(1) Cp. Chaucer: Long as a mast, and upright as a bolt, *C.T.A.* 3264. (4) Sottes bolt is sone i-scohte (v.r. i-scoten), *Prov. Alfred* (c. 1275) 421, in *O.E. Misc.*, ed. Morris, 128. OE *bolt*, a crossbow arrow; cp. MHG. *bolz*; die glossen verdeutschen *catapulta* durch *bolz*, u. aus *pulta* ist *bolz* durch umdeutschung entstanden (LEXER); see DIEFENBACH *Gloss.* (1867).]

BOLT, *sb.*² **Sc.** **Lan.** **Wor.** **Oxf.** **Brks.** **Ess.** **Hmp.** **Som.** Written bout, bowt (**JAM. Suppl.**).

1. A roll of cloth, fustian, canvas, &c., containing 28 ells. **w.Sc.** (**JAM. Suppl.**)

2. A bundle of osiers, of various dimensions; a truss of straw from 12 to 14 lbs.

Lan. [At the rush-bearings] the rushes are laid transversely on the rush-cart and are cut by sharp knives to the form desired. The bolts, as they are termed, are formed of the longest rushes tied up in bundles of about 2 ins in diameter, *HONE Year-Bk.* (1832) col. 1105. **w.Wor.**¹ From 12 to 14 lbs **Oxf.**¹ *MS. add.* **Brks.** 42 inches round, 14 inches from the butts, *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Ess.** A bundle of which 80 make a load, *ib.*; **KENNETT Par. Antiq. (1695). **Hmp.** 42 inches round at the lower band, *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). **Wil.**¹ In basket-making, a bundle of osiers 40 inches round. **Som.** (**W.F.R.**)**

3. *Comp.* **Bowt-rushes**, choice rushes used in the making of rush-carts. **Lan.**¹

BOLT, *sb.*³ **Yks.** **Wor.** **Sus.** **Hmp.** **Cor.**

1. Wood cut into pieces for lath-making. **Sus.** (**F.E.S.**), **Hmp.**¹

2. A narrow, walled passage between houses. **n.Yks.**¹², **m.Yks.**¹

3. A stone-built drain; a dam in a brook, the door of which can be drawn up for the water to pass through.

Wor. (**H.K.**), **Cor.**¹²

BOLT, *v.*¹ **Sc.** **Nhb.** **Yks.** **Der.** **Lin.** Also **Dev.** Also written boot **Der.**¹; **boult** **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ **n.Yks.**² [bout, büt.]

1. To sift flour through a sieve or fine cloth.

Nhb.¹ **e.Yks.** *Obs.* *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889). **w.Yks.**¹, **Der.**¹, **n.Lin.**¹, **Dev.**³

Hence (1) **Bolted**, *ppl. adj.* sifted, refined; (2) **Bolter**, *sb.* (a) a miller; (b) an oak chest in which ground corn was separated into fine flour, bran, and pollards; (c) the cloth round a bolting mill; (3) **Bolting**, *vbl. sb.* the process of sifting meal.

(1) **Sc.** There were twal' and twal' wi' baken bread, And twal' and twal' wi' bouted flour, *Scott Minstrelsy* (1802) 362, ed 1839. **Nhb.** White flour and white bread were formerly called 'bolted' or 'bouted.' An advt of 1828 reads, 'Hay and MacLain, Bolted bread bakers, &c.' A bouted-loaf [was] made specially for the 'cryin' oot,' the time when an increase in the family occurred. (2, a) *ib* (b) **Ken.** *Obsol.* (P.M.) (c) [KENNETT *Par. Antig.* (1695).] (3) **Sc.** Sifting our melder and in bolting it too, *Scott Monastery* (1820) viii. **n.Lin.**

2. **Comp.** (1) **Boult-cloth**, the cloth used in sifting meal; (2) **-house**, the place in which flour was sifted.

(1) **Sc.** (JAM *Suppl.*) **N.Cy.**¹ (2) **n.Yks.**²

3. **Fig.** To examine, get to the bottom of.

n.Yks.² Let us boult it out.

4. To sort or count.

Dev. Native of Rockbeare: 'I have bolted the clothes, ma'am,' meaning she had sorted them for the laundress. In constant use, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); **Dev.**³

[1. To bolt meal, *farinam cernere*, **COLES** (1679); Powder of the roots of Orrice . . . searched or bolted into most fine dust, *GERARDE Herb.* (ed. 1633) 912. (2, c) A bolter (sieve), *reticulum, cribrum pollinarum*, **COLES** (1679); *Estamine*, a strainer, searce, boulder, or boulding cloth, **COTGR.** 3. If truth were truly bolted out, **TUSSER Husb.** (1580) 152; But I ne can not bulte it to the bren, **CHAUCER C. T. B.** 4430 *OF. buleter*, to sift, for *bureter*, fr. *bure*, a cloth used for sifting (*HATZFELD, s. v. Bluter*).]

BOLT, *v.*² Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written **boult** **Ken.**¹²; **bout** **e.Lan.**¹ **Shr.**¹; **bowt** **s.Chs.**¹ **nw.Der.**¹

1. To run away, depart quickly; to abscond. In *gen. colloq. use.*

Lan. Aw paik'd misel up an' bowted afoor he'd toime to ax ony queshtuns, *FERGUSON Moudywarp*, 18. **ne Lan.**¹, **e.Lan.**¹ **Chs.** We sixpense payd an bouted in a spot, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I 173. **nw.Der.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ He bohted awaay as soon as we clapt ees on him **War.**³ He was 'prentic'd to a tailor, but he bolted for a soldier **w.Wor.** He's two holes in his coot—one to go in at and the tother for boltin', *Wor. Jm.* (Mar. 10, 1888). **Shr.**, **Hrf. BOUND Prov Brks.**¹ **Slang.** She's bolted and left me here to starve, *HAGGARD Col. Quaritch* (1888) III. v.

2. Of a horse: to run away, to shy, to swerve.

n.Lin.¹ He was a good 'un to goa, but he bolted reight roond at ivery stoan heap as he past **Shr.**¹ W'y that 'orse as 'e bought las' far bouted o'er the 'edge, an' throwed 'im. **w.Som.**¹

Hence **Bolter**, *sb.* a horse that shies.

n.Lin.¹ **Shr.**¹ That 'orse wuz al'ays a bouter

3. To put to flight, esp. to drive a rabbit or fox, &c., from its burrow.

ne Lan.¹ **s.Chs.**¹ Iv yoa: bin' yū of, ahy'l buwt yū [if you binna off, I'll bowt yō]. **Brks.**¹ To bolt a rabbit is to drive it quickly from the warren into the open **w.Som.**¹ Fae umus lee di buch tu boa it u fauks [famous little bitch to bolt a fox]. **Rab** uts d-au vees boa ltee bas een vraustee wadh'ur [rabbits do always bolt best in frosty weather]. [*MAYER Spitsmn's Direct* (1845) 143.]

Hence **Bolting-hole**, *sb.* a hole by which a rabbit makes its escape. **w.Som.**¹

4. **Comp.** (1) **Bolt-cart**, a cart swung below the axle instead of above it; (2) **-hole**, a hole by which a rabbit makes its escape when pursued; also used *fig.*, any means of escape.

(1) **Not.**² (2) **s.Chs.** (T.D.) **Not** He's maybe gotten a bolt-hole o' t'other side (L.C.M.). **n.Lin.**¹ Th' sarvant chaps stoal th' corn for th' herses thrif a boht-hoale behind th' machine. Thoo'll just hev' to gie in, Jack, becos we've maade all boht-hoales agen thē an' thoo can't get oot o' this business. **Nhp.**², **War.**³

5. Of the eyes: to protrude, start out of the head.

Wil (G.E.D.); A portrait was a good one, but 'his eyes bolt so,' meaning thereby full, staring eyes, that seem to start out of the head, *JEFFERIES Hdgrw.* (1889) 189 **Slang.** My daughter has lots of pluck, but her eyes are bolting out of her head this morning . . . after last night's work, *SMART Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II. xiii.

Hence **Bolted**, *ppl. adj.* prominent, protruded.

Wil Of a little girl they said she was pretty, but she had bolted eyes, *JEFFERIES Hdgrw.* (1889) 189; (G.E.D.)

6. Of plants: to run to seed.

e An.¹ **Suf.** My onions, spinach, and radishes have all bolted. Very common (F.H.).

7. To speak suddenly, unadvisedly.

n.Lin.¹ He bolted oot all he knew, though we hed telled him to keap squat

8. To swallow food hastily without proper mastication. In *gen. colloq. use.*

n.Yks (T.S.) **s Not** How that child does bolt her food (J.P.K.) **n.Lin.**¹, **Lei.**¹, **Nhp.**¹, **e An.**¹ **Hmp** *HOLLOWAY.* *Colloq* Courtiers were bowing and making legs, While Charley le Roi was bolting eggs, *BARHAM Ingoldsby* (1864) *Truants*

9. In *phr.* to bolt pork, to cut it in pieces so as to swallow it without mastication.

Ken.² **Ken.**, **Sus.** *GROSE* (1790) *Suppl.*

BOLT, *v.*³ **Lei.** *Glo.* To truss straw. Cf. **bolt**, *sb.*³

Lei.¹ *Glo* *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1789); *Gl.* (1851); *Glo.*¹

BOLT, *adv.* **Yks.** **Lin.** **War.** In *phr.* (r) **bolt at**, or *upon*, straight at, with violence, suddenly, precipitately; (2) — *on end*, upright. Cf. **bolt**, *sb.*¹ (r).

(1) **n.Lin.** *Sum'ats cum'd teāru' along th' streāt, an' bolt at th' chappil door*, *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 131 **War.**³ *Colloq.* I came bolt upon Dizzy as I went into the Athenaeum, *Let M Arnold* (1895) II. 144 (2) **e.Yks.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ He deed e' his chair sittin' up bolt-on-end.

BOLTA-STONE, *sb.* **Sh.I.** A stone of about 16 lbs. weight attached to the buoy-ropes for sinking the long lines at the 'Haaf.'

S & Ork.¹ Termed also cappie-stane (q.v.)

BOLTED BREAD, *sb.* **Nhb** **Cum.** **Wm.** **Yks.** **Der.** In form **bouted** **N.Cy.**¹ **w.Yks.**¹ **Der.**¹; **bouted** **Cum.** **Wm.**¹ Bread made of sifted meal mixed with rye. Cf. **bolt**, *v.*¹ 1 (1).

N.Cy.¹ **Nhb** *GROSE* (1790). *Cum* Some stiv'd the keale w' bout'd bread, *GILPIN Pop. Poetry* (1875) 204. **Wm.**¹, **w.Yks.**¹, **Der.**¹

BOLTEEN, *sb.* **Irel.** The stick of the flail.

s.Lns. With a whack from Pat, a thwack from Mat, The bolteens quickly fly, *Ir. Nomms* (1894) 76.

[*Ir. buallin*, that stick of the flail which strikes the corn in threshing, fr. *buallum*, I strike, thresh (O'REILLY).]

BOLTEN, *v.* **e.Yks.**¹ *pp. of to bolt.*

BOLTER, *v.*¹ **Nhp.** **War.** **Bdf.** **e.An.** Of snow, dirt, &c.: to cohere, coagulate; to form into lumps. Cf. **balter**. **Nhp.**¹ **War.**³ Dirt collected on the hairs of a horse's leg and forming into hard masses is said to bolter

Hence (1) **Bolted**, *ppl. adj.* of a bump: raised; (2) **Bolted**, *ppl. adj.* coagulated, formed into lumps.

(1) **e An.**¹ (2) **War.**³ **Bdf.** *BACHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

BOLTER, *v.*² **Lei.** [**bo'ltə(r)**.] To chip or splinter.

Lei.¹ The fire-bricks always bolter in a frost.

BOLTHER, *sb.* **e.Lan.**¹ [**bo'ltə(r)**.] River drift; macadamized stones Cf. **bolter**, *v.*¹ boulder.

BOLTING, *sb.* **War.** **Wor.** **Shr.** **Hrf.** **Glo.** **Oxf.** **Wil.** Also in form **boltin** **War.**² **Shr.**¹ **Glo.**¹ **Wil.**¹; **bolton** **Oxf.**¹; **boulding** **Shr.**² **Wil.**¹; **boutin** **Shr.**¹² [**bo'ltin**, **bou tin**] A bundle or sheaf of straw, varying from 12 to 24 lbs. in weight. Cf. **batten**. See **Bolt**, *sb.*² 2.

War (J.R.W.); **War.**² **w.Wor.**¹ **s.Wor.** (H.K.); (F.W.M.W.) **se Wor.**¹ The boltings (12 to 14 lbs. weight) of best and longest straw are tied with two bands, those containing the short and inferior straw with only one. What a fright thū bist, wench; thee look'st like a bawntin' tied o' one bond. **Shr.** An they gotten a boutin o' straw, *BURNE Flk-Loie* (1883) vi; **Shr.**¹ Said of an uncomely woman-servant, 'Er wuz jest like a boutin o' straw oðth one bun' round it', **Shr.**² Fach a boutin o' straw **Shr.**, **Hrf. BOUND Prov. (1876). **Hrf.**¹² 14 lbs. **Glo.** 24 lbs., *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (A.B.); **Glo.**¹, **Oxf.**¹ **Wil.**¹ A sheaf of five or ten 'elms' (q.v.), prepared beforehand for thatching.**

BOLTING, *vbl. sb.* **n.Cy.** **Yks.** **Lin.** **Hrt.** **Sur.** Also written **bolitin** **w.Yks.**²; **boulding** **Hrt.** [**bo'ltin**, **bou'tin**.]

1. The coarse meal which is sifted from the flour. See **Bolt**, *v.*¹

n.Lin.¹ **Sur.** Do look at the bouldings, sir! *Hoskyns Talpa* (1852) 139, ed 1857.

2. **Comp.** (1) **Bolting-cloth**, a cloth used in mills for

sifting meal; (2) -house, the place in which meal is sifted; (3) -hutch, (a) the tub, box, or enclosure into which meal is sifted; (b) a sieve for flour in a sifting-machine; (4) -mill, a hand-mill for sifting; (5) -on, meal wasted in making oatcake.

(1) *Lin. Thompson Hist. Boston* (1856) 142. *n.Lin.*¹ (2) *Yks. Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II *e.Yks.* In the bowting house: one bowting tube, *BEST Riv. Econ* (1641) 172. (3, a) *n.Lin.*¹ In the bouting house, one dough trough 1j bolting-wittches, *Unton Invent.* (1620) 29. (b) *Hrt ELLIS Cy. Hswf.* (1750) 188 (4) *n.Cy. GROSE* (1790) *MS. add. (P.)* [KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).] (5) *w.Yks.*³

BOLTON QUARTER, *phr.* *Obs.* *Lan.* Death without mercy.

Lan. May 2, 1644, Bolton was taken. . . Many a sweet saint slain: no quarter would be given, so that it grew into a prov. 'Bolton-quarter,' *AMBROSE Media* (1650) 72, in *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S. v. 406.

BOLTON TROTTER, *sb.* *Lan.* Written *Bowtun*. One who practises on another the kind of chaff common in Bolton.

Lan. Well then, aw sed, to kom tuth poynt, yo'r Bowtun trotters, *ORMEROD Felley fro Rachde* (1851) 62, ed. 1856; In use among working people (F.E.T.).

BOLUS NOLUS, *phr.* *Dev.* *Nolens volens*, 'willy-nilly.'

n.Dev. Tes thes? bolus nulus wut ha' ma? *Exm. Crtsph.* (1746) 1. 401. *Dev.*³ Still used.

BOLY, *sb.* *e.Lan.*¹ A word of fright addressed to children, a 'boggart,' hobgoblin. Cf. *boil*, *sb.*³

[He came . . . raving at the bollies and bolleroyes . . . and said, The bollies plagued him, *Trial E. Arnold* (1724) in *Howell's State Trials* (1812) XVI. 737 (N.E.D.).]

BOMACIE, *sb.* *Sc.* Thunder.

Ayr. 'It looks like a bomacie,' it bodes a thunder-storm (JAM.).

BOMAN-TEG, *sb.* *Som. Dev.* Putty, varnish, &c., used by carpenters to fill up and cover over bad joints or defective wood. See *Beaumontague*.

*w.Som.*¹ That's what we calls boman-teg [boa mun tag], so hard's any 'ood or ire *nw.Dev.*¹ Called also Charity, because it covers a multitude of sins.

BOMARISKIE, *sb.* *Sc.* The herb, *Ononis arvensis*.

Cld. Sometimes called wild licorie (JAM.).

BOMBARD, *sb.* *Obs.*? *Sc.*

1. Cannon.

Fif. Their twa bombards on the ground Were thunderin' wi' an awsome sound, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 218.

2. *Comp.* Bombard-shot, cannon shot.

Fif. They . . . split the crowd wi' shank and showther, Like bombard-shot a-birrin, *ib.* 110.

[1. Bombard, a great gun or piece of ordnance, *BULLOKAR* (1680); All them that ben archers, and haue bowes, gones, bombardes, *CAXTON Reynard* (1481), ed. *Arber*, 58. *O.Fr.* *bombarde*, 'grosse pièce d'artillerie' (La Curne).]

BOMBARREL, see *Bumbarrel*.

BOMBAZE, see *Bumbaze*.

BOMB-BOAT, see *Bumboat*.

BOMBLE, *sb.*¹ *Som.* A log of wood hung round a cow's neck when the animal is 'breachy' or inclined to break fence. *Som.* (W.F.R.)

BOMBLE, *sb.*² *Glo.*¹ The potato-apple.

BOME, *v.* *I.W.* *Dor. Som.* [bōm.] To swing about, carry loosely; to swagger in walking.

I.W. A griskin on her head bomes, *MONCRIEFF Dream in Gent. Mag.* (1863); *I.W.*¹; *I.W.*² He bomed into church as if he was Lord Holmes.

Hence *Boming*, (1) *phl. adj.* hanging down, like a woman's long hair; swaying about; (2) *vbl. sb.* roaming about, loitering.

(1) *Dor.* A 'boming tree' is one too slender to stand upright (O.P.C.). *Som. W. & J. Gl* (1873). (2) *Dor.* Tired out wi' boaming about the country, *HARDY Ethelberta* (1876) I. i; Arne [run] straight home from school, don't eego boming about (H.J.M.).

[Cp. the use of *boom* (vb.) as applied to a ship. A ship is said to come booming, when she makes all the sail she can, *PHILLIPS* (1706).]

BOMESWISH, *adv.* *I.W.* At full speed, headlong. See *Bonneswish*.

*I.W.*² I met wold varmer Taalor and hes missus in their new pony caart gwyne bomeswish over Staplers.

BOMILL, *sb.* *Abd. (JAM.)* A cooper's instrument.

BOMMOCK, BOMMUX, see *Bammock*.

BOMULLO(CK), see *Bamullo*.

BON, *adj.* *Obs. (?) Sc.* Gratuitous. See *Boon*, *sb.*²

Sc. He that trusts to bon ploughs will have his land lie lazy, *KELLY Coll. Prov.* (1721) 149

BONALLY, *sb.* *Sc.* Good-speed, farewell; also, a farewell dinner or supper.

Sc. Here is your bonally, my lad, *SCOTT Pirate* (1821) iv; Bonailay, applied to a meeting by friends to entertain one, as at dinner or supper, from respect, who is about to leave his place of abode, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix 217.

[Bonalais drank rycht gladly in a morow, *Wallace* (1488) ix. 45. *Fr.* *bon aller*, a good going; cp. *bon voyage*.]

BONAUGHT, *sb.* *Irel.* A thick round cake made of oatmeal, baked on the clear turf coal, and often used on the first making of meal after the harvest.

*N.I.*¹ *Ant. (S.A.B.)*

[*Ir.* *bonnach*, an oaten cake (O'REILLY). The same word as *Sc. bannock* (q.v.); see *MACBAIN*.]

BONCE, *sb.* *Hmp. Dor. Som.* Also in form *boncer* *Hmp.*¹ [bons, bōnsə(r).] A very large marble, a stone ball. Cf. *bounce*.

*Hmp.*¹ Used to strike marbles from a ring. *Dor.*¹, *w.Som.*¹

BON-CRAB, *sb.* *Cor.*¹² [bōn-kraeb.] The female of the edible crab, *Platycarcinus pagurus*.

[*Bon* prob. means 'female.' Cp. *Wel. bun*, woman, *Ir.* and *Gael. bean*.]

BOND, *sb.*¹ *Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.* [bond, bon.]

1. A wisp of twisted hay or straw used for binding up sheaves of corn, trusses of hay, &c. Cf. *band*, *sb.*¹ 4.

*se.Wor.*¹ *Shr.*¹ The bond is that as ties the corn into bundles, *Acad. of Armory*, bk. III. III *Hrf.*² *Glo.* The straw's so dratted rotten we can't make a bond wi' it to tie wi', *BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 195, *Glo.*¹, *Oxf.*¹ *Ken.* Bonds are *gen.* made in the foll. way—two handfuls of corn-stalks are taken with the stalks of straw arranged regularly and the ears of each together at the same end: the two lots of stalks are then twisted together at the ears (P.M.); *Ken.*¹ Where's Tom?—He's with feyther making bonds. *Sus.*¹ [The sheaf opens wider and lets the rain into the bonds, *LISLE Husbandry* (1757) 209.]

2. The tire of a wheel; a band or hoop of any metal.

*w.Som.*¹ Sheaves and faggots have binds, not bonds. A mere fastening, however strong, as a chain, is not a bond. *Plai'zr kn ur ae' u baun puut pun dhu pluump? dhu vrau's-v u-kraa k-n* [please, sir, can we have a bond put on the pump? the frost has cracked it]. *nw.Dev.*¹

Hence *Bond*, *v.* to put a tire upon a wheel, to fit an iron ring upon anything. *w.Som.*¹

3. *Comp.* (1) *Bond-course*, a heading-course, a course of bricks or stones inserted at intervals crosswise in a wall for the purpose of tying the other courses together; (2) -stone, (a) a large stone put in a rubble wall for the purpose of tying the other courses together; (b) a landmark, a boundary.

(1) *n.Lin.*¹ (2, a) *ib.* (b) *n.Dev.* *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add. (H.)*

BOND, *sb.*² and *v.* *Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.*

1. *sb.* *Obs.* An agreement between coal-owners and their men by which the men were obliged to work under stated conditions for twelve months.

*Nhb.*¹ *Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. *Comp.* (1) *Bond-money*, earnest money, or 'arles' given on engaging a servant; (2) -prices, the prices agreed to as set forth in the bond; (3) -s-man, a surety, one who gives security for another.

(1) *Nhb.*¹ (2) *Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (3) *n.Yks.*¹ What's thou to be surveyor, George? An' wheea's tha' bon's-man, man? *Lan.* The baillies . . . agreed to go away if he'd find 'em a bondsman, *WAUGH Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) iii.

3. *v.* To mortgage.

Rnf. I've heard that his property's bonded, That's no very likely, I troo, *BARR Poems* (1861) 109. *Gall.* I got the place

quietly bonded, and bought him old Dr. Atkin's practice . . . with the money, CROCKETT *Shut Min.* (1893) 8.

[Legal senses of **Bond**, *sb.*¹]

BOND, *sb.*² *Obs.*? *Nhb.* In *comp.* (1) **Bond-darg**, a day's labour rendered to the lord of the manor or to the landlord, see **Darg**; (2) **-ryding**, the name of some piece of ground which had been ridded or cleared of wood, and for which its owner was bound to do certain services to his lord. Cf. **boon**, *sb.*²

(1) *Nhb.*¹ A remarkable custom, derived from the feudal system, is still observed at Great Whittington. The freeholders are obliged to send seven mowers and fourteen reapers to Halton Castle for one day every year, when called upon. It is called the 'bond darg'. The labourers receive no wages, but are plentifully supplied with victuals and drink, MACKENZIE & DENT *Hist. Nhb.* (1811) 810. (2) *Nhb.*¹

• **BONDAGE**, *sb.* *Sc. Nhb.* Also written **bonage**, **bonnage** *Sc.*

1. Service rendered as part-payment to a land-proprietor by his tenant, or to a farmer by a cottager. Cf. **boon**, *sb.*²

Kcd. Bonage . . . was exacted either in seed-time, or in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land, or in summer in the carriage of his coals, . . . and in harvest in cutting down his crop, *Agr Surv.* 213 (JAM). *Nhb.* Jane wrought the 'bondage' on the farm where her brother was 'hind,' and worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. for the handsome sum of fifteen-pence, WEDDLE *Bondager* in *Gent. Mag.* (Nov. 1896) 433; *Nhb.*¹ A relic of the old time still lingers under the name of the 'bondage system,' entailing, not serfdom, but the necessity of finding extra labour in field work, ROBERTSON *Hist.* (1872).

Hence **Bondager**, *sb.* a female field-worker whom the hind covenants to supply on his engagement to a farmer.

Sc. Tibby had been a bondager on one of the Hirsels Farms, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 100; Every person who held a cottage as part of his or her yearly agreement was bound to provide a full-bodied out-worker or bondager for service on the farm, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head*, 32; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) N.Cy.¹ *Nhb.* The bondagers pull'd turnips for fowerpence a day, CHATT *Poems* (1866) 87; HEATH *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 86

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bondage-hook**, a tenant bound by the terms of his lease to reap for the proprietor in harvest; (2) **-peats**, fuel with which a tenant is obliged to furnish his landlord, according to the terms of his lease. *Abd.* (JAM)

[1. If the nief were once free and clearly discharged of bondage (cleerment discharge de villenage) to all intents, she cannot be nief after, *Termes de la Ley* (1671), ed. Blount, 473. *OF.* *bondage*, vilaine tenue (ROQUEFORT). *Cp.* *MLat.* *bondagium*. *Bondagium* or *villenagium*, SKENE *Expos. Termes* (1641) 22. From *ON.* *bōndi*, peasant, husbandman.]

BONDER, *v.* *Chs.* [*bōndə(r)*] To wander aimlessly about.

*s.Chs.*¹ It's jüst lahyk dheyz laad z ün wen'shiz; dhai lahy'kn tū goa bon dūrin ūbuw't aaf'tūr daa'rk [It's just like these lads an' wenches; they liken to go bonderin about after dark].

BONDLAND, *sb.* *Sus.* Old cultivated or yard-lands as distinguished from assart-lands.

*Sus.*¹ Used in Framfield and Mayfield; *Sus.*²

[*OE.* *bonde-land*, land held by bondage tenure. *OE.* *bōnda*, *ON.* *bōndi*, husbandman; see **Bondage**.]

BOND-NUT, *sb.* *Suf.*¹ A cob-nut. [Not known to our correspondents; prob. the same as *bong-nut*, *q. v.*]

BONDSFOLK, see **Boond**.

BOND-SUCKEN, *adj.* *Obsol.* *Cum.* Of a farm: held on the condition of having all the corn grown upon it ground at the manorial mill.

Cum. Than to t'bond-sucken mill tak't to old Robin Peel, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 254; *Cum.*¹

[*Socome*, an old law word, signifying the custom of grinding at the lords mill; and there is *Bond-Socome*, where the tenants are bound to it, BLOUNT (1670). *Bond* repr. *OE.* *bōnda*, *ON.* *bōndi*, peasant, landholder, as in *bond-land* (*q. v.*). *Sucken* repr. *ME.* *soken*, a district. Of *Banneburies sokne*, *P. Plowman* (c.) III. III. *OE.* *sōcn*, jurisdiction.]

BONDY, *sb.* *Yks.* A simpleton. [Prob. misprint for 'body'; Ray copied by later Glossaries.]

Yks. RAY (1674); *Wds. from 18th Cent. Dict.* in *Leeds Merc.* (Feb. 9, 1884).

[**Bondy**, *Yks.*, simpleton, COLES (1677).]

BONE, *sb.* *Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng.*

1. *Obs.*? A bobbin for making lace.

n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); *N.Cy.*² *Bck.* The lace-makers still call their work 'getting their bread out of the bones' (NARDS, 1822).

2. A drift of snow left in a sheltered place after a general thaw.

*Der.*² Bones of snow *nw.Der.*¹

3. With *adj. bad*: an evilly disposed person, with an inbred badness.

Cum. (J.P.); (J.A.); *Cum.*¹ He's a bad beänn.

4. Of land: hardness, firmness.

*Not.*¹ Farm labourers will speak of the bone being out of the land when the frost has left it. *War.*³

5. In *phr.* (1) *to have a bone in the arm or leg*, an excuse given to children by a person unwilling to do what has been asked of him; in *gen. use*; (2) *to have a bone to pick with a person*, to have a cause of complaint against him; in *gen. use*; (3) *to make no bones of*, to make no difficulty of; in *gen. use*; (4) *to make old bones*, to live to an old age.

(1) *Chs.*¹ Nay, choilt, aw canna toss the', aw've gotten a bone i' my arm. *Oxf.*¹ *MS. add.* *Brks.*¹ I caant do't vor 'e now I've a-got a bwun in my leg. (2) *n.Lin.*¹ *Colloq.* I have a bone to pick along with you, George! BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 85. (3) *Wm.*¹ I'll mak neeah becaans on't. *w.Yks.* I'll tak tult' an' mak' no boans abaht it, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 12; *w.Yks.*¹ Maad naa baans on't, ii. 341. *Lan.* An' he mays no sma' booons on't, thae sees, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II. 107. *Der.* They made no bones about it, but just went like two scared deer over the wall, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I. viii; *Der.*², *nw.Der.*¹, *Not.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ He maade noa boans about it, but lock'd up th' yaate-stead at once. *Nhp.*¹, *War.*³, *Hrt* (G.G.). *Nrf.* I'd niver make no bon's about that (E.M.). *Dev.* He made no bones of telling me about it, poor chap! STOOKE *Not Exactly*, vi. (4) *Lei.*¹ Ah niver med count as a'd mek o'd boons. *War.*³

6. *Comp.* (1) **Bone-bad**, thoroughly bad; (2) **-blast**, a disease of the bone; (3) **-dog**, the common dog-fish, *Spinax acanthias*; (4) **-dry**, dry as a bone, very dry; (5) **-enterin'**, of cold weather: sharp, penetrating to the bone; (6) **-flower**, the daisy, *Bellis perennis*, cf. **banewort** (1); (7) **-healthing**, inflammation in the bones; (8) **-huggin'**, carrying corpses to the grave; (9) **-idle**, (10) **-lazy**, extremely idle; (11) **-lean**, having the bones projecting; (12) **-picked**, lean, cadaverous; (13) **-pins**, pins made of mutton bones formerly used for fastening roofing slates; (14) **-sore**, aching with fatigue, (15) **-tired**, very weary.

(1) *n.Lin.* Them boane-bad uns knaws nowt about. PEACOCK *Tales* (1889) 57. (2) *Not.* I'm very much afeard it'll be a bone-blast (L.C.M.). *Not.*³ (3) *Sus.* (F.E.S.) [SACHELL (1879).] (4) *Nrf.* An auld neebor hove in sight, Bane dry himsel' An' spread abune me, drookit whicht, His big umbrell', YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 128. *N.I.*¹, *n.Yks.* (I.W.), *n.Lin.*¹, *Nhp.*¹, *War.*³, *e.An.*¹ *Cmb.*¹ You may take them things off the line now—they're bone-dry. *Nrf.*¹ (5) *Lin.* It's been so bone-enterin' cowed nobody's comed to get nowt done, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1872) I. 114. (6) *n.Cy.* GROSE (1790). *w.Yks.* HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). *ne.Lan.*¹ (7) *n.Dev.* Urchy Thorn's bonehealthing's gan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 65. (8) *w.Yks.*² (9) *e.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.* (S.K.C.) *w.Yks.*² *Stf.*² That chap'll niver diu any good. Hei's jüst bone-idle. *Not.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ He's strong enif fer anything, but he's boane-idled. *sw.Lin.*¹ He's a real bone-idle old fellow. *War.*³ *Slang.* I slapped 'is face for a bone-idle beggar! KIPLING *Badsha* (1890) 5. (10) *Hrt.*², *e.An.*¹ *Cmb.*¹ I don't know what I shall do wi' y'r—you're thoroughly bone-lazy. (11) *Cmb.* It will fatten a bullock or horse though put unto it bone lean. MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1814) IV. 640. (12) *n.Yks.*² (13) *Nhb.*¹ *Obs.* (14) *n.Yks.*², *Chs.*¹², *e.An.*¹ (15) *n.Cy.* *Poetry Prov.* in *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 31. *e.An.*¹, *Suf.* (F.H.)

[1. Bones, bobbings, as bone-lace, i.e. bobbing-lace, BAILEY (1721); Now for women . . . they have curious needleworks, cut-works, spinning, bone-lace, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, II. 112; The free maids that

weave their thread with bones, SHAKS *Twelfth Nt.* II. IV. 46. 5. (1) I can't go, for I have a bone in my leg, SWIFT *Polite Conv.* (c. 1706) III. (DAV.) (2) I have given him a bone to pick, *Injeci scrupulum homini*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693). (3) He made no bones of it to run away from the fire, *ib.*; My maide . . . shall make no bones to deliver you this male, RICHE *Farewell* (1581) (NARES). 6. (6) The daisies doe mitigate all kinde of paines, but especially of the ioynts, and gout, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 637; *Consolida minor* . . . ossa fracta consolidat, angl. bonwort, *Alphita*, 45.]

BONE, *v.*¹ Yks. Chs. [boən.] To annoy by repeated dunning, or by constant solicitation; freq. with prep. *at*, or *on*.

w.Yks. I don't like to see a lot o' chaps boanin' at wun o' ther shopinaites for a footin', *Frogland Olm* (1863) 16; He'll bone thuh wol thah pays him ivvy awpny. Tom knew ah'd a seacrit, an' he boned at muh wol ah tell'd him what 'twor T'parson keeps bonin' muh ower nut bein' teetotal, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891). s.Chs.¹ Yoa' shüdn ü boand üpon im, wen yoa noa'd ée'd dhü braas übuw't im [Yo shoulden ha' boned upon him, when yo knowed he'd the brass about him].

Hence **Boner**, *sb.* one who annoys by constant solicitation.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 14, 1891)

BONE, *v.*² Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Wil. Som. Also in form *bourne* Wil.¹; *bun* Nhp.¹ To take the levels of land for draining, to measure in a straight line.

Chs.¹ Nhp.¹ A boy, who was assisting in measuring a piece of land, was directed to place one stick in a line with another, when he said, 'I've got a good eye, I can bun it well.' War. (J.R.W.) Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ Yue boa'un un yuur-zuul, yüe-ul zèon zee wur üz trüe ur noa [you bone it yourself, you will soon see whether it is true (straight) or not]

Hence **Boning-stick**, an instrument used or setting out the depth of drains or other cuttings in the soil. n.Lin.¹

[Cp. OFr. *bonner* (mod. *borner*), 'garnir un terrain de bornes pour en marquer la limite' (HATZFELD); fr. OFr. *bodne*, Low Lat *bodina*, 'meta, limes' (DUCANGE).]

BONE, *v.*³ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use. To steal, to seize or detain by force; also *fig.*

Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237. Stf.² If you wonten for sei ar gafar, you mun bün im fost thing av a mornin, or its ö up. nw.Der.¹ Not. (J.H.B.), War.³ Dev. He has boned my purse, *Wills w Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. Cor.² MS add [Aus., N.S.W. What do you think they're up to now? . . . Sticking up a bank, or boning a flock of maiden ewes to take up a run with? BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I vi.] Slang. But from her grave in Mary-bone They've come and boned your Mary, Hood *Mary's Ghost*; Egbert . . . demanded a shilling of me on the ground that his pocket-money was boned from him, DICKENS *Blk. House* (1853) viii. Cant. *Life B. M. Carew* (1791) Gl.; And the soldier who bones for himself and his cronies should be boned like a traitor himself at the block, LYTTON *Paul Clifford* (1848) 123.

BONE-CART, *sb.* and *v.* Wm. Yks. e.An. Also written *baan*-w.Yks.¹; *beean*-Wm.¹ n.Yks.

1. *sb.* The human body, esp. in phr. *to rattle, bang*, or *sharpen the bone-cart*, to thrash.

Wm.¹ n.Yks. Ah'll sharpen thy beean-cart for thee, if thou doesn't be off (I.W.). w.Yks. I'se a bit hasty, an' I've knawn when I've banged a fellow's baan-cart black an' blue for spilling t'board when he wor licked, *Jabez Oliphant* (1870) bk. v. iv, w.Yks.¹ I'll rattle thy baan cart. e.An.¹ I'll baste your bone-cart.

2. *v.* To carry on one's shoulder.

e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ I couldn't av a horse, so I was fohst to bone-cart 'em.

BONEEN, *sb.* Irel. Also written *bonyeen* Wxf.; *bonneen* Tip. A young pig.

Ir. What's that you have dragging there behind you?—A boneen, sir, LEVER *Ch. O'Malley* (1841) lxxxv. Dwn. The boneens are squealing behind, HUME *People Dwn Ant.* (1874) 23. w.Ir. The relative number of cows, turkeys, feather-beds, boneens, black pots and the like, producible upon either side, LAWLESS *Grama* (1892) I. iv. Wxf. Who owns these bonyeens, my brave boy? KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 212. Tip. Phil carried a bonneen under his arm, KICKHAM *Knocknagow*, 59.

[Ir. *banabhin*, a sucking-pig (O'REILLY); dim. of *banabh*, *banbh*, a pig; Wel. *banw* (MACBAIN).]

BONEFIRE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lin. Also written *ban fire* N.Cy.¹ w.Yks.; *bane-fire* Dur.¹; *beean-fire* Wm.¹ n.Yks.; *baan-fire* w.Yks.¹ A bonfire.

Rxb. For the annual midsummer banefire, or bonfire, in the burgh of Hawick, old bones were regularly collected and stored up, down to about 1800, HESLOP *Gl.* (1892). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The bonfire is still maintained at Whalton, and was lighted as usual on July 4, 1895. The faggots are brought to the outskirts of the village and are invariably dragged thence by hand; never carted through the village to the site of the fire (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ The Mayor's muckle banefire set on flame, STUART *Joco-Serious Disc.* (1686) 18. Dur.¹ Applied usually to the fires kindled to celebrate Nov 5 Wm.¹ n.Yks. They mak a good beeanfire, TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 5. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ At the bonfires on the fifth of November it was a practice to throw one or two fragments of bone among the glowing embers, *Archaeol.* XXIII. 42. sw.Lin.¹

[A bone-fire, *focus triumphalis* or *laetitiae*, Ignis festus, COLES (1679); The said Fellowship of Cookes shall yearelie . . . mainteigne and keep the bone-fires . . . one bone-fire on the Even of the Feast of the Nativite of St. John Baptist . . . and the other on the Even of the Feast of St. Peter, *Ord Cooks Newcastle* (1575) in BRAND *Pop. Ant.*, ed. 1849, I. 318; A banefyre, *ignis ossium*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

BONEN, *adj.* Dev. Cor. [bō'nən.] Made of bone.

Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 10. w.Cor. The knives had bonen handles (M.A.C.)

[*Bone* + *-en*, *adj.* suff. as in *wooden*]

BONER, *sb.* Slang. At Winchester School. A blow on the back.

ADAMS *Wykehamica* (1878) 417; COPE *Gl.*

BONES, *sb. pl.* Yks. Chs. Rut. In phr. *to be on the bones of*, *to fall a-bones of*, to abuse, attack, assail.

w.Yks. He's always on t'bones o' mī (B.K.). s.Chs.¹ A gentleman who had sharply taken to task a disturber of a political meeting was said to 'fau' üboa'nz on im' [faw a-bones on him]. Rut.¹ She fell a-bones o' me and call'd me ever so.

BONESHAVE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Som. Dev. Also written *boneshaw* Som.; *bonesheave* Dev.

1. *Sciatica.*

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Boo'un shee'uv. Dev. She . . . suffered cruelly from the 'bone-shave,' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. I. III; I be main sartin I got tha boneshave in my hip, vur I can't git up nur zit down. On the bank of a stream, on a bitterly cold winter night, old John Roden, a martyr to sciatica, stretched himself out, head against stream, in the hope that 'tha watter wid car tha boneshave down tu tha zay.' At his side was laid an ashen staff. Two women on opposite banks, with joined hands stretched over Jack and the stream, chanted in monotone: 'Boneshave right, Boneshave strite; As tha watter rns by tha stave, Zo follow boneshave.' Then silently departed in opposite directions, leaving John Roden to get home 'za zune as his boneshave wuz ago.' Needless to state, 'boneshave sticked tū en,' and ere daylight death had carried him away to a painless home, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892), Still-liquors have the reputation of being 'rare gude physic vur'osses and bullicks.' T'ath abin knawed tū cure tha boneshave in man! *ib.* 128; 'Tis just the boneshave I've got; it strikes you in your bones, it does, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 38; Dev.¹ n.Dev. Is dedn't mean the bone-shave, *Exm. Scold* (1746) l. 23. The Exmoorians when afflicted with sciatica used the foll charm to be freed from it:—The patient must lie on his back on the bank of a river or brook of water, with a straight staff by his side, between him and the water, and must have the foll words repeated over him. 'Bone-shave right, Bone-shave straight, As the water runs by the stave, Good for bone-shave, *ib.* Note (ed. 1778), Urchy['s got] tha bone-sheave, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 10; BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) vi.

2. A horny excrescence on the heel of a horse.

Som. N. & Q. (1894) 8th S. vi 65 n.Dev. GROSE (1790).

[Conn. w. obs. E. *boneshaw* (hip-gout). With bock-blood and beanshaw, MONTGOMERIE *Flying* (c. 1600) 304, ed. Cranstoun, 70; Þe bane schawe, *ossedo*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Bonschawe, sekenesse, *Prompt. Parv.*]

BONE-TICKLE, see *Banstickle*.

BONEY, *adj.* w.Yks. [boə'ni.] Of cloth: harsh or hard to the touch.

w.Yks. We sometimes use the word boney about cloth that handles hard, lean, or bare—not full in the hand (S.N.).

BONGAIT, *v.* Cum. To fasten. [Unknown to our correspondents.]

Cum *Gl* (1851); LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 297.

BONGAY, *sb.* Suf. Also written bongy. The horse-chestnut, *Aesculus hippocastanum*.

Suf I copped a stone and knocked down two bongies (M.E.R.); *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 326

BONG-NUT, *sb.* Suf. A large filbert nut. (F.H.)

BONGRACE, *sb.* Obs. Sc. Nhb.

1. A kind of shade worn on the front of a woman's bonnet in order to keep the face from tanning.

Nhb.¹ This article of costume is yet in regular use among the women workers in the fields, but the old name is nowadays lost to us, and it is commonly called an 'ugly.' 'Her bongrace was of wended straw, From the sun's beams her face to free,' *Sng. Bagpiper*.

2. A large straw bonnet.

Sc. Her dark elf-locks shot out like the snakes of the gorgon, between an old-fashioned bonnet called a bongrace, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) ii; I thought unco shame o' myself the first time I put on a married woman's bongrace, *ib Midlothian* (1818) xlvii.

[*l. Umbraculum*, a shade, a bongrace, COLES (1679); *Cornette*, a fashion of shadow, or boongrace, used in old time, and at this day, by some old women, COTGR.

2. I'll give thee, gloves and a bongrace to wear, D'URFEY *Pills* (1719) I 327. Fr. *bonne-grace*, the uppermost flap of the down-hanging tail of a French-hood (whence belike our boongrace) (COTGR.)]

BONHAM, *sb.* N.I.¹ A pig of six or eight weeks old See Bonuv.

BONKER, *sb.* e.An. Also written bonka e.An.¹; bonkka Ess.; bonnka Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ [bo'ŋkə(r)] Anything very large; a big, strapping person, freq. applied to young girls. Cf. banger.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf. That's a bonka of a lie. I had not fought him long before I gave him a bonka (F.H.), Suf.¹ Ess. An' my book 'ool sich a bonkka be, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) 34; *Gl.* (1851); Ess.¹

BONKER, *v.* Suf. To pay up.

Suf. He bonkaed [or bonkered] up handsomely (F II).

BONKER, see Bunker.

BONKY, see Banky.

BONNAG, see Bannock.

BONNAR, *sb.* Obs.? Sc. A bond.

Sc. And took three rigs o' braw land And put myself under a bonnar, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I 312.

BONNESWISH, *adv.* I.W. Rapidly, swiftly, in phr. to go *bonneswish*. [Perh. misprint for *bomeswish*, q.v.]

I.W.¹ There they goos *bonneswish*.

BONNET, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [bo'nit, bo'net]

1. A man's cap.

Sc. To adopt the trows . . . brogues, and bonnet, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xxiv; Ae chiel, wi' bannet then gaed roun' To gather in . . . The bawbees, ALLAN *Lills* (1874) 7 Bnff. He found it was a big black beetle trying to work its way in between his skin and his bonnet, SMILES *Natur.* (1879) iv Abd. Wi' bonnet cock'd somewhat aje, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 25, ed. 1873. Kcd. His bonnet wi' the scarlet lap . . . He pu'd upon his shinin' pow, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 28. Frf. Peter Tosh, you've forgotten to take off your bonnet, BARRIE *Mimster* (1893) xxxi. Rnf. A tattered bonnet on his croun Lets in baith win' and weat, BARR *Poems* (1861) 5. Ayr. His bonnet reverently is laid aside, BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 12 Nhb. His bonnet wi' blue ribbons braw, GRAHAM *Moorl* (1826) 22.

2. A tin, sheet-iron, or steel cover to protect the gauze part of certain safety-lamps, such as the Marsaut.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl* (1888).

3. A primitive porch formed of two 'flags' inclined towards a point over a door. w Yks. (S.H.B.)

4. A large head of a nail. Cor.² *MS. add.*

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bonnet-fecht**, a fight in which caps are used as weapons; (2) **-laird**, a yeoman, a small landed proprietor; (3) **-lug**, the ear which is more visible when the cap is worn on one side of the head; (4) **-piece**, a gold coin issued in the reign of James V. *Obs.*

(1) Sc. (A.W.) (2) Sc. Meg Dods had the honour of refusing VOL. I.

two bonnet lairds, Scott *St Ronan* (1824) i; The sister of a neighbouring bonnet-laird, STEVENSON *Hermiston in Cosmopolis* (Jan. 1806) i. Inv. *Obs.* (H.E.F.) Kcd. Gin ye get yer cousin's siller, Hame return a bonnet-laird, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 38. Ayr. The first witness . . . gained the love and affections . . . of one of the jurors, an old bien carl, a bonnet-laird, GALT *Entail* (1823) iv. (3) Abd. He cocks his bonnet-lug sae smart, And wears his claes sae neatly, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 282. (4) Sc. The common gold coins of this reign (known by the name of bonnet-pieces) . . . are extremely beautiful, and little inferior to the finest medals, NICHOLSON *Hist Lib* (1702) 300 (JAM.), Julian Avenel loves the glance of gold bonnet-pieces, Scott *Monastery* (1820) xxiii.

6. In phr. (1) *to be not worth a dad of a bonnet*, expression of contempt; (2) *to dad with the blue bonnet*, to exercise a counter-charm, to ward off the evil influence of fairies; (3) *to fill the bonnet of another*, to be equal to him in any respect; (4) *to rive the bonnet of another*, to excel, to be superior to (JAM.).

(1) Sc. It's no wordie a dad of a bonnet, *Blackw. Mag* (Apr. 1820) 344 (2) When a cow happened to be seized with any sudden disease . . . she was said to be elf-shot, and it was reckoned as much as her life was worth not to dad her with the blue bonnet. (3) May every archer strive to fill his bonnet, *Poems on Comp. of Archers* (1726) 33; He'll ne'er fill his bonnet. (4) He winna rive his father's bonnet.

7. *v.* To knock a man's hat over his eyes.

w Yks. Some . . . made a dash like scamps did at Doncaster to bonnet me and rob me, FETHERSTON *Farmer*, 42

BONNET-FLEUK, *sb.* Sc. The fish, *Pleuronectes rhombus*.

Sc. Found in the Firth of Forth (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879)]

BONNETIE, *sb.* Sc. The little grebe, *Tachybaptus fluviatilis*.

Sc. From the bonnet-like appearance of the tuft of feathers on its head (J.M.). Frf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 216.

BONNIVOCHIL, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) The Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*.

w Is The bonnivochil . . . as big as a goose, having a white spot on the breast and the rest parti-coloured, MARTIN *Description* (1716) 79.

[Cp. Gael. *bur-bhuachail*, the bird called the Northern diver, for *muir-bhuachail*, herdsman of the deep, fr. the warning it gives before a storm (MACLEOD & DEWAR).]

BONNY, *adj., adv.* and *int.* Sc. Irel. All n. counties of Eng. to Der. Also Lin. Rut. Lei. War. Shr. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Also written bonie Ayr.; bony Ir.; boanie Sh.I. [bo'ni, bōni, būni]

1. *adj.* Beautiful, handsome, pretty, fine, pleasant to look at.

Sc. A bonnie bride is soon busket, KELLY *Coll. Prov* (1721); This is the last reise that I'll ever cut in the bonny woods of Ellangowan, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) viii; Twa shillings Scots no pickle mair; and there are twa bonny callants hingin' for't, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1895) iii. Sh.I. A bunch o' boanie floozers, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 125. Elg. Labour's bonny white-wash'd cot, COUPER *Tourificahons* (1803) I. ii. Bnff. See, mother, sic a bonnie beastie I've gotten, SMILES *Natur.* (1879) ii. Frf. I'm thinking your leddyship, as you're the bonniest yoursel, BARRIE *Mimster* (1891) iv. Per. Ay, they're bonnie kebbocks, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 14. Ayr. I was the Queen o' bonie France, BURNS *Lament of Mary* (1791) st. 4; As fair art thou, my bonie lass, So deep in luv' am I, *ib A red, red rose*. Lnk. I've made it lang a rule to pass Nae kinty house where there's a bonny lass, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 129. Bwk. Ordweil's a bonny place, Stands upon the water, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 22. Ir. My bonny light horseman in the battle was slain, *Old Sng.* (P.J.M.) Ant. 'A'll buy you a bonny new naethun' an' a whistle on the end of it,' is a promise frequently made to children when one is going to a market or fair, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C); n.Cy.¹ Nhb. Lord bliss thor bonny feyces a', ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 333. Nhb.¹ What a bonny bairn! A bonny hoose A bonny horse. 'My bonny keel laddie, my canny keel laddie, My bonny keel laddie for me, O!' *Old Sng.* Dur.¹, e.Dur.¹ Cum. Yet theer not yen 'at can compare Wi' bonny smurking Sally, RALPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 118; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.¹ It's a bonny consarn. Wm. Where nature's bonny queen, Clean caps man's art and painter's skill, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859)

6. Yks. A little wurd is a bonny wurd, *Brghouse News* (July 20,

1889). n.Yks. Lo, thoo art bonny, mah luv, ROBINSON *Sng. Sol* (1860) 15; n.Yks. 1 A' what bonny claes! A bonny lahtle chap! n.Yks. 3 e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788). w.Yks. Her old sweetheart wi bonny Jane, Stud laughing as shoo past, *Dolly's Gaon* (1855) 10; If he poves as gooid as shoo's bonny, they're worth havin, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1896) 13 Lan. A bonny seet as e'er a mortal seed, BEALEY *Eawr Bessy*, 5 ne Lan. These bonny een o' thine, MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 258. n.Lin. 1 C —'s wife is a very bonny woman, I reckon. Them's th' bonniest carrots I've seen to year. 'The cuckoo is a bonny bird, She sings as she flies,' *Sng. Rut.* 1 But she's a bonny woman, she is! War. 3 What a bonny baby!

Hence (1) **Bonnily**, *adv.* finely, nicely, beautifully; also used ironically; (2) **Bonnyish**, *adj.* fair, comparatively fine; (3) **Bonnyness**, *sb.* beauty.

(1) Sc. We would have bonnily out-manceuvred them, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1895) xiii. Rnf. Blink bonnie, thou eenin' star! AILAN *Ev. Hours* (1836) 137. Ayr. His wee-bit ingle blinkan bonnie, BURNS *Cottar's Sat Night* (1785) st. 3. Lnk. The gowans glint fu' bonnie beside the castle wa', THOMSON *Laddy May* (1883) 1 Lth. Among the shaws o' auld Kinneil The blackbird sang fu' bonnie, SMITH *Merry Brndal* (1866) 129. Nhb. 1 Yor gettin' on bonnily wi'd, aa see Cum. Right bonnily he burnt, nor flinch'd a bit, RALPH *Misc Poems* (1743) 23 n.Yks. 2 It hurts me bonnily. e.Yks. 1 Ah's bonnily thenks thā. Ah's bonnily vexed, MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks. 1, Der. 2, nw.Der. 1 (2) n.Yks. 1 Thae's a bonnyish lot o' yows, n.Yks. 2 There'll be bonnyish deed [great stir or doings]. m.Yks. 1 (3) Sc. Her bonnyness has been foreseen in ilka town, bath far and near, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 188, ed. 1871. Abd. For bonnyess and other gweed out-throw They were as right as ever tred the dew, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed. 1812.

2. Used ironically: fine, pretty.

Rnf. She had better tak care o' her language, Or I'll gie her a bonnie het face, BARR *Poems* (1861) 113 Dmf. Gif this be sae, as some believe, A bonnie job I'm makin', QUINN *Heather* (ed. 1863) 252. Gall. Ye are makkin' bonny fules o' yersels, CROCKETT *Sticket Min.* (1893) 27 Nhb. 1 Ye've made a bonny mess on't, noo. Here's a bonny go. e.Dur. 1 Wm. 1 A bonny fella thoo is! n.Yks. A bonny gahing on there was, TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 12; n.Yks. 2 The expression 'bonny corpse' slyly points at a little complacency on the part of the enriched survivor in regard to his friend's removal ne.Yks. 1 Aw! Thoo's brokken t'pankin'; noo there'll be a bonny ti-deea aboot it e.Yks. Thoo's a bonny honey ti sthrke at thi awn fayther, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; e.Yks. 1 He's gotten hissen intiv a bonny mess w.Yks. Awn in a bonny pickle this time, HARTLEY *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 1; He made a bonny to do over his owd jacket nut being mended (B.K.); w.Yks. 1 Thou's a bonny fellow; w.Yks. 3 That's a bonny come up; w.Yks. 5 To have walked leisurely down to the station, and then found that the train had just that instant started, would be pronounced 'a bonny goa.' Lan. Then he'll . . . get dropped on, and a bonny hobble he'll be in, WESTALL *Buch Dene* (1889) II. 19. s.Chs. 1 Well, yo'm a bonny fellow. A bonny mess yo'n made on it. nw.Der. 1 This is a bonny mess n.Lin. Thaa'y'd bonny wark wi' him, an' noa mistaake, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 93; n.Lin. 1 You're a bonny creatur, you are; this is the tho'd time you've playeed traum.

3. Well in health, plump.

w.Yks. 4 s.Chs. 1 Oo'z gon in-tū kweyt ū bon i wum'ūn, ūn sich ū lit' l'wey-t-fee'st wensh ūz ōo woz! [Hoo's gone into quite a bonny woman; an' sich a little white-fecced wench as hoo was!] Stf. 2 Ast sēin ar Sal'z wens lēith? ar iz getin ē foin boni wumōn. sw.Lin. 1 He's gotten a strange bonny man. Lei. 1 Shr. 1 Betty Jenkins praises 'er pastur's; whad a bonny ōōman 'er's gwun! e.An. 1 Nrf. 1 John Smith's mawther looked rarely bonny.

4. Of quantity: fair, considerable.

n.Yks. 1 How far is it to Whitby, my man?—Eh! it's a bonny bit yet; n.Yks. 2 Ay, he's a bonny bouk. Stf. 2 Wēin ad ē boni lot ē tēiterz dis ior, ez big ez tērimts.

5. Bright, cheerful, pleasant.

Yks. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.) Der. 2 e.An. 1 We do not include in [the word] the idea of comeliness. Ken., Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

6. *Comb.* (1) **Bonny deal**, a great deal; (2) — **dies**, trinkets, toys; (3) — **goo**, spirited, lively; (4) — **laken**, a picture in a book, an illustration; (5) — **like**, fine, good to look at; (6) — **penny**, a considerable sum; (7) — **seet**, a great deal; (8) — **wee**, a good while.

(1) w.Yks. 1 n.Lin. 1 Ther's a bonny deal o' taaties to year.

Ther's been a bonny deal o' rain cum'd this maaydaay-time. (2) Sc. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.); The auld Bluegown that mends all their bonnie-dies, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. e.Lth. Bide a wee, hinnie, an' ye'll get a' thae bonny-dies for naethin, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 91. (3) I.W. 1 That's a bonny-goo gelding, I.W. 2 That's a bonnygoo hoss o' yourn, varmer. (4) Dur. T'four sides ez a' cuver'd wu what we ca' i' beaiks, bonnylakens, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkms' Lett.* (1876) 8 (5) Sc. A bonnie-like thing it was, . . . to see me, . . . raised up abune the folk's heads, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 240, ed. 1894. n.Yks. 2 (6) e.Sc. Her widow's weeds cost her a bonny penny, SETOUN *Sunslune* (1895) 245 n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks. 2 It will cost a bonny penny. e.Yks. 1 n.Lin. 1 I reckon he's lost a bonny penny oher that theare incloasin' job. (7) w.Yks. But t'moast ta t'railway stashan be a bonny seet, *Bamsla Ann.* (1859) 24; w.Yks. A good deal at wark at they do wi ther hands ad be a bonny seet lazier for em, *ib.* (1861) 39. (8) Lnk. She stood a bonny wee, then ran away, *Black Falls of Clyde* (1806) 107.

7. In phr. **bonny and**, used with *adv.* force before another *adj.*: very, exceedingly. Cf. **brave**, **braw**.

w.Yks. Th' owdest brother an' sister luk bonny an faal, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm.* (1873); They lukt varry weel, an' awwe noa daat felt bonny an praad *ib.*

8. *adv.* Prettily, fairly, finely, well.

Elg. I gat a letter frae hersel', Blue-edged—an' bonny did she spell, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 120. Frf. He began bonny, flinging himself, like ane inspired, at the pulpit door, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii. Fif. His spanglet glairy-flairy vest . . . He button'd bonny round his waist, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 42. Gall. The House of Earlstoun sits bonny above the waterside, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. Nhb. That smiles i' her face sae winsome bonny, CHATT *Poems* (1866) 79. n.Yks. 2 Bonny is that bonny diz, Deny it if you can. ne.Yks. 1 e.Yks. 1 Hoo's thy wife?—Oh, she's bonny. w.Yks. 1 Them men'll hev a bonny easy peddle, II. 305. Nrf. She's getting on bonny, Sir, JESSOP *Arcady* (1887) vii.

9. *int.* An exclamation.

Yks. 'Bonni!' says Jack, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 274.

BONNY, *sb.* 1 Yks. [bo'ni.] A swathe rake. Also known as **bonny-rake**, a kind of large hay-making rake for the hand, with a short handle and large curved iron teeth. n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks. 2 s.Not. Called elsewhere a drag-rake (J.P.K.).

[Prob due to Irish field-labourers. Cp. Ir. *buana*, a mower, reaper; *buam*, to reap, mow (O'REILLY). Cp. also Celtic Corn. *bony*, a hatchet; see STOKES *Corn. Gloss.* in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870).]

BONNY, *sb.* 2 Wxf. 1 Also written **boney**. An able person.

BONNY, *sb.* 3 Sc. (JAM.) A small quantity of anything. Rnf, Rxb. But bonny o't like Bole's good mother, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 72.

BONNY BIRD EYE, *sb.* Cum. Name given to various plants: (1) *Veronica chamaedrys*, speedwell; (2) *Primula farinosa*; (3) *Cardamine pratensis*, cuckoo flower.

(1) Cum. 1 (2) Cum. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 40. (3) Cum. 1

BONNY CLABBER, *sb.* Obs. Irel. Chs. Also written **boni thlobber** Chs. Sour milk which has become thick.

Ir. It is of a pleasant sub-acid taste, very agreeable to the palate, N. & Q. (1872) 4th S. ix 297. Uls. *Ulster Jrn. Arch.* (1854) II. 283 Chs. Boni Thlobber is good milk gone thick, HOLME *Armory* (1688) III. 335.

[Bonny clabber, sour butter milk, ASH (1795); We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber, Of parties o'er our bonny-clabber, SWIFT (JOHNSON), To drink such balderdash or bonny-clabber, JONSON *New Inn* (1631) i. i. ed. Cunningham, II. 342. Ir. *baine*, milk, *clāba*, thick (O'REILLY).]

BONNY WALLIES, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written **wawlies**, **bonywalys**. Toys, gewgaws. See **Wallies**, *sb. pl.*

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) GL; GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.); A pleasanter abode than Glenallan House, wi' a' the pictures and black velvet, and silver bonny-wawlies belonging to it, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxix; If you promise my Lord sae mony of these bonnie wallies, we'll no be weel hafted here before we be found out, *ib. Prate* (1821) v.

BONNOCH, *sb.* Sc. A binding for a cow's hind leg when she is being milked.

Sc. You're ane o' Cow-meek's breed, you'll stand without a bonoch, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 371.

BONSPIEL, *sb.* Sc. Also written *bonspeil* Lth. A contest at curling.

Sc. He never . . . gave another glance at the Bonspiel, though there was the finest fun among the curlers ever was seen, *Scott Guy M.* (1815) xxxii; *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix 217; The bonspiel o'er, hungry and cold, they hie To the next ale-house, *GRAEME Poems* (JAM.) *Inv.* (H.E.F.) Lth. Our chief, whose skill an' steady arm Gain mony a bonspiel dinner, Cries, 'Open wide! Stand off behin'!' *Curlers' Song*, *STRATHESK More Bots* (ed 1885) 34. [In the 16th cent. the word is used of a set match at some game. *Certamen*, a strife or bonspale, *DUNCAN Etym.* (1595); The kingis mother . . . tuik ane wageour of archerie yponn the Inglishmanis handis, contrair the king hir sone. . . . The king heiring of this bonspeill of his mother was weill content, *LINDSAY Cron. Scot.* (c. 1565) 348 (JAM.).]

BONUV, *sb.* Irel. Also written *boniv*, *bonnive*. A young pig. Cf. *bonham*.

Ir. 'I think the little pigs—the—the—Bonuvs,' says Mona, mildly, going back to the Irish term for those interesting babies, *HUNGERFORD Mrs Geoffrey* (1884) 270; Three cows, and six sheep, five fat bonuvs, *LUCAS Romanic Lover in Chapman's Mag* (Oct 1895). Tip. Nor a pig, nor a bonnive, *KICKHAM Knocknagow*, 308. [Ir. *banabh*, a sucking pig (O'REILLY). See *Boneen*]

BONX, *v.* e An. [*bonks*]. To beat up batter for puddings.

e An.¹, Nrf.¹ *Ess. Gl.* (1851); *Ess.*¹

[Cp. Du. *bonken*, to beat (MULLER).]

BONXIE, *sb.* Sc. The common skua, *Stercorarius catarrhactes*.

n Sc. Its northern name is Bonxie, *JOHNS Brit Birds* (1862) 593. Sh.I. The habits of the Bonxie are the same as those of the Richardson, *Science Gossip* (1865) 273; *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 210. S. & Ork.¹

BONY-PRICK, *sb.* Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ Written *beeany-prick*. The stickleback. Cf. *banstickle*.

BOO, *sb.*¹ Irel. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Cor. Also in form *boe* (s Shr.¹; *booe* y Cor.²; *bouey* Wor.¹ [*bū*]) A louse. Cf. *bug*.

N.I.¹ Wor. *WRIGHT*. Shr.¹, Hrf.², Cor.¹²

[Fr. *pou*, *pouil* (in Montaigne), a louse, see *LITTRÉ*.]

BOO, *sb.*² Sh.I. A spell of weather, esp. if fine.

Sh.I. (*Coll. L.L.B.*) S. & Ork.¹ A boo of waddir.

BOO, *sb.*³ Sc. Also written *bu* (JAM.) A bull; in *comp.* (1) *Boo-helly*, the fifth day before Christmas; (2) *-lady*, a cow; (3) *-teind*, a tithe on cows.

(1) S. & Ork.¹ *Boo-helly* is a sort of holiday, on the observance of which the future safety of the cows was supposed to depend.

(2) Sc. (JAM.) (3) S. & Ork.¹

BOO, *sb.*⁴ Ags. (JAM.) [*tū*] A farm-house; a village. Ags. Used in conjunction with the proper name, as 'the Boo of Ballingshaw.'

[Norw. dial. *bol*, farm-house, residence (AASEN).]

BOO, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Der. Brks. Also written *bo*, *bu* (JAM.). [*bū*.]

1. To roar, cry; to talk noisily.

Sc. He boo'd awa' for an hour an' tell'd us naething (JAM. *Suppl.*). w Yks. He's booing like a cauf (S.K.C.). I.Ma. Not to be hidin' in yandhar place And booin like a sort o' disgrace, *BROWNE Doctor* (1887) xxxv. Der.², nw.Der.¹

2. Of cattle: to low. Abd. (JAM.), e.Lan.¹

Hence (1) *Boo-hoo*, (*a*) *v.* to cry, esp. in contempt; (*b*) *sb* a cry of derision; (2) *Booing*, *vbl. sb.* shouting; a disorderly noise; the lowing of cattle.

(1, *a*) Kcd. O' gin I were a bairn again I think I wad boo-hoo, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 18. e.Lth. Gillespie's party behaved theirsels maist unseemly, hussin an' boo-hooin, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 29.

(*b*) Rxb. I wouldna gr' a boo-hoo for you (JAM.). (2) Ir. Some chaps began booin' an' shoutin', *BARLOW Bog-land* (1893) 130. Brks.¹

BOOAD, *v.* n.Yks.² [*buəd*.] To imbibe beer. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BOOADIL, see *Boddle*.

BOOAK, see *Boke*.

BOOAN, see *Aboon*.

BOOARD, see *Bode*.

BOOAS, see *Boose*.

BOOBISH, *adj.* Cor.²³ [*bū bif*] Lubberly.

BOOBUS, *sb.* Cor.¹² Also in forms *booba*, *boobun*. [*bū'bəs*] A wick for a small lamp.

BOOBY, *sb.* Ljn. Lei. Brks. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. Slang. Also written *bubby* Lin. Lei.¹ [*bū bi*]

1. An idle fellow; a big child given to crying.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (H) nw.Dev.¹ I wuddn be sich a booby eef I waz you. Also called *Cry baby*, *Looby*

2. In phr. *to beat the booby*, to warm oneself by striking the outstretched arms across the breast.

Ken. (P.M.), (H.M.)

3. A bundle of straw used for setting fire to furze, &c.; a bundle of rags used for smoking bees. Also in *comp.*

Booby-wad. Dev. Make a booby-wad, Jan, and putt'n up in tree vor zmauk the beggars out. Light the booby, and us'll zoon zet the vuz avire, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

4. *Comp.* (1) *Booby-hutch* (-otch), (*a*) a simpleton; (*b*) any clumsy carriage, usually one with a cover; see also below; (2) *-trap*, a jug of water, &c., balanced on the top of a half-open door, so as to fall upon a person entering. In *gen.* use as slang.

(1, *a*) n.Lin.¹ Cmb.¹ What do you stand giggling there for—you great booby-hutch? (*b*) Lin. *BROOKES Tracts*, 4 s.Lin. (J.T.B.) Lei.¹ [Used of] a hand barrow, a small deep cart, a sentry box, or any movable 'coop' or 'hutch' of any kind intended for the use of a single human occupant. The carts drawn by dogs before the passing of Martin's Act were often so called. e An.¹, Nrf.¹ Ken. (P.M.), Ken.¹ Sus., Hmp. *HOLLOWAY*. w.Som.¹ Bèo bee uch is a very common name for any quaint, uncomfortable vehicle. Of an old-fashioned chaise 'Where in the wordle d'ye pick up thick there old booby 'utch?' (2) Brks.¹ Slang. Nothing more amusing than the young gentlemen's apple-pie beds and booby-traps, *Standard* (Aug. 3, 1889) 5, col. 2.

BOOCE, see *Boose*.

BOOD, *v.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms *bit*, *boot*, *boud*, *bud*, but (JAM.); see also below. [*būd*, *būt*; *bud*, *but*; *bit*, *bit*.]

1. *Pres.* (occas. used as *pres*) Must, ought, used of moral or logical necessity.

Sc. He had bit to lie doon, for he couldna staund, *SWAN Gates of Eden* (1895) xiv. e Sc. He bid to set him sails an' steer wi' the wind, *SETOUN Sunshine* (1895) 45. Abd. When she yeed hame, Boot say she tint it, nor durst tell for shame, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 16, ed 1812. In common use. He bit till ha' broken the window. He bitna ta deet [was not allowed to do it] (P.G.); He beed 'a be thocht saucy, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii. s.Sc. Byd implies a logical or natural necessity . . . in this respect differs from *maun*, which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 218. Nrf. Cupid was resolved on fun And fun he but to hae, *BARR Poems* (1861) 204; As their father bet to gang, Sae maun his callans leal, *YOUNG Homely Pictures* (1865) 14. Rxb. And ilka ane boude hae her joe, *RIDDELL Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) II. 142; Fu' weel I ken'd a' night she budna stay, *A SCOTT Poems* (1811) 96 (JAM.). Gall I kenned that it bood be something else that was makkin him sae brisk, *CROCKETT Sticht Min.* (1893) 101. N.I.¹ There be to be another man got to help. He be to do it. Ant. It be to be Jane did that, *Ballymena Obs* (1892).

2. In phr. *bude* (to) *be*, a necessity, a compulsory action. s.Sc. It's a byd-tu-bey or byd-bey, *MURRAY Dial.* (1873) 218. Cld. (JAM.)

[And armed bud jam all bee for angwischis o bestis, *WARS Alex.* (c. 1450) 3793; Now bud it be alle in like thynne, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 43. *Bud*, contr. fr. *behoved*.]

BOODER, see *Boulder*.

BOODGE, *v.* Obs? Hrf. To stuff bushes into a hedge.

Hrf. *BOUND Prov* (1876); Hrf.¹

BOODIE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. [*bū di*.]

1. A ghost, hobgoblin.

Sc. He rins as gin I war a boodie, *MACDONALD R Falconer* (1868) ii; GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Bnff.¹ Abd. About the time o' night that the boodies began to gang, *FORBES Jnl.* (1742) 16.

2. *Comp.* (1) *Boodie-bo*, (2) *-man*, a bugbear, a bogey.

(1) Abd. (JAM.) (2) Ir. (G.M.H.)

3. A small and unattractive person. Bnff.¹

BOODIE, see *Bod*.

BOODLE, see *Buddle*.

BOODY, *sb.* Nhb Dur. Also Nhp. (?) Written *bōw* 1e e.Dur.¹ [bū'di.]

1. A broken piece of earthenware, used by children for decorating their play-houses, &c.

Nhb. The Gyetslid Council's geyn ti pot like little bits ov boodie, NIXON *Gateshead Alm.* (1883); Nhb.¹ A whirlwind cam an' myed a' souse, Like heaps o' babby boodies, THOMPSON *Jimmy Joneson's Whorry.* Nhb.¹ Used by female children as 'play platters,' or 'play planchions.' Not *gen.* e.Dur.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) **Boody-house**, a play-house decorated with bits of earthenware; (2) **-pots**, pieces of broken china.

(1) Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ (2) Dur.¹

BOODYANKERS, *int.* Nhb. An exclamation of surprise or delight.

Nhb.¹ Boodyankers! here's a traikle barl Brust [chorus of juveniles at a shop door].

BOOEY, see **Boo**.

BOOF, *sb.*¹ Yks. Lan. Also written *bufe* e.Yks.; *buff* e.Lan.¹; *bugh* n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ [biuf, būf, biəf]

1. The bough of a tree. See **Biff**

n.Yks.¹ ne Yks.¹ T'stee whemm'd, an t'beeaf brak, an' ah tumm'd soss inti t'beck. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Lan. I clam hop tree in o' snift. . . Us soyne us e geet to th' boof I thawt I'd hutch forrut, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 14, Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹

2. The shaft of a cart.

s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial* (1850). Lan.¹

BOOF, *sb.*² Sc. Lin. Also written *bouff* Bnff.¹ A stupid, clumsy fellow.

Bnff.¹ LIN. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; Lin.¹ Now then, boof, where are you coming to?

Hence **Bouffin**, *sb.* a big, stout person.

Bnff.¹ The word conveys a slight notion of contempt and ill-will.

BOOFF, *sb.* and *v.* Fif (JAM.) 1. *sb.* A stroke causing a hollow sound. 2. *v.* To strike, esp. with the hand, so as to cause a hollow sound.

BOOG, see **Bug**.

BOOGE, see **Bouge**.

BOOGHT, see **Bought**.

BOOGTH, see **Boughth**, **Boukth**.

BOOIN, *sb.* w.Yks. [buin]

1. A booth or tent where wares are exposed for sale.

w.Yks. Common at Wakefield, Yks *Wkly. Post* (Sept. 19, 1896).

2. A cow-stall.

w.Yks. *Obsol* or *obs* (M.F.); w.Yks.³

BOOIN, see **Boon**, **Bowens**.

BOOIS, see **Boose**.

BOOIT, see **Boot**.

BOOK, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written *beuk* Sc. Cum. n.Yks.²; *buik* Sc.

1. The Bible. In phr. *to take the Book*, to conduct family worship; *to lift the Books*, to withdraw from a church.

Sc. Seat himself in the preacher's place, and take the Beuk, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 19 (JAM.). Per. When the supper-time was o'er, The Beuk was tane, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 83, ed. 1843. Frf. I'll tak' the Beuk, an' the psalm-beuk in bye, LAING *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 28. Ayr. Cry the book is wi' heresy crammed, BURNS *Kirk's Alarm*; He saved a public scandal by lifting his books and . . . resigning his membership, JOHNSTON *Kilmalhe* (1891) II. 125. Lnk. We'll through the window look, And see if they're to bed—They're at the book! BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 105. Gall. Hoping he would get his porridge before the 'Buik' came on, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 183, 'Taking the Beuk' is a familiar phr (A.W.) Cum. The Beuk says God hath meade o yen blood a' the nations o' the earth, BURN *Fireside Crack* (1886) 12 Sus.¹ The Bible is almost always thus spoken of by old people. 'I always read a bit of my Book before I goos to bed.'

2. A rate or assessment. *Obs.* Sus.¹

3. *Comp.* (1) **Book-body**, a learned person; (2) **-chambers**, see below; (3) **-lare** (lear), see **Book-learning**; (4) **-leared**, (5) **-learned**, educated, learned; (6) **-learning**, knowledge gained from books; schooling; (7) **-wise**, educated, learned; (8) **-worm**, a registrar of births.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) Slang. In Winchester School, a particular time for preparation of work on certain days in summer, spent by college boys in their 'chambers,' and commoners in their hall

(A.D.H.); The times were 9-11 a.m. and 3-5 p.m. on 'remidays,' and 3-5 p.m. on 'half remidays,' SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864).

(3) Sc. A man who has never been taught to read says 'I gat nae buik-lare' (JAM.); My legs and arms stood me in more stead than either my gentle kin or my book-lear, SCOTT *Leg. Mont* (1830) 11. Edb. A truer judge on anything connected with book-lear . . . does not breathe the breath of life, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 1. Gall. He's fu o' buik-lear, but wi' little gracious experience, CROCKETT *Shokit Min* (1893) 67 n.Yks.² (4) Sc. I'll tell you, but a lie, I'm no book-lear'd, NICOL *Poems* (1739) 84 (JAM.). Abd. Book-lear d men, like you, ha'e clearer een, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 124 (5) Abd. Buik-learn't fowk like 'im, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx Cum. Yer buik-larn'd wise gentry, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 144. n.Yks.², e.An.² (6) Oxf.¹ MS. add. Sur. No class perhaps in which there is less of what is called 'book-learning,' HOSKYNs *Talpa* (1857) 181; Sur.¹ I don't see the good of all that book-learning. (7) n.Yks.² (s.v. *Beuk-learn't*) (8) Rnf. Thunkin' o' my wife an' bairnie, I'd be aff . . . When the beuk-worm taen to warn me, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 38. [Not known to our correspondents.]

4. In phr. (1) *Book of hard names*, an account-book; (2) *to be in or out of one's books*, to be in or out of favour; to owe money; (3) *to say off book*, to repeat.

(1) War.², se.Wor.¹ (2) n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³ (3) w.Yks.¹

5. In *pl.* a pack of playing cards.

ne.Yks. In common use (M.C.F.M.) w.Yks. (M.F.), War.³

BOOK, *v.* Sc. Also written *beuk*, *buik*. To register a couple in the Session records, previous to the proclamation of banns.

n.Sc. (W.G.) Abd. She a bride was lately beukit, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 58; Auld Tam Gray has buiket young May Mason, *Guidman Inglismail* (1873) 38 Frf. Our friend Archie Allan was beuket yestreen, LAING *Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 22. Ayr. His brother and Betty Bodle were to be bookit on Saturday, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxvii.

Hence (1) **Buikit**, *pl. adj.* 'booked' for proclamation of banns; (2) **Booking**, *vbl. sb.* the act of recording the names of a couple for marriage; also a feast held on that occasion; (3) **Bookan'nicht**, the evening on which names are 'booked.'

(1) Kcd. I'm a buiket man as surely As the sexton rings the bell, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 88. (2) Sc. The merry-making is held in the home of the bride after the act of booking has been accomplished (JAM. *Suppl.*). Abd. Peter had gone to Jonathan Tawse on the buikin nicht, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxix Ayr. We can arrange a' about the booking, and the buying o' your bridal braws, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxx. (3) n.Sc. On this night there used among some to be a little feast (W.G.).

BOOK(TH), see **Bouk**(th).

BOOL, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. e.An. Also written *boul* Sc.; *bule* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum. Wm.¹ Yks. Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Der.² nw.Der.¹ Lei.¹ War.³ Wor. [būl, biul]

1. The curved handle of a bucket, kettle, &c. Cf. **bail**, *sb.*¹

Gall. A tin can that she was carryin' by the bool, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxiii N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. This bucket it's sae full, wulta tak hoal o' t'tudder seyde o' t'bule (E.W.P.). Wm. T'fella let his creak doon t'chimli, en tudder heeaked it ont pan bool en off t'pan went up t'chimla, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 15, Wm.¹ The part of a corfe [miners' basket] about which the clives are clasped for hoisting. w.Yks. A tin cup wi a lang bule to it [a saucepan] (A.C.); T'bool o' this boocket is cowl (F.P.T.). Lan. Th' ghreyt black two bule'd sylbewk pot, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 40, Lan.¹ At Lancaster [applied to] the flat wooden handle of an osier market-basket. n.Lan. T'pan bul's brokn (W.S.). ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Der.², nw.Der.¹, Lei.¹, War.³ ne.Wor. *Obsol* (J.W.P.) Suf. (F.H.)

2. The handle of a cup or jug.

Sc. 'To come to haund like the boul o' a pint stoup' is a prov., indicating that a thing comes as easily and pleasantly as a handle of a drinking-vessel does to the hand of the toper, GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C) Edb. As plain as the bool of a pint stoup, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 1. Lan. Still in common use, but being rapidly supplanted (S.W.).

3. A movable handle for lifting a pot; a pot-hook. Usually in *pl.*

Sc. Also called *clips* (JAM.). Or.I. The bools hang ower his breast, Doun fae the pot, *Paety Toral's Travellie* (1880) l. 155, in

ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V. 801. Abd. Rax doon the bools, link up the cruik, Hang on yer tatie bree, *Goodwife* (1867) st 39 N.I.¹

4. The bow of a key, or of scissors. N.I.¹

5. A child's hoop.

ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ When we was bairns, we ewsed to goa to th' coopers an' buy wooden cask hoops for bools

6. The iron staples on a boat's oars for working on the thole-pins. Nhb.¹

7. The iron plate attached to the oars of keels and wherries.

Nhb.¹ The bool has a round eye in its centre, and through this the thole-pin passes.

[L. Y^e boule of a potte, *ansa, capulum*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). Cp. Du *bogel*, a collar of yron (HEXHAM); MLG. *bogel*, a ring, a curve (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN); Bavar. dial. *bugel*, 'annulus' (SCHMELLER).]

• **BOOL**, sb.² Sc. A term of contempt for an old man; a thick-set man or boy.

Sc. Some said he was a camsheugh bool, *Wilson Poems* (1790) 203 (JAM.). n.Sc. He's a keen bool o' a farmer (W.G.). ne.Sc. Mr Wilson, that wis schulemaister afore ye, wis a gay surly bool, *GRANT Kechleton*, 96 Edb. The father looked to be a rich old bool, *MOIR Manste Wauch* (1828) xvii

BOOL, v.¹ Sh.I. Of fish: to play on the surface of the water.

Sh.I. 'At bool an jump, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1891) 102; (*Coll. L.B.*) S. & Ork.¹

[Norw. dial. *bola*, to bubble; *bola*, a bubble (AASEN).]

BOOL, v.² Sc. (JAM.) Also written bule. To weep with continuous noise; to drawl in singing.

Rxb. To bule an' greet Bulin' at a sang 'Ere ever I wist he has my bannet whipped aff, and is booling at a sawm [psalm], *HOGG Browne of Bodsbeck* (1815) II 47.

[Singing-men that ... in churches or chapels may roar, bool, bleat, yell, *BECON* (1563) *Wks.* II 390 (DAV.). Cp. Sw. *bola*, to bellow, to low (WIDEGREN).]

BOOL, see Bole, Boul, Bowl.

BOOLAAG, sb. Sh.I. A race, kindred, family; a breed of cattle.

S. & Ork.¹ The word is used only in a disreputable sense.

[Cp. Sw. *bolag*, partnership, cohabitation (SERENIUS). Norw. dial. *bulag*, joint housekeeping (AASEN).]

BOOLACH, sb. Sh.I. A pimple.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.) S. & Ork.¹

[Cp. Norw. dial. *bola*, a pimple (AASEN). See **Bool**, v.¹]

BOOLED OARS, *phr.* Irel. A kind of oar used by the Scotch quarter fishermen at Carrickfergus. See **Bool**, sb.¹ 6.

N.I.¹ Booled oars are those which row, two at one beam; upon each oar is fastened a piece of oak timber, the length of such part of the oar as is worked within the boat; which timber enables them to balance the oar so that they row with greater ease, *McSKIMIN Hist. Carrickfergus*.

BOOLER, sb. Yks. Lan. [būlə(r).] A child's hoop See **Bool**, sb.¹ 5.

n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ The hoop is *gen.* made from pieces of wood similar to those used for the handles of osier market-baskets.

BOOLIES, sb. *pl.* Nhb.¹ Potsherds. See **Boody**.

BOOLY, see Bully.

BOOM, sb. Suf. [būm.] A blow. Hence **Boomer**, sb. a hard blow.

Suf. Say that again, and I'll give you a boom in the eye. He hit me a reg'lar boomer (F.H.)

BOOM, num. *adj.* Obs. Wm. Also written buom, buum. Fifteen. Used by shepherds when scoring sheep.

Wm. Used in combination with Yaan, Tyaan, Taed'ere, Maedere, to form the numerals 16 [Yaan-e-boon], 17, 18, and 19, *Trans. Cum Arch. Soc.* (1877) 390; *Lucas Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 38.

[Cp. Wel. *pump*, five; *pymtheg*, fifteen.]

BOOMER, sb.¹ War.³ Anything very large of its kind. Cf. **banger**.

BOOMER, sb.² Obs. Nhb. Smuggled gin.

N.Cy.¹ (ed. 2, s. v. Boomer). So called from a place in Nhb. (Boulmer). Nhb.¹ The connection of Boulmer with smuggling was formerly proverbial, not only [in] gin, but all kinds of taxed commodities.

BOOME-TREE, sb. Nhb. Applied specifically to a large tree.

Nhb. *Tales Hist. Alnwick* (1868) II. 148; The name is given to a great tree in the township of Ulgham (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ A venerable [ash] tree which stood in the wall of the churchyard at Alnwick. It was blown down on 17th February, 1836

BOON, sb.¹ Sc. Irel Nhb. In form buind Dmf. (JAM) [būn.]

1. A band of reapers, 'shearers,' or turf-cutters. Cf. **bond**, sb.³

Dmf. The absurd nonsense of 'a boon of shearers' being turned into large grey stones on account of their kemping [striving], *BRAND Pop. Anthq.* (ed. 1849) II. 33 Dmf., Lth. (JAM.) Rxb. Wha shene the bob o' a' the boon, She was sae buskit braw, A. *SCOTT Poems* (1808) 98 N.I.¹, Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. There may be five, six, or more or less reapers in a boon, each shearing his ridge of corn, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (S.A.B.) s.Don. *SIMMONS Gl.* (1890). Nhb.¹ There is a contest among the maidens in the boon or gang of reapers, *BROCKIE Leg.* 111.

2. *Comp.* Boon dinner, dinner given on the harvest-field to a band of reapers.

Sc. The youths and maidens ... waited a serious and lengthened blessing from the good-man of the boon-dinner, *Blackw. Mag.* (July, 1820) 375 (JAM.).

BOON, sb.² and v. *Obsol.* Sc Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Also Ken. Wil. Also in form been S. & Ork.¹; bean m.Yks.¹; beun N.Cy.² Nhb.¹; beunn Cum.¹; booin w.Yks.³; booin w.Yks.⁴

1. sb Service, in kind or in labour, paid by a tenant to his landlord, or to the lord of the manor.

N.Cy.¹, Cum.¹, n.Yks.^{1,2} w.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁴ Fowl and sometimes labour given over and above the rent

2. Voluntary help, given to a farmer by his neighbours, in time of harvest, haymaking, &c.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Wm.¹ Yks. Come, let's give him a boing, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884) 8. w.Yks. *SCATCHERD Hist. Morley* (ed. 1874) 168, w.Yks.² Given to a new tenant, or to one behindhand with his work; w.Yks.³ To give a booin'. Der.¹, sw.Lin.¹

3. In *pl.* Highway rates.

Lin. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x 74.

4. *Comp.* (i) Boon-coals, coals distributed to the poor; (2) -day, (a) a day of gratuitous help given to a neighbour; (b) a day on which tenants were obliged to work for the landlord; also the service so rendered, (c) a day when parishioners repair the highway; (3) -hook, the harvest-work which a tenant was forced to give his landlord, (4) -man, a dispenser of gifts; an almoner; (5) -maister, a surveyor of highways; (6) -plough, (7) -ploughing, a day's work of ploughing, given to a farmer in need of help, or to a landlord; (8) -service, personal service to a landlord; (9) -shearing, voluntary assistance in shearing; (10) -wain, a highway cart; (11) -work, service rendered to a landlord in payment of rent; see also below.

(1) Not.³ (2, a) Nhb.¹ On these occasions the teams vie with each other in appearance and in the work of the day. Horses are specially groomed and gaily decorated with rosettes and coloured ribbons. Cum. (M.P.) Wm.¹ Yks. Yks. *Wkly. Post* (1883). m.Yks.¹, nw.Der.¹, sw.Lin.¹ (b) N.Cy.¹ Vast quantities of land in the n. counties, particularly in Cum., are held under lords of manors by customary tenure, subject to the payment of fines and heriots, and the performance of various duties and services on the boon-days. Nhb.¹ Cum. Tenants are bound to the performance of various services, called boon-days, such as getting and leading the lord's peats, plowing and harrowing his land, reaping his corn, haymaking, carrying letters, &c., *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813); Cum.¹ n.Yks. To lead or carry with their teams, in the customary days, called boon-days, *Tuke Agric.* (1800) 61; n.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ Ken. So called on the Winchelsea estate some years ago. The service was rendered by horses and men, for a certain number of days in the year (P.M.). Wil.¹ Certain days during winter on which farmers on the Savernake estate were formerly bound to haul timber for their landlord. (c) Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P) e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1891), e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.). ne.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹ (3) S. & Ork.¹ (4) n.Yks.² Obs. (5) n.Lin.¹ (6) Wm.¹ We're gaan to hev a boon-ploo nesht week. Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ A custom of very frequent occurrence in Furness. [The day] ends in jollity, the recipient finding entertainment for all. (7) Cum. Every spring there are numerous instances of Boon-

ploughing days (M.P.). Wm. (B.K.), ne.Lan.¹ (8) Lan. Many farms are held by leases on three lives . . . and a small annual rent reserved, and sometimes an addition of boon-services, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I 275 (9) Lan.¹ (10) Lin. N. & Q. (1884) 6th S. x 74 (11) n Yks. In the way of boon-work he had to give two days' labour, hoeing or weeding, ATKINSON *Old Whitby* (1894) 174. Chs. Almost every farmer had formerly to do a certain amount of what was called boon-work, Chs. N. & Q. (1883) III. 7; Chs.¹ Fast becoming obs. In farm agreements of thirty or forty years ago there was almost invariably a clause binding the tenant to do a certain number of days' boon-work for his landlord, the number of days being regulated by the size of the farm. Before the present Highway Act came into force, farmers used to work off a portion or even the whole of their highway rates by doing boon-work upon the roads. It was formerly very much the custom for the farmers in a parish to club together to cart the year's supply of coals for the blacksmith; and this also was spoken of as boon-work. As an equivalent the blacksmith often sharpened the plough irons free of charge; Chs.² In former times the tenant kept a cock for his landlord, and a dog. The landlord's geese and pigs were turned into the tenant's fields after the crops were removed. A tenant also brought his landlord every year a cheese or a goose.

5. *v.* To render voluntary help to a neighbour.

Der.¹ Rut.¹ To help another, e.g. in getting in hay.

6. To render service for a landlord.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790), N.Cy.², Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹ [(K.)]

7. To mend a highway.

n.Der. N. & Q. (1881) 6th S. iv. 358. Lin. MORTON *Cyclo Agric.* (1863); STRETFIELD *Lin. and Dunes* (1884) 318; Vox agro Lin. ustata, SKINNER (1671). n.Lin. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.¹ I'd hev all cheches pull'd doon to boon th' roads wi'.

Hence **Booning**, *vbl. sb.* rendering service, (1) to a neighbour, (2) to a landlord, (3) on the highway.

(1) w.Yks.⁵ Nhp.¹ Going a booming. sw.Lin.¹, Rut.¹ (2) w.Yks.¹ It [a cart] wor crazy an wankle enif wi' boonin for t'landlord, n. 286. Lin. This kind of service was rendered esp. to clerical landlords, and many farmers agree, as part of their rent, to lead so many loads of coal or anything else from the market town, to find horses and waggons to lead their landlords' hay, and to perform other such work, N. & Q. (1881) 6th S. iv. 13. (3) Lin. MORTON *Cyclo Agric.* (1863); Farmers who preferred it might work out all or part of their rates by sending a man with a horse and cart to lead gravel or do other work on the roads . . . At the end of the week [credit was given] in a proper account book to the various parties for so many days' booning, N. & Q. (1881) 6th S. iv. 13.

[1. *Corvée*, a boon, or bound; a toilsome and drudging daies work, lent unto a friend, or (more prop.) due by a vassal or tenant, Cotgr. 4. (2, b) The custom was here for the natives and cottagers to plow and harrow for the lord, and to work one boon-day for him every week in harvest, BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* (1679) 153. 7. To boon, *was hyeme corruptas aestate reparare*, COLES (1679); Item for bred to the boners att Epurstenour for castyng ertth and beyrers yerof by iii dayes the xijth day of Marche, xj^d, *Notth. Rec.* (1494) III. 273. ON. *bōn*, a prayer; cp. OE. *bēn*, a prayer, as in *bēn-rīp*, the service of reaping gratuitously; see Bene, sb.]

BOON, see Aboon, Bun.

BOONAVARA, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ In phr. *to keep in boonavara*, to reserve, to economize.

[Cp. ON. *būnaðr*, housekeeping, equipment, and *vara*, wares]

BOOND, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ Also in form bond. A peasant, a small farmer. Also in *comp.* Boonds-folk, peasantry, country people.

[ON. *bōndi*, peasant, husbandman.]

BOONDED, see Bown(d).

BOON-HEAD, BOONMOST, see Aboon.

BOONYED, *ppl. adj.* Or.I. Equipped, in complete order.

Or I. Still used. Boonyed f'ae tap to tae, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 805, 810.

[Cp. ON. *būa*, to make ready; *būinn*, pp. ready; *būnaðr*, equipment.]

BOONZY, *int.* Yks. [bū'nzi.] Exclamation of surprise.

e.Yks.¹ Boonzy! what's up noo?

BOOR, *sb.* Lin. [buə(r).] The woody material in which the fibre of flax and hemp is enclosed.

n.Lin.¹ When the flax was to be prepared for use, the seed was taken from it by means of a mill; the boor was taken from it by other machines, STONEHOUSE *I. Axholme*, 29.

BOOR, *v.* Oxf.¹ Brks.¹ [buə(r).] To walk very fast, in phr. *boorin' along*.

BOORD, see Bode.

BOORDLY, see Buirdly.

BOOREY, *sb.* Nhb. Also in forms bowery, brewery Nhb.¹; bowrie e.Dur.¹ [bū ri, bū'ri.] A ring of marbles; a game at marbles.

Nhb. Aw mun noo set ye on tar in The gam' o' the boorey o' life, *Keelman's Ann.* (1869) 23; Nhb.¹ A ring is drawn, and on its circumference and in its centre are placed common marbles. The player 'fires' from the 'past,' or starting mark, and all the marbles knocked outside the ring become his own. The marble rests where it has stopped till the next player has had his 'shot' When all the shots but one have been cleared, the player next in order has the option of 'a lie'; this is done by laying his 'tar' inside the boorey and close to the 'shot' At his next turn he 'fires' so as to knock out the 'shot' and lay his 'tar' as near as possible to the 'tar' of the player who holds the greatest number of shots, at which he now 'fires,' and if he makes a successful hit, or 'kill,' he wins the game e.Dur.¹

[Boorey, brewery, 'a ring,' may be compared w. *burrow* and *brough*, a circle of light about the moon; see N.E.D. Burrowe, *orbiculus*, also Burwhe, sercle, *Promptl.*]

BOORICK, see Bourach.

BOORLY, *adj.* and *adv.* Obs.² Nhb. Yks.

1. *adj.* Of persons: rough, boorish. [Not known to our correspondents.]

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹

2. *adv.* Clumsily, roughly.

w.Yks. Spread table-cloth a bit boorly, CARR *Horae Mom. Crav.* (1824) 23, ed. 1834

BOOR-TREE, see Bour-tree.

BOOS, *sb. pl.* S. & Ork.¹ The shoulders of a horse. [ON. *bōgr*, the shoulder of an animal. Cp. OE. *bōh* (*bōg*-), the shoulder (of a ram), a bough.]

BOOSCHT, *sb.* Bnff. [būjt.] A small and lively person; a talkative person. See Buist.

Bnff.¹ He's a gangin' booscht o' a mannie.

BOOSE, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lei. Also written beace e.Yks.; beeas, bewce, bewse w.Yks.; beuss Cum.¹; bis Ant.; boise w.Yks.; boos Wm.; boois w.Yks.; bouse Nhb.; booyse w.Yks.⁴; buess N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; buis(e) Nhb.¹ Cum.; buse N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; buos Cum. [būs, bius]

1. A stall for a horse or cow; the upper part of the stall, where fodder is placed. See Boost, Boosing, Boosy.

N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Each [wagon] drops its burden into the bouse-teams, that is, into a range of open stalls, WHITE *Nhb.* (1859) 46; Nhb.¹ A cow boose. A hay boose. s.Dur. (J.E.D.) Cum. Their naigs frae th' buoses brought, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1805) *Bridewain*; Cum.¹ Wm. He hes a conny hause, . . . boos swept en band hung up, WHEELER *Dial.* (ed. 1821) 53; Yan [cow] wod gang intet rang boos, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. III 4; (B.K.) Wm.¹ Yks. THORPESBY *Lett.* (1703). n.Yks. Tee yon bullock up i't far buse (W.H.) e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. There you see the Redstake in the Bewse, LUCAS *Stud. Nadderdale* (c. 1882) 31; He braads o' th' dog i' t'boose [is like the dog in the manger], CARR *Horae Mom. Crav.* (1824) 24; w.Yks.¹ There's roum enif an booses plenty theear, n. 293; w.Yks.³⁵, Lan.¹ n.Lan. Dhat rəd kau bus iz auer lail for har (W.S.); n.Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Oo likes the boose, but not the ring-stake, *Prov.* 453; Chs.²⁸ Der.¹ When a man weds a second wife, older [than] and perhaps not so handsome as the first, they say, 'he has put Browney into Cherry's boose'; Der.², nw.Der.¹, Lei.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) Boose-cheese, cheese made before the cows are turned out to grass in the spring; (2) -head, the head of a cow-stall; (3) -seal, a piece of wood or a chain, by which a cow is fastened in the stall; (4) -stake, a stake in a cow-house.

(1) Chs.¹ Called occas. 'Boozy cheese.' (2) n.Yks. Noo at we've gitten beos oot we mun hev't buse-heads clean'd oot

(W.H.). (3) e Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov 21, 1891); w.Yks.³ (4) w.Yks.²³

3. *Fig.* A seat at table; a bed; a situation, place, position.

Ant A snug boose, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum., Wm When a child is born in houses where attendance is limited, it used to be jestingly observed that the next youngest 'must now stand in Hawkie buise,' i.e. farther off its mother (M.P.). w.Yks. He's lookin' awt fur a better boose (D.L.). Lan. Are yo gotten settle't into yor booses? WAUGH *Owd Cronies*, 215. e.Lan. [Of the rejection of an M.P. at election time:] They'll ha' to find him another boose, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. 1. 6. Der.²

4. In phr. to get into Cherry's boose, to get into a 'warm berth' or comfortable situation. Chs.¹²³

Hence Boosey, *adj.* Of cheese: having the flavour and consistence of a 'boose' cheese.

Chs.¹ I think it tayses rather boosey.

[Boose, a word us'd in some places for an ox-stall or cow-stall, PHILLIPS (1706); Boose, stall, *bouile*, LEVINS *Mamp.* (1570); Wat; neuer so blyful a bour as wat; a bos jenne, *Cleanness* (c. 1360) 1075, in *Allit. P.*, ed. MORRIS, 67. OE. *bōs (whence *bōsig*, see Boosy, *sb.*); cp. ON. *bāss*, G. *banse*; see Bense, *sb.*²]

BOOSE, *sb.*² and *v.* Sc. Also written booce. [būs]

1. *sb.* Force, energy; a bounce.

Sh.I. (*Coll. L.L.B.*) S. & Ork.¹ To come into a house with a boose. Bnff. He cam in wi' a booss (W.G.).

2. *v.* To bustle about, to be violent in action; to push.

Sh.I. A lyrie comes an booces trou dasteid [a red coal-fish comes and pushes through the mass], BURGESS *Rasme* (1891) 102 Bnff. She took the bung an boosst but an ben the fleer as gehn she wiz widd (W.G.).

Hence (1) Boosam, *adj.* busy, active; (2) Boosan, *vbl. sb.* bustling, moving about; (3) Boosin, *ppl. adj.* bouncing, active.

(1) S. & Ork.¹ (2) n.Sc. Sic a boossan oot an in she keepit a' day (W.G.) (3) Sh.I. But an ben, Boosin Baabie [Barbara], BURGESS *Rasme* (1891) 51. S. & Ork.¹ n.Sc. She's a boosin lass (W.G.).

[Cp. Sc. *pouss*, to push; Fr. *pousser*.]

BOOSE, see Booze.

BOOSEN, see Boosing.

BOOSEY, see Boosy.

BOOSHIE, *int.* Sh.I. A call to cows.

Sh.I. In common use (K.I.); S. & Ork.¹

BOOSING, *sb.* Chs. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Glo. Oxf. Som. Also written boosen Der.²; boozing Chs.¹ Nhp.¹; bosen Der.²; bossin War.; bousen Oxf.; bouzen Glo.¹; bowsen Glo.; bowsin Som. [bū'zin.]

1. A cow-shed; a cattle-stall; a feeding-rack or cattle-trough. See Boose, Boost, B. osy.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Der.², nw.Der.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ You need not feed the cows, there's hay left in the boozing; Nhp.² War. (J.R.W.) Glo. Owld Dan'l starts off fur the bowsen, an' fetches hisself a stick for to drive's cow back wi', BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xv; Very common in n. Cottesswolds, but does not seem to be used in the Vale (S.S.B.); Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ A feeding-rack for cows placed against the whole length of a wall, or building, often made of 'nut-tree' wood, and built from the ground, *MS. add.* Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).

2. *Comp.* (1) Boosing-field, a field close to the cow-houses, used for feeding the cattle; (2) -stake, a stake to which cattle are fastened in a cow-house.

(1) Chs. Chs. *N. & Q.* (1883) III. 8; Chs.¹ The Chs. custom of tenure of a farm is to enter and leave the land on the 2nd of Feb., and the house, buildings, garden, and boozing field on the 12th of May. The boozing field is selected by the landlord, and is *gen.* as near as possible to the outbuildings for the convenience of turning the cattle out to water and for exercise. (2) Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Chs. Chs. *N. & Q.* (1882) I. 229. Der.², nw.Der.¹

BOOSSOK, see Bussock.

BOOST, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Also written beust, bust N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; buist Cum. [būst.]

1. A cow-stall; a manger at the head of a stall. See Boose, Boosing, Boosy.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum. (J.Ar.), w.Yks.² Lan. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* Lan.¹ One of the everyday prov. in use here [Goosnargh,

in the Fylde] is: 'A famine begins in the cow boost,' FISHWICK *Hist. Goosnargh* (1871) xi. e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Not. (W.H.S.)

2. A bed. m.Lan.¹

3. *Fig.* A place, 'berth,' position.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks. He's got a good boost (S.O.A.); w.Yks.² Sometimes used in a secondary sense, as when a father, playing with his children, says 'Come into 'tboost' [between my knees].

BOOST, *v.* Sh. & Or.I. and sw.Sc. Also written buist, bust. [būst.] 3rd *sing.* (improp. used in 1st *sing.*) Must, ought, used of moral or logical necessity. See Bood.

S. & Ork.¹ Cr.I. (JAM.) Ayr. When in my wooing pride I like a blockhead boost to ride, BURNS *Inventory* (1786); I fear that with the geese I shortly boost to pasture, *ib.* *Dream* (1786). Dmf. He beside himself buist be, QUINN *Heather Linthe* (ed. 1863) 79. Wgt. He bust to do't (JAM.).

[Him bus haue warnes him with'of wit & of mynde, Wars Alex. (c. 1450) 3354; This bus duly be done, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 5043; For oþer writhes bos ('most' in Cotton. MS.) oþer tymber make, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 333. Bos contr. fr. *behoves*.]

BOOSTERING, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. [bō'stərin.]

1. Bustling, active; labouring so as to perspire.

w.Som.¹ Her's a maain boosterin sort of a umman. n.Dev. Wone mussen olweys be a boosterin, must a? *Exam Scold* (1746) l. 295; 's a bibbling, boosterin, brinded chap, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85. Dev.¹

2. Of work: hard, exhausting.

Cor. 'Tes boosterin work, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 41; Cor.¹²

BOOSTIS, see Bustious.

BOOSY, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also written boosey Der. w.Wor.¹ Shr.¹² Hrf.²; boozie (K.); boozy Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ [bū'zi.]

1. The manger of a cattle-stall; a division in a cow-shed.

See Boosing, Boost.

Chs. (K.), s.Chs.¹, Stf.², w.Wor.¹, Shr.¹² Hrf. [On the vigil of Twelfth Day] a large cake is put on the horn of the first ox [in the stalls]. . . . The ox is then tickled, to make him toss his head; if he throw the cake behind, then it is the mistress's perquisite; if before (in what is termed the boosy), the bailiff himself claims the prize, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 30, Hrf.¹²

Hence Boozy up! *int.*, an exclamation used to cows when they are required to move to one side in the boosies. s. Chs.¹

2. A meadow lying near the cattle-sheds; *gen.* called Boosy-pasture, q.v.

Der. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). Hrf.²

3. Used *attrib.* in *comp.* (1) Boosy-cheese, cheese made before the cows are turned out to grass; (2) -field, (3) grass, (4) -land, (5) -pasture, grass lying near to the cow-sheds, see below; (6) -stake, the stake to which a cow is fastened in the stall; (7) -trough, a trough containing the cow's 'licking.'

(1) Chs.¹², s.Chs.¹ (2) Chs.¹ (3) [N. & Q. (1850) 1st S. ii. 133] (4) Stf. (J.A.L.) (5) w.Yks.² On a change of tenancy the outgoing tenant has the privilege of retaining or using between the second day of February and the third day of March certain land adjoining the buildings on his farm. This is called boosy pasture Chs.²³

s.Chs.¹ Also called atlet [outlet]. Der. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). Wor. The custom is for the tenant to have the right of a certain portion of the premises, two rooms in the house, and boosey pasture until May 1 succeeding the termination of the tenancy, *Evesham Jrn.* (Sept. 19, 1896). w.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Ground claimed by the off-going tenant at Lady Day for the use of his cattle up to the first of May, on which to consume hay, turnips, and such produce as is not allowed to be taken off the farm; Shr.² (6) Chs.¹, Stf.², Shr.¹ (7) Chs.¹

4. *Fig.* A bed. Der.²

[OE. *bōsig* (*bōsih*); see Lind. and Rushw. Gospels, *Luke* xiii. 15; a der. of *bōs; see Boose, *sb.*¹]

BOOT, *sb.*¹ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Dev. Also written beutt Cum.¹; booit w.Yks.; beet Abd.

1. A long boot reaching above the knee.

n.Lin.¹ Used by farm labourers in cleaning the ditches near the Trent. 'I'll hev that theäre drean clean'd oot atween them two foherteen aacre, as soon as I can borra' a pair o' boots.'

Hence **Beetikin**, *sb.* a heavy hobnailed boot.

Abd. Used *gen* by farm servants (P.G.), The heavy beetikin on either foot, **ALEXANDER** *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii.

2. **Comb.** (1) **Boots-and-stockings**, a mild form of oath; (2) **-hose**, coarse worsted hose, without feet, formerly worn instead of boots; (3) **-leg**, (4) **-legging**, a gaiter; (5) **-shoes**, thick half-boots; (6) **-stockings**, see **-hose**; (7) **-strap**, a boot-lace.

(1) **Lan.** It's a tail, by owd boots-an'-stockins! **BRIERLEY** *Irhdale* (1865) vi. (2) **Sc.** Boot-hose [were] fixed by a flap under the buckle of the shoe, and covering the breeches at the knee. Also called Gramashes (JAM.), His stout legs, accoutred with the ancient defences, called boot-hose, **SCOTT** *St Ronan* (1824) xxxvi. **Lnk.** His blue boot-hose [he] drew ower his knees, **HAMILTON** *Poems* (1865) 81. (3) **Ken.** (P.M.), **Sur.**¹, **Sus.**¹ (4) **Sus.** A long leather gaiter reaching from boot to thigh (F.E.). (5) **Ken** Properly speaking, boot-shoes are the ordinary boots of to-day, but the term is *gen* applied only to such as are of a thick and heavy description. A man would say he went into the mud over his boot shoes. 'A pair boot shoes and a hatt granted,' *Pluckley Vestry Bk* (Dec. 31, 1783) (P.M.); **Ken.**¹ 'Boot-shoe h.g.h' is a common standard of measurement of grass. (6) **Cum.** A wallet o' drab stripe and blue, And slung onder t'beittstockin legs, **DICKINSON** *Cumbr* (1876) 246; **Cum.**¹ Much worn by elderly men when on horseback about 1800. Also called Hoggers, Fots. (7) **nw.Dev.**¹

3. **Phr.** (1) *As dark as a boot*, very dark; (2) *to die with one's boots on*, to die a violent death; (3) *to give (the) boot(s)*, to kick; see also below; (4) *the boot is on the other leg*, the case is otherwise.

(1) **w.Yks.** All wor as dark as a bootit, **HARTLEY** *Clock Alm* (1889) 17; *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889). (2) **e.An.**¹ (3) **Nhp.**² A kind of punishment to such boys as have carelessly neglected their duty in the harvest, or treated their labour with negligence. A long form is placed in the kitchen forming a hedge for the 'hogs,' as the truant boys are called, to pass over, while a strong chap stands on each side with a boot-legging, soundly strapping them as they scuffle over the bridge, **CLARE** *Vill. Mun.* (1821) 23. **War.** The punishment inflicted with a pair of boots on one laid flat on a bench, for misdemeanour during harvest time, **BRAND** *Pop. Antiq* (ed. 1870) II. 21. **Nrf.** 'Give that varmint Janter the boot' 'Give him what?' 'Why kick him out, sir,' **HAGGARD** *Col. Quaritch* (1888) I. xii. (4) **w.Yks.** T'bootit's a t'tuther leg, ah say, **TOM TREDDLEHOYLE** *Bairnsia Ann.* (1859) 31.

BOOT, *sb.*² and *v.* **Sc.** **Nhb.** **Dur.** **Cum.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **Der.** **Lin.** **Nhp.** Also **Oxf.** **Som.** Also in forms **beeat** **n.Yks.**; **beutt** **Cum.**¹; **bewt** **w.Yks.**; **beyut** **Nhb.**¹; **bootit** **w.Yks.**; **bote** **N. Cy.**¹; **buit** **Dur.**¹ **Cum.**; **bute** **N.Cy.**¹; **byut** **Nhb.**¹

1. *sb.* Profit, advantage; help, defence.

Abd. There is nae other boot but it maun be, **ROSS** *Helenore* (1768) 173. **Lin.** I went about it while there was any boote, but now it booties not, **BERNARD** *Terence* (ed. 1629) 73. **n.Lin.**¹, **Glo.**¹² [Necessary timber or wood for necessary uses: Plough-boot, House-boot, Fire-boot, **WORLIDGE** *Dict. Rust.* (1681)]

2. Payment made to equalize an exchange; something given into the bargain; esp. in *phr.* *to boot*.

Sc. He has got the boot and the better beast, **HENDERSON** *Frov.* (1832) 43, ed. 1881. **N.Cy.**¹; **N.Cy.**² What boot will you give me between your old yawd and my filly? **Nhb.**¹ In bartering horses, the man with the inferior one will say, 'Aa'll gie ye five pund te beyut.' In tenancy, the added right to take hay, firing, &c., from the waste. **Dur.**¹ **Cum.** I'll give my horse, an' five pun' to buit, for yours (E.W.P.); Two duzzan, and ten to beüt, **FARRALL** *Betty Wilson* (1886) 9. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **w.Yks.** Ah've swopp'd him a knife fer this stick an' he's gi'en mha tuppence to bootit (Æ.B.); 'What will ta gimma ta bootit for mine's better horse still?' 'Nowt,' says Tommy, 'I'll swop even hands if ta will' **Bingley Herald N. & Q.** (1887); **w.Yks.**¹; **w.Yks.**⁴ He gave me his knife and a shilling to boot. **Lan.** To Douglas the tincker for boote betwixt thre old pannes of my M^{rs} and a new one of his, iij^s, **HARLAND** *Gawthorpe Hall in Chet Soc* (1854) XXXV. 194. **ne.Lan.**¹ **m.Lan.**¹ A ninepenny coyl-bucket, an' a hofe-peawnd o' chep tay to boot, is poor swap for a shillin'. **n.Lin.**¹ I'll swap herses wi' ye, and gie ye my saddle and bridle to boots. **Nhp.**¹ I'll have it if you will give me something to boot. **Oxf.**¹ I'll chop my heifer for yourn and give ee two pun to boot, **MS. add.** **w.Som.**¹ Gi mee vaaw ur paewn, vur dhu buut oa un, un yüe shl ae u dhu ai'd tu beüt [give me four pounds for the butt and you shall have the head to boot (of a fallen tree)]. This is the only form of this word now current in the dial.

Hence **Beütless**, *adj.* profitless, futile.

Cum.¹ He's gaan a beütless eran'.

3. **Comp.** **Beütt-money**, money given to equalize an exchange. **Cum.**¹

4. In *phr.* (1) *Into the boot*, (2) *o' boot*, (3) *to the boot of*, in addition to, to boot, moreover.

(1) **Sc.** Your friend would lose his money and run the risk of a quarrel into the boot, **SCOTT** *St Ronan* (1824) xviii. (2) **Ayr** Tak' thou the carlin's carcass aff, Thou'se get the saul o' boot, **BURNS** *Henpecked Squire*. (3) **Sc.** All the cushions in Falkland were placed in his chair of state, and the Provost of Dunfirmline's borrowed to the boot of all, **SCOTT** *Nigel* (1822) xiii. **Abd.** My boy was clear'd, And he found to the boot, A guid roun sum, **SHIRREFS** *Poems* (1790) 33.

5. *v.* To signify, to matter. Used *impers.*

N.Cy.¹ **w.Yks.** **HUTTON** *Tour to Caves* (1781). **n.Lin.**¹ It duzn't boot a penny to me whether ther's a brig builded oher Bottes-worth beck or noa. **Der.**¹ It boots not. [It booteth not (K.)]

6. To barter, exchange.

Glo.¹ I tried 'im a long time, but he oodn't boot.

[1. When þe bale is hest, þenne is þe bote nest, **Quoþ** *Hending, Proverbs of Hending* (c. 1300) 176, in *Spec. E. E.* II. 40, see also *quots.* s.v. *Eale*, *sb.*² OE. and ON. *bōt*, advantage, good, whence OE. *bētan*, to improve; see **Beet**, *v.*]

BOOT, see **Bolt**, **Boud**, **Bought**.

BOOTED, *ppl. adj.* **Sus.** **Hmp.** Of corn: imperfectly grown, so that part of the ear remains enclosed in its sheath.

Sus. Wheat thus wounded [by frost] seldom has the strength to clear itself from the blade, and is provincially called booted corn, **Ann. Agric.** (1784-1815). **Sus.**, **Hmp.** **HOLLOWAY**

BOOTH, *sb.* **Sc.** **Nhb.** **Yks.** **Lan.** **Lin.** **Glo.**

1. A cow-house; a dairy (?).

w.Yks. Formerly used near Bolton Abbey to denote a cow-shed (J.N.L.); **w.Yks.**²

2. A herdsman's hut. Cf. *bothie*.

Lan. Booths or mansions erected for the residence of herdsmen, **HARLAND & WILKINSON** *Flk-Lore* (1867) 202

3. An outlying hamlet on the edge of the fens.

Lin. **BROOKE** *Tracts*, 4; **Lin.**¹ **sw Lin.**¹ **Branton** Booths, **Hanworth** Booths.

4. **Comp.** (1) **Booth-hall**, the great hall at Gloucester, in which assizes were held; (2) **-meal**, shop-rent; (3) **-man**, a corn merchant.

(1) **Glo.** (S.S.B.); **GROSE** (1790) *MS add.* (H.) (2) **Sc** *ib MS add.* (C.) (3) **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ The Boothmen were incorporated with the company of Merchant Adventurers in Newcastle. **Obs**

BOOTHALER, *sb.* **Obs.** **n.Cy.** A freebooter, marauder.

N.Cy.¹, **Nhb.**¹

[A common word in **COTGR.**: *Batre les chemins*, to belay the way, as purse-takers and boothalers do, see also *Adventurier*, *Batteurs d'estrade*, *Butineur*, *Destroussour de gens*, *Picoreur*. **Boot**, *sb.*² + *haler*, fr. *hale*, *vb.* to haul]

BOOTHER, see **Boulder**.

BOOTIE, *sb.* **Or.I.** Also written **booto**, **boota**; **booty** (JAM.); **buitie** **S. & Ork.**¹ A square woollen cloth or shawl worn by women over the head and shoulders.

Or.I. Wippin' her booto tae the sac-tree, *Party Toral's Travellie* (1880) 43, in **ELLIS** *Pronunc.* (1889) 799; (**S.A.S.**) **S. & Ork.**¹

BOOTING, *vbl. sb.* **Nhp.** A harvest-home custom of punishing one who has misbehaved in the harvest-field. See **Boot**, *sb.*¹ 3.

Nhp.¹ The custom is still kept up at some of the neighbouring villages

BOOTS, *sb. pl.* **Chs.** **Shr.** *Callitha palustris*, marsh marigold.

Shr.¹ Edgmond children at the present day call the flowers Boots, as Richard Barnefield—an Edgmond man—did in 1594. Also called Meadow Bout, May-flowers.

[*Callitha palustris* . . . in English Marigolds, in Cheshire and those parts it is called Bootes, **GERARDE** *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 818; Fine pretie King-cups and the yellow Bootes, That growes by riuers and by shallow brookes, **BARNEFIELD** *Affec. Shepheard* (1594), in *Wks.*, ed. Grosart, 15.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, *phr.* In plant-names. (1) *Aconitum napellus*, monk's-hood (**Cor.**¹²); (2) *Aquilegia*

vulgaris, columbine (*ib*); (3) *Cypripedium calceolus*, lady's slipper (Dev.⁴); (4) *Lotus corniculatus*, bird's-foot trefoil (Sus. Dev.⁴).

BOOTY, *adj.*¹ Chs. [bū'ti] Of soil: sticky.

Chs.¹ A red, booty sand

BOOTY, *sb.* and *adj.*² *Obsol.* Sc. (?) Nhb. Yks. Wor. Slang.

1. *sb.* In phr. *to play booty*, to play or act falsely, to cheat; also *to fight booty*.

Gall. CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxv. n.Cy. The mock battle was always fought booty, BRAND *Pop. Anthq.* (1777) 261. Nhb.¹ *Obs* Sometimes they'll play fairly, and whiles they'll play booty, STUART *Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686). w.Yks.²⁴, s.Wor. (H K) Slang. Each cove vosteazed with double duty, To please his backers, yet play booty, AINSWORTH *Rookwood*, bk. iv. ii. [GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P.)]

2. *adj.* Unfair, opposed to fair play.

Wor. An old peasant near Evesham said that in backwording it was booty for one opponent to hit another after a blow had been given which drew blood, and that in wrestling it was booty to kick or trip an opponent above the knee (E S).

[1. He had scornfully refused a considerable bribe to play booty on such an occasion, FIELDING *J. Andrews* (1742) bk. i. ii; To play booty, *praevaricor, colludo*, COLES (1679). The phr. orig. meant to play into the hands of confederates in order to share the 'booty' with them.]

BOOTY, see *Bootie*.

BOOYN, see *Boon*.

BOOYSE, see *Boose*.

BOOZE, *sb.*¹ and *v.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written *boose*, *bouse*, *bowse*.

1. *sb.* Intoxicating drink.

Lth. Ower the sang-inspirin' bouse, Croon mony a ditty, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 69. Stf.² E1 got so fond on iz büz War.² Slang. FARMER.

2. A drinking bout, a drunken frolic; esp in phr. *on the booze*.

Abd. Can I mak oot for haudin' sic a booze? *Gudman Inglish-mall* (1875) 44. Ayr And if we dinna had a bouse, I'se ne'er drink mar, BURNS *To Mr. J. Kennedy*. Nhb.¹ He's on the booze. 'We'll hev a royal booze te-day,' WILSON *Dicky's W'g* (1826). War.³ Glo. He's bin on the booze dredful (S.S.B.).

3. *v.* To drink, to tippie freely.

Ayr. There let him bowse and deep carouse, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786). Edb. He had been bousing about the country side, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. Nhb. At the public hoose aw boos'd, CHATT *Poems* (1866) 54; Nhb.¹ Wm. & Cum.¹ There we may . . . bouse A wee bit at our ease, 187. w.Yks.²⁴ Lan.¹ He's done nowt but booze for a fortnit. e.Lan.¹, Stf.² Nhp.¹ They've been boozing all day. War.², Erks.¹ Ess. We'll booze it away, dull care we'll defy, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas* (1846) 192

Hence (1) *Boozed*, *ppl. adj.* drunk, fuddled; also *fig.* soaked, wet; (2) *Boozer*, *sb.* a fuddler, a sot; a public-house; (3) *Boozing*, *ppl. adj.* drunken; (4) *Boozing-ken*, *sb.* a public-house; (5) *Boozy*, *adj.* fond of drink; tipsy

(1) w.Yks. (W F.), Stf.² Nhp.¹ A countryman, describing his first voyage, said, 'I was boozed all over with the dashing of the waves' War.² (2) Fif. Amid his feir O fellow-bousers braw, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 25. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C) Stf.² Lon. I pops around [stays] at the boozier, *Dy. News* [Jan. 4, 1895] 3, col. 7. (3) Slk. You are absurdly represented as a boozing buffoon, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 178. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C) War.³ (4) Lan. I should take you for the gov'nor of a boozing-ken, STATON *Three Graces*, 6. Slang The hovel which they termed their boozing-ken, AINSWORTH *Rookwood*, bk. iii. v; They have a 'shant of gatter' [pot of beer] at the nearest 'boozing ken,' MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) I 218. (5) Abd. On stuff like this may we get aften boozy, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 14. Lth. At midnight when bodies get bouzie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 134. Nhb.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Tom hed cum home a bit boosey, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 29. Lan. The old un'll think I'm boosy, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xiv. Stf.², War. (J.R.W.), Brks.¹ Glo. He's a bit o' a boozy chap (S S B.). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885). Cor.²

[1. No boouse? nor no tobacco? MASSINGER *New Way* (1632) i. i; Called for a gage of bowse . . . presently a pot of ale was put into his hand, DEKKER *Belman* (1608) 83

3. Now bowse a round health to the go-well and com-well,

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BROME *Joviall Crew* (1652) ii; The companie . . . lye bowzing and beere-bathing in their houses everie afternoone, NASH *Pierce* (1592) (NARES). (4) My doxy staves for me in a bousing ken, MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Gule* (1611) K 3]

BOOZE, *sb.*² Dur. Yks. Der. Also written *bouse* w.Yks.¹

1. Lead ore in a comparatively pure state.

Dur. Booze separates easily from its matrix, and has not to be 'buddled' or washed Used in Teesdale lead mining (W.W.P.). Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653).

2. *Comp.* Bouse smithem, small ore as it is washed by the sieve w.Yks.¹

BOOZING, see *Boosing*.

BOOZY, see *Boosy*.

BOOZY-ALLEY, *int.* Nhb. An ejaculation used by boys.

Nhb.¹ Ye boozy-alley, what a crood thor is!

BOP, *sb.* Suf.¹ A child's name for father.

BOP, *v.* Ken. [bop.] To throw anything down with a resounding noise.

Ken. (P M), Ken.¹

BOP, see *Bob*.

BOPPY, *sb.* e.Lan.¹ [bo'pi] A child's name for a cow.

BOP-TAILED, *adj.* Suf. [bo'p-tēld.] Bob-tailed, cut short.

Suf. (F H); (C G B)

BOR, *sb.* Cmb. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Also written *bo'* Cmb; *boa* Ess.¹, *borh* e.An.¹ Nrf.¹; *bour* Cmb.¹ [bō(r).] A term of familiar address, applied to persons of either sex and of all ages; neighbour! For the pl. *together* is used.

Cmb. ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 251; Cmb.¹ e.An.¹ One old woman may say to another, 'Co', bor, let's go a-sticking in the squire's plantations.' And the other may answer, 'Aye, bor, so we will' Nrf. (G E.D); I should jest about think yow du, Roger, bor, A.B.K. *Wright's Fortune* (1885) 6; 'Well, bor,' I says, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 24; Nrf.¹ It has been wittily observed, that 'together' is the plural of 'bor.' Suf. We address our friends as Smith bor! Jones bor! e.An. *Dy. Times* (1892); Hullo bor! where be you a goin'? (C.G.B); RAINBIRD *Agnic.* (1819) 303, ed. 1849. Ess. She's wātin' for yer, roun' the corner, bor, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 10; Ess.¹

[OE. *būr* (in *gebūr*), wh. forms the second element in *neighbour* (OE. *neahbūr*). Cp. Holstein *buur*, 'ehmals Nachbar' (*Idiotikon*) 193]

BORAL, *sb.* Sc. Also written *borale*, *borell*, *borrell* (JAM.). [bo rɪ.]

1. An instrument for boring; cf. *breast bore*.

Per. (G.W.), Edb. (W G), Rxb. (JAM.)

2. *Comp.* (1) *Boral-hole*, a hole made by a wimble; (2) *-tree*, the handle of a wimble.

(1) Slk. His breist was like ane heck of hay; His gobe ane round and boral hole, HOGG *Hunt of Eildon*, 321 (JAM.). (2) Rxb. (*ib*)

[Borrels for wrights the groce, iii l, *MS.* (1611) (JAM.); Ane knyf ande ane borrel, *Compl. Scot.* (1549) II. *Bore*, vb. + *-el*, as in *shovel*.]

BORD, *sb* and *v.* Sc.

1. *sb.* A broad hem or welt.

Sc. (JAM.), n.Sc. (W.G.)

2. The border or edge of a woman's cap; a band sewn to the front part of the cap.

Sc. Her mutch is like the driven snaw, W1 bord of braw fine pearlín, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 145 (JAM.). n.Sc. (W.G.), Per. (G.W.)

3. *v.* To furnish with an edge or border.

n.Sc. She bordit her mutch wil ace (W.G.)

[Fr. *bord*, the welt, hem, or selvedge of a garment (COTGR.)]

BORD, see *Board*, *Bode*.

BORDEL, *sb.* Sc. A brothel. Also in *comp.* *Bordel-house*.

Sc. The fouk 'ill think 'at's gaen by, We keep a bordel house, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 27 Fif. Let us at the bawd o' Rome. Her bordel-house maun down be pluckit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 21. Hdg. (JAM.)

[Sum fra the bordell wald nocht byd, DUNBAR (c 1510), y y]

ed. Small, II. 204. OF. *bordel*. *Bordeau*, a brothel or bawdy-house (COTGR.)

BORDER(S, sb. Sc. Nhb.

1. The boundary between Eng. and Sc.; the district adjoining the boundary on both sides.

Ayr. We'll over the boider and gie them a brush, BURNS *Cock up your Beaver*. Nhb.¹

2. *Comp.* **Border-watch**, the regular patrol formerly kept to raise the alarm or 'scurry' in case of inroad. Nhb.¹

[1. Gude rewle is banist our the Bordour, DUNBAR (c 1510) *Poems*, ed. Small, II. 227.]

BORDER, v. and sb. e.An.

1. v. To use coarse language, to vituperate. e.An.^{1,2} Cf. *balder*.

2. sb. Coarse, obscene language.

e.An.² Give us none of your border

BORDERED, *pp.* *adj.* Yks. Fenced, confined.

n.Yks. Still used (T.S.). e.Yks. Some close bordered place,

BEST *Rur. Econ* (1641) 110

BORDERING, sb. Dev.⁴ *Alyssum maritimum*, and other plants used for borders. Cf. *edging*.

BORDY-GRASS, sb. Nrf. Suf. Grass growing on the borders of a field.

Nrf. Master say as how I may cut that there bordy-grass for my dickey (W R E.). Suf. Commonly used here (C G B.)

BORE, sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written *boir*, *bor* (JAM.).

1. A crevice, chink, a hole.

Sc. I have been fain to draw my sword-belt three bores tighter, SCOTT *Leg Mont.* (1830) iii; Frae ilkae bore o' the cradle, The red blood out sprang, JAMILSON *Pop Ballads* (1806) I. 178. Abd. They winna miss a hole or bore, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 347; He staps wi' strae ilk navus bore, BEATTIES *Parings* (1803) 24, ed. 1873. Kcd. Helter-skelter gush'd the spate Through ilka hole an' bore, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 7. Ayr. Thro' ilka bore the beams were glancing, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 10.

2. An opening or break in the clouds. Also used *fig.*

Sc. It was the first blue bore that did appear in our cloudy sky, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 171 (JAM.). nw Abd. The mist's gyaan aff the Tap o' Noth, An' there's some bores o' blue, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 46.

3. In phr. (1) *to take in or up a bore*, to reform, turn over a new leaf; (2) *to wick a bore*, in curling or cricket: to drive a stone or ball through an opening between two guards or fielders.

(1) Rnf. (JAM.) (2) Sc. s.v. Wick (*ib.*). Ayr. He was the King o' a' the Core, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore, BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 5

4. An iron mould in which nails are manufactured.

Stf.² Shr. BOUND *Prov.* (1876); Shr.²

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bore-hole**, a hole bored in the ground with iron rods to prove the nature of the strata; (2) **iron**, an instrument for boring holes; (3) **man**, one who swings the heavy hammer at an anvil; (4) **passer**, a gimlet; (5) **rod**, an iron rod used for ascertaining the nature of strata before sinking a pit; (6) **shore**, a hurdle-stake.

(1) Nhb., Dur. About three inches diameter for a borehole is sufficient, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 3. (2) Bnf. (W.G.) (3) Elg. A smiddy boreman though ye be, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 120. (4) Shr.¹ (5) Nhb.¹ The rods are screwed together in lengths, the end piece faced with a cutting chisel. Nhb., Dur. We have two labourers at a time at the handle of the bore rod, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 2; GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (5) Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹ Boreshore is a kind of hurdle stake which can be used in soft ground without an iron pitching bar being required to bore the hole first for it

BORE, sb.² Wor. Glo. Som. The tidal wave in some rivers, esp. the Severn and Parrett

s.Wor.¹ Also called Flood's-head Glo. (A.B.); BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng.* (1869).

[Prob. the same word as ME. *bare*, a wave, billow. Se-bare betes on schip-bord, *Metr. Hom.* (c. 1325), in *Spec. E. E.* II. 90. ON. *bāra*, a wave.]

BORE, v. Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Also Som. Colon. Written *boor* Nhb.¹ [boə(r).]

1. To pierce, make a hole, penetrate. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Women that hac been doing naething a' the livelong day,

but... boring at a clout, SCOTT *Blk Dwarf* (1816) iii. Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). Cum. Her een they bwo'd a body through, GILPIN *Sngs* (1866) 337. Yks. Their ears were not right bored [were untuneable], *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S x 210. w.Yks. The sun bores (S O A.).

Hence (1) **Borer**, sb. one whose business it is to ascertain the nature of strata by boring; (2) **Boring-box**, sb. a wooden box at the top of a hole, a little larger than the hole, which serves to direct the rods in boring; (3) **Boring-gear**, sb. the tools used in boring by hand.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Phr. (1) *to bore one's eyes out*, to tire the eyes, as by overmuch reading; (2) *to get bored for the sturdy*, used in expressing contempt for another man's brains.

(1) St.² (2) Nhb.¹ Gan away an get boored for the sturdy. The 'sturdy' is a disease in sheep which affects the head.

3. Of a horse: to rush straight on with the head down and the bit between his teeth

w.Som.¹ [Aus., N.S.W. I couldn't stop the brute, she was boring like a wild bull, BOLDEWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I. x.]

Hence **Borer**, sb. a horse that rushes straight on with head down. w.Som.¹

4. To swagger about.

Lan. If yon isno' James o' Joe's borin about in a suit o' clooas made out of a green bed-quilt, BRILKLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 98, ed. 1884. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[3. A horse is said to boar or bore when he shoots out his nose as high as he can, BAILEY (1755)]

BOREEN, sb. Irel. In form *bohreen* Wxf.¹ [boi'n.] A narrow lane, a byroad; a passage.

Ir. The win' I heard... keenin' up the boreen behind the house, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 264; There was not a dirty boreen that he had not walked that night, YEATS *Fik-Tales* (1888) 22; He hasn't sense enough to drive a pig down a boreen (G.M.H.); Parallel with the muddy boreen, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 236. Uls. *Ulster Jm. Arch.* (1858) VI. 41. w.Ir. They presently reached a narrow track, or 'bohreen,' which led between two lines of loosely-piled walls, LAWLESS *Gramma* (1892) I. 190. Wxf.¹ Tip. They made a bohreen for him up the hall [through the crowd], HALL *Irel* (1841) II. 75.

[Ir. *botharín*, a narrow lane, dim. of *bothar*, a street, lane (O'REILLY).]

BORERIGHT, see *Foreright*, *Voreright*.

BORE'S EARS, sb. *pl.* n.Sc. (JAM.) Also written *boar's ears*. The auricula, *Primula auricula*. See *Bear's ears*.

BORE-TREE, see *Bour-tree*.

BORGE, v. Not.³ To boast. See *Barge*, v.¹

BORIER, sb. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *boryer* Cor.¹²; *borer* Cor. [bō riə(r).]

1. An auger.

Dor. N. & Q. (1883) 6th S vii. 366. w.Som.¹ Plai z tu lai'n Tau mus u dree-kwaur tur boar-ree-ur [please to lend Thomas a three-quarter (inch) auger]. nw Dev.¹

2. An iron bar with a wedge-shaped end used for boring holes in granite.

Cor. Jem was a miner and a decent lad, Could beat a borer, or could drive a gad, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 43, ed. 1865; Cor.¹²

[*Bore*, vb. + *-er*. For the dial. forms in *-er*, *-yer*, cp. *sawyer*, *bowyer*, *lawyer*.]

BORIS-NORIS, *adj.* Dor. Also written *borus-snorus*. Happy-go-lucky, careless, reckless.

Dor. I like the hearty borus-snorus ways of the new pa'son, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) I. 147; BARNES *Gl* (1863); Dor.¹

BORKY, see *Balky*.

BORM, see *Barm*.

BORN, *pp.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Colon. Used *attrib.* in *comb.* (1) **Born call**, good reason; (2) — **devil**, a downright rogue; (3) — **fool**, an innate fool, clumsy person; (4) — **head**, (a) a young, precocious fellow; (b) a term of derision applied to a very foolish person; (5) — **mad**, furious; (6) — **truth**, simple, unvarnished truth.

(1) [Aus. I have got no 'born call' to be sensitive, *PRAED Romance of Station* (1890) I. vii.] (2) Sc. There's a set of born deavils in Lunnon, WILSON *Tales Border* (1836) II. 275. (3) Nhb.¹, e.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, Oxf.¹ MS. add. Biks.¹ A must be a born vool to do like that ther. w.Som.¹ (4 a, b) Ayr. (J.F.) (5) Cld (JAM.)

(6) s.Ir. Book-sworn to tell nothin' but the born thruth, *LOVER Leg* (1848) II 475.

BORN, see **Burn**.

BORN DAYS, *phr.* In *gen. dial.* and colloq. use in Sc. Irel and Eng. Lifetime.

Kcd. A' my born days I never Never heard the like o' that, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 44. Ir. I never seen sitch white in my born days, *LOVER Leg* (1848) I. 213. N.I.¹ Lns. In all my born days . . . I never laid eyes on such a load of victuals, *CROKER Leg* (1862) 244. s.Wxf. He axed them in as naybourly as if he knew them all the born days of his life, *Shamrock Mag* (1894) 314. Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹, Wm.¹ n.Yks. Ah've kenned a good few ' mah born daas, *MUNBY Verses* (1865) 56; n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Aw niver did see sich a caution . . . ' all my born days, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1874) 36; w.Yks.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ I wish I'd noht else to do but to smooke bacca like that o' thine all my born daays. Nhp.¹, War.² Oxf.¹ s v. In. Brks.¹ I never zin zuch doins in all my born daays. Suf. (M.E.R.), Ken. (P.M.), w.Som.¹ Dev. I niver did zee sich a huck-muck place in awl my born days, *HEWETT Peas Sp.* (1892), Dev.¹ I'd ne'er the heart to hurt thee nor any kindest thing in all my born days, 21.

BORNE, *v.* Lan. Also written *boyrn* Lan.¹ To wash, rinse; to 'swill'.

Lan. Come, boyrn thi face un win go, *COLLINS Poems* (1859) 53; Great big clods wurin bein' wesht' deaun th' sides o' th road. . . . They'd bin boyrnt eawt o' th' sides o' th' baukin, *BRIERLEY Tales* (1854) 99. Lan.¹ I're primely boyrnt, on os weet as ewer ch could sye, *TIM BOBBIN Wks.* (ed. 1750) 49. Whatever arto doin eawt [outside] sich a day as this? What, its enough to borne th' buttons off thi clooas, *WAUGH Owd Blanket* (1867) III. e.Lan.¹ Always followed by 'out.' s.Lan. *BAMFORD Dial* (1850).

BORNE, *v.* Irel. Wor. Glo. Sur. Sus. Som. Past tense and *pp.* of *to bear*.

Ir. It's only nathral for me t'look afther the mother that borned an' rared me, *BLACKBURNIE Stories*, II w.Wor. I warn't . . . borned isterday, *S. BEAUCHAMP Grantley* (1874) I. 76. Glo. I was borned there, and lived there twenty-five yeais, *Gissing Both of this Parsh* (1889) I. 213. Sur. A family Bible had the children's births entered as 'Thomas was borned,' &c., *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 175. Sus.¹ I was borned at the cottage just beyond the pay-gate (s v. Native). Som. In tha plaice wher I wer born'd, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 14.

Hence **Borned**, *pp.* *adj.* born.

w.Wor. I baynt such a borned fool as that, *S. BEAUCHAMP Grantley* (1874) I. 76.

[*Born* ('natus') + *-ed*, *pp.* suff. of *wk. vbs.*]

BORNE-DOWN, *pp.* *adj.* Sc. Depressed in mind, body, or in external circumstances.

Sc. (JAM.) n.Sc. He's a sehr borne-down man wi the death o's aulest sin [son] (W.G.). Per. Commonly used (G.W.).

BORN-GULLY, *sb.* Nhb. A clumsy, inefficient workman.

Nhb.¹ This expression is really 'burn-gully.' Formerly country blacksmiths were the principal makers of edge-tools, such as axes, knives, gullies, &c., and many of them attained to great proficiency in the art of tempering steel. Others, again, not proficient in their attempts at the business, burnt the temper out of the steel, and were called in derision 'Burn-gullies.' In course of time the *phr.* extended to inefficient workmen in other trades.

[*Burn*, *vb.* + *gully* (a knife), *q. v.*]

BORN-HEAD, *adv.* Sc. Straight forward, in an impetuous manner.

Slk. Ye may be carrying him born-head to his honour just now, *Hogg Peris of Man* (1822) I. 242 (JAM.).

BORNING, *vbl. sb.* War. Amer. [bō'nin.] Birth.

War. We've no deaths to speak on, but we've a deal o' bornings, *N. & Q.* (1885) 6th S. xi. 46; Well known (W.S.B.). [Amer. *Borning Ground*, the country of one's birth, *FARMER*.]

[A very anom. formation. *Born*, *pp.* + *-ing* (OE. *-ung*).]

BORNS, *sb. pl.* Sus. 'Born days,' lifetime.

Sus. I never see'd De loike in all my borns, *LOWER Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 85; Sus.¹ I never did see such tedious poor ground in all my borns (s v. Out-de-way).

BOROUGH, *sb.* Sc. Also written *borrow* (JAM.). In *comp.* (1) *Borough-flag*, the ensign bearing the arms of the borough; (2) *-s-town*, a borough or town.

(1) Fif. He saw . . . Their borough-flags that flar'd and flap't,

TENNANT Papistry (1827) 76. (2) Sc. The brawest beau in borrows-town, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 87, ed. 1871, I ken the tricks of you burrows-town merchants, man, *SCOTT Nizel* (1822) v. Abd. See what's deefi i' the borrow's town, *Gudn. an Inghsmall* (1873) 28. Frf. The lassie was bred in a braw borough-town, *LAING Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 114. Ayr. The betherel of some ancient borough's town, *GALT Legatees* (1820) 26 (JAM.).

BOROUGHMAN, *sb.* Lon. An inhabitant of South-wark.

Lon. A Wappineer, a Mile-ender, and a Boroughman are terms proverbially used, about the Exchange and Fenchurch St., to express an inferior order of beings, *HORNE O'la Podnda* (1820) I. 135.

BOROUGHMONGER, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] A slang name for a rabbit.

Slk. Fourteen fuds! Aucht maukins and sax boroughmongers! *CHR. NORTH Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 151.

[This is a punning use of lit. E. *boroughmonger*, the political term, with play upon the word *burrow* (a rabbit-hole).]

BORRAL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*. See *Bour-tree*.

Sc. (JAM.) Slk. Round the auld borral tree, *Hogg Browne of Bodsbeck*, x. Nhb.¹

BORRAN, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Lan. [bō'rən.] A cairn, a heap of loose stones. Cf. *burian*.

Cum. Hoo he tally-ho't a fox . . . oot ov a borran a steanns, *DICKINSON Lamplugh* (1856) 6, Cum.¹ Wm. T'fox gat into a borran o' steans (J.M.), Wm.¹ Piled up masses of broken rock, and also the remains of ancient buildings when completely thrown down, are so called. Lan.¹, n.Lan. (W.S.), n.Lan.¹ [A borwen, *cumulus*, *LEVINS Mamp.* (1570).]

BORRUT, *sb.* n.Yks. The Whitby name for the viviparous fish called the Blenny, *Zoarcus viviparus*. Cf. *bolbut*. (T.S.)

[*Borr* (or *boh*), of doubtful origin, but cp. *bul* in *bulcard*, *q. v.* + *but*, doubtless the same as lit. E. *butt*, the name of various kinds of fish; found also in *halibut*.]

BORREL, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A heap or quantity. Cf. *bcrran*.

e.Lan.¹ A borrel o' staryans.

BORREL, *adj.* Sc. Rough, rude, clownish.

Sc. Things fitter for them to judge of than a borrel man like me, *SCOTT Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi; I ken I'm but a poor, ignorant, borrel man, *WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* (1876) 159, ed. 1894.

[A bigg fellowe and borrell, Of the colledge of Oriell, *MS. Poems*, 17th cent. (NARES); How be I am but rude and borrell, *SPENSER Sh. Kal.* (1579) Julye, 96; But, sires, by-cause I am a burel man, . . . Have me excused of my rude speche, *CHAUCER C. T. F.* 716. The *phr.* a *borel man*, a plain man, is *gen. conn.* w. ME. *borel* or *burel*, a coarse cloth of a brown colour. OF. *burel* (mod. *bureau*); see *HATZFELD*.]

BORRID, see *Boarward*.

BORRILL, *sb.* ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Also written *berril* m.Yks.¹ [bō'ril, bō'ril.] The common gadfly.

[Prob. a der. of *bore* (to pierce). See *Boral*, *sb.*]

BORRO, see *Barrow*.

BORROW, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. [bō'rə.]

1. *sb.* A pledge; a surety.

Sc. Made prisoners, ransomed them, or concussed them into giving borrows to enter into captivity again, *SCOTT Waverley* (1814) xv. Nhb. His faithful borrowe I will be, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 45.

2. Anything borrowed.

Buff. That's nae ma ain; it's a borrow. A common saying is, 'A borrow sudd gyang lauchin hame' (W.G.).

3. *v.* To be surety for, to ensure; to give security to, to ransom.

Sc. But yet her strength it fails at length, Nae beilding can she borrow, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 190, ed. 1871; I'll gie a' the lands I hae, Bonnie Jean, to borrow thee, *Land of Warriestoun*, *MACKAY* (1888).

4. To borrow one, to urge one to drink. Ags. (JAM.)

[L. Ech of hem had leyd his feith to borwe, *CHAUCER C. T. A.* 1622; Somme of hir trewe freendes . . . to been hir borwes, *ib.* B. 2998. 2. I'll adventure The borrow of a

week, SHAKS *Wint. T. i. ii* 39. 8. The saulis ar borrowit and to the bliss can go, Chryst with his blud our ransoms dois indoe, DUNBAR (c. 1513) *Poems*, ed. Small, II. 156. OE. *borh* (*borg-*), a pledge, a surety; *borgian*, to give security for, to borrow.]

BORROW, *v.*² Yks. To withdraw the timber supports of the roof of a mine when all the coal has been 'won.' w.Yks. (J.P.)

Hence **Borrowing**, *vbl. sb.* w.Yks. (D.T.)

BORROWED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb Yks. Chs. Lin. In phr. (1) *Borrowed days*, (a) the last three days of March (old style); (b) the first eleven days of May; (c) see — *time*; (2) — *fire*, a light obtained from a neighbour; (3) — *time*, the time a person lives after the age of 70.

(1, a) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The popular notion is that they were borrowed by March from April with a view to the destruction of a parcel of unoffending young sheep—a purpose, however, in which March was not successful. (b) Chs.¹ The beginning of May is often very cold, and one frequently hears it accounted for by the saying, 'Well, you see, we're only i' th' borrowed days yet,' implying that it is not really the month of May (c) Yks. 'I'se livin on borrowed days,' said by a man of 81, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x 211. (2) Nhb.¹ To request a light on the morning of the New Year is held as a most portentous omen. Several will not even allow a borrowed fire to proceed from their dwellings, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk* (1846) II. 288. (3) n.Lin. A man who lives on borrowed time lives on trespass-ground. Ay, all mine is borrowed time, noo (M.P.).

[(1, a) So is it usual amongst us . . . to ascribe unto March certain borrowed days from April, BROWNE *Vulg. Errors* (ed. 1669) bk. vi. iv. See *Borrowing days* (below).]

BORROWING, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Rut. In phr. (1) *Borrowing days*, the last three days of March (old style); (2) — *weather*, the first few days of April.

(1) Sc. The bairns' rime says, the warst blast of the borrowing days couldna kill the three silly poor hog-lambs, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxviii; The warst blast comes on the borrowing days, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 65. Don. *Flk-Lore Jm.* (1885) III 278. n.Cy. HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) 11; N.Cy.¹ (2) Rut. 'It's borrowing weather' This expression was used one April, when we were experiencing some very cold March-like weather (T.K.B.N.).

[In the Statist. Acct. of Scotland (1791) I. 57, Parish of Kirkmichael, the minister, mentioning an old man of the age of 103 years, says: 'His account of himself is, that he was born in the Borrowing Days of the year that King William came in,' BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (1795), ed. 1849, II. 42; The borial blastis of the thre borowing dais of marche, *Compl. Scot.* (1549) 38. Cf. *borrowed days*.]

BORSE, see Buss.

BORSEND, see Burst.

BORSHOLDER, *sb.* Ken. Also in form *bosholder*; *bostler* Ken.¹

1. A petty constable, superseded since the introduction of modern police.

Ken. Still well known to most middle-aged people (P.M.); 1794, April 4, p^d Mast^r Else as pr Bill due when he was Bosholder [sic], 3s. 6d., *Pluckley Overseers' Acc.*; Ken.¹ I reckon, when you move you'll want nine men and a bostler, shaan't ye? Ken.²

2. A wooden mace.

Ken. An ancient wooden mace of 'dumb boss'lder' is still kept in the vestry of the parish church of Wateringbury, near Maidstone, *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x. 446; Ken.¹ At Great Chart they had a curious custom of electing a dumb borsholder. This is still in existence, and is made of wood, about three feet and half an inch long; with an iron ring at the top, and four rings at the sides, by means of which it was held and propelled when used for breaking open the doors of houses supposed to contain stolen goods; Ken.²

[The antient headboroughs, tithing-men, and borsholders, were made use of to serve as petty constables, BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1768) I. 356; Borowhowlders alias Bursholders (Lamb. in the duties of Constables), COWELL *Interp.* (ed. 1637). OE. *borges ealdor*, the chief of a 'borrow,' a tithing or frank-pledge. For OE. *borh* see *Borrow*, *sb.*]

BORST, *v.* Chs.² Past tense of *to burst*.

BORSTAL, *sb.* Suf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Also in

form *bostal* Suf. Ken.¹ Sus.¹² [bōstl, to stl.] A pa'h-way up a steep hill. Also used *attrib.*

Suf. GROSE (1790); BAILEY (1721); (P.R.) Ken. Now only used in conjunction with the name of a particular place (P.M.); Ken.¹² Sur. (H.W.); It'll be a bostall road with you an' me, unless there's give on one side and take on the other, BARING-GOULD *Broom-Squire* (1896) 96. Sus. Something in appearance betwixt a bridle-path and a timber-track, such as is known in those parts by the old English name, a borstall, BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* (1875) xix; RAY (1691), COLES (1677), Sus.¹² Wil. He knew every . . . borstall and farmhouse on the Down, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) ix.

[Borstal, near Rochester, owes its name evidently to its situation at the foot of the 'borstal' leading up to the downs. Its OE. name was *Borh steall*, see Earle's *Charters* (Glossary).]

BORSTEN, *v.* Chs.²³ *pp.* of *to burst*; ruptured.

Hence **Borsten**, *ppl. adj.*

Chs. Thah gurt borsten cawf, CLOUGH B. *Bresskittle* (1879) 3 [The dragoun is borstun (diruptus est), WYCLIF (1382) *Dan* xiv. 26. OE *borsten*, *pp.* of *berstan*, to burst]

BORT, *sb.* Der.² nw.Der.¹ A band, a thick cord with which to tie up hay.

[Prob. the same word as *bought*, the bend of a rope. A bought *phca*, LEVINS *Mamp.* (1570). See *Bought*, *sb.*¹]

BORYER, see Borier.

BOS, see Buss.

BOSEN, see Boosing.

BOSEY, *adj.* and *sb.* e.Som. Also written *bozey*, *boazy*. Used of coarse, long hay, growing under the shade of trees, or of hay dried so rapidly that it cannot be pressed together.

e.Som. I beant gwain to give 'e much for that long bozey stuff (G.S.); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

BOSGIN, see Boskin, Buskin.

BOSH, *sb.*¹ e.An. [boʃ.] In phr. *to cut a bōsh*, to make a fine figure, to make a swaggering appearance.

e.An.¹ Nrf. GROSE (1790); *N. & Q.* (1882) 6th S. v. 38; Nrf.¹ [Laughing at everybody . . . that does not cut as bold a bosh as they do, AMHERST *Terrae Fil.* (1726) xlv. 245 (N.E.D.). Steele uses *bosh* (vb.) in the sense of 'to cut a dash': When to the plain garb of gown and band a spark adds an inconsistent long wig, we do not say now 'he boshes,' but 'there goes a smart fellow,' *Taller* (1709) No. 71.]

BOSH, *sb.*² Shr.¹ [boʃ.] The front part of the head of a bull or boar. See *Bash*, *sb.*⁵

BOSH, *sb.*³ Nhb. Yks. Stf. [boʃ.]

1. The bottom of the furnace where iron ore is melted, the part that slopes to the hearth.

Nhb. *Newcastle Whly. Chron. Suppl.* (Dec 24, 1887) 3 Stf. (K.); Stf.¹

2. A metallurgist's cooling-trough.

Nhb. *Newcastle Whly. Chron. Suppl.* (Dec. 24, 1887) 3 w.Yks.²

BOSHY-MAN, *sb.* Cor. A fop, a conceited fellow. See *Bosh*, *sb.*¹

w.Cor. O, once I had a shiner, And a boshy man was he, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 25 Cor.¹

BOSIE, *sb.* Sc. [bōzi] The bosom.

Sc. An' lat them deck thy virgin bosie, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 118. Abd. I'm truly blest whan preste a while To its leal bosie, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 144. Nrf. Some cuddlin' i' their mitthers' bosie, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 171. Lnk. Shut yer e'en again, Cuddle in a bosie, THOMSON *Liddy May* (1883) 117 Lth. Then dinna me tak Frae that bosie awa', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 77.

BOSK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Chs. [bosk.]

1. *sb.* An underwood thicket, a bush, esp. a small bush of thorn or briar stuck in the fields to prevent poaching. Cf. *busk*, *sb.*

Yks. Yks. *Whly. Post* (Aug 11, 1883) 6. Chs.¹

Hence **Bosky**, *adj.* bushy, shady, wooded.

Sc. The screen drawn in front of the bosky stage, SCOTT *St. Roman* (1824) xx; Or doon in the bosky glades, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 364; Awa alane I'll wander, By bosky banks and dells, *Ballads* (1885). Abd. This nicht ye'll cross the bosky glen, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 100. Gall. She went to hide in some bosky bouroch, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) i. w.Yks.¹, Chs.¹³

2. *v.* To place bushes in newly mown meadows to prevent poachers from drawing nets over them.

Chs.¹ Bosking the fields.

[1. Vnder boske shal men weder abide, Quop Hendyng, *Prov. Hendyng* (c. 1300), in *Spec. E. E.* II. 40; And every bosky bourn, MILTON *Comus* (1634) 312.]

BOSKILL, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) An opening in the middle of a stack of corn made by pieces of wood fastened at the top. See **Boss**, *sb.*⁴

BOSKIN, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Written bosking Chs.³; also in form bosgin Chs.¹ Stf.² Der.² nw.Der.¹ [bō'skin, bō zgin]

1 That part of a 'shuppon' or cow-house which separates the animals from each other.

w.Yks.² Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. *Chs N & Q* (1882) No 695, I. 224; Chs.¹³ Stf.², Der.², nw.Der.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) Bosgin-rail, part of the framework of a bosgin; (2) -stump, a strong oak post set firmly in the ground, into which the rails are mortised.

Chs.¹ The bosgin stump is sometimes carried up to the roof, which not only makes it firmer, but acts as a support to the roof.

[Boose (sb), q.v. + -kin, dim. suff.]

BOSKY, *adj.* Sc. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Cor. Slang. Also written busky Dev. [bō'ski.] The worse for drink; stupid with intoxication or repletion.

Lth. (JAM.), Lin.¹, Nhp.², e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.), Suf.¹, Sus.², Hmp.¹, I.W.¹ Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.); Bill How comed 'ome bosky last night an' brawked awl tha clome 'pon dresser, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 55. n.Dev. Why, buoy, art bosky, or scoochy-pawed? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 19. Dev.¹ You must tell every living soul that I was bosky and vall'd into the mud-pool, must ye dem? 13. Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423. Slang. FARMER.

Hence **Bosky-eyed**, *adj.* intoxicated.

Dev. Shudden winder if 'e idden bosky-eyed avore night, 'e 'th adued nort but guzzle awl day, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 85; I'm baggared of 'e idden busky-eyed again, an' 'e tuked tha pledge only last week, *ib.*

[Bosky, half or quite fuddled, BAILEY (1755).]

BOSOM, *sb.* Nhb. e.An. Hmp. Som. [bō zəm, bū zəm.] 1. The bag of a fishing-net in which the fish are *gen.* caught.

Nhb.¹ The net is so constructed as to belly-out in mid-water when being hauled in. Hmp. The salmon-nets on the Avon are made wider in the centre than at the sides for obvious reasons (H.C.M.B.).

2. The join in a grain of wheat.

e.An.¹ If you put some wheat into water the bosom will open.

3. Weaving term: the division made between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle has to pass.

w.Som.¹ It is important to keep u a vm buuz'um [an even bosom], that is, to have the rows of threads quite even in line, otherwise the shuttle strikes them in passing, and is either diverted from its course or the threads are broken. An old weaver's advice is: 'Always keep your eye pon the bosom.'

BOSOM, *v.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also written bossom Wm.¹ [bō'zəm, bō'səm.]

1. To eddy, to whirl.

w.Yks. The smoke coming down the chimney into the room, or the wind swirling through a narrow passage, are said to bosom (B.K.); w.Yks.¹ T'wind bosoms. ne.Lan.¹ Der. *Cornh. Mag.* (1865) XII. 39.

2. *Comp.* Bosom-wind, an eddying or whirling wind.

Cum.¹ Wm.¹ The cars allas a bossom wind e that neek.

[The same as *bosom*, *sb.* The word means to form a bosom, to belly, as a sail in the wind. Thai... halit wp bare salis hie That bowsummit with be wyndis blast, BARBOUR *Troy-book* (c. 1375) II. 1699 (N.E.D.).]

BOSS, *sb.*¹ Var. dial. uses. Also written bass w.Wor.¹

1. A protuberance of iron in the top part of the spindle in which the 'brandarts' were placed; any swelling on a piece of iron.

w.Yks. (J.T.); Shr.¹

2. The nave of a wheel.

w.Yks. (J.T.), w.Yks.², Not.²

3. A bunch or tuft of grass, ribbon, &c.; a rosette, a tassel. se.Wor.¹, Glo.¹

4. The palm or hollow of the hand.

w.Wor.¹ 'E's cut 'isself right across the bass o' the 'and with a rip-puk, or rippook [reaping-hook].

5. A large round stone or iron ball, used in marble playing.

Nhp.² To bowl with a boss.

6. A fat, lazy woman.

Lan.¹ Hoo's a great idle boss. Look at her childer, they'n tell thi what hoo is.

Hence **Bosser**, *adj.* Of persons: exceedingly stout; buxom.

Not.¹ A fine bussen wench.

[6. A fat boss, femme bien grasse et grosse, une Coche, SHERWOOD; Disdainful Turkess and unreverend boss! MARLOWE 1 *Tamburlaine* (1587) III. iii, ed. Cunningham, 16. Fr. *bosse*, a bunch; a knob, knot, or knur in a tree; a bosse or imbossing in workmanship (COTGR.).]

BOSS, *sb.*² Oxf e.An. [bos.] A hod for mortar, carried on the shoulder by masons.

Oxf. (K.), e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

[*Chfoire*, a plaisters tray or boss, COTGR.]

BOSS, *sb.*³ Wxf. Cum. [bos.]

1. A hassock. See **Bass**, *sb.*¹ 4.

Wxf. The front is occupied with stools or straw bosses, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 185.

2. A milkmaid's cushion for the head. Cum.¹

[1. Round which they sat on their haunches upon bosses of straw, SWIFT *Gulliver* (1727) bk. iv. ii.]

BOSS, *sb.*⁴ Lth. Nhb. [bos.] A frame of wood on a saddle; see also quot.

Lth. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Lth., Nhb. The hollow frame of wood of hexagonal pyramid shape, *gen.* eight or ten feet high, composed of as many separate spars rising up into the centre of the stack for the admission of air to prevent the grain from getting heated. This, with the crossbars of wood on which it rests to keep the stacks off the ground, is called the boss (J.M.)

Hence **Bossins**, *sb.* apertures left in ricks for the admission of air to preserve the grain from being heated (JAM.).

BOSS, *v.*¹ and *sb.*⁵ Brks. Suf. and in *gen.* dial. or slang use.

1. *v.* To miss an aim, to make a mistake.

Brks. He had six shies at the cocoa-nuts, and he bossed every time (W.H.E.). Suf. (C.G.B.)

Hence **Bosser**, *sb.* one who misses an aim, or makes a mistake. Brks. (W.H.E.)

2. *sb.* A mistake.

Brks. He then tried to jump the ditch to the big stone, but in his hurry he made a boss and fell into the water (W.H.E.).

3. *Comp.* Boss-shot, an aim which misses the mark, an unsuccessful venture.

Suf. A bad shot with a stone is called a boss-shot (C.G.B.).

BOSS, *v.*² Wor. Hrf. [bos] To take the heads off clover early, so that the second grown heads may produce seed.

Wor. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence **Bosser**, *sb.* a machine used to extract clover-seed. Hrf.²

BOSS, *v.*³ Chs. Not. Lei. Sus. [bos.] To bang, throw, or put down with violence; to punish a boy by seizing him by the legs and arms and banging him against a wall; also *intrans.* to sit down violently.

s.Not. He bossed against me. They caught hold of him and bossed him against the wall. He bossed the basket of eggs down on the ground. You'll break the chair, bossing down like that (J.P.K.). Not.¹, Lei.¹, Sus.¹

Hence (1) **Boss**, *sb.* a heavy fall or blow; (2) **Bossing**, *vbl. sb.* the punishment described above.

(1) s.Chs.¹ Daayn ey kum sich' ū bos [Dan hey come sich a boss]. Not. I tumbled down such a boss. We ran into one another such a boss (J.P.K.). (2) Lei.¹

BOSS, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written bosc Sc. Ir.; boase Sc.; and in form boassed, bost Uls. [bōs, bos.] Hollow; empty; also *fig.*

Sc. A goose is nae good meat. A hen is boss within, HERD *Coll. Snags.* (1776) II. 204; An' no like boss houk'd gutless hills i' Lowden, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 34; As for James More, the

man's as boss as a dium, STEVENSON *Cathiona* (1895) xxix; A boss sound Of one emaciated by some internal disease it is said 'He s a' boss within.' A shell without a kernel is said to be boss, and he is said to be 'nae boss man' who has a considerable share of understanding (JAM.). Abd. For he's nae boss, six score o' lambs this year, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 149. Fif. A State Kirk maks boss Christians, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 128. Ayr. He broke a stone . . . and in the heart of it (which was boss) there was found a living creature, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) x. Lnk. He saw, he gloomed, and shook his thick boss head, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 285 (JAM.); Let misers hoard their dross, bonnie lassie, O, Their pleasure's unco boss, bonnie lassie, O, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 154; Ye're eating by ordinar'. Ye canna be boss noo, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) x. N.I.¹ The goose is a bonny bird if it was not bosc. Uls. Boassed is used *gen.* of potatoes that are rotten at the core (M.B.-S.). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

Hence **Bossness**, *sb.* hollowness. Sc. (JAM.)

[The bois cavis sowndit and maid a dyn, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 70.]

BOSS, see **Bass**, **Buss**.

BOSSACK, *sb.* w Wor.¹ A footstool. Cf. **bassock**.

BOSELL, *sb.* Hrt. Hmp. Wil. Also written **bozzell** Wil.¹; **bozzle** Hmp.¹; **boswell** Hrt. [bo'zl.] The corn marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Cf. **bozzom**, **buddle**. Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. 18. Hmp.¹ Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); Wil.¹

[*Bossell* prob. repr. *boss*, *sb.*¹ + *-el*, the flower being so called from the soft ball in the middle; see Gerarde (ed. 1633) 743]

BOSSEN, *pp.* Stf. Wor. Shr. [bo'sən.] Full to repletion, to bursting. See **Bost**, *v.*¹

w. Wor.¹ 'E stuffed 'isself til I thowt 'e'd a bossen.' Sometimes 'to go bossen' is used. 'Dunna pug that owd strap so tight, ar 'e'll go bossen.' Shr.¹ I conna tak' no more, Missis, I'm welly bos'n.

Hence **Bossen**, *v.* to burst.

Stf. I'll jump on yer and bossen yer (W H.).

[*Bossen* repr. an obs. *bursten* (*borsten*), *pp.* of *burst* (vb.).]

BOSS-EYED, *adj.* In *gen.* dial. use in s. and midl. counties. [bo's-aid.]

1. Having a squint, cross-eyed, having the eyes unequal or dissimilar; one-eyed.

s. Not. (J.P.K.), War.³, w Wor.¹, Oxf.¹ MS *add.*, Brks. (W.H.E.), Suf. (F.H.) Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹ Hmp., Wil. Said of a girl whose eye had been half-closed by a blow, 'She does look frightful. She's quite boss-eyed' (W.H.E.) Cor.³ Slang. FARMER

Hence **Boss-eye**, *sb.* a person having an obliquity of vision.

Brks., Hmp., Wil. (W.H.E.) Slang. FARMER.

2 *Fig.* Of things: crooked, one-sided; of little use, unreliable.

Brks., Hmp., Wil. The horse shied and we ran up against the gate-post, and knocked the step of the cart all boss-eyed (W.H.E.).

BOSSIE, see **Bassie**.

BOSSOCK, *v.* Yks. Lin. e An. [bo'sək.]

1. To toss and tumble, to throw into an irregular heap, to huddle.

e. An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf. He bossocked down his tools and walked off (F.H.)

2. To bask in the heat of sun or fire.

n. Yks. (T.S.) Lin. The cat is lying bossocking before the fire (I.W.).

BOSSOCK, see **Buzzock**.

BOSSY-CALF, see **Bussa-calf**.

BOST, *v.*¹ Chs. Stf. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Dev. [bost.] *Prët.* bosted, *pp.* bost, bosten, bosted.

1. To burst. Often used as a mild imprecation.

Chs. You been like Smithwick, either clemed or bossten, RAY *Prov* (1678) 193, ed. 1860. Stf. To see him ate yo'd think he'd bost, PINNOCK *Black Cy. Ann.* (1895); Stf.² Bost jə! wēi konər jə giv uər livin mēi əlūn. Oiv etn ðat muts til oim weli bostid War.³ Yo mo'ant leave nothin' on yo're plaut [plate]—its bad manners. Yo' must eat till yo' bost fust. [Heard at the annual dinner of the parish ringers.] w. Wor.¹ That thahr culvert 'as bosted up. se. Wor.¹ Bost this door, 'e wunt open. Shr.¹ I doubt we sha'n 'ave to bost that door open. Bost that chap, w'y couldna-d 'e a lef that lather w'eer I pūt it? Hrf.² Glo. 'Bost thy kearcass', I zays to un, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv; Glo.¹ No, I'm bost if I do.

Hence **Bosted**, *ppl. adj.* used as an intensive.

s. Wor.¹ They bosted woonts [moles]. Glo. (A.B.)

2. To break.

n. Dev. Tha woulst bost any keendest theng, *Exm Scold.* (1746) l. 50

3. To hurry. Also with prep. *off*, to start off, to begin.

w. Wor. They bosted, and jump-ed, an' fclwed, is, em did, S. BEAUCHAMP *N Hamilton* (1875) II. 289.

BOST, *v.*² Sh.I. (*Coll. L.L.B.*) To scold, to speak roughly.

[Quhat wenys thou so to effray and bost me? DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 348.]

BOSTHOON, *sb.* Irel. [bostūn.] A big, awkward fellow; a witless, senseless, tactless fellow.

Ir. Sure only for this, I say, you bosthoon . . . where 'ud the purty colleen be? CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I. 348; He reasoned with himself that he must have been a great little-good for, and a blamed ould handless bosthoon, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 52; (G M.H.) w. Ir. The other bosthoon was roarin' from mornin' till night, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) II. 542 Wxf Annoyed by the impudent look the bosthoon gave us, KENNEDY *Evenings* (1869) 37.

[Ir. *bastūn*, a poltroon (O'DONOVAN).]

BOSTLE, see **Borstal**.

BOSTLER, see **Borsholder**.

BOSTOCK ORANGE, *sb.* Chs.¹ A kind of apple.

BOSWELL, *sb.* Lan. Not. Lin. Also written **bossill**, **bozzell**, **bozzill** n. Lin.¹; **bosl** Not.² [bo'zl.] A gypsy.

Not.² Lin. Why, if there isn't some o' them bozzel chaps a nippin' up our rabbits, PEACOCK *R Shirlough* (1870) I. 113 n. Lin.¹ (Aug. 21, 1848) Pursuing some Bossills to put them out of Carr, 3s, *Blyton, Constable's bill.*

Hence (1) **Boswellgang**, *sb.* a gypsy track; hence *fig.* a maze, a perplexity; (2) **Bozzelling**, *vbl. sb.* living on commons and in lanes after the manner of gypsies.

(1) Lan. Some of the folk as went thro' a' the boswellgang on't themselves, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 357. (2) n. Lin.¹

[The word is said to be from the name of Charles Bosville or Boswell, a Yorkshire gentleman, who established a sort of sovereignty among the gypsies, who, before the enclosures, used to frequent the moors about Rossington. He died in 1709; see HUNTER *South Yorks.* I. 68.]

BOT, *sb.*¹ Usually in *pl.* Lan. Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Cor. Also written **butts** Cor.¹² [bot.] A parasitical worm or maggot; an intestinal worm, esp. the larva inhabiting the digestive organs of the horse; the larva of the gadfly under the skin of cattle; a grub of any kind. See **Bats**.

Lan.¹, Chs.¹, nw. Der.¹ Nhp.¹ A common term with gardeners for all underground grubs, many of which feed on vegetables by night, and bury themselves by day, such as the larvae of the cockchafer, and the great red underwing War. (J.R.W.); War.³, Cor.¹² [GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (M.)]

[The bottles, *verminatio. Morbus praesertim iumentorum quum torminibus afficiuntur*, BARET (1580); The bottles is an yll dysease, and they lye in a horse mawe . . . and stycke faste in the mawe-syde, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 70]

BOT, *sb.*² Obs.? Yks. A bungler, a jobber. See **Botch**, *sb.*¹

w. Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 534; w. Yks.⁴

BOT, *sb.*³ Obsol. Yks. Also written **botte**. An iron implement used for marking sheep.

ne. Yks.¹ e. Yks. The manner is to give lambes a tarre marke before they goe to the field, and our usuall way is to give them only the botte on the farre buttocke, and sometimes to run the edge of the botte downe the neare liske, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 12.

BOT, see **Bat**.

BOTANY, *sb.* Yks. [bo'tni.] Knitting wool.

w. Yks. Shoo wor abaht t'shap ov a ball o' botany, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 13; An old expression probably in use before Botany Tops were known, and when Botany was only known as a fingering wool (J.F.).

[Short for *Botany wool*, orig. wool from Botany Bay, but applied to all Australian wool.]

BOTANY BAY, *sb.* Lin. Cor. 1. In phr. (1) *to send to Botany Bay*, to transport no matter where; (2) *he's gone*

to *Botn'y Baay* and *theare he maay staay*, reply given to a question as to the whereabouts of another when one does not wish to give the true answer. n Lin¹ 2. The plant hydrangea. Cor.¹²

BOT-BEETLE, *sb* Hrf.² A large wooden hammer used for beating up clods.

BOTCH, *v.* and *sb*.¹ In *gen.* dial. use. [bo'tʃ.]

1. *v.* To patch; to mend clumsily. Cf. *bodge*.

Wm.¹ I'll botch up t'brokken cartgear ta morn. n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ Can you manage to botch my boots to-morrow? w.Yks. He wor a famous fella for botchin' an' tinkerin' abaht machines, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 35, w.Yks.²³ Lan. He'd un ow'd pere o' whirlers on, aw botch'd hop wi' white wollen yorn, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 8, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 277. Stf.², Shr.¹

Hence (1) **Botcher**, *sb.* a cobbler, a mender of clothes; (2) **Botching**, *vbl. sb.* patching; (3) **Botchment**, *sb.* an ugly patch, or addition to anything.

(1) Uls. *Ulster Jru Arch.* (1853-1862). w.Yks.³ [Hone *Table-bk* II. 717.] (2) n Cy. The tailors, too, that botching dew, Dixon *Sngs. Eng Peas* (1846) 174. (3) n Lin¹ 'That theare beclidin' looks a queer botchment aside th' chech-steaple.' This was said of a temporary workshop, which was used by the masons when Bottesford Church was restored.

2. To do a thing badly, to spoil.

w.Yks.⁴ Ken. Yu've botched it now, you numskul (W D P.). Slang. The mushroom-faker's work is often done adroitly, and as often bunglingly, or, in the trade term, 'botched,' MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 115.

Hence (1) **Botched**, *ppl. adj.* spoiled; (2) **Botcher**, *sb.* a bungler.

(1) Abd Haein' to dee wi' ither fowk's botch't wark, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv (2) Nrf.¹

3. *sb.* A piece of spoilt work, a clumsy job.

Cum.¹ Thou hez meadd a botch on't now e.Yks. He makes a botch ov ivvery thing he diz, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 54. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890). Stf.²

4. A bungler, a clumsy workman.

n.Yks.¹ He's nobbut an aud botch. He's mair lahk t'mar an t'mend. n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Jack's a reg'lar botch, MS *add.* (T H) m.Yks.¹ Applied familiarly to a cobbler w.Yks. BANKS *Wk/fld. Wds.* (1865). [A botch or botcher is a man who cannot make a fair good job or turn out work with any credit either to himself or to his employer, and who therefore undersells good workmen, *Gl Lab.* (1894).]

[1. I botche or patche an olde garment... I have botched my hosen at the heles, PALSGR. (1530); Eche feble thingus thei bocchyn, WYCLIF (1382) 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 10. (1) Botchare of olde thinges, *resartor*, *Prompt.*, ed. Pynson (1499). (3) Botchement, *additamentum*, *ib.* 2. To botche or bungly a garment as he dothe that is nat a perfyte workman, PALSGR. (1530). 3. Learne of me what woman is... A mere botch, HERRICK *Hesp* (1648) l. 104.]

BOTCH, *sb*.² Yks. [botʃ.] A breaking-out on the skin; a sore; an inflamed tumour.

n.Yks.² e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 54. w.Yks. (J.R.R.) [The Lord will smite thee with the botch of Egypt, BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 27; Catullus cleped a consul of Rome, that highte Nonius, postum or boch, CHAUCER *Boethius*, bk. III. iv. Fr. dial. (Picard) *boche*; OFr. *boce*, inflamed ulcer (LA CURNE); Fr. *bosse*, a wen, botch, bile (COTGR.); It. *bózza*, any pock, blain, botch, bile, or plague sore (FLORIO).]

BOTCH, *sb*.³ Sus. A thump.

Sus. *Phil Soc. Trans* (1858) 149, HOLLOWAY.

BOTCHER, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. A salmon-trout; a second-year salmon.

Hrf. Salmon-fry or salmon-spinks are here known as 'last springs'... Last springs having made a voyage to sea, return 'botchers' in the following summer, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 301. Glo.¹ [All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon, ... gurling, grilse, botcher, bluecock, ... or by any other local name, *Stat.* 24 & 25 *Vic* (1861) c. 109. § 4.]

BOTCHER, see **Botchet**.

BOTCHET, *sb* Cum. Yks. Also in form **botcher** Cum.¹ [bo'tʃit] A kind of fermented drink made from

the last drainings or washings of the honeycomb; used also as a slang term for ale. See **Bragget**.

n Cy. HOLLOWAY. Cum.¹ Sweet as botcher n.Yks.¹²³ ne.Yks.¹ In rare use e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1788) m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ An' a rare jolly chap he is wen heze had ta mitch botchit, as he calls all t'drink he gets i' that hoose, NIDDERDILL *Olm* (1873) *Apr Notes*

BOTCHY, *adj.* and *sb.* Wm. Stout, out of proportion; also as *sb.* a short, stout man.

Wm. His lal botchy legs they fair shog again when he tries to run (B K); Wm.¹

BOTE, *pret.* and *pp.* Lan. [bōt.] Bit, bitten. Cf. *bate*, *v*.⁴

Lan. Hoo'd nevvur bote sin breykfust toime, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) vi, 'That's just rect,' as Pinder said, when his wife bote hur tung i' two, WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 26, Lan.¹ M¹ feyther lookt eawt into th' sthreet, An' bote his lip, bo never spoke, RAMSBOTTOM *Rhymes* (1864) 73. e Lan.¹

[For wratthe he bot his lippes, *P. Plowman* (A) v. 67; His vn-cely swyn pat... bote þe best of his bracheþ þe bakkez in sunder, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1563. OE. *bāt*, *pret.* of *bītan*, to bite.]

BOTE, *sb.* Obs. Sc. n Yks. Also written *bute*. Help, advantage, bounty, compensation. Cf. *boot*, *sb*.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl*; (JAM) n Yks.² Hence Cart-bote, Fire-bote, Hays bote, Hedge-bote, House-bote, Plough bote; wood allowed in former times by the estate owner to his tenants, for making carts, for fuel, for boundaries or fences, building purposes, for the construction of ploughs, &c.

[Bote or boote signifies help, succour, aide and advantage, and is commonly joyned with other words, as *bridg-boot*, *burgh-boot*, *fire-boot*, *hedg-boot*, and divers others, BLOUNT (1670); Bote signifies compensation or satisfaction, as *man-bote*, *theft-bote*, SKENE (1641) 24; To vencust folkis is a confort and bote, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 89. OE. *bōt*, compensation.]

BOTH, *adj.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng.

1. *The both*, both, the two.

Myo. Here is the both of them sure enough, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) 1 Dev. (F.H) Cor. They'm a matter o' six foot high, the both—an' risin' forty, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) III.

2. In phr. (1) *both of it*, both of them; (2) *both of the two*, the couple of them; (3) *none of 'em both*, neither of them.

(1) Dor. Som. Will you have some lettuce or onions, or both of it? (W.B.T.) (2) n Yks.² Beeath o' t'tweea. (3) Ken.²

[1. It turnes bot tille þe bothe, BRUNNE *Chron.* (1330) 269. 2. (2) Cp. ME. *bothe* two. And harlotrye they tolden bothe two, CHAUCER *C.T.A.* 3184.]

BOTHAM, *sb*.¹ Cor. Also written **bothan**. A tumour, arising from a blow with a stick upon any part of the body.

Cor GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.); Cor.¹²

BOTHAM, *sb*.² Also written **bothem** Cor.¹²; **bothen** Hmp.¹ (1) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, corn marigold (Hmp.¹ Dor); (2) *Pyrethrum parthenium*, feverfew (Cor.¹²).

BOTHER, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **bodder** n.Yks. [bo'ðə(r)]. Nonsense.

n.Yks. Sum mettedy er ranter bodder, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 42. Lan. It's varra likely what thou's tellin' ma is o' bother, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 61.

BOTHER, *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Ess. Dev. Cor. [bo'ðə(r)].

1. To deafen, to stun, to perplex with noisy and incessant chatter, to confuse.

Ayr. The auld guidmen, about the grace, Frae side to side they bother, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 24. w.Yks.⁴ Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 227 Nhp.¹ You bother me so with your chattering, that I don't know what I'm about. s.Cy. HOLLOWAY. Sus.², Dev.¹ Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (P.)

Hence (1) **Bother**, *sb.* noise, disagreeable loquacity; (2) **Bothered**, *ppl. adj.* deaf; (3) **Bothering**, *ppl. adj.* noisy; (4) **Bothering**, *vbl. sb.* a noise, a scolding.

(1) Nhp.¹ Hold your bother. (2) Ir. I'm a bit bothered on both sides of my head, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 308, Clergyman: What is the meaning of 'He that hath ears to hear, &c.'?—School-boy: It manes any person could hear it unless he was bothered! (P.W.J.) s.Ir. He only turned the bothered ear to the sound of his mother's voice, CROKER *Fairy Leg.* (1862) 221. (3) Nhp. Keep off the bothering bustle of the wind, CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) I. 122; Nhp.¹ They made such a bothering.

2. To lull, to deaden.

s Lns. Maybe if you'd take a drop it would boddher the sorra, M'CALL *Fennan Nights in Shamrock Mag.* (Mar. 17, 1893) 424.

3. In phr. (1) *to be bothered*, a disguised form of swearing, used to give emphasis to an assertion; in *gen.* slang use; (2) *to be bothered to a stake* (?).

(1) Ess. He'll best yer, too, I'm bothered if he 'ont, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 31. Sur.¹ I think we shall get some more snow, bothered if I don't. (2) Dev. An' bothered to a stake, my boys, There's nothin' else got half sitch joys, PULMAN *Sketches* (1853) 33. [Not known to our correspondents.]

BOTHERATION, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use. Confusion, noise, trouble. Also used interjectively as an expletive.

Rnf. There's rowth o' steer and botheration, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 170 Kcb. He jerkit oot, 'Wife, botheration!' ARMSTRONG *Musings* (1890) 217. Ir. I've heard tell there does be ivery manner of botheration sometimes, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 24 n.Lin.¹ Bother-aation! what a truble you are, bairn. Nhp.¹ What a botheration you are making. Wil. Lar massy, wot a botheration Thame kickin' up ael droo tha naysh'un, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 81

Hence **Botherationed**, *pp.* worried.

Ir. If she's torminted wid anythin', . . . or botherationed wid folks risin argyfments, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 197.

BOTHEREDNESS, *sb.* Cum. [Not known to our other correspondents.] A state of worry.

Cum. One can well imagine the delicacy and botheredness of barns under speaning (E.W.P.).

BOTHERMENT, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Yks. Som. Dev. Also written bodderment Cum. Wm.¹ [bo'čəment, -mənt.] Trouble, difficulty, perplexity.

Cum. A heap eh balderdash an bodderment, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 171; Cum.³ *Title*. Bobby Banks' Bodderment, 17. Wm.¹ I want nun c' thi bodderment. n.Yks.¹ Folks sez there's boun t'be a bit iv a botherment about thae intaks; n.Yks.² e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 4; e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Som.¹ A very common word. We've a-had a sight o' bau dhuimunt way thick job. Dev. (F.T.E.)

BOTHERSOME, *adj.* Irel. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written bothersum e.Yks.¹; boddersom Cum. [bo'čəsəm.] Troublesome, bewildering, embarrassing.

Ant. (W.H.P.), Cum. (E.W.P.) n.Yks. This work's bothersome (I.W.), n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ I'm scar'd we shall find th' flees very bothersum to-year, noo ther's hardly ony swalla's to catch 'em.

BOTHERUM, *sb.* Chs. Dor. Also written botherem Dor. (1) Corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* (see **Buddle**); (2) Ivy-leaved speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia*.

(1) Dor. (W.F.); (C.W.), Dor.¹ (2) Chs.¹

BOTHERY, see **Bour-tree**.

BOTHIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written bathie (JAM.); bothy. [bo'či.]

1. A hut or shed where agricultural labourers and hinds are lodged.

Sc. The wretched huts or bothies where he would be condemned to pass the night, SCOTT *Leg Mont.* (1830) viii; There with the road underneath, and in sight of coaches and steamers . . . Sends up a volume of smoke the Bothie of Toper-na-fuosich, CLOUGH *Bothie* (1848); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Kcd. For i' the house he didna lie, But in a bothie i' the yard, BURNES *Garron Hat* (c. 1823) 345. Frf. There were times when the showmen made a tour of the bothies, where they . . . gave their poor performances to audiences that were not critical, BARRIE *Licht* (ed. 1893) 47. Per. Letting his house and living in the bothie, IAN MACLAREN *Brer Bush* (1895) 175. Gall. Go to the bothies of the bachelor foresters, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxiv.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Bothie-man**, a hind; (2) **-woman**, the woman who takes charge of the bothie.

(1) Per. (JAM.) (2) n.Sc. (W.G.)

BOTHOM, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Also written botham w.Yks.² Chs.¹³ Stf.; bothum w.Yks.³ e.Lan.¹ Der.¹; botham w.Yks. Dial. pron. of *bottom*, q.v.

BOTHERSH, *sb.* I.W.¹ The squalling thrush, 'bull-thrush,' q.v.

BOTS, *sb.* *Obso.* Suf. A proud woman.

Suf. (F.H.); Sometimes heard, but not commonly known (C.G.B.).

BOTTERY, see **Bour-tree**.

BOTTHEEN, *sb.* Irel. A short stick.

Cr1, Wxf. A botheen in my fist I'll hold To bate the dogs and ganders bold. *Nomins* (1894) 74.

[Ir. *batin*, dim. of *bat*, a stick, staff (O'REILLY).]

BOTTLE, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng. Also written *bwuttle* se. Wor.¹

1. *sb.* A small keg or cask used by labourers for carrying cider or beer.

Nhp. And hand the stout hooped bottle round the ring, CLARE *Shep. Calendar* (1827) 72; Nhp.¹, War.³, s.Wor. (F.W.M.W.) se. Wor.¹ A bwuttle, holding from two to four quarts (sometimes larger). It is usually painted blue or lead colour. Shr.¹ Tell Bill to tak' the 'ackney mar' an' start off 88th them two bottles an' bayte-bags to the turmit fallow. Hrf.¹² Glo. (A.B.); Glo.¹ n.Wil. Messengers come here for cans of beer, and carry out also to the field wooden 'bottles'—small barrels holding a gallon or two, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 142. Wil.¹ Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. The contents of a bottle of medicine.

Fif. It's my heart, the Doctor says. He gae me a bottle, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 173. Ayr. He gets his draps at eleven, his bottle at twa, his draps again at four, and then of course his poother at bed-time, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 123. Gall. A 'bottle' in this sense is quite common, whether for internal or external use, to describe its unknown and mysterious contents (A.W.). e.Dur.¹

3. The dug of a cow. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

4. A lump formed under the throat of sheep. War.³

5. *Comb.* (1) **Bottle-bird**, an apple rolled up and baked in a crust; (2) **-bottoms**, the dregs of a bottle of ale; (3) **-crony**, a boon companion; (4) **-fly**, a bluebottle; (5) **-jack**, a bottle-shaped machine working by clockwork and used to turn meat in roasting; (6) **-jug**, the bottle-tit, *Parus caudatus*; (7) **-of-all-sorts**, the plant *Pulmonaria officinalis*; (8) **-of-sorts**, the plant *Centaurea cyanus*; (9) **-ore**, the seaweed, *Fucus nodosus*; (10) **-rack**, a wooden frame in which empty bottles are kept; (11) **-screw**, a cork-screw; (12) — **Tom**, the Long-tailed Tit, *Parus caudatus*.

(1) e.An.¹ So called from its fancied resemblance to birds nesting in those bottle-shaped receptacles, placed for that purpose under the eaves of some old buildings. Nrf.¹ (2) w.Yks. (J.T.) (3) Ff. His bottle-cronies' faces, . . . Glisten't on ilk side like a raw O' hairst-moons down the table, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 24. (4) n.Lin.¹ (5) w.Yks. Thay tangd an bate me noaze wal it wor az big az a bottle-jack, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Baunsla Ann.* (1856) 41; (J.T.) n.Lin.¹, War.³ (6) Lei.¹ (7) Cum.¹ (8) w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 283. (9) Sc.I. The gross Bottle-ore, which has hollow nobs, or pustules, in it, is reckoned to make the best kelp (B. & H.). (10) n.Lin.¹ (11) Dor. (A.C.) (12) e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 43. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 31.]

6. *v.* To rear by aid of a bottle.

n.Lin.¹ Used with regard to lambs, and sometimes, though rarely, to foals.

7. To pelt with bottles.

Lan. They wur ready welly to do owt at each other, fro' 'bottlin' to murder, STATON *B. Shuttle*, 12.

[1. OF. *botel* (pl. *boteaux*), a barrel (LA CURNE).]

BOTTLE, *sb.*² In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written *battle* Lnk. N.I.¹; *bottil* w.Yks.¹ A bundle of hay, straw, or sticks; a gleaner's burden.

Sig. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Lnk. Born in a garret, unheedit, unfed, Wi' a battle o' strae ma only bed, THOMSON *Laddy May* (1883) 102. e.Lth. Grippit me in his arms like a bottle o' strae, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xv. N.I.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks.¹ A bottle is a bundle wisped up; a batten a bound bundle. ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ An old-fashioned portion, enough to bed a horse up to its knees. w.Yks.¹ A girt clunterlee fellow wee a bottil of beesoms teed on his back, n. 356; w.Yks.²³, Chs.¹³, Der.¹ Not. I first let the twiggling to the besom makers at so much per bottle, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 161; (W.H.S.); Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ He's cutten a score of bottles of pea-rods, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹² Applied in some parts of the county to a gleaner's burden. War. WISE *Shakespeare* (1861) 150. Shr.¹ I axed the Maister to let me 'ave a bit of 'ay; 'e said 'e darna sell, but 'e'd gie me a bottle, as the cow wus nigh cauvin. Bdf. The quantity a man carries on a fork over his shoulder, when he foddors the cattle (J.W.B.); BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.¹ Barley bottles were little bund'es of barley in the straw, given to farm horscs. Nrf.¹ Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849. w.Som.¹ Only

used in the common saying: Múd su wuul lèok vur u nee el een u bau tl u stroa [one may as well search for a needle in a bottle of straw].

Hence **Bottle**, *v.* Of hay: to make into a bundle.

Sc. (JAM.) Yks. You may bottle it [the hay pulled out of a stack by sheep] up and carry it, and put it in one of the stand-heckes, *Best Rur. Econ.* (1641) 74.

[To look for a needle in a bottle of hay, CLARKE *Phras. Puer.* (1655); Ask you for the hosteller, he is above in the haye lofte makynge botelles, *il est la hault en la granche du foyen la ou il botelle*, PALSGR. (1530) 620, He shal telle a tale, by my fey! Al-though it be nat worth a botel hey, CHAUCER *C. T. H.* 14; *Boteler*, to bottle, to make into bottles or bundles, *Corgr.* Anglo-Norman *botel*, 'botte de foin' (MOISY); Fr. *boteau*, a bottle, as of hay (COTGR.)]

BOTTLE, *sb.*³ *Obs.* n Cy. A house, a dwelling. n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M) Nhb (K); Nhb.¹ Only in place-names: Bottle Bank, Walbottle, &c.

[Son summ þe laffid; Marþe comm Till Zacariþess bottle, *Ormulum* (c. 1220) 2788. OE. *botl*. To þæra sacerda ealdres botle, *Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 3. (The same as the 'bottle' in place-names, Bottle-Claydon, Harbottle, Newbottle.)]

BOTTLE, *sb.*⁴ and *v.*² Som. [bo'tl, bo'dl.]

1. *sb.* A bubble, bladder; a blister.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Dhu skeen oa un wuz au'l oa vur bau dlz, jis dhu vuur ee sæ'um z au'f ee-d u-æd u blustur au'n [his skin was all over bladders, just as if he had been blistered]

2. *v.* To form bubbles or bladders; to blister.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Aew dhu paa ynt-s u-bautld [how the paint is blistered].

BOTTLE, *v.*³ Stf. [bo'tl.] To beat in a transaction or argument; to puzzle.

Stf.² Wel ðat klín botl z mæi; oi konær mæik jed nær til on it.

BOTTLE-BRUSH, *sb.* Applied to several plants: (1) *Hippuris vulgaris*, mare's tail (w.Yks.³ Hmp.¹); (2) *Equisetum arvense* (Sur.¹); (3) *E. sylvaticum* (Sc. Nhb. Dur.); (4) *Spergula arvensis* (w.Yks.³).

BOTTLE-BUMP, *sb.* Yks. e.An. The bittern. See **Butter-bump**.

Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 146. e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51; Nrf.¹

BOTTLE-NOSE, *sb.* Sc. Lin. e.An.

1. The common porpoise.

n.Lin.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

2. A species of whale, 'ca'ing whale.'

Or.I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.¹ Dmb. A species of whales called Bottle-noses have sometimes run aground during the tide of ebb, *Row Dmb. Statist. Acc.* (JAM)

BOTTLE-TIT, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor Shr. Hrf. e.An. Ken. Hmp. Wil. Also in form botty-tit Suf. [bo'tl-tit.] The long-tailed tit, *Parus caudatus*.

w.Yks. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 31, 32. Not.³, n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ While the bottle-tit hangs At the end of a twig, CLARE *MS Poems*. War.³ w.Wor. *Barrow's Jrn* (Mar. 3, 1888). Shi.¹, Hrf.², Nrf.¹ Suf. NALL *Gl.* Ken. *Science Gossip* (1882) 65. Hmp DE CRESPIGNY *New Forest* (1895) 113. n.Wil. Hullucky! 'e got a bottle-tit's nest (E.H.G.) Wil.¹

BOTTLING-BOOT, *sb.* Mid. A leather case to hold a bottle while it is being corked.

Mid. *Inventory of Household Goods, Staines* (1801), N. & Q. (1894) 8th S. vi. 329.

BOTTOM, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also Colon. Also written bottim Hrf.²; botham w.Yks.² Chs.¹ Stf.; botton n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; boddum Cum.¹ n.Yks. e.Yks.¹; boddam Cum. Dev.; boddum S. & Ork.¹ ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹; bodd'm Dev.; bodm Wm.¹; bothum w.Yks.³ [bo'təm, bo'dəm, bo'dəm.]

1. The lowest part of a valley; a gully, ravine; low-lying land subject to inundation. Freq. in *pl.*

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). s.Wxf Maybe, they've strayed down the bottoms, *Feman Nights in Shamrock Mag.* (Feb. 17, 1894) 329. Nhb. Valleys smilng, bottoms pleasing, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk.* (1846) VII. 10. Cum.¹ Wm.¹ 'T'bodm o' Westmerland' is a phr for the comparatively level portion of the

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county. n.Yks.¹ The township of Greenhowe, a part of which, significantly called Greenhowe-Bottom, is a narrow secluded vale, so deeply entrenched with mountains that here in the depth of winter the sun never shines, GRAVES *Hist. Cleve.* 254. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. The descent to the shore through these 'bottoms' is in most cases very abrupt, GASKELL *Sylva* (1863) I iv; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. We'll lock up, an' go see thy cousin Joe at Eccleshill botham, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 120; w.Yks.² Chs.¹; Chs.³ Mappin Woodcock oo'l be i' th' Bothams. n.Lin.¹ Squire boht them beck-bottoms uncommon dear. Hrf.² Them be hard dogs, them down in Combe's Moor bottoms. Glo. The deep vallies where the clothiers chiefly inhabit, as Chalford Bottom, Stroud Bottom, &c., GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (H.); Glo.¹ Brks.¹ Moor likely 'e'll vind a haayre on the brow 'an in the bottom Bck. Thurely Bottom near Great Marlow, N. & Q. (1853) 1st S. vii. 608. Ken. Margate Bottom, Hollins Bottom (D.W.L.). Sur. Two places to which the word is applied, viz Smitham Bottom and Boxhill Bottom, N. & Q. (1853) 1st S. vii. 51. Sus. Down dat 'ere bottom, LOWER *Stray Leaves* (1862) 92. Sus.¹ Hmp. Hammer Bottom, Dangle Bottom (W.M.E.F.); Hmp.¹ n.Wil The houses are in the hollows, the 'coombes' or 'bottoms' as they are called, where the springs run, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 22. Wil.¹ Dor. They don't sell milk to [at] Creech Bottom (J.B.P.). Som. 'An' dru th' boddam var an' near, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 55, ed. 1853; There's a girt deep bottom goes down so deep as the tower, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V 151. n.Dev. Down they went into the black bottom, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) 6. e.Dev. Ai went deun ta th' nit-gird'n taleuke at th' freute in th' bodd'm, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) vi. 11. Cor.¹ 12

2. The floor of a mine; old stream-works.

Nhb.¹ A fathom boring in the thill or bottom under the coal you would work, J.C. *Compleat Collier* (1708) 14 Cor.² When the deepest parts of a mine are freed by a pumping engine from the accumulated water, miners say 'The bottoms are in fork' [N.S.W. Gus and his party were soon down to the bottom—that is, the alluvial drift, the sand and water-worn pebbles, the gravel and debris of the long dead, deeply buried stream, BOLDREWOOD *Miner* (1890) I. v.]

3. Coarse iron ore; rubble left by tin streamers in their workings.

Stf., Cor. At Walsall and Rushal they divide their iron ore into several sorts of w^{ch} the two uppermost measures, as they call them, are black-bothum and gray-bothum, w^{ch} are so mean an ore that they are seldom made use of (K.). Cor.² *MS. add.*

4. *Comp.* Bottom-stone, the sixth parting in the iron-stone. Stf.¹

5. A board, *gen.* of narrow dimensions, but the full breadth of the tree it was sawn from. Nhb.¹

6. A small quantity of wine or spirit in a tumbler ready to have water added to it. Common at all inns.

s.Lan. TALBOT *MS. Gl.* (1846). w.Som.¹ A bottom o' gin and a bottom o' brandy for Mr Jones.

7. In *pl.* dregs. See **Bottle**, *sb.*¹ 5 (2).

w.Yks. There's nowt but bottle boddums (J.T.); w.Yks.¹

8. A ball of thread or yarn; a reel of cotton.

w.Yks.², n.Lin.¹ Midl. TOONE *Dich.* (1834). Nhp.¹, War.³ se.Yks.¹ It's all of a robbie, like a bottom o' yarn Shr.¹ Come, yo' mun trindle them yarwin's pretty sharp, else we sha'n 'ave owd Spake, the waiver, 'ere afore we'n got the bottoms ready. Sus.¹ n.Wil. *Obs.* (G.E.D.) [She's not a good housewife that will not wind up her bottom, RAY *Prov.* (ed. 1768) 64.]

Hence **Bottom-stall**, the foundation of a ball of yarn.

Shr.¹ A bottom-stall—which served also for a child's rattle—was often made by putting shot into a goose's wind-pipe, then drying it, and forming it into a ring, by slipping the smaller end within the other. 'I think my yorn's gettin' low, I can 'ear the bottom-stall rattle.'

9. *Fig.* Principle, moral worth, 'grit,' sturdiness.

e.Dur.¹ Wm.¹ He's neeah boddum eim. w.Yks.¹ Naabody hes a better boddum. Der. There's a lot for't job—well nigh a score—t'parson, and t'wardens, and t'chapel lot, but I shall be on my own bottom, *Wkly. Tel.* (Dec 22, 1894). n.Lin.¹ There's noabody hes a better boddum then him; bud he's curus to talk to Nhp.¹, Brks.¹ Bdf. An honest, upright person is said to 'have a good bottom' (J.W.B.). Slang. Not inferior 'to bottom' to aught you have read of Since Cribb, years ago, half knocked Molyneux's head off, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1864) *Bagman's Dog*.

Hence (1) **Bottom**, *adv.* thoroughly; (2) **Bottomed**, *adj.* of character: principled.

(1) w.Yks.³ A bothum bad un. (2) Wm.¹ Theear's nit a better

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boddum'd man e au t'toonship. n.Yks. (I.W.) w.Yks.³ Tha' a't a bad bothum'd woman.

10. In *comp.* (1) Bottom-board, the movable bottom of a coal-wagon; (2) -clean, thoroughly clean; (3) -cut, salt-mining term: the rock salt lying below the level, usually about two to three feet thick; (4) -drawer, an imaginary receptacle where a girl is supposed to keep articles which she has prepared for future housekeeping; (5) -grass, the dwarf fine grasses which grow thickly, and come up later than the taller varieties; (6) -leaves, root leaves; (7) -lift, the deepest tier of mine pumps; (8) -pick, a large pick for getting large coal; (9) -pie, potatoes and pork baked on a thick layer of dough; (10) -rod, mining term: an iron rod connecting the bottom-spear to the bucket-sword; (11) -room, a single seat in a pew; (12) -runner, the boards between the stern boards of a boat; (13) -wind, a wind which drives the waters of Derwent Lake into high waves which roll eastward.

(1) N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ (2) w.Yks. A housewife who does not remove the dust from the 'corners' is not 'boddum cleean,' BANKS *Whfd. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ Fair bottom cleean is t'woman. (3) Chs.¹ (4) *ib.* If a young woman were to buy a set of tea-things, and were asked what use she had for such things, she would answer, 'Oh! they're to put in my bottom drawer,' Wor. (J.W.P.) (5) w.Som.¹ We shan't have much hay to year, if we don't get a good ground rain to bring up the bottom-grass (6) Hrt. The bottom leaves of Plantain, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) III. 91. (7) Cor.² MS. add. (8) w.Yks. (J.P.) (9) Cor.¹² (10) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl* (1888). (11) Fif. Leave but a crumb o' this kirk-loom [pulpit] Memorial o' the power o' Rome, And my Lord Card'nals bottom-room, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 203. Ayr. We were to be paid eighteen pence for a bottom-room per annum by the proprietors of the pews, GALT *Provost* (1822) xvi. N.Cy.¹ (12) S. & Ork.¹ (13) Cum.¹ The waters of the Derwent Lake are sometimes considerably agitated even on a calm day [by a] bottom wind.

[1. Then I saw in my dream, that the shepherds had them to another place, in a bottom, BUNYAN *Pilg. Prog.* (1678) 159; Our gentry in England live most part in the country . . . building still in bottoms . . . or near woods, BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, II. 72; Bank, bra, and boddum blanshit wolx and bair, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 76. 8. Glomus, a bottom of thred or yarn, COLES (1679); *Corlo*, a reel to wind silk or yarn from; also a bottom, a clue of silk or thred, FLORIO; Botme of threde, *Prompt.*]

BOTTOM, *v.* Var. dial. uses. Also written boddum Wm.¹ w.Yks.¹; boddum Cum. e.Yks.¹; boddam Cum.

1. To reach the bottom.

Cum. Ey, he's boddum't many a pit, but he'll be gittan into yan efter a bit, 'at he'll be pinch't to find boddum on, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 101. w.Som.¹ Boys bathing in deep water say. 'Tis too deep vor me, I can't bottom it, and I bant able vor zwim. [N.S.W. They had not as yet 'bottomed,' or sunk down to the alluvial drift, BOLDREWOOD *Miner* (1890) I. vii.]

2. To empty to the bottom, to drink to the last dregs.

Cum. Come, Dicky, lad, boddum the quart, GILPIN *Ballads* (1866) 152. Lan. Previously bottoming a glass of ale, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iv. Chs.³

3. Of a ditch, drain, &c.: to clean out thoroughly; also to do any kind of work thoroughly.

Chs.¹ To 'bottom a drain' is to pare off, with a tool made on purpose, the small pieces of clay and irregularities in the bottom of the drain previous to laying the pipes. Der.², nw.Der.¹, Ken. (P.M.)

Hence Bottoming-spade, *sb.* a hollow spade used for levelling the bottoms of the trenches in which the tiles of underdrains are laid. n.Lin.¹

4. Of hay: to get it out of any hollow wet place, where it will not 'make.' Chs.¹⁸

5. Dyeing term: to give the body of colour by a first process.

w.Yks. Indigo dyed goods are sometimes dyed a red colour previous to the blue being put on. They are then said to be bottomed (H.H.).

Hence Bottoming, *vbl. sb.* the first process of dyeing. w.Yks. (J.G.)

6. To investigate thoroughly; to find out the truth about anything; to fathom.

Wm.¹ I'll hev it boddum'd out. w.Yks.¹ To boddum things boddumly. e.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ I canna bottom him. sw.Lin.¹ Mr. Chairman, I think this wants well bottoming. I really mean it to be bottomed. Nhp.¹ I'll bottom it before I've done with it [of an evil report]. Oxf.¹ I can't bottom 'ee, MS. add.

BOTTOM-FYE, *v.* e.An. To cleanse a ditch or drain; rarely *fig.* to thoroughly sift, to get to the bottom of a matter. See Fay, *v.*

e.An.¹ To throw out the bottoms of marsh ditches, as opposed to 'pulling' or drawing the weeds with a crome only. Nrf. My tenants are constantly making a claim for bottomfing their ditches (W.R.E.). Suf. e.An. *Dy. Times* (1892); (F.H.)

BOTTOMLY, *adv.* Yks. Chs. Stf. Also written boddumly w.Yks.¹ [b'otəmli.] Thoroughly, completely.

w.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ Oo looks very weel, but oo is na bottomly clean. Stf.¹

BOTTOMMOST, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Nhp. Also written boddmost Cum.¹; boddmost e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹; bothumest w.Yks.³; boddummost Nhp.¹; bottomest w.Yks. [b'otəməs(t), b'otəməs(t), b'otəməs(t)] The lowest. Superl. of *bottom*.

Cum.¹ e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks. If shoo put it in wit black soude bottomest, BYWATER *Gossips*, 10; w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.³ It's the bothumest book of the pile. Nhp.¹

BOTTRY, *adj.* *Obsol. or obs.* Nhp.¹ Of trees: short, stunted. See Bour-tree.

BOTTY, *adj.* e.An. [b'oti.]

1. Consequential, self-assertive, impertinent, conceited.

e.An.¹ Nrf. Tom Field is that proud and botty and full of bigotty, he wouldn't axe for nothin' of the paarson wor it ever so, ORTEN *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 14; Looking at me in such a botty way, as much as to say that she'd cut me out, SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 58; Little men are generally so botty (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹ Suf. Mildenhall is a botty little town, RAVEN *Hist. Suf.* (1895) 265, Ya' fare right botty, e.An. *Dy. Times* (1892); (F.H.)

2. Small and compact.

Suf. Tha's a botty little owd hoss you a' got (C.T.); (F.H.)

BOTWELL, see Batwell.

BOU, see Boil.

BOUCHAL, *sb.* Irel. A boy; a youth or young man.

Ir. When you and he were bouchals, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I 219, (G.M.H.) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890) Lns. This beggarman is a fine bit ov a bouchal, *Irish Humour* (1894) 379.

Hence Bouchaleen, *sb.* a little boy; often used as a term of affection, contempt, &c.

Ir. He can stay with the bouchaleens, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) 110; Now, you little bouchaleen, run away, N. & Q. (1873) 4th S. xii. 98; (G.M.H.) w.Ir. Bad luck to my father . . . for not sending me to be learnt it [English] when I was a bouchaleen! LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. 131.

[Ir. *buachail*, a herdsman, keeper of cows, a boy, a servant (O'REILLY). Hence the dim. *buachailín* (G.M.H.).]

BOUCLE-CLOTH, *sb.* Yks. A kind of serge with mohair 'loop,' used for overcoatings. w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

[Fr. *boucle*, buckle; cp. *velours à boucle*, 'velours qui a été fait à l'épingle' (LITTRÉ).]

BOUD, *sb.* Nhp. Nrf. Suf. Ess. Written bowd Nrf.¹

[beud.] A weevil, an insect that breeds in malt and corn, &c. Nhp.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. (P.R.), Nrf.¹ Nrf., Suf. MORTON *Cyclo Agric.* (1863). Suf.¹ Nrf., Suf., Ess. RAY (1691); (K.)

Hence Boudy, *adj.* applied to malt infested with weevils. e.An.¹

[A boude, *vermis frumentarius*, COLES (1679); Foisty the bread corne and bowd eaten malt, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 52; Bowde, malte worme, *Prompt.*]

BOUDE, see Bood.

BOUDEN, see Bowden.

BOUET, see Bowet.

BOUEY, see Boo.

BOUFF, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written bowf (JAM.). [būf.]

1. *v.* To bark, applied esp. to the sound made by a large dog.

n.Sc. (W.G.) Abd., Fif, Lth. Opposed to yaffing, which denotes the barking of a small dog 'My collie bouff't, an' rear't his curlin

birse, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 115 (JAM). e Lth. As the laird bowffs, the loun yaff, HUNTER *J. Inverness* (1895) 31.

Hence Bouffin, *ppl. adj.* given to barking.

n.Sc. He keeps a naisty bouffin brute (W.G.).

2. To cough loudly.

n.Sc. He boufft an hostit a' nicht, an didna get sae muckle's ae wink o' sleep (W.G.). Abd. (JAM); Still in use (W.M.).

Hence Bouffan, *vbl. sb.* continued coughing.

Buff! He keepit sic a hostan an' bouffan a' nicht if a cud get nae sleep for 'im

3. *sb.* A loud bark, the act of barking.

n.Sc. (W.G.) Abd., Fife, Lth. (JAM)

Hence Bouffie, *sb.* the bark of a dog.

n.Sc. The dog gya a wee bit bouffie an syne ran awa (W.G.). Abd. (W.M.)

4. A dog.

n.Sc. Tack care o' the bouff, for fear he bite ye (W.G.).

5. A loud, hard cough.

n.Sc. The bonnie lassie hiz an unco sehr bouff o' a host (W.G.). Abd. (W.M.)

BOUFF, see Boof.

BOUGARS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also written boogers. [būgarz.]

1. The rafters or cross-spars, forming part of the roof of a house, and on which the wattlings or twigs are placed.

Sc. I'll tak a rung frae the bougars o' the house and rizzle your riggin w't, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 159, ed. 1881; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) Ayr Said of a well-filled church: I hae heard the boogers [beams] cracking at 6 o'clock of the morning, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii 306.

2. *Comp.* (1) Bougar-stakes, the lower part of the rafters, resting on the ground in old houses; (2) -sticks, strong pieces of wood fixed to the rafters of a house by wooden pins Rxh. (JAM.)

[With bowgars of barns thay beft blew kapps, *Chrysts-Kirk* (c. 1550) xiii, in Ramsay's *Evergreen*, ed. 1874, l. 9]

BOUGE, *sb.* Hrt. Sus. [būdʒ] The round swelling part of a cask.

Hrt. Turning the cask sideways, on its bouge, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. ii Sus.¹²

[Bouge, the middle or belly of a cask, BAILEY (1755) *Fr. bouge*, 'la partie la plus bombée d'un tonneau' (LITTRÉ).]

BOUGE, *sb.* Lin. e.An. [būdʒ.] In phr. *to make a bouge*, commit a blunder; to get a heavy fall by taking an awkward false step.

Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 700. e.An.¹ Nrf.¹

[The same word as obs. vb. *bouge*, applied to a ship which strikes upon a rock so as to damage the bilge or bulge (Fr. *bouge*): Lest therupon Our shippe should bowge, GASCOIGNE *Voy. Holland* (c. 1577). Cp the use of the vb. *bulge*: Thrice round the ship was tost, Then bulg'd at once, and in the deep was lost, DRYDEN (JOHNSON).]

BOUGE, *sb.* Cor.³ A large quantity.

[Used by Ben Jonson in the sense of 'provisions': A bombard man, that brought bouge for a country lady or two that fainted, *Love Resl.* (c. 1616), ed. Cunningham, III. 85. *Bouge of Court* was an allowance of meat and drink to the officers of the Court. Every of them to have lyke bouge of courte, *State Papers* (1540) l. 623 (N.E.D.). *Fr. avoir bouche à Court*, to have budge-a-Court, to be in ordinary at Court (CORGR.)]

BOUGE, *sb.* Lei.¹ An insect which sometimes infests sheep.

BOUGE, *v.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp e An Sur Hmp. Also written booge Sur.; bowge w.Yks.² [būdʒ] To swell, to bulge out, project. Cf. bouge, *sb.*¹

n.Yks. T'wall boojed out in some pleeces (I W) w.Yks.², n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Sur. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 83. Hmp.¹

BOUGER, *sb.* Sc. Also written bowger (JAM.). The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*.

w.Sc. Frequent in St. Kilda and the other Western Isles, where it is called Coulter-neb (JAM.); The bowger so called by those in St. Kilda... is of the size of a pigeon, MARTIN *St. Kilda* (1753) 34 (*sb.*). Heb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 220.

BOUGH, *sb.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written beu, bo. n Lin.¹ [bū, biu]

1. The smaller branch of a tree, whether growing or detached, implying the end of the branch terminating in twigs.

w.Som.¹ That part would always be called a bough which would be tied up for taggot-wood. Zee whe'er you can't pick a bough [a sprig] or two o' laur-yel and holm vor a bit o' kirsmasin.

Hence Boughy, *adj.* applied to trees which are full of boughs instead of running up straight.

Hmp. *Wise New Forest* (1883) 280, Hmp.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) Bough-elm, the wych-elm tree, so called from its wide-spreading branches; (2) -house, *obs.*, a private house allowed to be open at fair-time for the sale of liquor; (3) -load, the last load of the harvest, so called because dressed with boughs; (4) -pot, (a) a flower-pot, a vase for cut flowers; (b) a bouquet, nosegay; bunch.

(1) n.Yks. In common use (M.C.F.M.). (2) Lin. Formerly the custom at Horncastle Fair (J.C.W.). w.Wor.¹ Suppressed at Pershore in 1863. *Suf. N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S v 371. Sus.¹ An old person describing the glories of Selmeaton Fair, which has now been discontinued many years, said, 'There was all manner of booths and bough houses' (3) e.An.¹ (4, a) n.Lin.¹ Four bow-pots constitute my fields, *Monthly Mag.* (May, 1806) 324. Nhp.¹ (b) Ayr. She pickit up a brave bowpot of bonnie yellow ribbons, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 154. Lon. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M) Colloq. A frill and flowered waistcoat, with a fine bow-pot at the breast, HOOD *China Mender*.

3. In phr. *up in the boughs*, out of temper, easily offended.

s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ 'Er wuz all up i' the boughs [bourz] in a minute Glo. When he found another man put on to his work he was up in the boughs directly (S.S.B.); (A.B.) Oxf.¹ *MS. add.*

BOUGH, *sb.*² Pem. The stitches in knitting.

s.Pem. *LAWS Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Keep the preens tight, donna be so clumsy an' lev' th' boughs slip like that (W.M.M.).

BOUGHT, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Sc. Irel. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in form boght Ant.; booght w.Yks.⁴; boot Lan.¹; bought (JAM.); bucht S. & Ork.¹; buft w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹; bught Sc. (JAM.) [būxt, büt, w.Yks. also būft.]

1. *sb.* A curve or bend, esp. the hollow or curve of the elbow or knee. Cf. bight, bout.

Sc. Bucht of the elbow, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) Abd How-ever, I took her by the bought o' the gardy an gar'd her sit down, FORBES *Jrn* (1742) 17. Ant. (W.H.P.) Yks THORESDY *Left.* (1703). w.Yks.¹ I hurt buft o' my arm, ii. 288, w.Yks.⁴, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.²³ Lin SKINNER (1671); *Obsol.* (R.E.C)

2. A ribbon bow. ne.Lan.¹

3. A coil of fishing-lines; a fishing-line about fifty fathoms.

Sh.I. Each line, or bought as it is called, is about 50 fathoms, EDMONSTON *Zell. Isl.* (1809) l. 235, The ordinary complement of lines is 120 boughts, each bought 55 fathoms long, *Agnic. Surv.* 88 (JAM) S. & Ork.¹

4. *v.* To fold down; to enclose as in a loop.

Sc. (JAM.), GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

Hence (1) Bought-knot, *sb.* a running knot, one made with doubled cord; (2) Boughting-blanket, *sb.* a small blanket, spread across a feather-bed, the ends being tucked in at both sides. Sc. (JAM.)

[*Chapelet du jarret*, the bought of the ham, CORGR.; Bought of the arme, *le ply du bras*, PALSGR. (1530). Cp. Norw. dial., Da. and Sw. *bugt*, a bend, cogn. w. OE. *byht*; see Bight.]

BOUGHT, *sb.*² and *v.*² Sc. Nhb. Also in form bought, bucht (JAM); bucht Nhb.¹ [būxt, Nhb. büt.]

1. *sb.* A sheep- or cattle-fold; a pen in which the ewes are confined at milking time.

Sc. The bucht, and the byre, and the stable, Shaw'd plenty and thrift to be there, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) l. 293; Will ye gae to the ewe-buchts, Marion? *Sng.* Abd. The wife looks up... And, leaning o'er the bought, the maidens spies, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed. 1812. Lnk. They jeer me hameward frae the loan or bought, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20, ed. 1783. Bwk. She was in the bought at the 'milking o' the yowes,' HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 76. Gall. As sheep are driven into buchts on the hillside, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) vii. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

2. The house in which sheep are enclosed at night.

Lnk. These sheep were constantly penned at night in a house called the bught, *HAMILTON Statist. Acc.* 11 184 (JAM.)

3. A large square pew in a church. Also in *comp.* bucht-seat.

Abd. (JAM.) e.Lth. A muckle bucht-seat o' my ain in the pairish kirk, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 15.

4. v. To enclose in a fold, to pen.

Sc. But, my ewes are new shorn, and they winna bught in; . . . O yellow haired laddie come bught them for me, *CUNNINGHAM Sngs.* (1813) 48. Abd. Bouchting in the ewes, when they came hame, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 31, ed. 1812. Kcd Lads and lasses did convene To milk the kye, and bught the ewes, *JAMIE MUSE* (1844) 4. Nhb. My father was bughtin' the Brockalaw yowes, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 137.

Hence (1) **Boucht-curd**, *sb.* the droppings of the sheep, which frequently fall into the milk-pail; (2) **Boughting-time**, *sb.* the time at which the ewes are milked.

(1) Rxb. (JAM.) (2) Sc. At boughting time to leave the plain, in milking to abide thee, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 69, ed. 1871. Ayr. When o'er the hill the eastern star Tells bughtin-time is near, *BURNS My ain kind Dearie*.

5. To enclose by means of a fence, or for shelter. Rnf. (JAM.)

Hence **Bughted**, *ppl. adj.* enclosed, sheltered.

Rnf. The mavis, down thir bughted glade Gars echo ring frae every tree, *TANNAHILL Poems* (1807) 159.

[The wyld wolf . . . Abowt the bowght . . . Bayis and gyrms, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 214.]

BOUGHT-BREAD, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also written **bowt**. w.Yks.⁵ m.Lan.¹ [bout-bried, -brid.] Baker's bread as distinguished from that made at home.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Hers [her family] lives o' bowt bread. For the greater part, only those who are too idle to bake, buy their bread, hence the tone of contempt with which it is spoken of. m.Lan.¹ There's some weary rubbish among bowt-bread. Chs.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ My old man always said I should come to yéat bought bread.

BOUGHTEN, *ppl. adj.* Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hmp. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Amer. [bō tən.]

1. Bought, in distinction to home-made.

Wor. (H K) w.Wor.¹ I allus bakes at 'oam, I canna abide boughten bread. s.Wor.¹, Hrf.² Glo. (A B); Glo.¹ Boughten cakes. Oxf.¹, Brks.¹, Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) n.Wil. Boughten bread aint got near the heart in't as that as we makes a'twom (E.H.G.). w.Som.¹ Boughten [bau tn, bau dn] stockings baint like home-made ones. nw.Dev.¹ [Nfld. (G.P.) U.S.A. In provincial use in New Eng. Do you use boughten tobacco? *ARTEMUS WARD in N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. VII. 115, 375.]

2. Of clothes, &c.: ready-made, not made to measure or order.

Hmp. A ready-made garment, &c., is called 'a boughten one' (H.C.M.B.). Dev. *Reports Provin.* (1877) 128; Dev.³ I be gwaine up the country mawing, an wānted zome cloaths vur tū go wi'.—'Ots git than?—Aw, zome boughten butes an' a boughten vule kit [a wholesuit ready made]. Dev., e.Cor. N. & Q. (1876) 5th S. VI. 488.

[*Bought*, pp. +en, adj. suff., as in *wooden*.]

BOUGIE, *sb.* Cor. Also written **bowgie** Cor.¹² A sheep-house; a shed for cattle.

Cor. Seeing the Bougé she . . . got into it, laying herself down amongst the sheep, *HUNT Pop. Rom w.Eng.* (1865) I. 108; Cor.¹²

BOUGIE, *sb.*² Sh I. [bū dzi.] A bag made of sheep-skin.

Sh.I. (JAM.) S & Ork.¹

[*Bouge* + -ie (dim. suff.). *Bowge*, *bulga*, *Prompt.* OFr. *bouge*, a small leather bag or wallet. Lat. *bulga* (a Gaulish word).]

BOUGIL, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] The crow of a cock.

n.Cy. *Border Gl* (Coll. L.L.B.)

[Pron. of *bugle* (a hunting-horn). Be than the bowgill gan to blaw, A. SCOTT *Poems* (c. 1600), ed. Cranstoun, 15. (Printed *bougil* in *The Evergreen* (1761) II. 185.)]

BOUGHT, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Also written **boogth** w.Yks.⁵; **bugth** w.Yks.²³ Lan.¹ [būgp.] Bigness, size, bulk. See **Boukth**.

w.Yks. Isn't that a fine miln chimley?—Ay, ther's plenty o' bugth in't (Æ.B.); Th' size ov his body had nowt to do wi' th'

bugth ov his love, *HARTLEY Clock Alm.* (1879) 11; w.Yks.²³; w.Yks.⁵ Abart t'boogth o' my hand. Them two barns is abart t'boogth o' one another ah think? Lan. There isn't stuff enough for a tollow-candle i'th whole bugth on tho, fro' yed to fuut, *WAUGH Chim. Corner* (1874) 222, ed. 1879; Lan.¹ Hasto forgetten me pootin' tho eawt o' that greight tub, when thae'er abeawt th' bugth ov er Billy? *WAUGH Besom Ben* (1865) 43.

Hence **Bugthen**, v. to lengthen, increase, enlarge.

w.Yks. Aw want yo' to bugth'n mibritches slops (Æ.B.); Very rarely in Wilsden, although not uncommon in my father's younger days, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec 13, 1890).

BOUK, *sb.*¹ and v.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Shr. Nrf. Suf. Also in form **boak** e.An.¹²; **boke** e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹; **book** S & Ork.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Wm.¹ n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹²⁴ Der.¹; **bowk** Sc. N.Cy.¹ n.Lin.¹; **buik**, **buke** Sc.; **buk** S & Ork.¹ [būk.]

1. *sb.* The belly, stomach.

Lin. *ELLIS Pionunc.* (1889) V 311; (P.R.); *STREATFIELD Lin. and Danes* (1884) 318, *SKINNER* (1871) n.Lin.¹, Shr.²

2. The whole body, carcass.

Sc. He has mair wit in his little finger than ye have in a' your bouk, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737), I'll hae it frae him, if I should cut it out o' his misshapen bouk wi' my whinger, *SCOTT Bk. Dwarf* (1816) VIII. Abd. Rin aff wi' yon hale buik some post to fill, *Gudman Inglismail* (1873) 31. Kcd He steed until we cudna see His burly buik for reek, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 29. Fif. His bluid birr'd thro' his buik wi' ire, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 38. Ayr. Blude outgush'd, And monie a bouk did fa', man, *BURNS Sheriff-muir*, st 2. Lth Her Willie, tho' sma', Has mair in his buik than the best o' them a', *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 92. Sik Sae braid and burdly was his bouk, *Hogg Mount Bard Gilmansleuch*, st 59. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Yet used in some of the more remote parts of Nhb. Lin (P.R.)

3. In phr. (1) *to have boke and bane*, to be lusty and strong; (2) *buk and bodie*, the whole person.

(1) n.Yks. Tother [cow] hes book and bane, *MERITON Praise Ale* (1884) 1. 379; She's booke and bane aneugh, I knaw, *ib.* l. 579. m.Yks.¹ (2) S & Ork.¹

4. The trunk or body of a tree.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Shr.²

5. The body of a wagon or cart.

Nrf. He made the pillars tu't o' silver, the boke on't o' gold, *GILLET Sng. Sol.* (1860) III. 10, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 99, (J.H.); (A.G.F.) Suf. (F.H.)

6. Size, quantity, bulk.

Sc. I hope it's bowk eneuch to haud the gear, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) xxv. S & Ork.¹ Abd Ye're nae gryte bouk mair nor mysel', *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv. Frf. They ken'd weel aneuch a' the bouk o' their ain, *LAING Wayside Fhs.* (1846) 19. Lnk. He wasna muckle book when I was dune wi' him, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) XIII. Sik. He can be nae wecht—nae heavier than his bouk in air, *CHR NORTH Notes* (ed. 1856) IV. 191. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ To gan into little book. Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Will't rain to-day?—Nea, nae girt book. Wm.¹ T'book a me thoom. n.Yks.¹ Thae twee's about t'seeam bu'k; n.Yks.²³ ne.Yks.¹ Ah've knawn it ivver sen ah wer t'book o' mah leg. e.Yks.¹ Hoo big was it?—About bouk of a black-bod w.Yks.¹²⁴; w.Yks.⁵ Nobbud t'book o' that thear stoan. Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) ne.Lan.¹ He's a gay book of an age. Der.¹ A good one for th' book on't. Obs. Lin. He's about my bouk, *THOMPSON Hist. Boston* (1856) 700. Suf. The boke of anything, meaning the greater part (C.T.).

Hence (1) **Bouksome**, (2) **Boaky**, *adj.* bulky, large.

(1) Abd. Wi' this bouksome graith You will tyne half your speed, *FORBES Ajax* (1742) II. Cum.¹ (2) Suf. (F.H.)

7. A definite quantity, a load; esp. a load of straw.

e.An.¹² Nrf. There's a sight of boke t'year, but there main't be much cast [yield] (W.R.E.), (A.G.), Nrf.¹ There is more boke than corn in that grass. Suf. (F.H.), Suf.¹ 'Great boke of corn' is much straw for the amount of grain. 'Ta rise well according to the boke.'

8. *Comp.* **Boke-load**, a load of hay or straw; a large, top-heavy load.

e.An.¹² Nrf. *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1787); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 30.

9. v. To make bulk; to swell, become prominent, to protrude, stick out. *Gen.* used with prep. out.

Per. It'll buke as weel as ony in the threshin', *IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 358. Lan. The wall boked out. Said of

an umbrella of which one of the ribs was broken My umbrella bokes up (S.W.); Mistick bawkin out under one arm, CLEGG *Th' Derby* (1890) 20. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.)

Hence **Bouked**, *ppl. adj.* swollen, big-bellied; of a large size.

Sc. Bouked brides should have bor'd maidens, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 129 N.I.¹ It's big booket. Ant. This is gye an' wee bookit for the money, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[In meanings 1-4 this word seems to be mainly a survival of ME. *bouk*, the belly, and partly to represent ME. *bolke*, bulk. In meanings 5-9 the word represents an old form of 'bulk.' 1. *þe heo wulle underfon swa he3 þing swa is cristes lome in his sunfulle buke, Hom.* Lamb. MS. (c. 1175), ed. Morris, l. 25. 2. Full mony carcase of thir oxin greyt... And bustuus boukis of the byrsit swyne, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 24; The clothed blood... is in his bouk y-laft, CHAUCER *C.T.* A. 2746. OE. *būc*, belly; cp. G. *bauch*. ON. *būkr*, trunk of the body. 6. He cries, What plots, O what mischief! And still a Kirkman at the nuke o't! Though old Colquhoun should bear the buick o't, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 78 (JAM.).]

BOUK, *v.* and *sb.* Nhb. Dur.

1. *v.* To bellow in play or anger, as an ox. Nhb.¹

2. *sb.* In mining, a report made by the cracking of the strata owing to the extraction of coal beneath; also the noise made by the escape of gas under pressure.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1888).

[The same as ME. *bolken*, to eructate; also used in the sense, to vociferate I shal bolke out, or telle oute, hid thingis, WYCLIF (1382) *Matt.* xiii. 35. Cp. MLG. *bolken* (G. *bolken*), 'mugire' (SCHILLER-LUBBEN); Flem. *bolchen*, 'bugler comme une vache' (PLANTIN).]

BOUK, see Boke, Bowk, Buck.

BOUKTH, *sb.* Lan. Der. Also in form *bookth* Lan.¹ Der.¹, buckth, bukth. [būkþ] Size, bulk. See Boughth. Lan. It's no above bukth o' the little finger, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 32; Hoo's a middlin' bukth o' limb, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 176.

[*Bouk*, *sb.* 1 6+ -th]

BOUL, see Bool.

BOULDACIOUS, see Boldacious.

BOULDER, *sb.* In *gen. dial.* use in Sc. and the n and midl. counties. Also Sus. Hmp. Wil. Also in form *bohder* n Lin.¹; *bolder* n Yks.¹ Der.¹ Suf. Wil.; *bollar* m Yks.¹; *booder* N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ w Yks.²; *boolder* w Yks.²; *boother* N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ w Yks.¹ Lan.¹ e Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Stf.¹ Der.¹; *bouther* Shr.¹; *bowlder* Sc. (JAM.) Sus.²; *bowler* Hrf.¹ Wil. [būdər(r), būðə(r).]

1. A hard round stone; esp. the kind used for paving.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Strong white post with whin boulders, *Borings* (1881) II 238 Cum.², n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ w Yks.¹; w.Yks.² An braik his heead agean a boolder; w Yks.³⁴ Lan. Gethert'n hop greyt boothers, ewt o' th' cart ruts, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 14; Lan.¹, e Lan.¹, Chs.¹³ Midl. MARSHALL *Ritr Econ.* (1796) Stf.¹, Der.¹² Not. The stockiners coom to the 'lection wi' their bags full o' bo'ders (L.C.M.); Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ There's a big bohder wi' a ring in it agean th' blacksmith shop Lei.¹ New Red Sandstone pebbles used for paving, or, when broken up, for mending roads, are 'boulders' Nhp.², War.³, Shr.¹ Hrf.² Sus. Round flint stones used in buildings, GROSS (1790); Sus.²

2. A large insular stone found on the downs or heath.

Wil. These boulders, or, as they are called locally, 'bowlers', were scattered about the heath, JEFFERIES *Open Air* (1885) 76; (L.C.M.)

3. *Comp.* (1) *Boulder-head*, (a) a work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes; (b) *fig.* a blockhead, heavy head; (2) *-man*, a pavier; (3) *-stone*, (a) a paving-stone; (b) a large insulated stone found on the downs; (4) *-thumper*, a pavier's rammer.

(1, a) Sus.¹², Hmp.¹ (b) Der. His wife hurrying the servant-wenchies from their beds, crying, 'Up, up, boulder-heads,' Howitt *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 151. (2) w.Yks. Yks. *Wkly. Post* (Nov. 7, 1896). (3, a) Per. (JAM.) Yks. The collar-stones so gall'd me, *Yesman*, in *London*, 295 Lan. For eawr warm beds t'put up wi' sthraw; For every cheer, a boother stone, RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of*

Distress (1864) 66; Lan.¹ Thae stons theer as gawmless as a boother-stone, WAUGH *Taillin' Maltie* (1867) 9. (b) Hmp.¹ Wil. Called also sarsens, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825). (4) w.Yks. Till I expected my heead being turn'd into a boulder-thumper, *Wadsley Jack* (1866) xi.

[There be horse-harowes, ... vused moche about Ryppon, ... where be many bulder-stones, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 25; He gripen sone a bulder ston, and let it fleye, ... Azen þe dore, *Havelok* (c. 1280) 1790. Cp. Sw. dial. *buller-sten*, a rough round stone (RIETZ).]

BOULDER, *sb.* e An. Also written *bolder* e.An.¹; *bowder*. Nrf. [būdər(r).]

1. The bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

e.An.¹ Nrf. STEVENSON *Buds* (1890) III. 331; Stalham reeds are reckoned the best in Nrf. Christmas is the time for cuttin', but not for boulders—they're cut in summer-time, WHITE *e.Eng.* (1865) I. 175.

2. *pl.* Clumps of flags, stubs.

e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 77; DAVIES *Nrf. Broads* (1884) 24.

3. *Comp.* *Bowder-rushes*, coarse rushes used for making horse-collars, bottoming chairs, &c.

Nrf. *Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168.

BOULE, *sb.* Obs. Der. A vessel in which miners measure out ore. Also called *Dish* (q.v.).

Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) 61

BOUL-HORNED, *adj.* Sc. Written *bool-* (JAM.). Obsolete, perverse; inflexible.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. Noo she's a boul-horned guidwife wi' ... a man who kamlis her heid wi' the tattie-beetle, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 113.

BOULLY-BAWN, *sb.* Irel. Bread made with flour as distinguished from that made with meal.

Wxf. An' treat me to bouly bawn, an' tay an' bacon, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 162; (P.J.M.)

[Ir. *builín bán*, a white loaf (MÁCBAIN).]

BOULT, see Bolt.

BOULTER, *sb.* Cor. [būltə(r).] A long fishing-line with hooks attached. See *Bultys*.

Cor. This variety [of conger] is caught by an arrangement of hooks and lines locally termed *boutlys* or *boulters*, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 114; Cor.¹²

[Bulters ... are strong lines five hundred feet long, with sixty hooks, each eight feet asunder baited with pilchards or mackrel, PENNANT *Zoology* (1769) III. 117; These hakes are taken with the boulder, which is a spiller of a bigger size, CAREW *Survey Cornwall* (1602) 34]

BOUN, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Also written *baan* Wm.¹ e Lan.¹; *bahn* w.Yks.²; *barn* w.Yks.⁵; *beawn* Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹; *boon* e Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹; *boune* Dur.¹; *bown* w.Yks.⁵; *bun* m.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ Der.² n.Lin.¹; *bund* Yks. [būn, boun, bān.]

1. Ready, prepared.

Sc. When bells were rung, and mass was sung, And a' men boun to meat, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 122. n.Sc. It's time you were boune to ride, MILLER *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xxxi. Abd. I'll early mak' me boun' To see what's deen' i' the borrow's toun, *Guidman Inghsmaill* (1873) 28; Your birn ye may lay down, For rinning ye will be the better boun, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 57, ed. 1812. Fif. Fiery-wud and boun To seek the harlot's life, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 21. N.Cy.² Dur. 'Boon to sleep' (K.). Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 296. Wm. Me mudder lent her a whicknin, an we were bawn at brew, soa I went for it, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 81, ed. 1821. w.Yks. I am boon at any time. HAMILTON *Nigae Lit.* (1841) 355; w.Yks.⁴ Der. Bid the Earle of Darby make him bowne, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 46.

2. Going, ready to set off, starting; bound for.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Where are you boon for? Dur.¹ Aw's boune ti Stendrop; Cum.² Wm. Whaar er yee bawn, yee er sea dond awt ith check happron, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 11, ed. 1821; Wm.¹ Ise baan ta t'toon. n.Yks.¹ Ah's boun off for a bit e.Yks. Ah's boon ti Aubro [Aldboro?], NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp.* (1889) 54; e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ I's boon myself to-day. w.Yks. 'An' arta bahn?' t'wife sed. ... 'Bahn' ov coaraw awm bahn, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 42; w.Yks.¹²⁴; w.Yks.⁵ Whear's tuh barn tul?—Am boun boam. 'Boun' is the least refined [form], and is generally employed by the factory girls. Lan. Neaw lads, where ar yo beawn so fast? HALLI

WELL *Pal. Anthol* (1850) 110; Lan.¹ Wheer't 'a bun?—Whoam, to bi sure. ne Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ 'Wheer arta beawn?' meean wheer arta gooin', as everybody knows. Chs.³ Awm beawn to Stopport. Der.¹ Ojm baay-nt' doo 1t [old pron. baay n, as 'I'm boun t'do it']. Ojm baan tū goa' [modern pron. baan, as 'I'm boun to go']; Der.² Bun to Lunnon. nw.Der.¹

3. Done, finished.

n.Cy. He's boun wth it (K.).

4. With infinitive: about to, going to, on the point of.

Yks. I'm bahn to hug [carry] him mysen, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xiii. n.Yks. Az būn tē giv t'fāem up next bakend [autumn] (W.H.); n.Yks.¹ Ah lays there's boun t'be a wedd'n t'moorn It's boun t'raan afore it's lang; n.Yks.² I's boun to be off ne.Yks.¹ Ah doot t'au'd meer's boun ti dee. w.Yks. Nah then, thah mun lissen at what o'm bahn to say, Tocsin (1841) 93; w.Yks.¹ My knees parfitly whacker agean at thowtes o' what I'se boun to tell the, n 301, w.Yks.³ He's nooan baan to get t'brass. Lan. He wer just baan to start th' service, Bowker *Tales* (1883) 235; Think weel o'er what y're beaun to do, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) v; Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ He's bun to fetch th' ky off o' th' common.

5. In phr. (1) *Bahn in*, returning to work after a dispute; (2) *bahn on*, going on, about to commence work

(1) w.Yks. They reckon 'at we're bahn-in agean, Yks *Wkly. Post* (Dec 1894) 1. (2) *ib.* They're bahn on three days t'next week, BURNLEY *Dawn* (1874) 1.

[1. And bed hem alle ben boun . . . To wenden with hem to Weste mynstre, P. *Plowman* (c.) iii. 173; Abraham wass forrpriht bun To don Drihtiness wille, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 14670. 2. Quhiddar ar 3e boun, 3e schaw w's plane, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iii. 238; Shippes . . . on the shyre water, All boune on the brode see, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 2745. ON. *būnn*, prepared, pp. of *būa*, to get ready.]

BOUN, v. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Written bowne Sc. Der. nw.Der.¹ [būn, boun.]

1. To prepare, make ready; to get ready, to dress; to betake oneself to a place.

Sc. We will all bowne ourselves for the banquet, Scott *Waverley* (1814) App II. to *Gen. Pref.* Abd. He bouns him to the house, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 24. n.Cy (K.); N.Cy.² Nhb. GROSE (1790). Cum. 'Ye'll na boune yit, Mary,' said Matthew, 'ye'll na boune yon way for mony a lang year yit,' CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 46; Cum.² w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.¹ Not often used. w.Lan. Beawn thesel (H.M.).

2. To decorate with evergreens at Christmas.

Der.², nw.Der.¹

[1. To boune, *parare, accingere*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); Say beggar, why brawlest thou? go boune þe to þe barre, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 286; I wold boune me to batell, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 827. The vb. is a der. of *boun* (ppl. adj.), q.v.]

BOUNCE, sb. Lan. Wor. Lon. Hmp. Colon. and in gen. colloq. use.

1. A bound, leap. Also fig. in phr. *on the bounce*, suddenly, by surprise.

Lan. Wouldno hoo be surprised when hoo see'd us?—Ay; it would be catchin' her gradely on the bounce, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 142.

2. Brag, boasting, self-assertion.

s.Wor. Said of a lawyer 'A's a' bounce' (H.K.). Hmp.¹ Slang. Making no account of hisself, and as you may say, no bounce with him, HUGHES T. *Brown Oxf.* (1861) xlv; The whole heroic adventure was the veriest bounce, the merest bunkum, *Blackw. Mag.* (May 1880) (FARMER). [U.S.A. It's almost impossible to get a bit of good honest bounce out of an American nowadays, HOWELLS *Lady of Aroostook*, xxiv.]

3. In phr. *on the bounce*, in an impudent manner, threateningly.

Lon. These (to use their own words) 'do it on the bounce,' MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) I. 309. [Aus., N.S.W. What d'yer mean, then, by coming here on the bounce? . . . You ain't got a warrant, BOLDREWOOD *Squatter* (1890) vi.]

[1. A bounce, leape, *saltus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). 2. Bounce, a boast, a threat (in low language), JOHNSON (1755).]

BOUNCE, v. Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written bownce s.Chs.¹

I. 1. To beat, thrash, trounce. Cf. *bensil*.

s.Chs.¹ Used only in reference to the back.

2. To brag, exaggerate, 'talk big.'

Abd. I am braggin' an' bouncin' Alane by mysel', Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 192. e.Yks.¹ Ah can beleav meest o' what thoo says, but Ah's seer thoo's bouncin noo. w.Wor. He'll fight like a robin, and bounce his man like a wren, *Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 10, 1888). s.Wor. The wren does not fight but is always cocky and 'swells itself out as big as a rook,' according to the old saying; hence it is said to bounce or brag (H.K.). Suf. (F.H.) Lon. He had another bottle with what he called a worm 200 inches long, he bounced it was, MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) I. 423.

Hence (1) *Bouncer*, sb. a braggart, boaster; (2) *Bouncing*, vbl. sb. loud talking, bragging.

(1) Abd. O' a' the great bouncers, oor Willie's the best, Ogg *Willie Waly* (1873) 163; Suf. (F.H.) (2) Ant. Let us hae nane o' your bouncin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. To threaten, bully, ill-use.

Gmg. The husband is simply trying to bounce the poor woman into leaving his house (S.O.A.) Slang. Drysdale ain't the man as 'd see two poor chaps bounced out of their honest nam', HUGHES T. *Brown Oxf.* (1861) iii; FARMER. Colloq. The free-handed gentleman and the process-servers arose, and 'bounced' the creditor, MURRAY *Nov. Note-bk.* (1887) 66 [Aus. Dan LISS, who never in his life bounced man, woman, or child, PRAED *Romance of Station* (1890) I. vi.]

Hence (1) *Bounceable*, adj. bumptious, cheeky; (2) *Bounceful*, adj. masterful, arrogant, domineering; (3) *Bouncing*, ppl. adj. bumptious, conceited.

(1) Oxf. Told the latter lady 'not to be so bounceable,' BLACKMORE *Cripps* (ed. 1895), xii. Slang. FARMER. [Aus. Take as much as you can get, and instead of being very thankful for what you get, try and be bounceable for more, FERGUSON *Bush Life* (1891) vii; He will have to be a pretty bounceable customer if that won't put him down, *ib.*] (2) Lon. If the Cicous I have mentioned sees this in the paper . . . won't he come out bouncefull? MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) I. 423 Wil.¹ (3) Lnk. Bouncin' Boers and Afghan din, WARDROP *Johanne Matheson* (1881) 107.

4. To cheat, deceive.

Lon. Buying rags they call it, but I call it bouncing people MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) I. 424. Colloq. It's no use trying to bounce you any more, because you've seen too much, MURRAY *Nov. Note-bk.* (1887) 222.

II. 1. To bound like a ball; hence fig. to be lively, boisterous; to swagger.

Kcb. He dreamed for the length o' the nicht o' lasses a' bouncin' like kimmers, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 217. Cum. In com the women fwok buncin', GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 359. Brks.¹

Hence (1) *Bouncer*, sb. (a) the large earthenware marble used for bouncing or playing with checks or cubes; (b) a vigorous, lively person; (2) *Bouncing*, ppl. adj. romping, boisterous.

(1, a) w.Yks. (J.T.) (b) Fif. Meg was a bouncer. . . . Her arms were bare to the elbows, and terminated in a pair of powerful fists, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 137. (2) Lth. Bouncing Meg loud roar'd her, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 66. w.Yks. Shoo met him att'door with a baancing kuss, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 112.

2. To move hastily, noisily; to eject forcibly.

Wm. He boont him oot on t'doorstans when he began wi his sauce (B.K.). Brks.¹

3. To toss.

s.Wor. I'll bounce 'ee fur it (H.K.).

[I. 1. Wilfully him throwing on the gras Did beat and bounce his head and brest ful sore, SPENSER *F. Q.* (1596) bk. iii. xi. 27. 2. Let him bounce at his customers if he dares, JOHNSON *Idler* (1758) No. 28. 3. I . . . bounce her for more money, FLETCHER *Night Walker* (c. 1626) iv. i. (N.E.D.)]

BOUNCER, sb.¹ Wm Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Slang. Written booncer Wm. [būnsə(r), bou nsə(r), w.Yks. bā nsə(r).] Anything very large of its kind.

Wm. Yon lad's a booncer fer his age (B.K.). w.Yks. (J.T.); Warrant he a baancer¹ *Deusbre Olm* (Oct. 27, 1866) 14. Der.² Said of a thumping big lie. nw.Der.¹, Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ A fine child, a large turnip, or an astounding lie are all bouncers. Lei.¹ War. (J.R.W.); War.³ Slang. I shall stand a good chance of being honoured by the periodicals with the appellation of a 'bouncer,' BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. iii.

BOUNCER, sb.² Lon. A professional beggar. Lon. MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) I. 310.

Hence Bouncing buffer, *phr.* a beggar.

Cant. No ballad basket, bouncing buffer, Nor any other, will I suffer, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk. III v.

BOUNCING, *phl. adj.* Sc. Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Hnt. Ken. [būnsin, bounsin, beu'nsin, w.Yks. bānsin.] Strong, robust, large; fine of its kind.

Sc. She was a big . . . bouncing woman, with an arm like a man's for strength, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 201, ed. 1894. e.Yks.¹ She's growin to be a rare booncin lass. w.Yks. Iz ə fain bānsin bān (J.W.). Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ In very truth there is a jolly bouncing boy born, BERNARD *Terence* (1629) 44. Lei.¹ A bouncing big bill. Nhp.¹ A great and incredible untruth is a bouncing falsehood. War. (J.R.W.); War.³ Hnt. (T.P.F.), Ken. (K.)

BOUNCING-BESS, *sb.* Dev.⁴ (1) *Centranthus ruber*, the red spur valerian; (2) *Valeriana cellica*, the white valerian; also called Delicate Bess.

BOUND, *sb.* (mostly in pl.) and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. War. Ken. Sur. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Written boond, bun Nhb.¹

1. *sb.* Boundary, limit; district.

Abd. Ye gentle fouk 'at win At canty fires, in well box'd bouns, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 24, ed. 1873. Kcd In Scotlan's boun's sin' syne, We hinna hed another spate Like auchteen twenty-nine, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 24. Fif. Cottar-towns throu' a' that bound, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 70. Nhb.¹ He's oot o' the buns. n.Yks.¹ War.³ 1715 Spent when we walked ye Bounds of the Parish, ts. 6d., Ansley *Prsh. Acc.*, *Trans. Aich. Soc.* (1890).

2. *Comp.* Bound-oak, a boundary oak.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280; Hmp.¹

3. A piece of land marked out by small pits, about a foot deep, in the tin-mines; a hillock.

Cor. Sending a young man on the highest 'bound,' or hillock, Flk-Lore *Jrn.* (1886) IV 221; Cor.¹ s.v. Friday-in-lide, Cor.²

Hence Bounder, *sb.* the holder of a tin-bound or parcel of land in the tin-mines. Cor.²

4. In *phr.* there's no bounds, expressing uncertainty, no knowing.

Ken. (P.M.); 'You can't tell, there's no bounds on it,' said of a thing about which it is not possible to judge (D.W.L.); Ken.¹ There ain't no bounds to him, he's here, there, and everywhere. Sur.¹ There's no bounds to where he'll be got by this time. Wil. It may rain all day long, 'there's no bounds.' I may go to fair, no bounds, JEFFERIES *Hdgrw* (1889) 188.

5. Limits of the body, size.

Ayr. The bairns have but sma' bounds—they are spare i' the build, JOHNSON *Kilmalhe* (1891) I. 51. n.Yks. She's in vary great boonz [of a corpulent woman] (I.W.); n.Yks.² It's i' neea great bounds.

6. *v.* To enclose, limit. Nhb.¹

Hence Bound-road, *sb.* a fenced road.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[1. Roaming clean through the bounds of Asia, SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 134; There's nothing situate under heaven's eye But hath his bound, in earth, in sea, in sky, *ib.* II. i. 17.]

BOUND, *ph.* Var. dial. and colloq. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written bun e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Stf.² Der.¹ sw.Lin.¹

1. Under obligations; having entered into a contract; having given security for the debts or appearance of another; apprenticed.

w.Yks. Bein bun for a friend, an he tells yo az soon az yov dun it at he duzzant mean ta be bun ta pay, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsia Ann.* (1861) 12. Chs.¹, Stf.², War.³, Nhp.¹ sw.Lin.¹ If any one'll be bun for £20.

2. Under compulsion, moral or otherwise; obliged.

n.Yks.¹ Div 'ee think at he'll stand til it?—Aye, he's boun t'dee't, noo, onnyways. You'll never do such a thing as that, Joseph?—Ah wadn't wivoot Ah wur bound; n.Yks.² w.Yks. He wor boun to do it or die, *Yksman*. XXXVI. 522. Stf.¹, Not.¹, Hrf.² Som. I shall be bound to take ee for pity's sake, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 50.

3. Sure, certain.

Gall. It was bound to be something pressing, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 373. Stf.² Oil bi bun if i anor gon on tein moi at, on nā oisl av tak izn. Not.¹ Ah'll be bound yer'll go. n.Lin.¹ He's bound to get on, he's alus at his wark. He's bound to kill hissen if he goas on drinkin' e' this how. sw.Lin.¹ The medicine's bound to be used. Hrf.¹ He is bound to be there. Mid. He is bound to

have a good stock now, after all the long frost and snow, BLACK-MORE *Kit* (1890) II. vii.

4. In *phr.* I'll be bound for it or you, I will answer for it. Yks. Aye, I'll be bun for ye. When ye get agate ye're alus a bit out o' your head, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xiv. e.Yks.¹ Ah'll be bun fo't he'll rue weddin that lass. w.Yks.⁵ He's drukken agean, al be bun fo't. Lan. Theaw's a good idea, aw'll be bun fo't, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 13. Der.¹

5. Determined, resolved.

N.I.¹ He's boun' to do it n.Yks.² w.Yks.⁵ Shoo's bun a going. Oxf.¹ I be bound to dōōt, *MS. add.*

[1. For the which . . . Antonio shall be bound, SHAKS. *M. Ven.* i. iii. 5. 2. I am not bound to please thee with my answers, *ib.* iv. i. 65. 4. I dare be bound he's true, *ib.* *Cymb.* iv. iii. 18.]

BOUNDER, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written boonder Nhb.¹ [bū'ndə(r).]

1. *sb.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* A boundary, limit, landmark.

n.Cy. I've lost the key o' the Bounders An' I'm ruined for ever-mair, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vii. Nhb.¹ Cum. The Bounder of this manner beginneth at Leversdale, HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I 120; Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹ Bounders or limits of the said manor, *Peramb. of Danby Manor* (1577); n.Yks.² e.Yks. Such heads and balkes as part two fields, and are bounders betwixt two severall lordships, BEST *Rur Econ.* (1641) 118. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. 1671. Apr. 13 Spent [when] wee viewed Bounders, £100 00. 06, Acc. *Bradford Prsh. Chawardens*; w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) Bounder-mark; (2) -stone; (3) -stoop, an upright stone, post, &c., serving to mark the boundary.

(1) n.Yks.¹ The exact distance between each bounder mark and other, *Peramb. Danby* (1666); n.Yks.² (2, 3) n.Yks.^{1, 2}

3. *v.* To limit, set boundaries to; *fig.* to control, keep within bounds.

Rxb. (JAM.) Nhb.¹ Ye mun boonder yorsel. Here, Ma'y, help me wi' this jam, it canna be boounded.

Hence Boundered, *ph.* fenced or enclosed with a boundary.

n.Yks. Still used (T.S.); n.Yks.²

[1. This great conquerour had purposed to have subdued all Asia and to have made the sea the onely bounder of his empire, KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 76. Der. of ME. *bounde*, to bound, to limit, in CHAUCER *Astrolabe*, II. 39. See *Bound*, *sb.*]

BOUNDER, *v.*² and *sb.*² Yks. [bū'ndə(r).]

1. *v.* To bounce, make rebound.

n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ Don't fling it—bouncer it.

Hence Boundered, *ph.* rebounded, bounced. n.Yks.²

2. *sb.* A heavy blow, the impact of a weighty substance on a solid surface.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² It fell with a great bounder.

[*Bound* (to leap) + -er, freq. suff.]

BOUNDSY, *adj.* and *sb.* Yks. [bū'nsi.]

1. *adj.* Of large circumference, as a lady in a crinoline. n.Yks.²

2. *sb.* A person stout and unusually active in walking. m.Yks.¹

BOUNTIFUL, *adj.* Hrf.² [beu'ntifl.] Of a person: looking fat and well.

BOUNTITH, *sb.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written bounteth (JAM). [bū'ntip.] A bounty, reward for service; esp. a fee given to servants in addition to their wages.

Sc. You have cheated that poor servant wench out of her half-year's fee and bountith, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) I. n.Sc. He will not away from us without his bountith, MILLER *Scenes and Leg.* (ed. 1853) xi.

[He brings with him a damsell for a bountie (v.r. bountith, ed. 1614) to Thais, BERNARD *Terence* (1629) 110; Thys is the bontay (v.r. bounteth, ed. 1553) thai sal beir away, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 120; Bountith askis rewarde, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 122. OFr. *bontet* (mod. *bonté*), goodness, bounty; cp. ME. *carité*, in *Ormulum*, 3008, the same as Norm. Fr. *carité*, charity.]

BOUN-TREE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also written boon-tree, bountry Nhb.¹ [bū'n-trī.]

1. The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*. See *Bour-tree*.

Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.¹ In some districts the tree is known as the boun-tree, which means the sacred tree, BROCKIE *Legends*, 114.

2. *Comp.* Boun-tree-berries, the fruit of the elder-tree; (2) -gun, a boy's popgun made of elder-wood; (3) -saw, a salve made from the elder-tree.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) *ib.* Bountry-guns are formed of the elder-tree, the soft pith being taken out, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 35 (JAM.). (3) Nhb.¹

BOUR, see Bor.

BOURACH, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Sc. Also written boorick, bowrock (JAM.), bouroch, burrach. [bū-rəχ, bu-rəχ]

1. *sb.* A mound, a heap of stones; a knoll.

Sc. About this bit bourock. . . I mind the bigging o't, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv. Clid. (JAM) Lnk. As you pass in, take care and not knock down that bourock of chucky-stanes, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 1.

2. A confused heap of any kind.

Ags Such a quantity of body-clothes as is burdensome to the wearer is called a bourach of claise (JAM.).

3. A crowd, a ring, a cluster.

Sc. My trees in bourachs, ovr my ground, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 32 (JAM.). Abd. The fowk wud'a been sittin' in bourachs, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Kcd. A tail o' lads an' lasses Clam in bourachs up the stairs, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 71.

4. A hut of loose stones, a hovel; a shepherd's hut.

Sc. The miserable little bourocks . . . were composed of loose stones cemented by clay instead of mortar, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxx; Sequestered for near a month in a bourock of old cold ruins on the Bass, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xvii. Rnf. When heaps o' drifting snow Lay roun' our bouroch, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 39. Gall. He was sittin' by his lane in a bit bouroch, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlv. Kcb. Shepherds gay begin To big their bourocks on each sunny brae, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 12.

5. An enclosure, applied esp. to the houses children build in play.

Sc. We'll never big sandy bowrocks together, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1776) 75 (JAM.). Gall. She went to hide in some bosk bouroch, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 1.

6. *v.* To crowd together confusedly or in a mass; to enclose.

n.Sc. (JAM) Abd. Near to some dwelling she began to draw, That was a' burrach'd round about with trees, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 71, ed. 1812.

BOURACH, *sb.*² Sc. Irel. Also written borrach (JAM.); bowrach Sc.; borough Ir. A band put round the front or hind legs of a cow to prevent her kicking while being milked.

Sc. (JAM.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) Ldd. The borough is applied to the front leg of a cow; her leg is held up so as to bend the knee, then a loop of rope is put over the knee and a stick is inserted between the inside of the knee and the rope (T.P.W.).

[Gael. *buarach*, cow-fetter; *bó*, a cow + *arach*, a tie, a binding, cp. Mr. *arach*, a contract (MACBAIN).]

BOURACK, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ A name for cattle.

BOURAM, *sb.* Obs. Yks. A sink or common sewer. (K.)

BOURBEE, *sb.* Sc. The spotted whistle-fish.

Sc. *Mustela vulgaris* Rondeletti, our fishers call it the bourbee, SIBBALD *Fife* (1803) 121 (JAM.).

BOURLAWER, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ An importunate, smooth-tongued beggar.

BOURD, *v.* and *sb.* Obs. Sc. Nhb.

1. *v.* To mock, to jest.

Sc. Bourd neither with me, nor mine honour, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 362; They that bourd with cats maun count upo' scarts, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Bourd not with baity lest he bite you, KELLY *Prov.* (1721); RAY (1691). Abd. But 'gin wi' bawtie ye will bourd, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 8. Lnk. Never gie Encouragement, or bourd wi' sic as he, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 110, ed. 1783. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

Hence Bourding, *vbl. sb.* a jest.

Sc. There's mony a sooth word spoken in bourding, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 36.

2. *sb.* A jest, joke.

Sc. To have a bourd at the bridegroom, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) iv; A sooth bourd is nae bourd, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). N.Cy.¹

[1. *Sorner*, to jest, boord, speak merrily, COTGR.; Reynard, ye borde and iape with me, for what I seche I fynde not, CAXTON *Reynard* (1481) 27; My wit is greet, though that I bourde and pleye, CHAUCER *C. T. c.* 778. 2. Ane

iymyp or a bourd, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 7; Ne shulde no bourde on bedde be, *P. Plowman* (B) ix 187. Fr. *bourde*, a jest, tale of a tub; *bourder*, to bourd or jest with (COTGR.).]

BOURN, *sb.* Hrt. Ken. Sur. Wil. Written bone Hrt. [boən.] An intermittent stream; a valley between the chalk hills; *gen.* applied to the valley and stream jointly. Cf. burn, *sb.*

Hrt. Muster Smith has just gone across Nimney Bone (H.G.). Ken. (D.W.L.) Sur. A calcareous bourn or brooklet which rises out of the northern margin of the chalk hills, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 354; Sur.¹ There is a bourn which breaks out of the chalk hill above Godstone. It *gen.* runs at intervals of about five years, and is supposed to betoken some calamity. These bourns are called in Kent 'nail burns.' n.Wil. The villages on the Downs are generally on a 'bourne' or winter watercourse, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 22. Wil.¹ In s.Wil. they say, such or such a bourn: meaning a valley by such a river, AUBREY *Nat. Hist.* (ed. 1847) 28

[Come o'er the bourn, Bessy, to me, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, III. vi. 27; I . . . wente me to reste Vndur a brod banke, bi a bourne syde, *P. Plowman* (A.) prol. 8. OE. *burna*, *John xviii.* 1 (Corpus and Lindisf. versions).]

BOURN, see Barm.

BOURT, *v.* Cum.² [Not known to our correspondents.] To pretend, make believe. See Bourd, *v.*

BOUR-TREE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Also in forms baw- n Lin.¹; boor- Sc. (JAM.) N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹ Lan.¹; bor- Nhb.¹ Wm.¹ Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹; bore- N.I.¹ n.Yks.¹² Chs.¹³; bortery Cum. Wm.; bothery e.Yks.¹; bottery Wm. m.Yks.¹; bottry ne Yks.¹; boutrey Wm. & Cum.¹; bul- Cum.¹; bur- N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹²³ w.Yks.¹⁴ Chs.¹⁵ n.Lan.¹; burr- Nhb.¹; buthery e.Yks.¹

1. The elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*.

Sc. I was behind that bourtree-bush at the very moment, Scott *Guy M.* (1815) lvi; Bourtree, bourtree, crooked rung, Never straight, and never strong; Ever bush and never tree, Since our Lord was nailed to ye, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 204. Abd. Mark the garden bloomin' fair, Fenc'd wi' bour-trees neatly crompt, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 30. Ay. Rustlin' thro' the boortees comin' Wi' heavy groan, BURNS *Address Dal.* (1785) st. 6.

Bwk. Bourtrees, bees, and bairns Are rife in Auchencraw, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 52. Ir. Thin his Riverence buried thim both in wan grave be the dead booi-tree, TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885). N.I.¹, Dwn. (C.H.W.) Dwn., Ant. (M.B.S.) N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ A branch of the common elder, bur-tree, or bore-tree, is supposed to possess great virtue in guarding the wearer against the malevolence of witches, fairies, &c., BROCKIE *Leg.* 114. Dur.¹ Cum. (J.Ar.); The boys, who defended it like a besieged city, were armed, in general, with bore-tree, or elder, pop-guns, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II 322; Cum.¹ Cum., Wm. (M.P.) Wm.¹ Yks. The farmer was to take six knots of bortree [bore-tree or elder] wood, HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) vi; The Lancastrian Lord Dacre was shot, says tradition, by a boy out of a burtre, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1880) VIII. pt. ii 175. n.Yks. Take nine bottry knots, and put them on a clean platter all close together, ATKINSON *Moort. Pansh* (1891) 104; n.Yks.¹²³ ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. The most usual name here, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 20, 1890). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); (C.W.H.); (S.H.B.); w.Yks.¹⁴, Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹⁵ Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Dunes* (1884) 318; Iller, as it is usually called, though sometimes one hears the Yks. name 'Bottree,' *Lin. M. & Q.* 56. n.Lin.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) Bour-tree-berry, elderberry; (2) -gun, a boy's popgun, made of elder-wood, from which the pith has been extracted; (3) -jack, (4) -joan, elderberry wine; (5) -pluffer, see -gun; (6) -tree, the elder-tree.

(1) Cum., Wm. (M.P.) Wm. Wilt a hev a swoap a tee er a swoap a bortree-berry wine? WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 73, ed. 1821. Yks. Matthey has brewed a keg o' burtree-berry wine, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) iii. (2) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. [He] just gruntit summat aboot . . . laal burds eh woman-whoke hairs, an bultree guns, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 89; Cum.¹ Wm & Cum.¹ They crack'd away leyke boutrey guns, 202. Wm.¹ e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 21, 1891); e.Yks.¹ n.Lan. M1 fader's miad m3 e bortri gun (W.S.). (3) ne.Lan.¹ (4) w.Yks. (S.H.B.) Lan.¹ It used to be the custom [at Lancaster] to invite friends to take bortree-joan, usually served in coffee-cups, and always hot. (5) N.Cy.¹ (6) n.Yks. (W.H.), e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Heard at Tadcaster.

Prob not known near Wilsden, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec 6, 13, 1890).

[Sambucus is called in English elder or bourtre, *TURNER Herbal* (1562) 124; *Hec sambucus*, a bur tre, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in *Wright's Voc.* (1884) 716.]

BOURTREY, see *Bour-tree*.

BOUSE, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Stf. Der.

1. Small leaden ore; ore as it is drawn from the mines, before being dressed.

Nhb. The local term for ore is bouse, *WHITE Northumberland* (1859) 46; Nhb.¹ The bouse, or impure ore, is usually let to the washers at so much per bing, *MACKENZIE Hist. Nhb.* I 100. Nhb., Der. It is in this state called by the Alston miners, bouse, *FORSTER Section Strata* (1821) 337. w.Yks.¹ Stf. At Acton they distinguish their lead ore into three sorts, the best being called bing, the middle sort bouse (s. v. Bing) (K); Stf.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) Bouse-smithem, small ore as it is washed by the sieve; (2) team, a heap of ore 'teamed' or emptied from a cart.

(1) w.Yks.¹ (2) Nhb.¹ Long rows of bouse-teams and bingsteads on each side, *TOMLINSON Guide to Nhb.* 160.

3. The bank on each side of a vein of lead ore.

Der. Each miner went to work and . . . loosened the ore and spar and threw the latter into a bank or ridge of their vestry or bowse on each side of the vein, *MARSHALL Review* (1814) IV. 110.

BOUSE, see *Boose, Booze*.

BOUSEN, see *Boosing*.

BOUSHTY, *sb.* Sc. [bū'fti.] A bed. Also used *attrib.* See *Buisty*.

n.Sc. Cum yer wa's, my wee dawtie, an a'll pit ye t'yir bonnie bushtie-ba (WG). Abd. (JAM); See you grace my boushty nook To had me cozy, *SHIRREFFS Poems* (1790) 357.

BOUSY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also written boozy Sc (JAM); bowzy Nhb.¹ [bū'zi.] Covered with bushes, wooded; bushy, hairy.

Slk. By a little bousy lain, *Hogg Mount Bard, Sandy Tod*, st. 3 Rxb., Gall. A branch or tree that is rich in foliage is said to have a boozy top (JAM). Kcb. And to the sun in drowsy mood spreads out His boozy tail, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 3; Ilk heifer . . . licks down thy boozy hsk, *ib.* 47. Nhb.¹

BOUSY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum Yks. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Also written boozy Cum.; boozy Sc. (JAM) Nhb.¹; bouzy Sc. (JAM.); bowsy Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks.¹ Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ Brks.¹; bowzy Nhb.¹ [bū'zi, beu'zi.] Bulky, full-bodied, stout, plump.

Sc. A plump strong-made child is called a boozy creature (JAM). Nhb.¹ Cum. An' down his boozy burden fell, *STAGG Misc. Poems* (1805) 116; (M.P.) n.Yks.¹², Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. add Brks. (*Coll. L.L.B.*); Brks.¹

Hence (1) Bouzy-kited, *adj.* big-bellied; (2) -like, *adj.* having the appearance of distension or size.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) Lth. It is said of a pregnant woman that she is grown boozy-like (JAM.).

[Cp. G. *bauschig*, 'schwellend,' also *bausig*; *bauschen*, 'sich anschwellend ausdehnen,' also *bausen* (SANDERS); Bavar. dial. *bauschen* (SCHMELLER). MHG. *būs*, 'schwellende fulle' (LEXER).]

BOUT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms baat e Lan.¹; baht Yks.; beawt e.Lan.¹; boot Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Wm.¹; about Suf

1. *sb.* In ploughing or sowing, the length of a furrow and back again.

n.Sc. Taking one furrow for every bout, as it is called, or every two turns with the plough, *Agric. Surv. Inv.* 124 (JAM.). Frf *STEPHENS Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 166. Cum.¹, e.Yks.¹, Chs.¹ s.Chs. I think we'n go another baht (T.D.). Stf. (C.S.B.), nw.Der.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ The ploughman went ten bouts before dinner. w.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ Shr. Place the potatoe sets and then plough a bout upon them, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II. 244; Shr.¹ The number of bouts to a 'but' varies according to the nature of the soil; Shr.², Hrf. (W.W.S.), Glo.¹, Oxf.¹ MS. add. Hrt. Little ridges, composed of two bouts, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. i. e.An.¹ Nrf. The labourers considered it unlucky to miss a 'bout' in corn or seed sowing, *GLYDE Garl.* (1872) 1; Nrf.¹ Su.² (C.T.); Four bouts to a yard means that the plough turns over nine inches in width in each furrow, *RAINBIRD Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; I have just ploughed twenty abouts without resting (F.H.),

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Suf.¹ Ess. Many fallows on the two-bout ridge for barley and wheat, *YOUNG Agric.* (1807) I. 29. Cor.³

2. *Comp.* (1) Bout-lands, (2) -ridges, the ridges formed by ploughing, ready for the seed.

(1) Hrt. We sow the thetch seed in two boutlands, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) I. 1 (2) Shr. Plough a wheat fallow in two, three, or even four bout-ridges, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II. 244.

3. The extent of ground mown by a labourer moving straight down the field.

Sc. That rake'll tak in your hale bout. Corn or hay, when cut by the scythe, and lying in rows, is said to be lying in the bout (JAM.).

Hence Boutgang, Boutgate, Bouting, *sb.* the space gone over or the work done with one sharpening of the scythe. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

4. A circuit round a district or place; a course or round in knitting stockings

Stf.² Nai bi kearful, Sah, džust put prēi muar bauts on, an ðen bigin to narər. Lets run or baulors raund bildinz. Wēin av prēi bauts on sēi ū winz Shr.¹ 'Ou bin 'ee gettin' on ðōth that stockin' — I'm at the quirk ðōthin a bout or two. Oxf.¹

5. A quantity of thread, &c., wound on a clew while the clew is held in the same position; threads of the warp taken from the edge of a web of yarn, and used as cord.

Sc. (JAM) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

6. A period of time, occasion; a day's work.

Cum. Ay, it'll sarve its turn this bout, *LINTON Lake Cy.* (1864) 298 Wm.¹ w.Yks. That wer' a long bout of wet weather (J.T.). Lan. I'll trust no moor to noather carts nor waggins this beawt, *WAUGH Snowed-up*, vi. Lei.¹ Not this bout. Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹ In Sus it answers to a 'day's work,' but in e Ken it is more often applied to a period of hard work or of sickness. Sus.¹ I shan't do it this bout [I shall not finish to-day].

7. A turn, trial, attempt; a round at a game, prize-fighting, &c.

Dur.¹ Cum. Thou's to wait for thy bout, *DICKINSON Cumbr.* (1876) 240; Cum.¹ Let him have a boot at threshin'. Wm.¹ Lan. Jim won the first bout, but Tom won every bout after (S.W.). e.Lan.¹ Rut.¹ You have a try, Mr. N.—Not this bout, thank you. s.War.¹ se Wor.¹ A 'bout' at backsword corresponds with a 'round' at boxing. Shr.², Glo. (A.B.) Brks.¹ Bout' is called out by one of the combatants at backswording as a notice that the round is ended. Ken.¹

8. A contest, encounter; a struggle, difficult business.

Lth. Our city wa's, wi' yetts sae stout, . . . saved our sires frae mony a bout O' southern foe, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 8 N.Cy.¹ Nhb. And in all their angling bouts, *Coquidale Snags.* (1852) 47; Nhb.¹ Cum. I'll tell ye how an' why This parish bout began, *STAGG Misc. Poems* (1805) 2; Ah hed a gay boot wid it afoor Ah gat it deun (J.D.). n.Yks.² A heavy bout, or a sad bout, difficult or serious work. w.Yks. Sich a baht wi him to get it done, *BANKS Wylf. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.², w.Yks.⁵ A man has had 'a sad bout' with another man in trying to persuade him to co-operate in some undertaking. Lan. I had a terrible bout with him and he wouldn't give in to what I said (S.W.). Net (J.H.B.), n.Lin.¹, Shr.² Nrf. They threatned to have a bout with the Organs upon Shrove Tuesday, *True News from Norwich* (1641) in *Antiq. Misc.* II. pt. ii 385.

9. A merry-making, 'spree'; an entertainment, party.

Cum. Or neet we's hae a hearty bout, *GILPIN Snags.* (1866) *Worton Wedding* n.Yks.² A brave jolly bout w.Yks.¹ We'll have a merry bout. Lan. A dainty allowed at th' close uv every porritch-eitin beawt, *STATON B. Shuttle Bowtum*, 4. Chs.¹³, Stf.², Nhp.² Shr.¹ They'd'n a big bout at the uvver 'ouse las' wik.

10. An attack of illness, &c.; a fit of drunkenness.

Nhb.¹ O hinny, aa've sic boots i' me heed. Dur.¹ n.Yks. He's had a badly [sick] boot (W.H.); n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Ah was teean badly last Thosday week an Ah've had a bad bout on't. w.Yks. Brandy browt fowk raand When they'd sich bahts as thame, *PRESTON Poems* (1864) 21; He's on a drinking bout (J.T.); Yo kno'n second bahts is war nor't furst, *BYWATER Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 120; w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ A drukken bout. Chs.¹³ Stf.² Nu sər, oi dārna gū tsapil; it giz mi ə baut ə kofin əs səun əz oi get insoid. Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ He's hed a bad bowt this time; we thoht noht bud he wo'd dee. Lei. Ther fad-hur 'az u meni bad bae uotz (C.E.); Lei.¹ Nhp.² He's had a sad bout. War.³, s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ John's . . . 'ad a bad bout on it; 'e's bin o' the box three months [dependent on the sick club]. Hnt (T.P.F.) Ken.¹ Poor chap, he's had a long bout of it. [Such a man is got in his boots = has been at a drink ng bout, *KENNETT Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

11. A measure of lead ore consisting of 24 'dishes.'
Wm.¹ 32 'bouts' make a 'take-up,' which represents the amount of mineral supposed to be got in a miner's day.

12. *v.* To make a ridge of earth with a plough, &c.
Hrt He bouted it up with the same plough, *ELLIS Mod. Husb* (1750) I i. Shr.¹ To bout up is to ridge ground for turnips Hrt (W.W.S.)

Hence (1) **Bouting**, *vbl. sb.* land ploughed into ridges or furrows; (2) **Bouting plough**, *sb.* a plough used in preparing land for turnips, &c.

(1) Hrt. Two boutings are better than one four-thoroughing, *ELLIS Mod. Husb* (1750) III i. (2) Bdf (J.W.B.)

[1. They make not past two or three bouts in a land, and as many ridges, *HOLLAND Pliny* (1601) bk XVIII. XVIII, ed. 1634, l. 578. 4. I love not to fetch any bouts where there is a nearer way, *ADAMS Wks.* (c. 1600) II. 14 (DAV.) 8. Damsel, I'll have a bout with you again, *SHAKS 1 Hen. VI, III ii. 56.* The same word as *bought* (sb¹), q.v.]

BOUT, *v.*² and *sb.*² Sc. Also written *bowt* (JAM.).

1. *v.* To spring, leap, jump. Cf. *bolt*.
Sc (JAM.) Abd. Her heart was sair, Out at her mou' it just was like to bout, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 22, ed. 1812

2. *sb.* A sudden jerk, a spring; a hasty entrance or departure. (JAM.)

[The same as lit. *E. bolt* (to spring, move suddenly).]

BOUT, *sb.*³ Obs. Glo. A rabbit-hole.

Glo. (W.H.C.); In use 40 years ago, but not known now (H.S.H.); Glo.¹

BOUT, *sb.*⁴ Dur. A 'level.'

Dur. *Gibson Up Weardale Gl.* (1870)

BOUT, *prep.* and *conj.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Also written *baat* w.Yks.³ e.Lan.¹; *baht* Chs.¹; *bart* w.Yks.⁵; *bawt* w.Yks.²⁴; *beawt* Lan Chs.¹; *be-out* n.Yks.¹ Not.¹ Lei.¹; *bight* Chs.¹; *bowt* Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹

1. *prep.* Without, destitute of, apart from. See *But*.
n.Yks. Hersaid ef her lived... He'd mivver be be-out a box o' mah pills, *Cleavel. Sword Dance, Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Sept. 19, 1891); n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He's beawt shoon an' beawt hat (D.L.), Hathe-cliff has sent me for his lad, and I munn't goa back 'bout him, *BRONTE Wuthering Heights* (1847) xix; w.Yks.¹ Touch nou a cat bout gloves; w.Yks.² Way, thah ma go baht it; w.Yks.³⁴; w.Yks.⁵ Noan on us is bart a fault Lan. I shouldno' be lung bout a mother, *BRIERLEY Cast upon World* (1886) 23; Knee breeches were kept on beawt braces, *COLLINS Poems* (1859) 6. e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ Chs. I ud put 'em i' his poke baht sayngk owt, *CLOUGH B. Bresskittle* (1879) 14; BAILEY (1721); Chs.¹ If we wanten eawt and conna pay, we done bight; Chs.² s.Chs.¹ Ahy wūnū taak ton buwt tudh-ūr [I wunna tak ton bowt tother]. Der. He can bring a calvin cow through beawt ony o' their meddlin, *WARD David Griewe* (1892) I vi; Der.¹², nw.Der.¹ Not. (J.H.B.); Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ He was soa scar'd he run awaay beoot his coat an' waais-coät. Lei.¹

2. *conj.* Unless, except.

w.Yks. This really belongs to our neighbour the County Palatine, and is only a border word, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 22, 1891). Lan. Besides, aw couldno, bout aw'd bin tow'd 'at Sam were well, *DOHERTY N. Barlow* (1884) 46; I didno' care a tinker's blessin for Kesmas, beawt we could howd it up same as other folk, *Ab-o-th' Yate Xmas Dinner* (1886) 6; Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ I wunna go baht yo'n come w' me. n.Lin.¹ I can't goā beoot you lend me a herse to ride on.

3. In *phr.* (1) *to be bout, as Barrow was*, to be without; (2) *bout's bare, but it's yeasy*, he that is without money is bare, but it is safe travelling; (3) *better bad than bout*, better to be badly off than to have nothing; (4) *bout wit*, a fool, without sense.

(1) Chs. *RAY Prov.* (1678) 66; *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 386. (2) Lan. *HARLAND & WILKINSON Leg.* (1873) 202 (3) Chs.² *Prov.* 'Better bad than bout,' said by a woman urged to quit a bad husband. (4) Lan. Will ta howd thi din, tha greyt beawt wit, *LAHEL Owd Yem*, 21; In common use (S.W.).

[Bout ony buske, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1340 (Dublin MS.); Schip boutte mast, boutte anker or ore, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 567; Arthur wolde fihite boutte eni cniht, *LA3AMON* (c. 1275) 23676. OE. *būtan* (*būta*), outside of, also *be-ūtan*.]

BOUTEFEU, *sb.* Obs. Sc. An incendiary.

Sc. If the Scottish commissioners proved boutefeus in the

business... they have to answer to God for it, *GUTHRY Memoirs* (1747) 113 (JAM.).

[A very boutefeu, *BACON Henry VII* (1622), ed. Lumby, 66. Fr. *boute-feu*, a boutefeu, a wifful firer of houses, also a firebrand of sedition (COTGR).]

BOUTER, *sb.* Obs. Suf. A side table.

Suf. The female servants at a side table called a bouter, *Life of Crabbe*, I. 142, in *GLYDE New Garl.* (1866) 303; No longer used, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 7.

[*Bout* (outside), see *bout*, *prep.* + *-er*.]

BOUT-GATE, *sb.* Sc. A circuitous, roundabout road or way. Also used *fig.*

Abd. Made shift by bout-gates to put aff the day; *Ross Helenore* (1768) 86, ed. 1812 Fif Sic droil bout-gates, Sic sma' mean means, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 176.

[Be boutgates alanerlie & bygates and the ny^t seaseone thay cum quhair thay walde be, *DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist.* Scot (1596) I. 102. *Bout* for *about* + *gate* (a going), q.v.]

BOUT-HAMMER, *sb.* e.An. A blacksmith's heavy two-handed hammer; a sledge-hammer.

e.An.¹ Nrf. Here, just hand me that there bout-hammer (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹

[If my wife scold, my bout-hammer shall roar, *BEAUMONT & FLETCHER Faithful Friends*, IV. v, ed. Dyce, IV. 289. For *about-hammer*, cp. *about-sledge*, the largest hammer employed by smiths; it is slung round near the extremity of the handle (WEALE).]

BOUTHER, see *Boulder*.

BOUTIGO, *sb.* Cor. Also in form *bout-a-go*, *bout-i-go* Cor.¹; *bouteygo*. A tramp; a gadabout.

Cor. A seed a poor owld bouteygo goin' long t'other day, *HIGHAM Dial* (1866) 17; Cor.¹ I caan't abear boutigos [pr. *boutshego*] coming round the town place [the farm-yard].

[*Bout* for *about* + *-igo*. The suff. is perh. the same as the *-ego* (ico) of the Cor. word *assinigo* (q.v.).]

BOUTOCK, *sb.* Or I. A square piece of coarse cloth for covering the shoulders.

Or I. (JAM.) S. & Ork.¹

BOUVRAGE, *sb.* Sc. Drink, beverage

Sc. It is pilfering from the revenue... to pay for foreign bouvrage, *Culloden Papers* (1815) 184 (JAM.).

[Of *r. bovrage*, drink (HATZFELD, s.v. *brennunge*).]

BOUZEN, see *Boosing*.

BOVISAND SOLDIER, *sb. phr.* Dev.⁴ The redspur valarian, *Centranthus ruber*.

[*Bovisand* repr. *Bovey sand*. *Bovey* is the name of a parish near Exeter.]

BOW, *v.*¹ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lin. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *boo* Sc. [bū.] To bend, to curve. Also used *fig.*

Per. We'll bow our houghs and hae a crack, *NICOLL Poems* (1837) 82, ed. 1843. Ayr. I never boo'd an e'e the whole nicht, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 87. Edb. Duncan was not so bowed in the intellect as ye imagine, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii. Dmb. It's a band between you and the gentleman, and ye see it is bow'd awa to the left side, *CROSS Disruption* (1844) xxiii. m.Yks.¹ Bow me that bough. n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ Muy n yue doan buw' dhu zuy'v [take care you do not bend the scythe]. The word 'bend' is unknown Dev. Bow that piece of iron, *w Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col 4; Dev.¹ n.Dev. Who'th bued thickkay handle? (F.A.A.) nw.Dev.¹ Thickky ire's all a bue'd [very much bent].

Hence (1) **Bow-bent**, *adj.* stooping with age; (2) **Bowdie leggit**, *adj.* having bow legs; (3) **Bowed**, *ppl. adj.* bent, crooked; (4) **Bow-houghs**, *sb.* crooked legs; (5) **houghed**, *adj.* bow-legged; (6) **Bowing-chaffs**, *sb.* distortion of the face by grimaces, &c.; (7) **Bowings** or **Bueings**, *vbl. sb.* the joints, esp. the under-part of the knee-joints; (8) **Bowsie**, *sb.* a term of contempt given to one who is crooked.

(1) n.Yks. T'awd man gans bow-bent (I W.). (2) Bnff. (W.G.) (3) Sc. Many persons are still possessed by the notion that a bowyt or crooked coin has luck attached to it (JAM. Suppl.). Per. (G.W.) Ayr. A runt was like a sow-tail, Sae bow't that night, *BURNS Halloween* (1785) st. 4. Cor.¹ A little bowed old man. (4) Abd. (JAM.) (5) Ayr. She's bow-hough'd, she's hein shinn'd, *BURNS Willie's Wife*, st. 3. Lth. The pur auld brute's bow-houghed an' blin', *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 130. Cum. I seed thee last neet

wi' bow-hough'd Peat, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 105, ed. 1808; LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 298 (6) Or I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) (7) Dev. *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6, col. 4; Dev.¹ Cor.¹, Cor.² I've got such pains in my bowings. (8) Dmf. (JAM.)

[The yerde is bet that bowen wole and winde Than that that brest, CHAUCER *Troilus*, l. 257.]

BOW, sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. The arch of a bridge or gateway, an archway.

Sc. Four-and-twenty bows in the auld brig o' Callander, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 252. Yks. (F M.L.) w.Yks.⁵ The magnificent archway entrance to a palace, or any arcade attaching thereto, would both be bows simply, though they might be 'grand bows fursure.' n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); (J.S.F.S.); W. & J. G. (1873). Dev. He recollected very well seeing poor George Philip and his high-minded wife pass under the church-bow, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 150.

2. *Comp.* (1) Bow-bridge; (2) -brig, a one-arched bridge, as distinguished from one formed of planks or long stones.

(1) n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹ (2) Abd. (JAM.)

3. An instrument for shooting arrows; in *comp.* (1) Bow-arrow, a bow and arrow; (2) -bearer, a forest official.

(1) s.Chs.¹ (2) Not. Bow-bearer and Ranger—Lord Byron, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 151.

4. The wooden yoke by which oxen were attached to the plough, &c.; the loop in front of the yoke of a harrow, to which the drawing-chain is attached.

Abd. (JAM.) s.Pem. *Laws Little Eng.* (1888) 419. Som. (W F R) Cor.³

5. A fiddler, a player.

Rnf. Few bows wi' my ain guidman Could play strathspey or reel, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 14. Kcd. Three bows fae well-accordit strings Drew nae uncertain soun', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 63.

6. The lower lip when it hangs down pettishly. e Lan.¹

7. A willow twig bent in the form of a crescent to which a fishing-net is fastened.
Lin. Still in use, but now *gen.* made of iron instead of willow (J.C.W.). n.Lin.¹

8. A piece of cap-wire used to make the border of a woman's cap stand out.

Lin. Still in use but not common, as these large caps are only worn by a few old women (J.C.W.). n.Lin.¹

9. An old-fashioned high fire-guard.

War.³ Have you put the bow round the fire in the children's room? Shr.¹ Rings usually encircle the top rod of the bow for the children to play with.

10. The semi-circular handle of a pail, &c. In *pl.* the hoops on which the tilt of a wagon or cart is supported.

Kcd. Tradition says, into this pot A golden vessel lies; And Mil-town once did see the bow, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 23. n.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

11. *Comp.* (1) Bow-kite, a large can with a cover; (2) -skip, a coarse bowl-shaped basket with a bowed handle.

(1) Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (2) n.Yks.²

12. The handle of a key, scissors, &c.

w.Yks. (C.V.C.) n.Lin.¹ For mending the bowe of the church dore key ny⁴, *Louth Church Acc.* (1628) IV. 35 sw Lin.¹

13. A piece of wood used to hinder a pig, &c., from getting through a hedge.

n.Yks. We mun put a bow on t'pig (I.W.).

14. *pl. Obsol.* Sugar-tongs.

Sc. Existing only in the recollection of old people (JAM.).

15. The antler or point which grows from the front of a stag's horn, nearest to the head.

w Som.¹ A warrantable stag has bow, bay, and tray antlers, *Rec. n.Dev. Staghouids*, 9

16. *Comp.* Bow-saw, a thin fret-saw, fixed in a frame with semi-circular handle. (JAM.)

17. In *phr.* (1) *to go over or through the bows*, to behave in a disorderly manner, to go beyond bounds; (2) *to bring up to one's own bow*, to bring up in one's own methods and habits; (3) *to take through the bows*, to call to a severe reckoning; (4) *to err on the bow-hand*, to fail in a design.

(1) Bnff.¹ He's fairly through the bows wee drink She's gane a' through the bows wee pride an' ill nauter. Abd. Gin we be lickly to gae owre the bows, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvii.

(2) Shr.¹ I'd rather take a young girl as 'ad never been out, I could sooner bring 'er up to my own bow. (3) Abd. (JAM.) (4) Sc. I would you would cease your fruitless efforts of seiving one, whom there is no chance of ultimately assisting . . . You have now erred as far on the bow-hand, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iv

[4. As the ox hath his bow, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires, SHAKS *As You, III. iii.* 80; His oxen or horses and the geare that belongeth to them; that is to say, bowes, yokes, FITZ-HERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 14. 12. *L'anneau d'une clef*, the bow (or upmost part) of a key, COTGR.]

BOW, sb.² and v.² *Obsol.* Chs.

1. sb. An instrument used in hatting, made of a pole about 6 feet long, with projecting pieces at each end, over which is drawn a string of catgut.

Chs.¹ This was formerly used for opening out and spreading the materials from which the hat bodies were made. In 'bowing' the materials for hat bodies the 'bow' is taken in the left hand and the 'bow-peg' in the right. The string of catgut is pulled by the end piece of the bow-peg, and then let go (s v. Twang).

2. *Comp.* Bow-peg, a wooden instrument with cross-pieces at each end, used with the bow in spreading out the materials of which a hat is made. *ib.*

3. *Obs.* A species of flexible ash fixed over a cooper's lathe, and connected with the treadle, now superseded by a wheel. *ib.*

4. v. To use the bow for spreading the materials used in making hats.

Chs.¹ [The body maker commenced operations, and for bowing, basining, boiling, and planking he received in 1805 8s. per dozen, *Hist. Denton Chapel in Chet. Soc.* (1855) xxxvii]

BOW, sb.³ and v.³ Sc.

1. sb. A buoy.

S. & Ork.¹ Sh.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Bnff.¹ When a line is shot, a buoy or bow is attached to each end.

2. *Comp.* (1) Bow-keg, a small keg used as a buoy; (2) -row, a fishing term: the row from one buoy to another when a line breaks and the fisherman goes to haul it from the other end; (3) -tow, a buoy-rope.

(1) S. & Ork.¹ (2) Bnff.¹ We brook wir line the day, an' we hid a bow-row. (3) S. & Ork.¹

3. The iron which passes through the lead-stone from which the hooks hang. S. & Ork.¹

4. v. To buoy up, to fasten buoys to.

S. & Ork.¹ Sh.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

BOW, sb.⁴ Sc. Wm. Also written boll (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹

1. A house, a dwelling; cattle-fold.

Or.I. The principal farm house on an estate is in a great many instances called the boll or bow (JAM.). Wm. Kinkby-Stephen and Appleby *Monthly Messenger* (Apr. 1891).

2. *Comp.* Bow-man, a cottager, a ploughman.

Or.I. The amount . . . a cottager or bollman and his wife can earn, *Shonsay Statist. Acc.* xv 415 (JAM.), ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1885) 798 S. & Ork.¹

Hence (1) Bower, sb. the manager of a dairy farm; (2) Bowing, *vbl. sb.* a small holding or lease of a farm in grass, with the live stock on it; the care of a dairy. Cf. booin.

(1) Ayr. Left her there wi' the bouar's wife, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 103; Jamie bode wi' the bower, JOHNSTON *Kilmalhe* (1891) I 38. (2) Sc. The 'bower' of the present time, whose holding is called a 'bowing,' N. & Q. (1873) 4th S. xii. 337; MORTON *Clo. Agric.* (1863) Ayr. They might get the bowing of some small farm, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 214.

[Norw. dial. *bøl*, an abode (very freq. in local names) (AASEN); ON. *böl*.]

BOW, see Bo, Boar, Boll.

BOW-BELLS, sb. *pl.* w.Wor.¹ The wood anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

BOWD, see Boud.

BOWDEN, v. Sc. Also in form bouden. [boud'en.]

1. Of cattle, &c., after eating too much grass: to swell. Bnff.¹

2. *Fig.* To swell with wrath, anger, courage, &c.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Abd. An' bein' bouden'd up wi' wraith, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 3.

[Suddanlie The fluide boldnit, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 52; About the wall thair ran ane water void,

... Boldning to rylis the castell to confound, DOUGLAS *King Hart* (c. 1510), ed. 1874, l. 88. *Boldne* is a Sc. form of ME. *bolnen*, to swell. *Tumeo*, to bolynyn, *Cath. Angl.* ON *bolgna*, to swell; cp. Da. *bolne*.]

BOWDEN, *pp.* Sc. [bou'dən.] Swollen. Cf. *bown*, *pp.* Abd. And her breast With wae was bowden, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 65, ed. 1812.

Hence **Bowden**, *pp.* *adj.* swollen, heavy.

Abd. The bowden clouds they brak, *ib.* 80

[Bowels bowden with bruised blude, MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* (c. 1580), ed. Cranstoun, 78; My breist... bowdyn wes sa huge, DUNBAR *The Tua Marut* (c. 1500), ed. Small, II. 41. In DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) there occurs the form 'bowdin' (l. 32) as well as the older form 'boldne' (ll. 256). *Boldne* is a Sc. form of ME. *bollen*, swollen. Cogn. w. ME. *bolzen* (OE. *bolgen*), *pp.* of OE. *belgan*, to swell.]

BOWDY, *sb.* Nhb. [Not known to our correspondents] A large wooden bowl.

Nhb. *Athenaeum* (May 25, 1895).

BOWDYKITE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Also in form *bawdykite* n Yks.²; *bowdikite* N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹; *bowleykite* N.Cy.¹ [bou'di, bō'di-kait.] A term of contempt or derision applied chiefly to a forward, precocious child; a corpulent person. Also used *attrib.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Deil smash a good tune could this bowdy-kite play, ROBSON *Sngs of Tyne* (1849) 124; Nhb.¹ The term is always applied to a male. He's just a bowdykite lad. Dur.¹, n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ In rare use. Thoo bowdykite, cum oot o' t'rroad. e.Yks. Off he set, as hahd as ivver his bowdykite legs wad carry him, NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp.* (1889) 33; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵

BOWEL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Not. In *comp.* (1) *Bowel fever*, typhoid fever; (2) *hive*, inflammation of the bowels; (3) *hive-grass*, the lady's mantle or parsley piert, *Alchemilla arvensis*.

(1) s.Not. (J.P.K.) (2) Sc. The disease, called by mothers and nurses in Scotland, the bowel hive, is a dangerous inflammatory bilious disorder, CURTIS *Medical Obs.* 187 (JAM.); *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 266. Inv. (H.E.F.) Ayr. Ane of the weans had the bowel-hyves, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 121 (3) Sc. In some parts the *Alchemilla arvensis*, or field ladie's mantle, is called bowel hivegrass, because it is said to be an efficient remedy in the bowel hive of children, &c., *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. v. 266. Nhb.¹

BOWEN, see *Boyne*.

BOWENS, *sb.* Cum.¹ Written *booin*. 1. *Senecio jacobaea*, ragwort. 2. *S. vulgaris*, groundsel. Cf. *towlocks*.

BOWER, *sb.*¹ *Obsol.* or *obs.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also written *boower* Cum.¹; *boor* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum;¹ *bour* N.Cy.¹ [lūr, bū'ər.]

1. An inner room, parlour; the bedchamber in which the master and mistress sleep.

Sc. And even at my love's bour door, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 153, ed. 1848. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. There's a man i' our dochter's bower, DIXON *Sngs. Eng. Peas.* (1846) 76, ed. 1857; Nhb.¹ The dowager lady of a house had her own apartment, or bower, separate from the rest of her son's household. LAKEL. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 276; We in the bower git tea, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 118, ed. 1808; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.¹ Wm. The bower or chamber in which the master or mistress slept, and which was one-third larger than the pantry, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III. 288, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 202; Wm.¹

2. *Comp.* *Bower-woman*, *sb.* lady's maid.

Sc. Tibb Tackett, who, in better days, had been her bower-woman, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) iii.

[A boor, a parlour, a bed-chamber or inner room, BAILEY (1721); Bowre, chambyr, *ihalamus, conclave, Prompt.*; Ful many a mayde, bright in bour, CHAUCER *C. T.* B. 1932. OE. *būr*, an inner room. *Cubiculum*, bed cofa *vel* *būr*, ÆLFRIC (c. 1000) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 124.]

BOWER, *sb.*² *Obs.* Sc. (JAM.) Nhb. A bow-maker. Nhb.¹ Wm. Wilde, of Newcastle, bower, WELFORD *Hist. of Newc.* XVI. Cent. 378.

[A bower, *arcuarius*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); The bowers and flechers, *York Myst.* (c. 1400) 254.]

BOWERIE, *sb.* Sus. [Not known to our correspondents] Lodging, shelter.

Sus. Guv all his brads for brencheese an a bowerie, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I 251.

BOWERLY, *adj.* Som. Dev. Cor. [bō'əli.] Blooming, comely, well made; stately, portly, stout.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Not conveying the idea of coarseness or roughness of the lit. 'burly.' Ee-zubaaw urleesoa'urt uv u mae un [he is a large, portly sort of a man]. Dev.¹ Her mother came way her, and a comely bowerly woman her was, as wan wid wish to zee, 6. n.Dev. Wi' bowerly maids, an vore-right men, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 57. s.Dev. A fine bowerly woman, Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Eve's a fine bowerly maid, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) xi; Cor.¹²

[He had seene in the citee of Miletus... right greate and bowerly images, UDAL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1542), ed. 1877, 208 (DAV.).]

BOWER MUGS, *sb. pl.* Chs.¹³ Also in form *ba mugs*. Pieces of crockery used as playthings by children.

BOWER-STONE, *sb.* Hmp. A boundary stone.

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 280; Hmp.¹

BOWERY, *sb.* Shr.¹² e.An.¹ Also written *bowry* e.An.¹ [bou ri] A bower or arbour, a shady recess; a place ornamented by children with broken glass or earthenware.

BOWERY, *adj.* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Plump, buxom, *gen.* applied to a young woman in excellent health. Cf. *bowerly*.

BOWERY, see *Boorey*.

BOWET, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written *booet*, *bouet*, *buat* Sc. [bū-it, bū-ət.] A hand lantern; *fig.* the moon.

Sc. He muttered a Gaelic curse upon the unseasonable splendour of MacFarlane's buet, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxviii; Servants moving about the barnyard with their lanterns—we called them 'bowits' in my young days, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 257, ed. 1894. Abd. Bleezin o' licht like a new gless booet, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xli Lth. High she held her bouet gleamin', SMITH *Mery Brndal* (1866) 134; John Thomson's gudewife cam her hege lord to seek, Wi' a bowit that shone like a star, O! BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 113 Edb His horn bowet glimmering by his knee, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Nhb.¹ Cum. The country people call a lanthorn a bowet, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) II 354.

[Bowett or lanterne, *lucerna, lanterna, Prompt.* *Lucerna boeta*, 'lampe allumée que l'on porte, enfermée dans une cage de verre, lorsqu'on porte le viatique aux malades' (DUCANGE). Fr. dial. (Berry) *bouete*, equiv. of Fr. *boite*, see LITTRE. Cp. Béarn *boeyte*, 'boite' (LESPEY).]

BOWETY, see *Bawaty*.

BOWFARTS, *sb.* Sc. In *phr.* in the *bowfarts*, lying on the back and unable to rise.

Enff.¹ The littlin's i' th' bowfarts. Help it up, or t'll hurt itsel'.

BOWGE, see *Bouge*.

BOWGER, see *Bouger*.

BOWGIE, see *Bougie*.

BOW-HAUL, *v.* Wor. Shr. Glo. To tow a vessel by man-power. s.Wor.¹, Glo.¹

Hence *Bow-hauler*, or *haulier*, *sb.* a man who by means of a rope tows or drags a barge along the Severn.

Shr. BOUND *Prov.* (1876). Shr.¹ *Obsol.* 'Buo'au lur' obtains between Coalport and Buildwas, 'buo'au lyur' about Cressage; Shr.²

[*Bow* (the fore-end of a boat) + *haul* (to draw with force).]

BOWIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. [bou'i.]

1. A small barrel or cask with the head taken off; a tub.

Sc. He sells them to your grandfather, who makes them into spoons, trenchers, bickers, bowies, and so forth, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) *Introd.*; He's playin' upo' the drum-heid as gin he was loupin' in a bowie, MACDONALD *R. Falconer* (1868) ii. Abd. Bat set the bossy back again Upon the bowie head, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 37; A starn o' gweed maut, maskit i' yer nain bowie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. Kcd. Bowies, cogs, and caups, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 2. Nhb. The rain-tub—that's the black buwey, HARRISON *Tyneside Sngs.* 7.

2. A wooden vessel made with staves and hoops, for holding milk, porridge, &c.

Sc. The brown four-year-auld's milk is not seiled yet, nor the bowies put up on the bink, *Scott Midlothian* (1818) xiv, The hooks and crooks of Lambden Burn fill the bowie and fill the kirk, *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 210. Lnk. To bear the milk-bowie nae pain was to me, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) 55. ed. 1783. Bwk. When the reapers are assembled round the 'Parritch Bowie,' *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 97. Nhb.¹

Hence **Bowieful**, *sb.* the fill of a tub, dish for holding milk, &c.

Sc. Thar bowieful's o' kail, fu' strang, *Nicol Poems* (1805) I 143. Slk. Davie brought me a hale bowieful o' milk, *Hogg Browne of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 45 (JAM.).

3. A bucket for carrying water, with an iron or wooden semicircular handle. *Per.* (JAM.)

[Ane gryt watter pott . . . Ane gryt bowy, *Coll. Invent.* (1542) 72 (JAM.).]

BOW-JOWLER, *sb.* Cor.¹² [bau-dgaule(r).] A place in a fishing-boat through which the footline is hauled.

BOWK, *sb.*¹ Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. Also written **bouk** Stf.¹² Der.¹ Shr.¹² [bauk, bouk.]

1. A bucket of 'bend ware'; a wooden pail with an upright handle used in dairy work, &c.

Chs. 'Fill bowk' is a name sometimes given to a good cow, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237. Chs.¹²³, s.Chs.¹ Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.); Stf.¹, Stf.² Not much in use now. Wēi duner yor souk yor babiz klaitis ið bauk fər ə bit? Der.¹ More particularly a thing like a churn with a lid or cover. *Obs.* Shr.¹ *Obsol.*

2. *Comp.* **Bowk-stake**, a post with arms or branches on which the 'bowks' are hung upside down.

Stf.² The bouk stake is still in frequent use on farms, and bears its old name

3. A large iron pail or bucket used for carrying and drawing up water, &c., from mines.

w.Yks. (T.T.) Stf. *N. & Q.* (1875) 5th S. III. 114. s.Stf. *PINNOCK Blk Cy. Ann.* (1895); The name of the tub by which the miners descend and ascend (WEALE). Shr.¹²

[A mayd . . . who coming from milking fell down with the bowk on her head and dyed, *HENRY Diary* (1663, June 15), ed. 1882, 139 (N.E.D.). OE. *būc*, a pitcher (*Judges* vii. 20).]

BOWK, *sb.*² Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Written **bouk** Shr.¹² [bouk]

1. The 'box' or nave of a wheel in which the axle is inserted.

se.Wor.¹ s.Wor. It wants a new bit of a bouk to the cart-wheel (H.K.). Shr. *BOUND Prov.* (1876); Shr.¹², Hrf.², Glo.¹

2. *Comp.* **Bowk-iron**, a circular piece of iron which lines the interior of a cart- or wagon-wheel. Shr.²

3. An upright piece of wood, pointed at the lower end, which falls into the socket of a trough through which the water from a pond issues. *ib.*

BOWK, see **Boke**.

BOW-KAIL, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also written **bol**. (JAM. *Suppl.*). Cabbage. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. (JAM.) *Per.* Heard once, used by an old person (G.W.). Ayr. Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift, An' wander'd thro' the bow-kail, *BURNS Halloween* (1785) st 4, Poor Willie, wi' his bow-kail runt, *ib.* st 9. Gall (A.W.) Kcb. Where Adam and his wife . . . Did plant their bow-kail, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 7.

BOWKERS, *int.* Yks. [bou'kəz.] An exclamation expressive of slight surprise or wonder.

n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1788) *Suppl.* m.Yks.¹ Bowkers me!

BOWL, *sb.*¹ Sc. Yks. Chs. Shr. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form **bol**, **bul** Cor.³; **bow**-s Chs.¹

1. The large iron pan in which wool is washed before being carded. w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. *Comp.* **Bowl-minders**, the workmen who look after the bowls in the washhouse. w.Yks. (S.A.B.)

3. In phr. *bowl up*, an expression used to show that the bowl is ready for the next washer. w.Yks. (E.W.)

4. An iron ladle with a long handle used for dipping water; also a smaller ladle used in the kitchen.

Cor. *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.³

5. *Comp.* (1) **Bowl-dish**, a large round basin or dish

made of iron, tin, or coarse earthenware; a wooden bowl or dish with a handle; (2) **-man** or **-woman**, a stoneware merchant, a seller of crockery.

(1) s.Chs.¹ Much used in making cheese Shr.², Hmp.¹ I.W.¹; I.W.² His hear cut round as if he'd putt a bowldish on his head Dor. (C.V.G.) w.Som.¹ Dev. They . . . held a bowl-dish on their heads, that Barber Smith might snip round the brim, so as to leave not one stray hair longer or shorter than another, *BRAY Desc. Taniar and Tavy* (1836) I. 197. (2) Sc. Deep black moss . . . that Jenny, the tinkler bowlwoman, was lost in one winter, *WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* (1876) 255, ed. 1894. *Per* The 'pigman' or stoneware merchant is the bowl-man (G.W.). Ayr. Quite common (J.F.).

BOWL, *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. War. Som. Cor. Written **bool** Sc. Nhb.¹ Cor.²³ [būl]

1. A boy's marble; the game of marbles.

Abd. See wi' oor ain een fat wye the bools'll row, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Kcd. I played at the ba', and the same wi' the bool, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 69 Lnk We were deeply engaged in a game of the 'bools,' *FRASER Whaups* (1895) III Lth. Marbles or 'the bools' was entirely a boys' game from the Ring, Winnie, or Funny, with its hail-butt and half-butt, and nae shorn', and nickle-deid, and 'reishn' by your nickle set, to 'Stappie,' 'the Shore,' and other varieties, *STRATHESK More Buts* (ed. 1885) 33 Cor.³

Hence (1) **Booler**, *sb.* a large marble used for throwing; (2) **Booley**, *sb.* a very large marble.

(1) *Inv.* (H.E.F.) (2) Cor.²³

2. A smooth round stone used in the game of 'boolin' or bowling (q.v.).

Nhb.¹ War the bool there! Harry Wardle's myed a throw, *Allan's Collection*, 88, Ne lad like him could heave a bool, *Robson Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 99.

3. The ball used at the game of skittles. War.³, w.Som.¹

4. A boulder; a pebble.

Cor. As round he was as any bool, *Tim. Towser* (1873) 54. w.Cor. There was a bowl in that broke the winder (M.A.C.). Cor.³

5. A round water-worn stone used for paving sidewalks. Nhb.¹

6. In phr. *the bowls row right*, all goes well, turns out right.

Sc. Mr. Thamas MacFin, that they say is to marry Miss Alson, if a' bowls row right, *Scott Rob Roy* (1817) xx. Lth. She gloomed at first, but soon confessed The bowls rowed right amang th' hether, *MACNEILL Poet. Wks* (1801) 215, ed. 1856.

[The same word as lit. E. *bowl* (in the game of bowls); ME. *boule*, a sphere (STRATMANN). Fr. *boule*, a sphere; Lat. *bullā*]

BOWL, *sb.*³ Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. Shr. Written **baal** e.Lan.¹; **bool** m.Yks.¹ [boul, baul; w.Yks. *bāl*; Lan. also *bēl*.] An iron, or wooden, child's hoop.

m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. They're none se keen o' lendin' their bowls fer soomone else to bowl (F.P.T.); Common in Wilsden, *Leeds Merc Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891); w.Yks.⁵, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Not.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.), Lin. (R.E.C.), Lei.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.²³, Wor. (J.W.P.) Shr.¹ Dunna bring yore bowl o' the causey; gōð i' the lane

BOWL, *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Eng. Written **bool** Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ e.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; **boul**. Oxf.¹

1. To throw a ball in the game of 'bowling'; to play at skittles.

Nhb. Many an hour from sleep he'd steal, To bowl upon the hill alone, *WILSON Putman's Pay* (1843) 7, ed. 1872, Nhb.¹ Then ower the moor, an' roond the coarse, ye'll fynd them boolin there, *CORVAN Wor Tyneside Champions*. e.Yks.¹ w.Som.¹ Aa l baew ul dheer vur zik'spuns [I will bowl thee for sixpence]. This is the ordinary challenge to play at skittles for sixpence a side.

Hence (1) **Bowling**, *vbl. sb.* a game, which consists in throwing a stone ball, the winner being he who gets the 'bowl' over the course in the fewest number of throws; (2) **-match**, *sb.* the game of bowling played on the high-ways.

(1) Nhb. Ther' was dancin', an' footba's an' boolin' peyst eggs, *ROBSON Evangeline* (1870) 370 Nhb., Dur. The famous feats done in their youth, At bowling, ball, and clubby shaw, *WILSON Putman's Pay* (1843) 4. w.Yks. (J.T.) (2) N.Cy.¹

2. To roll along, to trundle a hoop, to wheel a barrow, &c. *Lan. N. & Q.* (1871) 4th S. viii. 271. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Woa sud ah see but that joaker baalin a great poark pie, Tom TREDDLE-HOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 12. *Lan.*¹ They order't wheel-barrow an' they beawlt'nt him away to th' urchon in a crack, *COLLIER Wks.* (1750) *Introd.* 38. s.Chs.¹ Shr.¹ An invalid girl was better, as she had been bowled out in her chair.

Hence (1) **Bowler**, *sb.* a child's hoop; (2) **Bowling**, *vbl. sb.* trundling or driving a hoop.

(1) s.Chs.¹, Stf.¹², n.Lin.¹, Oxf.¹ (2) w.Yks. Come on a-bahlin' (Æ B). *Lin.* Are you going a bowling? (R.E.C.)

3. To walk with a confident air.

Cum. He boolt in as bowld as brass, an ah follot, *SARGISSON Joe Scoop* (1881) 165; *Cum.*¹ Bool in, lads. s.Chs.¹ Ey buwlz up tū, th skwae r, ūn sez ey [Hey bowls up to th' square (squire), and says hey].

4. To hurry up, to walk or ride very quickly. In *gen.* colloq use.

Nhb. So off'aw bools intiv the toon, *BAGNALL Snags* (c. 1850) 30; *Nhb.*¹ From a long row of gingerbread and orange stalls could be heard some dame crying out lustily, 'Bool up and buy away', *FORSTER Hist. Corbridge* (1881) 67. *Cum.* It's varra aggrivatin' ... to see t'train booln' off widoot you, *GWORDIE GREENUP Anudder Batch* (1873) 6 w.Yks. T'trippers cum bahlin' aht o' t'carridge doars directly it stops, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1874) 19; w.Yks.⁵ Bowl awāy [lose no time]. Went by muh barling awāy like a good un. *Lan.* Owd Boxer wain beawlin past, *BRIERLEY Layrock* (1864) vii. n.Lin.¹ He's boolin' along at a bonny raate *Slang.* An outside car which was bowling away from Rathkelly, *SMART Master of Rathkelly* (1888) I. x.

5. In phr. (1) *to bowl off*, to die; (2) — *out*, to overcome, to arrest; (3) — *over*, to worst, defeat.

(1) *Slang.* Bowled on, on my account, bowled off, on his own—died, Sir, *DICKENS Pickwick* (1837) vii. (2) *Lon.* At last he was 'bowl'd out' in the very act of 'nailing a yack' [stealing a watch], *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 51, ed. 1861 *Slang.* When a thief is ultimately taken, tried, and convicted, he is said to be bowled out at last, *VAUX Flash Dict.* (1812) (FARMER). (3) *sb.* You have bowled me over, and I know I can't get up again, *Cornh. Mag.* (1862) (FARMER).

BOWL, *v*² *Sc.* To crook. *Dmf.* (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Bowled-like**, *adj.* having the appearance of being bowed or crooked; (2) **Bool-fit**, *sb.* a crooked, deformed foot.

(1) *Sik.* Get away wi' ye! ye bowled-like shurf, *Hogg Browne of Bodsbeck* (1818) II. 226 (JAM). (2) *Fif.* Ane o' them wi' a bool-fit, *LATTO T. Bodkin* (1864) xi.

[Harpyis ... With handis like to bowland birdis clewis, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 132. Cogn. w. *bool* (sb.)]

BOWLA, *sb.* *Lon.* A round tart made of sugar, apple, and bread.

Lon. Among the regular articles of this street sale are ... 'bowlas', *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 198.

BOWLE, *sb.* se. *Wor.*¹ The bar or beam of a harrow. See **Bull**.

BOWLE, see **Boll**.

BOWL-EGGED SUNDAY, *phr.* *Cum.* *Wm.* *Lan.* Easter Sunday, when eggs boiled hard in dye-water are bowled in the fields for amusement.

Cum., *Wm.* Boys beg, on Easter Eve, eggs to play with. These eggs are hardened by boiling and tinged with the juice of herbs, broom-flowers, &c. The eggs being thus prepared, the boys go out and play with them in the fields, rolling them up and down, like bowls upon the ground, *HYDE De Ludis Orientalibus* (1694) 237, trans. in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 146. *Lan.* The custom of rolling eggs on Easter Monday is still quite common in Preston (S W). e.Lan.¹

BOWLER, see **Boulder**.

BOWLEY, *sb.* *Nhb.*¹ A small bowl.

BOWLOCHS, *sb. pl.* *Sc.*

1. The ragweed, *Senecio jacobaea*. *Ct.* *bowens*. *Ayr.* Used by old people, but the more common term is 'beau-weed' (J F.). *Wgt.* (JAM.)

2. The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

Wgt. Garden Work (1896) 112.

BOWLY, *adj.* and *sb.* *Sc.* *Nhb.* Also written *boolie* *Sc.* (JAM.); *bowley* *Nhb.*¹ [bou'li, būli]

1. *adj.* Crooked, bent. Also in *comp.* **Bowly-backed**, round-shouldered. See **Bowl**, *v*²

Sc. (JAM.) *Per.* He's a bowlie-legget boddie. *Parritch* cures bowlie shanks (G.W.). *Ayr.* It was of the goose species, only with short bowly legs, *GALT Ann. Parish* (1821) xiii; A wee nakit scuddy rins oot wi' its bowly legs frae a close, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 74; Very common (J F.). *Bwk.* Auld boulie-backed Tam, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 119. *Gall. Obs.* (S R.C.)

2. *sb.* A term of derision applied to a bow-legged person.

Per. He's a wee bowlie (G.W.). *Dmf.* (JAM.)

3. A peculiar mode of locomotion used by cripples. *Nhb.*¹

BOWMAN, *sb.* w.Yks.⁸ [Not known to our correspondents.] The dried moisture of the nostrils.

BOWN, *pp* and *sb.* e.An. [boun.]

1. *pp.* Swelled, swollen. See **Bowden**, *pp.*

Nrf. *COLES* (1677). *Suf.*¹

2. *sb.* A swelling, bump, tumour.

e.An.¹, *Nrf.* (A G.F.) [KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

[1. Like to the adder ... Whom cold winter all bolne hid vnder ground, *SURREY Aeneid* (c. 1547) II. 616; His knees perof were bollen so, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12685.]

BOWND, *pp.* *Wm.* e.An. Written bawnd e.An.¹ *Nrf.*¹ Also in form **boonded** *Wm.* [Wm. būndid.] Swollen, inflamed.

Wm. T'back ov his hand was o' boonded up (B.K.). e.An.¹ *Obs.* *Nrf.* His head is bound, *RAY* (1691); *SIR I. BROWNE Misc. Tracts* (1684) VIII; (K.) *Nrf.*¹ *Obs.*

[Bolned with bloode, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 370; Pat his kneis war bolned sua, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12685 (Gott. MS.); *Bolned*, pp. of *bolne*, to swell. *Cp.* *Norw. dial. bolna* (AASEN); *ON. bolgna* (FRITZNER).]

BOWOWARTS, *sb. pl.* *Nhb.*¹ Brambles.

[*Cp. black-bowours*, blackberries, B. & H. See **Black**, *adj.* II. 2 (3).]

BOWSE, see **Booze**, **Bowze**.

BOWSEN, see **Boosing**.

BOWSIE, *sb.* *Sc.* Also in form **bowse** (JAM. *Suppl.*).

A huge, misshapen, hairy monster used to frighten children.

Sc. The boo-cow and the bowsie are the two great horrors of infancy and early childhood (JAM. *Suppl.*).

BOWSON, see **Bauson**.

BOWSSEN, *v.* *Obs.* *Cor.* To immerse or duck an insane person in a holy well.

Cor. If there appeared small amendment he [the madman] was bowssened againe and againe, *CAREW Survey Cornwall* (1602) 123.

Hence **Bowssening**, *ppl. adj.*

Holy wells ... used as bowssening or ducking pools for the cure of madness, *L'ESTRANGE Yachting w.Eng.* (1865) 300; In our forefathers daies ... there were many bowssening places for curing of mad men, and amongst the rest, one at Alternunne called S. Nunnes poole, *CAREW Survey Cornwall* (1602) 123.

BOWSTER, see **Bolster**.

BOWTEN, *v.* e.Yks.¹ [bou'tən.] *pp.* of *to buy*. *Cf.* *boughten*, *pp.*

BOWTHERLY, *adj.* *Obs.* *Nhb.* Bothersome, troublesome.

*Nhb.*¹ Ile was a bowtherly fallowe, *TOMLINSON Guide to Northumberland* (1888) 281.

BOW-WOW, *v.* and *sb.* *Sc.*

1. *v.* To frighten by barking, to scare; to be bullied, cheated.

Ayr. I'll no be bow-wow't out of my shillings ony hoo, *GALT Sir A. Wyhe* (1822) xii; Commonly used (J F.).

2. *sb.* A threat.

Ayr. It's a sore thing for a man to be frightened into his first marriage by the bow-wow o' a Kirk Session, *GALT Lairds* (1826) xviii; (J.F.)

BOWYNE, see **Boyne**.

BOWY-YANKS, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.¹ Leather leggings.

BOWZE, *v.* and *sb.* *Sc.* *Cum.* Also written **bouze** *Cum.*; **bowse** *Sc.* [būz.]

1. *v.* To rush, like the wind; to gush forth like blood.

Ayr. The siller stour That bowses frae the linn, *Ballads and Snags* (1847) II. 12. *Cum.* Veyle moststroopers ... Bouz'd into Cumber-

land i' swarms, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) *Auld Lang Seyne*, Back to the barn to sveg They bows'd that day, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) *The Bridevan*; Cum.¹

2. *sb.* The recoil of a gust of wind against a wall, &c.

Cum. The wind did come with a great bowze CAINE *Shad Crime* (1885) 112, Cum.¹ T'wind com wid a gert bowze an whemmalt ma

BOWZELLY, *adj.* Sc. Sus.

1. Unkempt, tumbled, tangled, rough. Sus. (F E); (F.A.A.)

2. Bushy.

Slk. The bowzelly hair upon his head, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) *Grousome Carle*.

BOX, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. Eng.

1. *sb.* A benefit or friendly society possessing a common 'box'; esp. in phr. *on the box*, drawing funds from the club or friendly society

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The excellent arrangements observed in their [the keelmen's] boxes, or benefit societies, *An Impartial Hist. Newcastle* (1801). Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888). War.³ s.Wor.¹, Hrf.²

2. *Comp.* (1) **Box-club**, a primitive form of provident society, the members of which were assisted from funds raised by sending round the collecting-box among the members; (2) **dinner**, the annual dinner held on the distribution of the funds accumulated in the 'box.'

(1) Chs. Promoting among the labouring classes a spirit of independence, and encouraging provident societies—boxclubs—for that purpose, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 116. (2) Nhb. Once at wor box dinner, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 5; (W G)

3. The iron part of a wheel in which the axle works. w.Som.¹, Cor.³

4. The lower handle of a sawyer's long pit-saw. See **Hand-box**. n.Yks. (I.W.), Wil.¹

5. Weaving term. a frame that can be raised at pleasure at one end of the lathe that holds the different shuttles. Chs.¹

6. A coffin. Lin., s.Dev. (G.E.D.)

7. A pulpit.

s.Chs Ec/z ü rae'r güd mon i'th boks [He's a rare good mon i' th' box] (T D).

8. The uterus of a cow or mare.

Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks. MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.*, s.v. Cleen.

9. *Comp.* (1) **Box-barrow**, a wheelbarrow with wooden sides; a handbarrow; (2) **bed**, a bed having the sides and top of wood with sliding panels for doors; a folding bed; (3) **drain**, a drain in which the stones are carefully set, so that there may be a regular opening for the water; (4) **feeding**, the method of feeding sheep in sheds; (5) **hat**, a tall hat; (6) **heater**, triangular; shaped like the heating-iron of a box-iron; (7) **ladder**, a kind of rough staircase used where space is limited, shaped like a ladder having flat steps, flat sides, and the back filled in with wood; (8) **meat**, artificial food for cattle, so called because it is put up in boxes; (9) **organs**, the head of a calf or bullock; (10) **rod**, a bore-rod, or bottom rod into which the chisels, &c., are screwed; (11) **wrack**, a kind of seaweed.

(1) N.I.¹ Box-borra. Hrf. BOUND *Prov.* (1876). (2) Sc. A sliding panel . . . opening behind a wooden or box-bed, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) xxxviii; There were the queer, high box-beds, the wag-at-the-wa', the plate-rack and the dresser with their shining array, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xxi. Lnk. A wooden box-bed, a clothes press, . . . were all it contained in the shape of furniture, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 243. Lth. Her cozy box-bed, and her well polish'd awmrie, Wi' massy brass handles a' shining sae brav, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 47. Nhb. Across the middle of the floor . . . stood the old-fashioned 'box beds' with sliding doors, DIXON *Whitt. Vale* (1895) 72; Nhb.¹ Formerly a common arrangement in country houses where room was scanty. (3) Frf. From the great abundance of flag-stones in this county, box-drains are often paved below to prevent moles from choaking them with earth, *Agric Surv.* (JAM) (4) Frf. The mode of feeding sheep in sheds . . . which has obtained the appellation of box-feeding, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 223. (5) w.Som.¹ Aay zeed Jee'unz yuung mae'un tu chuurch—un ee-d u-gaut au'n u bauks aa't tuc [I saw Jane's young man at church, and he had on a box-hat too] 'A box-hat and a walking-stick' are the climax of a get-up. n.W.Dev.¹ (6) Cor.³ 'Tes an awkward field for shape—'tes boxhetter. (7)

Ayr. A trance, or entrance lobby, from which a steep box ladder led to a bedroom and store above, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 83 (8) s.Chs.¹ (9) Lin.¹ (10) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888) (11) N.I.¹

10. In phr. **box and dice**, the sum total; everything.

Ayr I made owre the whole box and dice [of the fortune] to his sister, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 83.

11. *v.* To put into a box, *gen.* a horse-box on a railway.

n.Lin.¹ We shall box the mare at Guinness on Monday next.

12. To wainscot, to panel, to wall in carefully with wood.

Sc. A' the rooms i' the house are box'd (JAM)

Hence (1) **Boxed**, *pp.* *adj.* sheltered, walled in; (2) **Boxen**, *sb.* a casing of wood such as is round the sides of a farm-cart; (3) **Boxing**, *sb.* wainscotting

(1) Abd. Ye gentle fouk 'at win in touns, At canty fires, in well-box'd bouns, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 24, ed. 1873. (2) N.I.¹ (3) Sc. (JAM.)

BOX, *sb.*² and *v.*² Lan. Hrf.

1. *sb.* A blow. n.Lan.¹, Hrf.¹

2. *v.* To strike, as a gun which recoils. Hrf.¹

[1. To gue one a boxe or blowe with the fist, *pugnum impingere*, BARET (1580); He . . . had in armes many a bloody box, CHAUCER *Leg. G. W.* 1388]

BOX, *v.*³ Sc. Yks. Chs. Also written **bux** Sh I. To go, to hurry; sometimes with prep. *about*.

Sh.I. [She] comes buxin in, BURGESS *Rasme* (1891) 52 w.Yks. Eh, Betsy she war a strong woman; she did box about to be sure s.Chs.¹ Wi mün boks of [we mun box off].

BOXEN, *adj.* w.Som. Made of box.

w.Som.¹ Dhur wuz u bauk'sn aj au'l raewn dhu gyuur'dn [there was a hedge of box all round the garden].

[The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of boxen wood, DRYDEN *Dufresnoy* (JOHNSON).]

BOXER, *sb.*¹ Wm Glo. Slang. A tall hat.

Wm. Wearing a big wideawake, or a bit of an old boxer, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 163. Glo. Twur genelman wi' boxers on, *Leg. Peas.* (1877) 51. Slang. (A.L.M.)

BOXER, *sb.*² Nhb. Slang. [bo'ksə(r)] A peg-top made of box-wood.

Nhb. (R.O.H.) Slang. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S viii. 63.

BOXES, *sb. pl.* w.Yks. The globe flower, *Trollius europaeus*.

w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 123.

BOX HARRY, *vb.* *phr.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hnt. e.An. Cor. Slang. To go without food; to make a poor or coarse meal; to rough it, to take things as they are; to hurry.

w.Yks. (C.V.C.) Lan. I had no money, I could get nothing to eat, so I had to 'box-harry' till I reached Liverpool (S.W.). e.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Wi'n noo bred i'dh aays; wi'sn aa'tü boks-aar i ün choo raag z [We'n noo bread i' th' haise; we san ha'to box-harry an chew raags] nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹ War.³ You must Box Harry for your dinner to-day. ne.Wor. You'll miss the train if you don't box Harry and be off (J.W.P.). Shr.¹, Hat. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹, Nrf. (E.M.), Cor.² Slang A term used by commercial travellers, implying dinner and tea at one meal, *N. & Q.* (1883) 8th S iii. 237; FARMER.

Hence **Boxharry-week**, the blank week between pay-weeks when the workmen lived on credit or starved. e.Lan.¹

[The phr. 'to box Harry' prob means 'to box or fight the devil' (BARRÈRE). Cp. the Fr. phr. *Il tire le diable par la queue*, in *Dict. de l'Acad.* (1786), s.v. *queue*; once in common use in ref. to one who was hard up.]

BOXIN', see **Buxom**.

BOXINGS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Nhb. The coarse offal from flour after the bran is taken off; *gen.* used for feeding pigs.

Frf. The boxings, 2 36 per cent., STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 438 Nhb.¹

BOXING-TIME, *sb.* n.Lin.¹ The time between Christmas Day and the end of the first week in January.

BOXTY, *sb.* Irel. A kind of bread made of grated raw potatoes and flour. Known also as **Boxty-bread**.

N.I.¹ Boxty differs from 'potato bread,' or 'potato cake,' of which cold boiled potatoes form the principal part. Uls. Boxty in

preparation, HUME *People Dwn. Ant.* (1874) 24. s.Don. The grated potatoes are squeezed dry through a cloth, the remainder is baked into a cake, about as heavy and indigestible as a boiled slipper, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

BOY, sb. Sc. Irel. Chs. Rut. Shr. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Colon. Also written buoy n.Dev.; bwoy Shr.¹ Brks. Dev.

1. A male human being of any age and condition, esp. if unmarried.

Gall. All the sons of the house are 'boys' so long as they remain under the roof-tree, even though they may carry grey heads on their shoulders, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) II. Ir. Judge Moore decided in my hearing, that in Ireland the word 'boy' has no reference to age, PADDIANA (1848) I. 263. Lns. Boys that I remember quiet and industrious . . . are in constant practice [fighting] now, HALL *Stones Peas*. 66. Tip There's a boy over from the Pope, and Archbishop Croke went on his knees to him [said by a Tipperary man of Monsignor Persico, the Commissary Apostolic 1888] (G M H). Cor.¹ There are no men in Cornwall; they are all Cornish boys. [Aus. All aboriginal male servants of Australians are called 'boys,' regardless of the age to which they have attained, VOGAN *Blk. Police* (1890) VII.]

2. A carter on a farm; one whose duty it is to drive a team in ploughing, haymaking, &c.

Brks., Hmp., Wil. (W H E)

3. A joker, a smart person; occas. applied in derision to a high-spirited or forward woman. Ant. (W.H.P.)

4. In pl. The long-pistilled or pin-eyed flowers of the primrose, *Primula vulgaris*. Wil.¹

5. *Comb.* (1) **Boy-beat**, beaten by a person younger than oneself; (2) **-chap**, a boy; (3) **-s-bacca**, *Clematis vitalba*, Traveller's Joy; also called Tom-bacca; (4) **-s-bailiff**, see below; (5) **-s-love**, *Artemisia abrotanum*, southern-wood; (6) **-s-oak**, the green leaves of the oak, worn by boys on the 29th of May.

(1) Ken. (P M.); Ken.¹ My father, he carried the sway at stack building for fifteen year; at last they begun to talk o' puttin' me up. 'Now I've done,' the ole chap says—'I wunt be boy-beat.' (2) Dor. I can mind him ever since I was growing up a hard boy-chap, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) II; (O.P.C.); (C.W.) (3) Sus.¹ So called because the boys cut the small wood in pieces to smoke like cigars (s.v. Tom-bacca). Hmp. (G E D) (4) Shr. BURNÉ *Flk-Lore* (1883-86) 346; Shr.² The last time [this custom] took place was about sixty years ago; it was held in the Easter Week, Holy Thursday, or in Whitsun Week. It consisted of a man who wore a hair-cloth gown and was called the bailiff, a recorder, justices, town clerk, sheriff, treasurer, crier, and other municipal officers. They were a large retinue of men and boys mounted on horseback, begirt with wooden swords, which they carried on their right sides, so that they must draw the swords out of the scabbards with their left hands. They used to call at all the gentlemen's houses in the franchise, where they were regaled with meat, drink, and money; and before the conclusion they assembled at the pillory at the Guildhall; where the town clerk read some kind of rigmarole which they called their charter. 'We go from Beckbury and Badger to Stoke on the Cleve, To Monkhopton, Round Acton, and so return we,' &c., *Report Rec. Comm.* (1837) 507 (s.v. Wenlock). (5) Chs.¹; Chs.³ Perhaps because used as a love offering. It is a staple in all village posies. Rut.¹ Also called Lad's love. Hmp.¹ Called also Old Man in n Hmp. Wil I got a heap of Boy's Love off our big bush, EWING *Jan of Windmill* (1876) XV, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹ n Wil. A more old-fashioned name is 'Thousand'ood' (E.H.G.) Dor. Variegated box, and yew, and boy's-love, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xli; BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. Bushy southern wood fill[s] the air with sweetness. Hannah calls this 'Boy's love,' LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 18; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ A very great favourite with the village belles. In the summer, nearly all carry a spray of bwuuy z luuv, half wrapped in the white handkerchief, in their hand to church. Dev. The smell of boys' love and peppermint scarce made the air cooler, PEARCE *Mother Molly* (1889) 45; HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ n Dev. Bits o' buoy's love stickt in to't, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49. nw Dev.¹ Cor.¹; Cor.² Also called Maidens' Delight (6) Chs. On the 29th of May children distinguish the reddish-coloured leaves as Girl's Oak, and the green leaves as Boy's Oak. Girls wear the former and boys the latter, B & H. (s.v. Oak).

6. Phr. (1) *Camborne boys*, hail; also called *St. Ives boys*; (2) *the old boy*, the devil, see Old.

(1) Cor.³ Popularly explained in case of Camborne by supposing

it to have some reference to the riots which have occurred in that town. Man looks out at the falling hail: 'Aw, Camborne boys is come.'

BOYERN, see Boyrn.

BOYKIN, sb. Lin. Wor. A little boy.

Lin. One boykin's donkey pitched him ower, BROWN *Poems* (1890) 48; I knew one person, fifty or sixty years ago, who used the word boykin (E.P.). n.Lin.¹ w.Wor. Now, boykin! S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II 141.

[But now I'm fixt to go along With thee, my boykin, right or wrong, COTTON *Scarronides* (c. 1685), ed. 1692, 80 (Dav.).]

BOYL, see Bole.

BOYLES, sb. pl. Lin. [boilz.] Lice.

Lin. WRIGHT; (HALL.), Lin.¹

[Rep. Fr. *pouilles*, lice (COTGR.).]

BOYNE, sb. Sc. Also written bine; boin(e, bowen, bowyne, boy(e)n (JAM.).

1. A broad flat vessel for holding milk.

Sc. I saw your gudeman throwing the whole milk out of the boines, *Pethcoat Tales* (1823) I. 334 (JAM.). Per. Scaud the bowens, ca' the kirn, *Donald and Flora*, 37 (ib.). Ayr. Fallen into a boyne of milk, GALT *Ann. Pansh* (1821) IV. Lnk. A large earthen platter or milk boyne, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 182.

2. A tub, esp. a washing-tub.

Sc. We'll wash them in the bine in the backyard, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 41, ed. 1894. Per. The word is hardly known in Abd. but very common here (G W.). Rnf. Stap ye in a washin' boyne, And on ye ca' the pump, BARR *Poems* (1861) 354. Ayr. If ye turn washerwoman, . . . I'll carry your boynes and water your clothes, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxi. Gall. (A.W.)

3. *Comp.* Boynfu, a 'boyne'-ful.

Sc. Yill in big flagons, and boynfu's O' whiskey, *Blackw Mag.* (Sept. 1819) 713 (JAM.). Ayr. Bessie jawed a cutty-boyneful of sapples [soap-suds] on her neebor, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 68. [Norw. dial. *buine*, a water-vessel, also *buna*, byne (AASEN, 90).]

BOYRN, see Borne.

BOYSTICK, see Buckstick.

BOYSTINS, see Beestings.

BOYTACH, sb. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A bunch or bundle; a small dumpy animal. [Not known to our correspondents.] [Cp. Gael. *boteal*, a bundle of hay, also *boitean* (MACLEOD & DEWAR). Macbain conn. these words with *bottle* (a bundle of hay), q v.]

BOYURN, see Borne.

BOZ, v. e Yks. To blunt or turn the edge of a tool; to dash two things together so as to make them soft.

e.Yks. Bob an Jack bozzed ther apples tighther ti mak em soft an pappy. A knife with its edge turned by hard usage is said to be 'bozzed up.' Sometimes in driving a sheep-net stake into the ground a large stone or other obstacle will turn up or split the sharpened end, while the heavy blows will cause the top to spread out. It is then 'bozzed up at beeath ends' (J.N.); e.Yks.¹

BOZEN, adj. S. & Ork.¹ Of a chimney: enclosed, built in the wall.

BOZZLER, sb. Sus. [bo'zle(r).] A parish constable, a sheriff's officer. See Borsholder.

Sus. He an his children dey vos every thin, passon, an reeve, an bozzler, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I 339; Sus.¹

BOZZOM, sb. I.W. Also written bozzum. Name given to the plants (1) *Chrysanthemum segetum*; (2) *C. leucanthemum* (C.J.V.). Cf. buddle.

BOZZOM, adj. w.Cy. Dev. Also written buzzom, buzzum. Deep red; chiefly used in *comb.* Bozzom-chucked, having red cheeks. Cf. bazzom.

w.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C.); (W.W.S.); HOLLOWAY. Dev. FENGELLY *Verbal Pron.* (1875) 40 n Dev. Ya ha made ma chucks buzzom, EXM. *Crtshp.* (1746) I. 607.

BOZZY, see Bawsy.

BRAA, see Brae, Braw.

BRAAD, see Braid, Broad.

BRAAM, see Bram.

BRABAGIOUS, adj. Sus. [bræbē dʒəs] Cantankerous.

Sus. A brabagious radical wench, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 339; Sus.¹ In a quarrelsome discussion: You nasty brabagious creature.

BRABBLACH, *sb.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents] The refuse of corn, meat, &c

BRABBLE, *v.* and *sb.*¹ Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Hrf. [bræ'bl.]

1. *v.* To wrangle, quarrel, chatter noisily.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 266; Lan.¹, Hrf.²

Hence (1) **Brabbling**, *phl. adj.* quarrelsome; (2) **Brabblement**, *sb.* quarrelling; the noise of people quarrelling; (3) **Brabblesome**, *adj.* quarrelsome.

(1) [Brabbling curs never want sore ears, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 3]

(2) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.³ w.Yks.¹ Hees ollas agait o' some brabblement, n 305 Lan.¹ Ther wur sich o clatter an' brabblement, SCHOLES, *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 56 e.Lan.¹, Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ There was a deal o' brabblement aboot th' Messingham causeys. (3) w Yks.³

2 *sb.* Quarrelling, wrangling.

n Yks.³, Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, Hrf.²

[1. To brabble, *jurgo, altercor, lites serere*, COLES (1679); To brable, *multiloqui*, LEVINS *Mamp.* (1570). (1) I would have you also to end wth^r old Glasier, that there may be noe more brabbling with him, DOROTHY WADHAM *Letter* (1614), in Jackson's *Wadham College* (1893) 161. 2. A brabble, *rixa, lis*, COLES (1679); Keep you out of prawls and prabbles and quarrels, SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. viii. 69 Du. *brabbelen*, to brawle or to brabble (HEXHAM); MDu *brabbelen* (VERDAM).]

BRABBLE, *sb.*² e.An. [bræ'bl, bræ'bl.] A ruffle on the surface of the sea; a short swell.

e An.¹ Nrf. (A.G.); Nrf.¹

Hence **Brabbly**, *adj.* Of the sea: somewhat rough Nrf.¹

BRACCO, see **Work-bracco**.

BRACE, *sb.*¹ Cor.^{1,2} Aus. [brēs.] The mouth of a shaft or 'claim'

[N.S.W. He used to turn out with everything clean on every morning, fit to go to a ball, as he walked on to the brace, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) II. viii]

[Prob. the same as ME. *brace*, used of an 'arm' of the sea. The brace of seynt George, MAUNDEVILLE (c. 1400) 21 (MÄTZNER). OFr. *bras*, arm.]

BRACE, *sb.*² Sc Irel. Also written **brass** Ayr. [brēs.]

1. A chimney-piece, mantelpiece; also in *comp.* **Brace-piece**.

Sc. A dreadfu' knell came on the brace, TRAIN *Poet. Rev.* (1806) 101 (JAM.). Ayr. It's as black as the back o' the bress, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxx. Dmb. A snug bit room wi' . . . twa peacock's feathers abune the brace, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi. SIK. Yonner he's stannin on the brace piece¹ CHR. NORTH *Notes* (ed. 1856) II. 135.

2. A screen made of stakes interwoven with twigs and covered with prepared clay, used to conduct the smoke from the hearth to an aperture in the roof; a chimney of straw and clay.

Lnk. The auld warl' dwellin had a muckle clay brace, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 150. SIK. (JAM.) NI.¹

[Cp. ME. *brace*, the span of an arch. A brace of a bryge or of a vawte, *smus, arcus*, Cath. *Angl.* (1483). OFr. *brace*, the two arms, the width of the two arms]

BRACE-HEAD, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A boring tool; a piece of tough ash or oak three feet long, passed through an eye in a short piece of iron, at the other end of which is a screw, to connect with the rods.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl.* (1849).

BRACER, *sb.* s.Chs.¹ Wil. Also written **breacers** Wil. [brēsə'r] One of a pair of braces.

Wil. SLOW *Gl* (1892).

BRACH, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. n.Lin.¹ 'Also written bratch n Cy. n Lin.¹ A bitch-hound.

Sc. If bow and brach fail not, you shall have a piece of game two fingers fat on the brisket, SCOTT *Bnde of Lam* (1819) iii. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). [(K)]

[A brach is a mannerly name for all hound-bitches, *Gentl. Recreat.* (1686) 27 (NARES); Truth's a dog must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the Lady brach may stand by the fire, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, i. iv. 125; Braches bayed, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1142. Cp. Fr. *brachet*, a kind of little hound (COTGR); It. *bracchetta*, a young beagle, dim. of *bracco*, a hound (FLORIO)]

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BRACHAN, see **Brochan**.

BRACH(E), see **Breach**.

BRACHEN, see **Bracken**.

BRACING-DOWN, *sb.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* e An. The third time of turnip-hoeing, drawing down the ridges.

e An.¹ Ess. 'Bracing down' is not used now that beets and turnips are no longer sown on ridges (H H M.).

BRACK, *sb.*¹ Sc. Yks. Chs. Lei. Nhp. War. Ess Ken. Wil Dor. Som. Dev. [brak, bræk.]

1. A fracture, breach, crack; a rent, tear; a flaw, fault; a gap, opening.

s.Chs.¹ Mōo ist ū mi chey'zklōths bin gy'et in wos fūr wae r; būr ah) v ū tōo thri yet ūz ūn nee dhūr braak s nūr kraak s in ūm [Mōoist o' my cheiseclōths bin gettin' woss for wear; bur ah've a toothry yet as han neether bracks nur cracks in'em]. Lei.¹ Their wecan't naither brack nor crack i' the wull set [of china]. Nhp.¹ Always used negatively: My gown has not a brack in it. War. (J.R.W.) Ess. *Monthly Mag* (1814) I 498; *Gl* (1851); Ess.¹ Ken. A book without so much as a 'brack' in it from beginning to end (P.M.); Ken.¹ Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892), Wil.¹ There's narra brack nor crack in 'un. Dor. BARNES *Gl* (1863). Som. Without brack or crack, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885). n.Dev. Moot iv'ry brack about un, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 84. [You seek a brack where the hedge is whole, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 230; A gap in a hedge, WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1669)]

2. A fall of earth, a snowslip; a flood in time of thaw; a sudden squall of rain.

Slk. (JAM.) n.Yks. These rolling masses [of snow and water-floods together] . . . in the dialect of the county are called 'fell-side bracks,' . . . described by the old people in Dent as 'Gill-Bracks', SEDGWICK *Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 39

[A brack, *vitum*, COLES (1679); Many bracks and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece, DIGBY *On the Soul, Ded.* (1644) (JOHNSON); *Breche*, a brack, or breach in a wall, &c., COTGR.]

BRACK, *sb.*² Som. Dev.³ [brāk.] The fat covering the intestines of edible animals.

w.Som.¹ Of a pig when melted the brack becomes lard, of other animals, tallow.

BRACK, *adj.* and *sb.*³ Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Wor. Also written **brock** Wor. [brak.]

1. *adj.* Brackish, impregnated with salt.

e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891).

2. *sb.* Brine.

Sc. Confined to liquid or sordid foods (JAM.). Cum.¹ This bacon's as sote as brack. Wm.¹, e.Yks. (W.W.S.), w.Yks. (J.T.), w.Yks.¹

Hence **Bracky**, *adj.* brackish, salt.

n.Yks. T'watter's bracky (I.W.). n Lin.¹ s Wor. The water about here is all bad, it's brocky like, and salty (H K.).

[1. The entrallis eik, far in the fludis brak, . . . sall I slyng and swak, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 237. Du. *brack*, brackish, saltish, or brimish (HEXHAM); MLG. *brack*, saltish (SCHILLER-LUBBEN).]

BRACK, *v.* Nhp.¹ To repair or mend doors or rails by nailing a piece of wood on the broken part.

BRACK, see **Break**.

BRACKEN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. All n. counties of Eng. to Chs. Also Der. Not. Lin. Nhp. Also written **brackin** Cum.³ Der.¹; **brackon** w Yks.⁴; **braken** Sc. n.Cy. n.Yks.² Nhp.¹; **breckan** Nhb.¹; **brecken** Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹; **breckin** Dur.¹; **breckon** n.Yks.²; **breken** m.Yks.¹ See also below.

1. Name given to ferns in *gen.*, esp. to the larger kinds. Freq. used in *pl.*

Sc. And hide me by the braken bush That grows on yonder hlye lee, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I 360, ed. 1848. Frf. Your lair is made o' the brakens green, LAING *Flrs* (1846), 141. Per. I wish the wanderin' e'enin' wind Were whistlin' round the breckans lone, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 150, ed. 1843. Rnf. And that bit primrose 'side the breckan, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 53 (ed. 1817). Ayr. Among the brachens, on the brae, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st. 26. Kcb., Wgt My Lord loves mair the beds of brekan, CUNNINGHAM *Songs* (1813) 44 NI.¹ n.Cy GROSE (1790), n.Cy.^{1,2} Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum.³ Three and sixpence for a hile brackin! I'd ha browte her a leead o' them for't. Wm. Supplied with a few handfuls of bracken, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) VIII. 249 Yks. (K.) n.Yks. All manner o' bits o' breckon, LINSKILL *Bet. Hecther*

3 B

and *N. Sea* (1884) lvi; n.Yks.¹ Used for litter; n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹³⁴⁵, n.Lan.¹, Chs.¹ Der.¹ They burn it on St. James' day, for the ashes, which are made into balls and kept to make a lye with for washing, instead of soap; Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not. (J. H. B.) Lin. SKINNER (1671). n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Your sweet spreading oaks and your bracken so green, CLARE *MS. Poems*.

Hence (1) **Bracken**, *v.* to gather in bracken for use as bedding for cattle; (2) **Breckany**, *adj.* abounding in bracken.

(1) Wm.¹ Hest ta been brackening o' t'daa' (2) Nhb Thy wild woods and breckany braes, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VIII. 184; Nhb¹

2. **Comp.** (1) **Bracken clock**, the small gay-coloured chafer, *Phyllopertha horticola*; (2) -lea, a meadow overgrown by ferns

(1) *Sc. Science Gossip* (1874) 263. Nhb¹ Cum. Used as bait for trout in June (E.W.P.). Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹², w.Yks.¹, Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ (2) w.Yks. When it wor famed fur brackin-leas, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 34.

[n.ME. *braken*.]

BRACKET, see Braggot, Brocket

BRACKET-RULES, *sb. pl.* Lei.¹ A 'cat' or trivet to place before the fire for keeping toast, &c. hot

BRACKLE, *adj.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Nhp. e.An. [bra kl, bræ kl.]

1. *adj.* Brittle, crumbling. Also of the weather: broken, unsettled. Cf. brockle.

Yks. Brackle weather, *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II 15 w.Yks (R.H.R.) Nrf.¹

Hence **Brackly**, *adj.* brittle, broken, full of cracks and flaws. Of the weather: unsettled.

e.Lan.¹, Stf.¹, n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Applied to wood or stone e.An.¹ Particularly applied to standing corn, some ears of which are so quickly ripened as to snap off short. Suf. (F.H.); (C.T.), Suf.¹

2. *v.* To break, to crumble.

Nhp. *Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1858) 149; Nhp.¹ When land works well and freely, a farmer would say, 'It brackles well,' 'It brackles down nicely' Stone that breaks up with the tool in working is said to brackle; Nhp.² Used of loamy soils. Suf.¹ Ripe corn, especially wheat, is said to brackle when, from having quickly ripened, or from other causes, the stems are brittle, and snap short off, under the sickle, or the gleaner's hand.

BRACKS, see Braxy.

BRACKSUS, *sb.* Som. Dev. Also written brexass, brecksus, brekses, brekzis, and in form brektus. [bræ'ksəs, bræ'ksəs] Breakfast.

Som. One mornin, as ee was zitlin ta brektus, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 66, ed. 1871. w.Som.¹ Shaa rp soa us-n kaech yur brak-sus-n km au'n [(look) sharp, mates, and catch your breakfast (i.e. eat it quickly) and come on]. Dev. I wis ax'd out lass Vriday ta brekkes at aight, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett* (1847) 7; How long avore brekzis will be ready, missis? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). nw.Dev.¹

BRAD, *sb.* Nhb.¹ w.Yks.² Chs.² Der.² Not. Lin Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ War.³ Hrf.¹² Ken. Dev. [brad, bræd.] Name given to various kinds of nails, esp. a small, headless one.

Not. (W.H.S.) Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 700. e.Lin. (G.G.W.) Ken. Nails wth broad heads (K) Dev. Large nails formerly used by wheelwrights for securing the strakes of a cart-wheel to the felloes, *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

BRAD, see Bread, Bred.

BRADCOCK, *sb.* e.An. A young turbot.

e.An.¹ Nrf. *Phil. Soc. Trans.* (1855) 30; Nrf.¹

BRADDINGS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Also written breadings Chs.³ The swathes or lines of grass or corn lying after being mown.

Chs. (K); Chs.¹³

[A der. of OE. *brād*, broad.]

BRADDLE, see Broddle, Raddle.

BRADDLED, *pp.* Lei. [brādld.] Comfortably warmed through.

Lei.¹ Ah! my dear, you're nicely braddled! said to a child whose feet had been held near the fire.

[*Braddle* (vb.), a freq. of ME. *bræde*, OE. *brædan*, to roast; cp. OHG. *brātan*.]

BRADE, *v.* Lin. [brēd.] To rub off, to abrade.

n.Lin.¹ It braades the skin.

[Aphetic form of lit. E. *abrade* (vb.).]

BRADE, see Braid, Bread, Broad.

BRADELY, *adv.* n.Lin.¹ [brē dli.] Bravely.

BRADLE, *v.* Shr. [brē dl.] To beat. Cf. braddled, *pp.* Shr. There his idler neighbours proceeded to bradle him, BURNÉ *Flk-Love* (1883) xxiii.

BRADLING, *ppl. adj.* Shr.¹ [brædlin.] Of hens: brooding.

[Fr. the vb. *braddle* (to extend), a freq. of ME. *brede*, to broaden, extend, cover; OE. *brædan*; cp. OHG. *breiten*.]

BRADOW, *v.* Chs. Also written bradda Chs.¹s Chs.¹; bradder Chs.¹; brather Chs.¹s [brādə.] To spread out. Of a hen. to cover. Also used *intrans.*

Chs.¹ I never like to see forrard taters bradda, I like to see em spure up; Chs.² A hen bradows her chickens, Chs.³ To spread or cover [a field] with manure. A hen brathering her brood. s Chs.¹ Sey üt dhaat en braad-tiin ür chik inz [Sey at that hen bradda-in' her chickens].

[The same as *bradling*, q. v. See s.Chs.¹ 8.]

BRAE, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written bree N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; brea N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ Wm. n.Yks.³ w.Yks.¹ Lan.; breea n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.; breay Nhb.¹ Cum; bra (JAM.); bray n Ir. w.Yks.¹² n.Lin.¹; breeah Wm.¹; braa w.Yks.¹; broo N.Cy.¹; see below. [brē, brī]

1. A declivity, hillside, steep bank; the broken bank of a river.

Sc. The elfin knight sate on the brae, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix. Sh.I. I daandered ower da braes, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 98. Elg. Ye'll get yer banks an' biacs, an' brigs, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 120 Bnff. The coldest places in which Edward slept at night, were among the rocks by the seaside, or on the sea braes along the coast, SMILES *Natur* (1879) vi. Abd. It is a vera stiff brae, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Kcd The howes and gow'nie braes, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) i Frf. On the bump of green round which the brae twists, BARRIE *Thrums* (1895) i. Prr. Moonlight trysts an' Sabbath wanders O'er the haughs an' on the brae, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 79, ed. 1843. Fif. When I got to the tap o' the brae the view cowed a' description, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 21. Rnf Life's a . . . steep an' slippery brae, ALLAN *Ev. Hours* (1836) 64. Ayr. Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon, BURNS *Sng.* Lth. Barefitted lassies among the green braes, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 13. Bwk. By the mossy brae Green-kirtled fairies sport and play, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 69 Gall. The bonny corn that had grown so golden on the braes, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) vii. n Ir. Bar's Bray, a very steep descent at Beechill, about 300 feet high, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S xii 479, N I¹ Ant. Most farms have a field called the brae, and a rather steep incline in a country road will be called a brae, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. 'Tis many years sin' first we met On Coquet's bonny biacs, *Coquetdale Sngs.* (1852) 59; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. (J Ar.), Cum.¹ Wm. Shooting dawn the brow of Stavely, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) 185; Wm.¹ n.Yks. The slightly overhanging brae of a ditch or drain, ATKINSON *Moort Parsh* (1891) 345, n Yks.¹ Loo' ye! heear's tahl'n's [tiding's] nes': jis' i' t'breea, heear; n.Yks.² We went upon t'breea top. T'breea slowp; n.Yks.³, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² Bray Furlong, a field in Greenhill, near Sheffield. n.Lan. Warm are yer limbs w' the low of yer brae fire, THORNBUR *Penny Stone* (1845) 3, ed. 1886; (W.S.) Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin. and Dunes* (1884) 319. n Lin. Shippin' doon fra the bray o' th' bank, PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 55; n.Lin.¹ Ohd ducks quacks little uns on to braay o' bank an' broodles 'em.

Hence **Braeie**, **Brayie**, *adj.* hilly, declivitous, having slopes. (JAM.)

2. **Comp.** (1) **Brae-face**, the front or slope of a hill; (2) -full, of a river: full to the bank; (3) -hag, (4) -hauld, the overhanging bank of a stream; (5) -head, the summit of a hill; (6) -laird, a landowner on the southern slope of the Grampians; (7) -man, a dweller on the southern slope of the Grampians; (8) -set, full of slopes or 'braes'; (9) -side, a hillside.

(1) Gall. High on the brae-face, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 289. (2) n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891). (3, 4) Rxb. (JAM.) (5) Frf. Ere he left the brae-head his bit hoose was in flame, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 106. Ayr. Ane o' the birkie's rowed oot his barrel to the brae-head, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 72. Nhb. On the tap o' yon brae-head, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 289. (6) Sc. In Mitchell's opera a

braes-laird is introduced as the natural and hereditary enemy of a Highland chieftain (JAM.). (7) *Sc.* Humanity strongly invites you to know The worm-wasted braeman's fate, *TRAIN Mtn Muse* (1814) 70 (JAM.). (8) *Baff.*¹ It's a fine fairm, bit some brae-set an' ill to wirk. (9) *Sc.* A bludy brae-side, *Scott Bride of Lam* (1819) xxiii; A clachan on the braeside among fields, *STLVENSON Catrona* (1892) iii. *Lnk.* By lown dyke . . . or braeside green *HAMILTON Poems* (1865) 81. *n.Yks.* Summerins [primroses] sum tō laik tō grau on a braside (W H.) *w.Yks.* He was sometimes called by his neighbours 'the wild bull o' the brea side,' *GRAINGE Pedlar* (1866) 21.

[On the bray oranent vpon Laudian syde, *DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 35; Bery-bobis on þe braes, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4809; Betuix a louchside and a bra, *BARBOUR Bruce* (1375) iii. 109.]

BRAED, *v.* *S. & Ork.*¹ To melt.

- **BRAE-SHOT**, *sb.* *Lnk.* (JAM.) 1. A quantity of earth that has fallen from a 'brae.' 2. *Fig.* A large sum of money to which one unexpectedly becomes heir.

BRAEWARD, see *Breward*.

BRAFFAM, see *Bargham*.

BRAFFLESOME, *adj.* *n.Yks.* [bræ'flsəm.] Quarrelsome.

n.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl. (Nov 28, 1891).

BRAG, *sb.*¹ *Obsol.* *Nhb.* *Dur.* A goblin.

Nhb. RICHARDSON Borderer's Table bk. (1846) VI 58; The 'Porto Bello Brag,' a kind of wicked sprite that was well known. It delighted in mischief, and whoever mounted it (for it always appeared in the shape of an ass) were sure to be thrown into some bog or whin-bush at parting, when the creature, as if enjoying the mischief, would run off 'nickerin' and laughin', *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) 95, *Nhb.*¹ *Dur.* There is a village named Picktree near Chester-le-Street, and a ghost story called the 'Picktree Brag' is attached to it, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1895) II. 78. The brag was said to appear like a calf, also like a galloway, once like four men holding up a white sheet, and once like a headless man, but more often like a coach-horse or a 'dickass.' One who mounted the brag was thrown off into a pond at the four 'lonin ends,' while the brag ran off laughing. It was also said to appear at the time of death, or to herald some misfortune, *Bishopric Gail* (1834) 42.

BRAG, *v.* and *sb.*² *Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.*

1. *v.* To challenge, defy.

Sc. And they might hae bragged the Border side, *Scott Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 69, ed. 1848; A boy climbing a tree is said to do it to brag his companions (JAM.); Gae hand in hand, ye'll brag high rank, Or heaps o' siller, *MORISON Poems* (1790) 82 (*sb.*). *Edb.* We bragged him to a race, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) 169. *Cum.* He wad . . . brag the whole town, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 61.

2. To reproach; to exult over.

Sc. For which he may brag me and call me unjust, *NICOL Poems* (1739) 30. *n.Sc.* Ye need na brag me with [in comparison with] her (JAM.). *Cum.* He thowt aw t'way, Hoo he would brag auld Nell, *RICHARDSON Talk* (1871) 96, ed. 1876 *Wm.*¹ Don't brag over me.

3. Of the male grouse or moorcock: to crow, to call to the mate.

w.Yks. I hear the moorcocks bragging on t'Sur Gill regular (JNL.).

Hence **Bragging**, *vbl. sb.* the sound made by the grouse or moorcock.

w.Yks. The artificial call of the keepers is also known as bragging. Used in the vicinity of Pateley Bridge (M A.); *w.Yks.*¹

4. In phr. to brag down, to find fault with.

s.Wor. Don't you go there, Sally, or you'll get bragged down, *PORSON Quant Wds.* (1875) 29.

5. *sb.* A boast.

Ayr. It will be the brag o' the forest yet, *BURNS O Lady Mary Ann*, st. 4. *Cum.* Laal brag it is for enny man To climm up Skiddaw side, *RICHARDSON Ballads* (1876) 15. *Wm.* It was allus his brag 'at neea body could say he owed them owt (B.K.). *w.Yks.* Howd thi brag, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1895) 14. *Not.*¹, *Lei.*¹ *Nhb.*¹ There was such betting and such brags, And galloping up and down with nags, *EVANS Old Ballads.* *War.*³ *Shr.*¹ Good beer needs no brag. *Hrf.*¹ He made his brags as he would do for 'em all if he met them at the fair; *Hrf.*² *Glo.* He made his brags avoore he died, As wi' any dree brothers his zons shou'd zing, *HUGHES Scour. White Horse* (1839) vii. *Dor.*¹ *w.Som.*¹ Only

used in *pl.* Ee mae ud-z bragz aew-u dued ut [he made his boast how he did it].

6. A braggart, boaster. *Lei.*¹

BRAG, see *Brog.*

BRAGE, *v.* *Cor.* [brēdz.] To scold violently, rage; to roar.

Cor. N & Q (1854) 1st S x 479, *Cor.*¹ Braging like a lion, *Cor.*²

BRAGGABLE, *adj.* *Shr.* [brægəbl.] Commendable, very good.

*Shr.*¹ Ow's Dick likin' 'is plack?—Oh! 'e ses it's nuthin' brag-gable.

BRAGGASHANS, *adv.* *Cor.* Also written bragge-shans. In a bragging, boasting manner.

Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C), But I scorn to stand speech-ing braggashans, *T. TRENOODLE Spec. Dial.* (1846) 32; *Cor.*¹²

BRAGGET, *sb.* *Sc. Nhb. Lan. Chs. Der. Wal. Cor.* Also in forms bragwort Bwk. Dmf.; braggett *n.Cy.* *Chs.*³; braggat *Lan.*¹; braggot, bragot *Lan.*; bracket *n.Cy.*; braket *Nhb.*¹ *Chs.*; brakat *Cor.*; bratchet *N.Cy.*¹ *Nhb.*¹; brotchet, brotchert *N.Cy.*¹; bregwort *Sc.*; bragod *Wal.* 1. Honey and ale fermented together; new ale spiced with sugar.

Fif. (JAM.) *Bwk.* They stole and drank his bragwort beer, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 58. *Rxb.* (JAM.) *Dmf.* A drink used freely at the time of harvest home, which goes by the name of brag-wort, *GASKELL Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8. *n.Cy.* *GROSE* (1790), *N.Cy.*¹ As sweet as bratchet; *N.Cy.*², *Nhb.*¹ *Obs.* *Lan.* *SKINNER* (1671); Bury is almost world-famous for its simnels and its bragot, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1882) II. 32, *Lan.*¹ Mulled ale, prepared and drunk in many places on Mid-Lent Sunday, which is hence called Braggat Sunday. *Chs. WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1669), Let folk have as much braggett as they could drink, *CROSTON Enoch Crump* (1887) 7, *Chs.*¹² *Der.*¹ *Obs.* *Wel.* British Bragod, wth is now a common drink among country people in their feasts or wakes (K). *s.Pem.* The word 'meath' is oftener used now than 'braggot.' Haslat stew and braggot new, Come and taste of these, *Wedding Song* (W.M.M.). *Cor.* 'Brakat' is the same as what is called metheglin, *GASKELL Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8.

2. *Comp.* Bragget-Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent, on which day 'bragget' was consumed.

Lan. *GASKELL Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8; *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk. Lore* (1867) 225, *Lan.*¹

[Armed all in ale . . . and charged in braggat stale, *JOHNSON Gipsies* (1621), ed. Cunningham, III. 145; Braggette, drink, *promulsis*, *BARET* (1580); Hir mouth was swete as bragot or the meeth, *CHAUCER C.T. A.* 3261. *MWel.* *bragaut* (mod. *bragawd*), bragget. The forms *bragwort*, *bregwort* are due to an association with *wort*.]

BRAGGIR, *sb.* *Obs.?* *Sc.* (JAM.) A coarse seaweed.

I. of Lewis. They continue to manure the ground until the tenth of June if they have plenty of Braggir, *MARTIN W. Islands* (1716) 54.

BRAGGLE, *v.* *Shr.* [bræ'gl.] To swagger, to boast.

*Shr.*¹ Oud Barber wuz bragglin' o'er them byests o' 'isn at the far.

[*Brag* (vb) + *-le* (-el), freq. suff.]

BRAGGOT, see *Bragget*.

BRAGGOTY, *adj.* *Dev. Cor.* Also written bradgty *Cor.*¹; braggaty *nw.Dev.*¹ *Cor.*¹; braggety *Cor.*¹²; brackety *Cor.* [bræ'geti.] Mottled, speckled, spotted.

n.Dev. Hunderneath the hazlin moote, there's a braggoty worm, way a speckeld drawt, *n.Dev. Jm.* (Sept. 17, 1885) 6. *nw.Dev.*¹ Rough and covered with loose scales like a snake, or a fish in poor condition. *w.Cor.* John Trevala bought a brackety cock, *Lowry Wreckers*, 181. *Cor.*¹ In an old manuscript account-book which belonged to a white witch or charmer, I find a charm: 'A charam for the bit of an ader. "Bradgty, bradgty, bradgty, under the ashing leaf," to be repeated three times, and strike your hand with the growing of the hare.' A braggaty cow; *Cor.*² Of the skin of a baby's limbs, 'See what braggety legs he's got.'

[Of Celtic origin. *Cogn.* *w. Ir.* *brecc*, speckled; *Wel.* *brych*, a spot; *Bret.* *breach*, small-pox (Du Rusquec); see *STOKES* (in *Fick*⁴) 220.]

BRAGHAM, see *Bargham*.

BRAGWORT, see *Bragget*.

BRAICHUM, see *Bargham*.

BRAICHUM-UP, *v.* and *sb.* *Bnff.*¹ 1. *v.* To put on much dress or wrap up for protection against the weather, in an untidy fashion. 2. *sb.* The act of wrapping up in

a clumsy way for protection against the weather, often conveying the notion of over-care. See Bargham.

BRAID, *sb.*¹ Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. e.An. Also written *brade* Lan.¹ w.Yks.; *breyd* e.Lan.¹; *treid* w.Yks. Also in form *bred* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹; *bread*, *brad* N.I.¹ [brēd, bred, brad.]

1. A shelf or board for holding crockery, &c.
w.Yks. He put a brade up for us to put meyt on i'th cellar (D.L.); w.Yks.⁴, Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹ [THORESBY *Lett. Ray* (1703).]

2. A board to press curd for cheese, somewhat less in circumference than the vat.
e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹

3. In *pl.* the flat boards attached to a large beam, and used for weighing.
N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

[Brede, or lytyle borde, *mensula, tabella, asserulus*, *Prompt.*; Apon þe hefd o þis rode, ouer-thwart was don a brede, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 16578. OE. *bred*, a board; cp. MHG. *bret* (LEXER).]

BRAID, *v.*¹ and *sb.*² Sc. Yks. Lin. Glo. e.An. I.W. Dor. Dev. Cor. Written *breed* I.W.¹² Cor.¹² [brēd, brīd, Glo. *braid*.]

1. *v.* To embroider.
n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin. (R.E.C.)
Hence *Braided*, *pp.* embroidered. n.Yks.²
2. To plait, to form a cord of four threads; to half cut and then interlace quick or other hedge stuff.
S. & Ork.¹, e.An.¹ I.W.¹; I.W.² I was breeden the thong of a whip.

3. To make or mend fishing-nets with a mesh and needle; to net.

Nrf. [Nets for eel-sets] are braided or made in the winter, DAVIES *Broads* (1884) 249. Dor. *Gl.* (1851); (C.V.G.) Cor.¹²

Hence *Braiding*, *vbl. sb.* net-making.
e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

4. To wash out lightly, to 'net' (q.v.).
w.Yks.⁵ [Not known to our correspondents.]

5. *sb. pl.* An open wicker cage or guard, made of split osier-twigs, for protecting newly grafted trees.

Glo. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) II. 283; *Gl.* (1851); Glo.¹
[I. I brayde sylke upon braydes, or with bobyns, *Jentrelasse*, PALSGR. (1530); They taughten him a lace to braide, GOWER *C. A.* (c. 1400) III. 237; Breyde lacys, *necto, torqueo*, *Prompt.* OE. *bregdan*, to weave; cp. ON. *bregða*, to 'braid', weave.]

BRAID, *v.*² Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written *braad* w.Yks.¹; *brade* Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ ne.Lan.¹; *bread* m.Yks.¹; *breed* Wm.¹; *breed* n.Yks.² w.Yks.²⁴ ne.Lan.¹; *breid* Nhb.¹; *bried* w.Yks.⁴ [brēd, breed, bried.]

1. To resemble in any way; to take after. *Gen.* with *prep. of*.

Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.¹; N.Cy.² Ye breid of the miller's dog; yelick your mouth, or the poke be ope, *Prov.* Nhb.¹² *Obs.* Cum. Bairns braid o' their fore-elders, FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 171; Cum.² Wm.¹ n.Yks. Dhū briads ə mī, dhūs nian owər mitsh brass (W.H.); n.Yks.¹ It includes resemblance in feature or external appearance, as well as in nature or disposition; n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ In common use. e.Yks. Bessy braids ov her muther, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 96; e.Yks.¹ 'Of' before a vowel, and 'on' at the end of a sentence. Ah can't tell wheeah he braids on. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Thaa's lang a comin', thaa braads o' haver malt, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887); (S.K.C.); w.Yks.¹ He braads o' th' dog i' t'boose, II. 306; w.Yks.²³⁴⁵ Lan.¹ He braids o' th' lot; he's nooan a good un. n.Lan. (W.S.), ne.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ When onybody says 'brade o' me,' or 'brade as aw do,' they meean yo' to do as they do. Der.¹ *Obs.* Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 318. n.Lin.¹ That bairn braades o' it's gran'feyther.

2. To be of the same opinion, used in *imp.*
n.Lin.¹ Braade o' me, that lad 'all be a preacher when he's grawd up.

[To breid, to be like in conditions, BAILEY (1721); Which froward monster... Braydeth on Hidra, LYDGATE *Bochas* (c. 1430) III. (N.E.D.) OE. *bregdan*, 'se vertere in aliquid' (BOSWORTH); cp. ON. *bregða til*, to resemble.]

BRAID, *v.*³ and *sb.*³ Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Glo. Written *brade* Dur.¹ w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; *bray* Glo. [brēd, briəd]

1. *v.* To retch, vomit; to desire to vomit. See *Abraid*, *v.*² n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Aa've braided sair aall neet, doctor. Dur.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹

2. In *phr.* to *braid* (*bray*) *about* or *back*, to jerk or throw oneself about; to fall backwards from want of support.

Glo. Take care the baby does not braid-back (H.S.H.); Don't bray back and break the back of that chair. To a child who was throwing her head back. 'Kip yerself up and not bray about' (S.S.B.); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.)

3. Used of a cow during the throes of parturition.
Cum.¹²

4. *sb.* A portion of the after-burthen of a cow.

Cum. An old farmer describes 'braid' as the leavings after the after-burthen of a cow is removed (J.A.).

[Cp. ME. *braide* (*breide*), to make a sudden movement, to burst into a cry; ON. *bregða*, to move swiftly, to start]

BRAID, *v.*⁴ N.Cy.¹ Stf.¹ To upbraid, scold. Cf. *abraid*, *v.*¹

[Breydyn, or vpbreydyn, *impropero*, *Prompt.* ON. *bregða*, to upbraid, blame.]

BRAID, *v.*⁵ e.An. [brēd.] To beat and blend soft substances; esp. to press them with a spoon, &c., through a colander or sieve.

e.An.¹ Suf. In common use. A mason braids the ingredients of mortar with a shovel. In making rusks a housewife braids the dough by squeezing and running it through her fingers (F.H.); (H.J.L.R.)

BRAID, see *Brade*, *Bread*.

BRAID-ROD, *sb.* w.Yks.⁵ [Not known to our correspondents] A yard-stick.

BRAIDY, *adj.* Yks. Foolish.

Yks. Yks. *N. & Q.* (1888) II. 15. w.Yks. Used to show that a person has nothing original about him, and that he only acts by imitation, WATSON *Hist. Halifax* (1775) 532; w.Yks.⁴

[Prob. the same as the *braidie* in Sc. *braidiness*, recklessness. I have sein them bath in braidiness and lye aback, MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Sive* (1597) 1423, ed. Cranstoun, 49]

BRAIK, see *Braxy*.

BRAIKEN, see *Bracken*.

BRAIKS, *sb.* Sh.I. [brēks.] A common or pasture-ground. S. & Ork.¹

BRAIL, *sb.*¹ Chs. Also in form *brailer* Chs.¹; *breeler* s.Chs.¹ [brēl, brīl(r).] A long briar or stick run along the top of a new hedge to keep the twigs even and in place. Also a dead hedge stuck on a cop top.

Chs.¹⁸ s.Chs.¹ I once had a breeler described to me as 'dhaat lüנג edh'ür thingg' üz dhai püt n üt/th top üv ü ej, ün dhai kau n it ü bree'lür' [that lung ether thing as they putten at th' top of a hedge, an' they cawn it a breeler].

[The same as OFr. *brail* (also *braiel*), a breech-girdle (GODEFROY).]

BRAIL, *sb.*² Wxf.¹ *pl.* *brailès*. A barrel.

BRAIN, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) *Brain-basket*, see below; (2) *-brussen*, crackbrained, crammed with knowledge; (3) *-chass*, (4) *-fag*, hard study; (5) *-foisted*, perverse, disaffected; (6) *-mad*, mad, determined; bent on; (7) *-pan*, the skull, top of the head; (8) *-scholar*, clever fellow, prodigy; (9) *-wright*, one who thinks and does brain-work for another; one with brain-power above the average; (10) *-wud*, mad, excited.

(1) Oxf.¹ 'He wasn't about when the brain-basket went round,' said of a person not very intelligent. (2) n.Yks.² (3) *sb.* Brain-chass'd, mentally fatigued. (4, 5) *sb.* (6) Fif. Ilk man, brain-mad to get away, Kickin' the neist to garr him gae, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 207. (7) Sc. 'Clubs is the word.' 'And a hard word it is, as my brain-pan kens at this blessed moment,' SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xi. w.Yks. It fell flat at top ov hiz awn brainpan, TOM IREDDLE-HOYLE *Bairnsia Ann.* (1858) II. n.Lin.¹, Nhb.¹ Brks.¹ A got a cut on the brain-pan. e.An.¹ Slang. The pitch bubbled in the seams and the brain in the brain-pan, STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Ebb Tide*

(1894) 121. (8) Yks. Any Flamburian boy was considered a 'brain-scholar' and a 'head-languager' when he could write down the parson's text, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xi (9) n.Lin. Jack is a good hard-warkin' fella', but he is not much on a brainwright (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ I've had to be his brainwright all along. (10) Fif. St. Monan's fishermen, brain-wud, Flang their auld deed stock-saint o' wood Aff their puir pier intil the flood, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 12. Slk That brainwud cratur Harry Percy, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 94 n.Yks.²

2. The voice.

Ags. A braw brain, a strong brain (JAM)

3. Spirit, mettle.

Lth. (JAM.), Gall. (A.W.)

Hence (1) **Brainish**, *adj.* hot-headed, high-spirited; deirious; (2) **Brainy**, *adj.* unmanageable, spirited, lively.

(1) Per. He was brainish a wee during his illness (G.W.). Fif. But fie, thou brainish Muse! what mean these vapourings? TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 4, ed. 1871. (2) w.Sc., Lth. (JAM.)

4. A severe injury. Also in form **brainan**. Bnff.¹

5. *adj.* Angry, furious, enraged.

Abd. (JAM.); I wat right well he was fu' brain, And fu' [how] could he be ither? SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 126.

6. *v.* To understand, take in, grasp.

Suf. I can't brain that, it's quite beyond me (F.H.).

7. To beat or knock out the brains. In *gen. colloq. use.*

Frf. Down wi' your pikes, or I'll brain you wi' them, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) v. Rnf. Dinna stan' there an' laugh at me or I'll brain thee, GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* (1876) 29 Edb. He'll brain some of us with a lump of coal, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxv. Ir. The insertion into the aperture of an old meal-bag stuffed with stones, and her hairbreadth escape of being brained by a shower of them, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 57. Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (C.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (P.)

8. To hurt, wound, bruise.

Sc. Mr Gordon being in drink . . . and going up stairs, he lost his feet, and brained himself, WALKER *Peden* (1727) 53 (JAM.).

[1. (7) A woman cast a pece of a mylstone . . . and brake his brane panne, COVERDALE (1535) *Judges* ix. 53; *Cranium*, braynpanne, *Trin. Coll. MS.* (c. 1450), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 576. (10) He . . . pat breme wat3 & brayn-wod bothe, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1580. 5. He walxis brayne in furour bellicall, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 78; If any . . . Be so bolde in his blod, brayn in hys hede, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 286. 6. 'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen Tongue and brain not, SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 147. 7. An I were now by this rascal I could brain him with his lady's fan, *ib.* i. *Hen. IV.* II. iii. 24.]

BRAIN, see Brown.

BRAINING, *prp.* Sc. Striving on the harvest-field, trying who will be first.

Per. (G.W.) Ayr. Still in use, although 'kemping' is the more common term (J.F.).

BRAINGE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form **braindge** (JAM.); **brange**, **breenge**, **breinge**. [brëndz, brindz.]

1. *v.* To run rashly forward, start off suddenly, plunge; to vibrate, shake. Cf. **brainyell**.

Sc. [Of a serpent] His tongue Out brainding long, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 36 Per. (G.W.) Ayr. Thou never braindgt, an' fetch't, an' flskit, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st 12; The bill [bull] gaed breengin through the stane dyke, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 103. Slk. (JAM.), Gall. (A.W.)

Hence **Breenging**, *prp.* *adj.* dashing, plunging; bustling.

Per. A bustling woman with a sharpish tongue is called a 'breengin' bodie' (G.W.). Lth. You for a steady day's work, Rosie - you're no' ane o' the breengein', flingin' kind, STRATHESK *Blunkbonny* (ed. 1891) 184.

2. To use violence; to beat into pieces.

Sc. Breinge into bits, WADDELL *Ps* (1891) xxxvii. 17. Ayr. Whiles he will so brange, that he will lay the door on the floor, DICKSON *Sel. Writings* (1662) I. 124, ed. 1845.

3. *sb.* A plunge, dart forward, confused haste. Also used *fig.* a fit of temper.

Sc. She gangs wi' sic a braindge, OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) iv. Fif. This bairn taks sic breenges whiles that I'm at my wits end to ken what to dae wi' him, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 105 Ayr. The coo made a breinge, the hare took to its heels, JOHNSTON *Kilmalke* (1891) I 39 Ayr., Gall. (JAM.) Gall. Doon Birsay fell amang the peats wi' a brange that nearly brocht the hoose doon,

CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. Kcb. Baith wi' a brange Sprang, hap an' sten' out o'er a nettle An' cry'd, revenge, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 35.

BRAINS, *sb. pl.* Ken. A lump of water-worn fossil coral.

Ken A small fossil chalk coral found at Charlton is called 'brains' by the workmen there, *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S vii 253

BRAINYELL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **brainzel** Slk.

1. *v.* To break forth or rush forward with violence; also *fig.* to storm, rave like a virago. Cf. **brange**.

Slk. They scream'd, they brainzellt, and they prayed, HOGG *Queer Bk.* (1832) 16. Scho brainyellt up in ane 'foorye and dowlhappyd me, *ib.* *Winter Ev. Tales* (1820) II. 42 (JAM.). Rxb. *ib.*

2. *sb.* The act of rushing headlong or of doing anything hurriedly and without care.

Slk. I took him [the dog] in aneath my plaid, for fear o' some grit brainyell of an outbrik, HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* (1818) I. 141 (JAM.).

BRAIRD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also in form **breard** Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy.¹; **breird** Sc. [brërd.]

1. *sb.* The first shoots or sprouts of young corn, &c., showing above ground. Cf. **abreard**, **breward**, *sb.*¹

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo Agrie.* (1863), Better han at the braird than at the bottom, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Abd. The tremblin' breird fa's sadden an' sear'd, THORN *Rhymes* (1844) 107. Frf. When the braird, that is, the young plants, come up, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 539 Per. A considerable breadth of wheat has been sown, and a fine braird has followed, *Farmers' J'n.* (Mar. 30, 1829). Ayr. The promise of the braird gives me pleasure, GALT *Legatees* (1820) viii. Lnk. The ky broke frae the byar, ran thro' the braird, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 133 Lth Sweet were the seeds sown, and rich was the braird, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 3. Slk. The green braird aneath your feet, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III 2. N.I.¹, Uls. (M.B.-S.), n.Cy.¹

2. *Fig.* Young fellow, person.

Cld. That callan is a fine braird of a man (JAM.).

3. *pl.* A coarse sort of flax; the short tow which is drawn out straight in carding it.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); To be sold, a large quantity of white and blue breards, fit for spinning yarn, Edb. *Evening Courant* (Sept. 1. 1804) (JAM.). Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

4. *v.* To germinate, to sprout above ground. Also used *fig.*

Sc. The beir's a-breir'd, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Fif. Auld mither Yerth . . . breirds and beautifies apace, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 10.

Hence (1) **Brairdie**, *adj.* abounding with the first show of grain; (2) **Brairding**, *vbl. sb., fig.* germination, first sign of growth; (3) **Brairdit**, *prp. adj.* springing, showing green.

(1) Sc. When I met ye on the brairdie hill, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 147 (JAM.). (2) *ib.* I find a little breirding of God's seed in this town, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1765) I 73 (*ib.*). (3) *ib.* Whuddin hares 'mang brairdit corn, NICOL *Poems* (1805) II. 1 (*ib.*) Ayr. Giving promise of abundant crops, stretched well-brairded fields, JOHNSTON *Kilmalke* (1891) I 81.

[1. The cornis croppis and the beris new breird, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 82. 4. The wickit thocht begynniss for to breird, HENRYSON *Fables* (c. 1450) 1904 (*Anglia*, IX. 461). Cogn. w. ON. *broddr*, a spike on a plant (VIGFUSSEN).]

BRAISE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **braise** (JAM.). (1) The roach, *Leuciscus ruthus*; (2) A fish of the genus *Pagrus vulgaris*.

(1) Sig. Salmon, pike, and eels of different kinds, frequent the Enrick and Blane; but no fish in greater abundance than the braise, *Killlearn Statist. Acc.* XVI. 109 (JAM.). (2) [SATCHELL (1879)]

BRAISHY, see **Brashy**.

BRAISSIL, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written **brassle**.

1. *v.* To work hurriedly. Rxb. (JAM.)

2. *sb.* A rush, sudden start. Also in phr. *to work by brassils*, to work unevenly, by fits and starts.

Slk. She gied a spang intil the road and then sic a brassle a' three thegither up the brae, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 99. Rxb. (JAM.)

[The same as ME. *brasthen*, to crackle, to rattle. Sceldes brastleden, helmes tohelden, LAJAMON (c. 1205) 27463. OE. *brasthan*.]

BRAIZE, see **Broose**.

BRAK, see **Brack**.

BRAKE, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Ken. Sus. Also written **braik** Sc. (JAM.) N.I.¹ Nhb.¹; **break** Sc. (JAM.) n.Lin¹ Shr. Sus¹ [bræk.]

1. *sb.* A toothed instrument used in dressing flax or hemp

Sc. A braik for hemp, that she may rub, *Watson Coll.* (1706) III. 47 (JAM.) Cum.¹, n.Lin¹ Shr. They break or divide the woody part from the skin or rind, by a simple machine called a break or tutor, which consists of three or four ribs of wood or iron which fall into each other, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II. 250. [KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695)]

2. A large heavy harrow used for breaking the clods in rough ground.

Rnf A pair of harrows, or brake, for two horses, on the best construction, *Wilson Rnf* (1812) 87 (JAM.) Ayr. Pownies reek in pleugh or braik, *BURNS Ep. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 1. N.I.¹ Sometimes called a 'double harrow' usually drawn by two horses; the 'single harrow' is much smaller, and is drawn by one horse. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Nhp.¹

3. A plough, drawn by a horse, for hoeing between growing plants where the space between the rows is very narrow. Also in *comp.* **Brake-plough**.

Ken Strictly speaking the term 'brake' is restricted to an implement which hoes only one row at a time, the term 'horse-hoe' being given to the implement which hoes more than one (P.M.); Ken.¹ Ken., Sus. *HOLLOWAY Sus.*¹

4. *v.* To clear the rows between plants, &c., with a 'brake.' Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹

[L. A break for flax, *Linifrangibula*, COLES (1679); *Brioche*, a brake for hemp, *COTGR.* Du. 'braecke, a brake to beate flaxe or hempe' (HEXHAM); LG *braake, brake* (BERGHAUS); MLG. *brake* (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN). Cp. MHG. *breche* (LEXER).]

BRAKE, *sb.*² Sus.¹ [bræk.] A kneading trough.

[A brake, such as bakers use, *Artoptæ*, GOULDMAN (1678); A brake, *mactra*, BARET (1580)]

BRAKE, *sb.*³ Nhp. [bræk.] A strong wooden frame formed of four posts with two bars on each side, used to confine restive horses while being shod. Nhp.¹ [(K.)]

[Brake, an engine to confine a horse's legs when unruly in shoeing, or any other operation, NARES; He is false into some brake, some wench has tyed him by the legges, *SHIRLEY Opportunitie* (1640) II sig. C 4.]

BRAKE, *sb.*⁴ Nhb. Dur. A boring-tool used in coal-mines, consisting of a beam with a crook at one end to which the bore-rods are attached by a chain and sling-rope.

Nhb.¹ When the depth attained in boring has become so great that the bore-rods cannot be lifted by the men at the brace head, then the brake is brought into requisition. Nhb., Dur. *NICHOLSON Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

BRAKE, *sb.*⁵ Often in *pl.* n.Cy. Chs. Not. Nhp. e.An. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Dev. Written **breks** Not.² [bræk, Not **brek**.]

1. The common bracken, *Pteris aquilina*, and other large ferns.

n.Cy. Seldom used, GROSE (1790) *MS add.*; n.Cy.² Brakes is a word of *gen.* use all Eng. over. Chs.^{1,3} Not.² Nhp.¹ e.An.¹ The *Pteris aquilina*, which we almost exclusively call brakes, only occas including some other ferns Suf. *RAINBIRD Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849 Ken. (W.F.S.); Commons covered with furze, thorns, brakes, or heath, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) V. 424. Sus.^{1,2} Hmp.¹ Also called fern brakes Dev.⁴ [KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).]

2 *Comp.* **Brake-fern**, any common fern.

Ess. Brake-fern is a *gen.* word all Eng. over, and better known in this county than fern; indeed the only word in use among the vulgar, who understand not fern, RAY (1691) (s.v. Bracken). Hmp.¹

[L. *Feuchtere*, fearn, brakes, *COTGR.*; *Filix foemina*, . . . in French *Fougere femelle*, in English brake, common ferne, and female ferne, *GERARDE Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1130; *Feugere*, a brake, *BIBLESW.* (c. 1300) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 156.]

BRAKE, *sb.*⁶ Sc. n.Cy. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Glo. Oxf. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **break** Sc. (JAM.); **briake** Dor.¹ [bræk, briæk.]

1. A copse, thicket; a strip or piece of rough land covered with gorse, furze, &c.

Fig. I'm nae sae dour, ye may be sure, Among the brake wi' somebody, *TILSTER Poems* (1865) 220. Per. A brake of gorse and bramble bushes, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 6. Ayr. As flies the partridge from the brake, *BURNS Bank of Flowers*, st. 7 n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (P) Nhp.¹, s.Wor. (H.K) Shr.¹ If some o' that theer fyarn an' gorst wuz cut i' brakes, we met'n 'ave some chance to get the rabbits out. Glo.^{1,2}, Oxf. (K) I.W.² w.Cy. She ran forth and back round a brake of furze, *HUNT Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 100. Dor.¹ Nanny . . . Jumped off into zome girt briake, 178 w.Som.¹ Often called u vuuz brae uk [a furze brake]. Dev. 'Twas a very steep fall, and covered with brambles and fuzzy brakes, as she called them, *PEARCE Mother Molly* (1889) 146; Dev.¹ n.Dev. Two buoys at their gammets in a brake, *ROCK Jun an' Nell* (1867) st. 106 [Removing their ewes from the turnip brake during the day, *ARMITAGE Sheep* (1882) 101.]

2. *Comp.* **Brake-hopper**, the grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia*.

[*JOHNS Brit. Birds* (1862); So called from its habit of lurking in thick bushes, *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 28.]

3. A large quantity, esp. applied to flowers.

Cor.¹ A brake of honeysuckle

4. *Fig.* A considerable number of people.

Fif. A break of folk (JAM.).

[L. So thick entwined, As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth Of shrubs, *MILTON P. L.* (1667) IV. 175; Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves, *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* III. i. r. LG. *braken* (pl), 'die dicksten Aste der Baume, das Schlagholz' (BERGHAUS); MLG. *brake*, 'zweig' (SCHILLER-LÜBBEN).]

BRAKE, see **Break**.

BRAKE-SIEVE, *sb.* Nhb. An apparatus for washing lead-ore, consisting of a sieve hung at the end of a wooden lever or brake. Cf *brake*, *sb.*⁴

sw.Nhb. A man will tub, at least, four or five times as much in a day, in the brake-sieve, as he can do in the hand-sieve, *FORSTER Strata* (1821) 339.

Hence **Braking**, *vbl. sb.* working a brake sieve.

sw.Nhb. Braking or tilting is performed by the boy at the end of the lever, standing upright, and jumping a little up and down, the contents of the sieve are altered, in position, by the jerking and suddenness of the motion, and the heavier and purer parts of the sieve ore settle to the bottom of the sieve, *ib.* 345

BRAKESMAN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. The man in charge of the winding engine at a pit. Cf *brake*, *sb.*⁴

Nhb. As Jemmy the brakesman and me Was taukin, *MIDFORD Coll. Snags* (1818) 29, Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

BRAKE-SOWT, see **Braxy**.

BRAKET, see **Bragget**.

BRAKING, *vbl. sb.* Obs.? Sc. Puking, retching.

Abd. Gut and ga' she keest with braking strange, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 61, ed. 1812.

[Brakyng or parbrakyng, vomitus. . . . Brakyn or castyn or spewe, vomo, *Prompt.*; As an hounde þat et gras, so gan ich to brake, *P. Plowman*, (c.) VII. 431. Cp. Du *braken*, to vomit; Bremen *bræken*, 'vomere' (*Wibsch*).]

BRAKSHY, see **Braxy**.

BRAKUM, see **Bargham**.

BRALER, *sb.* Dor. [brēlæ(r).] A bundle of straw. See **Brawler**.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.¹

BRAMBLE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms **bramley** Wm; **brammle** e.Yks.¹; **bremble** Dor.; **bremel** Nhb.¹; **brimble** Chs.^{1,3} Shr.¹ Sur. Dor. Cor.; **brimel** Wxf.¹; **brimmel** Nhb.¹; **brimmle** Wm.¹ w.Som.¹; **broomle** Cum.; **brumble** e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹; **brumley** Cum. Yks.; **brummel** n.Yks.^{1,2} ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Hmp.¹

1. *sb.* The blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; applied both to the briars and, in n.Cy., to the fruit.

Fif. Placing the blackberries on the kitchen table he said, 'There's two-three brummles I gathered,' *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 77. Lth. Our fingers an' lps were inky wi' . . . bram'les an' slaes, *STRATHESK More Bits* (ed. 1885) 297; *Ramblin'*, an' *scramblin'* For brummels, hysps, an' haws, *SMITH Merry Brdal* (1866) 35. Wxf.¹, Nhb.¹ e.Dur.¹ Bramble pudding. Wm.¹ Ther's brimmles lang

eneuf to hing a coo n Yks.¹; n.Yks.² An abundance in Autumn denotes a hard coming winter; a similar prophecy applying to the red produce of the hawthorn, or 'cat haws'. Brambles are not to be eaten after Michaelmas, for by that time 'the devil has waved his club over the bushes!' ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.* (1865). n.Lan. *WlSt Guide to Lakes* (1780) Chs.¹³ sw.Lin.¹ The hedges are black over w' brambles Shr.¹ Obs I mun push tuthree brimbles i' the glat till it can be tined. e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 83; Mind yaw them there brumbles, they'll scratch yar legs (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.) Sur. She didn't want to be there no more nor among brimbles, BARING-GOULD *Broom-Squire* (1896) 137. Hmp.¹ Dor. Roun' the berried bremble bow, BARNES *Poems* (1863) 79; (C.W.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Brúm l. The word 'bramble' is never heard; those who have been to school, and so have been taught the modern spelling, always say brúm bl. Dev. Blackberries 'pon brim'les hangs, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 31, ed. 1853, Dev.⁴ w.Cor. (M.A.C.)

2. *Comp.* (1) Bramble-berry, (2) -cock, the fruit of the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; (3) -finch, the mountain finch or brambling (q.v.); (4) -gelder, a farmer, used contemptuously; (5) -kites, blackberries; (6) -nosed, having a purplish, thick nose like a drunkard; (7) -vinegar, vinegar made of blackberries.

(1) Per. To feast on the bramble-berries brown, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 75, ed. 1843. Ayr. Famed among the schoolboys of the town for nests and brambleberries, GALT *Lairds* (1826) v. Gall. She was fondest o' bramble berry jelly o' a' the sugar conserves that are made, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxiii. Nhb.¹ (2) e.An. (3) Nrf. COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 43; SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 64 (4) e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹ (5) Cum. (J.Ar.) Cum., Wm N & Q (1887) 7th S iv 408. Wm The hedges are full of bramley-kites (B.K.). m.Yks.¹ (6) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A brummel-noos'd yal-swab. ne.Yks.¹ In fairly common use. m.Yks.¹ (7) sw.Lin.¹ There's nothing afore bramble vinegar for a cough.

3. *Rosa canina*, wild rose (Shr.).

4. Withered branches, twigs, &c., which are gathered for firewood.

N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892)

Hence Bramelly, or Brambled, *adj.* twisted, misshapen, crooked.

N.I.¹ A bramelly-legged man is a man who is either knock-kneed or out-kneed, or has misshapen feet and legs.

5. *Fig.* A lawyer.

Ken. (W.F.S.); A sarcastic allusion to the tangles of the law, FARMER.

6 v. To pick blackberries.

n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹, sw.Lin.¹

Hence Bramling, *prp* gathering blackberries.

Nhb., Dur. When I was a boy, brambling was better understood, or at any rate much more freq. used, than blackberrying, N. & Q. (1886) 7th S. ii 393 Yks.¹⁰ n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ There's a sight of folks comes out brambling.

[1. *Rubus*, in Italian *garza*, in English bramble bush, and black-berry bush, GERARDE *Herb* (ed. 1633) 1274; My wrechit fud was berreis of the brymmil, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, ii. 159; Brimbyl (v. r. brembel) and thorn it sal þe 3elde, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 924. OF. *brémel*]

BRAMBLING, *sb.* Nhb Hmp.

1. The mountain finch, *Fringilla montifringilla*.

Nhb.¹ [FORSTER *Swallows* (1817) 74; SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 64]

2. A young bird of the snow bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*. e.Hmp. WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 61, ed. 1853 [JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1862); SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 72.]

[1. A brambling, a bird, a sort of chaffinch, BAILEY (1721); Bramblin, *Montifringilla avrs*, 'sic dicta a Rubis quorum fructu gaudet,' SKINNER (1671); A bramlin, bird, *montifringella*, LEVINS *Maup.* (1570).]

BRAME, *sb.*¹ Wm. Lin. Written braam Wm.

1. The blackberry.

Wm. GIBSON *Leg. and Notes* (1877) 91.

2. *Comp.* Brameberries. [Not known to any of our correspondents in the n. counties]

Lin. STRATEFIELD *Lin. and Dares* (1884) 318; Lin.¹ s. v. Brambles.

[1. *Hec tribulus*, brame, *Voc.* (c. 1425) in Wright's *Voc.*

(1884) 646. Cogn. w. MDu. *brame*, the blackberry (VERDAM).]

BRAME, *sb.*² Suf. Also written breem. [brēm, brim.] *Numenius phaeopus*, the whimbrel, a bird closely allied to the curlew

Su.² (C.G.B.) e.Suf. SWAINSON *Buds* (1885, 200, e.An. Dy. Times (1892).

BRAMISH, v. e.An. [brēmif.] To flourish, gesticulate; to assume affected airs, to brag

e.An.¹ Nrf. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) 126. Nr.²

[Cp. Sw. dial. *brama*, to be ostentatious (RIETZ). The word is altered after vbs. in -ish; cp *fannish*]

BRAMLIN, see Brandling.

BRAMLING, *sb.* Ken. Also in form brambling. A species of hop-plant.

Ken. (W.F.S.); (E.H.S.); It has no connexion with 'brambles,' but is named after the farm where the original sets were raised, Brambling Farm, in the parish of Ickham. It came into gen. use about 25 years ago, and is now very much used, and regarded as a superior variety (P.M.). ne.Ken. (H.M.)

BRAMMEL-WORM, BRAMMIN, see Brandling.

BRAMMLE, see Bramble

BRAMMO, *sb.* Sh. & Or.I. Also written bramo (JAM. *Suppl.*). A mess of water and oatmeal, or milk and meal mixed together.

Or.I. (S.A.S.) Sh. & Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*); S. & Ork.¹

BRAM-SKIN, see Barm-skin.

BRAMSTICKLE see Banstickle.

BRAN, *sb.* Lin. Oxf. Nrf. Suf. Also written brun Nrf. Suf. [bran, bræn.]

1. In *pl.* Freckles. Oxf.¹, Suf. (F.H.)

Hence Branny (brunny), *adj.* freckled.

Oxf.¹, Nrf., Suf. (P.H.E.)

2. *Comb.* (1) Brunhulled, *adj.* freckled; (2) Bran-in-the-face, *phr.* freckles.

(1) Suf. (F.H.); (M.E.R.) (2) sw.Lin.¹

[Fr. *bran de Judas*, freckles in the face (COTGR.); cp. Sherwood (s.v. *Morpheu*). Littré says, '*Bran de Judas*, tache de rousseur au visage. Locution vieillie, et qui vient sans doute de ce qu'on se représenta Judas roux.' *Brand de Judas*, 'Frecken or freccles in ones face' (PALSGR.).]

BRAN, see Brand, Brawn.

BRANCH-COAL, *sb.* n.Cy. (HALL.) w.Yks.²⁴ Cannel-coal.

BRANCHER, *sb.* Sc. Lon. A young bird, esp. when scarcely able to fly.

Sc. Young rooks, or, as we ca' them, branchers, WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1836) II. 184. Rxb. Young crows, after leaving the nest and betaking themselves to the boughs or branches (JAM.). Lon. A goldfinch is so called by London fanciers in its first year, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 58 [JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1862) 609.]

[Brancher, a bird newly out of the nest, and that flies from one branch to another, BAILEY (1755); *Espervier branchier*, a brancher, or young hawk, newly come out of the nest, COTGR.]

BRAND, *sb.*¹ Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in forms bran Som.; braun(d Dev.; brawn Dev.¹; broan Wxf.¹ n.Dev.; bron(d Dor.¹ Som.; brun(d se.Wor.¹ s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Hrf.² Glo.¹

1. A log of wood for burning; a stout branch suitable for firewood.

Wxf.¹, w.Yks.¹ s.Wor.¹ A Christmas brun. se.Wor.¹ Also called hind-brun, a log of wood suitable for laying behind or at the back of the grate. Shr. As soon as the brand was safely settled in its place, the Christmas ale was tapped, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883-86) xxix; Shr.¹ Put a good brund o' the fire Hrf.² They used to take a horse to carry in a brun on Christmas day. Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.¹ Common. Nrf. Applied to the stems or stout parts of the thorn, WRIGHT. Dor. As we zot roun' the brands, BARNES *Poems* (1869) 95; Dor.¹ While she warm'd 'em zome cider avore the bron, 210 Som. (J.S.F.S.); JENNINGS *Dial w.Eng.* (1869). w.Som.¹ It is generally understood to be split into a convenient size for a hearth fire, and cut three feet in length. Cleftin brans is favourite work in frosty weather. Haut ee aaks vur dhai branz? [what (do) you ask for those brands?] See Cord.

Dev. Yu'd best ways bring in a gude stug ov braunds, or yu'll git no vire, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892), Dev.¹ n.Dev. Ye'll zing anither tune Avore the braun's a-burned again, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 41.

2. *Comp.* (1) Brand-bidd, (2) -bitle, a heavy mallet for cleaving wood; (3) -fire, a fire made with 'brands'; a bonfire; (4) -irons, (a) andirons, firedogs to support burning wood in an open fireplace; (b) an iron stand on which vessels are placed over the fire, cf. brandis, brandreth; (c) kettles, pots, pans, &c.; (5) -rick, a stack of firewood cut and split into 'brands.'

(1) Som. (J S F.S.) e Som. Called also a beetle (G S) (2) W. & J *Gl* (1873). (3) Glo.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869). (4, a) n.Cy. GROSE (1790), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Shr.¹ *Obs.* Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹ Also called cob-irons; Ken.² Sur.¹ Common in most farm-houses Sus.¹ Wil. What are usually called dog-irons on the hearth are called brand-irons, JEFFERIES *Hdgw.* (1889) 189. (b) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896) Dev. Stand tha brass milk-pan 'pon the brandires and put zome live cawls under 'n, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. Trivets, iron rings supported by three feet Sometimes triangular irons, with an iron leg at each angle, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) (c) Wxf.¹ Tripeathes an brand-eyrons war ee-brought, 98. n.Dev. Sometimes a pot, commonly the milk-pan, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) (5) w Som.¹

3 In *comb.* (1) Brand-fire-new, see Fire-new, (2) -span, (3) -spander-new, quite fresh, bran-new; (4) -spanker, any fine new article, (5) -spankin (-new), (6) -span-new, quite new.

(1) ne.Lan.¹, e An.¹, Nrf.¹ (2) w.Yks. In his bran-span best, *Nadderdale Alm* (1876) (3) N.Cy.¹ n.Yks. Ah wad gan te Stowslay an' buy a bran spander new un, TWEDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 37; n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (4) n.Yks. A'v gitten a new knife, an' it's a brandspanker (W.H.). (5) e.Dur.¹ w.Yks.² A bran spankin moggana table. (6) Dur.¹ Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* n.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.An.² Ess. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) 125; Bran-span-new [suit of clothes], —as yit in them He'd nut e'en bin to chutch, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) 13

[A brand of fire, *torris*, COLES (1679); As sparkle out of the bronde, CHAUCER *C. T. B.* 2095; If þou a brand þar in wil cast, þe fire it haldes þar stedfast, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2873. OE. *brand* (*brond*); cp. ON. *brandr*, a log for burning.]

BRAND, sb.² Nrf. Suf. Dev. Also in form brawn Dev.¹ [brænd.] The smut in corn, a blight making it look as if scorched. Cf. bran.

e.An.¹ e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed 1849 Dev.¹ [GROSE (1790).]

Hence Brandy (brand(ed), *adj.* smutty, blighted. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf.¹, Dev.¹ [GROSE (1790)]

[Du brand, smut, black, rust in corn, see HEXHAM (s.v. Brandt); cp. G. *brand*, a disease in plants (SANDERS).]

BRAND, v. *Obsol.* Cor. To set up turves on end to dry in the sun.

Cor. Called by Exmoor people 'to stool turves,' GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H); Cor.² Still used occas Peat, when offered for sale, is said to have been 'carefully branded in dry weather.'

BRANDAED, see Branded.

BRANDAS, see Brandis.

BRANDED, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Ken. Also in forms brandaed S. & Ork.¹; brandie(d Sc.; brandit Nhb.¹; brandy Ken.¹²; 'bran'it Abd.; brannet N.I.¹; brannit Sc.; brauny, bawny (JAM.). [brændəd.] Of animals: brindled, of mixed colour, streaked, brown.

Sc. The broked cow and . . . the branded bull, *Lads of Wamphray* in SCOTT *Munstrely* (ed. 1806) l. 278; In a brannit owse hide he was buskit, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) l. 298. S. & Ork.¹ Abd. A bran'it coo, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gubb* (1871) xlv. N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ 'A brandit stot' is a beast of a mixed black and red colour. n.Yks.¹ Of a mixed red and brown colour, with some black hairs among the red and brown ones, showing a cross in the breeding. w.Yks.¹⁸, ne.Lan.¹ Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹²

Hence Brandy (Brannie), sb a brindled cow.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Rxb. (JAM) Gall. (A.W.) Ke.¹ Dem two ole brandies (P.M.).

[They saw a branded serpent sprawl, CHAPMAN *Ihad* (1611) xii. 217.]

BRANDER, sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Nhp. Also written brandire n.Cy; brandre n.Yks.²; brandur (JAM.). Cf. brandise, brandreth.

1. sb. A gridiron.

Sc. A couple of fowls . . . reeking from the gridiron—or brander, as Mrs. Dinmont denominated it, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxiv; And roasts to roast on a brander, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) l. 87, ed. 1871, Also a toasting-fork (?). MACKAY. Inv. (H.E.F) Per. (G.W.) Gall Burn me on the deil's brander, but I'll find him out, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) ix. N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.¹, n.Yks.²

2. A trivet, or framework on which to rest vessels over the fire.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891); WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 532; w.Yks.⁴, Nhp.¹

3. *Comp.* (1) Brander-bannock, a cake baked on the gridiron; (2) -iron, a gridiron.

(1) Sc. MACKAY. Abd. Called also simply Bannock, or Brander'd-bannock (JAM) (2) N.Cy.¹

4. An andiron or dog; a pair of which were used in an open fireplace, to support the burning wood. w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

5. In *pl.* the supports of a corn-stack.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

6. A framework or support used in building, as foundation or scaffolding *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. Branderis is now *gen.* applied to the trestles or supports of a scaffold, &c. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Nhb.¹ The piers or abutting part of the foundations of a bridge which become visible when the water is low.

7. A grating placed over the mouth of a drain or sewer. Abd.; Rxb. (JAM.) Per. (W.G.)

8. v. To broil or bake over the fire; to be broiled.

Sc. I'll brander the moorfowl . . . brought in this morning, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiv. Frf. Leebie was at the fire brandering a quarter of steak on the tongs, BARRIE *Thruins* (1889) iii. N.Cy.¹, n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891)

Hence (1) Brandered, *ppl. adj.* cooked on a gridiron; (2) Branderling, *vbl. sb.* cooking on a gridiron.

(1) Sc. A brandered fowl, SCOTT *St. Roman* (1824) xxviii; GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.) Sik. (J.F.) n.Yks.² (2) Edb. What an insight into the secrets of roasting, brandering, frying, boiling, &c., MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 211.

9. To form a foundation or support in building, as foundation for ceiling, framework for scaffolding, &c.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Per. Esp. to fix transverse strips of wood in making the foundation for a ceiling (G.W.). Gall. (A.W.)

Hence (1) Brandered, *ppl. adj.* of ceilings: having a framework in addition to the joists; (2) Branderling, *sb.* scaffolding, or framework for panelling.

(1) Per Brandered ceilings are made with a view to strength (G.W.). (2) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Per. Known only in joiners' trade in this locality (G.W.). Gall. *Obsol.* The joists, in building, are arranged in a form resembling that of the gridiron or 'brander' (A.W.).

[1. A frying-pan, two branders, *Inventory* (1708) in Dunbar's *Social Life*, 212 (DAV.). The word is a form of obs. E. *brand-iron*. A brandiron, or posnet, *chytra*, BARET (1580).]

BRANDERI, BRANDERY, BRANDHERD, see Brandreth.

BRANDICE, see Brandis.

BRANDIED, see Branded.

BRANDING-DAY, sb. Nhp.¹ A day for branding or marking horses and cattle; hence the day set apart for opening the freemen's commons at Northampton.

BRANDIRE, see Brand, Brander.

BRAND-IRON, sb. n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ A branding-iron for branding cattle or farming stock.

BRANDIS(S, sb. Gmg Pem e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written brandas Pem.; brandice e.An.¹ Suf. Cf. brander, brandreth. [brændis.]

1. A three-legged iron stand used for supporting a pan or kettle over the fire; used also to support burning brands.

Gmg. COLLINS *Gower Dial* (1850). Pem JAGO *Dial.* (1882) 102 s.Pem. Put the kiddie on the brandas (W.M.M.). Dor. There

was a great black crock upon the brandise, *HARDY Madding Crowd in Cornh Mag* (1874) 525; (C.V.G.) Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ The brand-dees [bran deez] consists of a flat iron ring of about seven inches diameter, into which are welded three straight legs so as to support the ring horizontally at about a foot from the ground (No other name.) Dev.¹ I've a got an iron porridge crock, a griddle, a pair o' brandis, 46. n.Dev. An' auff tha brandis tak' tha crock, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 1. nw.Dev.¹ Cor. A large open fireplace contained a brandiss, *TREGELLAS Tales* (1868) 95; Janey took good care to cover the fire;—Turn'd down the brandis on the baking-ire, *HUNT Pop Rom. w Eng.* (1865) l. 80; Cor.¹² w Cor. Put the kettle 'pon the brandis, *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 2

2. *Comb.* (1) Brandis-fashion, (2) -wise, forming a triangular figure.

(1) e.An.¹ Suf. Flowers planted brandice fashion (C.G.B.). Used by an old gardener to denote the pattern in which he planted knots of flowers, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Dor. Trees, when planted in rows, are ranged brandis-fashion or 'in each other's opes' (O.P.C.). w.Som.¹ Three poles set apart at the bottom, but inclining so as to meet at the top, would be described as set up brandis-fashion. Any triangular arrangement of pegs or sticks set on end would also be thus described. (2) Dev. Spoken of three things arranged at equal angles with each other, thus Y (R.P.C.).

[1. It'm one paire of androns, one paire of dogges and 1) brandizes, *Inventory Exeter* (1609) (w.Som.¹). OE. *brand-isen. Andena, brand-isen, Voc. MS. Cott.* (c. 1080), in *Wright's Voc.* (1884) 329.]

BRANDLING, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also Sus. Also in forms bramlin(g) (JAM.) n.Yks.¹; brandlin ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹; branlin(g) Cum.¹ Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹; branlie (JAM.). [bra'nlin.]

1. A young salmon; occas a trout.
Fif (JAM.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Lang Rothbury's sticams for the brandling, *CHARNLEY Fisher's Garl.* (1830) 5; Nhb.¹ Cum. *HUTCHINSON Hist. Cum.* (1794) l. 460; Cum.², ne.Lan.¹ Sus. RAY (1691); Now applied only to a small trout (E.E.S.). [*Stat. Vict.* (1861) cix § 4]

2. *Comp.* Brandling-worm, a striped worm used in trout-fishing.

Nhb.¹ Also called the Dew-worm Cum.¹

3. A kind of red and yellow earthworm, found in manure heaps, used for fishing.

Rxb. Also called Brammel-worm, Brammin (JAM.). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. We'll tell where best the trouts were found, With brandling or with fly, *CHARNLEY Fisher's Garl.* (1831) 5. Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ They are of a bright red colour encircled with numerous yellow rings, and give forth a thick yellow fluid, of rather an ill savour, when touched, n.Yks.³, w.Yks.¹ Lin. Brandling, *ahis Dew-worm dictus*, *SKINNER* (1671). n.Lin.¹

4. In *pl.*: large peas of a brownish-yellow colour.

Nhb.¹ Used for 'carlins'.

[3. A brandling (dew worm), *Troctae piscis esca*, *COLES* (1679); The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-worm, and the brandling, *WALTON Angler* (1653) (JOHNSON)]

BRANDON, *sb.* Nrf.¹ A wisp of straw (s.v. Brand). [Not known to our correspondents.]

[OFr *brandon*, 'paille tortillée placée au bout d'un bâton' (HATZFELD).]

BRANDRAUCHT, BRANDRAUTH, see Brandreth.

BRANDRE, see Brander.

BRANDRETH, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Shr. Also in forms brandart Shr.¹; branderi w.Yks.; brandery ne Yks.¹ w.Yks.; brandherd e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; brandraucht, brandrauth (JAM.); brandre w.Yks.⁵; brandrey w.Yks.; brandriff Not.² n.Lin.¹; brandrith Nhb.¹ Wm.¹ w.Yks.³⁵ Der.¹ sw.Lin.¹; brandry nw.Der.¹; brandrit Chs.¹; brandut Shr.² See Brander, Brandis(s). [bra'ndrip.]

1. An iron framework placed over or before the fire, on which to rest utensils in cooking.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. (E.W.P.); LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii; Cum.¹ Wm. A dim coal smook'd within the rim of a brandreth, *HUTTON Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 379; Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. The bakstorie . . . is laid upon a frame called the branderi, *LUCAS Stud. Nadder dale* (c. 1882) 18; w.Yks.¹³⁴⁵ Lan.¹, n.Lan. (W.S.), ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹³ Der.¹ Braan'dii; Der.², nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹

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2. An iron grating or brazier in which fire is kindled in the open air.

Wm.¹ Formerly used for the iron frame and grate supporting a beacon fire. Hence, there is a place at the head of Windermere known as the Three-foot Brandrith. Still applied to the basket-like fire-grates used out-of-doors, as in repairing pipes in streets.

3. Trestles or supports for tables, scaffolding, &c.; framework foundation for buildings, for panelling, &c. Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

4. The framework supporting a stack of corn, consisting usually of wooden beams resting upon pillars of stone.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (P.) w.Yks.²³⁴, Der.¹², nw.Der.¹ Not.² Also called belfry, Not.³, s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ The old brandriths were brick, with wood laid across

5. A framework of beams resting upon the walls of a low shed, upon which is built a stack of corn or beans to serve as roof to the shed. w.Yks. (W.W.P.)

6. *Obs.* Four wooden or iron arms fixed into the throat or 'boss' of a spindle, in a flour-mill.

Shr.¹ *Obs.* What are called 'balance iions' have now superseded the old brandarts; Shr.²

7. The cross-tumbers in a pit, to which the slides are bolted. Cum. (J.A.)

8. A wooden frame upon which the brickwork of a well is built.

ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 28, 1891).

9. Fencing placed around the mouth of a well.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896).

10. A grating placed over the entrance of a drain or sewer. Abd, Rxb. (JAM.)

11. *Comp.* Brandreth-steann, a boundary stone at the meeting of three townships or parishes. Cum.¹

[1. A brandrith, a trevet or other iron to set a vessel on over the fire, *WORLIDGE* (1681); They band a brandreth of irne, with mony grete stanis, to his crag, *BELLENDEN Lvy* (1533) 90; *Item unum brandereth ferri, Nott. Rec.* (1482) II. 322. ON. *brand-reid*, a grate; cp. *MLG. brand-reide* (SCHILLER-LUBBEN); *MHG. brandreite* (LEXER). 6. *Ferre de Molines*, mill rindes, inkes of mills, or mill brandrets, *HOLME Armory* (1688) III. 342. 9. Brandrith, a fence or rail about the mouth of a well, *BAILEY* (1721); Wells . . . are compassed about with a brandrith, lest any should fall in, *HOOLE Commenius* (1658), ed. 1672, lxxxiii.]

BRANDRE(Y, BRANDRIFF, BRANDRITH, BRANDRY, see Brandreth.

BRANDS, *sb. pl.* Nhp.¹ 1. The pitch with which the sheep was branded, clipped from the fleece by the wool-sorter. 2. *Comp.* Brand-hole, the depository of pitch and dirt from fleece-wool.

BRANDSTICKLE, *sb.* Or I. The stickleback. See Banstickle.

Or.I. The only name in use some years ago. Always pron. brunstickle (J.G.)

BRAND-TAIL, *sb.* Yks. Der. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms branter Hrf.²; bran-tail Yks. Wor. Shr. [bra'n-, bræn-täl.] The redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus*.

Yks. SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 12. Der.² Also called Firetail. nw.Der.¹ Wor. *Berrow's Jru* (Mar. 10, 1888). s.Wor.¹ Shr. (W.H.Y.); Shr.¹ The name Brand-tail has like allusion with Redstart to the flame-coloured feathers in the bird's tail. Also called Fiery-bran'-tail, Fire-bran'-tail, Shr.² Hrf.² Also called Kitty Brandtail.

BRANDUR, see Brander.

BRANDUTS, see Brandarts.

BRANDY, *sb.* In var. dial. uses. In *comp.* (1) Brandy-bottle, *Nuphar lutea*, yellow water-lily; (2) -mazzard, *Prunus avium*, wild cherry; (3) -mint, *Meniha piperita*, peppermint; (4) -snap, (a) *Linaria vulgaris*, wild snap-dragon; (b) *Stellaria holostea*, stichwort; (5) -spinner, a spirit merchant.

(1) Yks. Usually explained as alluding to the odour of the flowers, but rather more probably from the shape of the seed-vessel. Brks., e An.¹, Nrf.¹, Sus., Wil.¹ (2) Dev. (3) Wr.¹ (4, a) Sus. (R.H.C.); (G.A.W.) (b) e Sus. (5) Wm.¹, w.Yks.¹

BRANDY, see Branded.

BRANG, see Bring.

BRANGAM, *sb.* s Pem. An inflammatory disease: St. Anthony's Fire; shingles.

s. Pem. John is laid up with the brangam (W.M.M.); *Laws Little Eng* (1888) 419

BRANGE, see **Brainge**, **Braunge**.

BRANGLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Cum. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Hrf. Dev.

I. 1. *v.* To brandish; to shake, vibrate

Sc. John wrestled sair, but as he brangled, *DRUMMOND Mucko-machy* (1846) 38.

Hence **Branglant**, *adj.* brandishing.

Ayr. In a branglant gait [manner] (JAM.).

2. To entangle, confuse.

Sc. If it [a proposal from the King] had come . . . it might have brangled this weak people, *BAILLIE Letters* (1775) I 430 (JAM.). n. Lin. ¹ Lei. ¹ A [a preacher] brangles everythink up so, yo can't mek top nor teel on it.

Hence (1) **Brangled**, *ppl. adj.* confused, entangled; (2)

Branglement, *sb.* confusion, perplexity.

(1) n. Lin. ¹ You've gotten them things into sich a brangled mess Nhp. ¹ His accounts are so brangled I could make nothing of 'em A skein of silk or cotton that is very much entangled, and not easily wound, is called a brangled mess. (2) Not. (J.H.B.); Not. ¹ n. Lin. ¹, s. Lin. (T.H.R.), Lei. ¹

3. *sb.* A tangle, confusion; a confused crowd.

Sc. How there's sparkin' along the side o' that green upwith, an' siccan a braengel o' them too, *St. Pam. k* (1819) II. 91 (JAM.). Wgt. (A.W.) Not. (J.H.B.); Not. ² 'E's got 'is books [accounts] into a rare brangle.

II. 1. *v.* To quarrel or dispute.

Lan. *DAVIES Races* (1856) 273; Lan. ¹, Not. ¹ Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv; SKINNER (1671). sw. Lin. ¹ They got all brangled together Rut. ¹ Lei. ¹ They wur a-branglin' an' a-janglin' yo mought a heerd em a moile off. Hrf. (W.W.S.)

Hence (1) **Branglement**, *sb.* quarrelling, disputation;

(2) **Brangler**, *sb.* a quarrelsome person; (3) **Branglesome**, *adj.* quarrelsome; (4) **Brangling**, *vbl. sb.* wrangling; (5) **Brangling**, *ppl. adj.* wrangling, disputatious.

(1) Lan. It wur as bonny a bit o' branglement as ever I clapt een on, *WAUGH Chum. Corner* (1874) 214, ed. 1893. sw. Lin. ¹ Don't let's have any branglement about it. Hrf. (W.W.S.) (2) Sc. Drawn into a quarrel by a rude brangler, *SCOTT Monastery* (1820) xxviii. (3) Der. ², nw. Der. ¹ (4) Cum. ¹ Not. Lin. *N & Q* (1887) 7th S. iii. 357 (5) s. Not. It wor but a brangling affair from first to last (J.P.K.).

2. *sb.* A quarrel, an altercation.

Lan. ¹ Dev. He got into a purty brangle wi' his mate . . . when they pairted the money (R.P.C.).

[I. 1. Will the pillars be brangled because of the swarms of flies that are about them? LEIGHTON *Wks.* (1669), ed. 1844, 548; *Concutio*, to shake or brangle, *DUNCAN Etym.* (1595); The schaft he . . . branglis lustely, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 99. Fr. *bransler*, to brandle, shake, wave (COTGR.); OFr. *branler* (*Ch. de Roland*). II. 1. *Noiser*, to squabble, wrangle, brangle, COTGR.; Flesh and bloud will brangle, And murmuring Reason with th' Almighty wrangle, *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* (1598) (NARES). (2) *Altercateur*, a brangler, contentious person, COTGR. (4) A brangling knave, *BURTON Anat. Mel* (1621) Pt. II. sect. iii. vii, ed. 1836, 421. 2. Brangle or quarrel, *KENNETT Gl.* (1695), ed. 1816, 33.]

BRAN GOOSE, see **Brant**.

BRANIT, see **Branded**.

BRANK, *sb.* ¹ Obs. ? Yks. e An. Buckwheat, *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

w. Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (July 11, 1896). e. An. RAY (1691): GROSE (1790), e. An. ¹ Nrf. ¹ In some counties called 'crap'. e. Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1787). Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; Suf. ¹ Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess. ¹ In Wor. called 'crap'.

[Brank, Buck, or French-wheat, a summer grain, delighting in warm land, *WORLIDGE* (1681); Count peason or brank, as a comfort to land, *TUSSER Husb.* (1580) 50. Cp. Fr. *brance*, bearded red wheat (COTGR.); Lat. *brance*, 'vox Gallica qua significatur genus faris' (PLINY *N.H.* bk. xviii. vii), *HOLLAND* (ed. 1634) I 559]

BRANK, *sb.* ² Suf. The bracken fern, *Pteris aquilina*. (C.T.); (C.G.B.)

BRANK, *sb.* ³ and *v.* ¹ *Obsol.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs.

1. *sb.* In *pl.* A kind of bridle for horses; a halter for horses or cows when tethered.

Sc. Wi' branks and brecham on each mare, *SCOTT Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 80, ed. 1848; Often used by country people in riding. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added; but more freq. a kind of wooden noose resembling a muzzle (JAM.). Abd. Leuks gin the branks be sicker on their [the cows'] heads, *STILL Cottar* (1845) 18. Ayr. Wi' braw new branks in mickle pride, My Pegasus I'm got astride, *BURNS To W. Chalmers*. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Don. I put the branks on Tom an' took him to the water, *BLACK Flk-Medicine* (1883) vi Nhb. ¹, N.Cy. ¹ Cum. We used to tak yen o' the naigs, and just clap the branks on his head, *DICKENSON Cumbr* (1876) 28; Cum. ¹

2. An instrument of punishment used for scolds, or for witches. See below. *Gen* in *pl.*

Sc. The party was handed over to the beadle for punishment in the 'joughs' or 'branks' at the church door on Sunday morning, *DICKSON Kirk Beadle* (1892) 26. Abd. (JAM.) Frf. Within these few years an iron bit was preserved in the steeple of Frf., formerly used . . . for torturing unhappy creatures who were accused of witchcraft. It was called The Witch's Branks (*ib.*). N.Cy. ¹ Nhb. There was branks wi' sharp progs, doon yor thropple to gan, *ROBSON Evangeline* (1870) 369; Nhb. ¹ At Morpeth, it occurs in use in 1741. Yks. I'll go; you're a woman, and branks are oot of fashion noo—mair's the pity, *FETHERS, ON Farmer, Pref.* Lan. A withered female face wearing the brank or scold's bridle, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Leg.* (1873) 166. Chs. ¹ The brank consisted of a framework of iron, a sort of skeleton helmet, which was locked upon the head. At the front was a gag, which was placed in the woman's mouth. This gag was sometimes simply a piece of smooth iron; but in many cases it was armed with sharp points, or knife blades, so that if the culprit attempted to speak the gag was sure to inflict serious wounds upon the tongue. There was frequently a chain attached to the front of the brank, by means of which the woman could be led through the streets as a warning to others, or by which she could be fastened to a hook in the wall until she promised to behave better in the future; Chs. ³

3. In *pl.* A game resembling 'Aunt Sally.' *Obs.*

Cum. 'Neddy wi' t'branks' was played at fairs (J.P.); Cum. ¹ Called also 'hit my legs and miss my pegs.'

4. *v.* To put a bridle or restraint on anything.

Wgt. Still sometimes used (A.W.). N.Cy. ¹, Nhb. ¹

[1. When wanton Yaud has cast her rider . . . Under her feet she gets her branks, *STUART Joco-Serious Discourse* (1686) 27 (Nhb. ¹). Cp. Du. *prange*. Een *prange der paerden*, a horse-mussle (HEXHAM); MLG. *prange*, 'Maulklemme, aus einem Holze bestehend, die wilden Pferden angelegt wird' (SCHILLER-LUBBEN). From the Eng. word comes Gael. *brang* (MACBAIN). 2. In the records of the Kirk Session at Stirling for 1600, 'the brankes' are mentioned as the punishment for a shrew, *CHAMBERS Bk. of Days*, I. 212; Paide for caring a woman through the towne for skoulding with branks, *ad., Munic. Accts. Newcastle*, Apr. 1595 (Nhb. ¹). For further details for the brank as a mode of punishment see Chs. ¹]

BRANK, *v.* ² and *sb.* ⁴ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Also Sus. Written bronk Sus. ¹ [brank]

1. *v.* To stand erect, hold up the head in a constrained and affected manner; to prance.

Fif. Iik tirlie-wirlie mawment bra, That had for cent'ries ane or twa, Brankit on pillar or on wa', Cam' tumblin' tap-owr-tail, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 200. N.Cy. ¹, Nhb. ¹ Cum. He's brankan like a steg swan, *CAINE Hagar* (1887) I. 38; Cum. ¹, n. Yks. ³

Hence (1) **Brankéd**, *ppl. adj.* proud, vain; (2) **Brankie**, *adj.* gaudy, finely dressed; (3) **Brankin**, *ppl. adj.* prancing; lively, showy.

(1) Sc. MACKAY. Abd. (JAM.) Dmf. The brankit lads o' Gallowa, *CROMIE Nithsdale Sng* (1810) 97. (2) Peb., Ff. (JAM.) Ayr. Where hae ye been sae brankie, O? *BURNS Killicrankie*. Gall. Esp. applied to one who is gaudy with ruffles, collars, &c. (A.W.) (3) Sc. Methinks I see an English host, A-coming branken us upon, *HERD Sngs.* (1776) *Ottenburn*; Donald came branking down the brae Wi' twenty thousand men, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) xl. Frf. Twa brankin' chiel's cam' in the gaet, *LAING Wayside Ftrs.* (1846) 104. Ff. On his brankin' steed, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827)

77 Lnk This day her biankan wooer tak's his horse, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) V. 11.

2. *sb.* A prance, toss of the head.

Sus. 'I wol cum agen certain sure,' sed de gal wud a brank as she backwent, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I 200; Sus¹ She didn't choose to see me, so she just gave a brank and passed on.

[The stampand stedis . . . Apon thar strait born bridillis brankand fast, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 55; Brankkand stede, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1861. Cp. MHG. *brangen* (*prangen*), 'prahlen, sich zieren' (LEXER).]

BRANK-NEW, *adj.* Sc. Quite new. Cf. brand, brent.

Sc. The tight lads of yeomen with the brank new blues and the buckskins, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) 11

[For *brank* as a variant of *brand* we may compare ME. *brank* (OF. *branc*), a sword-blade, the same word as *brand* (a sword). His braunk of stele, CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* (c. 1489) 81]

BRANKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. [branks.] The mumps.

Sc. RAMSAY *Remin.* (1860) 115, ed. 1892. s.Sc. This disease seems to receive its name from its compressing the parts, as the chops of a horse are compressed by the branks he wears. This appears to be the same disease called the buffets (JAM). Ay. What wi' the pocks and the branks, there's been sic a smasherie amang the bits o' weans, SERVICE *Nolandums* (1890) 4 Gail (A W)

[Mumps, or branks, is a contagious inflammation of the parotis, DARWIN *Zoon.* (1794), ed. 1802, III. 365 (N.E.D.).]

BRANKS, see Cranks.

BRANLIE, BRANLING, see Brandling.

BRANN(E), see Brawn.

BRANNET, BRANNIE, see Branded.

BRANNIGAN, *sb.* Cum.² A fat, puffy, infant boy.

BRANT, *sb.* Nrf. Hmp. Also written bran. Hmp.¹ [brant.] The smallest species of wild goose, the brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*, also in *comp.* Bran-goose.

Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 149 Hmp.¹

[Geese and brants or the female barganders, HOLLAND *Pliny* (1601) I. 301; The brant-goose, *brenta*, COLES (1679).]

BRANT, *adj.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Cf. brent, brunt. [brant]

1. Steep, high; applied to a hill, or to the forehead.

n.Cy.¹ (K.); n.Cy.¹; n.Cy.² As brant as the side of a house. Nhb. GROSE (1790); Nhb.¹ Cum. Found often in place-names: Branthwaite (J.Ar.). Wm. Ye'll find it a lang way an' varra brant, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 107; Wm.¹ n.Yks. Varra near as brant as a hoos-side (W H.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² The brantest part of the road, n.Yks.³, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Of one who has a high forehead it is said, 'His broo's varry brant,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 17; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. 'Tis a varra brant hill, LUCAS *Stud Nadderdale* (c. 1882) 238, w.Yks.¹ Lang Rig brow is seea brant, at they're foarced to stang th' cart, ii. 286. Lan. [They] raac'd up t'brow saa rough and brant, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 60, Lan.¹ n.Lan. Dhat fild's auerbrant fer kartin' on (W S); n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) Brantish, *adj.* hilly and toilsome; (2) Brant-ness, *sb.* steepness. n.Yks.²

2. Erect; hence proud, pompous, vain, forward.

N.Cy.¹ Applied to a game cock. Nhb.¹ Cum. Up steid Dick, brant an' streight, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 166 Wm. He stood as brant as a bantam cock (B.K.). n.Yks. He rides as brant as an acorn (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. He walks as brant as a pismire [red ant], NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 17 w.Yks. As brant and lissom as a poplar tree, MUNBY *Verses* (1865) 64. Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 318. n.Lin.¹

[A man may sit on a brante hill side, ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (1544) 56 (NARES). OE. *bront* (*brant*); cp. Sw. *brant*, steep; Norw. dial. *bratt* (AASEN); ON. *brattr*.]

BRAN-TAIL, see Brand-tail.

BRANTEN, *adj.* Dor. Courageous, bold, audacious.

Dor. *Gl.* (1851); Dor.¹ Not brantèn, nar spitevul, nar wild, 244.

[OCor. *brantyn*, noble, M.Wel. *breenhyn*, a king, STOKES *Corn. Gloss. in Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870).]

BRANTER, see Brand-tail.

BRANTITIS, see Brown-Titus.

BRANTLE, *v.* Yks. To square the shoulders in walking.

w.Yks. Shoo went dahn t'tahn brantling like a militia (M.F.).

[A dial. pron. of *brankle*, freq. of *brank* (vb.² 1)]

BRARE, see Briar.

BRASE, see Breeze.

BRASH, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [traf, bræf]

1. *sb.* A sudden outburst, tumult; anything done with great gusto or show.

Wm. He went at it wi' seck a brash (B.K.). w.Yks. (R H H.) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873)

2. A sudden gust of wind, a spell of wet weather; also used *fig.* a storm.

Sc. He got the first brash at Whit Sunday put ower wi' fair words, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi, A brash o' thunder, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxxviii Bnf.¹ Ant. It's a brash afore a shoer 'of laughter before crying], *Ballymena Obs.* (1892) Nhb.¹ Snaw brash.

Hence *Brashy*, *adj.* stormy, gusty, wet.

Sc. We brush'd the bent, thro' mony a speat O' braushie weather, NICOL *Poems* (1805) I. 114 (JAM); MACKAY (1888). Nhb.¹ This wet weather myeks the wettor fair brashy—referring to its condition for fishing

3. A spell or turn of work, esp. a turn at churning.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Lth. Many a sair brash it cost them, afore the butter cam' (JAM). N.I.¹ Gie the churn biash. Nhb.¹ Noo, maa lass, aa'll gie ye a brash. Cum.¹ Kursty, come kurn a brash.

4. The stroke of the dasher of a milk-churn.

Wm.¹ Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895)

5. A short but severe attack of illness; bodily indisposition of any kind

Sc. Commonly used to denote the slight ailments of children. We speak of 'a brash of the teeth,' when teething (JAM); GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); Gin she had ta'en a sudden brash, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) 308, ed. 1839 Ay. Fell source o' monie a pain an' brash, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) 15; The precentor must have taken a brash o' sickness during the service, JOHNSTON *Kilmalloe* (1891) II. 18. N.I.¹ Uls. I have got over that brash (M B.S.). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. (C.H.W.); Knox *Hist. Dwn.* (1875) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Cav. Yon old woman has had a sore brash (M S.M.). Nhb. GROSE (1790). [U.S.A. N. & Q. (1870) 4th S. vi 249.]

Hence *Brash*, *adj.* sickly, in poor health.

[Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) 384]

6. A rash or eruption on the skin.

Nhb.¹ He's aal come got iv a brash, like mizzles. w.Yks.², Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ The child's got a brash on 'im like as if 'e wuz nettled. Cor.¹²

7. A rising of acid or acrid liquid into the mouth from the stomach.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Known as 'the watter brash' n.Yks.¹ Also called 'water-springs.' w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811) e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H)

8. *v.* To assault, attack; to bruise, break the bones.

Sc. Whose breast did beare, biash't with displeasure's dart, MORE *True Crucifix* (1629) 195 (JAM.). Dmf. Used by angry persons when threatening children (*ib.*).

9. To churn.

Dwn. Very much used here, although not without the word 'churn' expressed or understood (A J.I.). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

10. To display great activity or vigour; to stir.

Wm. He was brashin' about t'fauld bi fower o'clock iv'ry moornin'. What foo is thoo brashin' thi coffee aboot like that? (B.K.)

[1. A suddane brashe of weir of Inglismen and Italianis, DALRYMPLE *Leshe's Hist. Scot.* (1596) II. 308. 8. With gretter diligence and force thay brashe the walis now than afor, *ib.* 310]

BRASH, *sb.*² and *adj.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Irel. and in n. and midl. counties in Eng. [braf, bræf]

1. *sb.* The valueless clippings of hedges; small branches, twigs, underwood.

Wm.¹ Cut doon that brash fer t'fire. n.Yks.¹ Gan an' mak' a bleeze, bairns, wiv thae hedge-clippings and brash e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Our—chumla—s seea smooed up wi' mull an brash, ii. 285; w.Yks.⁵ Ah aant time to mend that gap i' t'hedge to-däay, so we'll

cram it wi' brash. *Chs.*^{1,3}, *s.Chs.*¹, *S.f.* (H K.), *s.Not.* (J P.K.), *n.Lin.*¹, *e.Lin.* (G.G.W.), *Lei.* (C E) *War.* (J.R.W.); *War.*³ The branches too small to go into faggots were brash. There are no faggots left to heat the oven in the morning and you must get me some brash. *Wor.* (H.K.); (J.W.P.) *Shr.*¹ The Maister sould me the brash off two ash trees for ten shillin'; *Shr.*² *Glo.* (S.S.B.) *Oxf.*¹ *MS. add.* *e.An.*¹, *Nrf.*¹

Hence **Brashment**, *sb.* underwood, refuse branches or clippings; rubbish.

*Wm.*¹ Traa that brashment ta t'dure *w.Yks.* (C.W.H.); *w.Yks.*¹ *Lan.* I fell fere o' me back i' th' midst uth' brashment, *PAUL BOBBIN Sequel* (1819) 14. *ne.Lan.*¹

2. Rubbish, refuse of any kind; mingled fragments of coal and driftwood. Also used *fig.*

Ir. Raw eggs do be ugly could brashes, *BARLOW Lisconnell* (1895) 61 *Dur.*¹ *Wm.*¹ They're nowt bit brash. *n.Yks.*¹ Thae taties's a' brash tegither. There's nuver a guid yan amangst 'em; *n.Yks.*², *ne.Yks.*¹, *m.Yks.*¹, *w.Yks.* (J T.)

3. *Comp.* (1) **Brash-heap**, the pile of garden branches and rubbish kept for burning; (2) -rubbish, the fuel obtained from the beach in Whitby harbour, where a mixture of small coal, chips, &c., is deposited by the tide; (3) -wood, brushwood.

(1,2) *n.Yks.*² (3) *w.Yks.* *LUCAS Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 238.

4. Light, stony soil; small stones, &c.

Hrf. (W.W.S.); *Hrf.*² *Glo.* *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (H); (A.B.); *Glo.*² [U.S.A., *Phil. N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi 249]

5. Nonsense, worthless talk.

LIN. STREATFIELD Lin. and Danes (1884) 319. *n.Lin.*¹ Hohd yer brash. *s.Lin.* (T.H.R.)

6. *adj.* Brittle.

Not. (J P.K.), *n.Lin.*¹ [U.S.A., *Pen.* 'Brash' is common in the interior of the State for 'brittle,' applied to timber, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 249. *N.Y.* It is often applied to vegetables. 'These radishes are brash,' *BARTLETT* (1859).]

BRASH, *adj.*² and *v.*² *Nhb.* *Cum.* *Yks.* *Lan.* Also *Hmp.* *I.W.* [bræʃ, bræʃ.]

1. *adj.* Rash, impetuous, hasty; reckless.

*N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹, *Cum.*¹ *w.Yks.* (D L.); *w.Yks.*¹ What a brash raggald! i' 306 *Lan.*¹ *n.Lan.* Hi's fār auer brash tō be siaf (W.S.); *n.Lan.*¹ I.W.² Don't 'ee be too brash wi' that staff hook.

2. *v.* To do anything hastily or rashly; to run headlong at.

Nhb. *GROSE* (1790). *Cum.* Fadder leuk't parlish grousome like, an' efter a bit he brash'd off, *Willy Wattle* (1870) 3. Alison brashed off an' said a lang rigmarole, *DALBY Mayoyd* (1880) III 94, ed. 1888 *w.Yks.* *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781). *Lan.* Th' felle . . . glouourt . . . weh aw th' een in his yead, when ut e brash'd thro' th' hedge, *PAUL BOBBIN Sequel* (1819) 22. *ne.Lan.*¹

Hence (1) **Brash**, *sb.* (a) a rush with great impetus aga nst anything; (b) an impetuous person; (2) **Brashan'**, *pp.* *adj.* rushing, impetuous, headlong.

(1) *ne.Lan.*¹ (2) *Cum.*¹ He's a brashan' body and runs heid and neck still.

3. To spill, upset.

Hmp. Carry tjug steady, lass, or yow'll brash t'milk over (W.M.E.F.).

BRASH, *adj.*³ *Brks.* *Wil.* [bræʃ, n.Wil. also brēʃ.] Of weather, climate: cold, bracing. Cf. **brash**, *sb.*¹ 2.

Brks. She found the air o' the Downs too brash (A.C.). *Wil.*¹ **BRASH-BREAD**, *sb.* *Gall.* (JAM.) Bread made of a mixture of rye and oats. Cf. **brashloch**.

BRASHCOURT, *sb.* *Chs.*^{1,3} A horse foaled with his fore-legs bent.

[Brassicourt or brachicourt, a horse whose fore-legs are naturally bended arch-wise; being so called by way of distinction from an arched horse, whose legs are bowed by hard labour, *Sportman's Dict.* (ed. 1785). Fr. *brassicourt* (in *Furet* (1690) *brachicourt*), 'en parlant d'un cheval, qui a le genou arqué par vice de conformation' (HATZFELD).]

BRASHING, *pp.* *Obsol.* *w.Yks.*¹ Preparing ore for 'bucking' by hand, or grinding by a machine.

BRASHLING, *sb.* *m.Yks.*¹ [bræʃlin.] A weakling, used of a child or animal. Cf. **brashy**, *adj.*

BRASHLOCH, *sb.* *Sc.* A crop of mixed oats and rye or barley and rye.

Gall. In place of winter rye, the farmers often sow in spring a

mixture of rye and oats, provincially termed brashloch, *Agric. Surv.* 123 (JAM.).

BRASHY, *adj.* *Var. dial.* uses in *Sc.* and *Eng.* Also written **braishy** *Glo.*¹ *se.Wor.*¹ [bræʃi, also brēʃi.]

1. Weakly, delicate in constitution, subject to frequent ailments. Cf. **brashling**.

*N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹, *Cum.*¹ *n.Yks.*¹ She's nobbut a brashy body, she's maist alla's i' t'ane ailment or t'ither. *Nhp.*¹

2. Of inferior quality, small, rubbishy, esp. applied to small sticks, &c.

n.Cy. *GROSE* (1790) *Suppl.* *n.Yks.*¹ 'Puir brashy bits o' things,' applied to a sample of potatoes, &c., poor in size and quality, *n.Yks.*² *ne.Yks.*¹ *e.Yks.* *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1788); *e.Yks.*¹ *n.Lin.* This is strange brashy stuff, this kindling (M.P.). *sw.Lin.*¹ Those birk kids are so brashy. They're brashy stuff, but they do for stack-stedding and bake-oven heating. *s.Wor.* Used of small things of any kind, coal, potatoes, fruits, &c. (H K.)

3. Of land: overgrown with rushes, twigs, &c.

Abd. O'er brashy linn, o'er meadow fine, *THOM Rhymes* (1844) 142. *e.An.*¹, *Nrf.*¹ *Dor.* *BARNES Gl* (1863).

4. Having branches, woody.

*se.Wor.*¹ *s.Wor.* Thot opple-iree be despret braishy (H K.).

5. Full of small stones and grit.

*Hrf.*² *Glo.* Soil with many small limestone fragments is called brashy ground (S.S.B.); *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); *GROSE* (1790) *MS add.* (H) *Hmp.* The gravelly places in a field are called brashy (H.C.M.B.); *Hmp.*¹ *Wil.*¹ 'Th' vier wer ter'ble braishy 'smarnin', the coal was bad and stony. [*LISLE Husbandry* (1757).]

6. Said of soft stone: crumbling. *N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹

7. Dry, dusty, broken up.

*War.*³ Land is said to be brashy when it is dry and dusty. *s.Wor.* The ground is quite brashy from the long frost (H.K.).

8. Applied to beer which tastes mild and hard. Also to mealy potatoes.

Glo. Beei made with hard water is called 'brashy' as a term of reproach (H S.H.); *Glo.*¹

BRASS, *sb.* and *v.* *Gen. dial.* use in *Sc.* and *Eng.*

1. *sb.* *Obs.* or *obsol.* Copper money, half-pence.

n.Cy. *GROSE* (1790) *MS add.* (P.) *Dur.*¹ *Cum.* *Obs.* When he was about the heeght o' six penn'orth o' brass (M.P.). *n.Yks.*¹ Thee'll want a hau'p'ny back. Ah's feared Ah's nae brass *e.Yks.* *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1788). *Chs.*³ *s.Chs.*¹ A shillin' woth [worth] o' brass *n.Stf.* (J T.) *Stf.*² *Obs.* *Der.*¹, *Nhp.*¹ *War.* *B'ham Wkly Post* (June 10, 1893); *War.*^{1,2,3} *Shr.*¹ 'I've lugged two five-shillin' papers o' brass all the way to Soseby; it swags me down' The brass thus spoken of was the heavy copper money of the reign of Geo. III, 'two five-shillin' papers' of which would weigh seven and a half lbs. *Hrf.*¹ Sixpence silver and five pennyworth of brass.

2. Money, riches, property. In *gen. colloq.* use.

Rnf. Your brass will buy me a new pan [a second husband], *BARR Poems* (1861) 12 *Kcd.* Aul' Francie's brass Bocht Nanny a new pan, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 31. *N.Cy.*¹ *Nhb.* He paid us wor brass, *MIDFORD Coll. Snags.* (1818) 29; *Nhb.*¹, *Dur.*¹ *Cum.* Nowder brass nor credit hed he, *RICHARDSON Talk* (1871) 43, ed. 1876; Butter brass is the money earned by the sale of the butter and eggs—strictly the perquisites of the farmer's wife (J.Ar.); *Cum.*³ Gettin mair brass oot o' t'oald jolly-just, 10. *Wm.* To addle brass (E.C.); Sic a wasting o' brass, what wi' silks an' wi' sattens, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. II. 29; *Wm.*¹ *n.Yks.*¹ Thay've lots o' brass - they wolly stunks ov it; *n.Yks.*² Flush o' brass Scant o' brass. Odd brass, spare capital; *n.Yks.*³ *ne.Yks.*¹ He's addled a deal o' brass. *e.Yks.*¹ Hez thā gotten ony brass i' thy cleas? *m.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.* As free threu [from] brass as a toad threu feathers, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889); *w.Yks.*^{1,2}, *w.Yks.*³ A beggar used to say, 'Honley for brass, Fainley for mail [meal], Oāmbury for nowt'; *w.Yks.*⁵ *Lan.* Hoo'd every inch o' wood i' th' shop chalked o'er once for brass ut wur owin', *BRIERLEY Maillocks* (1866) iv; *Lan.*¹, *m.Lan.*¹, *Chs.*¹ *s.Chs.*¹ Ey maar id ü praati rūk ü braas wi iz fost weyf [Hey married a pratty ruck o' brass wi' his fost weife]. *Stf.*^{1,2} *Der.* They just itch to ha' hold on't brass, *Wkly. Telegraph* (Dec. 12, 1894); *Der.*², *nw.Der.*¹, *Not.*^{1,2}, *n.Lin.*¹, *Lei.*¹ *w.Som.*¹ Kaa'n düe ut, t-i kau's tu muuch braas [I cannot do it, it will cost too much brass].

3. Used *attrib.* in *comp.* (1) **Brass-face**, a brazen-faced, shameless person; (2) -farden, a copper, anything of no value; (3) -fettler, a money-lender; (4) -jackass, see

below; (5) -knocker, the remains of a feast, meal; (6) -later, a fortune-hunter.

(1) *e.Yks.*¹ (2) *w.Yks.* I don't care a brass farden, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 239. *Stf.*² Forv pun for a brokn windid nag loik ðat? *Wët*, oi wudnə gi ði ə bras fārdin fār ər. *War.*³ *Oxf.*¹ Chent [it is not] with a brass farden, *MS. add. Brks.*¹ (3) *n.Yks.*² Wheea's t'brass-fettler? [who supplies the means?] (4) *Lan.* Enow to freeze the tail off a brass jackass, *BURNETT Hawthth* (1887) 1. (5) *Slang. FARMER.* [*N & Q* (1878) 5th S x. 34, 77.] (6) *n.Yks.*²

4. *pl.* Iron pyrites found mixed with coal.

*N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹ *Nhb.*, *Dur.* Black and grey stone mixed with brasses, *Borings* (1881) II 4; *GREENWILL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). *Dur.* (J.J.B.) *w.Yks.*⁵ [*Gl Lab* (1894).]

Hence *Brassy, adj.* containing iron pyrites.

*Nhb.*¹ The coal has the reputation of being in parts brassy, *MILLER Geol. Survey Mem.* (1887) 33. *Nhb.*, *Dur.* Coal, stony, coarse, brassy, *Borings* (1881) II 253.

5. *Comp.* (1) *Brass-band*, a layer of iron pyrites; (2) -jump, iron pyrites.

(1) *Nhb.*¹ (2) *ib.* *w.Yks.* (J.T.)

6. Impudence, assurance, audacity. Cf. *brassy, adj.*

*Nhb.*¹ Cum. Thou's mair brass i' thy feace nor thou hes i' thy pocket (M.P.), *Cum.*¹ *n.Yks.*¹ He's brass enew for owght he'd ex t'Queen t'coom by, if ivver she war in 's road; *n.Yks.*² *ne.Yks.*¹ Deean't gie ma neean o' yer brass. *s.Yks.* They'n brass enuff e ther cheeks, *BYWATER Shevuld Ann.* (1853) 24. *Lan.* I must have had as much brass in my face as in my pocket to sit down cheek-by-jowl wi' grand folks, *BANKS Manch Man* (1876) xliii. *Chs.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ Charlie's brass eniff for oht; wheareiver he goas he mun be th' very fo'st man. *War.*³ Let me have none of your brass. *Shr.*¹ Er's got a face as big as a warmin'-pon, an' as much brass in it; *Shr.*² *w.Som.*¹ Moo'ur braas een dheee fae'us-n dhees u-gau t een dheee pau gut [more brass in thy face than thou hast in thy pocket]. *Slang.* He has plenty of brass. If Joe could borrow a little of his friend's impudence, *LEON Martins* (1872) I. x. Then the brass forsook his forehead, And the iron fled his soul, *CALVERLEY Verses* (1862) 86.

7. In *phr.* *Brass nor benediction*, destitute, forlorn.

n.Yks. (T.S.); *n.Yks.*² I've nowther brass nor benediction, 'neither money nor any other blessing (s.v. *Cross nor Coin*).

8. *v.* With prep. *up*: to pay what is owing

e.Yks. Well known. Noo, then, Mattha, neean o' thi gammon, brass up like a man (J.N.); (G.C.); *e.Yks.*¹

BRASSANT, see **Brazened**.

BRASSEN, *adj.* *War. Glo.* Made of brass.

*War.*² Of a bold woman: She's had the brassen skimmer rubbed over her face. *Glo.*¹

BRASSEN, see **Brust**.

BRASSEY, *sb.* *Sc.* A golf-club; applied *gen.* to all clubs shod with brass on the sole, intended for playing off a hard surface, &c., which would be liable to injure an ordinary wooden club.

n.Sc. (W.G.) *Abd.* (W.M.) *Fif.* Did ye say gofff? . . . I only need a putter, cleek and brassy, and can mak' the sticks mysel', *McLAREN Tibbie* (1894) 89.

BRASSEYED POKER DUCK, *sb. phr.* *Yks.* [Not known to our correspondents.] The tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*.

Yks. In ref. to the brilliant golden yellow of the eye, *JOHNS Brit Birds* (1862).

BRASSIC, see **Brassock**.

BRASSING IN, *prp.* *w.Yks.*² [Not known to our correspondents.] Acting vigorously.

BRASSOCK, *sb.* *Yks.* Also in form *bazzocks* *n.Yks.*²; *brassic* *ne.Yks.*¹; *brazzock* *n.Yks.*² [*brā'zək*, *brā'sək*.] The wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*. Also called *Charlock*, *Runch* (q.v.).

Yks. (H.W.) *n.Yks.* (T.S.); *n.Yks.*² *ne.Yks.*¹ Wa a'e been pullin' brazzies. *e.Yks.* Called also *Ketlocks*. 'A brassock year, a tonnap year', *Folk-saw*, *NICHOLSON Flk-Lore* (1890) 122; *e.Yks.*¹ Hence *Brassocking, vbl. sb.* weeding out brassocks or wild mustard.

*e.Yks.*¹ Ah's gyin a brassockin i' Maysther Graven's twenty-acre.

[*Lat. brassica* (see *n.Yks.*² s.v. *Runch*).]

BRASSOCKS, *sb.* *Lan.* [Not known to our correspondents.] A term of uncomplimentary address.

Lan. 'Here, owd brassocks!' shouted the farmer to his wife, *BRIERLEY Cast upon World* (1886) 285.

BRASSY, *sb.* *Yks.* Also in form *brasses*. [*brasi*] A game played with round pieces of iron or brass, which are 'pitched' or thrown.

e.Yks. Always called 'brasses' (J.N.). *w.Yks.* Somewhat similar to quoits, but played at a range of about four or five yards only, and known as *brassy playing* (J.T.), (B.K.)

BRASSY, *adj.* *Nhb.* *Chs.* *Stf.* *War.* *Shr.* [*brā'si*, *brā'si*.]

1. Bold, shameless; lively, forward. Also used to express affection. Cf. *brass, sb.* 6.

*Nhb.*¹ Principally applied to young people of an active but presumptive turn. 'A brassy callant', *s.Chs.*¹ *Stf.*² A mother while smothering her little one with kisses, will say, 'You brasi litl madam, o'it giv it yā.' *s.Stf.* Her's a imprint brassy young buzzy, *PINNOCK Blk. Cy Ann.* (1895) *War.*² *Shr.*¹ That's a brassy, impudent young scoundrel.

2. *Comp.* *Brassy-faced*, *brazen-faced.* *Chs.*¹

BRASSY-BED, *sb.* *Dor.* A bed of good, 'new vein' stone in Swanage quarries. (C.W.)

BRAST, *v.* *Sc.* *Nhb.* *Dur.* *Cum.* *Wm.* *Yks.* *Lan.* *Chs.* [*brast*]

1. To burst; to fill to repletion.

Yks. An' noo sheea'll be fair brasted wi' pride, *MACQUOID Douis Barugh* (1877) xviii. *w.Yks.* Aw could drink this stuff till aw're fit to brast (D.L.); 'T'cabbages'll brast if they're noan cut (F.P.T.); *w.Yks.*¹; *w.Yks.*⁵ It gar hoater an' hoater an' hoater, then it brasted. *Lan.* A boiler plate has brasted, *WESTALL Birch Dene* (1889) III. 10; *Lan.*¹ Laughin' fit to brast their soides, *LAHEE Betty o' Yep* (1865) 10. *e.Lan.*¹ *Chs.* Eh, surs, I wud I had aught to brast ye wi' (s.v. *Brash*), *BROCKERT Gl.*; *Chs.*¹³

Hence *Brast, sb.* a gathering.

w.Yks. Soft soap's good fur a brast (F.P.T.).

2. *Pret. Tense.*

Sc. Clatterin hooves and busteous taunts *Brast* on their startit ear, *JAMIESON Pop. Ballads* (1806) I 245. *Fif.* Out at the Dortour-door, fu' fast, Hurry-scurry, they birr'd and brast, Wi' blatin' and wi' puffin', *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 207. *n.Cy.*¹ *Nhb.*¹ Did onybody ivver get drunk on yer smaali beer, hunny?—Hostess. Na; but there was twee that brast. *Dur.*¹ *Cum.* An' oot fra' brast a thunnerclap, *RICHARDSON Talk* (1871) 17, ed. 1876; *Cum.*¹ *Wm.* T justices brast oot i' sweeals a lafre, *Spec Dial* (1877) pt. 1. 15; *Wm.*¹ *n.Yks.* T'frost was so keen it brast watter-tub (W.H.); *n.Yks.*² *e.Yks.* He ran full butt at deear an brast it oppen, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 55; *e.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.* He went to see a boiler and it brast, *T. Toddle's Alm.* (1866), *w.Yks.*¹³; *w.Yks.*⁵ Ower full an' it brast. *Lan.* He brast hissels wi' lowfin, *SRATON Loominary*, 15. *n.Lan.*¹ *Chs.* He brast th' waistband of his breeches, *CROSTON Enoch Crump* (1887) 8.

3. *Ph.* (1) *Brast*, (2) *Brasten.* *Chs.*¹³

4. To start off, to begin; to make haste; *gen.* used with prep. *off*.

*w.Yks.*² Now, then, brast. *Lan.* Come, brast off wi' thi tale, *WOOD Hum. Sketches*, 19; *Lan.*¹

[1. His heart, I wis, was near to brast, *Heir of Linne*, in *Percy's Reliques*, ed. Wheatley, II. 143; The fyry sparkis brastyng fra his ene, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, iv. 81. *ME.* *bresten*, *OE.* *berstan*, to burst. 2. What sighs and groans brast from Christian's heart, *BUNYAN P.P.* (1678) 73; The fyre . . . in blais brast, *BARBOUR Bruce* (1375) iv. 129.]

BRATTLE, *sb.* *Sc.* A push, an encounter.

Sc. [Of a horse]: A real deevil, sir, at a brattle wi' a brae, *WILSON Tales of Border* (1836) II. 54.

BRATTLE, *v.* *Obs.* *n.Cy.* To boast, brag. (K.)

Hence *Brastling, ppl. adj.* bragging, boasting.

n.Cy. A brastling fellow (K.).

[The same as *OE. brasthan*, to crackle, clatter.]

BRAT, *sb.*¹ and *v.* *Sc.* *Irel.* *Nhb.* *Dur.* *Cum.* *Wm.* *Yks.* *Lan.* *I.Ma.* *Chs.* *Stf.* *Der.* *Not.* *Lin.* *Wor.* *Shr.* *Pem.* Also in form *brot* *Sc.* [*brat*, *bræt*.]

1. *sb.* A rag, cloth.

*n.Cy.*¹ *Dur.* (K.) *Lan.* *DAVIES Races* (1856) 227. *Wel. N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 181. *Lin.* *GROSE* (1790); *RAY* (1691); *Lin.*¹ The child found in the river was lapt up in a brat.

2. A child's pinafore; an apron.

Frf. There he sat in his 'brot', or apron, from early morning to far on to midnight, *BARRIE Licht* (1888) 69, ed. 1893. *Ayr.* At a hauf shop door, are twa or three bodies in their brats, *SERVICE*

Notadums (1890) 74. Lth. [She] had still on the rough woisted apron of nappy homespun wool, called a 'brat,' STRATHESK *Blink-bonny* (ed. 1891) 135. e Lth. Up she got, an' took the brat aff her heid, HUNTER *J Inuvich* (1895) 203. Gall. 'Biat' is but the Scots word for apron, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxvi. Frm Quite common, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix 233. Dur.¹ Cum. Ah pot on a clean cap, me white brat, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 2, Cum.¹ In Borrowdale they have a saying 'that when it rains on maudlin (Magdalen) day [Aug 2] Jenny Maudlin is bleaching her brat.' Wm. & Cum.¹ Her whol'd stockin's, her brat, and her gown, 302. Wm. Her brat has a hole in it (B K.); Wm.¹, n.Yks.^{1,2} ne.Yks.¹ In rare use w.Yks. They went to play with their accustomed warning not to mucky theirsens or rive then brats, *Sad Times* (1870) 54; w.Yks.¹, w.Yks.² That child's brat is dirty; w.Yks.⁴ Lan. Hoo wur stonnin' i' th' front of a weshin'-mug, wi' a lin brat afore her, WAUGH *Chum Corner* (1874) 27, ed 1879, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ I.Ma. A country girl mentioned among her qualifications for a housemaid that she could 'wash and iron brats,' *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 181. Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 140, Chs.^{1,23} s.Chs.¹ Küm aayt ü dhaat' duu rti fuwd, yü lit l nuwt; aay yü bin' mauksin yür klée-ün braat [Come ayt o' that dirty fowd, yö little nowt, hai yö bin mauksin yur cleean brat]. Stf.¹; Stf.² Dhis choilt's ad tau klün brats on dhis veri di. Der.², nw.Der.¹ Lin. Semi-cinctum ex panno vilissimo, SKINNER (1671); *Obsol.* (R.E.C.) n.Lin.¹ w.Wor.¹ Püt on the child's brat afore yu feeds 'im Pem. (W.H.Y.) s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419, Ax thy muther to put on thy brat (W.M.M.).

Hence (1) **Brattie**, sb. a dim. of brat, an apron; (2) **Brattie-string**, sb. apron-string; (3) **Bratty**, adj. dirty, applied to children.

(1) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) n.Sc. Od' but it's our Jenny's brottie sticking out thro' the snaw, MILLER *Scenes and Leg* (ed. 1853) x (2) Arg. Jean Rob, with the bairn at her brattie-string, MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1896) 215. (3) n.Lin.¹

3. **Comp.** (1) **Bratful**, a lapful, as much as can be carried in an apron; (2) **Brat-strings**, apron-strings.

(1) Cum. Wm. A bratful of apples off—see a wind! (M.P.) Lan.¹ Aw'd rayther see it nor a brat-full o' guinea gowd, WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) i. s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419. (2) Lan. Don't expect him to be teed to yo'r brat-strings, WAUGH *Hermut Cobbler*, iv.

4. A large coarse apron or 'overall' made with sleeves, esp. that kind worn by workers in factories, &c.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. Weavers put aside their brats, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 98. Wm. Mob cap. check brat, an bed-goon clean, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 39. w.Yks. They'd fear to spoil their little hand To touch thy greasy brat, HARTLEY *Dithes* (1863) 33; w.Yks.³ A wool-sorter, being stared at by a strange child, exclaimed, 'Bless t'lad! Did he niver see a brat afore?' w.Yks.⁵ Lan. A single under-petticoat, and over that a 'bishop' or 'brat' (a long apron reaching from the neck to the heels), WESTALL *Buch Dene* (1889) I. 275; Their coarse brats, too scant to give you any idea of clothing, encasing their bodies like the outer wrapping of a mummy, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 63. n.Lan.¹ Wel. TOONE (1834). Not. (L.C.M.), Shr.¹

5. An overbearing overlooker in a factory.

Yks. 'Brat' is in constant use in textile factories, both for the long cotton pinafore worn by overlookers . . . and to describe these officials themselves and the airs they often put on—a 'long brat,' an overbearing overlooker, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x 217.

6. A kind of dual apron, made of sheepskin or sacking, worn by farm labourers when building corn-stacks, &c.

Nhb.¹ [Also] worn by farm men when bathing sheep. It is [then] called a 'bathing brat'

7. The cloth put on a sheep or ewe, either to protect it from the 'fly' or to prevent its being covered by the ram.

Cum. (J.A.), n.Yks.¹

8. Clothing, esp. in phr. *bit* or *bite and brat*, food and raiment.

Sc. Want o' bread, an' brats, an' brose, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 137; It's an ill world that canna gie us a bite and a brat, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 80, ed. 1881. Ayr. They maun hae brose and brats o' duddies, BURNS *Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 6. Lnk. To mak them brats then ye maun toil and spin, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 33, ed. 1783. Ayr. To get them a bit and a brat, GALT *Ann Parish* (1821) xvii. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Maw canny bairns luik pale and wan, Their bits and brats are varra scant, WILSON *Putman's Pay* (1826) pt. i 57. Cum. She's gitten her Sunday brats on (E.W.P.).

9. Scum formed on the surface of liquid, as cream on the top of cooled milk, &c.

Sc. Applied to the cream, esp. of what is called a sour cogue, or the floatings of boiled whey (JAM.). N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

10. In coal mining, a thin stratum of coarse coal or black stone, freq. found lying at the roof of a seam of coal.

Nhb. (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ Limestone brat 2 feet 6 inches, *Borings* (1881) 113. Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

11. v. To cover the hinder part of a ewe to prevent its being covered by the ram.

Cum. (J.A.); Cum.¹, s.Cum. (J.C.)

Hence **Bratting**, vbl. sb., see below.

Fr. Bratting, which is done by covering the sheep with a cloth as an apron or brat, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) 235. Cum. When a shepherd wants a ewe to be fatted for the butcher, 'bratting' is resorted to, 'twinters,' or lambs of the second winter, being selected (J.A.).

12. To curdle, solidify.

Nhb.¹ Thunder brats the cream. Earth is said to be bratted when baked and cracked with the sun, and plants, when similarly dried and cracked, are said to be bratted. m.Yks.¹

Hence (1) **Bratted**, ppl. adj., (2) **Bratty**, adj. covered with a slight film, slightly curdled.

(1) Nhb. Bratted cream, when put into tea, separates itself into small white particles (C.T.). Dur.¹, n.Yks.^{1,2}, ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ (2) ne.Yks.¹ In common use.

[1. Brat, a rag, BAILEY (1721); A bratte, *panniculus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). 8. And a brat to walken inne by day-light, CHAUCER *C. T.* c. 881. 11. To bratte, *panniculus circumdare*, LEVINS. OE. (Nhb.) *bratt* (*Matt.* v. 40); OIr. *bratt* (MACBAIN).]

BRAT, sb.² Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Oxf. Ess. and in gen. colloq. use. A child, gen. used as a term of contempt or disparagement.

Elg. Elgin brats, like kittlin cats, Will scamper ower the sward, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 115. Abd. Oh! sorrow tak' the little brat! She's tumblit owre the basin, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 122. Kcd. A wife he had and twa three brats, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 44. Ayr. I bad Apollo's rhymin' brat Pay't up in haste, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 109. Lth. Girning, ragged brats for bread, Wi' their whump'ring shall assail ye, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 121. Rnf. His wife and brats are starving, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 87, ed. 1817. Gall. Peace, devil's brats all! CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xix. Ir. Sure we was on'y brats thim times, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 65. Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹ Cum., Wm. Now seldom used and always contemptuously (M.P.). Wm.¹, n.Yks. (W.H.), e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Ringing for the servant she asks where are the brats, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 309; (J.T.), (J.R.R.); w.Yks.¹ Not always used with contempt; w.Yks.⁵ Lan. Used gen. in a slightly reproachful sense, 'Those dirty brats' (S.W.). m.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Stf.¹, Der.^{1,2}, nw.Der.¹ Lin. SKINNER (1671). n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ A large family of young children are 'a lot of little brats.' Shr.¹ s.Oxf. John Henry had learnt to call them 'squalling brats,' ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 186. Ess. A smart, quick-witted brat, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) 21. Colloq. Take your curly-wigged brat, and much good may he do ye, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Lay of St. Cuthbert*.

[To draw the brats of Clarence out of sight, SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. v. 107; O Abrahams brattes, O broode of blessed seede, GASCOIGNE *De Profundis* (1575), in *Poems*, ed. 1869, I. 62.]

BRAT, sb.³ Nhb. Yks. [brat.] The turbot, *Rhombus maximus*. Cf. *bret*.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The crabby and dealers in ling, cod, and brats, WILSON *Movement* (1839). n.Yks. (T.S.) [SATCHELL (1879)]

BRATCH, see *Brach*, *Breach*.

BRATCHEL, sb. Sc. The husks of flax set on fire.

n.Sc. A heap of husks . . . collected . . . while the young women were skutching their flax. The heap was soon formed and Norman carried the brand and set fire to the bratchel, *Clan-Albin* (1815) I. 75 (JAM.).

BRATCHET, sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written bratchart Sc. (JAM.) [bra'tʃit.]

1. A forward, ill-behaved child.

Rxb. (JAM.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.⁵ Thou young bratchet! al ãather teich thee to du different ur else al see!

2. A term of familiarity and affection applied to a lively child.

Nhb.¹ Ye cunnin' little bratchet; aa see ye there.

3. *Comp.* Bratchett-clothes, *fig.* childhood, period of adolescence.

w.Yks.¹ When a young man has arrived at maturity he will exultingly say, 'Now I've gotten out of bratchett-clothes'

4. A silly person. Slk. (JAM.)

5. A true lover.

Slk. 'She has seven wooers and a bratchet,' referring to the fidelity of a dog who constantly follows his master (*ib.*).

[Prob. the same as ME. *brachet* (so OFr.), a small hound. Brachetes bayed *pat best*, *Gawayne* (c. 1360) 1603.]

BRATH, *sb.* *Obs.* Cor. The mastiff dog.

Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 178

[OCor. *brath*, a mastiff, *Cor. Voc.* in Borlase's *Antiq. Cornwall* (1769) 419; *Brathcy*, a mastiff, lit. a biting dog; cp. W. *brathu*, to bite (WILLIAMS).]

BRATH, *v.* Sc. To plait straw ropes round a stack, crossing them at intervals. n.Sc. (JAM.)

Hence *Brathins*, *vbl. sb. pl.* the cross-ropes or 'etherins' of the roof of a thatched house or stack. Ags. (JAM.)

[ON. *bregða*, 'nectere' (EGILSSON)]

BRATH, see *Broth*.

BRATHERING, see *Bradow*.

BRATTICE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Stf. Also in form *bartice* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*); *brattish* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² [*bra'tis*, *bra'tij*.]

1. A wooden partition between rooms.

w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.¹, n.Yks.¹

Hence *Brattished off*, *ppl. plr.* partitioned off

Nhb.¹ In a room, a portion is said to be 'brattished off' when a wooden partition has been run up to form a division or second apartment

2. A partition, either of wood or strong hempen sheeting, placed in the shaft of a pit, &c, for the purpose of ventilation.

w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Its use is to divide the place in which it is fixed into two avenues, the current of air entering by the one and returning by the other, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849). e.Dur.¹, n.Stf. (J.T.) [The terms shaft brattice, drift, headways, board, &c, brattice, are used according to the situation in which the partition is placed, *Gl Lab.* (1894)]

Hence *Brattishing*, *vbl. sb.* a partition placed in the shaft of a pit for the purpose of ventilation.

Nhb.¹ The collerens which formerly supported the bratticing were all gone to decay, SCOTT *Ventilat. of Coal Mines* (1868) 31. Stf. (J.T.)

3. *Comp.* Brattice-cloth, strong tarred canvas used for making temporary air-courses.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl.* (1849). Lan. (F.R.C.) [*Gl Lab.* (1894).]

4. The high wooden back acting as a screen to a 'long-settle.'

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ A Nhb. man was asked to come further into the room. He replied 'No, thank ye; aa'll just sit ahint the brattish' e.Dur.¹ n.Yks.¹ In some parts of the *n.* the high screen reaching from the wall, close to the door, from an outer passage some way into the room, forming, with its back, a sort of passage, and having a seat affixed to its front by the fireside, is called a brattice; n.Yks.²

5. A screen or reredos at the back of an altar or shrine. n.Yks.²

Hence *Brattishing*, *vbl. sb.* the carved work on the top of a shrine.

Nhb.¹ Before we descend let us glance between the brattishing which surrounds the sides, CONSITT *Life St. Cuthbert* (1887) 247.

6. The scone within which the roast meat is done before the fire. n.Yks.²

[The same word as ME. *brefys*, a parapet for defence. *Defensio ante murum*, a *bretys*, *Nom.* (c. 1450) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 731. Cp. OFr. *bretesche*, see HATZFELD (s.v. *bretèche*).]

BRATTLE, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [*bra'tl.*]

1. *sb.* A loud clattering noise.

Ff. Ilk bloody brulziement and battle 'Wi' swords, and staves and chariots' brattle, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 4. Ayr. The first brattle of the storm brought them in troops to his side, JOHNSTON *Kilmalie* (1891) II. 143, 'Thou need na start awa sae hasty, 'Wi' bickering brattle' BURNS *To a Mouse* (1785) st. 1. Lth. 'Mang Hallowfair's wild noisy brattle, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 66.

Slk. Like thae commonplace burns that . . . contrive to get up a desperate brattle among the lowse stanes, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 339. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. I dud come doon a reg'lar brattle, GWORDIE GREENUP *Anudder Batch* (1873) 14.

2. *Comp.* Brattle-can, a noisy chatterbox; a kicking cow. Cum. (M.P.); She's a rare brattlecan to chatter, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 213.

3. A peal of thunder, the crash of a storm.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Abd. The village swain . . . Maun bide the bick'rin' brattle, BEATTIES *Parnys* (1803) 24. Wgt. (A.W.) Ir. There comes an accidental brattle of thunder, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) iv; *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. XII 325. N.I.¹ Dwn. KNOX *Hist Dwn* (1875). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890) N.Cy.¹ Cum. Brattles leyke thunder were frequently heard, *Penrith Obs.* (Mar. 29, 1887); T'hhunner-brattles was fearful (M.P.); (H.W.) Wm By gen¹ Did thoo hear that brattle' (B.K.)

4. A sudden rush, start; short race.

Sc. Better the nag that ambles a' the day than him that makes a brattle for a mile, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett XII. Abd. All in a brattle to the gate are gane, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 105, ed. 1812, An' the horse tak' a brattle now, they may come to lay up my mittens, FORBES *Jrn* (1742) 15. Ayr. The sma', droop-rumpli t hunter cattle, Might aiblins waur't thee for a brattle, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 10. Cum. They off wi' a brattle, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 23.

5. A fray, conflict; also used *fig.*

Ayr. Silly sheep wha bide this brattle O' winter war, BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) st. 3. Edb. Just in the heart of the brattle, the grating sound of the Yett . . . was but too plainly heard, MOIR *Manse Wauch* (1828) x. Nhb. An' ne'er a Hen o' Muffie's weight Could stan' her brattle, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 253; Nhb.¹ Says he, I have got quite enough, Sae thus we gave over the brattle, ROBSON *Sngs of Tyne* (1849) 167.

6. *v.* To make a loud rattling noise, to blow with compressed lips; *fig.* to boast, brag, talk noisily:

Ff. The town's drummer wi' his drum Begoud to brattle and to bum, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 134. Lth. The feeding shower comes brattlin' down, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 29. Dmf. Auld guns were brattling aff like thunner, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 45. N.Cy.¹ Cum. Hoaf-swoabered he brattled oot 'What does ta say', GWORDIE GREENUP *Yame a Year* (1873) 20. Wm.¹ n.Yks.² They brattled away [with trumpets]. [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

7. To run quickly, to hurry, rush.

Sc. Brattlin frae the howe A shepherd's cur . . . Cam skelping up, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 163. Lnk. Our twa herds come brattling down the brae, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 27, ed. 1783. Kcb. Rejoiced at the sight They brattle to the brow, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 6. Wm. & Cum.¹ Whell fwoke to th' skemmels brattl't, 202.

Hence *Brattling*, (*a*) *prp.* making a rattling, clattering noise; (*b*) *ppl. adj.* brawling, running tumultuously.

(1) Lth. Whiles ripplin' owre the shingle, Whiles brattlin' doon a corkscrew linn, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 297. (2) Abd A brattlin' band, unhappily Drave by him wi' a binner, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 5. Lnk. Those birks that shade that brattlin' stream below, BLACK FALLS *of Clyde* (1806) 118. Lth. Heather braes An' brattlin' rills, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 192

8. To spend money foolishly or ostentatiously; to squander. Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 270

[1. His harness brak and maid ane brattill, DUNBAR *Turnament* (c. 1505) 73, ed. Small, II. 124. 5. 3e dou not byde a brattill, MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxii, ed. Cranstoun, 100. 6. Branchis brattlyng, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 78.]

BRATTLE, *adj.*, *v.*² and *sb.*² Chs. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Ken. In form *brottle*, *bruttle* Ken. [*bra'tl*, *bræ'tl.*]

1. *adj.* Brittle.

n.Lin.¹ As brattle as cheány.

2. *v.* To lop off the branches of trees; to split off.

Lin. Come out here with the handbills and brattle all the willows anywhere nigh, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) iv. e.An.¹ Nrf. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv. w.Ken. This wood brottles off much easier than that (W.F.S.).

Hence *Brattlings*, *vbl. sb. pl.* loppings from felled trees. Nhp.^{1,2}, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

3. *sb. pl.* Brick ends. Chs.^{1,3}

[Prob. a pron. of ME. *brotel*, brittle, fragile. We han this tresour in brotil vesselis, WYCLIF (1382) 2 Cor. iv. 7.]

BRATTLE BRIG, *sb.* *Obsol.* Cum. The bridge of the nose. Cum. (E.W.P.); (A.S.-P.)

BRAUCH, see *Brawtch*.

BRAUCHIN, BRAUGHAM, see *Bargham*.

BRAUGHWHAM, *sb.* *Obs.* Lan. A dish made of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together. Cf. *brautin*.

Lan. (K.); BAILEY (1721); GROSE (1790).

BRAUN (D, see *Brand*).

BRAUNGE, *v.* Yks. Der. Not. Lin. Also written *brooange* e Yks.¹; *bravunge* w.Yks.²⁵; *braundge* n.Yks.²; *bronge* Der.² nw.Der.¹ Not.² [brōndz, brəndz.]

1. To lounge at ease, to sit with the legs stretched out. e.Yks.¹

2. To strut, to bear oneself conceitedly.

Not. (J.H.B.); Not.¹ s.Not. She brauges about as if she were Lord Sumbudy (J.P.K.). Lin. Braunging at the door, as bold as brass, *Gilbert Ruggle* (1866) l. 53 n.Lin.¹ He went braungin' along Brigg Market-place as tho' it was all his awn. sw.Lin.¹ She brauges about with two or three necklaces on.

Hence *Braunging*, *ppl. adj.* swaggering, conceited; pompous; coarse-featured.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A great braundging weean. ne.Yks.¹ Sha's a bold braungin'-leeakin woman. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Sike a braungin, gaustri, taistri, i. 306; w.Yks.² A swaggering brawnging fellow; w.Yks.³⁵, Not.¹

3. To boast, talk conceitedly.

w.Yks.², Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹²³

BRAUNY, see *Branded*.

BRAUTIN, *sb.* *Obsol.* or *obs.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also in forms *braftin* Cum.; *broughten* Nhb.¹; *broughtin* (JAM.). A girdle-cake sandwiched with cheese; see below. Cf. *braughwham*.

s.Sc. Provided for the shepherds at the Lammas feast. An oat-cake being put in a pot over the fire has butter poured on it, and receives the name of butter-broughtins (JAM.). Rxb Green cheese-parings, or wrought curd, kneaded and mixed with butter or suet, and broiled in the frying-pan. Also called broughtin-cake (*ib.*). N.Cy.¹ Formerly prepared for mowers in hay-harvest. A repast on Midsummer eve, and also on St Thomas' night Nhb.¹ In Rothbury parish, cakes to give to mowers for their noon, or luncheons Cum. Much used in former days at churn [harvest] suppers. It was made by putting a layer of yeast cake, then one of rich cheese, and repeating these layers four or five times. It was cut into slices and eaten with sweet sauce flavoured with rum. Now scarcely known (J.P.).

BRAVE, *adj., int. and adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Hrf. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *bra'* Cor.; *braa* Cor.²; *braave* Dev. Cor.; *braayve* Brks.¹

1. *adj.* Handsome; goodly; said of anything fine or superior of its kind. Also used ironically. See *Bravely*, *Braw*.

Sc. To wish for a new [gown], if she likes to be brave, *Scott Middleton* (1818) xi. Frf. The oldest cock of the farmyard... made a brave appearance in a shallow sea of soup, *BARRIE Licht* (1888) 110. Per. A brave scholar (G.W.). Ayr. I'll buy you the bravest satin gown in a' Glasgow, *GALT Entail* (1823) xxvi. Ant. This is a brave lass, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.I.¹ A brave day That's a brave chile ye've got. s.Wxf. 'Brave' is in use as describing the good qualities and attributes of men and things, but rarely means courageous (P.J.M.). Nhb.¹ A bravelad 'Brave' must always be joined with something agreeable. Cum. Bran new cwoat, and brave ruff'd sark, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1805) 4; (M.P.); Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² It's brave for t'job [suitable for the purpose]. A brave house ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ Hrf. That's a brave boy! (W.W.S.) Ken. (P.M.); Ken.¹ He just was a brave fox. Sur.¹ A large, well-fatted animal is a 'brave beast' Sus.¹ I.W.¹ Thee beest a breyave buoy. Dev. The Lord Mayor in his carriage, and a brave ol' dumeshaw 'twuz, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ nw.Dev.¹ Brave gwains-on. s.Dev. A braave catch of fish (S.P.F.). Cor. The coach es gawn—that's a brave job, edn't et? *PASMORE Stones* (1893) 3; Who es this bra maid? J. TRENOODLE *Spec.* (1846) 23; Cor.¹ Sometimes used without any well-defined meaning to qualify a noun, implying that the thing is moderately good of its sort. 'Tis brave weather; Cor.³

Hence (1) *Brave-looking*, *adj.* comely; of good appearance; (2) *Bravery*, *sb.* splendour, display; fine clothes; (3) *Bravety*, *sb.* fine show, display.

(1) n.Yks.² It's brave-looking beef and eats bravely. Cor. I'm black, but braave-looking, *NETHERTON Sng. Sol.* (1859) 15; Cor.¹ A brave-looking man. (2) Sc. There's little bravery at it [a funeral]; neither meat nor drink, and just a wheen silver tippences to the poor folk, *SCOTT Bide of Lam.* (1819) xxxv, We must not be pleased or put off with the buskry or bravery of language, *M'WARD Contendings* (1723) 356 (JAM.). Ayr. All the unfinished bravery of mournings which lay scattered around, *GALT Sir A. Whye* (1822) 11. War. Wise *Shakespeare* (1861) 151. Brks.¹ (3) Abd They dress Maist like a knight or squire. Wad ye nae think that something less o' bravery mith sair? *COCK Simple Strains* (1810) II 62. Fif. Busk't in his bravitie o' claes, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 202.

2. In good health, hearty; recovered from illness.

s.Wxf How is Anty to-day?—She's brave (P.J.M.). w.Yks. He wor badly, but is brave again now (C.C.R.); w.Yks.⁴ Not. (L.C.M.) n.Lin. (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ Said especially with regard to women after lying-in. She's been strange an' braave this last week, strange an' braave she hes. sw.Lin.¹ Nhp.², War. (J.R.W.), War.² Glo.¹ How's Mrs Smith?—Oh! her's a gettin quite brave agyen; Glo.² Bdf A person is said to be 'not very brave' (J.W.B.). Sus.¹ Hmp.¹ Wil. *BRITTON Beauties* (1825). n.Wil. He's main brave now (E.H.G.). Wil.¹ Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); *JENNINGS Obs. Dial w Eng* (1825). w.Som.¹ Aew bee-ee z mau r-neen?—Brae uv, dhangk ee [How do you do this morning?—Brave, thank you]. Dev. I reckon I shall see 'e out yet, Master Passon; for 'e don't look very brave, *BLACKMORE Perlycross* (1894) xxvi; Dev.¹ n.Dev. Spoken of a person who is upon the recovery from sickness, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (H.). Cor. When their health is inquired after, every man is 'brave,' and every woman 'charming,' *HUNT Pop. Rom w Eng* (1865) II. 231; Mornin', Old Zeb; how be 'ee, this delicate day?—Brave, thankee, Uncle, 'Q' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; Cor.¹²

Hence *Bravish*, *adj.* tolerably well.

Cor. How be you?—Bravish, *QUILLER COUCH Hist. Polperro* (1871) 174; Cor.¹

3. Great, considerable.

Per. (G.W.) Dwn. There's a brave lot of them (C.H.W.). s.Wxf. She's a brave old age (P.J.M.). Cum. Tom Linton was bowne til a brave canny fortune, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1805) *Tom Linton*. n.Yks.¹ He's gotten a brave bit o' brass; n.Yks.² Dev. Bill... had a braave sight o' common sense, *PHILLIPOTS Bill Vogwell in Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824; 'Twas a brave storm we had last night. A brave lot o' vokes to fair, *Reports Provenc.* (1886) 92. nw.Dev.¹ Her liv'd to a brave age. Cor. A braave accident it was, I assure ee, *TREGELLAS Tales* (1860) 7; One Christmas Eve, soas, a bra' while ago, *FORFAR Poems* (1885) 72. w.Cor. Most freq shortened into 'bra' in 'a bra' few,' 'a bra' flink' (M.A.C.). Cor.³ A bra' deal. How far is it to Fraddam?—Aw, tis a brave step

Hence (1) *Bravish*, *adj.* considerable, fairly large; (2) *Brave-like*, *adj.* large.

(1) Dev. They rag mats have brought me in a bravish lot, *MORTIMER Tales w Moors* (1895) 219. Cor. A bravish sum for travellin' expenses, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xix. (2) n.Yks.² A brave-like lot [assemblage]

4. In phr. *brave and*, used with *advb.* force before another *adj.*: very, exceedingly.

Gall. It is indeed brave and dusty, *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) xlv. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Their streets are brave and blashy, *MIDFORD Sngs* (1818) 68, Nhb.¹ 'Brave an' seun,' in very good time. Brave an' near. n.Yks.¹ How are you this morning, Thomas?—Brave an' weel, thank 'ee. w.Som.¹ Missus is brave and angry, sure 'nough. Dev. 'Tez brave an' dismal 'ome tu 'ouze zince Annie hath adied, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892). Cor. He do hold his nose brave an' high, *FORFAR Wizard* (1871) 8; Cor.¹ I'm braave and well, thank 'ee. Brave and wicked; Cor.³ Brave an' cold.

5. *int.* O brave! indeed! good!

Dor.¹ O brave! what wages do er meän to gi'e? 234. w.Som.¹ 'Oa brae'uv!' a very common exclamation.

6. *adv.* Very, exceedingly.

Nhb.¹ He's a brave strang un. Dev. Aw fegs! 'tez a brave bad job! *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892) 77. nw.Dev.¹ I zim you've bin a brave lung time. Cor. Miss Reeney es a bra' tidy maid, *FORFAR Wizard* (1871) 8.

7. Capitably, in first-rate style.

Dev. He sawled pure heather honey at a shillin' a pound an' did braave 'pon it, *PHILLIPOTS Bill Vogwell in Blk. and White* (June 27, 1896) 824. Cor. He... laughed and chatted bra-ave, *FORFAR Poems* (1885) 25, Cor.² He's gittin on braave.

BRAVELY, *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Nhp. War. Brks. e An. Sus. Dev.

1. Very well, satisfactorily; finely; prosperously. See **Brave**.

Per. 'He's doing bravely' is higher praise than 'brawly' (G.W.) Ant. Hoo ir you gettin' on!—Bravely, *Ballymena Obs* (1892). N.I.¹ He's doin' bravely [recovering finely]. Cum. Ah kent t'voice bravely at yance, *SARGISSON Joe Scoap* (1881) 6, Nin on us durst hev spokken, if we hed kent, ivver seah bravely, 'at he was 'rang, *FARRALL Betty Wilson* (1886) 35; Ye've duin bravely (M.P.) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² They get on bravely e.Yks.¹ *MS add* (T.H.) w.Yks.¹ Thou's bravely donn'd. War.² How's the missis?—Oh, she's doin' bravely, thank you. Sus.¹ I have been making out bravely since you were last here. Dev. 'Er th agudied [improved] bravely thews last vew days, *HEWITT Peas. Sp.* (1892) 90; Dev.¹

2. In good health, well.

Dwn. (C.H.W.), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Aa's bravely, thenk ye (M.P.); Cum.¹ Wm. They er beaath bravely, *WHEELER Dial.* (1790) 115, ed. 1821; Wm.¹ n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.^{1,2} e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.¹ The reply to the customary 'How do you do?' w.Yks.^{1,2}, Nhp.¹ War. *B'ham Whly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.^{1,2} Brks.¹ A veels quite braavely this marnin'. e.An.¹, Sus.¹

3. In phr. *Bad wi' the bravelies*, having nothing the matter, being quite well. Ant. *Ballymena Obs* (1892).

BRAVOORA, *sb.* Sc. (JAM.) A high degree of irritation or fury.

Sc. Thae—critics get up wi'—sic youfat bravooras—as wud gar ane... throw they ettit to mak a bokeek o' 'im, *Blackw. Mag.* (Apr. 1821) 351. Ayr. Of a ferocious beast: He's in his bravooras.

BRAW, *adj.*, *adv.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. I.Ma. Also written bra' Sc. Cum.; braa Sh.I. Nhb.¹; brow Bnff.¹ [brō, brā.]

1. *adj.* Of persons: handsome, well-dressed; pleasing. Of clothes, &c.: smart, handsome. See **Brave**.

Sc. The plain swan's-down will be the brawer of the twa, *SCOTT St. Roman* (1824) xv. Sh.I. Mony anidder boddy braa, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1891) 74. Bnff.¹ Abd. A muckle hoose an' braw fowk, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii. Kcd. A braw and handsome dame, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 2. Per. The braw folk crush the poor folk down, *NICOLL Poems* (1837) 173, ed. 1843. Rnf. If they wad drink nettles in March... Sae many braw maidens Wadna gang to the clay, *SWAINSON Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 60. Ayr. His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar, *BURNS Twa Dogs* (1786); We all went with our best breeding helped by our brawest cleeding, *GALT Provost* (1822) xi. Lnk. She's the brawest lass in the country-side, *FRASER Whaup* (1895) vii. Lth. A braw lad cam' woooin' oor Jean, *McNEILL Preston* (c. 1895) 66. Bwk. The lasses o' Earlstoun are bonny and braw, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79; As braw as Bink's wife, *ib.* 80. Kcb. I wad gien ilka steek o' my braw Sunday claes, *ARMSTRONG Musings* (1890) 149. Uls. Every day braw mak's Sunday a daw, *Uls Jrm Arch.* (1854) II. 129. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. May your braw lodger hunt his health, *GRAHAM Moorl. Dial.* (1826) 14; Nhb.¹ w.Yks.¹ *WILLAN List Wds.* (1811). I.Ma. A braw little rogue, *CAINE Deemster* (1889) 35.

Hence **Braw-warld**, *adj.* showy, gaudy.

Sc. Golden chains and looped-up bonnets, with braw-warld dyes and devices on them, *SCOTT Q. Durward* (1823) III 106.

2. Grand, fine; good.

Sc. We gaed on a braw simmer morning, *SCOTT Bride of Lam* (1819) xxiv; Braw news is come to town, *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 118; France is... brawer, I believe, but it's no Scotland, *STEVENSON Catriona* (1892) xii. ne.Sc. A braw day for the season o' the year, *GRANT Keckleton*, 39. Abd. He made a braw penny aff o' you, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) x. Frf. 'Tis braw to be young, *LAING Wayside Flrs* (1846) 34. Ayr. Mony braw thanks to the meikle black deil, *BURNS The Deil's Awa'*; Sic a braw property as the Plealands, *GALT Entail* (1823) viii. Lnk. Nine bra' nout were smoor'd, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783. Lth. Braw luck an' sonsy weans, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 16. n.Ir. A haw year, A braw year, *SWAINSON Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 4; *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x 266. Nhb. He's gaen down iv a braw steam boat, *OLIVER Local Snags.* (1824) 6; Nhb.¹

3. In phr. *braw and*, used with *advb.* force before another *adj.*: very, extremely.

Frf. She was braw an' cool, *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) 140. Lnk. Kirsty may put them on and wear them... I'm brawen sure, *WARDROP Johnnie Mathison* (1881) 26. Gall. I'm biaw an' prood to ken ye, sir, *CROCKETT Sunbonnet* (1895) vi; (A.W.)

VOB. I.

4. *adv.* Finely, well; very.

Sc. Yer legs'll be braw tired noo, *SWAN Aldersyde* (ed. 1896) bk. II. 1. Ff The marble mawments [images] carvit braw, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 91; 'It was promisin' braw when I took ill, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 30.

5. *sb. pl.* Fine clothes.

Sc. I see you hae gotten a' your braws on *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) xxvi; Arrayed in all the glory of his Sunday braws, *DICKSON Auld Pre.* (1894) 94. Frf. A' the bonny braws they wear, *LAING Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 131. Ayr. The buying o' your bridal braws, *GALT Lands* (1826) xxx. Lnk. Wife and bairns were thrang lookin' ower the braws and ferlies he had brocht, *FRASER Whaup* (1895) xii. Lth. Yon sun that shines on silken braws, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 172. Cum. Wi' bra's weel buskit, rig'd, and squar'd, *STAGG Misc. Poems* (1807) 143.

[1. The Duke of Guise with... monie brawe and weirlie captaens, *DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) II. 379.]

BRAWARD, see **Breward**.

BRAWCHE, see **Brawch**.

BRAWIS, see **Brewis**.

BRAWLER, *sb.* Dor. Som. A bundle of reeds or brushwood; a sheaf of straw weighing seven pounds. See **Braler**.

Dor. *BARNES Gl.* (1863). Som. *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); (W.F.R.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BRAWLS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [brōlz.] Small twigs among firewood.

n Lin. Used in depreciation. Well, it is eldin, bud mostly brawls (M.P.).

BRAWLY, *adv.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Also in form braaly Nhb.¹; brahly Wm.¹; brawlins, browlies Sc. [brō li, brā li]

1. Well, finely.

Sc. I believe ye ken brawly what I am, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) ix; God's ain are brawlie aff, *WADDELL Ps.* (1891) xvi., heading. Sh.I. Da man 'at wirts his letter braaly, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 33. e.Sc. Ye ken what I mean.—Ay, brawly, *SETOUN Sunshine* (1895) 32. Elg. Yer brawlies provided for, Barbara, I'm thinkin', *TESTER Poems* (1865) 133. Abd. Bat for a' that we came browlies o' the road, *FORBES Jrm.* (1742) 14; 'Brawlins' is *obsol.* form (W.M.); They cud dee [do] brawly without it, *Ogg Willie Waly* (1873) 76. Frf. She was aye brawly busket, an' tidy, an' clean, *LAING Wayside Flrs.* (1846) 23. Rnf. O 'tis a weary pain, As I can brawly tell, *BARR Poems* (1861) 2. Ayr. 'Can ye gie a stranger his dinner wi' us the day?' 'Brawly,' answered Jock, *GALT Lairds* (1826) xxxviii; Brawly kens our wanton chief, *BURNS Hee balou*; Wi' gratefu' heart I thank you brawlie, *ib.* To W. Simpson.

2. In good health.

Abd. Hoo's your ain folk!—Brawly—meat-hale and hearty, *Gudman Inglishmaill* (1873) 36. Slk. Hoo's a' wi' ye, Jeems?—Brawlies—brawlies, sir, *CHR. NORTH Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV 36. Nhb.¹ Hoo is thoo the day?—Aa's braaly, lad. Wm.¹ I'se brahly, thank yah.

BRAWN, *sb.*¹ Sc. Also written bran.

1. The fleshy part of the leg, the calf.

Inv. (W.M.), Nal. (JAM.) Kcd. Half the beets o' Spanish leather Risin owre his ample brawn, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 81. Edb. His ankle was greater than my bians, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix. Gall. (A.W.)

2. *Comp.* **Brawn-burdened**. Of persons: carrying sturdy calves.

Fif. Some, Sampson-thigh'd, and large and big of bone, Brawn-burdened, six feet high or little less, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) 67, ed. 1871.

[1. Pe brawne of a man, *sura, Cath. Angl.* (1483). OFr. *braon*, muscle; Fr. dial. (Norm.) *braon*, 'partie charnue du corps' (Moisy)]

BRAWN, *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Shr. Rdn. Glo. e.An. Written bran Nhb.¹ [brōn, brōn.] A boar pig.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1856) 2nd S. i. 416. Rxb. (JAM.), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. A brawn of vast size, *RICHARDSON Boderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 365; Nhb.¹ Cum. GROSE (1790); Loud as brawns war snowran, *STAGG Misc. Poems* (1805) *Bridewam*; *Gl.* (1851). Yks. (K.) n.Yks. Ist weaud [mad] owse, that hiped at our brawn? *MERTON Fraise Ale* (1684) 1 356; (T.S.) m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. It is of a brawn as you hear, Whose picture hangs up for a sign, *MATHER Snags. Sheffield* (1862) 42; w.Yks.^{1,2}, Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹,

3 D

s.Chs.¹, Stf.², Der.¹, Not.¹, Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.², War.³, Shr.¹. Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881) Glo.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 7 Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; (F.H.), Suf.¹ [STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 349.]

Hence Brawner, sb. a gelt boar.

Sc. N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S. I. 417. [STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 349.]

[Brok-brestede as a brawne, with brustils fulle large, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1095, ed. Brock, 33. A special use of Brawn, sb.¹]

BRAWN, see Brand.

BRAWNET, BRAWNY, see Branded.

BRAWSE, sb. pl. Lan.

1. Brambles, furze.

w.Lan. DAVIES *Ra es* (1856) 227. s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1850).

2. *Comp.* Braws-land, light moss land which will produce straw without grain. s.Lan. *ib.*

[Perh. the same as Gael. and Ir. *preas*, a bush, briar (MACBAIN).]

BRAWSEN, pp. Lan. Burst; gorged with food; over-full. Cf. brossen.

Lan. There's nowt at a' coorse nor brawsen aboot him, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) v; They're as reaut an' as brawsen as frogs, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 177, ed. 1884; He's braws'n wi' sense [is conceited] (S.W.), Lan.¹ There's plenty o' chaps i' Rachdaw teawn at's so brawsen wi' wit, WAUGH *Bury* (1857) 33.

BRAWSEN, see Brust.

BRAWTCH, sb. e.An. Ken. Written *brauch* (HALL.), *brawche* Ken.² [brɔ̃tʃ]

1. A flexible twig of hazel, willow, &c., used by thatchers to peg down straw or reed.

Nrf.¹ (s.v. Brattlings). Suf. (C.T.); Suf.¹

2. *Obs.* Rakings of straw, used to kindle fires.

Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); GROSE (1790); *Obs.* (P.M.); Ken.¹²

BRAXY, sb. Sc. Nhb Cum. Wm. Also in forms bracks Sc.; brakesowt, brakshy Cum.¹; braxied Cum. See below. [br'ksi]

1. An internal inflammation in sheep, occurring in several forms known as Dry, Dumb, Watery Braxy.

Sc. Also called grass-ill, *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815). Ags. Another malady preys on the sheep here. Among the shepherds it is called the Bracks, *Barrie Statist. Acc.* IV. 242 (JAM.) Cum.¹ [The braxy would never affect young hill-sheep, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 241]

2. A sheep that has died of braxy or by some natural death.

Ayr. While moorlan' herds like guid fat braxies, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785) Gall. (H.M.)

3. The flesh of sheep which have died a natural death; diseased mutton.

Arg. A cogie of brose and a bit braxy in his belly, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 193. Edb. Salt and water wi' twa or three nips o' braxy floating about in it, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi Lth. He ne'er wants a braxy, nor gude reestit ham, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 98. Bwk. Stunkin' braxy, tough as wuddy, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 83. Gall. Feeding on fine porridge and braxy, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 50. Nhb. Here's milk and here's meal and here's braxie as weel, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 76. Cum. Mutton ham, 'braxy,' as hard as a deal board and as salt as brine, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xvi; Cum.¹ Wm. 'It is no better than brocksha.' Always a term of disgust, and one in current use (B.K.).

4. Used *attrib.* in *comp.* Braxy-mutton.

Sc. Feed him on bearmel scones and braxy mutton, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi; Braxy mutton alternated with fried bacon, CUNNINGHAM *Broomeburn* (1894) vi. Nhb.¹ 'Traik' (also known as 'fa'en meat' and 'saf') is a *gen.* term for all dead mutton, as disting. from butchered mutton; 'braxy,' on the contrary, refers to death from a specific disease (s.v. Traik). Cum. Braxied mutton was a frequent article of diet, FERGUSON *Hist. Cum.* (ed. 1890) xx.

5. Food of any description. Bnff.¹

6. In phr. to say *breaksha*, 'to say Jack Robinson,' denoting a very short time.

Cum. He was geean afooar yan could say 'breaaksha,' SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 14.

BRAY, v.¹ and sb.¹ Irel. and all n. counties to Lan. Also Lin. [brē, bræ.]

1. v. To beat; to bruise or grind to powder.

Uls. (M.B.-S.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); n.Cy.¹ Nhb.

Aw've bray'd for hours at woody coal, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33; Nhb.¹ Aa'll bray the sowl oot o' ye. Dur.¹, e.Dur.¹ Cum. She brays the lasses, starves the lads, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 77; Jacob Fox biayt a Workington chap till he was o' bleed ower, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 8; Cum.¹⁸ Wm. She'd bray'd him until he was broon as a brackin', BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 56; Before a bench of magistrates a wife lately pleaded that her husband had brayed her (M.P.); Wm.¹ n.Yks. The watchmen fand me, they bray'd me, they wounded me, ROBINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 7; n.Yks.¹ Be sharp, and get thee yamm, or thee'll get tha' back bray'd a bits T'moodher's lätin' thee; n.Yks.² I'll bray thee to a mithridate [medicinal confection] ne.Yks.¹ Ger oot o' t'hus, or ah'll braay tha. e.Yks. To bray limestones for the kiln, &c, MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788), Ah'll bray him black and blew wi' besom shaft, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 23; e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Wheat is brayed, to prepare it for boiling. w.Yks. Brayin' stoans at t'roadside, PRESTON in *Yksman* (Sept. 1878) 171; Then, lifting up her umberel, shoo brayed him aght o' t'room, SOWREY *Gems* (1891) 49; Bray some sand [for the floor] with a flat-faced hammer, called the sand-hammer, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 27, 1890), w.Yks.¹ Pash'd an bray'd his harness out, 11 303; w.Yks.³⁵ Lan. A man wad be bray'd to deeth befor he'd give in, 'EAVES-DROPPER' *Vill. Life* (1869) 24. n.Lan.¹ Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin and Dunes* (1884) 319

Hence (1) *Brayed*, pp. *adj.* pounded, pulverized; (2) *Brayer*, sb. a beater used in pounding soft sandstone; (3) *Braying*, vbl. sb. pounding; a beating; (4) *Braying-steek*, sb. a public whipping-post; (5) *Braying-stone*, see below.

(1) Nhb.¹ Brayed sand. (2) *ib.* (3) Nhb. The stone bench used for 'braying' sand upon, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I 97. Cum.¹ Aal gie thee a brayin Wm. That foks can co themsells Christians efter . . . braying to mummy ought of their awn likeness, HUTTON *Bran New Work* (1785) I 165. n.Yks. It finisht up wiv her brayin' him out, TWEDDELL *Cleavel. Rhymes* (1875) 42; n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A braying mortar. w.Yks. Sand costs nowt but t'fotchin' an' t'brayin', *Yks Factory Times* (Aug. 2, 1889) 5. (4) n.Yks.² (5) Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ Cum., Wm. The brayin'-steak is a flat-topped stone in a back-yard, on which was pounded, with another hard stone held in the hand, the sand for kitchen floors—usually red freestone. The white pieces were brayed for scouring the milk-vessels of wood (M.P.)

2. sb. A beating, a blow.

s.Dur. He's gitten his brays to-day (J.E.D.). Yks. He's gin t'chair mony a bray too, *Philp Neville*, xii. e.Yks. (G.C.), w.Yks. (W.A.S.)

3. A crumbling stone. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

BRAY, v.² and sb.² Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Brks. [brē.]

1. v. Of a horse: to neigh.

Brks. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1852); Brks.¹

2. To cry out; to shout; to abuse.

Nhb. Two women disputing in the street 'bray' each other, *Tit-bits* (Aug. 8, 1891) 280. w.Yks. Aw've seen chaps brayin one another, HARTLEY *Seets Paris*, 86. ne.Lan.¹

3. sb. A loud shout.

Cum. Theear was a greet bray fro them aw like as you heears noo an' then at t'leckshun times, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 30.

[1. Pat hors . . . ran away, and faste gan neye and loude braye, *Sir Ferumbras* (c. 1380) 3669. 2. He sal here it . . . Bath cri and brai for dute and drede, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 22607]

BRAY, sb.³ Glo. [brē.] Hay raked into long rows, before it is made into cocks.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.); Glo.¹²

BRAY, see Brae.

BRAYS, see Breeze.

BRAZE, v. e.An. To deny, contradict, argue.

e.An.¹ Suf. Don't braze what I say. You would braze any one out of his chris'nin, *Prov.* (F.H.)

BRAZEN, see Breezed.

BRAZEN, v. Yks. Also Brks. Written *braayzen* Brks.¹ [bræ'zən, Brks. brē'zən.] In phr. to *brazen out*, to carry a bold face after wrong-doing.

n.Yks.² They brazzen'd it out Brks.¹

BRAZEN-DISH, sb. Der. The standard measure for ore.

Der. HOUGHTON *Rara Avis* (1681); FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 33.

BRAZENED, pp. *adj.* Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Also written *brassant* Wm.¹; *brassen* (e)d n.Yks.¹

ne Yks.¹; brazent Chs.¹ nw.Der.¹; brazzant w Yks.⁵; brazzend n.Yks.²; brazzent n.Yks.³ e Yks.¹ See below. [bra'zənd, bra'zənt, nw.Der. brē'zənt.] Bold, impudent, shameless.

s.Dur. (J.E.D.), Wm.¹ n.Yks.¹ She's as brassened a browl as iver Ah liggid een on; n.Yks.²³ ne Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Tha't a nasty brazund gooid for nowt, *Yksman Xmas No* (1878) 10; w.Yks.⁵ As brassant as Hector, 20. Lan. Did hoo stare thee i' th' face, like a brazent snicket? *Brierley Waverlow* (1863) 112, ed 1884. e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹

Hence **Brazzandly**, *adv.* boldly, impudently.

w.Yks. Befooare t'winder he brazzandly stood, *BLACKAH Poems* (1867) 28.

BRAZEN-MADAM, *sb.* Not. Lei. War. An impudent or shameless 'wench.'

Not.¹ Lei.¹ 'Jup, yo breezen-madam!' said by a little girl to a crying baby she was carrying. War.³

BRAZIER, *sb.* N.I.¹ Applied to the following fishes. (1) *Morrhua lusca*, pout; (2) *M. minuta*, poor or power cod, (3) *Pagellus centrodonius*, sea bream.

BRAZIL, *sb.*¹ Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Lin. Mtg. Also written brazzil ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ e.Lan.¹ Der.² In form brazzin Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ [bra'zil, bra'zɪ]

1. A hard wood, Brazil wood, *Caesalpinia Sappan*, taken as the type of hardness, in phr. *as hard as brazil*. Some refer this simile to Brazil, *sb.*²

n.Yks. (W.H.) ne.Yks.¹ Only occurs in two expressions, 'as hard as a brazzil,' and 'as fond as a brazzil.' w.Yks. It forhead is az hard as brazzil, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barmsta Ann.* (1854) 26; w.Yks.² Lan. I thought that Jack had bin as hard as brazzil, *WAUGH Chmn. Corner* (1874) 8; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ 'As hard as brazzin' is often heard in the neighbourhood of Middlewich; Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Stf.² Only in the phr 'as hard as brazil.' Lin. *STREATFIELD Lin. and Danes* (1884) 379. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ The ground's as hard as brazil. Mtg. That fellow's head is as hard as brazil (E.R.M.)

2. *Comp.* Brazil-dust, powdered Brazil wood.

n.Lin.¹ Used for making diet-drink.

BRAZIL, *sb.*² Yks. Stf. Der. Lei. Shr. Pem. [bra'zil, bra'zɪ]

1. Iron pyrites.

Der.², nw.Der.¹ Shr.¹ Brazil is found chiefly in the 'yard-coal.' s.Pem. The lime-stone be'nt up to mooch, they be full of brazze (W.M.M.)

2. Hard, inferior coal.

w.Yks. (S.O.A.) s.Stf. Theer's a putty lot o brazzil in this last load o' coal, *Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Lei.¹ Used in furnaces for the manufacture of crown glass, &c

BRAZZIL, *sb.* Chs.¹ A Brazil nut.

BRAZZLE, *v.* Yks. To knock down. Cf. broizle.

n.Yks. Ah'll brazze thee down ti t'hahstns (I.W.).

BRAZZLE, see Bristle, Brizzle.

BRAZZLED, *ppl. adj.* Cum. Yks. Also in forms brizled, bruzled Cum.¹ Scorched, parched, over-cooked.

Cum.¹ 'Brazzled pez' are scorched peas scrambled for by boys . . . amongst the hot ashes [of a burnt sheaf of peas]. Yks. Applied to meat too much boiled, *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add* (P.)

BRAZZOCKS, see Bazzocks.

BREA, see Brae, Breeze.

BREAADY, *sb.* Wm. A cow.

Wm. I went . . . wie awr breaady toth bull, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 60.

BREACH, *sb., v. and adj.* Lin. Bdf. e.An. Sus. Wil Som. Dev. Cor. Also Amer. Also written brache, brach Bdf.; bratch e.An.¹; breicht- Lin. [brītʃ, w.Som. brētʃ.]

1. *sb.* A breach of manners or conduct.

Lin. (G.G.W.) sw.Lin.¹ She made a sad breach before she left.

2. Land prepared for seed.

Wil. (G.E.D.) w.Som.¹ If thoroughly broken up and pulverized it is said to be a good breach. If this is not done from any cause, a bad breach. Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹ Cor.² Coarse, furzy, and heathy ground on which the turf has been cut and burnt.

3. *Comp.* Breach-land, land newly broken up from grass.

Lin., Cor. *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

4. Any kind of spring-sown corn; all leguminous crops. Bdf. *BATCHELOR Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809); They'll be getting in the brache (J.W.B.). e.An.¹

5. *Comp.* Breach-crop, any spring crop; the third crop in rotation.

Lin. What is commonly called the breach-crop being sowed in moities of beans and oats *MARSHALL Review* (1811) III. 49. e.An. *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

6. *v.* Of cattle: to break fences. Cor.¹

Hence **Breachy**, *adj.* wild, given to breaking fences; also *fig.*

Sus. **HOLLOWAY**; Sus.¹ Som. A log of wood is hung round a cow's neck when the animal is breachy (W.F.R.). Cor. As wild and as breachy as deers, *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7, Cor.¹ A breachy cow. [New Eng. Applied to unruly oxen *BARTLETT. Can.* He owned a yoke of villanous 'breachy' oxen, *Coruh. Mag.* XLVII 592.]

7. *adj.* Wild, knowing no bounds.

Dev.¹ Hold not so breach now, but hear first what I've to zay, 22. Cor. A horse or other beast is said to be breach, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II 423; She [the cow] is rather breach, and she've had a taste of Tom Delbridge's oats there, *TREGELLAS Rural Pop.* (1863) 53

BREACHY, *adj.* Sus. Hmp. Cor. [brītʃɪ.] Brackish, having a salt taste. Cf. brack.

Sus.¹² Hmp.¹ Appl. to smuggled spirits which have been impregnated with salt water. Cor. *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add* (C.); Cor.¹ Breachy water; Cor.²

[Writers have distinguished . . . Odours and Savours, as sweet, bitter, salt, sharp, breachy, soure, *CHANDLER Van Helmont* (1662) 158 (N.E.D.)]

BREAD, *sb.*¹ Var. dial uses in Sc. Irel Eng. Also Colon. Also written breid Sc.; breed w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹; brade Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹; bread Wm.¹ e.Yks.¹

1. A loaf of bread.

Sc. Still used by bakers (JAM.).

2. Oat-cake; hard biscuit.

Abd. Fat are ye deen pirln aboot at yer breid? *ALEXANDER Johnny Gobb* (1871) viii. Lan. Win yo have hard brade? *WAUGH Life and Localities* (1855) 24, Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ [Nfld. Hard biscuit, *Amer. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894)]

3. A cake.

Lan.¹ Wilto have breed or loaf?

4. *Comp.* (1) Bread-berry, soaked bread eaten by little children, pap; (2) -biscuit, a small round loaf baked in a shallow tin; (3) -combed, of honey: candied, sugary; (4) -creel, a frame, suspended in a kitchen, on which oat-cake is placed to dry; see Bread-flake; (5) -jack, a relieving officer; (6) -loaf, a loaf of bread; (7) -meal, (a) unrefined flour used in the making of brown bread; (b) the flour of pease and barley; (8) -morning, a piece of bread given to a ploughman on going to his work in the morning; (9) -reel, see -creel; (10) -spade, an iron instrument made in the shape of a spade used for turning bread on the griddle; (11) -sticks, a wooden frame upon which to dry bread-cakes before the fire; (12) -trug, a wooden basket for holding bread; (13) -winner, a means of livelihood.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) e.Yks.¹ (3) Hrt. The honey is apt to grow candied, or what we call bread-combed, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) V. 1. (4) w.Yks. The bread-creel with its oaten cake laid on to dry . . . had been disbanded, *BINNS From Vill. to Town* (1882) 10; w.Yks.³ (5) Lin.¹ (6) n.Cy. *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add* (P.) n.Yks.¹ Reach me here t'breac-lecaf, wilt 'ee. Ah deean't want nobbut a shahve. ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Gee him a cut off o't brēad-loaf, an' lehr him be off! Lin. She will gladly cut you a slice of the bread-loaf she makes herself, *STREATFIELD Lin. and Danes* (1884) 264. sw.Lin.¹ Tak' us a bread-loaf when the baker comes (7, a) n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹, w.Yks.³, n.Lin.¹ (b) Rxb. (JAM.) (8) Rxb. (JAM.) (9) w.Yks.³ (10) Abd. (JAM.) (11) Cum.¹ (12) Ken. (P.M.) (13) Ayr. An aged woman who has but the distaff for her bread-winner, *GALT Ann Parsh* (1821) 174.

5. Phr. (1) *Bread and dippy*, barley bread and thin cream; (2) — *and mulk*, the cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; (3) — *and pull it*, dry bread; (4) — *and scrape*, bread with very little butter on it; (5) — *o' the pre*, pie-crust; (6) *in bad* —, out of favour; (7) *no — in nine loaves*, see below; (8) *out of* —, out of work; (9) *to bake one's* —, to kill, to 'do for'; (10) *to make* —, of a cat: to claw or tear at the ground, considered a sign of rain.

(1) Cor. *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* (2) Gmg. (B. & H.)

(3) *Stf.*², *Wor.* (J.W.P.) (4) *Cor.* Half starving Jacob with bread and scrape, that she might have the more butter to sell, *BOTTERELL Trad.* (1873) 3rd S. 162. (5) *w.Cor.* (M.A.C.) (6) *Sc.* (JAM.) *e.Lth.* I saw fine I was gaun to be in bad breid w' baith sides, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 223 *Cum.* That's hoo he gat inteh sec bad bread w' t'maister, *SARGISSON Joe Scoop* (1881) 139; *Cum.*² (7) *Nhp.*¹ 'If I don't speak to such an one when I meet her, there will be no bread in nine loaves,' i.e. she will fancy I am proud or offended. (8) *Ayr.* It's my notion they were play-actors out o' bread, *GALT Sir A. Wyhe* (1822) xiii. *N.Cy.*¹ He's out o' brede, poor man. *Wm.*¹, *w.Yks.*¹ (9) *Ir.* One inch of it would have baked your bread for life, *CARLETON Fardorougha* (1836) 72. *w.Ir.* Now, says he, your bread's baked, my buck, *LOVER Leg* (1848) l. 232. (10) *Sus.*¹ s.v. Quilt.

BREAD, *sb.*² *Sc.* *Dur.* *Cum.* *Yks.* *Lan.* *Chs.* *Der.* *Not.* *Lin.* *Shr.* *Pem.* Also written *breed* *Chs.*¹; *brede* *N.Cy.*¹ *Dur.*¹ *n.Yks.*¹ *ne.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.*¹² *ne.Lan.*¹ *nw.Der.*¹ *Not.* *sw.Lin.*¹; *breed* *n.Yks.*¹² *e.Yks.*¹ *m.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.*⁵ *n.Lin.* *s.Pem.*; *breede* *w.Yks.*¹; *breid* *Sc.*; *brade* *Shr.*¹ [brīd.] 1. Breadth; a breadth of material; a space in a field. Cf. *abrede*.

Sc. *W.* unchristened fingers maun plait down the breeds, *Remains Sng.* III (JAM.). *Abd.* I winna flench a hair's breid, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii. *Per.* A stockin' o' guineas,—a gown breed o' silk, *NICOLL Poems* (1837) 128, ed. 1843. *N.Cy.*¹, *s.Dur.* (J.E.D.), *Dur.*¹ *n.Yks.*¹ There was t'w'oll brede o' t'garth betwixen him an' me. T'brede o' t'road. T'brede o' mah hand. Whyah, there's ten breeds iv her dress, if there's yan. *ne.Yks.*¹ There was a great brede o' wather oot. *e.Yks.*¹ What was size on't?—About breed o' my hand. *m.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.*¹; *w.Yks.*² When sportsmen are shooting, the beaters form a line and beat or drive the game before them. Each breadth or portion of ground beaten is called a brede; *w.Yks.*⁵ A rare breed,—yuh could swim a faew cockle-shells on't [alluding to the Humber]. *ne.Lan.*¹ *Chs.*¹²; *Chs.*³ There is a good bread of corn sown this year. *nw.Der.*¹ *s.Not.* Ah mean to sow a good brede of onions (J.P.K.). *Lin.* *MORRISON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). *n.Lin.* *SUTTON Wds* (1881); *n.Lin.*¹ He's two breads o' land e' Ep'uth field. *sw.Lin.*¹ The mester left several breeds without management, and there's nothing on them. *Shr.*¹ 'Ow many brades han 'ee got'n in yore gownd? it looks mighty skimity *s.Pem.* The width carried by the harvesters or reapers when cutting corn (W.M.M.).

Hence (1) *Breaden*, *v.* to grow or make broad; to spread out; (2) *Breader*, *sb.* a slab-stone, the full breadth of the pavement; (3) *Breadness*, *sb.* breadth.

(1) *n.Yks.*² He breedens on't *w.Yks.*³ (2, 3) *n.Yks.*²

2. *Phr.* (1) *In breed*, of hay: spread out on the ground, not made into cocks; (2) *on the broad of one's back*, lying on one's back.

(1) *n.Yks.*² Thay had better be i' breed (2) *Rnf.* 'Mang th' ferns on the brad o' his back, *BARR Poems* (1861) 120. *Ayr.* Hood you think I'm to lie here on the brad o' my back, for sax owks or mair? *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 1. *Cum.* Sprawlin on the brade o's back, *STAGG Misc Poems* (1807) 145.

[Through all cuntreys in lenth and breid, *DALRYMPLE Leshie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) l. 157; Al peynted was the wal, in lenth and brede, *CHAUCER G. I. A.* 1970. OE. *brædu*, breadth.]

BREAD, *v.* *Nhb.* *Dur.* *Cum.* *Yks.* *Lan.* Also written *breade* *N.Cy.*² *Nhb.*; *bryed* *Lan.*; *braid* *Cum.*¹ *n.Yks.*¹²; *brade* *ne.Yks.*¹ *e.Yks.*; *brede*, *breed* *Nhb.*¹ *e.Dur.*¹ *n.Yks.*²; *breid* *w.Yks.*; *breed* *w.Yks.*; *breed* *n.Yks.*² *e.Lan.*¹; *brad* *e.Yks.* *Lan.*¹ *e.Lan.*¹ [brīd, brēd, brad.] To broaden; to spread out, extend; also *fig.* to publish abroad. Sometimes with prep. *out*.

*N.Cy.*² *Nhb.* *GROSE* (1790); *Nhb.*¹ Here, lads! let's breed a slidey. *e.Dur.*¹, *Cum.*¹ *n.Yks.*¹ He brades it out everywhere, and the family don't like it; *n.Yks.*² Braded abroad. *ne.Yks.*¹ Sha brades it about. *e.Yks.*¹ *MS. add* (T.H.) *w.Yks.* It's soa thin it breedens eawt a greyt way (D.L.); Breiding, woollen trade term: stretching and fixing at its proper breadth while wet from the fulling stocks, on the tenders; effected by an iron lever with an attached fulcrum, called a 'gavlok' (W.T.) *Lan.* I munt oather bryed mowdywarp-holes or gut' Rachdaw, *TIM BOBBIN View Dial.* (1746) 16, ed. 1806; Th' felle conno o' tow'd o' i' th' tene by nah, if he'd done nawt else sin I brad meh een on him yusterneet, *PAUL BOBBIN Sequel* (1819) 24; A noice clen cloth wur brad uppoth table, *SCHOLES Tim Gannuattle* (1857) 21, *Lan.*¹, *e.Lan.*¹

[He . . . arais all þe cite, Braidis ouire with bawdkyns, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 1514; Be þan (by that time) burdes were bred in the brade halle, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 383. OE. *brædan*, to make broad; cp. G. *breiten*.]

BREAD, see *Braid*, *Broad*.

BREAD-AND-BUTTER, *sb.* *Lin.* *Ken.* *Sus.* *Guern.* [brēn-betə(r).]

1. A slice of bread and butter.

Ken. (P.M.), *Ken.*¹ I've only had two small brenbutters for my dinner. *Sus.*¹² *Guern.* She had a bread and butter to her tea (G.H.G.).

2. *Comb.* Bread-and-butter dog, a dog kept for amusement, not for use.

*n.Lin.*¹ Whose dog's that, Dick?—It's th' parson's new un.—Oh, it'll be nobbut a bread-an'-butter dog, I reckon then.

BREAD-AND-CHEESE, *sb.* *Var. dial.* uses in *Irel.* and *Eng.* Also written *breed*. *Nhb.*¹; *bren-chaze* *Brks.*¹; *bre'n* cheese *s.Chs.*¹

1. The mid-day meal. *Brks.* (M.E.B.); *Brks.*¹

2. *Comb.* Bread-and-cheese friend, a true friend as distinguished from a cupboard lover. *Sus.*¹

3. In plant-names: (1) the opening leaf-buds of hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*; often eaten by children in spring; (2) the seed of mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; so called from its supposed taste; (3) *Oxalis acetosella*, wood sorrel; (4) *Linaria vulgaris*, yellow toad-flax; (5) *Agrostis vulgaris*, fine bent-grass; (6) *Rumex acetosa*.

(1) *N.I.*¹, *Nhb.*¹, *w.Yks.* (J.T.), *w.Yks.*², *Lan.*¹, *Chs.*¹, *s.Chs.*¹, *Stf.*², *s.Not.* (J.P.K.), *Not.*¹, *n.Lin.*¹, *War.* (J.R.W.), *War.*²⁸, *Wor.* (J.W.P.), *Shr.*¹, *Bck.*, *Mid.*, *Cmb.*¹, *e.An.*, *Ken.*, *Sus.*, *Hmp.*¹, *Wil.*¹ *Dev.* *WILLS w Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6 *Cor.*¹ (2) *Yks.* *n.Lin.*¹, *Shr.*¹, *Cxf.*, *Hmp.* (W.M.E.F.), *s.Wil.* (E.H.G.) *Wil.* *Stew Gl.* (1892); *Wil.*¹ *Dor.* (G.E.D.) *Som.* *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885). *Dev.* *WILLS w Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. (3) *Lan.* *Science Gossip* (1882) 164; *Lan.*¹ *Phr.* used by children *Chs.*¹, *Dev.* (4) *Wil.*¹ (5) *Sus.* (6) *Dev.*

4. The yellow ammer, *Emberiza citrinella*, so called from the peculiar intonation of its song.

Shr. *SWAINSON Buds* (1885) 70, *Shr.*¹

BREAD-BOARD, see *Bread-board*.

BREAD-CORN, *sb.* *Lin.* *Dev.* Corn to be ground into bread-meal; formerly allowed to farm-bailiffs and labourers as part of their wages.

*n.Lin.*¹ It was, until the recent fall in the price of corn, a common custom with farmers, when they engaged a bailiff, to contract to give him a certain sum of money per annum, and to allow him his bread-corn at the rate of forty shillings a quarter. *Dev.* To these wages must be added the standing supply of bread corn, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) V. 574.

[A busschel of bred-corn he bringeþ þer-inne, *P. Plowman* (A) VII 58.]

BREAD-FLAKE, *sb.* *Yks.* *Lan.* *Chs.* Also written *fleyk* *m.Lan.*¹; *breed-fleeak* *n.Yks.*²; *breed-flake* *Lan.*; *brade-fleigh*, *-flake* *Lan.*¹; *brade-fleygh* *e.Lan.*¹; see below. [brīd-, brēd-, flēk.] A stringed frame suspended from the ceiling upon which oatcake is placed to harden.

*n.Yks.*² *w.Yks.* It's a queer kind iv a spot; ther's norther a man ner a bread-fleak (F.P.T.), Th' cubbords empty an th' breed-flaiks bare, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1894) 53. *Lan.* We never see'n no hoggarts neaw, nobbut when the brade-fleigh's empty, *WAUGH Birthpl. Tim Bobbin* (1858) 11; He kud reytech o kake awf brade-fleyk wi his meawth, *Sam Sondnokkur*, pt. III. 10; *Lan.*¹, *e.Lan.*¹, *m.Lan.*¹, *Chs.*¹

BREADTH, *sb.* *Sc.* *Yks.*

1. Area or acreage of a farm; a row of potatoes.

Sc. She could just as easily hoe a breadth of potatoes, . . . as she could sit by the fireside, *SWAN Gates of Eden* (1895) 1 *w.Yks.*² A man who was inquiring as to the quantity of some land said to me 'What breadth is there?' *w.Yks.*³ What breadth o' land is there?

2. In *phr.* to give one the breadth of his back, to knock a person down on his back.

Dmb. Ye may shurely manage to gi'e ane o' them the breadth o' his back, and I'll tak' care o' the ither, *CROSS Disruption* (1844) xxviii.

BREAK, *sb.*¹ *Sc.* *Irel.* *Nhb.* *Cum.* *Yks.* *Not.* *Nhp.* *e.An.* Also written *brek* *Cum.*¹; *breck* *Nhb.*¹ *w.Yks.* *Not.* *e.An.*¹ *Nrf.*¹ *Suf.*; *brick* *Nhb.*¹; *brake* *Nhp.*²; *brak* *S. & Ork.*¹; *breake* *w.Yks.*²

1. A piece of ground broken up for cultivation or other purposes; a piece of unenclosed arable land.

e.Lth. After the harrowing, the outworkers should go over the break, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 178. Cum¹ w.Yks. Land which has been broken up to extract stone, CUDWORTH *Manningham* (1896) 4; w.Yks.², Not. (J H B) e.An. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863), The local word 'breck' is used to signify ground which at any former period has been broken up but not enclosed, MURRAY *e.Counties* (1892) 25. Nrf. RAY (1691); (K), These coast insects have also occurred on the sandy 'brecks' around Brandon, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xii. [GROSE (1790)]

2. A part of a field enclosed or divided off from the other part; a large division of an open corn-field; a division in a farm; see below.

Sc. Such farms are divided into three . . . breaks, *Kilwinning Statist. Acc.* xi. 152 (JAM.). Frf. A break of turnips is that part of a field occupied by sheep, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed 1849) 1. 212. Ant. A square or plot in a garden (W H P). Nhb¹ A patch of growing turnips surrounded by a net within which sheep are placed to eat off the crop. Not. It has been an immemorial custom for the inhabitants of townships to take up breaks or temporary inclosures, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 149. e.An.¹ Nrf. Large new made enclosures, MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1787); Nrf¹ Su¹ SWAINSON *Burds* (1885) 289. [GROSE (1790); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

3. A field after the corn has been reaped. Nhp.²

4. A furrow in ploughing. Sc (JAM.)

5. The bursting of waves on the sea-shore.

S. & Ork.¹ e.Yks. I fetched it aw' oop fra' the breck of the say, and the cobbles, BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* (1879) xvii.

6. A downfall, a heavy fall of snow.

Sik. Such a break of snaw as had scarcely ever been seen, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 299, ed 1866.

7. Obs. A rout or defeat.

N.I.¹ Used by the Uls Scots. The Break of Drummore. The Break of Killeleigh.

BREAK, *sb.*² Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lan. Also written breck Nhb.¹ Cum. Wm.; brek Cum. Wm. n.Lan.; briki Cum. [brek.] An amusing occurrence, a jest, a practical joke.

Nhb.¹ Od; I could tell ye ower as monie o' Jamie's brecks as wad fill a hale beuk, ARMSTRONG *Dandie Dinmont.* Cum. Till efter them Bill maade a brek, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 172; A jolly brek we'll hev, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 95, ed. 1876; Waent it be a gay briki to leaave Joe and let him woke yam, *Kendal Merc.* (Feb 10, 1888) 5, Cum.² Wm. & Cum.¹ Here's Yorkshire impudence, Advancin' for a brek, 185 Wm. He was a varra cunning taggett, an used ta hev terrible brecks wi fokes, *Spec. Dial* (1880) pt 11. 33, Let's put a brek o' mi faddur, fer his queeriness [The said 'brek' consisted of driving slates, stones, and pieces of iron into the earth where 'faddur' was mowing] (B K.). n.Lan. (W.S)

[Prob. the same word as above.]

BREAK, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon.

I. Grammatical forms in var. dial. and lit. meanings. [For further examples, see II. below.]

1. *Pres. Tense*: (1) Brek, (2) Breck, (3) Breke, (4) Breck, (5) Briki, (6) Brick, (7) Brak, (8) Brack, (9) Breyk, (10) Breighk, (11) Braayke, (12) Breik, (13) Bryk.

(1) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cum. The mistress's tongue was about to brek loose, BURN *Fireside Crack* (1886) 9. Wm. T'll t'day brëks, an' t'shaddo's flees away, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 17. w.Yks. T'coord ud happen brek, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 7; WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill* (1892) 146; w.Yks.¹⁵, n.Lan.¹, Dor.¹ (2) Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cum.³ He teuk to breckan lumps off wid a queer läl hammer, 2. Wm. Or o' mass that e'er was sed Could niver brek the lease, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 36. w.Yks.¹ Flaid shoe sud faw an brek her neck, ii. 287. (3) Sc. n.Yks.¹ (4) ne.Yks.¹ Lan. The gusts that on the casement breck, HARLAND *Lynce* (1866) 185. s.Chs.¹ (5) Sc. Brk thair teeth, O God, in thair mooth, RIDDELL *Ps.* (1857) viii. 6. Nhb. Galloppin fit te briki their necks, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 10. Stf.² (6) Nhb.¹ Dur. Until t'day briki, an t'shadows flee away, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1866) ii. 17. Lan. String mun o' bin rotten to briki i' that way, 'EAVESDROPPER' *Vill Life* (1869) 18. (7) n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. A judgment for brakin' the Sabbath, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. (8) Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.¹ (9) e.Lan.¹ (10) Lan. (11) Brks¹ (12) w.Yks. (13) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 203.

2. *Pres.*: (1) Brack, (2) Brak, (3) Brok, (4) Broked, (5) Bruck, (6) Breek, (7) Briuk, (8) Brauk, (9) Brake.

(1) Dmf. A soun' brack on my ear, QUINN *Heather* (ed 1863) 196. Nhb. He brack his shin, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) ii st. 20; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. The form it brack, and down they fell, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 302. Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ It brack au to smash, ii 287. n.Lin.¹ He brack th' seem-glass all e' peaces, an' we've not hed noâ luck sin'. (2) Sc. As day brak butter brak, RAMSAY *Plov.* (1737); MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 203. Abd. The strap o' ane o' my queetkins brak, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. e.Lth. The sweat brak on me, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 220. Dur.¹ Cum. T'dance brak up at last, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 5, ed 1876. Wm. Soo brak awt oth hull, WHFELER *Dial* (1790) 112, ed. 1821; Wm.¹ I niver brak breed e t'hoose. n.Yks.¹² It brak itweea. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 146. Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ (3) w.Yks.² (4) w.Som.¹ w.Cor. Our ma-aid broked two chaney plates (M A C.). (5) Not., Ess.¹ (6) Lan. (7) Abd. (8) nw.Dev.¹ (9) w.Yks.

3. *Pp.*: (1) Brokken, (2) Brocken, (3) Broke, (4) Broked, (5) Broak, (6) Bruk, (7) Bruck, (8) Brak, (9) Brekken, (10) A-brokt.

(1) Sc. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 203. Nhb. He hesint brokken his fast to-day, BEWICK *Tales* (1850) 10. Cum. Wm. An awful silence . . . was sean brokken by a skirling bullet HUTTON *Brian New Wark* (1785) 1 336. n.Yks. Sheea'd neea becaans brokken, TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 36, n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. They say he duzzent knaw yet at its brokken, LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c 1880) Gl., Brokyn, WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 146; w.Yks.²³ Lan. Brokken down, BRIERLEY *Laycock* (1864) iii. e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, n.Lin.¹ (2) Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum., w.Yks. Lan. Th' fence is brocken down, LAYCOCK *Sngs* (1866) 20. (3) Ir., Chs.¹⁸, n.Lin.¹, sw Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, Glo.¹, Oxf.¹, Hmp.¹, Wil.¹, Dor.¹, Dev.¹ (4) w.Som.¹, Dev. (5) n.Lin.¹ (6) I.Ma. A fellow's head That was bruk, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 6. (7) s.Not. Who s bruck the winder? (J P.K.) (8) Sc. (JAM.) (9) w.Yks.³ (10) w.Som.¹

II. Dial. usages.

1. Of land: to prepare for cultivation by ploughing; sometimes with preps. *up* and *in*.

n.Sc. He brook-up's ae-year-aul girns and pat bere intill't (W.G.) Bnff.¹ Fif. Break in, to go twice over ground with the harrow the first time that this instrument is applied (JAM.). n.Yks. Hev ye brocken t'pastur yt? (I W.) Lin. Breaking up grass-lands, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 52. Oxf.¹ MS *add* w.Som.¹ Thick there field would stand well, 'tis murder to break-n. He've a-brokt the Little Ten Acres and a-put-n to wheat. nw.Dev.¹ [Can. They . . . have been 'breaking' since the frost allowed it, ROPER *Track and Trail* (1891) vi.]

2. To become bankrupt; to fail; also *fig.*

Elg. I startit fairmin', an' brak like the lave, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 108. Ayr. Her gudeman brak and die't o' a broken heart, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) xc; [He] brak and gaed a' to pigs and whussles, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 143. Lth. The wabsters are breaking, our looms they stand still, MACNEILL *Poet Wks.* (1801) 220, ed. 1856. Ir. Who dares to say I was 'broke,' LEVER *Martins* (1856) 1. xv. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. If ide a brocken an let foaks in, ad a goan ta America aght at gate, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsila Ann.* (1852) 35; w.Yks.² Lan. Ten shillin' wain't breighk him, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) iii. e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Booths has broke' an' cheppiest farm i' Kelsa, Chs.³ 'I'm broke!' a lad's exclamation when he has lost his last marble. Stf.² s Lin (T.H.R.) War.³ He is welly broke, Oxf.¹ Broke all to pieces, MS. *add.* Dor. Mr. Chapman's a-broke, BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence (1) **Break**, *sb.* failure; (2) **Broken**, *ppl. adj.* bankrupt.

(1) Kcd. The brak' o' a bank, GRANT *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 199. (2) Cum., Wm. A brocken tradesman (M P.)

3. In phr. (1) *to break with the full hand*, to make a fraudulent bankruptcy; (2) *to be broke for*, to have exhausted one's supply of.

(1) Lnk. Some . . . break wi' the fu' han', an' pay nocht ava', THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 221. (2) n.Lin.¹ We're broak for kindlin', we hev'n't soâ much as a stick about th' yard. Nhp.¹ We're quite broke for water this dry weather.

4. To tear, to rend; sometimes in phr. *to break abroad*; also with prep. *up*, to tear open (a letter).

Nhp.¹ This gown is worn out; it is good for nothing but to break. Glo.¹ Please, governess, her's a-broke my juckut. Hmp. I have a-torn my best decanter I have a-broke my fine cambrick apron, GROSE (1790); The girl's mistress had 'broken up' a

letter which arrived for the maid, BLACKLEY *Word Gossip* (1869) 157; Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ She'll break her gownd agen thuc tharn. Dor. (A.C.); (W.C.) w.Som.¹ Dhus ez dree tuy mz uur-v u-broa kt ubroa'ud ur dthingz [this is three times she has torn up her clothes]. Dev. I've a brok'd my breeches, DAVIES *Memoir Russell* (1878) 293. nw.Dev.¹ You'll break yur clothes to pieces.

5. To carve, to cut up.

Sc. The king had been so busy ... with the mystic operation of breaking, in vulgar phrase, cutting up the deer, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvii; To brek a bouk or carcase, to brek a salmon (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹ Breaking down a cow is taking down the carcase from where it has been suspended, and cutting it up. Abd. Stand up an' break the chuckie, BEATTIES *Time Parings* (1813) 9, ed. 1873.

Hence Brekar, sb. one who carves or divides a carcass, &c.

Sc. A bouk or carcase brekar (JAM.).

6. To rupture; also in phr. *to break one's body*.

Chs.¹ Lin. He broke his body with picking corn (R.E.C.).

Hence (1) Break, sb., (2) Breaking-down, vbl. sb. a rupture; (3) Broken-bodied, ppl. adj. ruptured.

(1) [Lowson *Mod. Farmer* (1844) 86.] (2) [It consists of rupture, more or less, of the muscles as well as fibrous expansion which form the wall of the abdomen, ARMITAGE *Sheep* (1882) 164.] (3) n.Yks.² He's broken-bodied i' baith sahd. n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹

7. To break the skin of.

s.Not. She fell down and brokē her face (J.P.K.).

8. With prep. *off*: to discharge, vent wind from one's stomach.

n.Yks.¹ It's sair plagued wi' wind, puir lahtle thing! Caan't you gie 't some-'at t'break't off?

9. Of sheep and cattle: to break fence, to stray; also with prep. *out*, and in phr. *to break about*, to be accustomed to escape from enclosures, to stray habitually.

w.Som.¹ Dhu kaew-z u-broakt aewt ugee'un [the cow has broken out again]. Dev. He do break about! can't keep'm no place, *Reports Provinc* (1886) 92; Farmer Burney's sheep that have broken, BARING-GOULD *Spider* (1887) vii.

Hence (1) Break-about, adj. wild, unmanageable, given to breaking fence; (2) -ditch, sb. a straying cow.

(1) w.Som.¹ Dhai bee dhu brak' ubaewt's laut u sheep ūv'ur aay-d u-gaut [they are the break-aboutest lot of sheep (that) I ever had]. Dev. Her's a proper break-about old thing, her is, *Reports Provinc* (1886) 92. (2) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 293.

10. To change money; to begin to use a store of food, &c.; freq. with prep. *into* or *on*.

Sc. To open a full bottle (JAM.). Baff.¹ Fin ye brack-o' yir new anker o' fuskie. NI.¹ Can you break that pound note for me? w.Yks. Aw'd to braik into a soverin 'at aw'd put i' mi fob for fear o' accident, HARTLEY *Tales*, 2nd S. 65.

11. Of milk: to curdle. Of cheese: to reduce the lumpy curd to an even mass; *gen.* with prep. *down*.

w.Yks. (J.T.) Chs. To break the curd by repeatedly putting the hands down into the curd (the cheese-maker with the skimming dish in one hand) and breaking every part thereof as they catch it, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 52; Chs.³ Breaking down or dividing the curd of a cheese, when thick and solid, with the 'dairymaid.'

Hence Breaking-down, vbl. sb. the process of reducing curd to an even mass for cheese.

Chs. MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 52.

12. Of the water of a mere: to present the appearance of a broad surface-current running directly across it; to become troubled during the month of August by microscopic algae.

s.Chs.¹ Baa'r-mae r'z bin bree-kin dhūs aaf'türndō'n [Bar-mere's bin breekin' this afternoon] Shr.¹ The winter-spores are doubtless the central spherical cells which sink to the bottom of the lake and remain there dormant until August, when they rise to the surface, and germination takes place by throwing out the radiating filaments, which eventually again produce the sporangia, which sink as before, *Report Severn Vall. Natur. Field Club* (Aug 6, 1878). There are other meres and pools in Salop, besides Ellesmere Mere, that are known to 'break.' White Mere, Crose-mere, Hawkstone Mere, Marton Pool (near Cherbury), and Ber-rington Pool, for instance.

13. Of a spring: to rise.

Wil.¹ When the springs doe breake in Morecombe-bottom, in the parish of Broade Chalke, 'tis observed that it foretells a deer year for corne, AUBREY *Nat Hist Wilts*, 34, ed Brit.

14. Of the hair or wool of animals: to fall off.

n.Yks.¹ Esp of the wool of a sheep in the spring Yon sheep's wool's breaking w.Yks. That dog hair's breaking (C.C.R.).

Hence Broken, ppl. adj. Of a horse's coat: rough, in process of changing. Chs.³

15. Of a trap: to spring.

Dev. A rat was caught in the store-room, and the butler exclaimed 'She's broke the gin,' *Reports Provinc* (1895).

16. To turn at a point, or make an angle sharply.

Yks. It's yonder-anenst, where the hill breaks [begins to decline] (C.C.R.).

Hence Break, sb. the turning-point of a road or hill; the discontinuance of a mineral vein; also in *comb.* Break-off.

Sc (JAM.). Nhb.¹, Wm.¹ w.Yks. (J.P.); Yonder he is at the break of the lane (C.C.R.).

17. With prep. *up*: to open an ecclesiastical convention with a sermon.

Sc. [The] minister of the town did break up the assembly, GUTHRY *Mem* (1747) 47 (JAM.).

18. To disappoint; also in phr *I'm like to brak*, expressive of great grief. n.Sc. (JAM.); (W.G.)

19. With prep. *with*: to be no longer on friendly terms with a person.

Brks.¹ To braayke with a person.

20. To break out.

Chs.¹ The air [sky] broke red (s v. Air).

21. With prep. *out*: to be afflicted with sores, boils, &c.

w.Yks. He can't hev his likeness ta'en yet 'cos his face is all broken aht (S.K.C.). Not (L.C.M.).

Hence Break, sb. a breaking-out on the skin, *gen.* used in phr *breaks and byles*. n.Yks.¹²

22. To sell by retail.

Sc. I darena sell the bouk, I man brek it to the neebours a' roun (JAM. *Suppl.*).

Hence Brekar, sb. a retailer, one who sells his goods in small portions (JAM. *Suppl.*).

23. With prep. *up*. Of weather: to change. Of frost, clouds, &c.. to go away, disappear, disperse.

Ant. This day's finely broken up [the rain has ceased], Ballymena *Obs.* (1892). Stf.² 8 weðerz 8 brikin up, wēi sən av it foin jet fər ði. n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ The weather's broke up; we shan't have it fine again at present. War.³ Shr.¹ 'The weather's caselty; but be-appen it'll break-up.' They say, too, the clouds will 'break-up.'

Hence Broken, ppl. adj. changeable, uncertain.

w.Yks.¹ It's brocken weather

24. In phr. (1) *to break out fine*, to become fine; (2) *to break the weather*, to bring about a change in the weather.

(1) Suf. I think it will break out fine in an hour or two (M.E.R.).

(2) Ayr. When he was sayin' the grace, and saw the cat through his fingers washin' her face wi' her paw, he stopped immediately, and flung his Stewarton bonnet at bawdrons wi' the indignant question, 'Damn ye, would ye break the weather in my vera face?' SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 283.

25. To beat, thrash.

Cum Aal breeak thy back for the (E.W.P.); Cum.¹

Hence Brakin', vbl. sb. a beating, thrashing.

Cum. He ... gev them pooar lads sec a breakin, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 63.

26. *Comb.* (1) Break-back, name given by reapers to the harvest-moon, on account of the additional labour it occasions them; (2) -faith, perfidious, treacherous; (3) -neck, a great discomfiture; (4) -stalk blight, see below.

(1) Abd. (JAM.) (2) Fif. Attack ... That break-faith Popish gang, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 152 (3) n.Lin.¹ Sedan is as gret a braake-neck for this Emp'ror as Waterloo was for th' ohd un. War.³ (4) Sus. They was only fit for pigs as soon as the break-stalk blight come on 'em, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1887) xxxiv; Canker below the globe of the cabbage, which intercepts all sap, and leaves the top like a shrivelled apple (R.D.B.).

27. In phr. (1) *To break a bit*, to become convalescent after a cold; (2) *to — a day*, to have a day's holiday; (3) *to — a dream*, to recall a dream; (4) *to — an egg*, in the game of curling: to strike a stone with force just sufficient to crack an egg at the point of contact; (5) *to — a rib*, of a man: to have his banns of marriage published;

(6) *to — by kind*, to differ in habits and disposition from one's parents; (7) *to — deal*, to misdeal at cards; to lose the deal; (8) *to — ground*, to turn cattle out to grass to begin the fresh eatage; (9) *to — m*, of animals: to tame, to subdue; (10) *to — one's day*, (a) to fail to keep an appointment, (b) to be continually interrupted; (11) *to — one's horn-book*, to incur displeasure; (12) *to — out*, to become intoxicated; (13) *to — squares*, to upset a scheme, disturb an arrangement; (14) *to — the cup of sorrow*, to rejoice (?); (15) *to — the ground*, to dig a grave; (16) *to — one's heart*, used ironically to express meanness and illiberality in giving; (17) *to — the heart*, (18) *to — the neck*, to overcome the first difficulties; (19) *to — the year*, to leave a situation before the end of the year for which servants are usually hired; (20) *— your mother's heart*, the hemlock, *Comm. maculatum*.

(1) *Nrf. COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf.* (1893) 63. (2) *w.Yks.* If ta sets off a drinking it mornin' an keeps at it till dark, that's breikin' a day, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bainsla Ann.* (1856) 32. (3) *w.Yks.* (4) At the close of a round, when the stones are well gathered near the cock, and it is difficult to run in another without doing damage, a friend of the player about to throw will lay his brush on a certain stone and cry, 'Jist breck an egg on't, man, and we'll win' (*JAM. Suppl.*). (5) *sw.Lin.* 'He's gotten one rib broke,' or 'He broke one rib of Sunday,' when [the banns] are published for the first time. (6) *N.I.* The son of a dhrunk man 'ill be inclined to be dhrunk hisself, if he dizint break by kind. (7) *w.Som.* *Dev. Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423. (8) *n.Yks.* (9) *w.Som.* He's gwain to make so good a pointer's ever I brokt in in my live. (10, a) *n.Yks.* *n.Lin.* He said he'd cum to saddle on Monda', bud he brok his daay, an' hesn't been near hand yit. (b) *n.Lin.* I hev my daays brokken reg'lar by different foaks cumin' botherin' (11) *s.Cy.* *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (P) (12) *Stf.* *w.Som.* Of one who has signed the pledge it is common to hear, 'He've a-brokt out again, worse than ever.' (13) *Wxf.* If I show myself eager to bring this match about and to break squares between Miss Therese and young Roche, I'll fetch down the wrath of every one of the two families upon myself, *KENNEDY Banks Boro* (1867) 127. (14) *w.Yks.* Shood just been breikin' t'cup a sorra, i' honour ov hur huzband cumin' hoame sober, and all hiz week's waige in hiz pocket, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bainsla Ann.* (1859) 35. (15) *Nhb.* *Ess.* Paid for breakinge the ground in the churchyard for his burial—o r. o, *Wakes Colne Overseers' Acts* (1696) (C D). (16) *Ir* Said of a rich person who subscribes an insignificant sum to a charity, &c. (A S.P) (17) *w.Som.* When any piece of work is well in hand, it is very common to say, 'Eeul zèon braik dhu aa'rt oa ut,' 'Dhu aa'rt oa ut-u-broa kt.' (18) *n.Lin.*, *sw.Lin.* *Nhp.* I have broken the neck of my job. I have broken the neck of her gossiping habits. (19) *s.Chs.* *Shr.* Bessy mak's a many Mays i' the 'ear, an' 'er's send 'er yarnest back twice this 'irin'; 'er broke 'er 'ear from Longden, an' agen from the Moat. (20) *Dor.* (G.E.D.)

[2. Before I brake, as also after I became bankrupt, *BERNARD Terence* (1629) 113. 4. I brak your letter, *Paston Letters* (1461) I. 540. 5. Breake up this capon, *PALSGR.* (1530); Breke that egryt (white heron), *Kervynig* (1513) in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall (1868) 162. 7. He brake alle his browes, *Sonnes of Aymon* (c. 1489) 256. 21. To break out (as the face), *Pustulas emitere*, *COLES* (1679).]

BREAK, see **Brack**, **Brake**.

BREKBONES, *sb.* *Chs.* 1. A term of contempt for a master who overworks his servants. 2. The plant stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*.

BREAK BREAD, *phr.* *Sc. Yks. Dev.* To taste food; to breakfast.

n.Sc. (*JAM.*) *Abd.* We never bruik breid wi' them, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. *e.Lth.* I haena brak breid sin' denner-time, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 144. *w.Yks.* I never brack breed *nw.Dev.* Her's zo good a humman's ivver brauk braid.

Hence *Breaking of bread*, *phr.* (1) breakfast, (2) spoiling of prospects.

(1) *Sc.* A farmer son that comes down to his breaking o' bread when the beasts have begun to chew the cud, *STEEL Rowans* (1895) 391. (2) *Ayr.* My first sermon—Oh! I was terribly frightened that day! It was the breaking o' my bread, and made me fain seek the lowly bield of a parish school, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvi.

[And he wente vp, and brak breed, *WYCLIF* (1388) *Acts* xx. 11.]

BREAKER, *sb.* *Sc. Nhb. Yks.* Also written **bricker** *Nhb.*; **brekker** *w.Yks.*; **brikker** *N Cy.*

1. A large crack formed in the roof of a pit next to the 'goaf'; a crack caused by cleavage in stratification. *N Cy.*, *Nhb.*

2. Woollen trade term: a shaft of wood whereby the pressure of the treadle was distributed over the lower shaft of the 'gears' or 'healds,' which opened the warp threads for the passage of the shuttle. *w.Yks.* (W.T.)

3. A machine for breaking stone. *n.Yks.* (C.V.C.)

4. A large hard marble used in the game of 'stappie'

Lth. Marbles, stannies, frenchies, moral-leggers, doggles, breakers, *STRATHESK More Bits* (ed. 1885) 33.

5. An adept, esp. at marbles.

Abd. Some o' the breakers wad boastingly sing, 'Hie, first wi' ye, you, at the "bools" or the "ring,"' *Ogg Willie Waly* (1873) 76.

BREAK-FUR, *v.* and *sb.* *Bnff. Abd.* Also written **brack-fur** *Bnff.*

1. *v.* To plough roughly in such a way as to lay the upturned furrow over the uncut furrow. Sometimes in form **break-furrow**.

n.Sc. He brack-furt's ley. That's a bit stubble laan brack-furt (W.G.). *Bnff.*

2. *sb.* The condition of being ploughed in the above way.

n.Sc. The feedle [field] is lyin in brack-fur (W.G.). *Bnff.* *Abd.* *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

BREAKINGS, *sb. pl.* *Sc. Lin.* Written **brakkins**. [bra kinz]

1. The remains of a feast.

n.Sc. Brakkins o' the brackfist (W.G.). *Abd.* Will ye cum and eat brakkins? (*JAM.*) *Per.* There'll be some brakkins owre, and we're asked to tak' aboot them (G.W.)

2. The division of a tree-trunk into branches; hence the marks in polished wood caused thereby.

n.Lin. Faather's wem'led th' inkstand oher up o' th' best room taable . . . just agean th' braakin' i' th' taable top.

BREAKSHA, **BREAKSHUGH**, see **Braxy**.

BREAKSTONE PARSLEY, *sb.* *Stf.* The plant Parsley Pert, *Alchemilla arvensis*.

Stf. Growing on waste ground; greatly used in kidney complaints.

BREAKSTUFF, *sb.* *Shr.* *Brks.* (M.J.B) [br̄kstəf.] **Breakfast**.

BREAL, *sb.* *Cor.* Also written **breel** *Cor.* [br̄l.] A mackerel.

[*Cp. W. brithyll*, a trout; cogn. *w. Gael. breac*, trout, also speckled (*MACBAIN*).]

BREAL, *sb.* *Wxf.* A large fire. Cf. **breling**, *adj.*

Wxf. Trippeths an brand-eyrons war ee-brought to a big breal, 98.

Hence **Brealoch**, *sb.* a pile of brushwood for firing; burning brushwood. *Wxf.* (P.J.M.)

[*Cp. ME. brule* (mod. *broil*), to burn. He gert bran'is of fyre bynde, To brule it wes lewit be-hynde, *Gen.* 32 (c. 1415) 456, in *Leg. Saints*, ed. Metcalfe, II. 189.]

BREAN, *v. Obs.* *n.Cy. Yks.* To perspire, to sweat.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). *w.Yks. HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781); *w.Yks.*

[*Cp. Norw. dial. braana, braadna*, to melt (*AASEN*); *ON. braðna*]

BREAR, see **Briar**.

BREARD, see **Braird**.

BREAST, *sb.* *Var. dial. usages in Sc. Eng. and Colon.*

1. The front or fore-part.

Per. Any one in the first pew might be said to sit in the 'briest o' the laft,' *IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush* (1895) 103. *Cum.* As we were climmin' t'fell breist, 2.

2. That part of a peat-moss assigned to a farmer, from which his peats must be cut.

Gall. The 'breast' is cut into *gen* to a depth of from 3 to 5 feet. The wet peats are put to dry on the uncut part of the 'breast,' or on that part of it from which peats have formerly been taken (*A.W.*)

Hence **Breast-peat**, *sb.* a peat formed by the spade's being pushed into the earth horizontally.

Feb. A perpendicular face of the moss is laid bare, from which

the digger standing on the level of the bottom digs the . . . breast peat, *Agr. Surv.* 208 (JAM.).

3. A step or layer in a manure-heap.

Fr. The breast of the turned dung, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 626. Chs. The compost should either be turned and mixt well, where it lies, or cut down in breasts, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 142.

4. That part of a plough which turns the furrow back after the soil has been cut through by the share.

n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ Brús; braes.

5. That part of the circumference of a water-wheel which is near the level of its axis.

w.Som.¹ When the water is conveyed to the side of the wheel, and not over the top, it is said to be carried in upon the breast. Hence a breast-wheel in distinction from an overshot or undershot.

Hence (1) *Breast-mill*, sb. a water-mill of which the water goes in at the side or breast to turn the wheel; (2) *-work*, sb. masonry built in a curve to suit the shape of a water-wheel; the sloping masonry of a weir, down which the surplus water rushes from the weir-head.

(1) n.Yks. (I W.) (2) w.Som.¹

6. The upright or horizontal part of a kiln, quarry, stack, &c.

Cum. Bits o' steans at t'old man brak off t'craggs an ugly spots eh t'fell breast, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 8; (E.W.P.)

7. The broad, flat stone which supports the shelf over a fireplace.

Nhb.¹ w.Yks. A chimley breast iz like a good menny other breasts, —dark within, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1866) 49.

Hence *Breast-summer*, sb. the mantelpiece or beam thrown across the projecting mantel of a chimney. Nhb.¹, I.W. (C.J.V.)

8. Term used in woollen manufacture: a cylinder covered with cards at the fore-part of a scribbling machine. w.Yks. (J.M.)

9. In phr. (1) *In a breast*, abreast; (2) *Breast and hand*, a fore-quarter of pork.

(1) Abd. The gentles came in view A' in a breast upon a bonny brow, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 105, ed. 1812. (2) Nhp.¹

10. *Comp.* (1) *Breast-beam*, a beam in a loom which reaches to the weaver's breast; (2) *-bone*, the breast-bone of a goose, used as a medium of prognostication for the coming winter; (3) *-bore*, an instrument used for boring; (4) *-doffer*, woollen trade term: the first cylinder on a card; (5) *-gripping-spade*, a spade which cuts a grip about three inches wide; (6) *-head*, the nipple of the breast; (7) *-ill*, a gathering of the breast; (8) *-knot*, knotted ribbons on the breast; (9) *-plate*, a strap of leather over a horse's breast, to keep the saddle from slipping backwards; (10) *-roll*, that part of the cloth newly woven on a loom; (11) *-spade*, a spade driven forward by pressing it with the breast; see *-plough*; (12) *-woodie*, the harness round the breast of a horse.

(1) Lnk. Milton an' Ramsay lay on the breast-beam, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 146. Uls. *Uls. Frn Arch.* (1857) V. 109. w.Yks. (J.M.); w.Yks.², Chs.¹ (2) n.Yks.¹ A mottled appearance of the bone is held to prognosticate changeable winter-weather, alternating snow and thaw; a prevailing whitish-opaque cast much snow; a dark colour severe frost; and comparative transparency, open weather. The goose also must be eaten before Martinmas (New Style). (3) Cld. (JAM.) (4) w.Yks. (S.P.U.) (5) n.Yks. TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 84. (6) w.Yks.² (7) w.Som.¹ Dev. An inhabitant told me that his father went into Lydford Church and cut off some lead from every diamond pane in the windows; with which he made a heart to be worn by his wife afflicted with breast ills, N. & Q. (1851) 1st S. III. 259. nw.Dev.¹ (8) Lth Ribbans, and perlins and breast-knots enew, MACNEILL *Poet Wks* (1801) 196, ed. 1856. (9) n.Lin.¹ [U.S.A. *Dial. Notes* (1895) 378] (10) Lan. I laid my head down upon the breast-roll and gave way to a paroxysm of grief, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 90. (11) Frf. STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I 647. e.Yks. The breast-spade used in draining is driven forward by a man in the same manner as the paring spade, MARSHALL *Review* (1868) I. 513. (12) Abd. Sometimes the breast-woodies an' sometimes the theets brak, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 15.

BREAST, v. Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. To spring up and alight with the breast upon some

object; to apply one's breast to the back of a horse in order to mount.

Sc (JAM.) N.I.¹ Cud ye breast that wall?

2. To spring up or forward.

Sc. And saw come breasting o'er the brae . . . Full fifteen hundred men and mae, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 21, ed. 1848. Ayr. Thou never lap, an' sten't an' breastet, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 14. e Lth. Owre the lugs in love, and breestin' up like a halflin' to Miss Jessie, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 179.

3. To repair or strengthen a hedge; see below.

Cum.¹ To face a hedge with stone, or sod and stone alternately. s Chs.¹ To 'breast a cop' is to renew a hedge-bank with fresh sods. To 'breast a hedge' is to trim it on one side only, or to 'küt au')dh uwd stuwz of won sahyd' [cut aw th' owd stowz off one side]. Shr.¹ To lay thorn-boughs on the top of the hedge-bank, to prevent sheep or other animals browsing the hedge, or breaking down the top of the bank.

4. To cut peats horizontally. Bnff.¹

BREASTERS, sb. pl. Chs.¹ Salt-making term: lumps of salt placed between distinct lots to separate them.

BREAST-HEE, sb. Yks. Lan. Also in forms *brestye*, *briestye* w.Yks.² [bre'st-i.] The mouth of a coal-pit; the mouth of a tunnel leading to a coal-pit in the side of a hill.

w.Yks. Called also 'dayhole,' 'e'ehoil,' Leeds *Merc Suppl.* (Dec. 19, 1891); w.Yks.² Lan. The collier brought his coal to daylight at the breast-hee, generally opening out, not unlike a large black sough, on some hill-side, BAMFORD *Tim Bobbin* (1850) *Introd.* III; Lan.¹ We coom to th' end of a ginnel 'at looked as dark as a breast-hee col-pit, WAUGH *Chmn. Corner in Manch. Critic* (Mar. 21, 1874). e.Lan.¹

[The same as lit. E. *breast-high*, the passage being so low that the miner has to stoop. The form *briestye* (*brestye*) is due to the association of the latter element with 'eye.']

BREAST-PLOUGH, sb. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Dor. Also written *bress-plough* Brks.¹ An instrument for paring the surface of land, shaped like a spade, and having a flat piece of wood at the upper end against which the plougher pushes with his breast.

n.Lin.¹ War.² In rare use. se.Wor.¹, Glo. (S.B.), Oxf.¹ MS. add. Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) [Commonly used in paring the turf in burn-beating, WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681).]

Hence *Breast-plough*, v. to pare the surface of the ground by means of a breast-plough.

Glo. After harvest the stubble is breast-ploughed, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 403. Brks.¹

[Breast-plough, a kind of plough driven with one's breast, and commonly us'd to part the turf in denshiring or burn-beating of land, PHILLIPS (1706).]

BREATH, sb. Sc. War. Shr. Brks. Som. Cor.

1. An odour, a smell, esp. when unpleasant.

War. (J.R.W.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); Her couldn't bear the breath of the lamp (L.K.L.). w.Som.¹ Neef ded-n mak um u lee dl beet aa dr dhu rae ut, dhur-d beejis brath: noa baudee këod-n kaa rum [if one did not make them (parish coffins) a little after the rate, there would be such an odour, nobody could carry them].

2. An opinion.

Sc. I wad fain hear his breath about this business (JAM.). e.Fif. The nuptial day sud'na be preceesely fixed till I had smelt my father's breath on the subject, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1894) xxii.

3. pl. Cattle.

Cor. Various tenants claim a right of putting what is called 'breaths' to depasture on it, BOND *Hist. Looe* (1823) 72.

4. In phr. (1) *In a breath*, in a moment; (2) *to fetch breath*, to pause, consider, deliberate; (3) *with the breath in one's hand*, breathless.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Brks.¹ Let's vetch bre-ath a bit awver't. (3) Shr. She heard the noise, and ran to the window with her breath in her hand (J.W.P.).

[1. Filthe with stynkand brethe, HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* (c. 1340) 613. OE. *bræþ*, 'odor,' *Voc. MS. Cott.* (c. 1080) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 327.]

BREATH, v. Dev. Also in form *braythe* nw.Dev. [brēp, brēč.] To bray, to neigh.

Dev. WILLS *w. Times* (Mar. 12, 1886) 6. nw.Dev. I yurd the 'oss braythin as I com'd up-along (R.P.C.). Dev.¹

BREATHE, *v.* Yks. Lin. [brɪəʃ]

1. To give a horse time to take breath. n.Lin.¹
2. To let blood from a vein. w.Yks.²
3. *reflex.* To take breath after strong exercise.
n.Lin.¹ I'd been huggin' corn into th' laathe, an' was breathin' my sen e' th' crew-yard.

BREATHE, *adj.* Glo. Som. Dev. [brɛð.] Of land; open, thoroughly tilled and pulverized for a seed-bed.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) w.Som. Dhush yuur graewnz brai dhur-n dhaat dhae ūr [this soil is more tilled than that], ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 31, w.Som.¹ Kaa pikul vee ul u graewn dhik dree ae ukurz—yūc uun'ee gut-u plaew un drag-n wauns-n ez zu brai'dh-z, u aa rsh eep [capital field that three-acre—you (have) only to plough and harrow it once and (it) is as breathe as an ash-heap]. nw.Dev.¹

BREAWIS, see Brewis.

BREAWSN, *int.* Lan. An exclamation of surprise
Lan. Breaawns mon, it's not a twelmunt sin he koom eawt o' pris'n afore, WALKER *Plebeian Politics* (1796) 67.

BREAY, see Brae.

BREBIT, see Brevit.

BRECHAM, see Bargham.

BRECK, *sb.* Sc. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Cor. Also written *brek* Wm.¹ w.Yks.¹ Cor.²; *brik* Cor.²; *brick* Sc. Cor.¹; *breck* Cor.¹ See *Break*. [brek, brik.] A rent, fracture, gap, breach. Also *fig.*

Rxb. An' when they chance to mak a brick Loud sound their hawing cheers, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 80. Wm.¹ Theear's a girt brek e' t'wau w.Yks.¹, ne Lan.¹ Der. Breck, Buckler, Bunnin, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 33 Cor. There's a brick in your apron, *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 423; Cor.¹²

[Breck, breach, COLES (1677); Saint Mihel doth bid thee amend . . . the brecke, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 40; Was funden þan na breke in land, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 2048]

BRECKAM, see Bargham.

BRECKON, see Bracken.

BRECKSFUST, *sb.* Chs. Also written *brexfust* Chs.¹ [breksfast.] Breakfast.

Chs. Billy had gotten his breksfust, CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4; Chs.¹

BRECKSUF, *sb.* Wxf. (P.J.M.) Stf.² Also written *breksaf* Ir. [bre'ksəf.] Breakfast.

BRECKSUS, see Bracksus.

BRECKWIST, *sb.* Irel. Nhb. Also written *brequist* N.I.¹; *breakquest*, *brukwust* Ir.; and in form *buckwhist* Ir.; *brickwast* Nhb.¹ Breakfast.

Ir. His buckwhist will soon be ready, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I. 410; One often hears, 'Well, I have the price av me supper now, an' God is good for the brukwust,' *Spectator* (Nov. 30, 1880). w.Ir. He's ready for his breakquest by this, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 178. N.I.¹, Nhb.¹

BRED, see Brod.

BREDE, see Bread.

BREDER, see Brether, Brither.

BREE, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Sc. Yks. Lan. Also written *brew*, *brie* Sc. (JAM.) [brɪ.]

1. *sb.* Liquor, juice in which anything has been steeped or boiled; broth, soup, gravy.

Abd. Her face was smeard wi' some dun-colour'd bree, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 139, ed. 1812; A jilp o' treacle bree, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxx. Fif. I'd a plate-fu' o' the bree, TENNANT *Papstry* (1827) 15 Rnf. I tap the barrels and taste the bree, BARR *Poems* (1861) 166. Ay. And ay we'll taste the barley bree, BURNS *Happy Trio.* Lth. Iik cuttie soon Is plung'd among the reeking bree, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 75. Kcb. I o keep the kettle boilin', lass, An' heads aboon the bree, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 42 n.Yks.² Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial* (1854).

2. *v.* To pour water on vegetables, &c., to be boiled; to drain any solids that have been boiled.

Sc. Bried trashtrie for a bairn, LUMSDEN *Sheep Head*, 144. n.Sc. Lassie, gyang an bree the taties or they'll be a throw the bree (W.G.).

[In fat bre fresshe of befe . . . þay schalle be soþun, *Liber Cocorum* (c. 1420) 49 (MÄTZNER).]

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BREE, *sb.*² Sc. Cum. Wm. [brɪ]

1. A disturbance, fuss, strong agitation.

Abd. Ye'll in a hurry see It thro' the parish raise an unco bree! SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 67 Cum. They're off wi seck a bree, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1807) 8. An' pot o' t'country in a bree, GILPIN *Pop Poetry* (1875) 128. Wm. The mind cannot continue lang in a bree, HUTTON *Bian New Wark* (1785) I. 103, Wm.¹

2. In phr. to get the bree of, to bear the brunt of. Bnff.¹

BREE, *sb.*³ Sc. n.Cy. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also written *bre* w.Yks.¹⁵ Chs.¹³; *brea* n.Yks.¹ n.Lan.; *brae* Chs.¹³ [brɪ.]

1. The eyebrow.

Sc. He ne'er came of an Englishman, Had sic an ee or bree, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I. 321, ed. 1848. Abd. And lay stane still, not moving ee nor bree, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 80, ed. 1812. Bwk. We'll dance till grey-eeed morn Shall lift her drowsy bree, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 114. w.Yks.¹⁵

2. The brow.

Sc. Silver nets to bind aboon her bree, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs* (1813) 66; 'I read it in your bree,' said she, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1895) III; Thy breees are like til a piece o' pumgranate aneath thy locks, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 3. Frf. I met a lassie young an' gay, Wi' rosy cheeks an' lily bree, LAING *Wayside Fhs* (1846) 94. n.Cy. (K), m.Yks.¹ Lan. An' bote my lips, an' knit my breees, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 97. Chs.¹³

Hence *Breea-band*, *sb.* a hat-band; a band of ribbon or velvet for the hair used by young girls; a leathern strap on a horse's bridle which passes around its forehead. Wm. (B.K.)

[1. Lyk golden threads Hir siluer shyning breees, MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (c. 1597), ed. Cranstoun, 183; Moving na mair hir curage, face nor bre, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, III. 40. OE. *bræw*, the eyelid; cp. MHG. *bra* (mod. *braue*), the eyebrow (LEXER).]

BREE, *sb.*⁴ *Obsol.* n.Dev. [brɪ.] Short earth, opposed to stiff and clayey.

n.Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M); (R.P.C.)

BREE, *adj.* w.Yks.² [Not known to our correspondents.] Cold, sharp.

BREE, *v.*² *Obsol.* Sc. n.Cy. Lan. Also written *brey* (JAM.). To frighten, to terrify.

Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); n.Cy.² Lan. I am e'e'n bree'd out o my senses, SHADWELL *Lan. Witches* (1682) I. 31; What arto breed wi neaw? TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 48; Lan.¹

[Pare coms a bonde of a brenke & breed þaim vnfaire, WARS *Alex.* (c. 1450) 4741. OE. *brēgan*, to terrify.]

BREE, see Breeze, Briar.

BREEA, see Brae.

BREEAD, see Broad.

BREEAR, see Briar.

BREECH, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Glo. Suf. Wil. Also written *britch* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Wil.; *brich* Glo.¹ Suf. [brɪtʃ, britʃ] See *Britch*.

1. *sb.* Trousers; used as *sing.*

Nhb. We winna wark for him, nor mend hole in his britch, 'CRISPIN' *Advice* (1803) 11.

2. *Comp.* (1) *Breech-band* (also called *Arse band*, q.v.), the crupper; also *fig.*; (2) *Breeches-slop*, the leg of a pair of trousers.

(1) Chs.¹ He's allus backin i' th' breech-bant [of a tardy person]. s.Chs.¹, n.Lin.¹ (2) Wm. In *gen* use (B.K.). w.Yks. One o' th' chaps roll'd up his briches slop, HARTLEY *Puddim* (1876) 100

3. In phr. *It is in his breeches*, he is competent, fully equipped for an undertaking.

Not. N. & Q. (1888) 7th S. vi. 365.

4. In *pl.* The roe of a fish when unbroken or uncut. Nhb.¹, n.Yks. (T.S.)

5. *v.* To put into trousers.

Wm. We'll britch oor lad seun (B.K.). r.Wil. (E.H.G.)

6. Of female labourers: to tuck the skirts up above the knee.

Sc. A lassie when employed on the hurst rigg, breeches her coats, N. & Q. (1869) 4th S. III. 22.

7. In phr. *to be breeched*, to have money in the pockets, to be rich.

Glo. (H.S.H.); Glo.¹ They were all briched with the same

3 E

amount of money. We're not over briched. Suf. He is briched enough to treat us (F.H.); (C.G.B.)

[1. A breech and eek a sherte, CHAUCER *C.T.* B. 2049. OE. *brēc* (pl. of *brōc*), a garment covering the loins and thighs.]

BREECH, see **Britch**.

BREECHING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Nhb. Oxf. Som. Also written *britchin* Nhb. Oxf.¹; *burchin* w.Som.¹; *brechin* Sc.

1. That portion of harness passing round the hinder parts of a shaft-horse, which enables him to push backwards.

Nhb.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. *add.* Som. Sundry breeching and string harness, *Auctioneer's Advt.* (Nov. 1895). w.Som.¹ Please to lend maister your burchin.

2. The harness worn by the horse in the shafts in distinction to the crupping (q.v.) worn by a leader.

w.Som.¹ Sometimes confined to the part consisting of saddle, crupper, and breech-piece.

3. *Fig.* in phr. *to hang in the breechin*, to lag behind, to be dilatory.

Sc. 'Fill up, gentlemen,' he said; 'nae hingin i' the brechin,' TWELDDALE *Moff* (1896) 34; (J.M.); (J.F.)

BREECHY, see **Britchel**.

BREED, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. *v.* To occasion; to develop a disease, &c.

w.Yks. An strive to bring me to my grave W1 breedin hurries here, PRESTON *Poems* (1872) 9, ed. 1881; I shall breed you nought but bother (C.C.R.) Suf. I hully thought he were breeding the fever, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892). Dev. When the teeth of it [the baby] were breeding, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 86.

2. To educate.

Frf. The lassie was bred in a braw borough-town, LAING *Flrs.* (1846) 114. Lnk. I at first design'd, To breed you to the kirk, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 141.

Hence **Breeding**, *vbl. sb.* education, good breeding.

Abd. Eliza's been taucht breedin' owre weel to carry clypes, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. Lth. Tho' scant thy lair, an' laigh thy breedin', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 71.

3. *Comp.* (1) **Bred-sore**, (2) **-venom**, a whitlow; a sore, &c. arising from disorders of the blood. See **Breeder**.

(1) e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ (2) Nhb.¹ It distinguishes from an income, which is a gathering occasioned by an outside cause.

4. In phr. (1) *breed and seed*, birth and parentage; (2) *to breed for*, used of the husband of a pregnant woman who is ill whilst his wife is in good health; (3) *to breed in-and-in*, to breed with parents of the same stock, or too closely related by blood.

(1) War. *B'ham Wkly. Post* (June 10, 1893); War.¹ I know the breed and seed of him; War.² (2) e.An.¹ (3) n.Lin.¹ Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) I. 250 w.Som.¹

5. *sb.* A brood, a litter of young ones.

n.Yks.¹ A gran' breed o' pat'ndges. T'aud sow's gotten a gay guid breed o' pigs

6. Kind, sort, species.

Ir. Breeds of cabbages, potatoes, &c., *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 106. Wxf. A good breed of a knife (P.J.M.).

7. Way, result.

Nrf. I rather think that's no the breed o't, BARR *Poems* (1861) 34

BREED, see **Braid**, **Bread**.

BREEDER, *sb.*¹ Yks. Lin. e.An. A boil, a whitlow.

n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ She's got a breeder come cn her leg,—a gathering like. e.An.¹ Cmb.¹ I think this here's a breeder a-coming on my finger. Nrf.¹ Suf. *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892).

BREEDER, *sb.*² Yks. e.An. An unseasonably fine day; also used of a red morning sky. See **Weather-breeder**.

e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 12, 1891). w.Yks.³, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

BREEDER, see **Brither**.

BREEDING, *ppl. adj.* Hrt. Som. [brī'din.] Of weather: unusually fine for the season, denoting bad weather to follow. See **Breeder**, *sb.*²

Hrt. It's warm for the time of year.—Yes, I call it breeding-weather (G.H.G.). Som. (W.F.R.)

BREEDING-BAG, *sb.* Wil.¹ The uterus of a sow.

BREEDING-STONES, *sb. pl.* Hrt. Plum-pudding stones; conglomerate?

Hrt. (H.G.), *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S iv. 389.

BREEDIR, see **Brether**.

BREEDS, *sb. pl.* Wor. Glo. Also written **breades** Glo. [brīdz] The brim of a hat. See **Beward**.

s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ Glo. GROSE (1790), The parishioners... touched the 'breeds' of their hats, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) II. 70; Glo.¹²

Hence **Breedy**, *adj.* Of a hat: broad-brimmed.

Glo. This hat baint breezy enough (S.B.).

[Repr. an OE. *brēd, a form of *breord*, brim, edge]

BREEF, see **Brief**.

BREEG, *sb.* s.Pem. One cradleful of corn. (W.M.M.)

BREEIRS, see **Briers**.

BREEK, *sb.* mostly in *pl.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also written **breik** Sc. [brīk, brik.]

1. Trousers, breeches; also used rarely in *sing.*, as in phr. *without a breek*.

Sc. A wife is wise enough that kens her guidman's breeks frae her ain kirtle, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737); Wanting the breeks, and without hose and shoon, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxviii; When petticoats woo, breeks may come speed, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 9. Elg. Wi' decent breeks, an' shiny hat, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 78. Bnff. As Tom's trousers were pretty wide, he thought he could get the kae in there. He got it safely into his breeks before he entered the school, SMILES *Natur.* (1879) II. 26. Abd. Get on the breeks yersel' for a fyow days, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi. Kcd. For threescore years, wi' sicker steeks He made oor fathers' fathers' breeks, GRANT *Lays and Leg.* (1884) 25. Frf. I'll need breeks for the burial, BARRIE *Munster* (1891) ii. Per His breeks they were torn, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 95, ed. 1843. Ff. Younksters, by the sea-side streikin', Gaed paidlin' in without a breik on, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 10; Peter's richt leg was in a breik, The tither leg was bare and bleak, *ib.* 42. Rn'. There he's comin' wi' his breeks Oot at ilka knee, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 93. Ayr. Wi' hale breeks, saxpence, an' a bannock, BURNS *Auld Comrade*, l. 48; Spoiling the cut o' Tammy Dadle's breeks, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xi. Lnk. Cast aff yer duds tae breeks an' sark, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 114. Lth. The auld man's roomy waddin' coat, . . . Maks breeks to Tam, an' coat to Jack, An' spats to tailor Davie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 137. Bwk. O Watie Ross, pu' up your breeks, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 99. Slk. As if they had grupp'd the plagiary wi' his haun' in the man's breeks, CHR. NORTH *Notes* (ed. 1856) III 329. Gall. My legs were covered with breeks of strong hodden grey, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xviii. Kcb. Jock . . . Diew on his breeks and seized his gun, ARMSTRONG *Musings* (1890) 44. N.I.¹ s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy. (K.), GROSE (1790), N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Ma bran new coat an breeks wis gyen, *Sng* Cum. Owre went his het keale on his blue breeks, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 23. Wm. Stop a lal bit while oor Joan slips on another par a breeks, Lonsdale *Mag.* (1821) II. 412, Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) **Breekens**, *sb. pl.* breeches; (2) **Breekless**, *adj.* without breeches; (3) **Breekumtrullie**, *sb.* one whose breeches do not fit him; a boy put too early into trousers.

(1) Sc. How is the lads to clumb the praes wi' thae breckens on them? SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) li. (2) Sc. Heard ye ever a breekless loon from Lochaber? *ib.* *Private* (1821) v. n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² Sarkless and breekless. (3) Ayr. (JAM.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Breek-maker**, a tailor; (2) **-pouch**, trousers'-pocket.

(1) Lan. A breek-maker, bi' th' look on him, WAUGH *Dead Man's Dinner*, 348. (2) Elg. Deep in my breek-pouch, COUPER *Tour-ifications* (1803) II. 208. Abd. Keep yer han's oot o' yer breek pouches, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxi. Per. Pennies frae yer auld breek pouch, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) ed. 1843. Lnk. Ye'll get my sermon oot o' my breek-pouch, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1872) 24. Edb. With the key in his breek pouches, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 50.

3. In phr. (1) *It's no in your breeks*, expressing inability to do anything, (2) *to pull up one's breeks*, to prepare or gird oneself for action; (3) *to wear the breeks*, to have the upper hand.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Ayr. A period when it was needful for me to pull up my breeks, and when Ambition touched me on the arm, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 43. (3) There's ae wee faut I've

got to fin,—She wears the breeks hersel', *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 84.

[Breickis thay had verie slichte, *DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 93. North. form of OE. *brēc*, see Breech.]

BREEK, *v.* Sc. Nhb.

1. To put into breeches. Cf. *breech*, 5.

Nhb Frae bein' breek'd till fit to marry, *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33; Nhb.¹

2. Of female labourers: to tuck up the skirts to the knees in order to facilitate shearing, &c., in rainy weather. Cf. *breech*, 6. Lth. (JAM.)

3. To flog, to 'breech.'

Bnff.¹ The maister breekit Jock the day for faichtan wee Jamie.

BREEKBAND, *v.* S. & Ork.¹ To lay hold of by the waistband of the breeches; to wrestle. Hence Breek-bandit, *vbl. sb.* a wrestling match.

BREEKIES, *sb.* Bnff.¹ [brī'kiz] The half-grown roe of the haddock.

BREEKIN, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Also written brekin m.Yks.¹ [brī kin, brekin.]

1. The natural forked division of a tree; a portion of a tree with diverging branches.

n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ e.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 12, 1891).

2. The bifurcated part of the human frame, the fork; also used of sheep.

Cum.¹ w.Yks. (B K.)

[*Breek* (sb), q.v. + -ing.]

BREEKUMS, *sb.* Sc. [brī kəmz]

1. In *pl.* Short 'breeks,' knee-breeches.

Fr. His breekums were short by amast a han'-breed, *WATT Sketches* (1880) 17. Lth. When I gat breekums and gaed to the school, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 14.

2. In *sing.* A person of short stature. Bnff.¹

BREELER, see *Brailer*.

BREEM, *v.* *Obsol.* Suf. [brīm.] Of a cat: to purr.

Suf. Don't pussy say 'breem brew, breem brew'! (F.H.)

BREEM, see *Brim*.

BREER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Also written brere N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; brear N.Cy.¹ [brīr, triər]

1. *v.* Of grain: to sprout, to spring up. See *Braird*.

Sc. A braw night for the rye, your honour; the west park will be breering bravely this e'en, *SCOTT Old Mortality* (1816) vii. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ It had just breered when the caad nipt it. Dur. (K.)

2. *sb.* The first sprouting of a crop.

Per. The prospects of the turnip breer, *IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush* (1895) 232.

BREER, see *Briar*.

BREES, see *Breeze*.

BREESHA, *sb.* Irel. Broken remains, débris.

Ir. She sunk down like the breesha of a turf rick, *YEATS Tales* (1888) 211.

[Ir. *briseadh*, a breaking (O'REILLY).]

BREESHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written breesil Ff. [brīʃl.]

1. *v.* To hurry, to rush. Cf. *birsle*. Hence Breeshlin, *vbl. sb.* the act of hurrying.

Per. Breeshlin at yer wark never succeeds like a steady ca' awa' (G.W.).

2. *sb.* A rapid descent.

Bnff.¹ The horse . . . ran doon the brae wee a breeshle (s.v. Brent). Ff. [A fairy] at her command gaed screevin' Wi' a breesil down the heaven, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 31.

BREEST, *sb.* Nhb.¹ [brīst.] The iron in a smith's fire next the snout or nozzle of the bellows.

BREET, *sb.*¹ e.Yks. [brīt.] A flood caused by excessive rains.

e.Yks. Watther started ti cum doon, an aboot midneet middas was all breet, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 89; e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (TH)

BREET, *sb.*² Sc. [brīt.] A term applied to a person; used somewhat contemptuously.

Bnff.¹ She's nae an ill breet o' a deh. The weel-naturt breet o' cheel jist geed an' did faht he wiz bidden. Abd. Man, yc're a saft breet, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi.

[The same as lit. E. *brute*.]

BREETH, *sb.* Nhb.¹ [brīp.] Breadth; in phr. *a han's breeth*.

BREETHIR, see *Brether*.

BREETSOME, *adj.* and *adv.* Lan. [brī tsəm.] Bright, clear.

ne.Lan. They burn breetsome to-neet, *MATHER Idylls* (1895) 28 e.Lan.¹

[*Breet* (pron. of *bright*) + -some.]

BREEZE, *sb.*¹ Yks. Chs. Not. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Hrt. Also written breese n.Yks.¹ Shr.¹ Hrf.²; breees Glo.; brizz Chs.¹²³ Glo.²; briz s Chs.¹ Shr.¹ Glo.¹; and in forms bree n.Yks.¹² Nhp.¹ War.³ w.Wor.¹ s.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Hrf.; brea Hrf.²; bry Glo.¹ Hrt. [briz, Chs. briz.]

1. The gadfly, *Oestrus bovis*. Also *fig.*

n.Yks.¹ The eggs laid by the breeze, when hatched, lead to the swellings in beasts' backs known as waibles; n.Yks.² Chs.¹²; Chs.³ A herd of cows pursued by the brizz. s.Chs.¹ Not. (W H S), Nhp.¹ War. Wise *Shakespeare* (1861) 151 w.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹ Hrf. N. & Q. (1856) 2nd S. i. 166; Hrf.² Glo. 'Myeye, he's got the bry to-day'—said of a man who is working faster than usual (S S B); Glo.¹² [(K.)]

2. *Comp.* Bry-fly, a gadfly.

Hrt. The horse is exposed to the torment of the bry-fly, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. 1.

3. A dragon-fly; any large insect resembling a bee in shape.

Chs.¹, War.³, w.Wor.¹

[1. (a) The herd hath more annoyance by the breese Than by the tiger, *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 48; Brese, *asilus*, *Prompt.* OE. *briosa* (*breosa*), a gadfly. (b) A breeze, *asylus*, *COLES* (1679); Certain breees and horse-flies come of it (timber), *HOLLAND Pliny* (1601) i. 329. Bree, as well as the other forms without the sibilant, is a sing. inferred fr. *brees* (e, taken as *pl.*)

BREEZE, *sb.*² Irel. Nhb. Yks. Stf. Shr. Hrt. Lon. Sus. Cor. Also written breez Cor.²; brieze, breese Lon.; brese, brase Shr.¹; brays Nhb.¹ Yks.; and in form breezes Stf. [briz, bréz.]

1. Fine cinders or coke; small coal, coal-dust used in brickmaking and for blacksmith's fuel.

N1¹ The price of fine breeze has been reduced to 3s. per 40 bushels, *Belfast Paper* (1875). Nhb.¹ w.Yks. Burnt or roasted with coke or 'brays,' *CUDWORTH Bradford* (1876) 59. Stf. To borrow from some other nailer a handful or two of 'breezes' for his fire, *MURRAY Note-bk* (1887) 36. n.Stf. (J.T.) Shr.¹ There are two kinds, charcoal-brase and coal-brase, of which the former is the better and the more expensive; but both alike consist of small nuggets, quite free from dust, and producing a glowing heat. Brase is employed in making the best quality of edge-tools, woodcutters' implements, and the like. 'I'n got two or three brummocks to mak', Sir, as well as yourn, but I connamak 'em wi'out brase, an' they hanna sen' me none yit.' Hrt. Soil is the term used for the fine ashes screened out from the breeze, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii 179. Lon. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C); The fine portion of the house-dust is separated from the 'brieze,' or coarser portion, by sifting, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 170. Sus. (F.E.S.) Cor.²

2. The burnt iron ore at the pit-bank. n.Stf. (J.T.)

[Breeze, in brick-making, are small ashes and cinders, *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (1788). Fr. *brause*, a burning coal (COTGR.); OF. *brese* (HATZFELD).]

BREEZE, *sb.*³ Not. Lin. [brīz.] The moisture which collects on anything in damp weather, &c.; perspiration from quick walking.

Not.³ The moisture or dew on the nose of an ox when in good health. Lin. It comes out all of a breeze on my wall where the pig was salted (M.P.). n.Lin.¹ He was all of a breeze. sw.Lin.¹ The floor's all of a breeze wi' the damp. Of eggs about to be hatched: A breeze comes out on 'em, like as if they sweat.

BREEZE, *sb.*⁴ Sc. n.Lin. Also written breese Sc. The act of moving in a hurry.

Sc. (JAM.) n.Lin.¹ He did go by with a breeze.

BREEZE, *sb.*⁵ and *v.*¹ In *gen.* dial. or slang use.

1. *sb.* A quarrel, disturbance.

n.Yks.² A bonny breeze. Lan. If t'mester comes ther'll be a breeze (S W.). Nhp.¹ He kicked up a pretty breeze. War.³ He was not very angry, but made a bit of a breeze. Lon. A cirkim-

stance As is like to make a breeze, THACKERAY *Ballads* (1855) 147 Cor.³ Slang A curry was sure to elicit a breeze, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Lord of Thoul*.

2. *v.* To scold, to make a disturbance.

e.Yks.¹ Maysther breezed up bonnily aboot them osses, *MS. ada.* (T.H.)

BREEZE, *v.*² Cum. Also Hmp. Dor. Som. Written breeze Cum.; breeze Som. [briz.] To bruise, indent; to press, bear upon. Cf. brize, bruz(z).

Cum. When Deavie bree's'd his shin, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 2. Hmp. Don't breeze, or you'll break the point, DE CRESPIGNY & HUTCHINSON *New Forest* (1895) 110. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. W & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BREEZE, see Brize.

BREEZED, *pp. adj.* Wil. Dor. Som. In form brazed Som. Shivering, cramped with cold.

s.Wil. (C.V.G.) Dor. (A.C.), (W.C.) Som. W & J. *Gl.* (1873).

BREFFET, **BREFFIT**, see Brevit.

BREGGAN, *sb.* Obs.? Sc. An iron collar worn as a punishment by offenders, and attached by a chain to a wall. See Bargham.

Ayr. The breggan was used for numerous offences, but most commonly against the sin of immorality, JOHNSTON *Kilmalie* (1891) I. 65.

BREGWORT, see Bragget.

BREIRD, see Braird.

BREIT, *adj.* Obs. w.Yks.² Rife.

BREKKER, see Breaker.

BREKKLE, see Brockle.

BREKSUS, **BREKTUS**, see Bracksus.

BRELING, *adj.* War. (W.S.B.) [Not known to our other correspondents.] Of the weather: broiling, very hot. Cf. breal, sb.²

BREM, see Brim.

BREMBLE, see Bramble.

BREME, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Also written brim Sc. n.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; bream w.Yks. Der.¹² nw.Der.¹ [brim, brim.]

1. *adj.* Of weather: bleak, sharp, fierce. Of a house: exposed to the wind. Of persons: keen, eager.

Sc. For the Kelpie brim is out, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 235; When summer suns are breem, *Blackw. Mag.* (Mar. 1820) (JAM). N.Cy.¹ ne.Yks.¹ In fairly common use Oor hus stan's vary brim. w.Yks. He's brim o' the job (C.C.R.); w.Yks.² It's very breme uppa yond hill Der.¹², nw.Der.¹

2. *sb.* An elevated place exposed to the wind.

w.Yks. GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 82.

[I. Comes the breme Winter with chamfred browes, SPENSER *Sh. Kal.* (1579) Feb., 42; Athelstan . . . kast him in tille Temse, whan it was most brym, LANGTOFT (1330), ed. Hearne, I. 28; Herode king wass breme, *Ormulum* (c. 1200) 7197.]

BREME, *v.* Cum. Ess. [brim.]

1. To froth over. Cum.¹

2. To rage.

Ess. *Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II. 183; Obs. (H.H.M.)

BREMEL, see Bramble.

BREMMISH, *sb.* N.I.¹ [bre'mif.] A dash; a furious rush or blow; the sudden rush made by a ram.

BREN(D), *v.* Cor. [bren(d)] To frown, wrinkle the forehead.

Cor.¹ Don't bren'd your brows so; Cor.²

BRENDE, *v.* Obs. n.Cy. To make broad, to spread about (K.). Cf. brenth.

BREN(N), *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. Hrf. Glo.

1. To burn. Used freq as an imprecation. *Pres. Tense*:

(1) Bren(n), (2) Bran, (3) Brun.

(1) Sc. I sall brenn yoursel therein, HERD *Sngs* (1776) *Edom o' Gordon*. Nhb. Sweir that they would bren it down, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 311. Yks. They're brenning every rag I have i' t'world, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) II. ix. Hrf. Bren it! DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804-12). (2) Chs.¹²³ s.Chs.¹ Bran yo' or Braan' yoa' wul! Shr.² Glo. Thuckvire don't y bran, SMYTH *Lives of Berkeleys* (ed. 1885) III. 26; GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (M.). (3) Nhb.¹ This is the common pron. n.Yks.², w.Yks.² Lan Mind thou doesn't brun that beef to a cinder, WAUGH *Chum Corner*

(1893) 2; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. Th' rebels said . . . they'd brun every house, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 9; Chs.¹²³, s.Chs.¹, Der.¹², nw.Der.¹

Hence Brenning, Brunning, (1) *vbl. sb.*, (2) *pp. adj.* burning.

(1) Lan. It'll nobbo' be th' brunnin of a pipe o' 'bacco or two less, MULLINS *Johnny*, 1. (2) Ayr. A brenning shame, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 27. Lan. Wat a brunnin shame, ORMEROD *Felley fro' Rachde* (1864) 1.

2. *Past Tense*: (1) Brent, (2) Brant, (3) Brunt.

(1) Kcd The flame that bent within his briest, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 16. (2) N.Cy.¹ The lowe teuck its claes and biant it (s v. Hunkers). Nhb.¹ He brant the bed bottom out, *Jack Fairlamb* (3) Rnf. She turned her cow into a cat, And for that same they brunt her, BARR *Poems* (1861) 51. Ayr. My auld mother brunt the trin'le, BURNS *Inventory*. Lth. They brunt my taws, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 139. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb.¹, e.Lan.¹

3. *Pp. and pp. adj.*: (1) Brent (breant, breawnt), (2) Bran(t), (3) Brunt, burnt; branded.

(1) Sc. There is none but ould Harry that can match ye for a bent broo, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) viii. Lan. Awst beh i' dawnger o' bein breant, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1746) 45. Der. In a fire to be bent, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 18. (2) Chs.¹²³ Glo. Thy house is on fire, thy children are bran, GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (M.). (3) Sc. I think folk hae brunt for dwams like yon, STEVENSON *Cartrona* (1892) xv. Abd. E'en like twa holes in a brunt flannen clout, OGG *Willy Waly* (1873) 196. Cld. In 'curling,' when a stone is improperly touched, or impeded in its course, it is said to be brunt. In blindman's buff, he who is twice crowned or touched on the head by the 'taker,' or him who is hoodwinked, instead of once only acc. to the law of the game, is said to be 'brunt,' and regains his liberty (JAM). Ayr. Some, to learn them for their tricks, Were hang'd an' brunt, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785). N.Cy.¹ A brunt child dreads the fire. Nhb. Aw like her [goose] stuff'd wi' onions best . . . Not brunt, but beautifully brown, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 25; Nhb.¹ The 'Brunt Hoose' was formerly a noted hostelry in the Side at Newcastle. During a game at ball, or marbles, if one steps in the way, so as to stop the course of ball or marble, the plaything is said to be brunt. 'Thoo's brunt maa tar.' Cum. The peat stack we us'd to lake roun'll be brunt er this, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 58; They brunt his wig, LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811) st 34. Yks. Them poor colliers, as has gotten brunt i' t'coal-pits, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) III. 47, ed. 1874. n.Yks.² w.Yks. Fair flingin' hersen intil fire ta be brunt, BANKS *Wooes* (1880) 11. Lan. After a chap's bin brunt to cinders, WAUGH *Snowed up*, v. e.Lan.¹

4. *Comp.* (1) Brun-fire, a bonfire; (2) -shins, excessively hot coals; (3) -stan(e), brimstone.

(1) Lan. He'd put a stop to us havin' a brun foire, MELLOR *Uncle Oswald* (1865) 25, ed. 1867; Lan.¹, Chs.¹ (2) Der.², nw.Der.¹ (3) Sc. Zeal catches fire at a slight spark as fast as a brunstane match, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. Ayr. Bake them up in brunstane pies, BURNS *Sc. Drink* (1786) st 20. n.Yks.²

[The fyres brenne up-on the auter clere, CHAUCER *C. T.* A. 2331; A flan, wit wild fire al bent, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 4314.]

BRENNER, *sb.* e.An. [bre'nə(r)] A sharp gust of wind over the water. Cf. bren(d, v).

e.An.¹ Su.² e.An. *N. & Q.* (1861) I. ed. 1864.

BRENNET, *sb.* Som. The knotted fig-wort, *Scrophularia nodosa*. Cf. brown-net.

BRENT, *adj.*¹, *adv.* and *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Ken.? [brent]

1. *adj.* Steep, difficult of ascent. See Brant, Brunt.

Slk. The bent broo o' the knowe, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 118. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Brent Brinkburn's shadowed cliff, CHARNLEY *Fisher's Gail.* (1841) 5, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, e.Dur.¹ s.Dur. Our steps is varra bent (J.E.D.). n.Yks.¹ As bent's a hoos'-sahd; n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹, Ken.¹ Obs.

2. *Comp.* Brent-brow, a steep hill, the edge or side of a precipice or hill.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹² Cum. (K.) Cum., Wm. (M.P.)

3. Of the forehead: smooth, unwrinkled, high.

Sc. Brent as your brow is, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) xxiv; How bent's your brow, my lady Elspat? JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I 191. Ayr. When we were first acquent . . . Your bonie brow was bent, BURNS *J. Anderson*. Lnk. Hair . . . Abune her bonnie bent broo, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 5.

Lth. Yon auld head, which ance was brent, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 173. **Gall.** Her brent brow like the snaw, *NICHOLSON Hist. Tales* (1843) 99. **n.Yks.**²

Hence **Brenty**, *adj.* smooth, unwrinkled.

Sc. Brow brow brenty, Ee ee winkey, *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 20.

4. Pompous, consequential, 'stuck-up.'

N.Cy.¹ You seem very brent this morning. **Nhb.**¹ Wor lads . . . As streight as rasheis, and sae brent, *ROBSON Snags of Tyne* (1849) 492. **n.Yks.**¹ So-and-so's as brent as a yackeron [acorn].

Hence **Brent-browed**, *adj.* forward, impudent. **Per.** (JAM.)

5. adv. Straight, direct.

e.Lth. They maun aye rin brent at a thing, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 186. **Sik.** To come brent on (JAM.). **Rxb.** He look'd me brent i' the face (*ib.*).

6. In phr. *to hae or see brent*, to see distinctly, clearly.

Lth. I hae it a' brent i' my head, *The Smugglers* (1819) II. 116 (JAM.).

7. sb. The brow of a hill. Cf. **2.** **Lei.**¹, **Nhp.**²

[**1.** Brant, steepe, procluiis, *LEVINS Manp.* (1570); **pan** come pai till a barme of a brent lawe, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 4812. **3.** With browes full brent, brightist of hewe, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 3030. **Sw.** *brant*, steep (*WIDEGREN*); **ON.** *brattr* (*FRITZNER*).]

BRENT, *sb.*² **Or.I.** (JAM. *Suppl.*) Spring. Also used attrib.

BRENT, *adj.*² **Sc. Irel.** [brent] In *comb.* (1) Brent clean, quite clean; (2) — new, quite new, 'spick and span.' Cf. *tran.*

(1) **N.I.**¹ (2) **Sc.** (JAM.) **Ayr.** Nae cotillon brent new frae France, *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 11. **N.I.**¹

BRENT, *ppl. adj.* **Sc. Nhb.** [brent.] In *comb.* (1) Brent-fir, fir or pine dug out of bogs; (2) -grass, dried seed-stalks of grass. Also called **Winnel-straa** (q.v.). See **Bren(n, v.**

(1) **Per.** *N & Q* (1855) 1st S. xi. 495; *Obs.* It was the fir used instead of candles (G.W.). (2) **Nhb.**¹

BRENT, *v.* **Sc.** [brent.] To dart or spring suddenly and violently.

Bnff.¹ The horse brentit oot o' ma han'.

Hence **Brent**, (1) *sb.* a sudden spring or bound; (2) *adv.* with a sudden bound or spring. *ib.*

BRENT, see **Brant**.

BRENTH, *sb.* **Cum. Yks. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf.** [brenþ.]

1. Breadth. See **Brende**.

Cum T'length, an' brenth, an' depth, *FARRALL Betty Wilson* (1886) 64. **n.Yks.** (I W.), **w.Wor.**¹, **se.Wor.**¹, **Hrf.**², **Glo.**¹

2. In ploughing: once up or down the land.

Oxf.¹ *MS. add.*

BRENTIN, *vbl. sb.* **Nhb.** [bre'ntin.] The act, in playing marbles, of placing the hand on the knee and so discharging the marble from an elevation.

Nhb.¹ 'Brent doon' is the instruction to keep the hand down on the ground

BRERE, see **Briar**.

BRESH, *sb.* *Obs.* **Wor.** A half fallow, made after the seed was got in. [Not known to our correspondents.] **Wor.** *YOUNG Ann. Agnc.* (1784-1815).

BRESNA, *sb.* **Irel.** Also written **brosnach** **N.I.**¹ A bundle of dry sticks for firewood; a faggot.

Ir. A special good bresna of rotten boughs from the forest, *KENNEDY Frieside Stories* (1870) 105. **N.I.**¹ Also called **Brosna** and **Brasneugh**. **CrI.** Common (J.T.M. ff.).

[**Ir.** *broсна*, a faggot (O'REILLY), see **MACBAIN** (s.v. *broсна*).]

BRESSES, *sb. pl.* **Chs. Der. Not. Lin.** Breasts.

Chs.¹, **Der.**¹ **Not.** My daughter's been sadly plagued with bad bresses, sin the baby war a week old (L.C.M.). **sw.Lin.**¹

BRESSIE, *sb.* **Sc.** Also written **brassy** (JAM.). The fish 'wrasse' or 'old wife,' *Labrus maculatus*.

Sc. *NEILL Hist. Fishes* (1810) 13 (JAM.). **Fif.** Also called **Sea swine**, *SIBBALD Hist. Fife* (1710) 128, ed. 1803 (JAM.). [**SATCHELL** (1879) 6]

BRESTFUST, *sb.* **Hrt.** Breakfast.

Hrt. *CUSSANS Hist. Hrt.* (1879-1881) III. 320.

BRESTYE, see **Breast-hee**.

BRET, *sb.*¹ *Obsol.* Var. dial. Written **brett** (**SATCHELL**). The turbot, *Rhombus vulgaris*.

n.Cy. *RAY* (ed. 1674) 99. **Yks. Gent. Mag. (1785) 333, ed. Gomme, 1886. **n.Yks.** (T.S.) **Yks.**, **Lin.** **e.An.** *RAY Cornesp* (1671) 94. **Sus.** I thank you for the account you sent of the Bret, *ib.* (1669). **w.Cy.** *RAY* (ed. 1674) 99 [**SATCHELL** (1879)]**

[**Brett** turbot or halybut, *RUSSELL Boke Nurture* (c. 1460) 735, in *Meals & Manners*, ed. Furnivall, 51]

BRET, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ **Ken.**¹ **1. sb.** A portion of wood torn off with the 'strig' in gathering fruit. **2. v.** To tear off wood with the 'strig.'

[The young lambes . . . nibbling and brettyng the toppes of the preatye pagles, *Worton Courtly Controv.* (1578) 7]

BRET, *v.*² **Or.I.** Also written **brett** (JAM. *Suppl.*). [**bret.**] To strut, stride; to bounce along.

Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*), (**S.A.S.**) **S. & Ork.**¹

[**Norw. dial.** *bretta*, to strut, stride (AASEN).]

BRET, *v.*³ **Lan.** [Not known to our correspondents.] To beat.

Lan. His feyther . . . 'd bret him if he knew, *BRIERLEY Cast upon World* (1886) 12; For once my wits're farely bretien, *MELLOR Poems* (1865) 4.

BRET, *v.*⁴ *Obs.* **Ken.** To fade away; to alter.

Ken. (K.); **Ken.**¹

[**Cp.** **ON.** *breyta*, to alter, to change]

BRETHER, *sb. pl.* **Sc. Yks. Lan.** Also in form **breder** **S. & Ork.**¹; **breedir** **Sh.I.**; **breethir** **n.Yks.**³; **brethir** **Sc.** (JAM.) [**bre** ðæ(r).] Brothers, brethren. See **Brither**.

Sc. Do to their neighbours and brether as they would be done withal, *LINDSAY Hist.* (1728) 143 (JAM.). **Sh.I.** (*Coll. L.L.B.*) **S. & Ork.**¹ Twa breder, *ib.* *MS. add.* **Cai** Common, *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 160. **Bnff.** **Per.** Used by old people in Strathavon, *ib.* **Fif.** 'Brether' is in everyday use. In the town it has in some degree given place to 'brithers,' but in the country it still holds its own, *ib.* **s.Sc.** *Obsol.*, 'bruthers' being the common form, *ib.* **n.Yks.**³, **Lan.**¹

[The seyd priour and his brether, *Paston L.* (1425) I. 21; His breþer als him-self he loued, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 1210.]

BREUK, see **Brook**.

BREVIDGE, see **Brevit**.

BREVIT, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* use in midl. counties. Also in form **brebit** **Shr.**¹; **brefet** **Not.**³; **brevet** **Chs.**¹ **Stf.**¹ **Lei.**¹ **War.**³ **s.War.**¹ **Hrf.**¹ **Glo.**¹ **Hmp.**¹ **Wil.**¹; **brevidge** **Not.**¹ **Lei.**¹ **War.**³; **brevut** **Oxf.**¹; **briffut** **Brks.**; **brivit** **Shr.**¹ **Wil.**¹

1. v. Of a dog or cat: to hunt, sniff, or beat about after game, &c.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I 237; **Chs.**¹, **Stf.**¹, **Not.**³, **Lei.**¹, **War.**²³ **s.War.**¹ How the dog do brevet about, poor thing! **Hrf.**¹² **Shr.**¹ Of a cat: 'Er's alays ibbidgin' an' snibbidgin', an' brebitin' about. **Glo.** (W.H.C.); **Glo.**¹ **Brks.** (W.H.Y.); (**M.J.B.**) **Hmp.**¹ **Wil.** A covey, put up by the dogs that went breveting about, *KENNARD Diogenes* (1893) ix, *BRITTON Beauties* (1825); **Wil.**¹

2. To search, rummage, ransack; to pry into, meddle.

e.Yks. I have brevitted about everywhere for it, and cannot find it (E.F.). **Lan.** (**M.A.R.**) **s.Stf.** Yo' shan't brevet among my linen, *PINNOCK Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). **Not.**¹, **s.Not.** (**J.P.K.**) **Lin.**¹ Brevet all over the place. **Lei.**¹ A wur a-brevetin' ivvry drawer i' the 'ouse. **Nhp.**¹², **War.**²³ **w.Wor.**¹ I've brevitted thraow ahl them drahrs. **s.Wor.** (**H.K.**) **Shr.**¹ Who's bin brevitin' i' my drawer? **Shr.**² **Glo.** (H.S.H.); (**A.B.**) **Oxf.**¹ *MS. add.* **n.Bck.** (**A.C.**) **Wil.**¹ Brevettin' into other folks' business

Hence **Breviting**, (a) *vbl. sb.* a quick searching about, prying into; (b) *ppl. adj.* rummaging, gadding about.

(a) **Brks.** *Gl.* (1852). (b) **War.**², **Glo.**¹, **Hrf.**¹²

3. To bustle about, to fidget. *Gen.* used with prep. *about*. **s.Chs.**¹ Ah nev'ür seyd aanibdi lahyk aar' Pol i' für brivitin' übuw't [Ah never seyd annyby'dy like ahr Polly for brivitin' about]. **s.Not.** Ah can't hae thee brefetin like that, chld, sit thee still (**J.P.K.**). **War.** (**J.B.**), **s.Wor.** (F.W.M.W.), **Hrf.**² **Glo.** He's such a fidget, always brevetting about (A.B.). **Wil.** (W.C.P.)

4. To prow! or hang about.

w.Wor.¹, **se.Wor.**¹ **s.Wor.**¹ Wot be them bwoys a-brevitin' about in our lane for? **Brks.**¹ I zin 'un a brevettin' about along the hedges up to no good.

5. To pilfer.

Wil.¹ If she'll brevet one thing, she'll brevet another.

6 *sb* A fidgety, restless person, one who prys or searches, about

s Chs¹ Oo² ū ōo zi taal ūlin briv it [Hoo's a hoozy tallackin' brivit] Lin 'Breffits' was a term applied to a child when in a state of breathless anxiety, *N & Q* (1861) and *S XII* 483 n Lin Rarely used (E P) *Midi N & Q* (1861) and *S XII* 416 Nhp¹ What a brevit she is War² s Wor (F W M W), Hrf (W W S), Brks (M J B) Wil¹ Brivet, a word often applied to children when they wander about aimlessly and turn over things, *Leisure Hour* (Aug 1893)

7 A minute search, a short visit

Shr¹ I've lost the kay but I'll 'ave another brevit for it 'Er's on'y gwun on a bribit to owd Molly Price's

[5 Massinissa lived for some days by the breviting and robbery of the other two horsemen, *HOLLAND Lvy* (1600) 734]

BREW, *sb*¹ Sc Cum Lin War Wor In *comp* (1) Brew creesh, a duty formerly paid for the liberty of brewing, (2) farm, a fine paid for the licence to keep an ale-house, (3) house, a scullery or back-kitchen, detached or otherwise, (4) lead, a leaden vessel used in brewing

(1) Abd Still used Sometimes called brew tallow (JAM) (2) Cum They also pay a brew farm, *HUTCHINSON Hist Cum* (1794) II 240 (3) War In *gen use* (G F N), War² s Wor (H K) (4) n Lin¹

BREW, *sb*² Irel I Ma Chs e An

1 A steep bank or hill, an overhanging bank See *Brow*, *sb*¹ 3

n Ir *N & Q* (1873) 4th S XII 73 Uls (M B - S) I Ma Cutting the long grass on the steep brews, CAINE *Manaman* (1895) pt vi 1 Chs³

2 In phr *going down the brews*, fig giving way in health Chs³ See *Brow*, *sb*¹ 4

3 The field side of a ditch

e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf (C T), Suf¹

BREW, see Broo

BREWARD, *sb*¹ and *v* Yks Lan Chs Der Shr Also in form brewart Der² nw Der¹, brewerd Yks, brooad s Chs¹, brooit Shr¹, brord, brore Chs¹²³, bruard w Yks¹ e Lan¹, bruart Lan¹ Chs¹²³ nw Der¹ [briu ed, briu et]

1 *sb* The young shoots of corn, grass, &c, a crop or growth See Braird

w Yks (S P U), w Yks¹, w Yks² This corn is 'breward That's a nice breward o' wheat Lan GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Lan¹ Yo'n a fine bruart o' strawberry e Lan¹ s Lan Yo'n a fine brewait o' potatoes, BAMFORD *Dial* (1854) Chs¹ We speak of 'a good bruart' or 'a bad bruart', Chs²³ s Chs¹ Most commonly applied to corn or turnips Yoa'n got n ū rair bróo ūd u tuu rmit 1 dhaat feyld, gy'aaf ur [Yo'n gotten a rare brooad o' turmits i' that feild, gaffer] Der², nw Der¹

2 Pasturage found in wheat and oat fields after the harvest

w Yks (M F) Shr¹ 'E's a ploughin' up that meado', an' theer's a good brooit on it for the yeows

3 *v* Of corn, vegetables, &c to shoot, spring, sprout Lan¹ Yo'r tates are bruartin' finely Chs¹²³

4 To turn cattle out to graze on a harvested field w Yks (M F)

BREWARD, *sb*² Yks Lan Chs, Der In form braward Yks, brewart Der² nw Der¹, brewerd Yks, brewers w Yks²⁴, brewits Lan¹, broward, brows w Yks², bruard w Yks¹ e Lan¹ Der¹, bruart Lan¹ e Lan¹ Chs¹² nw Der¹, bruit Lan [briu ed, briu et]

1 The brim of a hat

w Yks A regular chimney poiper, wi' a varry narraah breward, *Wadley Jack* (1866) xi, w Yks¹²³⁴⁵ Lan Wi' th' rain drippin' off his hat brewits, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) ii, Lan¹, e Lan¹ s Lan Picton *Dial* (1865) 14 Chs (P R), (K) Der¹ Obs, Der², nw Der¹

2 The narrow thin edge or shavings of anything Chs² Hat bruits are the parings of the brim of a hat (1), Chs³ [Atle, the brim or brerewood of a hat, CORG]

BREWER, *sb* Hmp The foreman in a brewery, who actually brews the beer. Hmp (H.C M B), Hmp¹

BREWER'S APRON, *sb* Suf Inferior beer or 'swipes,' which are often said to be made from the washings of the brewer's apron

Suf (F H), Well known (C G B)

BREWERY, see Boorey

BREWING, *vbl sb* Cum Wm Yks Chs [briu in] In *comp* (1) Brewing brigs, a forked stick placed across the brewing-tub to support the horsehair sieve (s v Brig(g, 3), (2) stoo, the bench on which the 'mash-tub' is placed in brewing

(1) Cum, Wm (M P) Yks Yks *Life and Character* (1868) 138 (2) Chs¹

BREWIS, *sb* Sc Nhb Yks Lan Chs Wal Der Shr Mtg Amer Also written brawis Yks, breawis e Lan¹ Chs¹, brewes Chs²³, brewes w Yks⁵, browes Chs¹³, browess Der¹, browis w Yks¹²³ Chs² s Chs¹ Der² nw Der¹ Shr¹ [briu is, brou is]

1 Broth, pottage

Sc Mountains of beef, and oceans of brewis *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) x w Yks (D L) Lan On Good Friday a jorum of biowis and roasted wheat or frumenty was the treat for dinner, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore* (1867) 237 Chs (E F)

2 Bread or oatcake soaked in hot water, fat, gravy, &c

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Obs n Yks² w Yks We'n had menni a mess a nettle porridge an brawis, *BYWATER Sheffield Dial* (1839) 13, w Yks¹², w Yks³ Without fat it is 'water-browis', w Yks⁴⁵ Lan Wet and warm like Oldham brewis, WAUGH *Chinn Corner* (1874) 100, ed 1879, Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹²³, s Chs¹ n Wal, *N & Q* (1870) 4th S vi 562 Der¹², nw Der¹ Shr¹ Mtg (L R M) [Nfld *Trans Amer Flk-Lore Soc* (1894) U S A, N Eng Crusts of rye and Indian o. other bread softened with milk and eaten with molasses, *BARTLETT* (1859)]

[1 Brewes, *brouet*, *PALSGR* (1530), Potage, as worties, Iowtes, or browes, *Boke Kervynge* (1513), in *Meals & Mannes*, ed Furnivall, 160 2 Brewis, *offulae adipatae*, *BARET* (1580) OFr *broez*, broth, see *HATZFELD* (s v *Brouet*)]

BREWITS, see Breward

BREWSTER, *sb* *Obsol* Sc Nhb Yks Lan Lin Also Cor Also written browster Sc N Cy¹ Nhb¹

1 A brewer

Sc BAILEY (1721), *Scotch* (1787) 13 Kcd A' their healths they noo were drunk, And Brewster Babie's too, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 73 Fif Brewsters' tongues wi' dads and dabs, *TENNANT Papshy* (1827) 12 Edb Ye browster never now busk ye braw, *FERGUSON Poems* (1773) 100 Bwk The browster gie'd us a' a gliff Wi' his barley bree, *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) 4 N Cy¹, Nhb¹, n Yks², e Yks¹, w Yks¹⁵, Lan¹, n Lin¹ Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 423, Cor³ Used by old people

2 *Comp* Brewster wife, a female publican

Sc The browster wives, are eident lang, Right fain for a' thing snod, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 92 (JAM) Ay'r Browster wives an' whisky stills, *BURNS Thnd Ep J Laprank* (1785) st 5

[1 Of Richard Cook, a common brewster, breaking the assize of bread and ale, vj^d, *Kirtlan Manor Fine Roll* (1632) (n Lin¹)]

BREXASS, see Bracksus

BREYAD, see Broad

BREZ, *v* ne Lan [Not known to our correspondents] To do anything energetically

ne Lan¹ I brezzed away at it

BRIAN, *v* and *sb* *Obs* Nhb Yks

1 *v* To keep fire at the mouth of an oven, either to give light or to preserve the heat *Gen* in phr *to brian an oven* n Cy (K), N Cy¹² Nhb Elsewhere this fire is called a spuzzing, GROSE (1790), Nhb¹ m Yks¹ Boilers, 'set-pots' (open boilers, set in brick), and large ovens, with the fire-grate underneath, are usually brianed

2 *sb* The residuum of the burning fuel retained alight when a large fireplace, &c, is cleaned out m Yks¹

BRIAR, *sb* Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Not Lin Rut Nhp Wor Shr In forms brare Not, brear w Yks¹, bree n Yks¹², biecear Wm¹ ne Yks¹, breeor Lan, bieer Sc Nhb¹ n Yks² n Lan¹ e Lan¹ Chs¹² s Chs¹ Der¹ nw Der¹ Rut¹, brere Dur¹ n Yks¹ w Yks¹² Lan¹ nw Der¹ n Lin¹ Nhp [briu(r)]

1 A bramble or other prickly shrub, esp the wild rose, *Rosa canina*

Ayr The rose upon the breer, BURNS *Wee Willie Gray* SIK
He sprang o'er the bushes, he dashed o'er the breers, HOGG
Winter Ev (1820) II 215 (JAM) Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum Nae rwose
That yet grew on a breer, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 74 Wm
Keep out of the breers, to save your breeches, HUTTON *Brian New*
Wark (1785) I 487 n Yks As the lily among the breers,
ROBINSON *Whitby Sng Sol* (1860) II 2, Sharp as a brce,
LINSKILL *Betw Heather and N Sea* (1884) xiii, n Yks¹² ne Yks¹
Tlad s as sharp as a breear e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788)
w Yks¹ I yaiks ya foote under a tetherin breear, II 302, w Yks²
Lan A little smart tweggunk lass, ut nipt obewt us sharp us o'
breear, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 15, Lan¹, n Lan¹, e Lan¹,
Chs¹³, Der¹, nw Der¹, s Not (J P K), n Lin¹, sw Lin¹ Rut¹
I'll clean up they breers Nhp The rose is on the breere, CLARE
Remains (1873) 149

Hence Briary, *adj* (1) prickly, thorny, also used *fig*,
(2) sharp, clever, bold, restless

(1) Lth Dew Shining on the breerie thorn, BRUCE *Poems* (1813)
162 n Yks² A breery trod [path] Breery beck (2) Sc
Stourie, stoussie, gaudy brierie, Dinging a' things tapsalterie,
CRAWFORD *Mother's Pet*, st 3 (JAM *Suppl*) Lth (JAM)

2 *Comp* (1) Briar-ball, (2) bob, a spongy ball or
excrecence growing on the wild rose, (3) boss, the
gall of the wild rose, formed by the insect *Cynips rosae*,
(4) bunting, the corn bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, (5)
-crook, a hedging sickle

(1) Nhp¹ Placed by boys in their coat cuffs, as a charm to prevent
flogging se Wor¹ (2) Chs¹, s Chs¹ (3) Shr If you light on
a briar-boss accidental w'en yo' an the tutache, an' wear it in
yore boassom, it'll cure it, BURN *Flk-Lore* (1883) 194, Shr¹ (4)
n Ir [So called] from its nesting in ditch banks run wild with
brambles, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 69 N I¹ (5) n Yks They cut
their way wi breca creeaks (IW), n Yks²

3 Shoots of the bramble when split into thongs for
binding straw beehives Wm¹

[A breere smale and slendre, CHAUCER *R Rose*, 858
OE *bār*]

BRIAR BOT, *sb* N I¹ [Not known to our correspon-
dents] The fishing frog or sea-devil, *Lophius piscatorius*
Also called Molly Gowan, Kilmaddy

BRIBE, *sb* Yks [braib] A piece cut off an end
or piece of cloth, which is damaged or imperfect, a short
length of cloth

w Yks (W T), Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Nov 8, 1884), w Yks⁵
[Cp Fr *bribe*, 'gros morceau de pain, les restes d'un
repas' (LITTRÉ), *bribe*, 'morceau de telle chose que ce
soit' (ROQUEFORT)]

BRIBE, *v* Brks Wil To twit, taunt, to scold,
'nag'

Brks She terrible bribed I (A C) Wil He be always bribing
I with going after the rebbutts (W C P), Wm¹ What d ye want
to kip a bribing I o' that vur?

BRICCO, BRICHA, see Britchel

BRICHEN, see Brochan

BRICK, *sb* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng

1 In *comp* (1) Brick burr, a brickbat, (2) clod, a thin
but tough sod cut from a peat-bog, used for covering
bricks when they are piled up for drying, (3) earth,
earth from which bricks are made, (4) head, a brick-
bat, (5) keel or kill, a brick-kiln, (6) layer, (a) a brick-
maker, (b) a term applied to clergymen, (7) maker,
the wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*, (8) noggin, an old, strong
method of building, in which the houses were framed in
woodwork and filled up with bricks, (9) oven, a baker's
oven made of bricks, (10) pane, a term used of a half-
timbered house, (11) setter, a bricklayer, (12) tiles,
bricks

(1) n Yks² (2) Chs¹ (3) Sur A very singular and valuable
bed of brick earth, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 371 (4) s Not
I'll hull a brick-head at yer (J P K) (5) B ks¹, I W¹², w Som¹
(6) a Chs¹ (b) Oxf, Brks *N & Q* (1859) 2nd S VII 115,
FARMER (7) n Lin The appearance and departure of the wagtail
closely coincide with the opening and closing of the brick making
season (G E D) (8) Chs¹³, Sur¹ Sur Others are built of brick
nogging covered with tiles, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 389 (9)
n Lin¹, Wor (J W P) (10) Chs³ Half timbered houses are

called brick-pane buildings (11, Chs¹, s Chs¹ [Gl Lab (1894)]
(12) [GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P)]

2 In phr (1) *Brick a bread* or *breed*, of a wall as thick
as a brick is broad, 4¹ ins, see Abrede, (2) — a *len(g)th*,
double the breadth of a brick, (3) — *thangmg*, a forfeit
inflicted in some rustic games in which a person is taken
by the head and heels and tossed up and down

(1) n Yks² e Yks We built squire a brick a breed wall,
NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 54, e Yks¹ *MS add* (T H) n Lin¹
(2) e Yks¹ *MS add* (T H) (3) Lan (J L)

3 *pl* A paved walk or footpath

Stf² Kūm on dh' briks, yə dōiti lad, ait ə' dh' sluj Sus¹ I m
always pleased to see him a coming up my bricks

4 A small loaf of bread, resembling a brick in shape

Sc A quarter brick (JAM) Nhb (W G), Nhp¹ Dev Put es
nauze in ma pokkit an took'd a girt brick, NATHAN HOGG *Poet*
Lett (1847) 10, ed 1865, HERBERT *Peas Sp* (1892) (s v Penny),
Dev¹

BRICK, see Birk, Brock

BRICKEN, *adj* Wil Dor Som [brɪkən] Made of
brick

s Wil (C V G) Dor¹ Crickets roun' the bricken heth did
zing, 155 Som (C V G)

BRICKEN, *v* *Obsol* n, s and e Cy Also written
brecken N Cy¹ To bridle, hold up the head, to put on
a smart appearance by holding up the head

n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ s & e Cy RAY (1691) Sus (K),
(G A W)

[Bricken, bridle up the head, COLLS (1677)]

BRICKER, see Breaker

BRICKET, *sb* Chs¹³ [brɪkɪt] A stool

BRICKLE, *adj* Sc Yks Lan Chs Nhp Wor Shr
Suf Sur Hmp Dor Som Amer Written bre'kl m Yks¹
[brɪkl] Fragile, brittle, easily broken Also used *fig*
See also Britchel Cf brackle, brockle, bruckle

Sc I think how I am to fend for ye now in thee brickle times,
SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vii, He understood well that an army
being brickle like glasse, MONRO *Expedition* (1637) II 16 (JAM)
e Yks¹ w Yks¹ Its feaful brickle weather, w Yks² Lan
GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 21, Lan¹, n Lan¹, Chs¹, Nhp¹,
s Wor (H K) Shr¹ Yo' mun mind 'ow yo' 'ondlen that corn,
the straw's despart brickle Suf¹ Sur *Trans Phil Soc* (1854)
83 Hmp¹ Som W & J Gl (1873), JENNINGS *Obs Dial*
w Eng (1825) w Som¹ 'tis so brickle's glass

Hence Bricky, (1) *adj* brittle, easily broken, friable,
(2) *adj* of sheep and cattle given to break fences

(1) n Yks¹ Poor, dry straw is said to be mush and bie'ly
Suf A horse was perfection, only that one hoof was 'bricky'
(T R L) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), Dor¹ Som JENNINGS *Obs*
Dial w Eng (1825) [U S A Used in Georgia, BARTLETT (1859)]

(2) Som You can't keep no bricky stock in that field (W F R)
[This man that of earthly matter maketh brickle
vessels, BIBLE (1611) *Wisdom* xv. 13, Brickle, *fragilis*,
LEVINS *Mamp* (1570)]

BRICKO, see Britchel

BRICKUT, *sb* in phr *at brickut* Glo¹ Of a cat *maris*
appetens

BRID, *sb* Yks Lan Chs Stf Der

1 A bird

Yks Bids of a feather aye flock together, HOLROYD *Prov* Lan
An' mī shuttle shall fly like a brid, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 178,
Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹³ s Chs¹ 19 Stf², Der², nw Der¹

2 *Comp* (1) Brid breer, *Rosa arvensis*, (2) een, the
plant *Lychnis diurna*, (3) legged, slender-legged, spindle-
shanked, *gen* applied to a woman, (4) nase, (5) nesses,
pl birds' nests, (6) neeze, a bird's nest, (7) neezing,
(8) neisenin', bird-nesting, (9) 's pin cushions, the
mossy excrescences on wild rose-trees, (10) rose, the
white Scotch wild rose with black hips, *Rosa spinosissima*
(1, 2) Chs¹ (3) Chs¹²³ (4) Stf² (5) Lan He'd bridnesses
show thi an' o', Cy *Wds* (Nov 17, 1866) 40 (6) Chs¹³ (7)
Lan Owd times when thee an' me wur'n yunk an' goo a brid
neezin', BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) 147, An derectly went'n a brid-
neezink, WALKER *Plebeian Pol* (1796) 23 Chs¹ Let s go a brid-
neezing (8) s Chs¹ Wut lum ū)brid z ney zin wi uz ū Set ūrdi?
[Wut come a-birds'-neisenin' wi' us o' Setterday?] This is peculiar
as being formed from the *pl* of a *sb* noy zn (9) *sb* Brid z ping-
kushunz Also called Breer [briar] bob (q v) (10) Chs¹³

3 A term of affection, in addressing men or animals, *gen* in phr *owd brid*

Lan Good neet, owd brid, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'-th'-Yate Yankeland* (1885) vii, [To a donkey] Lifting a bucket of water which stood by the door,—‘Sup, owd brid! It’ll make thi yure curl!’ WAUGH *Besom Ben*, 1

[Y gadre togider thi sones, as a brid gaderith his nest vndur fethris, WYCLIF (1388) *Luke* xiii 34 OE *brid* (*Corpus Gl*)]

BRID, see Breed

BRIDAL, *sb* Sc Also Som In comp (1) Bridal-bread, *obs*, bread broken over a bride’s head after marriage and scrambled for by the guests, (2) *potion*, *obs*, a drink, given in connexion with the ‘bedding’ (q v) of the bride and bridegroom, (3) *wife*, a newly-married wife, (4) *wreath*, the plant *Francoa ramosa*, bearing long racemes of small white flowers

(1) Lth Now broken was the bridal bread Owre the bride’s cockernony, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 65 (2) *ib* Auld dotted Pate Pray’d owre the bridal potion, *ib* 70, (A W) (3) Ayr The minister’s come hame wi’ his bidal wife, GALT *Lauds* (1826) xxxv (4) w Som 1

BRIDBILLED, *adj* Chs 13 Also in form *bridbuild* [*bridbld*] Said of accurately-fitting wood

[Fitted as accurately as the two parts of a ‘bird’s bill’]

BRIDE, *sb* 1 and v Var dial uses in Sc and Eng

1 *sb* In comp (1) *Bride bun* or *cake*, the cake provided at a wedding, formerly broken over the head of the bride, (2) *day*, wedding-day, (3) *s knots*, ribbons worn at a wedding, (4) *s laces*, the ribbon-grass, *Calamagrostis variegata*, (5) *s maiden*, bridesmaids, (6) *s part*, the early part of the day on which a wedding takes place, (7) *s pie*, a round pie with a strong crust, variously ornamented, which was always present at the feast after a wedding, (8) *shoe*, money demanded at the church gate from the wedding-party, see also *Ball money*, (9) *spurs*, spurs allotted to the best runner after the marriage ceremony, (10) *stones*, pillars of rocks found on the moors, at which marriage ceremonies were formerly practised

(1) Sllk They were battling wha first to get a haud o’ the bride’s bunn, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 154, ed 1866 N Cy 1 w Yks 1 A thin currant cake, marked in squares, though not entirely cut through, is ready against the bride’s arrival Over her head is spicad a clean linen napkin, the bridegroom standing behind the bride, breaks the cake over her head (2) Sc The bride-day, you say, is to be on the thirtieth of the instant month? SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxvii (3) Lth Bride’s-knots, an sic like gear I’m gaun to Willie’s wedding, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 62 (4) Nhp 1 (5) w Cor She’s going to have six brides-maiden (M A C) (6) Ir The wedding morning, or the bride’s part of it, as they say, was beautiful, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 60 (7) w Yks 1 It would have been deemed an act of neglect or rudeness if any of the party omitted to partake of it (8) n Yks (I W) (9) N Cy 1, Nhb 1 *Obs* (10) n Yks 2

2 v To bride up the head, to act the bride

[She brides it, RAY *Prov* (1678) 67]

[2] *Cmciscuare*, to mince or bride it at the table, or in speech, as a bride, or some affected women do (FLORIO)]

BRIDE, *sb* 2 Shr

1 A disease causing stiff joints in the feet of pigs (G F J)

2 Comp *Bride weed* or *wort*, the yellow toad flax, *Lunaria vulgaris*

Shr A decoction of the herb is used in the treatment of this disease [bride], whence the local name *Bride-wort* (G F J), Shr 1

[Fr *bride*, pl ‘filaments qui, dans l’intérieur de la plaie, empêchent l’écoulement du pus’ (HATZFELD)]

BRIDE ALE, *sb* Nhb Yks. Also Som Also written *bridal* Nhb 1

1 A wedding feast See also *Bride door*, *Broose*

N Cy 1, Nhb 1 w Som 1 Bruy d ae ul Still in use, but *obsol* [(K)]

2 The warmed, sweetened, and spiced ale, presented to a wedding party on its return from church Also called *Hot pots* (q v)

n Yks 1 w Yks 1 Whoever had the good fortune to arrive first

at the bride’s house, requested to be shown to the chamber of the new married pair After he had turned down the bed-clothes he returns, carrying in his hand a tankard of warm ale, to meet the bride, to whom he triumphantly offers his humble beverage The bride then presents to him [a] ribbon as the honourable reward of his victory

[1 A *bridale*, *nuptiae*, LEVINS *Mamp* (1570) OE *bryd-ealo*]

BRIDE DOOR, *sb* Dur Cum Yks In phr *to run* or *ride for the bride-door*, to join in the race for the bride’s gift of a ribbon or handkerchief, run by the young men of the neighbourhood, at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony See *Bride ale*, *Broose*

n Cy In Sc the prize is a mess of brose the custom is there called running for the brose, GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, The ribbon when won is supposed to be destined for the winner’s sweetheart, actual or to be, ATKINSON *Gl* Dur Still practised at St Helen’s, Auckland, and other villages in Dur only the handkerchief is supposed to be a delicate substitute for the bride’s garter, which used to be taken off as she knelt at the altar, *ib* Dur, Cum. (s v *Bride ale*), BROCKETT *Gl* n Yks 1 In days gone by, the race was always from the churchyard gate to the bride-door, and the prize was not barely the bride’s garter, but the added privilege of taking it himself from her leg as she crossed the threshold of her home, n Yks 2 ne Yks 1 *Obs* e Yks The prize [is] a ribbon, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) w Yks Should any of the competitors, however, omit to shake hands with the bride, he forfeits the prize, though otherwise entitled to win (s v *Bride-ale*), BROCKETT *Gl* [Wel After the wedding, the bridegroom mounts on horseback and takes his bride behind him A certain amount of ‘law’ is given them, and then the guests mount and pursue them It is a matter of courtesy not to overtake them, but whether overtaken or not they return with their pursuers to the wedding feast, BRAND *Pop Anthq* II 155, ATKINSON *Gl*]

BRIDE WAIN, *sb* Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan

1 *Obs* A wagon or cart, loaded with household goods, conveyed from the bride’s house to her new home

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, N Cy 1 Nhb Such a wagon is styled the ‘plenishing-wain’, ATKINSON *Gl*, Nhb 1, Wm 1 n Yks 1 It has obtained the name of wain from a very ancient custom, now *obs*, of presenting a bride, who had no great stock of her own, with a wagon load of furniture and provisions Some forty or fifty years since it was the custom here to place one of those curious and handsome black oak cabinets or presses, well stored with the necessary grathing or gear for a newly married couple, in a wain, and harnessing to it several yoke of oxen gaily garlanded, to drive it as a part of the bridal procession to the church One such bridewain had no less than sixteen oxen yoked to it, n Yks 2 e Yks MAI SHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) w Yks 1

2 The bridal gifts Dur 1, Wm 1

3 A ‘bidden’ wedding at which the friends of the bride and bridegroom are expected to contribute presents See *Infaire*

N Cy 1, Nhb 1 Cum At a bride-wain (which is the carrying of a bride home), it is the custom to make presents of money, &c, BRAND *Pop Anthq* (1848) II 150, An’ iv’ry lad or lass they met, I’ th’ house or out, to the breydwain They bade that day, STAGG *Bridewain* (1805) st 4, Cum 1 Wm *Lonsdale Mag* (1822) III 381, Wm 1 Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) Lan 1

BRIDEWELL, *sb* *Obs* Lin A prison

n Lin 1 The bridewell meant the now disused prison of Kirton-in-Lindsey ‘I will put thee in bridewell to draw at the mill as long as thou livest,’ BERNARD *Terence* (1629) 16

[Bride well, a house of correction, a prison, *Nomencl* (1585) (NARES) ‘Bridewell’ was the name of a house of correction given to the City of London by Edward VI The house was so called from being near St Bride’s Well, close to St Bride’s Church]

BRIDGE, *sb* Irel Nhb Dur Nhp Som Nfld

1 A weigh-bridge

N 1 A coal carter was found to have been abstracting coals from his own load ‘Ah, ye fool,’ said his comrade, ‘shure A toul’ ye ye had to go over a bridge’

2 Comb (1) *Bridge Fair*, an annual fair held at Peterborough, (2) *rails*, malleable iron or steel rails used in the barrow ways; (3) *ramps*, the ascents to the bridges over the railway

(1) Nhp *N & Q* (1851) 1st S III. 287, Orig held on Oct 2,

but now on the first Wed and Thurs in Oct So called because it is principally held on land adjacent to the Bridge over the Nen (P G D) (2) Nhb, Dur GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl (1849) [In gen use in the rail trade (R O H)] (3) Som The sloping sides of the ascent are called the 'iamps' (W F R)

3 A platform

[Nfld Commonly used (G P)]

BRIDGE, v Yks Lin [bridg] To cheapen, beat down in price, to 'bate'

n Yks Ah bridged him down sixpence (I W) e Yks¹ m Yks¹ I never go to that shop, they bridge nought w Yks² He wouldn't bridge sixpence n Lin¹

[No but the Lord hadde breiggid tho dayes, WYCLIF (1382) Mark xii 20 Aphetic form of *abridge*]

BRIDGET IN HER BRAVERY, sb Lin The rose-campion, *Lychnis chalcidomica*

BRIDGNORTH ELECTION, phr Wor Shr In phr *All on one side, like Bridgnorth Election*, said of anything which is oblique or out of the perpendicular

Wor (J W P) Shr Members of the Whitmore families of Apley, near Bridgnorth, have represented the borough in Parliament from 1663 to 1870 [with rare exceptions] The contests were sometimes sharp, and the saying is prob due to the predestined success of the [Tory] Whitmore family, rather than to that of either political party, BURNÉ *Flk-Lore* (1883) 592, Shr²

BRIDIE, sb Sc [bridi] A small mutton or beef pie with gravy in it, about the size of a teacup saucer

Frf A hot sweet-smelling bridie, whose gravy oozed deliciously through a bursting paper bag, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 271, Bridies, which are a sublime kind of pie, sb 98, Well known, but always called 'Forfar bridie' (G W)

BRIDLE, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 sb In comp (1) **Bridle arm**, the left arm, (2) **backs**, short pieces of wood nailed across the upper end of the cupples, just below the hunes, (3) **bands**, an arrangement of strings or 'bands' which kept the slide or carriage of the spinning-jenny at right angles to the sides or 'races', (4) **duck**, the female scaup, *Fuligula marila*, (5) **gate**, a wooden gate at the end of a 'riding,' or cleared road, in a wood, (6) **hand**, the left hand, (7) **road**, (8) **sty** or **style**, a road for horses and foot-passengers only, (9) **tooth**, a tooth of a horse which grows out of the side of the gum, also called **fang**, (10) **track**, (11) **way**, see sty

(1) n Lin¹ (2) S & Ork¹ (3) w Yks The arrangement is still used in the self acting mules (W T) (4) Dub [So called] from the broad white band round the base of the bill, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 159 (5) w Yks² (6) n Lin¹ (7) Dur¹ n Yks (I W), (W H) Lei¹, Nhp¹, War² Wor In the line of an old bridle-road across the fields, ALLIES *Antiq Flk-Lore* (1840) 65, ed 1852 *Oxf IV & Q* (1869) 4th S in 277 Hnt (T P F) Ken GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) (8) n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) Yks THORESBY *Lett* (1703) w Yks A string of these primitive carriers, picking their way up the 'bridle sty,' Cup WORTH *Munningham* (1896) 328, T'bridle sty 'at led onto t'mool, PRESTON *Yksman* (1880) 54, w Yks¹², w Yks³ There was no cart road to Wakefield, it was only for packhorses, it was called Bridlestyle road, w Yks⁴ ne Lan¹ (9) n Lin¹ There is a silly superstition that when this malformation occurs in mares the animals will be barren (10) n Wil Bridle tracks which once crossed the country in every direction, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 97 (11) Nhp¹, e An¹

2 In phr *to bite on the bridle*, to suffer hardships, to be in great straits

Sc Let her bite on the bridle when she was living and gie her a decent burial now she's dead, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) xxiv w Yks¹, Der¹ n Lin¹ Thaay niver minded what end went fast when times was good, soa thaay hev to bite the bridle noo

3 **Obs** An iron frame with a gag, formerly placed as a punishment on a scold's head and mouth Also called **Brank**, q v

[See *Obsol Punishments in Chester Archaeol Jrn II*] Chs², Der¹

4 The head of a plough, the piece of iron fastened to the end of the beam of a plough, to which the harness is attached

Rxb The bridle moves upon a strong pin piercing the beam, VOL I

Agric Surv 50 (JAM) Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 289, ed 1849 [MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)]

5 v To curb, restrain, modify, to rope a stack

Elg A Macgruther, whose forefathers since the flood had been professors of the bagpipe and would have bridled it into any purpose-like thing, COOPER *Tounifications* (1803) II 27 Kcb (A W)

Hence (1) **Bridled**, *pp* see below, (2) **Bridling-ropes**, sb pl ropes used to hold down the thatch on stacks or roofs of houses

(1) Frf The animal is in danger of being bridled This is occasioned by the animal's bending its neck extremely to claw its throat with its teeth The teeth often fasten in the wool, so that it cannot disengage them, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 240 (2) w & s Sc When the stak s have been built and covered, ropes of straw are fixed vertically over the thatch, the bridlin ropes are then carried round and caught on the vertical ones (JAM *Suppl*)

6 To raise the head scornfully Used with prep *up* n Lin¹ She did bridle up when thaay tell'd her what he'd been a saayin'

Hence **Bridling**, *ppl adj* Of a bitch *maris appetens* w Yks¹

7 Of barley to droop when ripe

Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 289, ed 1849, Only known by old people, the usual word being 'rein' (q v) (F H)

[2 To bite upon the bridle, *etre redunt fort à l'etroit*, MIEGE (1679) 3 A brydle for a curste queane, *Macchisfield Corp Rec* (1623) in Ormerod's *Hist Chs* (ed 1882) III 790 6 The damoisel was mighty well pleased, she bridled, she strutted, and strained to deserve it, *Annals of Love* (1672) (NARS)]

BRIDDOON, sb Irel The snaffle and rein of a bridle

Ir Parnell promised them that by and by they would fit these same mouths [i e the landlords] with bit and biddoon, *Standard* (Mar 2, 1891)

[Bridon, a snaffle, a bit without any branches, ASH (1795) Fr *bridon*, a snaffle (COTGR)]

BRIDTHER, see **Brither**

BRIEF, sb Sc Nhb Yks Wor Shr Glo Cmb e An Ken Som Cor Also written **breef** Sc Cmb¹, **breif** Sc (JAM) [briff]

1 A begging letter, a petition for some charitable object, *gen* signed by some responsible person

Nhb A kind neighbour wrote her a brief, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VII 389, Nhb¹ n Yks (I W), n Yks¹ Many briefs, duly signed by minister and churchwardens, may commonly be seen still in course of circulation through the country side in Clevel ne Yks¹ w Yks I never turned my back on a brief when I went to church, EVERETT *Blacksmith* (ed 1834) 101, We had a brief and went round and gathered for him a tidy sum (A C) w Wor Hes brought a brief, S BEAUCHAMP *Granley Grange* (1874) II 43 Shr¹, Glo (S S B) Cmb¹ I have seen a woman come up with a brief for the Mayor to sign before she took it round the town e An¹ Nrf 1689 Collected June 17 & 18 on the briefs for the Irish and Protestants, £31 17s 11d, *Chwaidins' Accs St Peter Mancroft, Norwich*, Still in every-day use (J H) Ken (P M), Ken¹ Som To write a bit of a brief vor un (W F R) w Som¹ Tez u suyt ai ziur vur t uurn ubaew t wai u bree f n tez tu-wuuk [it is much easier to run about with a begging petition than it is to work] w Cor (M A C)

2 A funeral or burial club

w Yks Before a womman's wed, hur chap sud be in a brief, so az shoo may hev summat ta berry him wi', TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bavnsla Ann* (1867) 40, About Leeds, the exact equivalent for a club of this nature is 'Dead Brief', about Halifax, 'Death Brief' (C C R), *Gen* 'funeral brief' (S P U)

3 Comp (1) **Brief club**, a burial club, (2) **nights**, the nights on which the committee of a 'brief' meet to transact business

w Yks (1) Deceased was a member of the brief club, *IV & Q* (1876) 5th S v 325 (2) (C C R)

4 A spell, charm

Sc The brief was out, 'twas him it doom'd The mermaid's face to see, FINLAY *Ballads* (1808) II 85 (JAM) Ayr Ye surely hae some warlock-brief Owre human hearts, BURNS *To J Smith* (1785) st 1

5 A railway ticket Also in comp **Brief jigger**, railway ticket-office

Slang Took a brief to London Bridge, HORSLEY *Jothings* (1887) 1

Cant The milingitary lookin' swell as run his rulk over you in the push by the brief jigger, CAREW *Autob Gypsy* (1891) xxxv

[1 The frere cam with hus letteres Baldely to the bushope and hus breef hadde, *P Plowman* (c) xxiii 327 Fr *brief*, 'courte lettre officielle' (HATZFELD)]

BRIEF, *adj* and *adv* Sc n Cy Chs Der Lin Lei Nhp War Shr Bdf Ken Amer [brif]

1 *adj* Plentiful, frequent, common

Chs Still in use Fleigh [flees] are very brief this whot weather (E G), Chs² Shr Of the gloomy Bomere Pool legends are brief, BURNES *Flk Lole* (1883) viii Ken Used to denote the plentifulness of blackbeetles (P M), Ken¹, Ken² Wipers are wery brief here

2 Of diseases or epidemics rife, prevalent

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* Chs¹², Chs² Smallpox is very brief s Chs¹ Mee zlz ür ver 1 breef übaay t [measles are very brief abaüt] Der¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹² War *Bham Wkly Post* (June 10, 1893), War¹²³ Shr¹ Han yore childern 'ad the maizles? I 'ear as a bün'mighty brif about Bdf An illness is said to be 'very brief about' (J W B), Colds are very brief, BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) 127 [U S A Much used in the interior of New England and in Virginia, BARTLETT (1859)]

3 Busy, bustling, quick, energetic

S & Ork¹ Shr¹ 'Er wuz that brif about clänin' the 'ouse down w'en I seed 'er Now then, be brif an' finish that job

4 Clever, apt, keen

Abd A brief joke or saying (G W) Ags A brief discourse, a good sermon He gae us a very brief sermon (JAM)

5 *adv* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly

n Lin He went along as brief as a yung man, fer all he was soñ ohd, *Lin N & Q* (July 1890)

[Brief, rife or common, PHILLIPS (1706)]

BRIEKIT, *ppl adj* S & Ork¹ Of sheep pait-coloured, brindled, having white legs and belly See *Brook*, v²

BRIERS, *sb*¹ *pl* Sc Written breeirs Bnff¹ [brærz] The eyelashes Also used *fig*

Abd 'Hingin' by the briers o' the een' is used metaph of one in a shaky condition (W M) Bnff Breears o' the een (W G), Bnff¹

[Conn w *bree*, sb² Cp *ahum*, brye, *Harl MS* (c 1450) in Wright's *Voc* (1884) 631]

BRIERS, *sb*² *pl* Nhb¹ Beams or girders fixed across a shaft top

BRIESTYE, see *Breast* hee

BRIGANER, *sb* Sc Also in form brigander Bnff¹ [bri gænr]

1 A robber, brigand

Sc This Patrick Ger, a notable thief, robber and briganer, SPALDING *Hist Sc* (1792) I 31 (JAM), I did na care to stlp upo' my queets, for fear o' the briginers, FORBES *Jrn* (1742) 6 (sb)

2 A person of rude, boisterous habits Bnff¹

[*Brigand* + -er, as in *barister*, *chorister*]

BRIGDA, *sb* Sc Also written brigdie (JAM) [bri gda, brigdi] The basking shark, *Squalus maximus*

n Sc, Sh I It is called pricker, and brigdie, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 26 (JAM) Sh I (WAG) S & Ork¹

[Norw dial *brygda*, also *brugda*, *brogda* (AASEN, 84)]

BRIGDER, *sb* Sc Also in form brig, brigger (JAM *Suppl*) The small cord or twisted hair to which a fishing hook or a cast of flies is attached

S & Ork¹ Sh I, w Sc (JAM *Suppl*)

[Conn w Norw dial *brigda*, to twist (AASEN)]

BRIG(G), *sb* and *v* In *gen* dial use in Sc and n and midl counties to Nhp Bdf Hint Cmb e An [brig]

1 *sb* A bridge

Sc Hackstoun of Rathillet keepit the brigg wi' musket, carbine, and pike, SCOTT *Brnde of Lam* (1819) xxiv n Sc 'Brig on a hair' is a very narrow bridge (JAM) Abd The venerable Bow brig, the oldest bridge in Aberdeen, SMILES *Natur* (1876) 11, 'The lan' stells o' the brig, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii Frf By the auld brig that spans the wee burnie, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 48 Ayr Sweeps dams, an' mills, an' brigs, a' to the gate, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st 7 Edb Replacing his glasses on the brig of his nose, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi Bwk Hyndhaugh brig, and Hyndhaugh brae, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 21 N Cy¹ Nhb Gan over t'brig, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I 65, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum At Carel the brig's tummel'd down, ANDERSON

Ballads (1808) Nicol the Newsmonger Wm¹, n Yks¹²³ ne Yks¹ Hez t'brigg brok? e Yks As ther was neeah brig he was fooact ti lowp ower it, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 36, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks Every one praises t'brig they go ower, *Prov in Brighthouse News* (Aug 10, 1889), w Yks¹²³⁴⁵ Lan Nearly scrapin' th' skin off th' brig ov his nose, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 22, Lan¹, n Lan¹, e Lan¹, m Lan¹, Der¹ Not A war crossing the foot brig (L C M), Not¹, s Not (J P K) Lin I'll run up to the brig, TENNYSON *N Farmer, New Style* (1870) st 14 n Lin SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Rut¹ Lei She lives down brigs (C E), Lei¹, Nhp¹² Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) 127 Hnt. (1 P F) Cmb RAY (1691) e An¹

2 *Comp* (1) Brig end, (2) foot, the foot or end of a bridge, (3) hable or hebble, the wall or parapet of a bridge, (4) hole, the archway of a bridge, (5) stone, (a) a stone culvert or drain, (b) *pl* the flagstones over a drain or waterway, (6) stowers, the timber-lengths used to strengthen the props or supports of a wooden bridge, (7) 's wath, the part where the stream is bridged over

(1) Gall I was standin' on the brig-end o' Devorgill, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlv (2) n Yks² (3) w Yks Ah hurt mi shoolder agean a brig-hebble (S K C) e Lan¹ (4) Lei¹ 'Doon't pull so 'ard theer, under the brig-ools, [said] to a barge-horse driver by a canal bridge (5, a) n Yks A brigstone is a kind of rough conduit for water across a gate-stead, ATKINSON *Moorl Pansh* (1891) 64, (T S), n Yks¹, (b) n Yks¹² (6, 7) n Yks²

3 A wooden frame placed over a tub to support the 'tems' or strainer used in brewing, and the 'sile' in dairy work *Gen* used in *pl*

n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add P* Wm¹ ne Yks¹ In common use. e Yks¹ w Yks The 'tems and brigs' were formerly to be seen in nearly every cottage (J T), w Yks¹²³, ne Lan¹ Der A pair of cheese briggs, COX *Chunches* (1877) III 225 Not (J H B), Not¹ s Not So called because it is somewhat in the fashion of a bridge (J P K) n Lin¹ Lei¹ Sometimes a forked stick is substituted, called a 'pair of brigs' Nhp¹

4 *pl* Irons set over the fire to support pots and pans w Yks¹³ Lan GROSE (1790) *MS add C*, Lan¹, e Lan¹

5 *v* To build or throw a bridge over

Lnk To brig a burn (JAM) n Yks¹, w Yks⁵

[ME *brig* (*Cursor M* 8945), OE *brycg*]

BRIGGER, see *Brigder*

BRIGHT, *sb* Yks [brit]

1 A clever contrivance

w Yks Of a small mechanical toy 'Well, that's a bright, reight enough!' (B K), w Yks² There s allys new breets

2 In *phr* to *stike a bright*, to awaken a new train of thoughts, ideas

w Yks When Ah tell'd him that, it struck a bright intul him (S K C)

3 A prank, trick

w Yks We hed a bit ov a bright on wi him efter t'pub lowsed (B K)

BRIGHT, *adj* e An Of marshes covered with water

e An¹ The marshes are bright to day Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 78

BRIGHTEN, *sb* Hmp A species of lichen

Hmp For weak eyes, brighten, another lichen, is recommended, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 176, Hmp¹

BRIGHTEN, *v* Yks Also written breeten w Yks [bri tən] To make bright or quick (*refl*), to become quick

w Yks Come lad, breeghten thisen! (Æ B), Thah mun brighten a bit moor if thah meean to get up to him (B K), Tha'll ha' to breeten if tha means hevin' done afore dinner, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Dec 9, 1891)

BRIGHT EYE, *sb* Dev The lesser celandine, *Ranunculus ficaria*

Dev Bright eye, with its glossy leaves, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I 318

BRIHAM, see *Bargham*

BRICKER, see *Breaker*

BRILLIANT, *sb* Lon A sweetmeat

Lon Sugar constitutes the base of an almost innumerable vai rety of hard confectionary, sold under the names of lozenges, brilliants, MAYHEW *Lond Laborn* (1851) I 204

BRILLS, *sb pl* Sc Irel Written breeles Sc (JAM) [brilz, brilz] Spectacles, esp double-jointed ones Cid (JAM) NI¹ Ait *Ballymena Obs* (1892) [Du *bril* (pl *brillen*), a pair of spectacles (HEXHAM), G *brille*]

BRIM, *sb¹* and *v¹* Sc Irel Wm Chs Lin Som [brim]

1 *sb* A bank or hedge-side covered with brambles or other wild undergrowth w Som¹ [brum]

2 *Fig* The measure of endurance

Wm Ah was full up ta t'brim wi' bother o' yah soot er anudder (BK)

Hence **Brimful**, *adj*, *fig* full of sorrow or anger

Lth To sigh over the days o' auld lang syne Wi' brimfu' bosom an' tearfu' ee, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 115 Wm He was brim full an' t'ears wor rowlin' doon his cheek He wor sayin' 'at Ah wor a leet, see Ah went tue him, theer an' than, brim-full as Ah wor (BK)

3 *v* Used in form (1) **Brimmed**, *pp* flooded, full, (2) **Brimming**, *ppl adj* full to the brim, overflowing, (3) **Brimming over**, *phr* overfull, overflowing

(1) Lin The tankards brimmed with beer, BROWN *Lit Laur* (1890) 65 (2) Sc A deep lock that's aye kept brimming with the hundreds of wee watercourses WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 180, ed 1894 Ir It glistened and shimmered in many a brimming pool, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 202 Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) (3) Chs¹ Yon pot's brimmin o'er

BRIM, *v²* and *sb²* In *gen* dial use in Sc Irel and Eng Written bream in Lin¹, breem Sc (JAM), brem Glo¹² Ken, breme N Cy¹ Wm n Yks¹ [brim, brim]

1 *v* Of swine to be in heat, to copulate

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Wm The sew was breemed with a prize boar (BK) n Yks Ah've gotten t'sew brimmed (TS), n Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹, w Yks², Chs¹³, s Chs¹, Der¹, Lei¹, War³, Glo¹²

Hence (1) **Brimmed**, *pp* covered by a boar, (2) **Brimmer**, *sb* a sow in kind, (3) **Brimming**, (a) *vbl sb* the restless state of sows when at heat, (b) *ppl adj* of a sow *maris appetens*, (4) **Brimward**, *adj* of a sow *maris appetens*

(1) Lan. (JL) Lan, Chs MORTON *Cyclo Agnc* (1863) (2) Nhb¹ (3, a) e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), (JN) n Lin¹ [MAYER *Splsum's Directory* (1845) 144] (b) Rxb (JAM) Ant GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Dur¹, e Dur¹ w Yks (CWH), ne Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹²³, Der², nw Der¹ Suf, Ken, Sus HOLLO WAY Ken (PM) (4) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), Dor¹

2 *sb* The heat in sows

n Cy HOLLOWAY w Yks¹ e An¹ We say, 'sow goes to brim', but we never call the boar a brim

3 A boar

s & e Cy RAY (1691) n Lin¹, se Wor¹, s Wor (HK), s Wor¹, Glo¹², Suf¹ Ken. A sow when brimming goes to brim (K)

4 A harlot, strumpet, trull

Lth (JAM), Glo², e An¹ Slang FARMFR [1 ME *brimmen* (STRATMANN) Cp Du *bremen*, to burn with lust or desire (HEXHAM)]

BRIM, *v²* e An [Not known to our correspondents] Past tense of *to broom*, or sweep with a broom

e An¹ I brim up all the muck I could

BRIM, see **Bream**

BRIMBLE, see **Bramble**

BRIME, *sb* Sc [bram] Brine, pickle, salt

Sc As saut's brime (JAM) Dmb Steep in brime o' yer ain sautin', Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxviii

BRIME, *v* Cor [Not known to our correspondents] To flash up, to blaze

Cor. 'To brime a boat' is to melt the pitch on it by applying a flame of fire to it, N & Q (1854) 1st S x 179

BRIME, see **Bargham**

BRIMELD, *sb* S & Ork¹ A very old female seal [Norw dial *brimul*, for older *bremulv* (AASEN)]

BRIMING, *sb* Cor Also in form **breeming** Cor² **brimming** Cor¹ [brim, brim] Phosphorescence of the sea See **Briny**

Cor The briming, or light excited at night in sea water by anything that disturbs it, QUILLER COUCH *Hist Polperio* (1871) 107, N & Q (1850) 1st S x 179, Cor¹²

BRIMMEL, see **Bramble**

BRIMMER, *sb¹* Suf [brimə(r)] A bumper Suf Very common (FH), Suf¹ [There is no deceit in a brimmer, RAY *Prov* (1678) 3]

BRIMMER, *sb²* Bks Wil [brimə(r)] A broad-brimmed hat Brks¹, Wil¹

Hence **Brimmin tucker**, *sb* a new hat Wil (GED)

BRIMMING, *ppl adj* Nhb [brimɪn] Of soil or earth having a mellow and crumbly appearance n Cy HUNTER *Geological Essays* (1803-4) I 157, in N & Q (1887) 7th S iv 22 Nhb 'Nivver sou corn till the lands brimmin', Corn sown at that juncture is almost immediately germinated (ROH)

BRIMS, *sb* Ken Also in forms **brimsey**, **brimp** Ken¹ [brimz] The gadfly See **Breeze**, *sb¹*

Ken De ole cow's got de brimps (PM), 'You have a brims in your tail', said of a restless person (K), Ken¹²

[*Tahon*, a brizze, brimsee, Cotgr ON *brims* (FRITZNER), G *bremse*]

BRIM SAND, *sb* Dor Sea-sand Dor *Gl* (1851)

BRIMSEY, see **Brims**

BRIMSEY BROWN, *phr* Irel An undecided colour Ant It's a brimsy brown, the colour of a mouse s diddy, *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

BRIMSTONE, *sb* Sc Yks Lon Hmp [brimstən]

1 A match-seller

Lon I inquired of some of the present race of match sellers what became of the 'old brimstones,' MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 431

2 A word of abuse, used *attrib*

Sc Yon brimstone hussies, WILSON *Tals* (1836) II 165 n Yks² Brimstone wecan, a female fury Brimstone lang d hot in action, as one who fights with her fists and nails I W² Goo along, you brimstoun bitch

BRIMTUD, *sb* S & Ork¹ The sound of waves dashing on the shore

[Norw dial *brimtot*, the roar of the waves dashing on the rocks (AASEN)]

BRIN, *sb¹* S & Ork¹ [Not known to our correspondents] A brook or rivulet

[Sw *brunn*, a well (WIDEGREN), ON *brunnr*]

BRIN, *sb²* *Obsol* Dev Strong linen

Dev (RPC), Yu d best git zome brin, tez 'mazing strong stuff, an' 'tweel bear a rug an' a tug, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), Git a vew yards ov pulleree alleree, 'tez za güde as old fashioned brin, sb 125

BRINDED, *ppl adj¹* Der Not Wil Som Written **brinded** Som [brindɪd] Brindled, streaked, of a light-brown approaching to dun, red-brown Cf **branded** Der¹, Not (JHB) Wil DAVIS *Agnc* (1813) Som W & J *Gl* (1873), (WPW)

[Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd, SHAKS *Macb* iv 11]

BRINDED, *ppl adj²* Dev [brindɪd] Angry, frowning, sour-looking Cf **brindle**, *v*

Dev *W Times* (Mar 12, 1886) 6, col 4 n Dev 'S a bibbling, boosteing, brinded chap, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 85 Dev¹ Es maester look'd brinded upon en, 17

BRINDLE, *v* Lan Hmp [brindl]

1 To be irritated, show resentment, to bridle up Cf **brinded**, *ppl adj²*

Lan¹ He brindled up as soon as w spoke to him

2 In *phr* *a brindled look* Hmp (JRW), Hmp¹ [A freq fr stem *brend-*, to burn, cp MDu *brinden* (OUDFMANS), Du *branden* (HEXHAM)]

BRINDLED, *ppl adj* Wm Lan Der Lin Som [brindld]

1 Coloured in stripes, of a black colour with lighter markings, *gen* of cattle

Wm I auld brindled coo wants milkin (BK) Lan. (SW), e Lan¹ s Lan BAMFORD *Dial* (1854) Der¹, n Lan¹ w Som¹ Buurn dld Applied only to cattle, implying nearly similar markings on a cow to those on a tabby cat [MAYER *Splsum's Directory* (1845) 147]

2 Of bricks of blue and red colour, owing to their being imperfectly burnt Lan (SW)

BRINDY, *sb* Der Wor [brindɪ] A nickname given to a person with red hair, or a cow of a red-blown

or dark-red colour Cf **brinded**, *ppl adj*¹ Der¹, ne Wor (J W P)

BRINDZEY, *adj* Som [brɪnzɪ] Of a brown colour, with an intermixture of other colours; usually black

Som A brindzey-coloured short hair dog, *Advnt in Bristol Paper* (1876), (W F R)

[Conn w **brinded**, *ppl adj*¹, formed on the analogy of *linsey-woolsey*]

BRINE, *sb* and *v*¹ Chs Lin Ken Also written **brian** n Lin¹

1 *sb* In phr *blessing the brine* Obs

Chs¹ On Ascension Day, in days long past, the inhabitants of Nantwyth used to assemble in gala dress round the 'Old Blat' Salt Pit, and pass the day in dancing, feasting, and merriment. This was called 'blessing the brine,' *Llŷn Ballads*, 62

Hence **Briner**, *sb* an old term for a worker at the salt-mines

Chs¹ The briners sometimes goe about to cleanse the pitt, *Phil Trans* (1665) 1061

2 *Comp* (1) **Brine pit**, a salt-spring, (2) **tub**, the tub in which pork is salted

(1) Chs The salt spring, or (as they call it) the brine-pit, is near the river, *RAY Acc of Salt* (1691), Chs¹ (2) Paid for a brine tubb for the poor House, 13s, *Pluckley Overseers' Acc* (Oct 31, 1787)

3 *v* To dress wheat with brine to prevent the smut Obs n Lin¹ In 1645 Abel Baker ordered his servant to buy wheat and have it brined after the Lincolnshire fashion to avoid blasting, *Hist MSS Com V* 384

[3 'Tis yearly practiced thus to brine their fields, *Plot Oxf* (1677) 39]

BRINE, *v*² Obs Nrf Suf To bring Nrf GROSE (1790) Suf (K), Brine it luther, *RAY* (1691), BAILEY (1721)

BRINED, see **Brinded**

BRING, *v* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

I Grammatical forms, in var dial and lit meanings

1 *Pres Tense* (1) **Braa t**, (2) **Brang**, (3) **Branged**, (4) **Breng**, (5) **Broft**, (6) **Brong**, (7) **Brote**, (8) **Brout**, (9) **Browt**, (10) **Brung**

(1) w Som ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 45 (2) Sc Beath boild an roast auld Bessie brang, *Nicol Poems* (1805) I 143 (JAM), MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 203 Abd I scarce could hide the tear it brang, *FROM Rhymes* (1844) 121 Dur¹ Cum Two brayzent fellows brang oot a quart in ayder hand, *DICKINSON Lamplugh* (1856) 4, Cum¹ Wm & Cum¹ Sea monny fwoke thes upshot brang, 199 w Yks LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 238 Suf Common (F H) (3) *ib* (4) w Yks Breg WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 132 (5) Cor He broft up a geat rule, *HIGHAM Dial* (1866) 16 (6) Nhb¹ He brong it aall on hissel Cum Ther thy mudder brong thee furth, *RAYSON Sng Sol* (1859) viii 5, Cum¹; Cum² Many a frind an' relation an' neighbour Brong hints an' queer teals, 43 Lan¹, n Lan¹ (7) Not (J H B), Suf (C G B), E s¹ (8) Nhb They brout them oup to men and women, *Bewick Howdy* (1850) 11, Nhb¹ w Yks 'Brout' is also much used, but is not so common as the strong forms, WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 133, w Yks¹ (9) Nhb The Lord browt us heam agean empy, *ROBSON Bk of Ruth* (1860) i 21, Nhb¹ He browt his fether win him Cum Thoo browt me in, *FARRALL Betty Wilson* (1886) 153 Wm (B K), n Yks², w Yks (G B W) Lan Then they browt him whoam, *FOTHERGILL Probation* (1879) xv Chs¹ Lin Sa I browt tha down, *TENNYSON Owd Roa* (1889) Lin¹ She browt me to a stand, 233 Nrf He browt me to the faastin house, *GILLET Sng Sol* (1860) ii 4 (10) Ir In common use (J S) Ant It was her brung it (W H P) Lan¹ Suf (F H), (C G B) Sus *Obsol* He brung 'n along (G A W)

2 *Pp* (1) **Braa t**, (2) **Brang**, (3) **Brocht**, (4) **Broft**, (5) **Brong**, (6) **Brongen**, (7) **Brote**, (8) **Browcht**, (9) **Browt**, (10) **Browten**, (11) **Brung**

(1) w Som Aa v ēē braa t dhu plaa ns? ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 51 (2) Sc When the barley and meal was brang hame, *Ballads* (1885) 233 Abd (G W) (3) Sc I'll get them brocht up some way, *SWAN Gates of Eden* (1895) 11 Abd Nane o' them hed brocht a Bible ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii (4) Cor See what things you have broft hum too, *TREGELLAS Tales* (1865) 87, Cor¹ She was broft home in a cart, Cor² 95 (5) Nhb¹ If ye'd oney brong it seuner. Cum The king hes brong me intui his chamamers, *RAYSON Sng Sol* (1859) i 4, Cum¹ (6) Nhb¹ (7) Not¹, s Not

(J P K) Dor¹ Never ax nar hook Be brote to spwile his stiately look, 70 (8) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 200 (9) Nhb She was browt te bed iv a son, *ROBSON Bk of Ruth* (1860) iv 13 e Dur¹ Wm Thoo hessant browt a single hopany hecam, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt iii 6 n Yks Mun yah day be te judgment browt, *CASTILLO Poems* (1878) 47, n Yks², e Yks¹ w Yks Varry particular abaht ma being reyrt browt up, *CUDWORTH Dial Sketches* (1884) 15 Lan Hoo's been browt up boi a naut, *KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH Scarsdale* (1860) II 287 n Lan T'king hez browt ma inta his 10wms, *PRIZACKERLEY Sng Sol* (1860) i 4 (10) Nhb¹ It's a wonder he hadn't browten his grandfether e Yks¹ Lan Han yo fowghten?—Yoi, un' a browten a bit'n im whoam i' ma pocket! GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 26, What's browten? BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) xxiii (11) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 203 Ir Common (J S) Ant (A J I) Myo I'll wanther brung into Wistport before long, *STOKER Snake's Pass* (1891) vi e Dur¹ w Yks I'll not take 'em, I'll have 'em brung (H L), Bruu, WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 132 Lan¹ Hasnt thae brung mi baggin? Nrf (A G F), Suf (F H) Sus De king has brung me into his chambers, *Lower Sng Sol* (1860) i 4, *Obsol* (G A W)

II *Dial meanings*

1 In phr (1) *to bring forth*, to lead to the grave, (2) — *home*, to bury at home, (3) — *m*, to convert, (4) — *ing m*, the formal reception of a convert among the Dissenting bodies, (5) — *m*, to recollect, recognize, (6) — *off*, to hatch and bring from the nest, (7) — *on*, to teach, train, (8) — *out*, (a) to give birth to, (b) to bury, (9) — *up*, (a) to rear young, (b) to stop, bring to a standstill, (10) — *up against*, (a) to accuse, charge, (b) to come in contact with, (11) — *and take*, fetch and carry, (12) — *m-near*, a spy-glass

(1) w Yks Common (G B W), w Yks² (2) Ir The people of a Roman Catholic priest often want to bring him home, unless the priest has willed where he is to be buried, *Filk-Lore Rec* (1881) IV 121 (3) n Cy 1 Salvation Army brought in many at their service (B K) n Lin Thaay wasn't as setten on bringin' foaks in as thaay hed been afoor, *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 104, n Lin¹ (4) w Yks Nor had she for many a day shown me ought but a cheerful face, especially since my bringing in at chapel, *SNOWDEN Web of Weaver* (1896) xvii (5) Suf I can't fare to bring him in nohow (C G B), e An *Dy Times* (1892) (6) n Lin That theare last clatch at gray hen's browt off, *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 106 s Lin (T H R) (7) w Som¹ Aay shl bring un au n tu roa pee, aa dr u beet [I shall train him to the trade of a ropemaker, after a while] (8, a) Wm Has thy rabbit browt oot yet? (B K) (b) n Yks¹, n Yks² Mensefully through the world, and at last mensefully brought out (s v Menseful) (9, a) n Lin¹ Oor bitch broht up three pups last time (b) e An¹ He brought up before me [When a young fellow is once brought up by a pretty wench, *SMOLLETT P Pickle* (1751) lxvii] (10, a) n Lin¹ I wod niver bring up agean an ohd man what he did when he was a lad (b) *ib* His herse broht up agean George Todd hoose corner an' knock't a lot o' stoans oot (11) Ir (G M H), Common (J S) (12) *ib* So he ups with his bring 'm near, *LOVER Leg* (1848) I 163 n Ir (A J I)

2 To take

Ir Will you bring me with you? *N & Q* (1888) 7th S vi 225, In common use (J S) n Ir (A J I)

3 Of the wind to raise

Cor The wind brings the pilme [dust], *HUNT Pop Rom w Eng* (1865) II 245

4 To hit, strike, give a blow

Cum. Brong sniftering Gwordie a cluff, *ANDERSON Clay Daubm* (1808) st 14, Than Billy Brang him a gud whelt o' the lug, *GILPIN Ballads* (1874) 230, Occas used but 'fetch' is the more common term (J A)

BRING GOING, *phr* Dor Som Dev

1 To accompany some distance on a journey, to conduct, point out the way Cf **agatewards**

Dor Well I shoil goo and bring ye gwain, *YOUNG Rabm Hill* (1867) pt ii 9, You brought us gwain o' Zundays *BARNES Poems* (1879) 18 Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873), *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl* (1885) w Som¹ Wee ul bring ee gwai n su vaa rz dhu vaav ur krau s wai Dev² I'll bring 'e gwaine part the way 'ome, or mayhap yu'll be pixie-led!

2 To get rid of Som W & J *Gl* (1873).

3 To spend recklessly, profusely

Som W & J *Gl* (1873), JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ Dhu yuung Mae ustur Luuk ees-v u-braa t gwai n au i-v

u-gau t [young Mr Lucas has spent all he has] Dev¹, Dev³
I've brought going a sight o' cash, and there's nort tū show vor't

4 To kill or pass the time

Dev³ Us can dū a bit ov work tū bring gwaine the time
nw Dev You might take a hook and trim out the hedges, or bring
going your time in more ways than one (R P C)

BRINK, sb¹ Dur Not Lin Lei Nhp War Hrf Cmb
e An [brɪŋk]

1 The edge of a hill, the bank by the side of a river

Cmb¹ Two parades by the side of the Great River at Wisbech are
called the North and South Brinks [KENNETT *Par Antiq* (1695)]

Hence (1) Brinkers, sb pl the riparian owners on the
rivers Wye and Lug, (2) side, sb the river-bank, (3)
ware, sb small faggots, gen made of whitethorn, used to
repair the banks of rivers

(1) Hrf N & Q (1879) 5th S xi 245 (2) e Dur¹ It's i' the
brinkside (3) e An¹, Nrf¹

2 The brim of a hat Gen used in pl

s Not. (J P K), s Lin (T H R) sw Lin¹ The hat looked very
niced with its stiff brinks Lei¹ Nhp Hat of rusty brown,
Stranger to brinks and often to a crown, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II
68 War³

Hence Brinked, ppl adj having a brim

Lin He had on a narrow brinked hat (R E C)

BRINK, sb² Cor¹² [brɪŋk] The gill of a fish

[Cp Bret *brink* (Du Rusquec), Fr *branchies*, the gills
of a fish, Gr βράγχια]

BRINKIE, sb Bnf¹ Also in form brinkum A
comely person of a lively disposition

BRINKUM, see Brinkie

BRIN(N, sb Obs² Sc A ray, beam, flash

n Sc (JAM) Abd An' blink wi skyrin' binns, FORBES *Ajax*
(1742) 10

[Cp OE *bryne*, burning, heat]

BRINY, adj Cor Of the sea luminous, phospho-
rescent Cor¹ See Briming

Hence Briny, sb (?) the phosphorescent sparkling of
the sea at night Cor²

BRIS, sb S & Ork¹ A break, rent, crack, rupture

BRISED, see Brizzed

BRISH, sb I W¹² [brɪʃ] A brush

[Ofr *brousse*, a brush (HATZFELD, sv *Brosse*)]

BRISH, v and adv Sus Hmp I W [brɪʃ]

1 v To move quickly, swiftly Cf brush

Sus De storm, however, blow'd away, An we brish'd on quite
well, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) I 47, (F E)

2 With over to jump nimbly over anything

I W¹ Come, brishauver the gheeat, I W²

3 adv Quickly, nimbly

Sus Swish and brish he bowl'd away home, JACKSON *Southward*
Ho (1894) I 339

Hence Brish athert, adv straight across Hmp, I W
(H C M B)

BRISH, see Brush

BRISK, sb Gmg [brɪsk] The side of a hill or
mountain under cultivation, the foot of a hill (W M M)

BRISKEN, v Sc Yks [brɪskən] With up to
refresh, to become more lively, animated

Sc It will brisenken you up, STEVENSON *Ballantrae* (1889) 225
n Yks (I W) e Yks¹ MS add (T H) w Yks¹

Hence Briskened, pp revived, enlivened n Yks²

[Brisk (fresh) + -en, as in *freshen*]

BRISKET, sb Sc Yks In form bisket Sc (JAM),
brusket w Yks² [brɪskɪt] The breast, stomach

Sc Down through the fair w' kilted coats, White legs and
briskets bare, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 15 (JAM) Sk O'er
muckle marth i' the back, an' melder i' the brusket, Hogg *Perils*
of Man (1822) I 55 (sb) Rxb Upon his brisket She saw a Heelan'
duk or star, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (1871) II 132 w Yks² To be
'fast in t'brusket' is said of a person who has eaten some in-
digestible food

[A brusket, *pectusculum*, *Cath Angl* (1483) Cp Fr
brechet, OF1 *brchet*, *bruchet* (HATZFELD)]

BRISKIE, sb Kcb [brɪskɪ] The chaffinch, *Fringilla*
coelebs Also called Brisk Finch

Kcb [So called] from its smart, lively activity, SWAINSON *Birds*
(1885) 63

BRISMAC, sb n.Sc Also written brismak The
young tusk fish, *Brosmus vulgaris*

Sh I The torsk, often called the tusk and brismac, is the most
valued of all the cod kind, *Ess Highl Soc* III 15 (JAM)
S & Ork¹ [SATCHELL (1879)]

[Norw dial *brosma*, also *bresma* (AASEN)]

BRISS, sb¹ Irel Also written brishe [brɪs, brɪʃ]
A smash, broken pieces, little bits

Wxf She let go the saucer, and down it came, and was
made brishe of in a minute, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 216, It's
wonderful the way the heart can be made brishe ov, *Shannock*
Mag (1894) 444, 'Briss' is more refined than 'brish' (P J M)

[Ir *brise*, a fracture, fr *brisim*, I break (O'REILLY)]

BRISS, sb² Som Dev Also in form brist Dev¹
[brɪs]

1 Dust, fluff, esp that which accumulates behind
furniture, &c

w Som¹ Clean up all this briss behind the picture Dev
Thicker baint briss, it's a seat o' reek, MADOX-BROWN *Dwale*
Bluth (1876) bk 1 iv n Dev Yer's a brave briss an' herridge¹

Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 121 nw Dev¹

2 Dust mixed with small pieces of furze, faggot-wood,
&c, small twigs used for lighting fires

Dev 'I've got some briss in my eye, means not a particle of dust,
but a small bit of furze, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 423, Dev¹ Maester
was staunding by the tallut whan the cob wall sluer d away all to
wance and a come heal'd in brist and grute, 4 s Dev Fox
Kingsbridge (1874)

3 In phr *Briss and buttons*, fluffy cobweb dust from old
sheds, &c, sheep's droppings

Dev w *Times* (Mar 12, 1886) 6, col 4, Dev¹ n Dev Thy
Pancrock a kivered wi' Briss and Buttons, *Exm Scold* (1746)
I 156

BRISS, see Brize

BRISSEL COCK, sb Obs Sc The turkey-cock

Sc Plover, duck, drake, brissel-cock, *Lindsay of Pitscotie* (1728)
146 (JAM)

BRISSETT, sb Obsol Lakel A wooden frame
used in brewing Cf brig

Lakel ELLWOOD (1895)

BRISSELE, see Bristle

BRIST, v Wm Yks [brɪst] To burst, break Cf
brust, burst

Wm (K), Thoo'l brist thisel if thoo gangs at that bat (B K),
Wm¹, n Yks³

[All þe filthes sal brist vte, *Cursor M* (c 1300)
22395 A n form of OE *berstan*, to burst]

BRISTLE, v¹ and sb Yks Chs Lin Nhp Glo Brks
Written brissle n Yks¹ [brɪsl]

1 v To be lively, to set to work

Nhp¹ Glo We'll bristle into this an finish it to-night (S S B)
Brks Come, bristle up (M J B)

2 Of a breeze to freshen

s Chs¹ The wind's bristlin' up a bit

Hence Bristling, ppl adj Of the wind brisk, blowing
freshly

n Yks¹ A canny brissling wind 't'll soon dry t'land n Lin¹
Ther's a bristling breeze to-daay maaster

3 sb A sharp fellow Brks (M J B)

BRISTLE, v² Sc (JAM) Irel Nhb Cum Yks Lan
Also in form brazzle Cum¹, brissle (JAM) NI¹ N Cy¹,
brizzle Nhb¹ n Yks² m Yks¹ To crackle in cooking or
burning, to dry, scorch, burn Cf birsle, brazzle, brustle
NI¹ Don't be brissling your shins over the fire N Cy¹ Nhb¹
The carlins will then parch, crack, and, as we provincially call it,
bristle, *Gent Mag* (1788) 189 Cum¹, n Yks², m Yks¹, ne Lan¹

BRISTLE, see Brazzle

BRISTLE BAT, sb Obs Sus A stone to sharpen
a scythe with See Bat, sb¹ I 7

Sus MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), (E E S)

BRISTOL WEED, phr Obs² Som The *Mercurialis*
perennis

Som *Trans Medico Botan Soc* (1832-33) 95

BRISTOW, sb Obs² Sc A white crystal

Sc The brooch of Rob Roy's wife appears to be of silver,
studded with what was once the vogue, bristow, *Edb Ev Cour*
(Oct 22, 1818) (JAM)

[Bristow stones, a kind of soft diamonds found about the rock near Bristol, being lodged in a hollow sort of flint, PHILLIPS (1706)]

BRIT, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Som Dev [brɪt]

1 *v* To indent, make an impression

Som W & J *Gl* (1873), These here cans be a-brittled a'al auver (F A A), JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) Dev Thee'st abrittled thease bestest taypot, yu gert shacklebrained twoad! H. WETT *Peas Sp* (1892), My hat was 'brittled in,' *Memoir J Russell* (1883) xiv, Dev¹ A swinging great apple, so mealy thee may'st brit en, 38 n Dev Britting o thuck an' crazing thack, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 7 nw Dev¹

2 *sb* An indentation

n Dev Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl* nw Dev¹

BRIT, *sb*² Dev Cor [brɪt] A small fish about the size of a sprat, which heralds the approach of a shoal of herrings

Dev When the rock fowl dropped from their granite homes To prey on the' brit below, CAPERN *Ballads* (1858) 131, (R P C) Cor¹²

BRIT, *v*² Glo Ken Sus Hmp I W Wil Also written bret Ken¹ I W², brite Sus, britt Sus¹² [brɪt]

1 Of overripe corn or hops, &c to shatter, fall out of the husk, fall

s Cy RAY (1691) Glo¹², Ken¹², Sus (K), Sus¹², Hmp¹ I W¹² Wil The corn be all so dry 'twill half of it brit out afore it can be got in (W C P) n Wil Thurs a main vew o' them beans britted out (E H G) Wil¹ [LISLE *Husbandry* (1757)]

Hence (1) Britted, *ppl* *adj* of corn shed, dropped, (2) Brittings, *vbl sb* shed or dropped seed

(1) Wil DAVIS *Agnc* (1813) [LISLE *Husbandry* (1757)] (2) *sb* 284

2 To rub grain out in the hand Wil¹ See Brittle, *v*¹ 6 [OE *brythan*, to divide into fragments]

BRIT, *v*³ n Cy Wm Shr [brɪt] To divulge, spread abroad

N Cy² Wm¹ What's tha britten aboot? thou's tellin all tha knas Shr (K), To brut, apud Salopienses 'to brit', divulgare, HICKES *Insit Giam A-Sav* (1689) *Introd*

[I find thou art no less than fame hath bruited, SHAKS I *Hen VI*, II iii 68 From ME *bruit*, noise, rumour OFr *bruit*]

BRIT, *v*⁴ Cum Wm [brɪt] To break or bruise Cum, Wm FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 206

[Norw dial *bryta* and *bryota*, to break (AASEN), ON *bryōta*]

BRITCH, *sb*¹ Yks [brɪtʃ] A hard, fungous growth on ash trees n Yks (I W)

BRITCH, *sb*² and *v*¹ Yks Shr Written breech Shr¹ [brɪtʃ, brɪtʃ] See Bieech.

1 *sb* Wool from the hind legs of sheep, the coarsest wool w Yks (J C), (J M)

Hence (1) Breechen, *sb*, (2) Breeching wool, *sb* the coarse foul wool attached to the fleece of each sheep

(1) Shr Their fleeces may weigh 2½ lbs, of which half a pound will be the breechen, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 256 (2) Shr¹ That brichin-döl mun be weshed an' sprad i' the sun

2 *v* To cut the wool from about the roots of sheep's tails before shearing-time

Shr¹ *Obso!* 'E's gwun to brich them ship

BRITCH, *v*² S & Ork¹ To cut into short pieces Hence Britched, *pp* of fish scored deeply with a knife to facilitate the process of boiling

[Cp ON *brytja*, to chop in pieces]

BRITCHA, see Britchel

BRITCHEL, *adj* Yks Lan Chs Der Shr Also in form breechy Chs¹², bricco Chs², bricha nw Der¹, bricko Chs³, britcha s Chs¹, britcher Chs, britchy Chs³ Shr¹ [brɪtʃl] Brittle, easy to break See Brickle Cf also brackle, brockle, bruckle.

w Yks (D L) Lan (J L), Aw sed britchil thyngs loike thoose, 'ul want meterly wele tentin, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) II, Lan¹, e Lan¹ Chs *Sheaf* (1879) I 141, RAY (1691), Chs¹² s Chs¹ Dhaat mae r'z got n ü brich ü foo t [that mares gotten a britcha foot] nw Der¹ This wood's very bricha Shr¹ The straw's that britchy yo canna 'a'dly tie it up into boutins

BRITCHEN, *vbl sb* s Pem The barking of trees before they are cut (W M M)

BRITCHIN, see Breechin

BRITCHY, see Britchel

BRITH, *sb* Wil [brɪp] Young plants of which thorn hedges are made, 'quick'

Wil In common use, N & Q (1890) 7th S x 109

BRITHER, *sb* and *v* Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Also Som. Dev Cor Also in form breder S & Ork¹, breeder Sc, brēether Bnff¹, brether Cor², brudder S & Ork¹, bridther Wm, briether Lan [brɪðə(r), brɪðər] See Brether

1 *sb* Brother

Sc (JAM) S & Ork¹ Bnff¹ 5 Abd He wud bleck's breeder any day, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x Ay'r Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st 5 Nhb An'

mony a brither fisher's gane, COQUEDALE *Sngs* (1852) 59 Cum But his brither's rychte han' rase high in wrathe, GILPIN *Sngs* (1866) 440 Wm A saa yan a the bridthers nit sa lang sen, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt III, 25 m Yks¹ Lan GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) w Som¹ The invariable form, 'bruidh ur' is unknown Dev

He went on talking to me more like me brither than me maester, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xxvii n Dev An' leetle Will Grows up jst like his brither, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 128 e Dev My awn brithers an' sisters was out wi' me, PULMAN *Sng Sol* (1860) 15 Cor² 95

2 *v* To match, find an equal to

Bnff Breethir that, gehn [if] ye can (W G) Lnk (JAM)

3 To initiate one into a society or corporation Also in phr to brither down, to accompany in being swallowed

Ayr Thick nevel't scones, beer meal, or pease, To brither down a shave o' cheese, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 63 (JAM), The initiation of an apprentice to his trade usually takes the form of a practical joke After it the apprentice is said to be 'brithered' (J F)

BRITHIL, *sb* Cor. Written brithyll Cor¹, breithal, brythall Cor²

1 The trout, *Salmo trutta* Cor¹²

2 The mackerel, *Scomber scombrus* Cor² Cf breal [1 Wel *brithyll*, a trout 2 OCor *brithel*, *brethil*, a mackerel (WILLIAMS), cp Bret *brezel*, 'maquereau' (Du RUSQUEC)]

BRITON, *sb* Cor [brɪtən] The sea-pink or thrift w Cor Where hollensmoks and fragrant tags And britons, were in blowth, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 15 Cor³ Fairly freq

BRITRACK, *sb* S & Ork¹ Salt

BRITT, *sb* Obs s Pem Leaf-mould, dark, rich soil (W M M)

BRITTEN, *v*¹ n Cy Wm [brɪtən]

1 To break, divide into fragments

n Cy (K), KENNETT *Par Anthq* (1695), N Cy² To britten beef [to break the bones of it] [*Trans Phil Soc* (1858) 150]

2 To chastise, beat

Wm Ah'll brit'n thee thi jacket, thoo gurt slenk (B K)

Hence Brittening, *vbl sb* a severe thrashing

Ib T'maister's geen me seck a britt'ning as Ah st net fergit, *ib*

[1 God it wit-schild þat þou britten sua mi child, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 8720 OE *brytman*, to divide, distribute]

BRITTEN, *v*² Obs Ken Also written brutton To bridle or pull back the head with an air of pride or disdain (K)

BRITTLE, *adj* and *v*¹ Sc Lan Glo Lon Ken Wil Dor Som Amer [brɪtl]

1 *adj* Fig Shaky, on the verge of insolvency

Ayr Broken merchants, ravelled manufacturers, and brittle bankers, GALT *Lands* (1826) xxxv, Occas used (J F)

2 Of the temper snappy, irritable, 'chippy' Som (W P W)

3 Of the air crisp Of weather variable

s Lan. Weather's varra brittle (H M) Glo¹ A brittle air s Wil, w Dor (C V G) [USA, Penn. N & Q (1870) 4th S vi 249]

4 Difficult, 'kittle' Used in curling

Sc I promise that I will take all wicks and brittle shots, KERR *Hist Curling* (1890) 366, (G W)

5 *v* To render friable, to crumble, break away

Sc The clay brought to top (which will be brittle by the winter frosts), MAXWELL *Sel Trans* (1743) 109 (JAM.) Lon Without

either that ['mac'] or sand, the lime would 'brittle' away, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) II 199

6 To knock or rub grain out in the hand, to shatter, drop out of the husk See *Brit*, *v*²

Ken Lewis *I Tenet* (1736) 51 n Wil Grain when dry 'brittles out' You may brittle it out by rubbing or shaking it (E H G) Wil¹

BRITTLE, *v*² Som [brɪtl]

1 To frown

Som He brittle his brows (G A W)

2 To examine closely

Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885)

[A pron of *buttle*, *beetle*, to scowl, to look with beetle brows From ME *bitel* in *bitel-browed* (*P Plowman* (B) v 190)]

BRITTLE BRATTLE, *sb* Sc Hurried motion, causing a clattering noise

Per Not common (G W) Lnk (JAM)

BRITTNER, *sb* Wm Yks [brɪtnər] A term of commendation for a clever, active, or useful man or boy

Wm In common use (B K) n Yks He'll deea't like a Britner (I W) e Yks Set thy shoother tiv it, an push like a britner (R S), e Yks¹ Bob's a reg'lar Britner at wahk, *MS add* (T H) [Perh for *Britoner*, a Briton, a native of Britain *Briton* + -er]

BRIVIT, *sb* Glo¹² The privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*

BRIVIT, see *Brevit*

BRIZ, BRIZZ, see *Breeze*

BRIZE, *v* and *sb* Sc Nhb Yks Also Hmp Wil Som Also written *brise* Wil Som, *briss* Sc Nhb¹, *briz* n Yks³, *brizz* Sc Nhb¹ [braɪz, brɪz]

1 *v* To bruise, crush, squeeze, to press heavily, bear a weight on Also *fig* Cf *birse*, *breeze*, *bruz* (z)

Sc Dusky gloamin' Fast brizzin down the eyelids o' the day, A SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 111 Fif Josiah brized lewd priests for owre ensample, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 76 Lnk Briss thy bonny breasts and lips to mine, RAMSAY *Genile Shep* (1725) 73, ed 1783 Sik It wasna broken, but only dislockit and brizzed, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 8, ed 1866 Edb I brizzed the flats of my hands against the opening of my ears, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv Nhb¹, n Yks³, Hmp¹ Wil If one wants an over full box to shut, the direction is to 'brise' upon it, *N & Q* (1870) 4th S vi 195, *SLOW Gl* (1892), Wil¹ A loaded waggon 'brizes down' the road Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885), W & J *Gl* (1873)

Hence *Brizzed*, *ppl adj* bruised, crushed

Sc Mony a chieff has heard me squeal For sair brizz'd back and banes, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802, 516, ed 1839)

2 *sb* Force, pressure

Sc Oh! would'st thou bide the briss o' time, A SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 14

[He wile smite mid bredlinge swuerde and brisen, *Hom Trin MS* (c 1250), ed Morris, 61 OE *brȳsan*, to bruise]

BRIZ(Z), see *Brize*

BRIZZED, *pp* w Yks² Der² nw Der¹ Written brised w Yks² [brɪzd] Used of cattle or other animals whose growth has been stopped for want of proper nourishment

BRIZZING, *pp* Chs¹ [brɪzɪn] Used of cattle when they gallop about in very hot weather See *Breeze*, *sb*⁴

[*Aller a S Bezet*, to trot, gad, run or wander up and down, like one that hath a brizze in his tail, CORER (s v *Bezet*)]

BRIZZLE, see *Bristle*

BRO, *sb*¹ Hnt Cmb A small bridge with a hand-rail, crossing a stream

Hnt MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) 111 Cmb (W W S), *N & Q* (1880) 6th S 1 344

[Norw dial *bru* and *bro*, a footbridge over a stream or valley (AASEN), so Sw dial (RIETZ) Dan *bro*, a bridge, ON *brú*]

BRO, *sb*² S & Ork¹ A frothy white substance found on mossy ground which sickens animals that eat it

[Fr dial (Norm) *broe*, 'ecume, saline ecumeuse, mousse qui se forme a la surface d'un liquide agité, l'on dit aussi *broue*' (Moisy), (Manche) *broe*, 'ecume' (DUMÉNIL)]

BRO, see *Browl*

BROACH, *sb*¹ and *v* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also written *broche* Sc n Yks¹, *brooch* Yks, *broitch* w Yks e Lan¹, *broach* w Yks³, *broych* w Yks⁴, *brooach* e Yks, *brutch* Sc, *brauch*, *broch* e An¹ [brɔtʃ, broʊtʃ, broɪtʃ]

1 *sb* The steeple or spire of a church, esp one springing direct from the tower without any intermediate parapet n Cy (K), GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Chester broach Nhb¹ Dur Chester le-Street has a bonny, bonny church, With a broach upon the steeple, *Denham Tracts* (ed 1892) 77 Yks The three famous spires on the top of the tower in Rippon minster (K) n Yks¹, n Yks² As kenspeck as a cock on church broach ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks WATSON *Hist Hlfr* (1775) 534, w Yks³ n Lin¹ Mr Stoanechoose pot a broach upo' Butterweek steaple

2 A rod of plant wood bent in the middle and sharpened at either end, used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work, or for holding ropes on racks

e An¹ A fell of such wood is divided into hurdle-wood and broach-wood, the stouter and the slenderer Nrf¹ Suf RAINBIRD *Agru* (1819) 289, ed 1849 Ess MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 423, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl* Cor³

3 The spindle or reel upon which newly-spun yarn is wound, the yarn so wound

Sc Auld Luckydaddy winds at brutches, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 31 N Cy¹ Nhb¹ The system in spinning was to put a nucleus of paper on the spindle on to which the yarn was wound as it was spun, until the spindle would not hold any more It was then removed and a new broach commenced Dur¹, Cum¹ Yks (K), THORESBY *Lett* (1703) n Yks¹³ w Yks (W T), w Yks¹, w Yks³ It is 'thrown' [turned] like a lead-pencil, tapering to one end, thicker at the other, but pointed at both, w Yks⁴, Der¹, n Lin¹ Sh¹ Obs If yo' bin gwëin to wind that yorn, mind an' nod scrobble the nose o' the broach, or yo n 'ave it in a soor mess

4 The steel tooth of a comb used by hand-wool combers Yks (S P U), e Lan¹, w Som¹

5 Any large and clumsy tool

Cor³ A shovel, a button, or a needle which may be too large for a required purpose is described as a 'broach'

6 A tool with which a hole is enlarged w Yks (R H H), (B K)

7 A narrow, pointed, iron instrument in the form of a chisel, used by masons in hewing stones Sc (JAM)

Hence *Broached*, *ppl adj* Of stones hewed, dressed Nhb¹

8 A butcher's prick N Cy²

9 *v* To dress stones in a rough manner with a mason's pick, by indenting the surface

Sc (JAM) Nhb¹ Yks THORESBY *Lett* (1703) w Yks (T K H), w Yks¹

10 Of a bull to gore

n Dev George Was broached by Gommer's bull, Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 108

11 To break a hole through the stopping in a pit Nhb¹

[1 With as high Innumerable broches, TOOKE *Bel* 12 (NARES) 2 Broche for a thacstare, *firmaculum*, *Prompt* 3 A broche for garn, *fusillus*, *Cath Angl* (1483) 6 Fr *broche*, 'instrument avec lequel le cordonnier pratique des trous dans les pieces' (HATZFELD)]

BROACH, *sb*² Obs³ Sc A flagon or tankard

Kcb The herd-boy o'er his shoulder flings his plaid, His broach and luggy dangling by his side, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 59

BROACHER, *sb* Shr Cor

1 A very large sharp-pointed knife Shr¹

2 Anything very large or clumsy

Shr¹ Cor³ A gait [great] broacher

BROAD, *adj* and *adv* Var dial usages in Sc and Eng Also written *broard* Sur, *braid* Sc, *bread* Cum Wm¹ n Yks² e Yks, *bread* Wil¹, *braad* Cum S Wm, *brade* e Yks¹

1 *adj* Of distance with prep *of* widely apart from, at a distance from

Brks (M J B) Wil Their home was 'broad' of Hurst—that is, in the Hurst district, but at some little distance, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow* (1889) 188.

2 Of time large in amount

Sur A chap goes out a artistin', 'ee say, an' 'ee only speands the broad daay mouchin', BICKLEY *Sur Hills* (1890) I xiii

3 Of pronunciation of a strongly marked dialectal peculiarity

Ayr In plain braid Scots, BURNS *Bugs of Ayr* (1787), Tell me, will you, in guid braid Scots, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 2 Cum Oor oan breaad Cumberlan mak o' toak, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 6

4 Of salt coarse, the kind used for manure

w Som¹ Broa ud, brau ud At Taunton is a large sign board on which is painted, 'Rock, Broad, and Fine Salt.'

5 In phr as broad as it's long, the same one way as the other, in gen colloq use

e Yks¹ n Lin¹ Well, if he hes call'd you, you've called him an' all, fer all I sea, it's as broad as it's long

6 adv Plainly, without reserve

Sc He can now look otheis broad in the face, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxiv Per Look me broad in the face (G W)

7 In phr to talk broad, to speak in dialect, or with unrefined speech

Sif² Oxf¹ Before 'er went to live at Oxford 'er talked broad, but now 'er talks fine

Hence **Broad spoken**, *ppl adj* accustomed to speak with a provincial accent, outspoken

Wm¹ He's a breaad spokken chap

8 *Comb* (1) **Broad best**, best suit of clothes, (2) **bill**, the shoveller, *Spatula clypeata*, (3) **board**, the earth-board of a plough, (4) **clover**, the plant *Trifolium pratense*, (5) **fig**, a Turkey fig, (6) **grass**, the common red clover, (7) **kelk**, the plant *Heracleum sphondylium*, (8) **kessen**, spaciouly planned out, (9) **leaf**, (a) *Plantago major*, (b) a kind of apple, (10) **leaved Elm**, *Tilia parviflora*, (11) **piece**, *obs*, a coin, (12) **ratched**, broad-striped, (13) **scar**, a broad stone, (14) **set**, short and bulky, (15) **ways**, according to the breadth with the side foremost, also *fig*, (16) **weed**, (a) the plant *Heracleum sphondylium*, (b) the field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*, (17) **word**, a boastful remark

(1) e An¹ (2) Lin MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Ferland* (1878) xii [SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 158] (3) Oxf (J E), Wil¹ (4) I W (5) Dev *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 432 nw Dev¹ Cor¹ (6) Dor w Gaz (Feb 15, 1889) 6 (7) n Yks (8) n Yks² (9) Chs¹ (10) Ess (11) s Wm I'll bet ta a braad piece, HUTTON *Dial Storth and Arnside* (1760) 1 27 (12) Yks Meary would get donned oot in her bonny breaad ratched gown, FETHERSTON T *Goor-krodger* (1870) 2 n Yks Her bread-ratch'd feeace, and twa white hinder legs, BROWNE *Poems* (1800) 158 (13) Cum LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 298 (14) n Yks² e Yks¹ MS add (T H) w Yks¹, e Lan¹, nw Der¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹, Hnt (T P F) (15) n Yks² e Yks¹ Put it bradeways on, MS add (T H) w Yks A blundering person goes bradeways, a persevering person is at it endways (B K) (16, a) Dor w Gaz (Feb 15, 1889) 6 (b) n Dev (17) n Yks² Monny a breaad word comes off a weak stomach e Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Dec 12, 1891)

BROAD, *sb* e An An extensive piece of water formed by the broadening out of a river Gen in *pl* e An¹ Nrf GROSE (1790), Them land-owners hev' been pullin' the string closin' up the Broads for shootin' an' fishin', PATTERSON *Broads* (1895) 62 e Nrf MARSHALL *Rui Econ* (1787), The Broads are some of them considerably deeper than the rivers, WOODWARD *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 406 Nrf¹

Hence **Broadman**, *sb* a wherryman on the Broads

Nrf Eve is naught but an eelman's daughter, and never will be more, unless it is a broadman's wife, DALE *Noah's Ark* (1890) v

BROAD BAND, *sb* and *adv* Sc Nhb Wm Yks Lan Also written braid Sc N Cy¹ Nhb¹ n Yks¹ ne Yks¹, breaad- Wm¹, breyad ne Lan¹, braad w Yks¹

1 *sb* Corn spread out in the fields upon the band to dry Gen used in phr to lie [lay] in broad-band, also *fig* to be ready, finally worked off

e Lth Takin down the stooks between the shoo's, an' layn them in braid-band, HUNTER *f Inwick* (1895) 10 N Cy¹, Nhb¹ n Yks¹ As corn is usually cut with the scythe, the severed portion, or swathe, falls against the uncut corn, and is taken up thence by the raker, who follows the mower, and laid over on the band ready for the binder Occas, however, it is cut the other way, or from the corn, and falls over in a regular band or swathe, and when a

field or part of a field is cut thus, it is said to 'lie in braid-band' ne Yks¹, w Yks¹, ne Lan¹

2 In phr to be in broad-band Of a house to be in disorder and confusion w Yks¹

3 *adv* Of corn spread out as wide as the length of the band upon which it is laid

Wm¹ To lay corn out to dry breaad band

4 In phr to fall broad-band, to submit to dalliance without opposition (JAM)

BROADCAST, *pp* and *sb* Sc Dur Yks Der Lin Nhp Hrf Brks Hnt Ken Also in form brade kest Dur¹, braid Sc, breaad kessen n Yks², broadkeasted Ken

1 *pp* Of seed scattered abroad over the whole surface, also as *adv* in phr to sow broadcast

Sc (JAM), Dur¹, n Yks², w Yks¹, nw Der¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹ Hrf Pulse are sown broad cast, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 282 Hnt (T P F) Ken Dat fil's bin bradkeasted (P M)

2 *sb* The act of sowing seed as above Brks¹

BROADHOOK, *sb* Hrf Written brod uck A reaping-hook

Hif I see th' bwoy ut th' Gaffer's opples ooth th' brod uck (Coll L L B), (R M E)

BROADLAND, *sb* Obs Mid A large, even piece of ground

Mid They plow two, three, or four of these size lands into one broadland, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) I 1

BROADS, *sb pl* Yks Slang Playing-cards See Book, *sb* 5

w Yks² Come, bring t'broads, an let's have a game Slang Splodger, will you have a touch of the broads with me? MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 418 Cant Ecate, whist, I never missed, And nick the broads while ruffling, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk iv u

Hence **Broadsman**, *sb* a card-sharper

Slang Foy getters, magsmen, broadsmen, and skittle sharps, READE *Autob Thief in Macmillan's Mag* (1879) 502, HORSLEY *Jothings* (1887) 1

BROADSHARE, *sb* and *v* Lin Kent

1 *sb* A point which is fitted into the 'buck' (q v) of a plough in the place of the ordinary share

n Lin¹ Ken Used for surface cultivation, cutting up the weeds, and spudding (q v) (P M)

2 *v* To plough shallow and wide with a 'broadshare,' without turning over

Ken MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), The more enterprising farmer now broadshares his stubbles, FURLEY *Weald* (1874) II 656, (P M)

BROADSIDE, *sb* Sc Som

1 The board by which a plough turns over the sod to form the furrow

w Som¹ Broa ud zuy d Now that a peculiarly bent iron plate has superseded it, 'turnvore' is the word most used

2 In phr at a broadside, suddenly, unawares

Per Still used He took me at a broadside [took advantage of me] (G W) Dmb Though I had planned a nice bit snug meetin' w' Jean Brown, I left a' at the broadside to speer after Miss Migumerie Cross *Disruption* (1844) xv

BROAD WORK, *sb* Suf Work in the fields See Abroad

Suf I couldn't get clothes nohow if it warn t for the broad work, Macmillan's *Mag* (Sept 1889) 360

BROAK, *v* e An¹ Nif¹ Also in form brock e An¹ Nrf¹ [brök, brok] To belch Cf break, *v*

BROAK, see Brook

BROAKIE, see Brookie.

BROAN, see Bland

BROASEN, *prp* Cor¹ Burning quickly (used by Mousehole fishermen)

BROATH, see Broth

BROB, *sb*¹ Cum Lan [brob]

1 A straw or twig stuck in the hat or worn in the mouth by those wanting to engage in service on the hiring-day Cum²

2 A small bush or branch used to prevent netting of game, or to mark off certain stooks of corn or lots of hay grass when on sale ne Lan¹

3 A branch of furze stuck into the sand to mark the track of a safe ford. See *Brog*, v 6

n Lan [Used] by the people of Furness and Cartmel, WAUGH *Rambles in Lake Cy* (1861) 46

BROB, sb² Midl Der Nhp Also written brab Midl [brob] A nail

Midl MARSHALL *Rin Econ* (1796, II De¹ Nhp¹ Tier-nails of carts or waggons

BROB, v n Cy Yks Der Not [brob] To prick, pierce, poke

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* w Yks T'number o' red jackets 'at wor i' my bed, wi bayonets fixed, an' which brobb'd me most unmercifully, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1881) 29 Der¹ The cow with the tip of her horn brob'd the man's eye out Not³

BROBLE, sb Bwk (JAM) A short piece of wood with a sharp point at either end to keep horses asunder in ploughing

BROCCOLI, sb Yks (J W.) *Brassica oleracea*, cow-cabbage or borecole

BROCH, see Brough

BROCH, see Brough

BROCHAN, sb Sc Irel Also written brochán Sh I, brochen Lth, broghan, brichen Uls, broughan Ant s Don, broughen Ldd [broχən]

1 Gruel, thin porridge

Sc O'er muckle cookery spoils the brochan, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737), And much meal may they bear to make ye brochan, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) xi, And there will be fadges and brachan, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (ed 1871) I 86, Breeks an' brochan (old toast), RAMSAY *Remin* (ed 1872) 59 Sh I Shū wid need Ta mak hersel a brochín, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 107 Elg I'm sick o' brose an brochan dose, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 120 Lth O'brochen now I'se hae my fill, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 165 NI¹ There is a saying, 'Never bless brochan,' i.e. that brochan is not worth saying grace for Uls (M B S), Ant (A J I), Ldd (M S M) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

2 Comp Brochan roy, 'brochan' with leeks boiled in it NI¹ Used by the very poor

[Gael *brochan*, gruel, porridge, Ir *brochan* (MACBAIN)]

BROCHE, see Broach

BROCHLE, adj and sb Gall (JAM) Also written brokle 1 adj Lazy, indolent 2 sb An indolent person

BROCK, sb¹ *Obsol* Sc Ir All n counties of Eng to Chs Also in Lin Lei Nhp War Shr Brks e An Sus Wil Som Cor Slang Also written broc e Yks, brok Sc [brok] See Bauson

1 A badger

Sc Ye may let the auld brock out o' the poke, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) IV. 103, ed 1848 Bnff¹ Ff Whar piowl unmolested the polecat an' brock, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 74 e Ff Tauld us hoo he had shot a brock, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1894) xv Ay They gang as saucy by poor folk As I wad by a stinking brock, BURNS *Two Dogs* (1786) st 4 Lnk Now like a snake she'll twist a forked tail, And now a brock wi' dreadful teeth assail, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 122 Lth Smeekin' wasps' binks, or huntin' brocks, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 67 Slik I can thole the stink o' a brock better nor that o' a cawnle that has dee'd a natural death, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 37 Rxb The fox, hyaena, and the brok, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (1871) 229 Gall The subtle brok and tod he killed, NICHOLSON *Hist Tales* (1843) 345 NI¹ n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹² Nhb Breathed teiror to the brocks, RICHARDSON *Bondevor's Table bk* (1846) VI 321, Nhb¹ To stink like a brock e Dur¹ Cum Huntin a brock or an otter, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 47, ed 1815 Wm Tigars an foxes, an brocks, *Spec Dial* (ed 1877) 14, Wm¹ n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks The word and the animal both extinct, though 30 years ago as many as a dozen badgers, in their barrels, for baiting purposes, could be seen at Magdalen Fair, Hedon, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 55 m Yks¹ w Yks Place stinks wo's 'an a brock (W F), w Yks²³⁴ Lan They are o' as closely hunted by the Queen's bloodhounds as a brok is to its hole, THOMBER *Penny Stone* (1845) 17, ed 1886, Lan¹, n Lan¹ Chs¹ Still found in several of our country family names, as Brocklehurst, Chs³, n Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹², War³ Shr¹ Believed to be *obs* In 1868, or thereabout, a gamekeeper on the Buildwas Park said of certain men that he thought 'they wun after a brock,' but 'they wun poachers after all' Brks *Gl* (1852), Brks¹ e An¹ Only in phr 'to stink like a brock' Suf *Science Gossip* (1882) 215, Suf¹

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Sus A capital brock, a most wonderful brock, BLACKMORE *Alice Louiane* (1875) xvi Wil A brock bides thar, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) vi w Som¹ Rare, but still in use in the Hill district Cor² MS add

Hence (1) Brock, v to 'badger,' tease, bully, (2) Brockster, sb a bully In use at Winchester School

(1) Slang SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864), (E F), COPE *Gl* (2) (A D H)

2 Comp (1) Brock faced, white-faced, marked in the face with a streak like a badger, (2) hole, a badger's hole, (3) -skin, badger-skin

(1) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ A 'brock-faced cow' w Yks¹ T brock-faced, branded stirk, n 304 (2) w Yks³ Brockholes, a place near Almondbury w Som¹ (3) Sc With thy brock-skin bag at thy belt, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II 127, ed 1848

3 A badger hound Nhb¹

4 An opprobrious epithet applied to a person

Sc As for James, he's a brock and a blagyard, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1895) ix Bnff¹ Abd Ye stinking brock, ye naisty brock (W G) Ay What ails ye, ye brock? JOHNSTON *Kilmalthe* (1891) II 34 Lnk Ye sheveling gabbit brock! RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 86, ed 1783 e Lth Ye stinkin brock o' an Irish byreman, HUNTER *J Inuich* (1895) 237 NI¹

[1 Heo hudedden heom alse brockes, LAZAMON (c 1205) 12817 OE *broc*, a badger, a Celtic word, cp Ir and Gael *bioc* (MACBAIN) 4 Marry, hang thee, brock! SHAKS *Twelfth Nt* II v 114]

BROCK, sb² Nhb Yks Lan Lin [brok] The cuckoo-spit or frog-hopper, *Cicada spumata*, gen in phr to sweat like a brock (sometimes referred to Brock, sb¹ 1)

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, N Cy¹ To sweat like a brock Nhb *Flk Loire Rec* (1789) VII 83, Nhb¹, e Dur¹ n Yks *Science Gossip* (1882) 161, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 22, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks He swet like a brock, or a engine-tenter, or a furnace man, SAUNTERER'S *Satchel* (1877) 9, BANKS *Wylfa Wds* (1865), w Yks¹²³⁵ ne Lan¹, Lin (J C W), n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Just look at the brocks on our hedge

Hence Brock, v to throw into a perspiration

n Yks² It brock'd me all over

BROCK, sb³ *Obs* Nhb Ken An inferior or husbandry horse, a jade, a cow

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Ken Old broc (K), Ken¹

Hence Brockman, sb a horseman (?) Ken¹

[Sw dial *brok*, 'brokig häst,' a pied or spotted horse (RIETZ)]

BROCK, sb⁴ Irel [brok] A derisive name applied to one whose face is marked with small-pox Also in form Brocky

s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

Hence Brocky, adj pock-marked Ant (W H P)

BROCK, sb⁵ and v¹ Sc Irel Nhb I W Dor Som Also written brok Sc [brok]

1 sb A scrap of bread or meat, broken victuals

Sc When we have done, tak hame the brock, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 176, Neither stock [money] nor brock, KELLY *Prov* (1721) 211 (JAM) Ay Ye's neither hae bite nor sup to weet yer thrapple frae me, no nor yet the brock frae oor table, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 77 NI¹ I W¹ We onny got a few brocks left from dinner time Dor *List Wds* (c 1730) in *N & Q* (1883) 6th S vii 366, Their zwangen bags did soon begin, W brocks an scraps, to plum well out BARNES *Poems* (1863) 101 Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885)

2 Rubbish, refuse, remnants

Per (G W) Ff Piper Jock Pick't up the banes that lay like brock, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 91 e Lth Twa three bit shopkeeper bodies doun hete-a-way, that live aff the brok o' the laird's custom, HUNTER *J Inuich* (1895) 21 Hdg Auld smurkin Hughie Hume, whase post it is to soop [sweep] the brock an' dust, LUMSDEN *Sheep Head*, 203 Nhb¹ Any refuse straw or hay, &c, broken short

3 A bump of turf dried for fuel

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873), With brocks of turf plastered with clay they could form most comfortable walls for their huts, STRADLING *Desc Priory of Chilton-super-Polden*, 25, (W F R)

4 Sheep-dung dried for fuel Lin (J C W)

5. *v* To cut or crumble anything to shreds or small pieces (JAM)

[1 OE *broccan* (dat pl), fragments (*Matt* xv 37, Hatton MS)]

BROCK, *v*² and *sb*² Bnff [brok] 1 *v* To perform any piece of work in an unskilful manner. Hence *Brockan*, *ubl sb* (1) the act of working unskilfully, (2) the act of wasting cloth in cutting out 2 To waste cloth in cutting out 3 *sb* An unskilful workman 4 Work ill done

Bnff¹ Bath the masons an' vrights hae brockit the new hoose A widna hae that tailyor he brocks sae muckle clauth He's a mere brock wee's wark.

BROCK, see **Broak**

BROCKAGE, *sb* Sc Broken fragments of crockery, biscuits, furniture, &c

Per I'll gie ye a saxpence for the brockage (G W), (A W)

[*Brok-* (stem of *brok-en*) + *-age*]

BROCKE, *v* Wxf¹ To break

BROCKED, see **Brook**

BROCKET, *sb* Som Dev A two-year-old stag

w Som¹ The pack here divided, and part of them were stopped by Joe Faulkner from a [braukut], which went into Span Wood *Rec n Dev Staghounds*, 49 n Dev One light hart or 'brocket,' as he calls it, WHYTE MELVILLE *Katefello* (1875) xxii, In the olden time he would have been called a brocke or brocket JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1884) ii

[*Brocart*, a two year old deer, which if it be a red deer, we call a brocket, if a fallow, a pricket, Cotgr See HATZFELD (s.v. *Brocard*)]

BROCKET GROUND, *sb* Ant A mixture of clay and boggy land See **Brook**, *v*²

Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

BROCKILO, *sb* War²s Wor¹se Wor¹Cmb (W W S) Cor¹ Written broccilo War²se Wor¹, broccolow Cor¹ Broccoli

[It *broccolo*, cabbage-sprout, of wh *broccoli* is the pl]

BROCKING, *adj* Obs Dev Of a horse vicious, apt to throw its rider, also applied in contempt to persons n Dev And hot art thee? A brocking mungrel, *Exim Scold* (1746) l 259 Dev¹

BROCKIT, see **Brook**

BROCKLE, *adj*, *sb* and *v* Irel Nhb Yks Chs Bdf Dor Som Cor Also in form brocle Som, brokle Bdf, brekkle Cor [brokl]

1 *adj* Easily broken, brittle Cf briclike

Nhb¹, n Yks¹ Som Applied to cheese that breaks into fragments, W & J *Gl* (1873)

Hence (1) Brockled, *ppl adj* Of wood cross-grained, liable to break; (2) Brockly, *adj* brittle, broken

(1) Bdf BACHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) (2) n Dor (S S B) Som (J S F S), (F A A)

2 Of weather variable, uncertain

n Ir N & Q (1873) 4th S xii 325 N Cy¹ Nhb¹ A brockle day

3 Of cattle liable to break fence

Dor¹ Som W & J *Gl* (1873)

4 *sb* Mining refuse and rubbish

Cor There are eight pits on the south side The excavated waste comes down to the foot Brekkles is their name for it, brekkles, or brokkles, BLACKMORE *Peilycross* (1894) xii, Cor²

5 *v* Of cattle to break fence Chs¹³

[Fleis es brokel als wax, *Metz Hom* (c 1325) 154 (MATZNER)]

BROCKWELL, *sb* Nhb¹ The lowest workable coal-seam of any district

BROCKY, *adj* Shr [broki] Short and stout

Shr¹ Yore new waggoner's despart brocky, 'e'll want a lungish pitchin' pikel

BROD, *sb*¹ Sc Also written broad [brod]

1 A board, a shutter

Or I (S A S) Frf Your A B brod, an' lesson time, Ye maunna ance forget, LAING *Firs* (1846) 157 Fif Birbies wi' broads aforc and abunt them, M' LAREN *Tilbie* (1894) 12 Ayf They gied me first the A B brod [sequel to the Hornbook], SILLAR *Poems* (1789)

105, After a terr ble tirlin' at the pin and chappin' on the window biod, he got Robin up, SERVICE *Dr Dignud* (1887) 15

2 The cover of a book

ne Sc There's nae sic a name atween the twa brods o' the Bible, GRANT *Keckleton*, 133

3 The plate for holding the collection in a church

Sc The brod was formerly a circular board hollowed out so as to resemble a plate (JAM), Dinging down a saxpence in the brod on the Sabbath, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) vi Abd Abstaining from dropping into the brod aught else but a copper, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi Ayf Mr Covenant, the Elder, was standing at the brod, GALT *Sir A Wyhe* (1822) lxxxvi e Lth They tak the bawbees in a brod up at the Free, HUNTER *J Linn k* (1895) 39 [A pron of *board*]

BROD, *sb*² and *v* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng [brod]

1 *sb* A goad

Sc He was never a good aver, that flung at the brod, KELLY *Prov* (1721) 168 e Yks (T H), Not (J H B)

2 A short nail, esp a round-headed nail made by black-smiths

Sc There's a nail and there's a brod, And there's a horsie weel shod, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 18 N Cy¹, Nhb¹ *Obs* Wm¹ Nails for boot- or shoe-soles, Stf A man is strong enough to make 4,752 'dogs' or 'brods' a week, *Sat Review* (1888) 677, col 2 Der GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 319 n Lin¹, Nhp¹

3 An awl

N Cy¹ Der GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P)

4 A rod of plant wood sharpened at one end, used in thatching n Yks (I W), w Yks²

5 An instrument used for cutting up thistles, a weeding-hoe, a spud e Yks¹, Lin (R E C), n Lin¹

6 A thick stick nw Dev¹

7 A stroke with a pointed instrument, a blow, a poke

Sc (JAM) Yks I got some hardish brods, FETHERSTON *T Gooi brodger* (1870) 67 Dev Give him a brod, w *Times* (Mar 12, 1886) 6

8 *v* To prick, pierce, goad, poke

Sc (JAM) e Fif Ane o' them got's han' broddit with a preen, LATTO *T Bodkin* (1894) vi Dmf Like cattle brodit wi' a prong, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 73 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B), N Cy¹, e Yks¹ w Yks T'Missis brodded me wit knitting needle, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1847) 6, w Yks² Of a man in a crowded theatre it was said, 'He wur that brodded and thrussen at he wur fair sore' Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 319 n L n¹ sw Lin¹ My foot was never reiet after he brodded it

9 To cut up thistles n Lin¹

[1 A brod, *stimulus*, *Cath Angl* (1483) 7 Ane ox that repungis the brod of his hurd, he gettis doubil broddis, *Compt Scot* (1549) 28 8 Passand by the plewys, for gad wandis, Broddis the oxin wyth speris in our handis, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, iii 255 Norw dial *brodd*, a prick, goad (AASEN)]

BROD, see **Brood**, **Brud**

BRODDLE, *v*¹ n Cy Yks Lan Lei Also written brodie w Yks, braddie Lei¹ [bro dl] To probe, poke, goad, pierce, make holes See **Brod**, *sb*²

N Cy¹, e Yks¹ w Yks Don't broddle thy wulking tooth To broddle in the water with a stick for fish *Leeds Mer. Suppl* (Dec 27, 1890), w Yks¹², w Yks³ A thorn in the hand, rabbit in a hole, a broken cork are broddled out ne Lan¹ Lei¹ It [an old Bible in a church] were braddled, loike, all threw, an' as rotten as tunder

Hence Broddler, *sb* a toothed instrument for making holes of an irregular shape w Yks²

BRODDLE, *v*² and *sb* Lan [bro dl]

1 *v* To assume, to swagger Cf broggle, *v*³

Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 227, Lan¹ See heaw he broddles, BAMFORD *Ed Tim Bobbin* (1850) 145

Hence Broddlin, *ppl adj* swaggering

Lan Still th' broddlin fussuck lookt a feaw as Tunor, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 29

2 *sb* A fat person sw Lan (H M)

BRODDY, see **Broody**

BRODEND, *adj* Or I Also written brodent. Accus-tomed to Or I (S A S), S & Oik¹

BRODEQUIN, *sb* *Obsol* Abd (JAM) A half-boot [I can mak schone, brotekens, and buittis, LINDSAY *Satyre* (1535) 3143 Fr *brodequin*, buskin, also *brousequin* (PALSGR 907)]

BRODIE, *sb* Sc The fry of the rock-tangle or hettle codling (JAM)

BRODLE, see *Broddle*

BROD UCK, see *Broad hook*

BROE, *sb* S & Ork¹ The liver of the halibut

BROE, see *Bioo*

BROG, *sb*¹ and *v* Sc Irel Wm Yks Lan Lin Also written *brag* w Yks² [brög, brog]

1 *sb* A brad-awl or boring instrument

s Sc Entering wi' the brog (JAM) Inv (H E F) Arg The best [shoes] I ever put brog in, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 247 Ayr A lang brog or wummle to take a potato out of a cow's throat, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 82 Ir N & Q (1872) 4th S ix 476

2 A large nail

w Yks² Used in fastening flakes in fences

3 A branch of a tree, a broken bough, a short stick, esp the branches that are inserted on the sands to mark out the track

n Cy GROSE (1790) Wm¹, n Yks² ne Yks¹ In fairly common use A brog of oak w Yks HUTTON *Tow to Caves* (1781) n Lan The safe tracks are indicated by branches of furze, called 'brog's' stuck in the sand, WAUGH *Rambles in Lake Cy* (1861) 46, If ye sä a brog on t'sand ye wod think it wos t'French, MORRIS *Siege o' Brou ton* (1867) 6, Isn't dhis brog ful o' nuts? (W S) Lan¹, n Lan¹ [They are only branches of furze called 'brog's,' which are set up to mark the fords, PAYN *Carlyon's Year*, 1]

Hence *Broghwood*, *sb* brushwood, esp the undergrowth on which cattle feed n Yks¹

4 A poke or thrust with a stick Sc (JAM), n Lin (E S)

5 *v* To prick, pierce, goad, poke, push with a pointed instrument

Sc D'ye think I was born to sit here brogging an elshin through bend leather, SCOTT *Madlothian* (1818) iv. Edb Instead of driving a needle through the clath, he brogs it through his ain thumb, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxvi n Yks² To bump, as an animal pushes with its horn n Lin SUTTON *Lin IVds* (1881), n Lin¹

Hence *Broggit staff*, *sb* a staff pointed with iron, a substitute for an axe

Sc George Clark, arm'd wi' a broggit-staff, DRUMMOND *Muchomachy* (1846) 30

6 To stick branches into the sea-shore

Lan¹ After obtaining a safe ford, the guides, on the Ulverston and Lancaster sands, mark out the track by inserting branches of trees This is called 'broggin' t'channel'

7 To crop trees Of cattle to browse upon the small hedge-shoots or short herbage, also *fig* of persons

Wm¹ Yks Where they have plenty of wood to brog upon, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 40 n Yks¹, n Yks² Brogging the brous or young branches in a plantation ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) m Yks¹ I shall go to no more statuis [statute-hirings], I shall brog at home w Yks¹

8 To fish for eels See *Broogle*, *v*¹ 2

Ant, Lan GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Lan Broggin for eels with a pole, or by thrusting a twig, furnished with hook and worm, into the holes where the eels lie, DAVIS *Races* (1856) 227, Lan¹

[8 To brogue for eels, *tinbare aquam ad captandas anguillas*, COLES (1679)]

BROG, *sb*² Lan [brog] A bushy or swampy spot Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), DAVIS *Races* (1856) 227 s Lan PICTON *Dial* (1865) 10

BROGER, *sb* Yks [brögə(r)] A broker

e Yks N & Q (1879) 5th S xi 58

[Brogrers of corn and forestallers of markets, BAKER *Chron* (1641), ed 1679, 391 (N E D) AFR *bioggour* (10 Rich II i § 2)]

BROGGART, *sb* Stf¹ [bro gat] A hobgoblin See *Boggart*

BROGGLE, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Sc (JAM) Yks Lan Lin Also written *brogle* (JAM) [bro gl]

1 *v* To prick, to poke at, see *Brog*, *v* 5

Cld, Lnk To try in vain to strike a pointed instrument into the same place Lth n Lin¹ You're alus brogghin' at th' fire, noa wonder it can't bo'n.

2 To fish for eels

w Yks¹ Lan The water is stirred to make the eels come out of their holes, and then they are struck with pointed sticks (J D , Lan¹ [(K)])

3 *sb* An ineffectual attempt to strike with a pointed instrument Hence *Broggler*, *sb* one who makes this attempt Lnk (JAM)

[2 To brogue or broggle, to fish for eels, by troubling the water, PHILLIPS (1706)]

BROGGLE, *v*² and *sb*² Sc Irel Nhb Also written *brogle* Nhb¹, *brooghle* NI¹

1 *v* To bungle, spoil, 'botch' See *Boggle*, *v*¹ 2

Bwk, Slk (JAM) Slk Brogging at a little chapter in *Nehemiah*, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 188, ed 1866 NI¹ Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

Hence (1) *Broggler*, *sb* a bungler, an untrained, unskilful person, (2) *Brogging*, *ppl* *adj* of a road rough, uneven, (3) *Brogly*, *adj* shaky, twisted, uneven

(1) Slk (JAM) Nhb¹ He's just a brogler (2) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ (3) Nhb¹ Aa've a pair o' compasses, but thor varry brogly yers the road's a varry brogly yen

2 To patch or cobble shoes Rxb (JAM)

3 *sb* An unskilful person

Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

BROGGLE, *sb*³ Shr [bro gl] A brawl, quarrel

Shr¹ I hem theer neighbours of ours bin aukrt folks to live anunst, but we never consain 'em, an' so we never 'ave no broggil wuth 'em

BROGGLE, *v*³ Der Oxf Also in form *brodle* nw Der¹ To boast Cf *broddle*, *v*² Oxf¹ *MS add*

Hence *Brodelin*, *ppl* *adj* swaggering, blustering

nw Der¹ Wot a brodelin' fellö dhat iz

BROGH AND HAMMER, *phr* Sc Also in form *brugh and hammer* Lnk, *broch an' hamul* Bnff¹, *brogh and hammell* Abd, *brough and hamble* Sh I Proof, evidence, legal security, also *fig*

Sh I If they cannot give you a satisfying account thereof and brugh and hamle, you are to inform against them, *Inst for Rancelmen Surv App* 8 (JAM) Bnff¹ To take broch an' hamul [to take into one's consideration] Abd (JAM) Lnk When one in a market purchases goods he asks the seller to gie him brugh and hammer o' them [satisfactory evidence that he came honestly by them] (sb) Lth Ye maun bring brogh and hammer for t (sb)

[The same as the old legal phr *borgh of hamhald* (*haym-halde*), security that the goods sold are the seller's lawful property, see *SÆNE Eþpos* (1641) 22 It is a statute be king David, that na man sall buy anie thing, except he quha selles the samme finde to the buyer ane lawfull borgh (quhilk commonlie is called an 'borgh of hamehald,' *Reg Maj bk i xviii § i* (JAM) For *borgh* see *Borrow*, *sb* *Hamhald* is the same as ON *hemold* (-ild), right of possession, cp *hemoll*, property in one's full possession (VIGRUSON)]

BROGH, see *Brugh*

BROGHAN, see *Brochan*

BROGLE, see *Broogle*

BROGUE, *sb*¹ Sc [brög] A trick, an 'off-take'

Sc (JAM) S & Ork¹ Ayr Ye came to Paradise incog, An' play'd on man a cursed brogue, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785) st 16

BROGUE, *sb*² Sc Irel Wm Yks Lan Also written *brough* Wxf¹ [brög]

1 A kind of rough shoe, made *gen* of untanned hide, and stitched with thongs of leather

Sc The Highlanders, who wore thin-soled brogues, and moved with a peculiar springing step, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi Inv For use with the modern Highland dress (H E F) Elg Her nainsel, like the Apostle, Will dicht the dirt frae aff her brogues, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 164 Abd Auld Rob Wren That maks an' men's the brogues Sae strong, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) II 120 Lth Puir folk may want brogues, but they never want brose, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 218 Ir Commonly used by the wilder Irish (K), Never mind their feet sure they've their brogues on, *Paddiana* (1848) I 17, Sure, I was thinkin' they've took awy me ould brogues on me, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 71 NI¹ As vulgar as a clash o' brogues [very vulgar indeed] Uls *Jrn Arch* (1853-1862) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Wxf De brogues matched so bad wud de coat, KENNEDY *Evenings Diffey* (1869) 291, Wxt¹

Smack lick a dab of a brough, 96 Tip The row of nails he had driven into the toe of his brogue, KICKHAM *Knochnagow*, 283

Hence (1) **Brogan**, *sb* a coarse, light kind of shoe made of horse-leather, (2) **Brogeen**, *sb* a little boot

(1) **Gall** A tramp of heavy Galloway brogans was heard, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 294 (2) Ir Iligant little high heeled brogeens, BARLOW *Kerngan* (1894) 105

2 **Comp** (1) **Brogue leather**, the leather from which brogues are made, *fig* an inferior kind of cheese made from skim-milk, (2) **shod**, wearing brogues

(1) **Ant** (W H P) **Giw** 'Tis me that tans the brogue leather, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III xvii (2) **Fif** The brogue-shod men of gen rous eye, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) xxxvii,

3 A heavy clog

Wm Worn by drainers Them's summat like a pair o brogues (B K) **Yks** A coarse shoe with a wooden sole and heel, bound round with iron, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) **Lan** Bigger skeawndrills never troad'n brogues, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 1

[My clouted brogues, SHAKS *Cymb* IV II 214 Ir *brog*, Gael *biog*, a shoe (MACBAIN)]

BROGUES, *sb pl* **Yks** **Lan** **Der** **Brks** e **An** **Amer** [brōgz] Breeches, esp, those made of leather

e **Yks** *Obs*, tho' in remote country districts the old tailors used to apply the term to trousers The Blue coat children, in Beverley, used to wear leather breeches, often called brogues, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889), e **Yks** *MS add* (T H) sw **Lan** (H M), **Der** *1*, nw **Der** *1*, **Brks** (F H), e **An** *1*, **Nrf** *1*, **Suf** *1* [Amer Every man being ordered to tuck in his shirt-tail and pull up his brogues, IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1809) (BARTLETT)]

[The skirts of their coats . are gathered within long stammel broges that reach to their ancles, SANDYS *Irav* (1615) 48 Cp LG *broke*, hose, trousers (BERGHAUS), MLG *brōk* (SCHILLER-LUBBEN)]

BROICH, see **Broach**.

BROIGH, *v* and *sb*. Sc Irel

1 *v* To be in a state of violent perspiration and panting **Lnk** (JAM) **Ant** Here he comes broighan an sweatin', *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

2 *sb* A state of perspiration **Per**, **Lnk** (JAM)

[Ir *bruighum*, I boil (O'REILLY), Gael *bruich*, to boil, summer (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

BROIL, *v* *1* and *sb* *1* **Cum** **Yks** **Wor**. Also written **bruil** **Cum** [broil]

1 *v* To throw into a state of heat, also used *intrans*

w **Yks** A chap at's moiled an' broiled an' done his best to keep body an' sowl together, CUDWORTH *Sketches* (1884) 11 **Wor** Cider I couldn't allus taake, a wuz used to broil mah, *Berrow's J'n* (Mar 9, 1895) 4

2 *sb* A condition of heat

Cum My het bluid, my heart aw in a bruil, RELFE *Misc Poems* (1747) *Harvest*

BROIL, *sb* *2* and *v* *2* **Dev** **Cor** [broil, brail]

1. *sb* Mining term earth on the surface indicating a vein of metal

Cor Sometimes we do discover the lode by a broil, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) v, **Cor** *1* Broil, the burnt stuff, word used by Berryman, who professes to find lodes to this day by the divining rod, **Cor** *2*

2 The trimmings and cuttings of hedges s **Dev** (G E D)

3 *v* To discover metal from the earth thrown up by the heat of the vein **Cor** *1*

BROIL, *sb* *3* **Cor** An eddy

Cor The inner or old quay would be unnecessary, if not injurious, in creating an eddy or broil when a storm rages, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 38

BROILING IRON, *sb* *Obs* n **Lin** *1* A gridiron.

BROILLERIE, *sb* *Obs* **Sc**. A struggle, disturbance **Fif** When that broillerie was dune, Baith erth below and heaven abune Bare witness to that fulzie, TENNANT *Papishy* (1827) 89

[OFr *bruillerie*, disturbance, dissension (GODEFROY *Suppl*)]

BROITCH, see **Broach**.

BROK, see **Brock**.

BROKE, *sb* **Yks** **Ken** **Sur** **Sus** [brōk]

1 A rupture, scrotum hernia, applied only to animals

and esp to pigs **Ken** (P M), **Ken** *1* Hence **Broke**, *adj* afflicted with scrotum hernia **Ken** (P M)

2 A pig, or occas a sheep, afflicted with scrotum hernia **Ken** Hadden' we better kill dem two brokes! (P M)

3 A fall of timber, a large quantity of timber **Sur** *1*, **Sus** *1*

4 A stub in a hedge, formed by cutting the top of a sapling in such a way that the lower part of the stem sends out branches

Ken A broke standing in the hedge on the west side of the wood, MORRIS *Hist Wye* (1842) 192, Brokes are formed in this way to serve as boundary marks (P M)

5 A piece of peaty soil, which has broken away from the mass w **Yks** (S K C)

BROKE, *v* n **Cy** **Yks** [Not known to our correspondents]

1 To crowd together under a broken bank of earth, as sheep n **Cy** (HALL), w **Yks** *1*

2 To broke over, to cover with wings w **Yks** *1*

[To broke, to keep safe, KERSLEY (1715)]

BROKE, *pp* **Wil** **Som** In *comp* (1) **Broke** backed, loose-jointed, unstable, rickety, (2) bellied, ruptured, (3) -victuals, leavings of food, remnants of meals

(1) w **Som** *1* Broa k-baak ud oal shan dreedan (2) **Wil** *1* (3) w **Som** *1* Plaz tu gi mee u beet u broa k vut lz

[ME *broke*, pp broken, oft in comp, as in *P Plowman broke-legged* (c. ix 143), *broke-schonket* (A VII 131)]

BROKE, see **Brook**.

BROKEN, *ppl adj* and *sb* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Written brokken **Lan** *1* e **Lan** *1* **Chs** *1*

1 *ppl adj* in *comb* (1) **Broken** backed, (a) damaged, worthless, (b) loaded with wealth, (2) backed graves, see below, (3) bellied, (a) big-bellied, (b) suffering from hernia, (4) -bred, crossed between two breeds, (5) down tradesman, a boys' game, (6) — gate, a road driven in the coal diagonally to the cleavage, (7) — grass, grass mown after a field has been grazed by cattle all the summer, (8) haired, or yured, (a) half-bred, having rough wiry hair, (b) applied to anything spurious or underbred, not straightforward, (9) — man, an outlaw, (10) — meat, meat left after a meal, (11) mouthed, having lost the teeth, (12) — pattern, in weaving when the ordinary pattern of 'crossover' is varied by broader stripes at intervals, (13) ribbed, see below, (14) — up, started, begun, commenced

(1, a) n **Lan** *1* Sich n a lot o' brooken back'd rattle-traps as ther' was (b) **Wm** He was brokkun backt wi brass (B K) (2) **Ess** The Rector directed my attention to various graves depressed in the centre 'These indicate that the person buried died of consumption all who die of that disease have sooner or later broken-backed graves,' e **An** *N & Q* (1859) (3, a) **Chs** *1* When a cow or ewe has had many calves or lambs, the animals are said to be broken ballied (b) **Wm** (B K) (4) w **Yks** (S P U) (5) **N I** *1* (6) w **Yks** (S J C) (7) **Lei** *1*, **Nhp** *1* (8, a) **Lan** *1*, e **Lan** *1*, **Chs** *1* (b) **Lan** *1* He favours a brokken-yuie't doctor, or summat, WAUGH *Owd Bl* (1867) iv **Chs** *13* (9) **Sc** He belted the broadsword to his side, and became a broken-man, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi, Where be ye gaun, ye broken men, *ib* *Minstrelsy* (1802) *Kimmont Wilhe* (10) **Nhb** *1* (11) se **Wor** *1*, **Brks** *1* Hrt Broken-mouthed sheep, ELLIS *Cy Hswf* (1750) **Wil** *1* Hmp Old father an' dog both drubbles together, they do, they be that broaken mouthed (W M L F), (J R W), **Hmp** *1* (12) **Chs** *1* (13) sw **Lan** *1* 'He's gotten broken-ribbed to day' Said of a man who has had his banns of marriage published (14) w **Sc** (JAM *Suppl*)

2 Of a word becoming disused obsolete, uncommon

Sur *N & Q* (1874) 5th S 1 361, **Sur** *1* Summut of a broken word

3 *sb* A part of the mine where 'pillars' or masses of coal are being removed

Nhb *1* **Nhb**, **Dur** GRFENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849), (J J B) [Wages for working out 'brokens,' that is, broken ground in a mine, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

BROKER'S SWIPE-SHOP, *phr* **Yks** A low kind of public-house kept by a ship-broker **Yks** *Gl Lab* (1894)

BROKET, *sb* *Obs* ? **Nhb** The sea-lark, *Alauda petrosus* (NEWMAN)

Nhb PENNANT *Tour Sc* (1790) I 48 (HALL), **Nhb** *1*

BROKYLL, see **Bruckle**

BROLE, see **Browl**
BRON(D), see **Brand**
BRONDLING, see **Brandling**,
BRONGA, *sb* S & Ork¹ Also in form *brunga* A well, a spring of water
BRONGE, see **Braunge**
BRONGIE, *sb* Sh I The young cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*
 Sh I SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 142, The brongie is of a dusty brown colour on the back, EDMONSTON *Zell* (1809) II 250 (JAM) S & Ork¹

BRONK see **Blank(s)**

BRONKUS, *sb* Yks Not Lin Also in form *bunkus* w Yks⁵ Not¹³ Lin¹ sw Lin¹ [broŋkəs] A donkey Cf *funkas*

n Yks (I W) e Yks¹ In w Holderness 'bunkas' is occas used, but very rarely (s v, *Funkas*) w Yks (Æ B), w Yks⁵ When a lot of juveniles have been giving chase to one, the phr 'Two to one'll kill a bunkus' has gone from mouth to mouth Not What's thee ater, bensilling bunkus a' that how? N & Q (1865) 3rd S vii 212, Not¹³ Lin¹ The bionkus ran helter skelter over the cratch n Lin SUTTON *Wds* (1881) sw Lin¹

BRONSE, *v* Sc [bronz] To overheat oneself by sitting in the hot sun or too near a hot fire

Sc (JAM) Per Lassie, ye'll bronze yersel i' the sun (G W)

BRONTITIS, see **Brown Titus**

BROO, *sb*¹ Sc Irel Yks Also in forms *brew*, *broe* Sc (JAM), *breaun* Cy, *brū* S & Ork¹ [brū]

1 Broth, juice, liquor See **Bree**, *sb*¹

Sc Bid Kate set on the broo, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii, Fry stanes wi' butter and the broo will be gude, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 5, ed 1881 S & Ork¹ Frf Drink the devil's broo, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 23 Frf The broo boils up wi' sotterin' sound, LENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 39 Rnf Gied the kye the broo to drink, BARR *Poems* (1861) 50 Ayf Kate sits i' the neuk Suppin' hen broo, BURNS *Gude en*, st 2 Edb A tankard of broo-and bread, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv Bwk Horsley tattie broo, Gars the swine skunner, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 89

2 Spoon-meat, fat skimmed from the pot to make 'brewis' (q v)
 n Cy (K) n Yks Here'st dubler broken, and nowther sowl nor breaun, MERRISON *Praise Ale* (1884) l 213

3 Water, esp snow water

Frf A ditch h'lf fu' o' shlush an' snaw broo, LATTO *T Bodkin* (1864) ii Dmb Blashy wi' snaw broo, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xvi Ayf In many a torrent down his snaw broo rowes, BURNS *Brgs of Ayr* (1787) st 7 N I¹

[*Brode*, broth, pottage, brue, COTGR, The brue of this fleshe, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist Scot* (1596) l 95 OFr *bro*, broth, cp It *brodo*, any kind of kitchen-broth (FLORIO), see HATZFELD (s v *Brouet*)]

BROO, *sb*² Sc Irel Nhb Also written *brew* Sc [brū] Good opinion, inclination, taste for *Gen* used in the negative

Sc Thir ridings and wappen schawings, I nae nae broo o' them ava, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) vii, She had nae great brew o' the minister, DICKSON *Auld Min* (1892) 67 Dmb I ha'e nae brew o' bills, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) xviii Ayf I canna say I hae ony broo o' the law, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) vi Edb I have no brew of your auld Major Weir, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii Bwk The goodman o' Kilpalet—Owre simple for this world, And has nae broo o' the next, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 116 Ant I have a very poor broo of it (W H P) Nhb¹ Aa hed no broo on't

BROO, *sb*³ Yks Lan Written *brea*, *brou* m Yks¹ [brū, m Yks also brī]

1 Brother

w Yks¹ There's nut a pin to chuse between Sall an her broo, ii 287, w Yks³ m Yks¹ He's going to Thusk, to see his brea Lan Be up at once, and doin', Though th' wark may be up, broo, SNGS (1867) 30, Lan¹, e Lan¹

2 *Comp* Broo chip, a person of the same trade, a chip of the same block w Yks¹
 [Cp pron in Norw dial *bror* and *boa* (AASEN, s v *Broder*)]

BROO, see **Brae**, **Brow**

BROOCH, see **Broach**, **Brook**

BROOD, *sb* and *v* Sc Lin Nhp Som Dev Cor Also written *brod* Sc (JAM) S & Ork¹, *brude* Sc [brūd]

1 *sb* A litter of pigs.

Dev A brood of pigs (as our John, in the truly Devonian phrase, called them), BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III 276

Hence *Broddy*, *adj* applied to a sow with a litter

Bwk The auld broddy sow, That wallows in the midden hole! HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 81

2 A young child, the youngest child of a family

Sc She'll do guid, And lay an egg to my little brude, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 24 Rxb (JAM)

3 A goose that has hatched goslings S & Ork¹

4 *Comp* (1) Brodmil, a brood, (2) Brod(s mother, (a) a hen that has hatched chickens, (b) the mother of a family, (3) Brood hen, a sitting hen

(1) Abd My best brodmil o' March chickens, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii (2, a) Lth Of a broody hen She's a gude brods-mother (JAM) (b) Ags Said of one about to become a stepmother She'll mak an ill brod-mother (ib) (3) Sc Kill the brood-hen with out thinking twice on it, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) vii

5 A young apple-tree shoot, which comes from a sucker Som The shoots from the stock of an apple are called 'brood'—as opposed to the 'graft' (W F R)

6 Impurities mixed with ore Cor¹²

7 Beds of hard brown oolite in quarries

Nhp PHILLIPS *Geol* (1871) 408

8 *v* To nurse, fondle, as a mother does her child

sw Lin¹ Must I brood thee then, my bairn? w Som Her do bloody over thick there cheel (T T L)

9 To send out suckers, used of apple-trees Som (W F R)

BROODIN, see **Browden**

BROODLE, *v* Lin Shr Dev Also in form *broozle* Shr¹, *brudle* Dev [brūdl]

1 To brood like a hen over her chickens, to fondle

n Lin Look at him broodin' th' little lad as if noabody niver hed a bairn afore (M P), n Lin¹ I niver but once afore seed a cat broodle a yung duck Shr¹² Dev See there, Betty is brooding Alick, w Times (Mar 12, 1886) 6, col 4

2 To meditate, reflect, to let a child lie till quite awake

Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) n Dev An' zent en on tha quarl ta broodle, ROCK *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 115, Of a child when just waking Purty thing, it hathn't broodled yet, ib Gl

BROODY, *adj* In gen dial use in Sc and Eng Also written *broddy* Nhb¹, *buddy* se Wor¹

1 Prolific, inclined to breed, having a brood

Sc She was a kindly broody creature, RUCKBIE *Wayside Cot* (1807) 177 (JAM) Dmf Coaxin' me tae mak' a splutter, An' wyle me frae their broody litter, QUINN *Heather Lintie* (ed 1863) 72 Nhb¹ 'Broody,' or 'broddy,' is said of a matron who has her children in quick succession

2 Of fowls inclined to sit

Wm, Yks (B K) w Yks² Lan. A broody hen crow d from her perch on a cob, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 15, Lan¹, Chs¹, s Chs¹, Str² Der¹ 'Chuckish,' they say in Ken, Der², nw Der¹, Not¹ Lei¹ Shay wur that brewdy shay'd 'a sot up of a 'edge ug War (J R W), War³, se Wor¹, Shr¹² Oxf¹ *MS add* Hmp¹ Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) Som (W F R) w Som¹ The spickety hen's gettin [brèo dee], I shall zit her 'pon duck eggs Dev Zo tatchee's a old broody 'en, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 12, Dev¹

Hence **Broodiness**, *sb* the condition of a hen when she wants to sit

Chs¹ Various methods are practised to make a hen's broodiness 'go off' The most extraordinary is to tie a bit of tape round her tail, because a hen which is broody spreads her tail, and the ligature prevents her doing so, and thus is supposed to dispel her broodiness s Chs¹

3 Sullen, sour tempered, sulky, cross

Wii (G E D) Dor *Gl* (1851) n Dev The Squire was so broody since his trouble, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) iii

4 Cloudy, dark, gloomy

Nhp¹ A broody sky

[1. The women are very broodie and apt for generation, WALLACE *Orkney* (1693) 30, Broodie, *foecundus*, LEVINS *Maup* (1570) 2 They cannot spare the peahens company, while they are broody and sitting, HOLLAND *Pliny* (ed 1634) I 301]

BROOF, see **Brough**

BROOGHLE, see **Broggle**.

BROOI, *sb* S & Ork¹ The master of the house, a term of familiarity, brother See *Broo*, *sb*³

BROOIT, see *Biewaid*

BROOK, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Eng

1 In *comp* (1) **Brook apple**, the water used in the manufacture of cider, (2) *lime*, (a) *Veronica Beccabunga* (Chs Yks Der Suf Hmp¹ Dev⁴ and in *gen* use), (b) the large form of *Nasturtium officinale* (Bck), (c) *Helosciadium nodiflorum* (War), (3) *ouzel*, (4) runner, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*, (5) sparrow, the sedge-warbler, *Salicaria phragmitis*

(1) *Wor* The brook apple is a very bad cider fruit (ES) (3) [FORSTER *Swallows* (ed 1817) 87, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 176] (4) *w Wor Benow's J'n* (Mar 3, 1888) [SWAINSON *ib* 176] (5) *n Wil* In the osier-bed the brook-sparrow chatters, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 63 *Wil*¹

2 A water-meadow, *pl* low marshy ground, not necessarily containing running water or springs

Ken Common (P M), *Ken*¹², *Sus*¹

[2 *Cp Du broech*, moorish or marshy land (HEXHAM), *MLG brōk*, 'Bruch, eine tiefliegende von Wasser durchbrochene, mit Geholz bestandene Fläche' (SCHILLER-LUBBLIN)]

BROOK, *sb*² Sc Yks Lin e An Also in form *breuk* Sc (JAM), *breek* n Yks², *brooch* e An¹, *bruick* Sc (JAM *Suppl*)

1 A boil or abscess, a running sore

Sc On ilka knee she had a *breuk*, *Blackw Mag* (June 1817) 238 (JAM) n Yks¹ He's had a strange vast o' thae nasty brooks an' byles about 'im, n Yks² w Yks (C C R) Lin SKINNER (1671), (R E C), Lin¹, e An¹

2 *Comp* **Brook boil**, an inflamed tumour or swelling of the glands under the arm Sc (JAM *Suppl*)

BROOK, *sb*³ Sh I In phr *a brook of ware*, a quantity of seaweed driven on shore by stormy weather See *Ware*, *sb*

Sh I In common use (K I)

[ON *brūk*, 'alga aestu maris evulsa' (EGILSSON)]

BROOK, *v*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also written *bruck*, *bruick* Sc, *bruik* Sc (JAM) n Cy, *bruke* Sc (JAM)

1 To use, possess, enjoy

Sc God grant your lordship may well brook your new conquest, *Scott Nigel* (1822) xxxiv, When a person is wearing a new dress it is freq said, 'Weil bruik your new' (JAM), An' syne the crop, in thack an' rape, Now snugly bruicks its winter cape, A *Scott Poems* (1808) 95 Abd Sic brook their wealth w' better grace, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 292 Lnk Lang may they bruck The gear they ha'e won, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 151 Dmf Weel may he bruik his new apparel, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 14

2 To bear, carry the name

Abd The name her ain grandame brooked, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 10, ed 1812

3 In phr *to brook one's name*, to answer in one's disposition to the purport of one's name

*Ken*¹ Mrs Buck makes every week washin' week, she brooks her name mddlin', anyhow [see *Buck*, *sb*], *Ken*²

4 To grace, become

Sc He bruiked it weel, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Bvk She 'brookit her place' right faithfully, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 76

5 To bear, endure, suffer, to digest, 'stomach'

n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B) *Glo*², *Nrf*¹

Hence *Brookable*, *adj* endurable, tolerable

Sc It sall be mair brookable for the lan' o' Sodom, HENDERSON *St Matt* (1862) x 15

6 *Obs* Of clouds to draw together and threaten rain With prep *up*

s Cy GROSE (1790) s & e Cy RAY (1691) *Sus* KENNETT *Par Antiq* (1695)

Hence *Brooking*, *ppl adj* See below

Hlt Lest their gravelly soil should be bashed and bound by brooking or great rains, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) VI iii.

7 To need, require

Yks The hills brooked the rain (G H G)

[ME *bruke* (*Cursor M* 2589), OE *brūcan*, to enjoy]

BROOK, *v*² and *sb*⁴ Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Also e An Dor Also in forms *brack* Ir, *breuk* Cum¹,

broak, *brock*, *brouk* Sc (JAM), *bruck* Sc e An¹, *bruik* Sc

1 *v* To soil with soot, to dirty, to become spotted, streaked Cf *bruckle*, *v*²

n Sc (JAM) Abd In regular use (W M) Bnff¹ Fin the sheep begin to black and brook (s v Gair) Nhb GROSE (1790)

Hence (1) **Broakitness**, *sb* the state of being streaked with black or white, or with dirt, (2) **Brooked**, *ppl adj* (a) streaked with dirt, grimy, soiled with tears, &c, (b) of sheep or cows spotted, streaked, having black or white faces, (c) of oats, black and white growing promiscuously, (3) **Brookie**, (a) *sb* a person whose face is streaked with dirt, a blacksmith; (b) *adj* smutty, sooty, having a dirty face, (4) **Brookie face**, *sb*, see **Brookie** (a), faced, see **Brookie** (b)

(1) Sc (JAM) (2, a) Sc Eh! sic a brookit bairn! What has he been blubberin' about? (ib) Abd Lat me to the brookit knave! Cock *Simple Stams* (1810) II 137 Frf [Vulcan] a limp' spaviet, bruikit wicht, BEATTIE *Ainha* (c 1820) 30, ed 1882 Lth Wee bit bruckit, drunken bodie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856)

140 Wm He gat drunk an' com hiam wi his face o' brīkt wi grime (B K) e An¹ Sometimes used *fig* A brucket complexion (b) Sc The brookit cow has a quey, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxix Kcd. My sister lost the brocket lam', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 13 s Ir The bracket heifer, CROKER *Leg* (1862) 141 Cum¹ Dor These sheep have black noses, and are rather black intermixed with white near the hoof they are said to be brooked, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 279 (c) *Nal. Gl Surv* (JAM) (3, a) Sc This coach Old Brookie made with his own hand, MESTON *Poems* (1767) 125 (JAM). (b) Kcd. Gie yer bruikie face a dicht, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 84 (4) Bnff¹

2 *sb*. Soot adhering to kettles, pots, &c

n Sc (JAM) Abd (A W), In regular use (W M)

BROOK, *v*³ Dev To wither, to dry

nw Dev¹ The hay's hardly brook'd enoo vor carr'

Hence *Brooking*, *ppl adj* drying

nw Dev¹ 'Tis a nice brookin' day to-day

BROOLYIE, see *Brulyie*

BROOM, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also written *bream* n Yks², *broon* Nhb¹, *brum* Nhb¹ Shr¹ Brks¹

1 *sb* In *comb* (1) **Broom bat**, a broomstick, (2) **besom**, a besom made of broom, (3) **clisher**, a broom-maker, (4) **cow**, a broom or heather bush, (5) **dasher**, (a) a maker and seller of brooms, (b) a careless, slovenly, dirty person, (6) **dog**, an instrument for rooting up broom, (7) **squire**, see *dasher* (a), (8) **stail**, a broomstick, (9) **stick marriage**, (10) **stick match**, a marriage contracted to save the legitimacy of a child, see below, (11) **striking**, using the plough without its mould-board, (12) **swike**, a twig of a heather-broom, (13) **tea**, an infusion of the green twigs of broom, used medicinally, esp in cases of dropsy, (14) **thackit**, overgrown with broom

(1) *Ken* (P M) (2) Nhb He'll myek us broom buzzums for nowse, *Tyneside Snags* (ed 1891) 144, Nhb¹ (3) *Sus*¹ (4) Sc A broom-cow at his feet, *Scott Minstrelsy* (1802) III 30, ed 1848 (5, a) *Lei*¹ *Ken* (H M), (P M), *Ken*¹, *Sus*¹, *Hmp*¹ (b) *Ken*¹ (6) Kcd *Agric Surv* 447 (JAM) (7) Sur [Applied to] the squatters in the Punch Bowl [Hindhead], BARING GOULD *Broom-Squire* (1896) iii *Sus*¹ *Hmp* Others who go by the name of broom-squires make brooms from the heath, HEATH *Eng Peas* (1893) 137 Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ They there broom-squires be the ones that do's it [steal eggs] (8) w Yks³, Not¹, *Lei*¹ War³ A broom-stail would have a shaped end to fit into the hole of the broom *Wor* (J W P) (9) e An¹ Otherwise Hop-pole marriages (10) Lon I never had a wife, but I have had two or three broomstick matches, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 353 (11) *Ken* MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) (12) Cor¹² (13) n Yks², w Yks², Chs¹ Shr¹ Yo should'n get some brum tay this spring-time, it's a mighty good thing for the stomach (14) n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B)

Hence *Broomy*, *adj* covered with broom

Abd Past the broomy brae, Cock *Simple Stams* (1810) II 122 Kcd The broomy knowes, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 134 Per The shepherd's reeking cot Peeps from the broomy glen, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 77, ed 1843

2 In phr (1) *to hang the broom out of window*, a sign to

signify that the wife is from home and that the husband will receive friends, see *Besom*, (2) *not to hang out the broom*, to be very particular as to character, &c., before engaging servants, labourers, &c., (3) *to be mops and brooms*, intoxicated, (4) *to broom-field*, to inherit the entire property, make a clean sweep of it, (5) *give it broom*, a direction in curling sweep the running stone

- (1) *Der*¹, *Brks*¹ (2) *Wil*¹ I bain't a gwain to hang out the broom
(3) *Dev Reports Provinc* (1877) 128 *Slang Household Words* (1854) 75 (4) *Nrf*¹ (5) *Per* (G W)
3 The heather, *Calluna vulgaris* n Yks
4 The yellow bed-straw, *Galium verum* Shr¹
5 *v* To signal by a broom how many whales are taken

Sc They had broomed the ship, *Scott Pirate* (1821) xxi

BROOMLE, see *Bramble*

BRON, see *Broom*

BROOSE, *sb* Obs Sc Nhb Also written *braize*, *brooze* Nhb, *brouze* Sc, *bruize*, *bruse* Sc (JAM) [*brüz*, Abd *briz*] A race on horseback at a country wedding, from the church, or the bride's former home, to the bridegroom's house Cf *bride ale*, *bride door*

Sc There will be a hundred strapping Elliots to ride the brouze, *Scott Blk Dwarf* (1816) vii, It's ne'er a gude aiver that slung at the brooze, *HENDERSON Prov* (1832) 82, ed 1881 *Per Tammy*, ye re first—but tailors for a brooze! *HALIBURTON Horace* (1886) 30 *Ayr* At brooses thou had ne'er a fellow, *BURNS To his Auld Mare*, st 9 *Sik* But nae races for siller or leather like a—brooze, *CHR NORTH Notes* (ed 1856) II 80 Nhb He who arrives first may claim a kiss from the bride Such a wedding is called a riding wedding, and the race 'running the braize, or brooze,' *HENDERSON Flk Love* (1879) 1

BROOST, *sb* Sc A spring or violent motion forward

Sc The yaud she made a broost Wi' ten yauds strength and mair, *Hogg Jacob Rel* (1819) I 71 (JAM)

BROOSTLE, see *Brustle*

BROOZLE, see *Broodle*, *Brustle*

BRORD, see *Breward*.

BROSE, *sb* Sc Nhb Also Cor [*bröz*]

1 Oatmeal mixed with boiling water or milk, porridge
Sc My sinews braced by gude meal brose, *ALLAN Lills* (1874) 231 Abd Brose made o' the best o' meal, *COCK Simple Strains* (1810) I 136 Kcd. Sups his brose an' kail, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 17 Fif He has to work a' day on a bowl o' brose, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 121 *Ayr* They maun hae brose and brats o' duddies, *BURNS To Dr Blacklock* (1789) st 6 eLth Esau, wha sell't his birthright for a bowl o' brose, *HUNTER J Inwick* (1895) 210 Bwk Are ye for parritch or brose? *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) 50 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B) Nhb The kitchen woman offered it yowe brose, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table bk* (1846) VII 138

Hence (1) *Brosilie*, *adv*, *fig* in an inactive manner, (2) *Brosiness*, *sb* a state of semi-fluidity, *fig* inactivity, heaviness, (3) *Brosy*, (a) *adj* stout, well-fed, (b) *adj*, *fig* soft, inactive, (c) *sb* a very fat person, (4) *Brosy airt*, *adj* fat, inactive, heavy, (5) *faced*, *adj* having a fat and flaccid face, (6) *hehdit*, *adj* fat, inactive, stupid, (7) *mou'd*, *adj* stupid, slow in speech

(1, 2) *Lnk* (JAM) (3, a) *Sc* When I was twall I was Brosy Wull, *CHAMBERS Pop Rhymes* (1870) 159 *Lnk* This brosy laddie with the well-filled pockets, *FRASER Whaup* (1895) ii Kcb Laying the brosy weans upo' the floor, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 28 (JAM) (b) *Lnk* (JAM) (c) *Bnff*¹ (4) *ib* (5) *Lnk* He was a fat, brosy-faced laddie, *FRASER Whaup* (1895) ii (6) *Bnff*¹ (7) *Sik* A brosey-mou'd beast, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 250, ed 1866

2 *Comp* (1) *Brose meal*, parched meal of which pease brose is made, (2) *time*, supper-time

(1) *Sc* (JAM) (2) Abd An hour aften brose-time, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 317

3 In phr (1) *Athole brose*, honey mixed with whisky, (2) *Brose of het*, a great heat, copious perspiration

(1) *Sc* I spent a night with him over pancakes and Athole brose, *SCOTT St Roman* (1824) xx Elg Our fam'd Athole brose will restore ye, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 180 Abd Im not to sing of mistletoes, Nor buttered sowens, nor Athole brose, *OGG Willie Wally* (1873) 94 (2) *Cor*¹, *Cor*² Im in a brose of het

[A mod Sc form of ME *browes* (*Prompt*), OFr *broiez*, broth, see *HATZFELD* (s v *Brouet*)]

BROSELEY, *sb* Stf Der Shr [*brözli*] A clay pipe, so called from the place of its manufacture in Shr Stf², Der¹ Shr *BOUND Prov* (1876), Shr¹²

BROSIER, *sb* and *v* Chs Slang [*bröz* zia(r)]

1 *sb* A bankrupt

Chs¹, Chs² Used by boys at play, when one of them has nothing further to strike, Chs³ Slang A boy at Eton was a 'brosier' when he had spent all his pocket money, *N & Q* (1850) 1st S ii 44

2 *v* To become bankrupt At Eton and Westminster to eat up everything provided for a meal, also in phr *brosier my dame*

Chs³ Slang I joined a conspiracy to brozier him There were ten or twelve of us [at breakfast] and we devoured everything within reach, *ROGERS Ren m* (1888) 15 (FARMER), An Eton word 'Brosiering my dame' was, for some crime, real or imaginary, eating up everything provided for the meal, and asking for more, *LEIGH Gl*, Common (C C P), *N & Q* (1850, 1st S v 235

BROSNA(CH, see *Bresna*

BROSSEN, BROST(EN, see *Brust*

BROSTERING, *phl adj* Shr [*bro stərɪn*] Domineering, overbearing

Shr¹ Such a brosterin' fellow 'e is

BROT, *sb*¹ Sc Also called *brotach* [*brot*] A quilted cloth or covering, used for preserving the back of a horse from being ruffled by the 'shimach,' on which the pannels are hung Cf *brat*, *sb*¹ Sc (JAM), *Per* (G W)

BROT, *sb*² and *v* Sc. [*brot*]

1 *sb* A tangle, muddle, a 'cobble'

Per Yer stocking or yer yarn has gone into a brot. A child's head may be 'in a brot o' vermin' when they are there in abundance, or a coat is worn out 'into a brot o' holes' (G W)

2 *v* To entangle, quilt over, to darn clumsily, 'cobble'

Per A clumsily darned hole in an apron, stocking, &c., is 'a brotted' 'What gart ye brot the heel that wye?' (G W)

BROT, see *Brat*

BROTCH, *v* n Sc (JAM) To plait straw-ropes round a stack of corn See *Brath*, *v*

BROTCH, see *Broach*

BROTCHERT, BROTCHE, see *Bragget*

BROT GROUND, *sb* Wm [*bro t grund*] Ground where the sward has been removed and the earth is in a friable condition

Wm (K), Wm¹ Still in use

[*Brof* fr *brof*, pp stem of OE *brōtan*, to break, cogn w lit E *brittle*]

BROTH, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Written *brath* Cor¹², *broath* Sc, *brothe* Shr¹ [*brōp*, *brōp*]

1 *sb* Thin soup, always used as a *pl*

Sc The broth are very good, *Monthly Mag* (1800) I 238 NI¹ Broth, like porridge and sowans, is spoken of in the *pl* N Cy¹ Nhb¹ A few broth eDur¹ Cum¹ Will ye hev a few broth? eYks¹ wYks These broth are very good (F P T), wYks¹ I think thur er vara good broth Lan *LAVCOCK Rhymes*, 21 Chs¹ About Macclesfield the expression is 'a tewthry [two or three] broth' nLm¹ Put th' broths up o' th' taable, lass Lei. (C E), Lei¹ When the broth are ready crumb the basins Nhp (J E), Nhp¹, War³ Shr¹ They [broth] bin good, Jet's han tuthree more Bdf *ELLIS Pronunc* (1889) V 205 Hnt (T P F), Nrf (W R E) wSom¹ A few broth wi leaks in 'em Dev When the broth be wit [white], I hey'm fit, *Reports Prov* (1895) Cor¹ 'A few biath,' a dish of broth with a few cubes of bread soaked in it, Cor²

2 In phr (1) *to blow another's broth*, to give one a scolding, (2) *to warm up old broth*, to renew an engagement of marriage that has been broken off, (3) *a broth of sweat*, a violent perspiration, (4) *a broth of a boy*, a thoroughly good, capable fellow

(1) wYks⁵ Ah'll blaw her broth for her (2) nLin¹ (3) Sc A great brothe of sweat (JAM) Abd (G W) (4) Ir The broth of a boy at dancing, *CARLETON Traits Peas* (1843) I 88 Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) sDon *SIMMONS Gl* (1890) eYks¹ MS add (T H)

3 A liquor, made by boiling calves' feet, glue, alum, &c.,

used to clarify the brine and crystallize the salt in salt-making Chs¹³

Hence *Brothing a pan, phr* putting 'broth' with the brine

Chs¹ Commonly spoken of as 'givin' th' pon her brexfust'

4 *v* To thicken broth with oatmeal or flour

Shr¹ 'Er took waiter an' bacon liquor an' brothed it doth flour

Hence *Brothin, vbl sb* oatmeal or flour put into broth to thicken it *ib*

5 To be in a state of perspiration

Sc (JAM) Rxb Broathing in sweat till doilt and dizzy, A Scott *Poems* (1808) 42

BROTHER, sb Var dial uses in Sc and Eng

1 In *comp* (1) Brother-bairn, the child of an uncle, a cousin, (2) billy, the owl, (3) chip, a fellow-workman, (4) law, a brother-in-law, (5) Will, small beer

(1) Sc Sir Patrick Hamilton was sister and brother-bairns to the king's majesty, *Pittscottie Hist* (ed 1720) 104 (JAM) (2) Nrf Familiarly known in Yarmouth by the sobriquet of Brother Billy, *Ritchie & An* (1883) 177 (3) n Lan¹, Nhp¹, War³, Hnt (T P F) (4) Glo¹, n Wil (E H G) w Som¹ The 'in' always omitted, so also in all the similar relationships Cor¹ (5) Ess¹

2 In *phr* to be an eldest brother, to scold, lecture

Abd I see a storm in Watty's brow Will light on him ere lang I trow he'll be his auldest brother, Cock *Simple Shams* (1810) II 133

BROTHER, v Sc [bru ðər] To accustom, to inure, sometimes implying rough usage

Bnr¹ Ye've been a gueede file at the sea, ye'll be weel brotherd wee't by this time

Hence (1) Brother, *sb*, (2) Brotheran, *vbl sb* (a) inurement, rough usage, (b) exposure to rough weather *ib*

BROTHERING, ppl adj Chs¹³ Of branches spreading, over-luxuriant

[Brother is prob the same word as Sc *broder*, to broder (Compl Scot. 69)]

BROT(T, sb and v Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Hrf [brot]

1 *sb* Shaken, refuse corn, short, broken straw shaken out from the mass

N Cy¹², Nhb¹, Cum¹, w Yks¹, ne Lan¹ Hrf²

2 Scraps, small fragments, odds and ends, a small quantity

Nhb (K), Cum¹, Wm¹

3 *v* Of corn or grain to shatter, fall out through over-ripeness Cum¹ See Brit, *v*²

[*Brot*, the same as the *brot* in *brot-ground* (q v)]

BROTTA, sb Lan A few drops, a small quantity, a little in addition

ne Lan¹ I'll tak a brotta meyar.

BROTTLE, see Brattle

BROUCE, v Cum To move rapidly, with noise, to push forward into a position to which one is not entitled

Cum Up brouc'd the taistrels in a leyne, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1805) 115, What's t'e broucin' aboot for, an' setten yersel up? (E W P)

BROUGH, sb¹ Sc Irel Nhb Cum Lakel Yks Lin Also written broch Sc Ir, brogh Sc (JAM), broof Nhb¹, bruch Sc (JAM), bruff N Cy¹ Nhb¹ n Yks¹² w Yks⁵ n Lin¹ Also in form bluff n Lin¹ [bruf, brūf, Sc and Ir also brox]

1. A halo or luminous disk round the sun or moon, said to portend rain or storm See Bur(r)

Sc About the moon there is a brugh, The weather will be cauld and rough, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 186 Sh I (Coll L L B) n Sc A far-aff broch a near-han shoor, A near han broch a far-aff shoor (W G) Frf The corona or brough occurs when the sun or moon is seen through a thin cloud, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 138 NI¹ A far awa brough, is a near han' storm Ant A sign of bad weather whenever the new moon appears on her back, with the new moon in her arms, and a brough round her, *Uls Jrn Arch* (1859) 78, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Dwn (C H W) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) s Wxf (P J M), N Cy¹ Nhb One of the men points to a 'bruff' round the sun Sure enough, there is a broken ring of angry ominous looking clouds encircling the sun, WHITE *Nhb and Boider* (1859) 361, Nhb¹ 'He' ye seen the broof round the myun thi' neet? It's a lang way off' The belief

is that the larger the diameter of the circle the greater the anticipated storm Lakel L L WOOD (1895) Cum¹ n Yks¹, n Yks² The larger the bruff, the nearer the storm w Yks⁵, n Lin¹

2 The circle drawn round the tee in a curling rink

Cld (JAM) Ayr The curlers were making 'triggers,' 'tees,' and 'brougs,' preparatory to action, JOHNSTON *Kilmalloe* (1891) II 108 Lth Cheek by jowl, within the brough, STRATHESK *More Buis* (ed 1885) 274

Hence Brugh, *sb* a stone which comes within the circles in curling Cld (JAM)

BROUGH, sb² Cmb Also written brow A plank laid across a ditch, forming a rustic foot-bridge Cf bro, *sb¹*

Cmb *N & Q* (1852) 1st S vi 411

BROUGH, see Brow, Brugh

BROUGHAN, BROUGHEN, see Brochan

BROUGHLY, adj Yks Stony, gravelly

Yks MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

BROUGHTAGE UP, phr Nrf Bringing up, training Nrf They had had a vey haid 'broughtage up,' JESSOPP *Arady* (1887) vi

[*Brought*, pp of *bring + -age*]

BROUGHTEN, see Brautin

BROUGHTING UP, vbl sb Nhb Cum Lan Written browtens up Nhb¹ Bringing up, training, education

Nhb¹ 'It just shows his browtens up,' *gen* applied to misconduct or want of early training Cum Sec conduct sheam'd his browtins up, BURN *Fineside Crack* (1886) 13 Lan It's aw owin' to his broughtin' up, *Essay on Dre an s*, 4.

[*Brought*, pp + -ing]

BROUK, see Brook

BROULYIE, see Brulyie

BROUSTLE, see Brustle

BROUT, see Bruit

BROW, sb¹ and v¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also written broo Sh I, Nhb¹ Cum¹ Wm e Lan¹ Chs¹

1 *sb* In *comp* (1) Brow band, a leather strap, passing across the forehead, by which the 'fish-creel' is suspended, (2) brenner, a child's name for the forehead, see Bren(d), (3) head, forehead, (4) square, an infant's three-cornered linen head-cloth

(1) n Yks¹² (2) Cor¹ In old Nursey Rhyme (3) Sc But sic a gloom on ae browhead, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I 321, ed 1848 (4) Shr¹ *Obs* Som W & J *Gl* (1873)

2 Hatting term, a cast or model of the head, the brim of a hat Chs¹

3 A hill, steep slope or incline Cf brae

Sh I Wi dis he linn's him on a broo, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 70 Abd The gentles come in view, A' in a breast upon a bonny brow, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 105, ed 1812 Cum Wee Wully wuns on yonder brow, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 64 w Cum When there's sae monny broos it's hard wark bicycling (S K C), Cum¹ Wm It's a hard pu' up t' broo (B K) m Yks¹ w Yks (C W H), w Yks⁵ Lan It's bin a stiff poo up that broo, WAUGH *Chum Corner* (1874) 221, ed 1879 e Lan¹, Glo², Brks¹ w Som¹ Dhu aewz du stan pun u bruw luyk [the house stands on a hill, as it were]

Hence Brooy, *adj* being on the edge or side of a hill. Cum¹

4 In *phr* going down the broo, *fig* said of any one whose health or fortune is breaking, &c

Lan Aw ve thowt a greit whoile that tha wur gooin deawn th' broo very fast, Wood *Hum Sketches*, 5 Chs¹

5 The face or escarpment of a 'trouble' or dyke in a coal-mine, the front of the depressed roof at a 'dip hitch'

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

6 The brushwood overhanging the outside of a ditch Dor¹

7 One of a stag's antlers, also in *comp* Brow antler, point

n Dev Brow, Bay, and Tray, I tell 'ee, with four on the top, WHITE MELVILLE *Katefello* (1875) xxii, Above the 'burr' came the brow-antler, now the brow-point, JEFFRIES *Red Deer* (1884) iv, Close to the head a point springs from the beam, and is curved upwards, this is called the brow-point, *ib*

8 *v* To face, browbeat

Sik I wad rather brow a' the Ha's and the Howards afore I beardit you, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) I 21 (JAM)

BROW, *adj* and *sb*² Glo Hmp IW Wil Dor
Written brough Glo¹ [breu, Glo also bruf]

1 *adj* Brittle, easily broken, fragile Cf *bruff*, *adj*¹
Glo¹² Hmp¹ In the New Forest applied only to short, snapper,
splintering timber of a bad quality IW¹ Wil BRITTON *Beauties*
(1825) n Wil This 'ere stick's terrible brow (EHG) Wil¹
Dor (CWB), In common use (OPC), (CW)

2 *sb* A fragment n Wil (WCP), Wil¹

BROW, *v*² e An To clear away rough grass and
brambles Hence *Browings*, *vbl sb* the rubbish collected
after clearing away grass and brambles

e An¹ Nrf *Arch* (1879) VIII 168

BROW, see *Brough*

BROWARD, see *Breward*

BROWDEN, *v* and *adj* Sc Nhb Yks Also written
broodin Nhb¹, browten Sc

1 *v* To be fond of, warmly attached to, to be intent,
set upon

Sc The millart never notic'd Tam, Sae browden'd he the ba',
SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 10 Bnf¹ With prep *m* They're unco
browdent up in thir family Abd O'er browdened o' the world
she was aye, Ross *Helena* (1768) 44, ed 1812, He was sae
browden'd upon't that he was like to smore us wi' the very ewder
o't, FORBES *Jrn* (1742) 14 Lnk Sair browten't on him was her
he'rt, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 35 N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Yks Wee'r nut
sea browden on't as you suppose, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) 1 539

2 To pet, pamper

Bnf¹ They browden [or browden up] that lassie o' theirs our
muckle

Hence *Browdent*, *ppl adj* petted, pampered

sb He's a browdent [or browdent up] loon, that He winna
gang fae's mither's side

3 *adj* Conceited, bold, forward, self-willed

S & Ork¹ Applied to a child at the breast It's time to wean
the bairn, for it's getting browden upo' the breast N Cy¹, Nhb¹
[*Browden* is prop a *pp*, being the same as OE *brogden*,
pp of *bregdan*, to interweave, to net From *browden*
(netted) comes the *fig* sense 'attached to, fond of' The
vb *browden* (to be fond of) is a late formation fr the *pp*]

BROWE, see *Browl*

BROWIS, see *Brewis*

BROWL, *sb* and *adj* Cum Yks Also in forms *brole*
n Yks¹, *brow(e)* Cum Wm, *bro* Wm¹

1 *sb* An impudent, rude child, a 'brat'

Cum Very common (JP), Cum¹ n Yks¹, n Yks² A brazzened
browl (s v *brazzen'd*) m Yks¹

2 *adj* Saucy, impertinent, handsome, clever

Cum LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 298 Wm¹

[The same as ME *broil*, *brolle* (*P Plowman* (B) III 204)]

BROWL, *v* Yks To scold, to urge a demand in
violent or abusive terms Cf *browl*, *sb*

n Yks¹ m Yks¹ Going browling about in that ga'te—t'man's no
hold of himself

BROWLT, *adj* NI¹ Deformed or bowed in the
legs, *gen* applied to a pig, young dog, or calf

BROWN, *adj* and *sb* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and
Eng Also written *broon* Nhb¹ Cum Wm

1 *adj* In *comb* (1) *Brown back*, (a) a quarryman
whose clothes are brown, (b) the fern *Asplenium ceterach*,
(2) beetle, see *clock*, (3) —bess, a name given to the
old flint-lock guns, (4) *bull*, a brown painted halberd,
formerly carried by foot-soldiers and watchmen, (5)
bird, the thrush, (6) *clock*, a cockchafer, *Melolaniha*
vulgaris, (7) —cream, spirituous liquor, (8) —crops,
pulse crops, beans, peas, &c, (9) deep, lost in reflection,
(10) —George or —Geordie, (a) coarse brown bread,
(b) *obs*, a small close wig with a single row of curls, (c)
a large earthen pitcher, (11) —gled, the hen harrier,
Circus cyaneus, (12) —gull, the common skua, *Stercorarius*
catarrhactes, (13) —hawk, (a) the marsh-harrier, *Circus*
aeruginosus, (b) the kestrel, *Immunculus alaudarius*, (14)
head, the froth or head rising to the top of beer, (15)
headed duck, the golden-eye duck, *Clangula glaucion*,
(16) —hen, (a) the black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*, (b) a base
mineral found mixed with lead ore, (17) —kite, see
—gled; (18) —Janet, a knapsack, (19) —kitty or

kitty wren, the wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*, (20) —linnet,
the common linnet, *Linota cannabina*, (21) —money,
coppers, (22) —net, (a) the fig-wort, *Scrophularia aquatica*,
(b) the brown nettle, *S nodosa*, (23) —owl or —hoolet,
the tawny owl, *Syrnum aluco*, (24) paper man, a low
gambler, (25) porringer, a large brown earthenware jar,
(26) —rock, strata in Lightmoor Winsey Pit, (27) shellers
or shillers, ripe hazel-nuts, (28) shell nut, a brown-
rinded apple, (29) —stud, a brown study, state of
abstraction, (30) —swallow, the swift, *Cypselus apus*,
(31) —Tommy, see —George, (32) wort, the fig- or
throat-wort, *Scrophularia nodosa*, (33) —yogle, the short-
eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*

(1, a) e Lan¹ (b) Dev⁴ [So called] in reference to the colour
on the back of the fronds (2) Der¹ (3) Wm Tak t'auld Broon
Bess wi us an' shut a wild ducker tweece (BK) War³ (4) Sc
A property belonging neither to Spanish pike, brown-bill, or
indeed any other modern staff-weapon whatever, Scott *Leg Mont*
(1830) xxi (5) Sus¹ (6) w Yks², Der¹, n Lin¹ (7) w Yks A
cup o' good tea, wi a sup o' brahn cream in it, to strengthen it,
HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 15, T'braan cream went raand e full
force, *Dewsbie Oln* (1865) 8 (8) Glo *Gl* (1851), MARSHALL
Rur Econ (1789), Glo¹ (9) Ken¹ (10, a) Nhb¹ Cum Now
seldom seen It was made of barley and rye meal mixed and
leavened by a piece of soured dough, saved from the previous
week's baking (JP) Wm A lump o' broon Geordy and Dutch
cheese fer t'supper (BK) w Yks² Lan A krust o' breawn
George, Axon *Flk-Sng* (1870) 28 Chs¹, Shr² (b) Nhp¹ Worn
by, and so named after, King George the Third *Obs* Slang He
looked disdainfully at the wig, one of the description commonly
known during the latter half of the last century by the name of a
Brown George, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed 1864) (c) Dev *w Times*
(Mai 12, 1886) 6, col 4, Dev¹ (11) Sc SWAINSON *Buds*, 1885: 132
(12) [10 210] (13, a) Ir 10 131 (b) Glo¹ (14) w Som Pour the
liquor into a tub to kive, and when the brown-head which will
rise on it sooner or later begins to crack, MARSHALL *Review* (1817)
V 603 (15) Nhb¹ (16, a) Nhb¹ Also called black cock and black
game (b) Der Brown henns, budles, and soughs, MANLOVE
Lead Mines (1653) 1 260 (17) [SWAINSON, 132] (18) Lugsup Brown
Janet on his back, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 158 (JAM) (19) Nhb¹
(20) Nhb¹, War³ w Wor *Berrow's Jm* (Mar 3, 1888) Shr¹
(21) Ir He would willingly give a shilling for a copper, but the
more 'broun money' he got the better, *Flk-Lore Rec* (1881) IV 115
(22) Dev⁴ (23) Nrf COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 45 Wil
SMITH *Buds* (1887) [SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 129] (24) Lon
What we call only 'brown paper men,' low gamblers—playing for
pence, and rs being a great go, MAYHEW *Lon'd Labour* (1851) I 450
(25) e Yks¹ What a big heead he hez, it's as fur roond as a broon-
porringer (26) Shr MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 199 (27)
w Yks As hungry as hunters, crackin' away at their braan shilleis,
TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1866) 31, w Yks²⁴, s Chs¹,
Lin¹, sw Lin¹, War² Shr¹ I got a pockette o' nuts o' Sunday, an'
they wun aumust all brown sheelers, Shr² (28) Dor BARNES
Gl (1863) (29) s Hmp Job, who was standing looking at them
in a 'brown stud,' VERNEY *L Lisle* (1870) vi w Som¹ What's the
matter, Liz?—you be all to a brown stid (30) Nrf SWAINSON
Buds (1885) 96 (31) Lan 'A two-pund loaf, mester' 'Which
win yo' have—white or brown?' 'Oh, brown tommy—it's good
enough for t'childer' Chs¹ (32) Cor¹ The leaves are much used
as an application to ulcers, Cor² (33) Sh I SWAINSON *Buds*
(1885) 129

2 In *phr* (1) *Brown man of the moors*, a dwarf,
subterranean elf, (2) *milk from the brown cow*, rum in
tea, (3) *to play or boil brown*, used of broth or soup when
rich, (4) *to look brown at one*, to look at with indifference,
as if in a brown study

(1) Sc The Brown Man of the Muirs is a fairy of the most
malignant order, the genuine duergar, Scott *Munstrelsy* (1802) II
394 (JAM) (2) w Yks³ (s v Slither) (3) Sc Did she [the witch]
but once hint that her pot 'played nae brown,' a piece of meat
was presented to her, *Remains Nithsdale*, 289 (JAM) (4) Abd
Tho' now he looks on me fu' brown, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 291

3 Gloomy, dull

Wm¹ A brown day

4 *sb* Ale or porter

Abd Swig a pint o' stoutest brown To you an' yours, STILL
Cottar (1845) 136 Ayr Barrils fou o' nappy brown, *Ballads* (1846)
I 120 Lth Nips or caups of foaming broon, LUMSDEN *Sheephead*
(1892) 143

5 A covey of partridges, in phr *to fire or shoot into the brown*, to fire promiscuously into a covey

Nrf Very common (H C-H) [MAYER *Spismn's Direct* (1845) 21]

Hence **Brown**, *v* to shoot into the midst of a covey

Nrf The last covey twisted up and you browned them, HAGGARD *Col Quenich* (1888) II viii, (H C-H)

BROWNIE, *sb* Sc Nhb Dur Yks Also Hmp Cor Also written **broonie** Sc Nhb¹ [Sc n Cy brū nī]

1 A household sprite or fairy who performed kind services at night, so called from its supposed dark colour

Sc One might almost believe in brownies and fairies, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxxi Inv (H E F) Kcd Ghaists wad stalk, an' brownies frolic, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 108 Ayr Bogles, broonies, spunkies, and water-kelpies frae the dusk, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 99 Lnk Brownies, warlocks, ghaists, or deils, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 61 Bwk Cranshaws was the habitation of an industrious brownie, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 65 Gall Though the 'Brownie of Blednoch' lang be gane, NICHOLSON *Hist Tales* (1843) 84 N Cy¹ Nhb, Dur BRAND *Pop Anthq* (ed 1849) II 488 Nhb¹ n Yks² Now seldom heard of in these parts Cor In some places the assistance of 'brownies' is still entreated when the bees begin to swarm, WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days* (1874) 156, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 423

Hence (1) **Brownie** bae, *sb* a brownie, (2) **Brownie's stone**, *sb* an altar dedicated to a brownie *Obs*

(1) Bch But there come's Robie How wild he glowrs, like some daft brownie bae, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 3 (JAM) (2) w Sc There is a flat thin stone, called Brownie's Stone, upon which the antient inhabitants offered a cow's milk every Sunday, MARTIN *West Islands* (1716) 67 (JAM)

2 The brown linnet, *Linota cannabina*

e Dur¹ Singing competitions of these birds are always advertised as Brownie matches

3 A bee

Hmp 'Low brown' is the phrase used when bees swarm, meaning that the bees, or brownies, are to settle low, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 185, Hmp¹

[1 Of brownies and of bogillies full this buke, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, III 2 (Ruddiman (in ed 1710) remarks, 'They were a kind of ghosts not only harmless but very useful, they did not stick at the meanest drudgery. They are now become exceedingly rare. Their hard labour and mean employment made them of a swarthy or tanny colour, whence they got the name of brownies', quoted in Notes (ed 1874) III 353)]

BROWN KITUS, *sb* Sc Cum Yks Hrf Nrf Sur Dev Also in form **broon kitus** Cum, **broun keddies** Sc, **brown chitus** w Yks Sur¹, **kites** Hrf², **kitties**, **kitty** Dev **Bronchitis** See **Brown Titus**

e Sc She has a sau fecht wi' thae broun-keddies i' saft weather, SETOUN *R Urquhart* (1896) 11 Cum I dui think broon kitus is a sad thing for an elderly body (M P) w Yks If it wasn't for that bit o' brownchitus, shad be as sound as a trout (F P T) Hrf² Nrf The doctor say as how the brownchitus and the asthma ha' met together (W R E) Sur¹ Dev I've ahad tha brownkitty dreifful bad, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), It took off my father wi' a brown-kitties, BARING GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 58 [A tailor got very ill with a severe attack of bronchitis,—or, as it is called, of the 'brown katies', *Spectator* (Nov 30, 1887)]

BROWN LEAMER, *sb* Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Also Dev Also written **leemer** Dur¹ Cum¹ n Yks¹ ne Lan¹, **limer** Dev, and in form **leeming** Wm¹ w Yks¹

1 A hazel-nut, when ripe and ready to fall out of the husk Also called **Brown shiller** (q v) See **Leamer**, *sb* N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹, Wm¹, n Yks (I W), n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), w Yks¹, ne Lan¹, nw Dev (R P C)

Hence (1) **Brown leeming nut**, *sb* a ripe hazel-nut, (2) **Brown lime** or **limer**, *adj* applied to common hedge-nuts when they are easily removable from the husk

(1) w Yks GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 225, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c. 1882) (2) nw Dev¹

2 *Fig.* A generous person Nhb¹

BROWN TITUS, *sb* Yks Lan Rut War Hrf Oxf Ken Wil Dor Som Dev Also in form **braan Titus** w Yks, **brantitis** Wil Som, **bran Titus** nw Dev¹,

breawn Titus m Lan¹, **brontitis** Hrf² Rut¹, **browntitis**, **brown typhus** w Yks³ Also occas called **Brown creeper**, **creeters** n Lin¹, **gaiters**, Sur *N & Q* (1890) 7th S x 285 See **Brown kitus** **Bronchitis**

w Yks Th' braan Titus or th' small pox or summat o' that soorat, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1872) *Pref*, w Yks³, m Lan¹, Rut¹, War (J R W), Hrf² s Oxf That's the browntitis as 'ec's got, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 163 Ken (P M) n Wil He've a got this here brantitis (E H G) Dor I've a-cotched the browntitis too, HARE *Vill Sheet* (1895) 244 Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) w Som¹ Braewn tuy tees, buurn-tuy tees nw Dev¹ Common

BROWN TYPHUS, see **Brown Titus**

BROWS, see **Breward**

BROWSE, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Nhp War Shr Hrf Glo Hrt Hnt Hmp Dor Som Dev Cor Also written **brouse** Nhp¹ Shr¹² Hrf¹² Glo¹ Dor Cor¹, **browst** Glo¹, **browze** Dev [braus, brauz, breus]

1 *sb* Brushwood, hedge-clippings, young furze, brambles, &c Cf **brash**, *sb*²

Nhp¹ Shr¹ *Obsol*, Shr² Hrf¹ I did na take the faggots it was only some bits of brouse anunt the stack, Hrf², Glo¹, Hnt (T P F) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) w Som¹ Dev A vaggot o' browse thit was there ready vor th' oven, PASMORE *Stories* (1892) 8, MORTON *Cydo Agne* (1863) n Dev Jan, clare tha 'cess an' bring tha browse, ROCK *Jm an' Nell* (1867) st 4 nw Dev¹ Dev, Cor I'll stand here till it boils Shove in some browse, BARING GOULD *Cy Life* (1890) vi Cor 'Mong the fuz and browse, HIGHAM *Dial* (1866) 6, Cor¹²³

2 *Comp* (1) **Browse hook**, a hook about half the length of an ordinary sickle, used for trimming hedges, (2) **line**, the height to which cattle can reach to bite, (3) **tree**, a tree of which the head and branches have been cut off, (4) **wood**, (a) underwood, (b) young shoots of trees eaten by cattle

(1) nw Dev¹ The hook used for the tops of high hedges is provided with a long handle, and is known as a long-handled browse-hook, (2) Hrf² Tim them apple trees just above the brouse line (3) Nhp¹ (4, a) Hmp The cutting of browse-wood admts of many depredations, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 290 (b) Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) VII 11 [Carry the deer plenty of browse-wood, MAYER *Spismn's Direct* (1845) 30]

3 A thicket

Cor *N & Q* (1874) 5th S 1 434, Cor¹²

4 *v* To trim the hedges, cut away the brambles and other undergrowth w Som¹, nw Dev¹

Hence (1) **Browsing**, *vbl sb* (a) trimming hedges, (b) the feeding-rack in a cow-hovel, see **Boosing**, (2) **Browsing gloves**, *sb* gloves made of tanned leather, used in trimming hedges, (3) **Browsy**, *adj* full of brushwood

(1, a) Dev Coachman-gardener, pointing to a man trimming a hedge, said, 'They call that browsing', and said the little bundles of twigs were called 'nickies' (q v), *Reports Province* (1889) (b) Nhp² (2) nw Dev¹ (3) Nhp¹ War³ Rough and inferior fodder is called browsy stuff Hrt The browsy heads of oaks, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) VII 1

[Browse or brouce, the tops of the branches of trees that cattle usually feed on, WORLIDGE (1681), If thou have any trees to shrede, croppe them in wynter, that thy beastes maye eate the brouse, FITZHERBERT *Husb* (1534) 84 A der of Fr *brouser*, to brouze, knap, nibble off, leaves, buds, &c (COTGR)]

BROWSE, *sb*² Cor Bruised fish used as bait

Cor¹ I'll pommel thy noddle to browse

BROWSE, *v*² Suf To crouch, 'croodle,' used of human beings or animals

Suf Very common He sits browsing over the fire (F H)

BROWSE, *adj* Cum Friable, mellow

Cum Not common (J P), Cum¹ You may begin to sow, for t'land's browse now, Cum²

BROWSELLS, *sb pl* Ken [breuzlz] The remains of the 'flead' (q v) of a pig, after the lard has been extracted by boiling Cf **scratchings**

Ken Very common (P M), (D W L), Brownsels find a ready sale in lieu of butter to eat with bread (G G), Ken¹²

[Prop 'coagulations' Fr **broussailles*, der of Fr dial *brousser* 'le lait se brousse, au lieu de, se cailler' (LITTRÉ, sv *Brousse*), Prov *broussa*, 'réduire en caillebottes, en

parlant du lait,' *brouso*, 'caillebotte, masse de lait caille' (MISTRAL)]

BROWST, *sb* Sc Nhb Yks [brüst] A brewing, as much malt liquor as is brewed at one time, also used *fig*, the consequences of one's own act See *Brewster*

Sc Stay and drink of your ain browst, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737), Mony a browst I hae brewed, SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) xxviii Or I (SAS) Elg Bob brew'd a special browst for you, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 122 Abd She tarrows at the browst that she had brown, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 65, ed 1812 Frf Ae day a special browst was brewin', WATT *Sketches* (1880) 22 e Fif She biewes a browst of black lookin' graith, LATTO *T Bodkin* (1864) viii Ay She wadna trow't, the browst she brewed Wad taste sae bitterlie, BURNS *Daddie Forbad* e Lth I'm thinkin it will be an ill browst for the Leebel party, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 143 NCy¹, Nhb¹ n Yks² The bigger the brewing, the better the browst

BROWST, see *Browse*

BROWSTER, see *Brewster*

BROWSY, *adj* Glo Dev Of a ruddy complexion, robust

Glo¹ The browsiest of your daughters came to see me Dev Idden 'ei a dear browsy cheel' HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892)

BROWTENS UP, see *Broughting up*

BROWTHY, *adj* Cor Of bread light, spongy

Cor *N & Q* (1854) 1st S x 179, Cor¹²

BROY, *adj* *Obsol* Fem Brittle See *Brow*

s Fem This stick wanna do, 'tis broy (WMM)

BROYANT, *sb* Mtg (B & H) 1 The black bryony, *Tamus communis*, used to rub on the joints of animals, esp pigs, that are lame 2 A disease in the joints of pigs [Not known to our correspondents]

BROYCH, see *Broach*

BRU, see *Broo*

BRUARD, **BRUART**, see *Beward*

BRUB, *v* Sc (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] To check, restrain, oppress

BRUCH, *sb* *Obs* Nhb¹ A toad-stool, a fungus [Bruche, as the Northern Englishmen call it, a toadstole, in a birche or a walnut tre, TURNER *Herbal* (1562) II 30]

BRUCH, see *Brough*

BRUCHLE, *v* Sc To wrap or muffle up a person in an untidy manner Always with prep *up*

Bnff¹ The mannie's a' bruchit up aboot the neck

Hence (1) *Bruchlan*, *vbl sb* wrapping up closely and untidily, (2) *Bruchle up*, *sb* wrapping up

Bnff¹ The've an aul' bruchle up o' that bairn o' thirs ilky time it they gang oot wee't

BRUCK, *v* and *sb* Sc Irel Also written *bruk* Sh I

1 *v* To smash in pieces Cf *bruckle* S & Ork¹

2 *Comp* *Bruck(e)* bread, oatcake made with fat, which renders it brittle.

Uls *N & Q* (1876) 5th S vi 358

3 *sb* *Gen* in *pl* Refuse, rubbish, broken pieces of wood, broken meat, the offals of fish or of cattle.

Sh I Da midden, whar frae haand He flings da bruk, BURGESS *Rasmus* (1891) 122 S & Ork¹

BRUCK, **BRUCKIT**, see *Brook*.

BRUCKLE, *adj*, *v*¹ and *sb* Sc Irel Nhb Dur Yks Also Brks Ken Hmp I W Wil Dor Som Also written *brukkle* Brks¹, *brukle* Dur, *brukyl* (JAM) [bru kl, bræ kl]

1 *adj* Brittle, fragile, friable Also *fig* uncertain, changeable, not trustworthy Cf *brock*, *sb*⁵, *bruck* See also *Brackle*, *Brickle*, *Brockle*

Sc My things are but in a bruckle state, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxvii, Lasses and glasses are bruckle ware, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 62 Rxb Right bruckle weather, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (ed 1871) II 166 NI¹ Ant Bruckle health, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) NCy¹, Nhb¹ Dur 'I' weather was brukle like, EGGLSTONE *Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 5, GIBSON *Weardale Gl* (1870) n Yks¹², Brks¹, Ken¹, Hmp¹, I W¹² Dor 'I'his vinny [cheese]'s got quite bruckle (HJM), We be bruckle folk here, HARDY *Casterbridge* (ed 1895) viii Som JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869)

Hence (1) *Bruckleness*, *sb* the state of being 'bruckle',

(2) *Bruckly* (*brokly*), *adj* brittle, friable, *fig* uncertain,

(3) *Bruckly*, *adv* in a brittle manner

(1) Sc. (JAM) n Yks (IW) Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) (2) Sc Said of the weather (JAM) S & Ork¹

Used in *fig* sense n Yks (IW) Wil Slow *Gl* (1892), Wil¹ n Wil I be afeard to touch on 'em, they be so bruckly (LHG) Dor (OPC) Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873), SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) (3) Cld (JAM) 2 Of cattle and horses given to breaking down fences Dor (CWB)

Hence *Bruckley*, *adj* Of cattle given to breaking down fences

Som W & J *Gl* (1873)

3 *v* To crumble away, to break off easily, *gen* used with *off*, or *away*

S & Ork¹ Wil¹ Applied to some kinds of stone which crumble away when exposed to the weather, also to the dead leaves on a dry branch of fir Dor (CWB), (OPC)

Hence *Bruckling*, *ppl adj* friable, crumbling

n Wil The wall is built of very bruckling stone (WCP)

4 *sb* A quantity of broken pieces of rock, or other hard stuff

Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863)

[I In hewine eftyre his brukil lyf, *Alexis* (c 1400) 129, in *Leg Saints*, ed Metcalfe, I 444 A der of wk stem of OE *brecan* (break)]

BRUCKLE, *v*² *Obs* Nhb Also e An To make dirty See *Brook*, *v*² NCy¹², Nhb¹

Hence *Bruckled*, *ppl adj* (1) Of the face grimy, besmeared, (2) of the weather wet and dirty, stormy

(1) NCy², Nhb¹ e An¹ That child's hands are all over bruckled [GROSE (1790)] (2) NCy¹

[We commonly say to dirty children that the gardener will sow leeks in their faces, we may more truly tell our bruckled professors that the devill will sow tares in their souls, GRIFFIN *Doctrine of the Asse* (1663) 12]

BRUCKLE HEARTED, *adj* Dor Also in form *buckle* e Dor Of cabbage plants 'blind,' having no central shoot Cf *buck hearted* Dor (CVG), (HJM) e Dor (OPC)

BRUCKLES, *sb pl* Sc

1 *Carex stellulata*, the prickly-headed carex

Bnff¹ Also called *brochars* and *stars* Bch, Abd *Obsol* The dwellers in the parish of Strichen used to be nicknamed 'bruckle-strippers' (WM)

2 *Juncus squarrosus*, bent Abd

BRUD, *sb* S & Ork¹ [brüd] A track or path

BRUD, *v* Nhb¹ Also in form *brod*. To separate peas from beans by means of a 'riddle'

BRUDDY, see *Broody*

BRUDE, see *Brood*

BRUDLE, see *Bloodle*

BRUFF, *sb*¹ *Obsol* n Yks [bruf] The brow of a hill Cf *brow* n Yks (TS), n Yks²

BRUFF, *sb*² Yks A glimpse, a hasty glance

e Yks All but *obs* (RS), e Yks¹ Ah didn't see mich on him, Ah nobbot just gat a bruff

BRUFF, *adj*¹ Dor [bruf] Brittle Cf *brow*, *adj* Dor (HJM), (OPC), *N & Q* (1883) 6th S vii 366, *Gl* (1851), BARNES *Gl* (1863)

BRUFF, *adj*² Irel Wm Yks Lan Wor e An Ken Sus Also in form *brumf* NI¹ [bruf, bruf]

1 Well and hearty, in appearance and manners, healthy-looking, jolly

n Yks¹, ne Yks¹, w Yks⁵, e Lan¹, e An¹, Nrf¹, Suf¹

2 Somewhat rough and blunt in manner, hence, consequential, proud

NI¹, Wm¹, n Yks¹, ne Yks¹, w Yks¹, ne Lan¹ Wor (JRW), Well, yer needna be sa bruff, I ony axed tha (WB) Ken (PM), Ken¹, Sus¹

BRUFF, *v* and *sb*³ Wm Yks Lm [bruf]

1 *v* To cough or breathe violently

Wm¹ He did nowt bit bruff an' cough au night w Yks¹, n Lm¹

2 *sb* A short, deep cough Wm (JH)

BRUFF, see *Brough*

BRUFFLE, *v* and *sb* Sc Cum Also written *brughle* (JAM) [brufl]

1 *v* To exert oneself violently, to get overheated with exertion

Per, Dmf He's brughlin' up the brae (JAM).

2 *sb* Excitement Cum¹

BRUG, *sb* S & Ork¹ A sandy, mossy, or heathery hillock

BRUGGLE, *v* Glo [brɛgl] To struggle, make strenuous efforts Cf brogle

Glo¹ We've bruggled through this 'ere job some'ow

BRUGH, *sb*¹ Sc Also written *biogh* S & Ork¹ [brux, broy] A town, borough, esp the nearest town S & Ork¹ Bch A man gaun to the broch met me (G W) Abd When they had a pretty large order, they should go to the Broch or elsewhere for it, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 187 Per In occas use (G W) Rnf They're up in brugh and toun, ALLAN *Ev Hours* (1836) 84 Ayr The ancient brugh of Ayr, BURNS *Brigs* (1787) Gail (A W)

Hence **Brughman**, *sb* burgher, citizen

Sc Ye brugh-men good, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 3

[The same as E *borough*, OE *burh*]

BRUGH, *sb*² Sc Also written *broch* Slg A structure of prehistoric times, popularly supposed to have been built by the Picts (JAM)

Per An ancient cave dwelling is here called the Broch (G W)

[The many houses and villages in this county which are called by the name of Brogh, WALLACE *Desc Orkney* (1693) 26 ON *borg*, stronghold]

BRUGHLE, see *Bruffle*

BRUGHTIN, see *Brautin*

BRUICK, see *Brook*

BRUICK BOIL, *sb* n Sc (JAM) An inflamed tumour or swelling of the glands under the arm

BRUIK(IE, BRUKIT), see *Brook(ie)*

BRUIL, see *Broil*

BRUILIE, BRUILYIE, BRUILZIE, see *Brulyie*

BRUIND, see *Brund*

BRUIT, *sb* and *v* Sc Lan Also written *brout* Sc 1 *sb* Rumour, noise

Sc For such evil bruits Mr Touchwood cared not, SCOTT *St Roman* (1824) xxviii, The cannons loudly fire Contagion spreads wi' ilka brout, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 17 Ayr Making such a bruit as could not be surpassed for grandeur GALT *Ann Parish* (1821) xlv Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) [Much bruit little fruit, RAY *Prov* (1678) 106]

2 *v* To report, to publish

Ayr A sound was bruted about that the king's forces would have a hot and sore trouble, GALT *Ann Parish* (1821) xviii Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 227 s Lan BAFMORD *Dial* (1850)

[1 All that hear the bruit of thee shall clap the hands over thee, BIBLE *Nahum* iii 19 Fr *bruit*, a great sound, the talk of people (COTGR) 2 I find thou art no less than Fame hath bruted, SHAKS. I *Hen VI*, II iii 68]

BRUIT, see *Breward*

BRUIZLE, see *Brustle*

BRUK(E), see *Brook*

BRUKKLE, see *Bruckle*

BRUK KNEED, *adj* Sc Broken-kneed See *Bruck*, *v*

Ayr Various animals in different conditions of equestrian decrepitude—high-henched, howe-backed, bruk-kneed, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I 87

BRUKLE, BRUKYL, see *Bruckle*

BRULIE, see *Brulyie*

BRUL(LE, v Sh I To low, to bellow

Sh I (Coll L L B) S & Ork¹

Hence **Brulin**, *ppl adj* lowing

Sh I An Nicht shū wheests da brūlin baess [hushes the lowing cattle], BURGESS *Rasmie* (1891) 61

[Cp G *brüllen*, to bellow, to roar]

BRULLIONS, *sb pl* e Yks [brulɪənz] The kidneys and 'heart-skirts', of which 'brullion-pies' are made e Yks Of cattle only, never of the pig or sheep Can you let me have two penn'orth o' brullions? (RS), e Yks¹

BRULYIE, *v*¹ and *sb* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Yks Also in forms *broolyie*, *broulyie* (JAM), *brulie* Kcb, *brulyie* (JAM), *brulzie* Abd Fyf Edb, *brulie* Ayr, *brully* Cum n Yks², *brullye* Or I, *brulye* (JAM), *brulzie* Ayr Edb Gall., *bruoly* Cum [brulɪ]

1. *v*. To fight, be engaged in a broil Abd (JAM)

2 To make a noisy disturbance

Cum T'wind roars and brullies outside, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 243, He brullyt on a canny bit, *ib* 'Tail' for Joe (1866) 5

Hence **Brulyement** (*brulliment*), *sb* a disturbance, a broil

Fif Ilk bluidy brulzieement, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 4 NI¹, N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum Made a brulliment and bodder, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) *Jeff and Job*, Cum¹

3 *sb* A commotion, disturbance, an uproar

Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Or I When Paety fell wi' a' this rullye, His bairns made a fearfu' brullye, Paety *Total's Travellie* in ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 794 n Yks¹, n Yks² It's only a bit of a brully [of the sea]

4 A quarrel, quarrelling, an affray

Sc They ha'e been as forward in a brulzie as their neighbours, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xv, [He] was a gey stout birkie, and had been in mony a brulzie, ROY *Horseman* (1895) 1 Abd In this brulzie Was the first man that drew my durk, FORBES *Ajax* (1742)

5 Fyf The brulzie then was dour, Wi' sticks, and stanes, and bluidy clour, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 2 Ayr I hope we bardies ken some better Than mind sic brulzie, BURNS *To W Simpson* (1785) Kcb The upshot o' the brulie, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 20 Cum Tom hed sec a bruoly An' hey-bey wi' his weyfe, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1808) *Tom Knott* Cum¹, n Yks¹²

[Fr *brouiller*, to marre by mingling together, to make a great hurliburly (COTGR)]

BRULYIE, *v*² Sc (JAM) Also written *brulyie* To broil, *fig* to heat, to be overpowered with heat

Fif Prop to roast on gridiron meat that has been boiled and has become cold I'm brulyien' wi' heat It brulyies up my very blude

[With fyre that thame sa brulzeit, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) iv 151 The same as lit E *broil* (to heat)]

BRUM, *adj* Slang In Winchester School without money, poor, stingy Cf *brumpt*

Slang I am dead brum (A D H), COPE *Gl* (1883)

BRUM, see *Broom*

BRUMBLE, see *Bramble*

BRUMF, see *Bruff*

BRUMMAL, *sb* Cor² 1 The tamarisk, *Tamarix* 2 The common broom, *Genista tinctoria*

BRUMMAL MOW, *sb* Cor Also written *brummel* A round rick of corn with pointed top

Cor Ricks of corn made in the 'arrish fields' where cut These are all called 'arrish mows', but from their different shapes also 'brummel mows' and 'ped rack-mows', *Flk Love Jm* (1886) 248, Cor² All the sheaves are placed with the ears inwards in the lower part and outwards in the upper (s v *Mow*)

BRUMMEL, see *Bramble*

BRUMMIN, *prp* Fyf (JAM) Of a sow *maris appetens* Cf *brim*

BRUMMOCK, *sb* Wor Shr Hrf Rdn [brumæk, bræmək] A short curved knife used for hedging, pruning, and woodcutting

w Wor¹ Shr¹ W'eer's John Roberts gwun? — I spect 'e's gwun up to the uvver groun' to tine, I sid 'im tak' 'is brummock an' mittens an' 'is bayte-bag, Shr² Shr, Hrf BOUND *Prov* (1876) Rdn MORGAN *Wds* (1881)

[The boy brought to him a bar of iron and a broken broom hooke, GOUGH *Antiq Myddle, Salop* (1700) 36]

BRUMP, *v* and *sb* e An [brump, bræmp]

1 *v* To collect dry sticks fallen from trees, to lop trees

e An¹ Suf To go brumping (F H)

2 To cut o' 'stub' up whins or furze

Suf e An Dy *Times* (1892)

Hence (1) *Brumper*, *sb* one who thievishly lops trees in the night, (2) *Brumpin* scythe, *sb* an instrument used for cutting up whins, heather, &c

(1) Suf¹ (2) Suf Something like an adze (F H), e An Dy *Times* (1892)

3 *sb* One who lops or 'stoughs' trees in the night Nrf¹

4 A faggot of wood thus collected

e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf (F H), Suf¹

[Cp Norw dial *brum*, fresh twigs from the branches of trees, broken off for fodder (AASEN), Sw dial *brumm* (RIETZ)]

BRUMPS, *sb pl* Dev In phr *To have the brumps*, or, *a fit of the brumps* Of cattle to rush about wildly with their tails in the air Cf *brims*

Dev The cows have got the brumps, *SHARLAND Ways Village* (1885) 97

BRUMPT, *adj* Ken¹ [Not known to our correspondents] Bankrupt, without money Cf *brum*

BRUMSEN, see *Brumstone*

BRUMSTONE, *sb* Sc Nhb Dur Also Brks Also in forms *brumsen* Nhb¹, *brumstane* Sc, *brumstun* Brks¹ [*brumstən*] Brimstone

Ayr Burning brumstane, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 87 Sc Fire an' brumstane, *RIDDELL Ps* (1857) 21 6 Nhb¹, Dur¹, Brks¹ [Brumston be sprengd in his tabernacle, *WYCLIF* (1382) *Job* xviii 15]

BRUN, *sb* Lan In phr (1) *O' their brun*, (2) *O' th' same brun*, of the same sort, similar

Lan (1) To keep company wi' some o' their brun, *BRIERLEY Irkdale* (1865) 49 (2) Him an' a two thri moore o' th' same brun, *ib Waverlow* (1863) 77

BRUN, see *Bran*

BRUND, *sb* Sc (JAM) A portion, a vestige

Sc Of a garment or anything completely worn out There's no a brund of it to the fore

BRUND, *v* Sc Also written *bruind* Per Fif

1 To emit sparks, as flint does when struck Hence *Bruindin*, *vbl sb* the emission of sparks (JAM)

2 Of the eye to sparkle, to glance, *fig* to be angry Per The blink that brundet in her e'e *CAMPBELL Sc Prob* (1819) I 331 (JAM) e Fif Phemie was bruindin an' bleezin awa' juist as gin naething cud haud her again, *LATTO T Bodkin* (1894) xxix

BRUN(D), see *Brand*

BRUNDRIT, see *Brandreth*

BRUNGEON, *sb Obs* Ken A poor, neglected child, a brat

Ken A beggar's brungeon (K), Ken¹

BRUNGLE, *sb* Cld (JAM) A job, a knavish bit of business

BRUNGLE, *v* Irel To bungle, do poor work

n Ir (J S) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

BRUN, *sb* Sh I Also written *brunny* A round thick cake of meal Sh I (*Coll L L B*), S & Ork¹

BRUNKIE, *sb* Sh I A brown horse. S & Ork¹

BRUNLIN, *sb* Nhb [*bru nlin*] One who is made a butt, or befooled

Nhb¹ Ye needn't think yor gan to myek a brunlin o' me

BRUNET, *sb* Dev The fig-wort, *Scrophularia aquatica*, also *S nodosa*, brown-wort See *Brown* Dev *Science Gossip* (1869) 27

BRUNSEL, *v* ne Lan¹ [Not known to our correspondents] To be pompous and assuming

BRUNT, *sb* Hrt [*brunt*] An attack, used of illness or severe cold

Hrt She's had a long brunt of illness (HG) [May seldom passes without a brunt of cold weather, *RAY Prov* (1678) 45]

BRUNT, *adj* Sc Nhb Yks Lin Also Dev [*brunt*, *brənt*]

1 Steep, precipitous Cf *brant*

Nhb GROSE (1790) n Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781)

2 Unceremonious, abrupt. Cf. *brant*, *brent*.

n Yks¹, n Yks² Varry shoort an brunt m Yks¹ He is over brunt for some folk Lin MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv, Lin¹ What a brunt chap he is Dev (R P C)

3 Keen, eager Per (JAM)

BRUNT, *v* Yks To stop, turn

n Yks² In chasing an animal I'll brunt him

BRUNT, see *Brant*

BRUNTIE, *sb* Sc [*brunti*] A blacksmith

Abd Yestreen, I saunter'd o'er the gate To Bruntie wi' my couter, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) II 118 Ked Auld Bruntie's health was neist proposed, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 72

[A der of *brunt*, pp of *burn*, vb. Cf *burnewin*]

BRUNTLIN, *sb* Bch (JAM) A burnt moor, also used attrib

Bch Daffin' owre the bruntlin geck, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 119, A' that skims the bruntlin soil, *ib* 41

BRUNTLIN(G, *sb* Yks [*brun tlin*])

1 A cockchafer, a black-beetle

w Yks *HAMILTON Nugae Lit* (1841) 357, (S K C), w Yks² Also called *Dusty Miller*

2 A little child

w Yks He doesn't seem satisfied we his beautiful bruntlin, *BYWATER Shevild Ann* (1853) 14, w Yks² Come here, thah little bruntling

BRUNTLING, *adj* Yks [*brun tlin*] Robust and obtrusively vigorous in manners

m Yks¹ A great bruntling fellow—he'd shift a horse, by the look of him

BRUOLY, see *Brulye*

BRURIE, *sb* Sh I Blood S & Ork¹

BRUSCH, see *Brush*

BRUSH, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ In var dial uses in Eng Also in form *bruss* Cor² Cf *brash*, *brish*

1 *sb* The branches or 'head' of a tree Wil¹

2 Small branches to be used as fuel, or for sticking peas, &c

s Wor¹, Shr¹ Glo (A B), Glo¹ n Wil (E H G)

Hence *Brushy* (*Brussy*), *adj* Of a tree rough, having many short branches

Nrf (A G F) Sur N & Q (1874) 5th S 1 361, Sur¹

3 A short faggot made of brushwood, freq called *brush faggot*

Ken Also used for forming a shelter or 'lew' for the ewes in lambing time (P M)

4 A thicket Cor² (s v Browse)

5 Hedge-clippings e Yks¹

6 A bunch of flowers

Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 423, Cor¹⁸

7 Stubble of wheat or leguminous crops

Chs¹ s Chs¹ Ūwut brush [oat stubble] Stf¹, War (J R W),

s Wor (H K) Shr¹ Of leguminous crops only

8 *Comp* (1) *Brush crop*, (2) wheat, a crop sown on stubble, directly after a similar crop

(1) Hrf If this brush crop produces somewhat more than half the quantity yielded by the fallow, the grower is satisfied, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II 324 (2) Chs He is also restrained from sowing brush-wheat, *ib* II 19, Chs¹ The sowing of two white or corn crops in succession is prohibited in most farm agreements It was customary for the outgoing tenant to take two-thirds of the crop if the wheat were grown after a bare fallow, one-half if after any kind of green crop, but if it were brush wheat only one-third Frequently the outgoing tenant would stick a small branch of hazel or other bush on the top of every other stook, then they each knew which were their own s Chs¹

9 A primitive kind of harrow, made by weaving branches of thorn into a gate or hurdle, also in *comp* *Brush harrow*, cf *bush*, *sb*¹ 4, and *bush harrow*

n Yks Gan ower t'manure wi' t'brush harrow (I W) w Som¹ Used for harrowing pasture in the spring.

10 *v* In shooting to beat the coverts, hence, to disturb, drive away

n Lin¹ Brush that the arehen oot o' th' stick-hill e An¹, Suf (F H)

Hence (1) *Brusher*, *sb* a beater, (2) *Brushing*, *vbl sb* beating the coverts

(1) Suf (F H) (2) e An¹ A day's brushing with the governor

11 To trim off rough growth from a tree, a hedge, the sides of a ditch, or path

w Yks (J T), w Yks¹, Chs¹ s Chs¹ Dhaisen dhū Maa'rkwis) bi kum in raaynd ūfoa r lungg, būr ahy rae li du) nū waan t im to kum tū mahy bongk dhūn ahy) v got n mī ej iz brusht ū bit [They sen the Marquis 'ull be comin' raīnd afore lung, būr I rāly dunna want him to come to my bonk than I've gotten my hedges brushed a bit] s Not. (J P K), n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ To brush out the dykes War (J R W), Shr¹, Nrf¹, Suf (F H) Ken For brushing the footpath, is od, *Warehorne Highway bk* (June 29, 1809), Also in regard to underwood which has been allowed to grow for hop-poles, the term is applied to the cutting away of the rough brambles, bushes, and lateral branches near the ground, which is necessary before the cutting down of the poles is attempted (P M), Ken¹, Sur¹

Hence *Brushing*(s, *sb* small branches, the trimmings off hedges after 'brushing'

Cum¹, Chs¹, n Lin¹, War (J R W) Nrf Nrf *Arch* (1879) VIII 168 Ken (P M)

12 *Comp* (1) Brushing (Brush)-bill, (2) hook, a long-handled curved implement for trimming hedges

(1) w Yks (W H), Not², Suf¹ (2) w Yks², s Chs¹, War², s Wor¹, Shr¹, Oxf (J E)

13 To browse, to remove a crop from a field, to mow nettles, thistles, or rough grass

n Yks², w Yks (C C R), Shr¹, e An¹ Nrf Just take your hook, John, and brush down that bank a little (W R E), Nrf¹, Suf¹, Ken (P M), Ken¹, Sur¹

14 To break up the surface of the soil with a bush of thorns, freq for the purpose of working into it manure or 'dressing'

Wm¹ That muck wants brushin in sadly w Yks¹, w Som¹
BRUSH, *v*² and *sb*² Sc Wm Yks Lan Lin War Bdf Lon Suf Sur Hmp Dor Dev Also in form brish Sur¹ [bruf, brɛf]

1 *v* To bestir oneself nimbly, freq used with *about*

Wm Noo than, brush aboot an git finished afoor dark (B K) e Lan¹ Suf¹ He takes his pole and brushes round again, BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 29, ed 1845 Sur¹ We shall have to brish about to get done afore night Hmp¹ Dor I did brush along all ever I could (H J M), (O P C)

Hence Brusher, *sb* a boy who is quick and active Hmp (J R W), Dor (H J M)

2 To run away, to make off, freq with *off*

w Yks Brush off (J T), w Yks⁵ n Lin¹ When he put th' ferrits in, my wo'd, them rats did brush! Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) Lon. The man 'brushed,' or rather walked off, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) II 350. Slang One Sergeant Matcham Had 'brushed with the dubs,' and they never could catch 'em, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed 1864) *Dead Drummer*

3 *sb* Vigorous exercise of any kind, a determined effort

Sc To gie a brush at any kind of work (JAM) War³ Come, we have had a good brush [walk] to-day Dev It's many a long day since we have seen such a brush [run with the hounds], WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* (1875) xxiii

4 In *phr* (1) To buy a brush, to run away, (2) a brush of a boy, a sharp, active lad

(1) [He has bought a brush, RAY *Prov* (ed 1813) 50] (2) Hmp¹ BRUSH, *sb*² Sc Wm Also Nhp Hmp Som Also written brusch Fif [bruf, brɛf, w Som also brɪf] A struggle, a tussle, also *fig*

Fif Crail vy d wi' Anster at the brush, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 86 Ay We'll over the border and gie them a brush, BURNS *Cock up your Beaver* Wm They fratch'd an' hed a bit ov a brush (B K) Nhp¹ 'Stand a good brush,' is a phrase used to signify that any article will endure, or wear a long time 'They [a pair of mended shoes] will stand a good brush now' Also used of sturdy, determined opposition 'I'll stand a good brush before I'll give up' Hmp¹ w Som¹ Wee ad u mud leen brush wai un, uvoa r kèod kaetch-n [we had a fine go with him before we could catch him]

[The many shrewd brushes that he met with, BUNYAN *P P* (1678) 83]

BRUSH, *v*³ Som Dev Also written bresh Dev, bursh w Som¹ To beat, thrash

w Som¹ I'll bursh thy jacket vor thee, s hear me, ja darn d young osebird n Dev Zey wone word more, and chell bresh tha, EXM *Scold* (1746) 1 82

[Cisse must marke what fault deserues a brushed cote, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 107]

BRUSH, see BRUSS

BRUSHEN, *adv* Dor With adjectives of size 'very, exceedingly

Dor (H J M), Dor¹ A brushèn girt rat

BRUSHES, *sb pl* Lin Wil

1 The wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

Lin Wil¹ Also called Clothes-brush

2 *Phr* *Brushes and Comb*, the prickly heads of the teasel

Wil Also called Baibers' Brushes, *Garden Wk* (1896) 76

BRUSHET, *sb* Som A thicket, a cluster of bush

w Som¹ Dhik ee aj ez u-groa d au l tue u buur shut [that hedge is grown all to a thicket]

Hence Brushety, *adj* rough, shaggy, with all the branchlets left on

w Som¹ You never can't make no hand o' stoppin o' gaps nif

you 'ant a-got some good burshety thorns to do it way A quick-set hedge when grown thickly is said to be buur shutee In stopping gaps in hedges it is a good hedger's part to make the thorns stand out buur shutee—i.e. bristling

[In þat ilke brusschet, *Sir Ferumbras* (c 1380) 800]

BRUSH OUT, *v* n Lin¹ To flush a drain or sewer

BRUSH SHANK, *sb* Yks

1 A brush-handle

w Yks LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) *GI*

2 A small brush used in cooking

w Yks Used for working flour through a sieve for making tiffany cakes, *ib*

BRUSH UP, *vbl phr* Sc Also Nhp, War Wor To smarten, 'titivate', cf *mense*

Dmb The prospect of the jaunt has made him brush up so much that you would hardly ken him now, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xxxviii Nhp¹ He's brushed himself up, and now he's going to brush up his house

Hence (1) Brushed up, *adj phr* smartened, (2) Brushie, *adj* sprucely dressed, fond of dress

(1) Wgt (A W), Nhp¹, War², Wor (J W P) (2) Rxb He's a little brushie fellow (JAM)

BRUSK, *sb* S & Ork¹ [brɪsk] Gristle, cartilage

[Dan *brusk*, gristle, ON *brjōsk*]

BRUSLE, *v* Hrf To push roughly, to rub against, as cattle do when tormented by flies

Hrf (R M E), Hrf² The cow was lacking and brusling agen it

BRUSS, *sb* Dev Cor Also in form brush Cor¹ [brɛs, brɛʃ]

1 The prickles or short broken twigs of furze or heath, dried furze for fuel

Dev (HALL), (R P C) Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544, BORLASE *Antiq* (1769) 420, Cor¹ When a younger sister marries first, her elder sister is said to dance in the bruss, from an old custom of dancing without shoes on the furze prickles which get detached from the stalk Said of a half-witted man Not quite baked, he'd take another brush [faggot of dried furze], Cor³ The fine and almost dusty fragments which would gradually accumulate on the ground where furze-faggots had been kept Sometimes in cooking on the open hearth the latter would be covered with bruss, whereby a 'soaking' fire was produced

2 Dust or litter of any kind

Dev Any kind of dust or rubbish, such as cobwebs, chaff, &c (R P C) Cor How thick the brusse lies, HUNT *Pop Rom w Eng* (1865) II 245, Cor³

BRUSS, *adj* and *adv* Ken Sus [brɛs]

1 *adj* Brisk, acute, petulant, proud

Ken He's a bruss little mon (A E C), (P M), Ken¹ Dese 'ere bees be middlin' bruss this marnin', they've bit me three times already, Ken² Sus A slick bruss measter man, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st 21, Sus¹²

2 *adv* Loftily, proudly Sus (F E)

BRUSS, see Brush

BRUSSEN, see Brust

BRUSLE, see Brustle

BRUSSY, *adj* Cor. [brɛsɪ] Short, as applied to pastry

w Cor It eats all brussy like (M A C)

BRUST, *v*¹ and *sb* Sc Irel and n and midl counties to Lin Lei War Shr [brust]

1 *v* To burst, break, bruise Cf *bost*, *brist*, *burst*.

Sc He that eats quhile he brusts, will be the worse while he lives, KELLY *Prov* (1721) (JAM) Ay Sciechin out prosaic verse, An' like to brust, BURNS *Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st 2 N I¹ Nhb¹ We've run till like to brust, GILCHRIST *Blind Willie* (1844) n Yks (I W), e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks It fair brusts my heart, BRONTE *Wuthering Hts* (1847) xxxiii, w Yks¹, w Yks⁵ Doan't cork it ower teet ur it'll brust nw Der¹ n Lin Thaay's bound to brust clear an' cleàn, PEACOCK *Tales* (1889) 131, SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹

Hence Brusting Saturday, *phr* Saturday before Shrove Tuesday, when frying-pan pudding is eaten

Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Dunes* (1884) 319, Lin¹

2 *Pret Tense*. (1) Brast, (2) Brost, (3) Brust, (4) Brusted.

(1) Nhb¹ e Yks He ran full butt at deear an brast it oppen, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 55 m Yks¹ Braast w Yks WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 27, 133 (2) m Yks¹ In rural dial 'brost'

(3) Cum He brust oot laughin', WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy* (1861) 185 n Yks² w Yks Poor fellow, he brust his sen, BYWATER *Shevuid Ann* (1851) 7 sw Lin¹ The fox was brussen, it had run while it brust (4) Ayr The coffin brustit wi' a great explosion, SERVICE D^r *Duguid* (1887) 284 Nhb¹ Sometimes used

3 Pp (1) Brassen, (2) Brawsen, (3) Brosen, (4) Brossan, (5) Brosen, (6) Brosened, (7) Brosten, (8) Brusan, (9) Brussen, (10) Brussened, (11) Brust, (12) Brusted, (13) Brusten

(1) Cum³ He'd brassen oot wid a meast terrable rooar, 25 m Yks¹ In rural dial 'braas u'n' e Lan¹ (2) Lan Sam's nose is brawsen, BRIERLEY *Cast upon IWorld* (1886) 36, Lan¹ Chaps¹ Rachdaw teawn at's so brawsen wi' wit, WAUGH *Sketches* (1857) 33 (3) Wm Poor Bet hed hei noase brosen, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 29 Lan Awst ha brosen wi' leawin, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 47 (4) Wm Ya mud a thowt thaed a brossan thersells, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt iii 33 (5) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum¹ Brussen wi' wark Wm¹, n Yks³ w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) Lan Aw ve eyten till om welley brossen, GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 25 n Lan Dik's brossen huz nuoz (W S), Lan¹, n Lan¹, e Lan¹, Lei¹, War³ (6) Yks T'bags brossen'd itsen (F P T) (7) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ w Yks¹ I thowt he wad a brosten his sell, n 293 Lan Us soyne us they'dn aw brostun theerseln, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 11 Chs I can ait no more, I'm welly brosten, BROCKETT *Gl MS add* (8) Cum¹ (9) N Cy¹ Nhb He was sure 'he had brussen,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 265, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum Fairly brussen wi' drunk (J Ar) Wm & Cum¹ We may drink till we're brussen, 123 n Yks¹ He's gotten his foot saurly brussen wi' a wheel gannan ower it, n Yks², e Yks¹ w Yks The boil 'will be all reight as soon as it's brussen,' HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1890) 34, Brusen, WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 133, w Yks², w Yks³ 'Brussen i' taa' is said of sacks, bags, &c Der Au've iten till I'm weelly brussen, HOWITT *Rur Eng* (1838) I 150 nw Der¹ Not (J H B), Not³ n Lin¹ That theare herse hes cat soa many tars, he's o'must brussen hissen sw Lin¹ (10) w Yks⁵ Ommast brussen'd, an' couldn't heit a bit o' moar if it were iver soa (11) Cum¹, n Yks², w Yks² (12) w Yks⁵ Ye've brusted two awalready (13) Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Wm Like bomb shell blasts, when brusten as they flee, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 26 n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ Used chiefly as a prefix, as in brusten up, brusten-oot w Yks (S P U), w Yks³, Shr¹

Hence (1) Brosen, *ppl adj* (a) full to repletion, overfed, (b) of a person or animal overdone with work (2) Brosen hackin, *sb* a corpulent, gluttonous person, (3) kern, *sb* a term of ridicule applied to a premature harvest-home, (4) kite, *sb* a big-bellied man, (5) Brussen, *ppl adj* bursting, overloaded with fat, (6) Brussen bagged, *ppl adj* see kited, (7) bags, *sb* one who drinks to excess, (8) belly Thursday, &c, *sb*. Maundy Thursday, &c, (9) big, *adj* exceedingly stout, (10) bodied, *adj* ruptured, flatulent, (11) broadways, *adj* as broad as long, owing to excessive fat, (12) -faced, *ppl adj* fat-cheeked, eruptive, (13) guts, *sb* a glutton, very corpulent person, (14) gutted, *ppl adj* corpulent, ruptured, (15) hearted, *ppl adj* heart-broken, (16) kite, *sb*, see guts, (17) kited, *ppl adj* having a protuberant, swollen belly, (18) out, *adj* covered with blotches, pimples, (19) poked, *ppl adj*, see kited, (20) Brusten, *ppl adj* swelled, swaggering, (21) — up, *ppl adj* reduced to small pieces, pulverized

(1, a) w Yks (R H H) Lan¹ There's nowt at a' coorse nor brawsen aboot him, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) v (b) Cum (E W P) (2, 3) Cum¹ (4) n Lan He's a girt brosenkite (W H H) (5) w Yks Sich brussen fowk's nut fit ta live, HARTLEY *Yksmu* (Feb 3, 1877) 11, col 2, Iheaw greyt brossen foo, bi off wi' thi whoam (D L) (6) n Yks² (7) n Yks He's a brussenbags, he's niver satisfied (8) Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 319 n Lin¹ (9) n Yks¹² (10, 11, 12) n Yks² (13) e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks², w Yks⁵ Here's another plaaetfull for thuh brussen guts n Lin¹ (14) n Yks² e Yks¹ *MS add* (T H) n Lin¹ (15) Dur¹, n Yks¹², m Yks¹, n Lin¹ (16) m Yks¹ (17) n Yks¹² (18) n Yks¹ He's brussen out wi' lahtle water-blebs all ower his body (19) n Yks² (20) w Yks (S P U) (21) n Yks¹

4 In phr to brust muck, to spread dung w Yks¹

5 *sb* An attack, onset, rough usage

n Yks Ti bahd [endure] a brust (I W)

[3 With such a crakkande kry, as klyffes haden brusten, Gawayne (c 1360) 1166]

BRUST, *v*² Sh I Of the tide to ebb
Sh I In common use 'It is beginning to brust,' or 'it is brustin' (K I) S & Ork¹

BRUSTEN, see Brust

BRUSTLE, *sb*¹ Dur¹ Cum³ n Yks¹ e Yks¹ w Yks⁵ s Not (J P K) n Lin¹ Brks¹ e An¹ Cmb¹ Sus¹ I W¹ Written brussel Dur¹ n Yks¹ n Lin¹ I W¹, brussle Cum³ e Yks¹ w Yks⁵ Brks¹, brusi s Not Dial pron of *bristle*

BRUSTLE, *v*¹ and *sb*² Sc Yks Lin Suf Ken Also written broostle, broozle Sil, broozle, bruizle Rxb (JAM), bruzzle w Yks⁴ [bru zl, bru sl, br sl]

1 *v* To bustle about, make a great fuss or stir, to peispire violently from exertion

Ayr, Lth, Sil, Rxb (JAM) Yks THORESBY *Lett* (1703) w Yks (M F), w Yks⁴ Suf Why, the old girl [a boat] bustle along like a hedge sparrow, *Blackw Mag* (Nov 1889) 620 Ken To bustle up (K)

Hence Bruzzling (bustling), *ppl adj* bustling, suffering from excitement and fatigue

Lin¹ He was a bruzzling sort of man Ken A bustling fellow (K)

2 To crush to atoms, smash completely

Sik How do you mean when you say the bodies were hashed? — Champit like, a' broozled, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 22, ed 1866

3 *sb* A bustling commotion, impetuous action

Sik Jock made a broostle, Hogg *Queer Bk* (1832) 58 Ken To make a bustle (K)

4 A keen chase

Sik We gat twal fishes, an' sair broostles had we wi' some o' them, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 150, ed 1866, He's aye gettin a broostle at a hare, *ib* 23

BRUSTLE, *v*² Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lan Also Ken Sus Also written brusle N Cy² w Yks¹, brusle N Cy¹ Nhb¹ e Yks¹ m Yks¹, bruzzle Nhb¹ m Yks¹ [bru zl, brusl, br sl] To dry, parch, scorch, to crackle in cooking or burning Cf *brisle*, *bristle*

Ayr (J F) n Cy (K), N Cy¹, N Cy² The sun brusles the hay Nhb (R O H), m Yks¹, w Yks¹ ne Lan¹ They wor brusling their shins befor t'fire Ken (K) e Sus HOLLOWAY

Hence (1) Brustled, *ppl adj* scorched, parched, overroasted, (2) Bruzzling, *ppl adj* scorching

(1) n Cy Brustled pease, GROSE (1790) Nhb¹, Cum (J A) n Yks We're eatin' brusled peas (I W) e Yks The labourers [at Bridlington] ran and danced about, ate the 'brustled peas' HONE *Table-bk* (1827) II 582, e Yks¹ (2) w Yks To be bruzzling hot, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 358

[To brustle, *cepitare*, SKINNER (1671)]

BRUTCH, see Broach

BRUTHEEN, *sb* Irel Disorder, confusion

Ir His own was in such brutheen, CARLETON *Trails Peas* (1843) 98

BRUT(TE, *v* and *sb* Suf Ken Sur Sus [brut]

I 1 *v* To browse, to bite or nibble young shoots off trees

e An¹ Suf BAILEY (1721) Ken (P M), GROSE (1790), LEWIS *I Tenet* (1736), Ken², Sur¹ Sus RAY (1691), Sus¹²

Hence Brutting, *vbl sb* nibbling young shoots

Ken¹ In the printed conditions of the sale of cherry orchards, there is generally a clause against 'excessive brutting,' i.e. that damage so done by the purchasers must be paid for

2 To break off the young shoots of stored potatoes

ne Ken He's bruttin' taters (H M) Ken¹²

II 1 *sb* A young shoot or bud

Ken (P M), Ken¹, ne Ken (H M)

2 *v* Of plants or roots to sprout

Ken (P M), Ken¹ My tatus be brutted pretty much dis year [Fr *brouter*, 'manger l'herbe, les jeunes pousses, en les arrachant avec les dents', *brout*, 'ce que broute le betail, jeune pousse des arbres au printemps' (HATZFELD)]

BRUTTLE, *adj* Suf Ken Sur Sus [brutl]

1 Brittle Sur¹, Sus¹² Cf bruckle

2 Of cows given to breaking through fences

Suf, Ken GROSE (1790) Ken Yu'd better luk arter dat ole keow, she's turrbul bruttle (P M) Sus²

[Al were it so that the yiftes of Fortune ne were nat brutel ne transitorie, CHAUCER *Boethius*, bk II pr v 4]

BRUTTLE, see **Brattle**

BRUYANS, *sb* Cor Also in form **buryans** Cor¹ Crumbs

Cor The cake was cut up Nothing of it was left—note even the bruyans, *BOTTRELL Trad* (1880) 71, Cor¹

[OCor *browian*, *breyon*, crumbs (WILLIAMS), cp *Wel brwion*, 'micæ' (DAVIES)]

BRUZ(Z, *v* and *sb*. Cum. Yks Lan Der Lin Nhp [bruz])

1 *v* To bruise, batter, blunt Cf breeze, brize

w Yks Aw've bruzzed mi foot agen a stone (D L), w Yks¹ Lan¹ Th' skin bruzz'd off th' whirlboan o' mi knee, TIM BOBBIN *Wks* (ed 1750) 45, Aw've bruzzed mi clog-nose wi puncin' that owd can n Lan A'v bræz dhat stan, bet A hev'nt broken it (WS) e Lan¹ Der² To hurt a tool by striking it against any thing hard nw Der¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹

Hence (1) **Bruzly**, *adj*, see **Bruzzled**, (2) **Bruzz'd**, *pp* bruised, (3) **Bruzzen**, *v* to bruise, (4) **Bruzzened**, *pp* *adj* bruised, (5) **Bruzzled**, *pp* *adj* bruised, rubbed, rough (1) Nhp¹ (2) n Yks², w Yks¹, Nhp¹ (3) n Lin¹ (4) Nhp¹ (5) Nhp¹ Faded, rubbed, very much bruised as a pewter plate Also applied to a very rough face Still in very general use, commonly applied to anything that has the surface roughened When the handle of a stone-mason's chisel becomes soft and roughed from being repeatedly struck with the mallet, it is so bruzzled as to be unfit for use If a tree or thorn have a large, strong, bushy head, matted, or intertwined, it would be termed bruzly or bruzzled

2 *Comp* (1) **Bruz** beeans, (2) **man**, a boxer, a breaker of bones, (3) **midden**, a romp, a dirty, untidy person, (4) **water**, a bad sailing ship, (5) **wood**, a clumsy mechanic

(1, 2) n Yks² (3) n Yks (T S), (S K C) (4, 5) n Yks²

3 *sb* A bruise Cum (E W P), n Yks², m Yks¹

BRUZZLE, see **Brustle**

BRY, see **Breeze**

BRYANSTONE BUCK, *phr* Dor The stag-beetle, *Lucanus cervus*

Dor So called from being often found in the neighbourhood of Bryanstone [near Blandford], *BARNES Gl* (1863), w *Gaz* (Feb 15, 1889) 6, N & Q (1877) 5th S viii 44

BRYTHALL, see **Brithil**

BRYTTLE, *v* Obs? Sc To cut up or carve venison Sc And Johnie has bryttled the deer sae weel, *SCOTT Minstrelsy* (1802) III 117, ed 1848, MACKAY

[Seynt Thomas was biscop, and barunes him quolde, heo brutled him, *O E Misc* (c 1275), ed Morris, 92]

BU, *sb* S & Ork¹ 1 A manor-house 2 Cattle [Norw dial *bu*, a dwelling, also cattle (AASEN)]

BU, see **Boo**

BUARD, see **Buer**

BUB, *sb*¹ Yks Not Lin Also in forms **bublin** n Lin¹, **bubbling** sw Lin¹ [bub] A young, unfledged bird See **Bare bub**

m Yks¹ Not The nest bub [smallest bird in the nest] (J H B) Lin Bare bubblins, IV & Q (1878) 5th S x 97, Haäfe on 'im bare as a bublin', TENNYSON *Owd Roa* (1889) n Lin. SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹ His skin was as black as a bub-craw As bare as a bub sw Lin¹ They're only bubblings, let them be while they're fligged

BUB, *sb*² and *v* Lan Lin Slang [bub]

1 *sb* Intoxicating liquor of any kind

Lin¹ Cant See if you have any grub, and any more bub in the cellar, AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (1834) bk v 1

2 A child's name for drink e Lan¹ See **Bup**

3 *v* To drink Amer (FARMER)

[In a short time these four return'd laden with bub and food, *HEAD English Rogue* (1671), ed 1874, 36 (FARMER)]

BUB, *sb*³ Dur Yks Lan [bub] Weaving term a lump or thick place in the yarn

s Dur, n Yks A've always endovored to spin a level thread—with nowther buds nor snocks in't (J E D) e Lan¹

BUB, *sb*⁴ Obs? Sc A gust, a blast

Sc Deep through the busteous buds o' nicht Brak forth a strugglin grane, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) 233

[Ane blusterand bub out fra the northt braying, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, II 28]

BUBBERY, see **Bobbery**

BUBBLAN, *vbl sb* Sc Also written **bibblan** The act of tipping, toping See **Bibble**, *v*, **Bub**, *sb*²

Bnff¹ Bubblan an' diinkan

BUBBLE, *v* and *sb* Sc Nhb Also written **bibble** n Sc [bu bl]

1 *v* To 'snivel,' weep, 'blubber', to discharge mucus from the nose

n Sc His nose is bibblin' She bibblt an grat till her face wiz as red's a collop (W G) Ayr The first ane has yokiton [attacked] him and sent him hame bubblin', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 74 Lnk Bubbling and greeting like to burst, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii Nhb Maw feelin's will set me on a bubblin', ALLAN *Tyneside Snags* (1891) 396, Nhb¹ The expression, 'he bubbled and cried,' is very common 'The prayer wadn't de, so they started te bubble,' *Sng The Devil*

Hence **Bubbly**, *adj* dirty, tear-stained, blubbering, -drivelling

Sc His bubbly beard, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 17 n Sc This is the bibble gaiger or ocean [nose], *Child's Rime* He's a purr, sma-facet, bibble bit bairnie, that (W G), (H E F) Dmb A bit bubbly wean, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi n Cy The bairn has a bubbly nose, GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb He's an ugly body, a bubbly body, An ill far'd, ugly loon, BELL *Rhymes* (1812) 48, Nhb¹

2 *sb* In *pl* The secretion or mucus of the nose

Nhb¹ Wipe the bubbles off the bairn's nose

BUBBLING, see **Bub**, *sb*¹

BUBBLY, *adj* Nhb Dur [bu bli] Of stone broken, decomposed

Nhb, Dur Bubbly freestone, *Boings* (1878) I 166

BUBBLY JOCK, *sb* Sc Nhb Cum Also in form **bubbly** [bu bli dzok] A turkey-cock

Sc A Duchess of Gordon asked a gentleman to rax her the spaul o' that bubbly-jock [leg of the turkey] (G W) Abd Like a bubblyjock wi' 's tail up, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlvii e Ff Blawin' out his skinny chafts like the snotter o' an angry bubbly-jock, LATTO *T Bodkin* (1894) vii Ayr Help to carve the bubbly jock, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxvii Lnk He strutted about like a bubbly-jock in his gorgeous attire, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii Lth Jouks, bubbly jocks, an' grumphies roastit, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13 Sik A gander, in sporting circles, would be backed at odds, in pedestrianism, against a bubbly, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 214 N Cy¹ Nhb If wor bubbly-jock craws oot, Aw needn't o' bad weather doot, ROBSON *Sngs of Tyne* (1849) 152, Nhb¹ Prob so named from the wattles hanging from the front of his bill and down his neck Cum Cock an' hen, An' dog an' bubbly-jock, BURN *Poems* (1885) 282, His feace grew as reed as t'chollers ov a bubbley-jock, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 26

BUBBOCK, *sb* s Pem [bu bæk] A scarecrow

s Pem. Laws *Little Eng* (1888) 419, Bill, the craws be main bad 'pan the tatas, put a bubbock up t'other end of the field, will yea? (W M M)

[Wel *bwbach*, 'terriculamentum' (DAVIES)]

BUBBY, see **Booby**

BUBBY HEAD, *adj* Wil¹ The fish Miller's Thumb, *Cottus gobio*

BUBOW, *sb* s Pem Also in forms **bugo**, **bugaw** A Jew's-harp See **Gew gaw**

s Pem. Laws *Little Eng* (1888) 419, Haw many tunes canst tha play with th' bubow, Jeck? (W M M)

BUCCA, *sb* Cor Written **bucha** Cor² [bəkə]

1 A ghost, hobgoblin

Cor Certain sounds in mines were believed to be the old miners working underground, a great many people assembled to hear the knocking, but after a time the 'bucca' disappeared, *Flk-Lore Rec* (1882) V 175, Cor²³

2 A scarecrow Cor²³

3 A stupid person

w Cor Some great plum-head bucca, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5 Cor¹ Penzance boys up in a tree, Newlyn buccas, strong as oak, Knocking 'em down at every poke

4 *Comp* (1) **Bucca boo**, a mischievous sprite, a scarecrow, cf **bugabo**(o), (2) **davy**, a simpleton, (3) **gwidden**, a good fairy, a simpleton, (4) **web**, a hobgoblin

(1) w Cor Newlyn fishermen were wont, when they had 'a good catch,' to throw a fish into the sea as an offering to the

Bucca boo, *Flk-Lore Jrn* (1883) I 364 Cor¹²³ (2) Cor This gayte bucca davy, all'ys geekin' round, PFACE *Esther Pentecost* (1891) bk 1 19 (3) Cor¹³ (4) Cor³
[Ocor bucca, hobgoblin, bugbear, scarecrow (WIL- LIAMS)]

BUCCA, see Buck, sb¹⁰

BUCH, see Butch

BUCHARET, sb Sc The swift, *Cypselus apus*.

Frf SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 96

BUCHT, see Bought

BUCK, sb¹ and v¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also Amer

1 sb A roe m Yks¹

2 A male rabbit n Yks (W H), w Yks (J W), War³, Wor (J W P), w Som¹, nw Dev¹

3 The stag-beetle

4 Hmp Children when chasing it sing—'High buck, Low buck, Buck come down,' Wise *New Forest* (1883) 280, Hmp¹

4 The spittle-fly Cor¹²

5 An unlicensed cabdriver, any person riding illegally on a cab

Lon slang Employed to take charge of the cab while the regular drivers are at their meals or enjoying themselves, MAYHEW *Lon'd Labour* (ed 1861) III 352, *Gl Lab* (1894)

6 A dandy, a fop

Sc Willie, my buck, shoot oot your horn, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (ed 1870) 202 Abd Ae buck o' a chiel, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 14, ed 1873 Nhb Od smash! what a buck was Bob Cranky, ALLAN *Coll Sngs* (1891) 88 Cum When I was a young buck iv a chap, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 1 Lan A noice buck he wur, donned in his halliday jumps, STATON *Loominary* (c 1861) 74 Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 319 n Lin¹ Hmp 'Des, sez I, 'my buck,' *Foisters' Misc* (1846) 166 Dor As we bucks used to do in former days, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) x. w Som¹ Waud-n [was not] ee u beet uv u buuk? Colloq How are you, my buck? DICKENS *Old C Shop* (1840) lvi [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 329]

Hence (1) Buck, *adv* At Winchester School good, fine,

(2) Buckish, *adj* dandified, (3) Bucko, sb a loysterer

(1) Slang *Obs* (A D H) (2) w Som¹ (3) s Wxf (P J M)

7 Pride, vanity, bad temper

Wm Let s hev nin o' thi buck, but gang on wi' thi wark She's plenty o' buck about her (B K)

8 *Comp* (1) Buck bearing, teasing, fault-finding, (2) buck, see below, (3) finch, the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*, (4) fisted, awkward, clumsy, (5) hearted, of cabbages having lost the centre or eye, (6) -hoss, a giggling person, (7) rat, a male rat, (8) 'sleathers, buckskin breeches, (9) stick, a smart or sprightly fellow, an old friend, (10) sturdie, obstinate, (11) swanging, (12) thanging, (13) thwanging, the punishment of swinging a person against a wall, see below, (14) tooth, a large or projecting tooth, (15) toothed, having large or projecting teeth

(1) Lei¹ The moment any one speaks she begins buck beerin' (2) Nhb¹ One boy 'mak's a buck,' and the other player leaps on it, calling out, 'Buck buck, hoo many fingers div aa had up?' It the buck guesses right the players exchange places [*Phil Soc Trans* (1858) 150] (3) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 62] (4) Bdf (J W B) (5) Wll¹ Also called Crow hearted (6) Cor³ Laughing like a great buck hoss (7) w Yks⁵ As fierce as a buck-rat, 79 w Som¹ Seldom used (8) Suf (C T) (9) w Yks CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886), w Yks²⁵, n Lin¹ (10) Frf (JAM) (11) w Yks² A punishment used by grinders, for idleness, drunkenness, &c (12) Lan The offender is placed on his back, four boys seize each an arm, or a leg, and the person is swung as high as possible, and then allowed to fall with a heavy bump on the ground, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg* (1873) 175 (13) Lan They disarv't ther noses ringin urelze buckthwagin, ORMEROD *Felley fio Rachde* (1864) 1 (14) Sc (JAM) Edb Grinding his buck-teeth like a mad bull, MOIR *Manse Wauch* (1828) xxiii (15) Nhb Wour dance began, Awd buck tyuth'd Nan, ALLAN *Tyneside Sngs* (1891) 94

9 *Comp* in plant-names (1) Buck bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, also called Bog bean, qv, (2) breer, *Rosa canina*, wild rose, cf buckie, sb², (3) -grass, *Lycopodium clavatum*, cf buckhorn, sb¹, (4) hop, the male hop-plant, (5) thistle, a large thistle, (6) thorn, *Prunus spinosa*, blackthorn

VOL I

(1) Rxb (JAM) Cum HUTCHINSON *Hast Cum* (1794) I 222 Yks, Chs (2) Alt, Dwn (3) Cum (4) Ken (P M) (5) e Yks, n Lin¹ (6) n Lin¹

10 v Of animals to push with the horns, to butt

Per (JAM) Crk The bull then began bucking the wall down. *Flk Lore Jrn* (1883) VI 322 m Yks¹, Shr² Hrt Many of these kickers are very apt and prone to buck other cows, ELIS *Cy Hswf* (1750) 174

11 Of hares and rabbits *copulare* w Yks (J W), ne Lan¹, Stf², n Lin¹, w Som¹

Hence Buckish, *adv* w Som¹

12 In phr to buck up, (1) to make oneself smart, to dress in one's best, (2) to be glad, (3) to pluck up courage, to stand up for, to subscribe for, (4) to approach boldly, to make advances, esp in courtship

(1) Wm (B K), e Yks¹ w Yks Buckin hursen up in a yolla bonnet, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannla Ann* (1865) 22, w Yks², Lan¹ n Lan¹ He's parlish grand when he's o' buck't up nw Der¹, n Lin¹ w Som¹ Waud-n aaw ur Saam u buukt aup dhan, laas Zun dee? [was not our Sam smartly dressed then, last Sunday?] (2) Slang At Winchester School Buck up it's a half holiday! (A D H), SHADWELL *Wykeham Slang* (1859-1864) (3) Cum We bucked up for blin Jenny, ANDERSON *Ballads* (ed 1815) 67 Wm Ah hard a awful queer noise, but Ah buckt up an' went in (B K) I Ma We're for bucking up for the man that's bucking up for us, CAINE *Marvman* (1895) 245 War³ (4) Cum¹ Buck up till her, lad Wm (B K), e Yks¹ Lan Aw thowt aw'd buck up to her, HARLAND *Sngs of Wilsons* (ed 1865) 54 Not (J H B)

Hence Buck, *adv* vigorously, with force

Elg May luck aye gang buck aye Agin the temperance tent, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 129

BUCK, sb² and v² *Obsol* or *obs* In use in Sc Irel and Eng Also written bauk Wm, booc Som, book Dur¹ Dor¹ Wil¹ w Som¹, bouk Sc N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Cum¹ Wm w Yks¹ Nhp¹, bowk ne Lan¹ Cf bucking

1 sb Lye made from cow-dung, stale urine, or wood-ashes, for washing coarse linen

Sc (JAM), N Cy¹, Dur¹ [A tub of cloaths laid in buck (K)]

2 A large wash of clothes, esp of the coarser kind, the quantity washed at once

Nhp¹², Oxf¹ Brks *Gl* (1852), Brks¹ Ken¹ Sixty years ago farmers washed for their farm servants In the bunting house were piled the gaberdines, and other things waiting to be washed until there was enough for one buck Wll What a book of clothes, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), Wll¹ Dor¹ She can iern upan' vuold A book o' clothes, 248 Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Aay keod n uulp kaar oa m dhu beok u kloa uz [I could not help carry home the wash of clothes]

3 *Comp* (1) Buck basket, a large clothes-basket, (2) house, a wash-house, (3) lee, lye, the lye of wood-ashes used in washing clothes, (4) sheet, (5) sheeting, coarse cloth, see below, (6) stick, a 'batler' used in washing clothes, (7) stone, a stone on which linen is beaten, (8) tub, a washing-tub, (9) wash, (10) weshin', a wash of coarse linen

(1) Lei¹, Shr¹, Suf¹ (2) NI¹ A good buck-house, with a well-watered bleaching green, *Belfast Newsletter* (1738) *Adv't* (3) Shr Buck lee was most unlucky to keep in the house during 'the Christmas,' BURNE *Flk Lore* (1883) 397, Shr¹ Obtained from burning green 'brash' or fern (4) Nhp¹ The cloth upon which ashes are spread for the making of lye Lei¹ Used to lay the wet clothes on Bdf (J W B), Hnt (I P F) (5) Bdf Used for making rough aprons, &c (J W B) (6) Yks *Yks Wkly Post* (1883) (7) Shr² (8) Lei¹, Nhp¹², War³ (9) Lei¹, Nhp², War³ Shr¹ The buk wesh took place about every three months No soap was used, but the linen was boiled in buck-lee It was then carried to a stream or spring and laid upon a smooth stone or a block, there the linen was beaten with a 'batstaff,' after which it was well 'swilled' in the pure water A wash of finer linen was called a 'soaping' Brks¹, Ken¹ (10) Shr¹

4 v To wash linen in lye, occas to wash the face or hands, to soak, to drench

Sc To bouk claise (JAM), [They] had [their necks and arms] boukit an' graithed,—as housewives are wont to treat their webs in bleaching, *Glenfergus* (1820) III 84 (JAM) nw Abd I taks them oot to buck and bleach them well, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 25 N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹ Wm They mend and darn, buuk and bleech, HURTON *Brav New Wark* (1785) 1 38 w Yks¹, ne Lan¹

3 I

Nhp¹ A mode of washing now almost exploded etc in old-fashioned farm houses, Nhp², s Wor (H K), se Wor¹ Shr¹ Theer s six an' twenty slippin s o' yorn to buck, Shr² Hrf DUNCUMB Hist Hf (1804) Ken Obs (P M), Ken¹

Hence (1) Buck, *adj* soaking, drenching, (2) Bucking, *pl* *adj* of weather showery

(1) Hit Lest the buck rains harden the ground, ELLIS *Pract Farm* (1759) 19 (2) Nhp¹

[1] Buck, the liquor in which cloaths are washed, ASH (1795) 2 A buck of cloaths, *luteorum sordidorum incoctio et confusio*, COLES (1679) 3 (3) Buck lie, *Livrum, ib* 4 (He) laueth hem in the lauandrie, and bouketh hem at hus brest, *P Plowman*, (c) xvii 331 Cp G *bauchen*, to steep in lye, *beuche*, lye, a wash of clothes]

BUCK, sb³ and v³ Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Stf Der Also Dev Cor [buk, buk]

1 sb A smart blow on the head Cf *buckie*, sb³ Dur Part of a punishment called 'cobbing,' HENDERSON *Fth-Lore* (1879) 1

Hence *Buck i' f'neuks*, phr, a rude game among boys Cum¹

2 A piece of wood used instead of a 'billet' on hard ground Lan¹

3 The 'driver' used by players in the games of 'buck-stick,' 'spell and knur,' also the game itself

Nhb¹ m Lan¹ A lad wi' a pickin' stick an' a buck knocks id thro' th' chap's window

4 *Comp* Buck stick, the 'driver' or bat used in 'spell and knur' Also called *buck head*

N Cy¹ Nhb Canes is 'yukt' m'yeck bucksticks on CHATER *Alm* (1869) 12 Dur¹ The head is made usually of some soft wood, the shank or handle of a hazel cut in winter e Dur¹ Obs The 'buck-head' was about the size and shape of a small Yorkshire Relish bottle, with one side flat The stick inserted in the 'buck,' and fastened to it with cobbler's wax-ends, was *gen* a cane about a yard long Yks Yks *Whly Post* (June 23, 1883)

5 v To break ore into small pieces Der MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) 261 Cor¹²

Hence (1) *Bucker*, sb (a) a hammer for crushing lead ore, (b) an instrument for braying sand, (2) *Bucking*, *vbl* sb and *pl* *adj* bruising ore, (3) *Bucking iron*, sb a flat hammer for crushing copper ore

(1, a) Nhb¹ Obs Nhb, Dur FORSTER *Strata* (1821) 338 m Yks¹ w Yks GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 193 Der FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 56 n Der The paltry pittance earned by beating ore with a bucker HALL *Hathersage* (1896) vii Der², nw Der¹ (b) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, m Yks¹ (2) Cor Trudg'd hum tiam Bal from bucking copper ore, J TRENOODLE *Spec Dial* (1846) 22, The bucking and jiggling maidens, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 5 (3) Cor¹

6 To pull out, extract

Dev Aching teeth extracted by Blacksmith Brooks, who was 'a rare good and fur bucking 'em out,' STOOKE *Not Exa tly*, xi n Dev To buck corn, to pick out all the grain in the ground, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)

7 *Fis* To beat, overcome, to give in, yield w Yks O think he'll be buck'd this toime, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial* (1877) 47, w Yks² n Stf Used when a collier finds his work unprofitable or uncongenial and leaves it (J T) Stf² It dunor lauk much for lift, bar it klin buks mei

Hence (1) *Bucking*, *vbl* sb the extent of one's strength, (2) *put to buck*, *phr* made conscious of difficulty

(1) Der², nw Der¹ (2) Dev He'd never been put to buck so much in his life before, *Reports Province* (1877) 128

8 To obstruct, keep back nw Dev¹ Jis putt a thorn in thicker rack vor buck back the bullocks

BUCK, sb⁴ and v⁴ Sc 1 sb The sound made by a stone falling into water S & Ork¹

2 v Of liquids to make a gurgling noise when poured out, to gulp in swallowing Sc (JAM), S & Ork¹

BUCK, sb⁵ and v⁵ Bnff

1 sb Walking over the same ground repeatedly, crowding 2 v To walk over the same ground, to crowd, to walk with a stately step Hence *Buckan*, *vbl* sb the act of walking or crowding

Bnff¹ He bukit oot an' into the hoose the hail day The men bukit oot the tent-door

BUCK, sb⁶ Lin Lei Nhp e An Sus Hmp Som (?) Also in form *bouk* (q v)

1 Size Lin¹ The cauf is no buck. Hence *Buck*, v to swell out (?) Som JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869) [Not known to our correspondents, see *Buck*, v⁶]

2 The breast, the belly Suf GROSE (1790), Suf¹ Sus RAY (1691), (K), Sus² 3 The body of a cart or wagon, esp the front part Lei¹ A ledge at the top [is] called the 'fore buck' Nhp¹, e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf CULLUM *Hist Hawsted* (1813), (F H), Suf¹ Ess *Arch Soc Trans* (1863) II 180 Hmp GROSE (1790), Hmp¹ [(K)]

BUCK, sb⁷ Nhb Wm Yks Chs Shr Ken [buk]

1 The front cross-piece of a plough, to which the horses are attached, see also below

Wm A prop attached to the shafts of a cart to keep the body level when the horse is unyoked (B K) n Yks Also called *Landstroke* (I W) Chs¹, s Chs¹ Shr¹ A T shaped end to the plough beam, having notches in it for the purpose of regulating the draught of the plough Cf *Copsil*

2 *Comp* Buck chain, a chain connecting the swing-trees to the cross-piece of a plough Chs¹

3 A hook or ring for attaching the traces to a plough-beam Nhb¹, n Yks (W H), w Yks (J J B)

4 The iron cap into which a ploughshare is fixed Ken (P M)

5 The movable handle to a whipsaw n Yks (I W)

BUCK, sb⁸ Hmp Dor Som Dev Cor [buk] A fermentation in milk or cream, producing a rank or sour flavour

nw Dev¹ Her tell'th ma they've a-got the buck in the dairy Cor¹ The buck is in the milk, Cor²

Hence (1) *Bucked* (*buckard*), *adj* (a) of milk sour, fermented, (b) of cheese rank and full of holes, (2) *Bucky*, *adj* rank, sour

(1, a) n Dev Let tha melk be buckard in buldering weather, *Exm Scold* (1746) I 205, GROSE (1790) nw Dev¹ Mind you clain out the bucket proper, the milk s got buck'd Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544 (b) Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Dev¹ The cheese was a buck'd and vinned, 12 (2) Hmp GROSE (1790), Hmp¹ Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) Dev HLWETT *Peas Sp* (1892)

BUCK, sb⁹ Hrt e An *Polygonum fagopyrum*, buck-wheat

Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) IV 183 e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787) [GROSE (1790)]

[Sowe buck or branke, that smels so ranke, TUSSEER *Husb* (1580) 109]

BUCK, sb¹⁰ Yks Chs Der Also in form *bucka* w Yks², *bucca* Der² nw Der¹ [buk] Bread and butter, a slice of bread or bread and butter Cf *butty*, sb² w Yks² Chs¹ Th' babby wur clemt, but aw gin her a buck and 'oo et it up, Chs², Der² nw Der¹ A piece of bread spread over with treacle is a treacle-bucca, also bread with hogs' lard is lard-bucca.

BUCK, sb¹¹ Stf War Wor Hrf A fork-load of peas from the field or rick Stf (G F N), War (J R W), Wor, Hrf (G F N)

BUCK, v⁶ Nhb Also Som Dev To warp a saw, so that it will not cut truly w Som¹

Hence (1) *Bucked*, *pl* *adj* of a saw warped, (2) *Bucksheened*, *adj* having the shin-bones bent or crooked (1) w Som¹ A buukt saw can only be put right by hammering Any other tool would be buckled (q v) nw Dev¹ (2) Nhb Bucksheen'd Bob, fra Stella, *N Minstrel* (1806-7) 78, Nhb¹

BUCKALEE, sb Sc A call used to shepherds, occurring only in the folk rimes

Sc Buckalee, buckalo, buckabonnie, buckabo, A fine bait amang the corn—what for no? CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 150, (G W) Rnf The call which is used to negligent herds, who allow the cows to eat the corn 'Buckalee, buckalo, bucka, bonnie belly horn, Sae bonnie and sae brawly as the cowie cows the corn' (JAM)

[Gael *buachaille*, shepherd]

BUCKARTIE BOO, v Bnff¹ To coo as a pigeon

BUCKEEN, *sb* Irel A well-to-do farmer, a young dandy

Ir The worlds differ there is betwixt thim an' our own dirty Irish buckeens, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 418 Wx^r Your half sirs, or buckeens, or squireens, KENNEDY *Even Duffrey* (1869) 355

[*Buck*, *sb*¹ 6 + *-een* (Ir *-in*), dim suff, cp *squireen*]

BUCKER, *sb*¹ Chs¹² Written buckow Chs² A buckle See etym of Bradow

BUCKER, *sb*² Nhp e An Also in form bucket e An¹

1 A horse's hind leg e An¹, Nrf¹ Cf bought, *sb*¹, buck, *v*⁶

2 *Comp* Bucker ham, (1) the hock-joint of a horse, (2) the hollow of the knee

(1) e An¹, Nrf¹ (2) Suf (F H)

3 A bent piece of wood on which slaughtered animals are hung

Nhp¹ Also called Gambrel e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf (F H), Suf¹ As bent as a bucker, *Prov*

BUCKER, *v* and *sb*³ Bnff

1 *v* To rustle, to wear rich, rustling clothes, also *fig* to move or work fussily or awkwardly

Bnff¹ She wiz just buckerin' in silk an' satin She buckert but an' ben the fleer, an' wiz in a' bodie's rod

Hence (1) **Buckeran**, *vbl sb* rustling, fuss, (2) **Buckerin'**, *ppl adj* fussy, awkward Bnff¹

2 *sb* The rustling of silk, paper, &c 3 Noisy bustle, an awkward, noisy person *ib*

BUCKET, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc Eng and Amer

1 *sb* A wooden pail

n Lin¹ Sometimes a distinction is made, a wooden vessel being called a bucket and a tin one a pail [Amer] The term is applied, in the *s* and *w*, to all kinds of pails and cans holding over a gallon, BARTLETT]

2 The sucker of a pump, the piston of a lifting set of pumps in a pit

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) Chs¹

3 A revolving boat, seen at fairs w Yks⁵

4 A square piece of moorish earth, below the flat or surface w Yks¹

5 *Comp* (1) **Bucket ears**, the holes in which the handle of a bucket is set, (2) leather, horse-hide, (3) shell, the metal frame of a bucket, (4) sword, an iron rod connecting the bottom rod to the bucket, (5) tree, the pipe between the working barrel of a pump and the windbore

(1) n Lin¹ (2, 3) Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888)

(4) *sb* GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) (5) Nhb¹

6 In phr (1) *The bucket is in the well*, of a trader he has ventured as far as possible, (2) *to sup sorrow by the bucketful*, to have many sorrows

w Yks (1) *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887) (2) Ah's live ta see thee sup sorrow bi t'bucketful (B K)

7 *v* To walk awkwardly, shamble

w Yks He bucketed and swambled as he went up the aisle (E L)

BUCKET, see **Bucker**

BUCKETLE, *sb* s Chs¹ Stf A bucketful Cf basketle

Stf² 'To suck sorrow by bucketles' is to suffer severely from one's misdoings

BUCKFANG, *sb* and *v* Yks Lan Written fan(n) Yks Lan¹ [bu k fan, fan]

1 *sb* A throw in wrestling Lan¹

2 *v* To punish by bumping against a wall, by bumping in the posteriors with one's knee, or by 'riding the stang' (q v) Lan¹, e Lan¹

3 To bully, to behave roughly towards

Yks He does buckfann t'wavers (W C S)

BUCK HEAD, *sb* and *v* Yks Lin e An

1 *sb pl* The live stumps of a thorn hedge, after the branching heads have been lopped n Yks¹²

2 *v* To cut down quickset hedges to the height of two or three feet, to pollard a tree

n Yks¹, n Lin¹ e Lin This tree's been buckheaded some time (G G W) e An¹ Also called Buck-stall (q v) Nrf¹, Suf (F H)

Hence **Buck heading**, *vbl sb* cutting down a hedge n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 289, ed 1849, Suf¹ Suf, Ess MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

BUCKHORN, *sb* Cum Dev Cor

1 *Lycopodium clavatum*, club-moss Also in *comp* **Buckhorn moss** Cum¹ Cf buck, *sb*¹ 9 (3)

2 A salted and dried whiting

Dev COOKE *Dev* 136 Cor QUILLER-COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 113, Cor¹ Once a considerable article of export from Polperro and other fishing towns Also called Buckthorn, Cor²

[2 *Merlan sale*, a dried whiting, the fish which we call (of its hardness) buckhorn (CORGR)]

BUCKHUMMER, *sb* Yks In phr *to go to Buckhammer*, to vanish, depart, 'go to Jericho' See **Hummer**

w Yks All t'rest may go to Buckhammer, *Saunter's Satchel* (1877) 31, He s goan ta Buckhammer, whear ther s nawther winter ner summer, *Prov in Brighouse Ne vs* (Sept 14, 1889), w Yks⁵

BUCKIE, *sb*¹ Sc Irel [bu ki]

1 Any spiral shell, a periwinkle, hence a trifle of no value

Sc Buckies and lampits, SCOTT *Pirate* (1821) 221, Triton, his trumpet of a buckie, ADAMSON *Muse's Thren* (1638) 2 (JAM)

S & Ork¹ Bnff The periwinkle, or the edible 'buckie,' as it is usually called, SMILES *Natur* (1879) 2211 Abd In search of bonny buckies on the beach ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii

Frf My head against a buckie that he could' BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 429 Ff I wadna care a buckie for them, MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1876) 126 Lth Upo' the rocks Mang mussels, crabs, an' buckies, SMITH *Merry Bidal* (1866) 35 Gail Ye re no' worth a buckie at fechtin' CROCKETT *Sticht Min* (1893) 194

NI¹

2 *Comp* (1) **Buckie man**, a seller of periwinkles, (2) *prin*, a periwinkle

(1) Frf The voice of the buckie man shook the square, BARRIE *Lt't* (1889) 16 (2) Lth Also called water-stoups (JAM)

3 A child's rattle made of rushes

Abd Rashen hoods and buckies made, ROSS *Helena's* (1768) 12, ed 1812

BUCKIE, *sb*² Sc Irel The fruit of the wild rose Also used *attrib* in *comp* **Buckie berries**, briar Cf buck, *sb*¹ 9 (2)

Dmf An' gleg as ony buckie brier, QUINN *Heather Linthe* (ed 1863) 131 NI¹, Uls (M B-S)

BUCKIE, *sb*³ *v* and *adv* Sc [bu ki]

1 *sb* A smart blow (JAM) See **Buck**, *sb*³

2 *v* To strike or push roughly, to walk hurriedly Hence **Buckiean**, (*a*) *vbl sb* the act of striking, &c, (*b*) *ppl adj* pushing, bouncing

Bnff¹ He buckiet 'im i' the back, an' nockit 'im our He geed buckiein' through the fouk.

3 *adv* Violently

Bnff¹ He cam buckie against 'im

BUCKIE, *sb*⁴ Sc [bu ki]

1 A refractory person, a mischievous boy, esp in phr *a deil's buckie*

Sc The deil's buckie of a callant, SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) 11, A thrawn buckie, a dytut buckie (JAM) e Sc I'll grandfather ye, ye deil's buckie! SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 214 Ayf That daft buckie, Geordie Wales, BURNS (1790) 111, Globe ed

2 *Comp* **Buckie ruff**, a wild, giddy boy, a romping girl Ff (JAM)

BUCKING, *vbl sb* *Obsol* or *obs* Sc Yks Lan Chs

Lei War Wor Shr Hrf Glo Oxf Brks Ken Sus Wil Also written bookin Wil¹, bowking ne Lan¹, see below

1 A large wash of coarse linen, the quantity of clothes washed at once See **Buck**, *v*²

Sik Help me to the water wi' a bouching o' claes, Hogg *Browne* (1818) 11 161 s Chs¹, War³, se Wor¹, Shr¹, Hrf¹², Glo¹², Oxf¹ MS add Brks¹ I vound the house all of a caddle wi' the buckin' on Ken², Sus¹ Wil¹ A good bookin o' clothes

2 *Comp* (1) **Bucking basket**, a clothes-basket, (2) board, a flat board used to wash or beat linen upon, (3) chamber, the room in which clothes were steeped in lye, previous to washing, (4) dub, a washing-pool; (5) **kier**, a vessel used by bleachers, (6) **sheet**, a sheet used for

straining lye, (7) -stone, a stone upon which linen is beaten with a 'batlet', (8) stool, a stool for beating linen, (9) tub, a washing-tub, (10) wash, a large wash of coarse linen, (11) washer, one who washes a 'buckling' of clothes, (12) washing, see wash

(1) Sc Off with Janet [the laundress] in her own bucking basket, Scott *Nigel* (1822) 11 (2) Yks Yks *Wkly Post* (June 23, 1883) (3) Ken Obs (P M), Ken¹ (4) ne Lan¹ (5) Lan DAVIES *Races* (1855) (6) War³ (7) Shr¹² (8) Hrf DUNCUMB *Hist Hrf* (1804-12) (9) Lei¹ (10) Lei¹, Ken Obs (P M) (11) War³ 'My father is a bucken-washer, and my mother is a tinker,' was said in a duologue recited at harvest-homes, *Long Ago* (May 1874) 130 se Wor¹ An old lady called a child named Ann, 'Nance, Pance, the buckin'-wesh'er' (12) Sc She and I will hae a grand bouking-washing, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvi, Table-claiths that never saw the sun but at the bookin washing, *Glenburnie*, 143 (JAM)

3 A thorough wetting, a state of profuse perspiration

s Chs¹ It-wüz noo smau weyt ün it gy'en mī ü buk in [it was noo smaw weicht, an' it gen me a buckin] se Wor¹ I'd got this ere oawd top coowut on, I sh'd a got a good buckin' else Shr¹ I carried the batch an' the bran throm Habberley Mill, but it gid me a buckin', Shr² To give a horse a good bucking Oxf N & Q (1874) 5th S 11 138

[2 (9) *Essange*, wet, as linnen before it be layed in the bucking-tub (COTGR)]

BUCKLE, sb¹ and v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 sb In phr (1) *to be buckle and thongs*, empty, poor, lean, (2) *to be up in the buckle*, to be elated, to be tipsy

(1) w Som¹ Poor old bld, her's a most come to nothin—can't call her nort but nere buukl-n-dhaungz n Dev Ls olweys thort her to ha be bare buckle and thongs, *Exm Crisph* (1746) 1 546 (2) Sc Jean 'ill be up in the buckle the day, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed 1895) 1 Per In very common use (G W)

2 Comp Buckle strap, a leathein strap worn by men w Som¹, nw Dev¹

3 A bent twig or withy, used by thatchers to fasten down the wooden rods or thatch

Der², nw Der¹, s Wor¹, se Wor¹ Shr¹ Buckles are employed for the top and eaves of a roof Hrf² Known as buckle stuff Glo¹

4 A dint, bend, or twist in a plate of iron Nhb¹

5 A dispute, a struggle

Som W & J Gl (1873) Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

6 Condition, 'form'

Cum¹ He's i' girt buckle to day Lan I hope yor i' good buckle, DONALDSON *Lammie to Sing* (1886) Chs¹, Chs³ In good buckle s Chs¹ Stf² Oi dunor feil i' much buk fər wōik this mornin

7 v To fasten, to wrap in, to secure, mend

Sc Ye'll buckle ye in your weet wee plaid, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 135 S & Ork¹ Abd Buckles on hersel, The snaw-white muslin gown, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 22 Rnf Buckle up His broken pin, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 33

Hence Bucklin, sb a bandage, wrappings to keep out the cold

Ayr In common use (J F) Luk He rave the bucklins aff his haun', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 37

8 To join in marriage, to marry Also in phr *to buckle to or with*

Sc May is the only month that nobody in the north country e'er thinks o' buckling in, Reg *Dalton* (1823) III 163 (JAM), Ye see folk marry every day, and buckle them yoursell into the bargain, Scott *St Ronan* (1824) xvi Abd Fain wad I buckle wi' him, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 282 Rnf Robin at last has got buckled, BARR *Poems* (1861) 106 Ayr Jock and me was to be buckled together, GALT *Lands* (1826) xxxix Lth. Though askit by mony, she buckled wi' nane, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 47 Ir (P J M), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum Buckl'd fifty years ago, BLAMIRE *Poet Wks* (ed 1842) 241 Brks¹

Hence (1) Buckle beggar, sb, (2) Buckle the beggars, sb a priest who conducts irregular marriages, a Gretna Green parson

(1) Sc A hedge parson or buckle beggar, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xvii Cum¹ Lan Go to the next buckle beggar, ROBY *Trad* (1872) II 355 (2) Sc (JAM)

9 To bend, twist, warp Also fig

S & Ork¹ Kcd. He buckles for the road, GRANT *Lays* (1884)

17 NI¹ That saw's all buckled Cum¹ War (J R W), Wa³ ne Wor The card on the mantelpiece has buckled (J W P) se Wor¹ n Wil How thuc wall's buckled (L H G) Som (W F R), W & J Gl (1873) w Som¹ Due ee tak kee ur yue doan buukl mee zuyv [do take care that you do not bend my scythe] The word would never be applied to any article without some spring Dev He buckled under his load, w *Times* (Mar 12, 1886) 6 n Dev Tha wut lustree and bucklee, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 292

Hence (1) Buckled, ppl adj twisted, bent, (2) Buckle horn, sb a crooked or bent horn, (3) Buckle mouthed, adj having a twisted mouth

(1) Nhb¹ A buckled plate w Yks (J T), Der², nw Der¹ (2) n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, N Cy¹, Nhb¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) (3) N Cy¹ Nhb Buckle mouth'd Jock, When he twined his jaws for the backy-o, N *Minstrel* (1806-7) 79, Nhb¹ 10 To quarrel, to struggle, attack, to meddle with, to apply oneself to work, &c

Fif (JAM) Lth I dinna like to buckle Wi' hours our late, MACNEILL *Poet Wks* (1801) 170, ed 1856 Gail (A W) Cum¹ Buckle till him, Bob Wm She'll buckle ta wark, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt 11 30 w Yks Let us buckle to awr wark, HARTLEY *Dithus*, 1st S 73 Glo I buckled to the jub, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiii Som W & J Gl (1873) n Dev Zum buckle vor a lang time wi' en [Death], ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 101 Cor² To 'buckle up to,' to show fight

11 In phr (1) *To buckle in*, (2) —to, to set to work, to work vigorously, to renew an engagement between master and servant, (3) —under, to yield, acknowledge superiority, (4) —up, to warp, shrink, (5) —up to, to court

(1) Wm Thool hev ta bukkle in an help ma, 'JACK ROBISON' in *Kendal News* (Sept 22, 1888) (2) Nhb¹ Come, lads, let's buckle to Cum¹ Buckle teah, my men, ye re verra welcome e Yks¹ w Yks Willin' to buckle to, an' work for it, HARTLEY *Budget* (1872) 73 Lan¹ I sit down, sometimes, just to gether mi wits together a bit, an' then I have to buckle to again, WAUGH *Chunn Corner* (1874) m Lan¹, Chs¹, Stf², nw Der¹, Not¹ n Lun¹ I can't dally noa longer, we mun buckle to, lads Nhb¹ Of master and servant after a disagreement They have buckled to again War², Wor (J W P), Brks¹, Hnt (T P F) Ess Buckle to well arterwuds, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) 12 Dev Dūee buckle tū wi' a gude listy will, HERWITT *Peas Sp* (1892) Cor² (3) Brks¹ (4) Cor¹ My dress buckles up in the dew (5) Cor²

[8 Is this an age to buckle with a bride? DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1693) vi 37 9 Teach this body To bend, and these my aged knees to buckle, JONSON *Staple of News* (1625), ed Cunningham, II 291 10 In single combat thou shalt buckle with me, SHAKS I *Hen VI*, I ii 95]

BUCKLE, sb² Obs² Sc A curl, curliness Ayr His hair has a natural buckle, BURNS *There's a Youth* [Not known to our correspondents]

[A hair-curl or buckle, *boucle de cheveux*, BOYER (1771), That live-long wig eternal buckle takes in Pausan stone, POPE *Moral Essays* (1732) III 296]

BUCKLE HEARTED, see Bruckle hearted

BUCKOW, see Bucker

BUCKRAM, sb Chs Wor [bukrəm] Pride, high spirits, 'dash' s Chs¹ Tum/z nū sū much buk rüm übuw t im üz 12 brudh ür s Wor (H K)

BUCKS, v Sh I To trample through a soft or duty substance, to walk carelessly through mire

Sh I In common use To go bucksin' through corn or mire (K I) S & Ork¹

BUCKSHEE BUCK, sb Cor A guessing game Cor¹ One [player] shuts his eyes, and the others say in turn, 'Buckshee! Buckshee-buck! How many fingers do I hold up?' When the blindman guesses correctly, the one whose number is guessed takes his place

BUCKSOME, see Buxom

BUCKSTALL, v. e An To cut down a quickset hedge See Buck head e An¹, Nrf¹

Hence Buck stalling, vbl sb cutting down a hedge Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787), MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Nrf¹ [GROSE (1790)]

BUCKY-HOW, sb Cor¹² A boy's game, resembling 'touch-timber' or 'tick.'

BUD, *sb*¹ Wor Shr Hrf Suf Dev Cor [bʊd] In comp (1) bird, (2) finch, (3) hawk, (4) nope, (5) oaf, (6) picker, the bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*, so called from its habit of eating buds

(1) Hrf *Cornh Mag* (1865) XII 35, Hrf¹, Hrf² Sometimes Budding Bird Dev SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 66 (2) Dev *ib* 67, JOHNS *Brit Birds* (1862) (3) s Wor (R L) (4) Shr¹ (5) Suf (G E D) (6) Dev SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 66 Cor GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), RODD *Buds* (1880) 314, Cor¹²

BUD, *sb*² Der Bdt e An Ken Sus Hmp [bud, bʊd] A yearling calf

Der¹ Bdt The creature retains this name till it is one year old (J W B) e An MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), e An¹ Nrf (G E D) e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787) Nrf¹ Suf GROSE (1790), e An *Dy Times* (1892), (F H), Suf¹, Les¹ Ken (K), Ken¹² Sus RAY (1691), Sus¹², Hmp¹ [WORLDGE *Syst Agric* (1681)]

Hence Buddy, *adj* foolish, stupid

Sus¹ Used in the same sense as the word calf is often used for a stupid fellow

[His cow came a moneth before Christmas His bud came at Michaelmas, *Boteler MS Acct Bk* (1652) (Ken¹) So called, because the horns have not grown out but are in the bud]

BUD, *sb*³ Sh I [bud] A booth or shed Sh I (K I), S & Ork¹

[Norw dial *bud*, a booth (AASEN), cp Da. and Sw *bod*]

BUD, *v* s Chs With prep *in* to set energetically to work

s Chs W'n bin bud in in tū)th wuuk [we'n bin buddin' in to th' work] (T D)

BUD AN AGE, *int* Irel An exclamation or disguised oath

Ir 'Why, then, bud an'-age!' says he, CARLETON *Tracts Peas* (1843) I 347, One of those little colloquial oaths or imprecations common among the peasantry (P W J)

[More correctly *Blood-an age* or *Blood-an-ages* (P W J) See *Blood*, *sb* 3]

BUDDACK, *sb* S & Ork¹ A thick shoe

BUDDAGH, *sb* N I¹ The largelake trout, *Salmo ferox* [SATCHELL (1879)]

[Ir *bodach*, a kind of fish (O'REILLY)]

BUDDEN, see Bidden

BUDDIE, *sb* Sh I Also written budie S & Ork¹, byeudie A basket or creel

Sh I W' waand an buddie ta da clogs, Aboot da nechts I go, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 101, (Coll L L B), (K I) S & Ork¹

BUDDING, *vbl sb* Not A congestion of the stomach in young lambs, caused by nibbling hawthorn fences and thereby swallowing small locks of wool

Not² 'E's lost a goodish few lambs this turn w' buddin'

BUDDLE, *sb*¹ Nhp Hrt e An Also written boodle Nhp¹ Hit e An¹ Nrf¹ Suf¹ [bʊdl] The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*

Nhp¹ Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III 1 e An¹ Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787), COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 101, Nrf¹, Suf¹

[Like vnto boddle no weede there is such, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 112 Bothule, cow-slope, *Prompt*]

BUDDLE, *sb*² Cor [bʊdl] A bubble

Cor Thei's no mor in a buddle than es in ther brath, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 230, Cor¹ Blowing buddles, art 'ce, cheeld² Cor²

[Cp *buddle* (to bubble) in obs lit E Sinnes do dayly boyle upp and buddle from without us, BELL *Haddon's Answer* (1581) 268 (N E D)]

BUDDLE, *v*¹ and *sb*³ Nhb Wm Yks Der Cdg Som Cor [bu dl]

1 *v* Mining term to wash ore

w Yks¹ Der Buddling the old hillocks in search of small particles of ore, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV 112, Der², nw Der¹ Cor³ Tin stuff is buddled when it comes from the second lot of covers after the 'cleaner frames'

Hence (1) Buddler, *sb* a man employed in washing the ore, one who cuts into old workings in search of ore, (2) Buddling, *vbl sb* the washing of lead ore

(1) Wm¹ n Der. Mr Elliott recognized his visitor as the

chief buddler, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) iv Cor PEARCE *Esther Pentecost* (1891) I 1 (2) Nhb 'Buddling' and 'hotching,' which may be described as a kind of sifting with sieves suspended in water, WHITE *Nhb and Border* (1859) 46 Cor²

2 *sb* A kind of tub or pit in which the ore is washed

Cdg The buddle where the sand and earth are washed from it [the tin], RAY (1691) Cdg, Som In the silver mines the melted refuse of the lithurge, when beaten small and sifted thro a fine grate or strainer of iron, is put into a vessel made like to a shallow tumbrel, standing on a little shelving called the Buddle, wherein the matter is laid, and water running constantly over it is moved to and fro wth an iron rake or how, and so the water carries away the earth and dross, the metal remaining behind (K) Cor Trade from the buddle pits, HIGHAM *Dia* (1866) 14, Cor¹², Cor³ A buddle in its simplest form is a round pit A stream of water laden with tin stuff falls into it at the centre, and gradually forms into a pile, the very lightest part being washed away with the water When the pit is full the flow of water is stopped, and it is found that the tin-stuff has been graduated the heavier or more valuable part being at the centre, the light at the circumference, of the pile

3 A process of washing sand which is used in sawing marble slabs nw Der¹

4 *Comp* (1) Buddle boy, a boy employed in washing ore, (2) dam, see pond, (3) hole, a hole in a hedge to carry off surface drainage, (4) pond, a place where the small particles of ore are washed from the dirt and spar

(1) Cor I do know he for a buddle boy, J TRENOODLE *Spec* (1846) 57, Cor¹ (2) n Der Others were throwing the lighter rubbish, as they skimmed it off through a hole in the wall, that it might be transferred to the buddle dam for further cleansing, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) iii (3) w Som¹ (4) Der Enter on his lands and make poisonous buddle-ponds, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV 112

[1 To buddle (among miners), to wash and cleanse *Lapis Calammaris*, BAILEY (1721) (1) *Briddling* is used in Stat 14 & 15 Vict c 94, art 5, in the new art 1 of April, 1859, it is ordered that the word *buddling* shall be substituted for the word *briddling* in the above art 5, SKEAT *Gloss to Manlove*, 25 2 Buddles and soughs, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) 260, ed E D, S (1874) 19]

BUDDLE, *v*² Wil Som Dev [bʊdl] To suffocate in mud, to choke

Wil¹ There' if he haven't a bin an' amwoast buddled hisel' in thuck there ditch! Som JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ I got in to one o' those yer gurt zogs, and if there had'n a-bin two or dree there vor to help, I'm darn'd if should-n zoon a-bin a buddled, 'oss and all Dev He only laughed 'when informed that his daughter would soon be 'crewnting wi croop' or 'buddling itself' with its tiny dimpled fist, MADON-BROWN *Duale Bluth* (1876) I 1, Dev¹ The stink a-puss woud a been buddled had'n dame and I tugg d hard to hall en out, pt. 11 13 n Dev Whan tha wurt just a buddled, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 136, GROSE (1790) *Suppl* nw Dev¹

Hence Buddled, *pp, fig* intoxicated

Dev w *Times* (Mar 12, 1886) 6, N & Q (1893) 8th S iv 533 n Dev Buddled ins drink was runty Jan, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) 31 Dev¹

BUDDLE, *v*³ Yks [bu dl] To tickle a child in the neck

w Yks Thi soft an' fleshy neck below thi chin Is a reyt temptin place to buddle in BINNS *Originals* (1889) 2, (J J B), (J T)

BUDDY, *sb* Cor A bunch, cluster, clump

Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*, Cor³

BUDDY, see Biddy, Butty

BUDDY BUD, *sb* N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Also in form -buss The flower of the burr or burdock, *Arctium lappa*

BUD(E), see Bood

BUDGE, *sb*¹ Sus A cask on wheels to carry water in Cf bouge, *sb*¹

Sus MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), HOLLOWAY, Sus¹²

[Fr *bouge*, 'petite cuve qui sert à porter le raisin au plessor' (LITTRÉ) Cp *Water Bouget*, a vessel anciently used by soldiers to fetch water to the camp, CLARK *Introd Heraldry* (1873) 204]

BUDGE, *sb*² Yks [budg] A blacksmith's apron

w Yks A 'leather budge,' such as a blacksmith uses, has been worn by the youths of an earlier generation than mine, BINNS *Vill to Town* (1882) 73, (B K)

BUDGE, *adj*¹ Sus Hmp Wil [bʊdʒ] Grave, solemn

Sus¹ He looked very budge when I asked him who stole the apples Hmp HOLLOWAY

Hence **Budgy**, *adj* sulky, out of temper Wil¹

[The solemn fop, significant and budge, COWPER *Conversation* (1782) 299, Budge, surly, stiff, formal, JOHNSON (1755)]

BUDGE, *v*¹ Nhb Yks Also written booge Nhb¹ [bʊdʒ] To swell, to bulge, see Bouge, *v*

Nhb¹ m Yks¹ Look how it's budging up! w Yks¹

BUDGE, *v*², *sb*³ and *adj*² Sc Irel Wm Yks Lan Chs e An Ken Dev Also in form bugg Dev [budʒ, bʊdʒ]

1 *v* To move, stir, give way, to hurry, *fig* to yield

Abd We cou'dna budge it, FORBES *Jrn* (1742) 15 N.I.¹ He's that ill he can't budge his feet or his legs Wm T'barns mun be redder fer budgan when we cum back, 'JACK ROBISON' in *Kendal News* (Sept. 22, 1888) n Yks¹ Ah caan't budge't a hair breed it's stiff as a stithy It's gran'est drag at ivver Ah seen 't weean't budge for nowt Price is fower pun', an' he weean't budge a haupny Lan The aw budgunt off, leofink meh o hearty curse, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 41 s Chs¹ Ah y thau t wi shud u oa rky'ech t Mis iz Luw is, but oo buy iz ūlung sū [I thought we should ha' o'erkecht Mrs Lewis, but hoo budges along sū] Dev¹ I'm zure her hath no junketings or floistering doings, nor nare bugg'th o'er the dreckstool to zee any gape's-nest from week's end to week's-end, 1 5

2 *sb* A movement

Ir Not a budge did he make, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 107

3 *adj* Gay, brisk, jocund

e An RAY (1691) Ken He's very budge He looks budge (K)

s Cy RAY (1691) [GROSE (1790)]

[I will not budge for no man's pleasure, SHAKS *R & J* III 1 58 O'Fr *bouger*, to stir, budge (COTGR)]

BUDGE, *v*³ Hrf To mend a hedge See Boodge

Hrf Pushing in fragments of the cuttings to fill up gaps here and there when engaged in laying or pleaching a hedge is called 'budging' (H C M)

BUDGET, *sb* Sc Nhb Yks Lan Stf Not Shr Wil Dor [budʒɪt, bʊdʒɪt]

1 A workman's bag, pack, or wallet, *gen* made of leather, esp a tinker's wallet and the leathern pouch in which a mower carries his whetstone

Ayr And tak a share wi' those that beir The budget and the apron BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) Nhb (R O H) w Yks The jolly mowers With budget and with bottle, DIXON *Sngs Eng Peas* (1846) 171, (R H H) Lan Thi packt op thur budget, COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 42 Stf I ve a dogskin hary budget, *Flk Lore Jrn* (1886) IV 260 s Not There is an old saying, 'Yer mun wait while yer get it, like the tinker an' 'is budget' [which was often in pawn for board and lodgings] (J P K) Shr¹, Wil¹, Dor¹

2 A milk-an shaped to fit the back to which it is strapped See Back can

w Yks Lucas *Stud Nadderdale* (c 1882) v, (M A)

[Fr *bougette*, 'sac de cuir que l'on portait en voyage' (HAZFIELD)]

BUDGY, *adj* Nhp Hmp Thick, clumsy, round like a cask See Budge, *sb*¹

Nhp¹ App to work that is badly mended Hmp¹ A little budgy, quatty thing

BUDLAND, *sb* Nrf The corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* See Buddle, *sb*¹

BUDRAM, *sb* Pem [bu drəm] Gruel consisting of oatmeal mixed with water and left until sour

Pem Also called Washporo Before it is prepared, the mixture is called Siccans (W H Y), (E D) s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 419

BU(E, see Boo

BUER, *sb* *Obsol* Nhb Yks Lin Also in form bewer n Lin¹, buard e Yks¹, buver n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ The gnat, *Culex pipiens*

N Cy¹², Nhb¹ *Obs* Yks (G E D) n Yks *Science Gossip* (1882) 161, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rm Econ* (1788), e Yks¹ n Lin¹ Them bewers hes bitten me that bad

[Fr *buvour*, a drinker Cp Fr dial (Norm) *bibet*, a gnat (Moisy), fr Lat *bibere*]

BUSS, see Boose

BUFE, see Boof

BUFF, *sb*¹ Yks Lei In form buffy Lei¹ [buf]

1 The game of blindman's buff
w Yks Blindy buff is the more usual form (B K), w Yks², Lei¹
2 The person blindfolded w Yks (B K), Lei¹
[2 Behold the buff (*ecco la cieca*), FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* (1647) 78 (N E D)]

BUFF, *sb*² Nhb. Also Wor Ken [buf, bʊf]

1 A tuft or patch of coarse grass growing in a field, a clump of growing flowers

Wor (H K) Ken (P M), Ken¹ That's a nice buff of cloves

2 *Comp* (1) Buff faces, (2) fronts, tufts of coarse grass, *Ana caespitosa* Also called Bull faces (q v)

(1) Nhb¹ (2) N Cy¹, Nhb¹

BUFF, *sb*³ and *v*¹ Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Chs Lin Lon Slang [buf]

1 *sb* The bare skin

s Don, Lim He stood there in his buff, SIMMONDS *Gl* (1890)

Nhb¹ He wis stripped to the buff Cum And fain they'd hae stripp'd into buff, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 118 Wm Nowt wad deea but they mud feit, seea they peeled off into buff (B K)

w Yks¹ They stripped into buff and began a worslin, w Yks² Chs³ He fowt in his buffs n Lin¹ Slang Strip him to the buff, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 52, ed 1824, (FARMER)

2 A wheel covered with buff leather on which the horn handles of knives were polished w Yks²

3 *v* To strip to the skin

Lon I didn't 'buff it', that is, I didn't take my shirt off, MAYHEW *Lon Labour* (1851) III 247

4 To polish a knife, after sharpening it, by stroking it on a soft leather strap, or covered wheel

Nhb¹ w Yks Sum glazin, sum buffin, sum groundin, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial* (1839) 150

[1 The slaves had stripped the commissary to his buff, JARVIS *Don Quixote* (1742) bk III viii (DAV) The same word as *buff*, a buffalo, PHILLIPS (1706)]

BUFF, *v*², *sb*⁴ and *adv* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Hif Glo Also in form bouff Sc, buft w Yks Shr¹² [buf, bʊf]

1 *v* To beat, to knock with any soft substance, to buffet, box See Baff, *v*¹

n Sc He boufft the bairn till he grat Bouff the stick into the grun' (W G) Abd By Fortune I ha'e lang been buff'd, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 21 Ff They buff't, buff't, cuff't, the tane the tither, TENNANT *Papishy* (1827) 154 Ayr A chiel wha'll soundly buff our beef, BURNS *Twa Herds* (1787) st 13 Nhb¹ *Obs* w Yks (Æ B), (G B W) Shr¹ I took my 'at an' bufted 'im reet well about the yed, I wouldna thrash 'im

Hence (1) **Buffer**, *sb* (a) a boxer, bruiser, (b) an excuse, (2) **Buffing**, *vbl sb* a punishment, chastisement

(1, a) NI¹ Ant GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) (b) Lan He didno' mak two buffers o' turnin into th' 'Crown an' Kettle,' BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 164, ed 1884 (2) w Yks (Æ B)

2 To thresh corn, to give grain half threshing

Sc A field of growing corn, much shaken by the storm, is also said to be buffed, *Gl Surv Nairn* (JAM) n Sc He's been bouffin at the flail sin four o'clock He boufft an' throesh a' day (W G)

3 To rebound, to make no impression on

Wm If thoo hits it wi' t'mell it nobbut buffs (B K) Lei¹ When an axe or hatchet strikes without cutting, it is said to 'buff', and such a piece of wood is said to 'buff' the axe Nhp¹, War³ Shr² It bufted up like a blether

4 To muffle the clapper of a bell

Nhp¹ War³ The bells have been bufted se. Wor¹, s Wor (H K)

5 To embrace

w Yks² I wor fit for booath coartun' and buffin', MATHER *Sngs Sheffield* (1862) 107

6 To bother Hrf², Glo¹

7 To labour heavily

Nhb Where's like Tyneside cheps for workin or owt? Buffin away, heart an' sowl, ALLAN *Coll Tyneside Sngs* (1872) 537, ed 1891, He was buffin' at a back As hard as whinstone, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27, Nhb¹

8 In phr (1) *to buff off*, to finish off with the flail, (2) *the best of him is buff*, said of one whose strength is decreasing and who is getting old

(1) Nhb (R O H) (2) Sc (JAM)

9 To lose by a bargain

Buff¹ 'A sellt ma corn an' strae for aucht guineas the ackre' 'Weel, he's bufft wee't, it's our dear' Per Not common (G W)

10 *sb* A blow, which gives out a dull sound, a blow given by a boy to provoke another to fight

n.Sc (W G) Lth With a rattling buff he gashed The furious blind man's ear, McNEILL *Preston* (c 1895) 45 Nhb¹, Cum¹

11 The sound anything makes when it falls

n.Sc A gert's bottum cry bufft o' the fleer (W G)

12 *Comp* Buff peal, a muffled peal of bells

s Wor¹, se Wor¹

13 *adv* In phr (1) *to play buff*, to make no impression, (2) *to stand buff*, to face boldly

(1) Sc The leid draps hadnae played buff upon the warlock's body, STEVENSON *Cathiona* (1892) xv (2) Sc Stand buff against the reproach of thine over tender conscience Scott *Nigel* (1822) xii

[1 There was a shock To have buffed out the blood From ought but a block, JOHNSON *Love's Welcome* (1633), ed Cunningham, III 217 10 MLG buff, 'verber, ictus' (SCHILLER-LUBBEN)]

BUFF, *v*³ and *sb*⁵ Sc Nhb Yks Lin Lei Nhp Wor Shr Hrf Glo e An Also in form buff Glo¹, bufft w Wor¹ Shr¹², buffy Shr¹, buffie Hrf² [buf, buf]

1 *v* Of a dog to bark gently

n Yks T'dog buffs on (I W) w Yks¹

2 To burst out laughing, laugh aloud Sc (JAM)

3 To boast, talk big

sw Lin¹ She did buff and bounce Suf Commonly used (C G B)

4 To stammer, stutter

w Wor¹ Thaay've tuk a dill o' paay'ns wi' my Sam at the school, an' amost cured 'im o' buftin' s Wor (H K) Shr¹ 'Er bufties a bit in 'er talk Not commonly used 'Ow that lad bufts to-day, Shr², Hrf¹², Glo¹²

Hence (1) Buffer, *sb*, (2) Butfer, *sb* a stammerer, (3)

Buffing, *phl* *adj* stammering

(1) Hrf¹ (2) Shr¹² (3) Hrf² Buffing Billy.

5 *sb* Nonsense, idle talk

Sc A haver o' buff, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 146 Elg Tho' the half o' t were lees, an' the ither half buff, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 137 Abd It only gies him pain To lead sic buff, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 338 Edb That's all buff, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x e Lth A' I had to dae wasna as simple as A B buff, HUNTER *J Inwiche* (1895) 123 Bwk It was great buff to gie ourselfs any concern about it, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 116

6 In phr (1) *Buff nor buff*, not a word good or bad, (2) — *nor bum*, (3) — *nor stye*, neither one thing nor another, nothing at all

(1) Lei¹ (2) Nhp² (3) Sc I say neither buff nor stye to it, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) xii Dmb He kent neither buff nor stye whether he was the Pope or wha he was, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) x AyR He would neither buff nor stye, GALT *Entail* (1823) li Lth The letteis are that ravelled that ye can neither make buff nor stye o' them, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 5 Nhb¹ 'He could neither say buff nor stye,' said of a simpleton, or of one who is surprised past speech

[2 *Esclaffer*, to buff, or burst, out into a laughter, COTGR (1611) 4 *s'Esbouffer a pauler*, to buff or burst out in speech, COTGR 6 He wyste not what to saye buff ne buff, CAXTON *Reynard* (1481) xxliix]

BUFF, *v*⁴ Sc In phr *to buff herrings*, to steep salted herrings in water and hang them up (JAM)

Hence Buffed herrings, *sb* salted herrings steeped in water, swollen out (J H)

[Fr *bouffer*, to puff, swell up (COTGR). See Buffets]

BUFF, see Boof

BUFFALO, *sb* Yks Also written buffla The ox horn used for the handles of pocket penknives

w Yks Wi' buffla, buck, or boosan, SENIOR *Jerry Shit-Spring*, 1 6, w Yks²

BUFFCOAT, *sb* Dev A large apple, plucked in September and fit for eating about the end of December Dev³ Well known, but going out of cultivation, Dev⁴

BUFFER, *sb* Sc Stf Not Lei Nhp War Wor Shr e An Sus Slang

1 A foolish person, dolt, fool, buffoon

Abd My master, purr buffer! OGG *Willie W'aly* (1873) 110 Tf The wee buffer, no the height o' an ellwand either ROBERTSON *Piowost* (1894) 180 Cld (JAM), Lei¹, Nhp¹, Shr², War², e An¹, Sus²

Hence Buffer headed, *adj* doltish, stupid, loutish Lei¹

2 A familiar term of address, chap, fellow, also used half endearingly and half contemptuously to old people In *gen* use

Stf² Tel dat aud bufar get ait æð roud ær eil bi run uor Not (W H S) War², War³ Now you young buffer, what are you doing here? ne Wor (J W P) Shr² How bist, oud buffer? Slang He seemed to think I'd not been treated well, And called me poor old buffer, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed 1864) *Misadv at Margate*

3 The master of a household Cf gaffer Shr¹

BUFFET, *sb*¹ In *gen* dial use in Sc and n and midl counties Also e An [bu fit]

1 A low stool with three or four legs, a stool made with a board at each end instead of legs

Sc *Sheffield Independ* (1874) w Yks Whear's t'buffet 'at we hing wer cloaz aht wi' (Æ B), (J J B), w Yks¹²³⁵, Stf¹, Der¹², nw Der¹, Nhp¹

2 *Comp* Buffet stool, a low wooden stool set on a frame like a table, *gen* with four legs, a trestle

Sc Jean brought the buffet stool in bye, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 96 (JAM) Nhb Obs DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 130, Nhb¹, Dur¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Eton* (1788) Lin SKINNER (1671) sw Lin¹ Commonly used for resting a coffin on at the churchyard gate, or in church Shr¹ Obs e An¹

3 A hassock, footstool Cf bass, *sb*¹ 4

Nhb¹, Wm¹ Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Dec 27, 1890) w Yks He stumbles, when he is informed that it was merely a buffet, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 313, (J T), w Yks⁴ Lan Wi a buffet for his shoon to rest on, CHAPMAN *Widdir Bagshaw's Trip*, 23 s Lan, (F R C), Stf² n Lin¹ The difference between a bass and a buffet seems to consist in the former being covered with rush matting and the latter with carpet

[1 Bofet, thre foty d stole, Buffett, stole, scabellum, tripas, Prompt]

BUFFET, *sb*² n Cy Dur Yks Stf Nhp Bck e An Dev Cor Also written beaufet N Cy¹ Nhp¹ Cor [bufe t] A corner cupboard, a recess for holding glass and china, *gen* with glass doors

N Cy¹, Dur¹, e Dur¹, w Yks⁴ w Yks, n Stf (J T) Nhp¹ The word as well as the thing itself is going out of fashion Bck This china that decks the alcove Which here [at Olney] people call a buffet, COWPER *Gratitude* (1786) in *Wks*, ed Southey, IX 351 e An¹, Suf¹ n Dev *Reports Province* (1887) 4 w Cor In use in Scully and Zennor (M A C), (J W)

[Beaufet, buffet or bufet, was anciently a little apartment separated from the rest of a room, for the disposing china and glass ware, CHAMBERS *Cyclop* (1788) Fr *buffet*, 'a court cupboard, or high-standing cupboard, also, a cupboard of plate' (COTGR)]

BUFFET, *sb*³ and *v* Nhp War Bdf Wil

1 *sb* A blow with anything soft, as a cloth, &c Nhp¹

2 *v* To strike with anything soft

War³ To be buffeted with handkerchiefs was a penalty often awarded in the game of forfeits

Hence Buffeted about, *phr* compelled by adverse circumstances to remove from place to place Nhp¹, War³

3 To fling the arms across the chest, as workmen, &c do to warm themselves Bdf (J W B), n Wil (G E D)

BUFFETS, *sb* *pl* Sc A swelling in the glands of the throat, mumps Cf branks Abd (G W), Ags (JAM), AyR (J F)

[A der of buff (to swell), Fr *bouffer* See Buff, *v*⁴]

BUFFIE, *adj* Sc Also in form buffie (JAM) [bu fi]

1 Fat, chubby

Rnf Their buffie hanns they clap wi' glee, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 52 Lth His chin upon his buffy hand, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 21

2 Shaggy, dishevelled

Rif A buffie head (JAM)

BUFFING KNIFE, *sb* Shr² An instrument used by shoemakers for scraping the bottom of soles, to make them white

BUFFLE, *v* and *sb* Yks Wor Hrf. Glo. e An. [bu fl, bæ fl]

1 *v* To handle clumsily

e An¹, Nrf¹ Nrf, Suf HOLLOWAY

2 To warm the hands in one's pockets or by beating them together

n Ess FORBY *Gl*, Still in use (H H M)

3 With *about* to fuss, be in confusion, to bother

n Yks While he was bufflin about, he wad tack neea noatish o' t'neam (I W) w Yks Shoo buffled abaht an' hardly knew if shoo stood on her head er her heels (B K) Hrf² s v Buff

4 To fall out, give way

Cmb The window buffled out (W W S)

5 To stammer, have an impediment in the speech, to speak thickly, indistinctly See **Buff**, *v*³ 4

s Wor¹ Hrf² He was a'way buffling in his talk Glo GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) e An¹, Nrf¹

6 *sb* A bother, difficulty

e An¹ Nrf That'll hull him in a buffle, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 86

BUFFLE, see **Boffle**, **Buffie**

BUFFLE GREENS, *sb pl* Nhp¹ Brussels sprouts Called also **Feather legs** and **Muffle greens** (q v)

BUFFLE HEAD, *sb* Yks Lin Lei Shr e An Ken Sus IW Dev Cor A stupid fellow, 'blockhead,' simpleton

e Yks¹ n Lin¹ He's as big a bufflehead as thaay could fin' e' all sheere Dev I don't want the bufflehead to be coming here, BARING-GOULD *J Herring* (1888) 405 Cor High principle in a bufflehead's like a fish bone i' the throat—useful, but out o' place, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xiii, Cor¹²

Hence **Buffle headed**, *adj* stupid, thick-headed

(1) Lei¹, Shr², e An¹ Ken (P M), Ken¹ Ya buffle-headed ass, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c 1821) st 84 Sus HOLLOWAY *I W*¹² Dev A buffleheaded sort of chap, BARING GOULD *J Herring* (1888) 404 Cor The buffleheaded fool, TREGELLAS *Rur Pop* (1863) 35, ed 1868

[Buffle-head, *buffelskop*, *plomperd*, SEWEL (1727) Cp Du *buffel*, a blockhead, or an asse (HEXHAM)]

BUFFLER, *sb* Obsol Wil A cheat

Wii N & Q (1881) 6th S iv 106

BUFFLIN, *prp* Sc [Not known to our correspondents] Rambling, roving, always engaged in some new project or other, *gen* applied to boys

Twd (JAM) SIK Rinnin' bufflin' through the heather in their philabegs, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 705, ed 1866

BUFFI, see **Bought**, **Buff**

BUFTY, see **Buff**

BUG, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Sc (JAM) n Cy Lei Nhp War Written *bugge* Sc (JAM) [bug]

1 *sb* A bogey, phantom, bugbear

Sc Obs (JAM) n Cy *Denham Tracts* (ed 1895) II 78 [GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M)]

2 In *phr to take bug*, (a) to take fright, be alarmed, (b) to take offence

(1, a) Lei¹ I don't know whether your horse turned round of his own accord or took bug War *B'ham W'ly Post* (June 10, 1896), War¹ A startled horse takes bug, War²³ (b) Lei¹ A wui as nassty as nassty, but ah did'n mek caount as a wur woo'th tekkin bug over

3 *v* To offend, take offence

Lei¹ A wur quoite bugged over it Nhp¹ He was quite bugged

[1 Bug, an imaginary monster to frighten children with, BAILEY (1721), Warwick was a bug that fear'd us all, SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, v ii 2, Thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for eny bugges by night, COVERDALE (1535) *Ps* xc 5]

BUG *sb*² Irel Chs Stf Shr Ken Sur Sus Hmp Som Dev Amer Also in form *buggy* s Chs¹ Shr¹ [bug, bæg]

1 A general term for any insect, esp those of the hard-winged or beetle species.

Ken. *Science Gossip* (June 1874) 140, Ken¹², Sur¹ Sur Sus Most hard-winged insects are commonly called 'bugs,' JENNINGS

Field Paths (1884) 38, Sus¹ s Hmp Ye needn't be afraid o' him nor any other 'bugs,' VERNEY L *Lisle* (1870) iv Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ So snug as a bug in a rug [Amer Applied to all insects of the Coleoptera order, FARMER, BARTLETT]

Hence (1) **Bug blinding**, *vbl sb* insect killing with whitewash, (2) **hunting**, *vbl sb* insect catching

(1) Dev 'Where are you going?' addressed by one workman to another, carrying a pail of whitewash and a brush 'Bug-blinding,' *Reports Provinc* (1889) (2) s Hmp He was fond of beast, and birds, and insects, 'bug hunting' as it was irreverently called, VERNEY L *Lisle* (1870) v

2 A louse, *Pediculus humanus*

s Chs¹ Stf² Eiz gotn sumat i iz jed bisoid bugz an leis Shr¹ 'I've bin drämin' about bugs i' my yed, theer's sure to be sickniss for some on us i' the 'ouse' Bugs—as usually understood by that appellation—would be distinguished from these *pediculi* as 'Bed-bugs'

3 A caterpillar infesting fruit-trees NI¹

BUG, *sb*³ War A clot of mucus from the nose Cf **boggle**

War NORTHALL *Flk Phi* (1894) 37, War² Also called 'crow'

BUG, *v*² Obs Ken To bend

Ken LEWIS *I Tinet* (1736) 51, GROSE (1790), Ken¹²

BUG, *v*³ Sc *Pret* of *to big*, build *Pp* **buggen**

Sc. He bug the bought at the back o' the knowe, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III 40, ed 1848, Ye ken we joyfu' bug our nest, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 189 (JAM), My brither, ha'in buggen the draucht, tuk the naig, *Blackw Mag* (Sept 1818) 155 (ib.), MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 203

BUG, *adj* Yks and in *gen* dial use in e and midl counties Also in form *bogg* e An¹ Nrf¹, boog sw Lin¹

1 Concetend, vain, 'stuck-up', forward, saucy

e Yks As bug as a lad wiv a leather knife, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 17 Der (H R), Ow [she] nedna be so bug, *N & Q* (1860) 2nd S ix 315 Not (L C M) s Not He's noat of a workman, for all he s so bug an' concetend (J P K) Not¹³ Li¹ He looks very bug of it, SKINNER (1671) n Lin He is as bug as owt acos he has got th' fost prize (M P), n Lin¹ He's as bug as th' Queen's coachman sw Lin¹ They've raised a boy at last, and the old man is fine and boog about it s Lin She wor ax d i' chuch this mornin', and worn t she bug about it (T H R) Rut¹ Lei¹ How bug y'are o' yer new cloo'es War² As bug as biass s & e Cy A very bog fellow, RAY (1691) e An¹, Nrf¹

Hence **Bug words**, *sb* boasting words Hrf²

2 Pleased, glad, elated

w YLs² He wur rare and bug Der², nw Der¹ Not He is fine and bug wi' his new chair (L C M) s Not When 'e seed the money in 'is 'and, e wor fine an' bug (J P K) Not²

Hence **Buggy** (bogy), *adj* pleased, contented, satisfied, proud, churlish

Rut. Said of the occupants of a new house 'They were quite buggy about it,' *N & Q* (1876) 5th S v 445 e An²

3 Fine, gorgeous, spruce

n Yks (R H H) e Yks (W W S), In constant use As bug as a cheese (R S) Lei¹ It's to bug for may

BUGABO (O), *sb* Sc Irel Chs Lin Nhp War Shr Hrf Glo Hrt Amer Also in form *buggy* bo s Chs¹

1 A hobgoblin, ghost, an imaginary object of terror Also used *attrib* Cf *bucca boo*

Inv (H E F), Ff (JAM), Ir (G M H), s Chs¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹ War (J R W), War² Don't tell me your bugaboo stories Shr¹ Bugabos comin', Tummy, if yo' binna still Hrf¹², Glo¹, Hit (H G) [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 67]

2 A troublesome, pestering person

War³ I can't abear to see him come near the house, he's a regular bugaboo

BUGAN, *sb* I Ma Chs Shr Hrf Glo Written *buggan* (e I Ma Glo², *buggin* Chs¹ s Chs¹ [bu gən, bæ gən])

1 An evil spirit, devil, ghost, hobgoblin

I Ma Ten to one you'd have a buggane riding on your breast the night through, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt vi i Chs (E F), Chs¹ s Chs¹ Ah daa r'nū goa ūmil kin, Dhu bug in(z) i)dhū bush, *Pop Sing* Shr¹ If yo' dunna be qweet I'll let bugan tak' yo'

2 In *phr to play the bugan*, play the devil with, destroy

Hrf¹ Glo² It will play the very bugan with you

[Wel *bugan*, a bogey, hobgoblin, ghost, bugbear, terrifying object (SILVAN EVANS), cp Manx *buggane*, a bugbear (KELLY)]

BUGAUN, *sb* Irel A soft-laid egg, one without a shell

s Ir In *gen* use (P W J) *s* Lns, Wxf, Crl (P J M)
[Ir *bogan*, a soft egg, an egg in embryo (O'REILLY)]

BUGAW, see *Bubow*

BUGDALIN, *sb* Sh I The ceiling of a boat or ship
Sh I No longer in use except among very old people (K I)
S & Ork¹

BUGE, see *Bulge*

BUGG, see *Budge*

BUGGART, *sb*¹ Stf² [bugat] A louse See *Bug*,
*sb*²

BUGGART, *sb*² Stf² [bugat] A pottery term
a crude figure of a model made in one piece from the
mould

BUGGER, *sb* Obs² Glo A hobgoblin, puck, ghost
See *Bucca*

Glo GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)

BUGGEY BO, *sb* *s* Chs¹ A louse Cf *buggin*

BUGGIE, *sb* Sh I [bugi]

1 A sheep-skin bag with the wool off Sh I (*Coll*
L L B), *S* & Ork¹

Hence *Buggie flay*, *v* to flay an animal in such a
manner as to keep the skin entire from the neck down-
wards *S* & Ork¹

2 A nickname for a person with a large paunch *ib*

BUGGIN, *sb* Chs¹ [bugin] A louse Cf *bug*
gart, *sb*¹

BUGGINS, *sb* *pl* Irel Large flesh blisters on the
foot

Ant I have walked till my feet are up in buggins, *Ballymena*
Obs (1892)

[Ir *bucam*, a pimple (O'REILLY) Gael *buncem* (MAC-
LEOD & DEWAR)]

BUGGINS' HOPPER, *sb* Glo The appearance of
rayed clouds springing from a point in the sky, a sign
of rain (H S H) [Not known to our other corre-
spondents]

BUGGLE, *sb*¹ *S* & Ork¹ 1 A large bannock 2
Comp Buggle day, Mar 29, when a 'buggle' was baked
for each member of the family

BUGGLE, *sb*² *n* Sc (JAM) [Not known to our corre-
spondents] A morass, bog

BUGGLE ARSED, *ppl* *adv* Som See below
w Som¹ You knows Page th'igler—little, fat, buugl aa sud,
drunkin old fuller

BUGGY, *adv* Yks [bugi] Very, exceedingly See
Bug, *adv*

e Yks Whah, it was ower bad, An Ah felt buggy mad, *Nicholson*
Flk Sp (1889) 46, Quite common Ah was buggy tired (R S)

BUGGY, see *Bug*, *sb*²

BUGGY BANE, see *Bunky bean*.

BUGGY BO, see *Bugabo*(o)

BUGGY COMB, *sb* *s* Chs¹ A small-toothed comb

BUGH, see *Boof*

BUGHT, see *Bought*

BUG HUNTER, *sb* Lon A robber of drunken men

Lon They loiter about the streets and public houses to steal
from drunken persons, and are called 'bug-hunters' and 'mutchers',
Mayhew Lond Labour (1851) IV 282

BUGLE, *sb* Obs Hmp I W Also written *beugle*,
bewgle Hmp¹ A young bull

s Hmp Its very sign 'The Bugle' had lost its meaning, and
had to be interpreted by the picture of an ox, *VERNEY L Lis'e*
(1870) ix Hmp¹, I W¹²

[Afr *bugle*, a wild ox (Moisy), Lat *buculus*, a young
bull]

BUGLES, *sb* Hmp The bugloss, *Echium vulgare*

Hmp (W M E F), *Nature Notes*, No 3

BUGLES, *sb* *pl* Shr [biuglz] Beads of any kind
Shr (M L), Shr¹

BUGTH, see *Boughth*

BUIK, *v* Obs² Sc. *Pret* of *to beck* Cf *beck*, *v*³
Abd The lass paid hame her compliment, and buik, *Ross*
Helenore (1768) 71, ed 1812

BUIK, see *Book*

VOL I

BUIL, *sb* and *v* Sh & Or I

1 *sb* A sheep-fold, a byre, one of the divisions or stalls
in a stable

Sh I And that none scare, hound, or break up their neighbours
punds and buils, under pain of £10 Scots, *Agr Surv* 2 (JAM)
Or I (S A S), *S* & Ork¹

2 *v* To drive sheep into a fold, to house cattle
Hence *Builing*, *vbl* *sb* the act of enclosing sheep or
cattle *S* & Ork¹

[1 ON *bōl*, the place where sheep and cows are penned]

BUILD, *v* Var dial usages in Sc and Eng [bīld]

I Gram forms

1. *Pres Tense* (1) Beeld, (2) Bield, (3) Beel, (4) Beild,

(5) Belde

(1) Nhb¹ (2) Nhb (3) Nhb¹ (4) w Yks¹ (5) Nhb¹

2 *Pret* (1) Belt, (2) Builded

(1) n Yks², w Yks (2) Wor, Cmb, Sur

II Dial uses

1 To pile, to stack

Sc My mother, to keep them [the peats] dry, aye builds them
under our beds, *WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* (1876) 139, ed 1894

Hence (1) *Builder*, *sb* a man who builds the rick, (2)

Building, *sb* a stack, or rick of wheat, beans, clover, &c

(1) Oxf¹ *MS add* (2) Bdf A building of wheat (J W B)

2 With prep *on* to depend on

n Lin You can't build o' what doctors says, why th're paid to talk
nist to a body (M P), n Lin¹ He built on keapin' th' farm wheäre
his faather deed

3 With prep *up* to inspire with hope n Lan¹, n Lin¹

BUILDLED, *pp* w Som Of an egg just before hatching

cracked at the larger end See *Beal*, *sb*³

w Som¹ Dhur z vaaw ur u aa ch-n dree moar u-bee uldud [there
are four (already) hatched, and three more builded]

BUILY, *sb* Or I A feast Or I (S A S), *S* & Ork¹

BUIRD, see *Board*

BUIRDLY, *adj* Sc Nhb Cum I Ma Also written

boordly Nhb¹, beardly n Cy, berly Abd, berly N Cy¹

Stalwart, well made, fine-looking

Sc Twelve buirdly sons and daughters, *Scott Guy M* (1815)

xxxii, A bang o' buirdly fishermen, *DRUMMOND Muckomachy*

(1846) 46 Abd His cousin was a bierly swank, *SKINNER Poems*

(1809) 6 Frf He was fair and buirdly, wi' a full face, *BARRIE*

Tommy (1896) 107 Per Saunders was a buirdly man aince, *IAN*

MACLAREN Brier Bush (1895) 269 Ff Owr a' the millers o' this

shire His buirdly stature did aspire, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 68

Rnf Although she's no a beauty She's buirdly and she's stout,

BARR Poems (1861) 38 Ay An' buirdly chieft, an' clever hizzies,

Are bred in sic a way as this is, *BURNS Twa Dogs* (1786) 1 85

Lnk A younker nae mair, but a blythe buirdly carle, *HAMILTON*

Poems (1865) 293 e Lth A muckle buirdly chiel he had been in

his day, *HUNTER J Inwick* (1895) 192 Slk Oh! but you were

a buirdly auld carle, *CHR NORTH Notes* (ed 1856) IV 181 n Cy

Border Gl (*Coll L L B*) Nhb A thoosan' bucklors a' belangin'

tiv boordly, clivor men, *ROBSON Sing Sol* (1860) iv 4, Sic dreams

o' buirdly sheep and cattle And heaps o' neeps, *STRANG Earth*

Fiend (1892) pt 1 st 4, Nhb¹ He's a boordly leukin chep Cum Two

miners, buirdly fellows, *CAINE Hagar* (1887) III 118 I Ma The

sleek little tailor and the buirdly maltster, *CAINE Deemster*

(1887) 26, ed 1889

BUIS(E), see *Boose*

BUIST, *sb*¹ Sc Also written *bust* *S* & Ork¹; and

in form *buit* (JAM)

1 A box or chest Cf *boist*, *sb*¹, *boit*, *sb*¹

Sc The meal-buist The tar buist in which the tar is kept for

marking sheep (JAM) Or I (S A S), *S* & Ork¹ Lnk Twa

buits of barkit blasnit leather, *RAMSAY Tea Table Misc* (1724) I 175.

2 *Obso* A coffin Hence *Buistmaker*, *sb* a coffin-

maker Lth (JAM)

3 The match for a firelock

Sc There were no lighted buits among the musketry, *BAILLIE*

Left (1775) II 275 (JAM)

4 *Fig* A thick or gross object

Per A dirty buisht (G W) Lnk He's a buist of a fallow [a gross

man] A buist of a horse [a strong-bodied horse] (JAM)

[Alexander incloset the reliques of S Margaret in a

capsell or siluir buist, *DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist Scot* (1596)

I 340, A buyste (v r bust), *paxis*, *Cath Angl* (1483)]

3 K

BUIST, *sb*² and *v* Sc Nhb Nhp Also written buest, baste N Cy¹ Nhb¹, bust N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Nhp¹, byest, beyst Nhb¹, boost Sc

1 *sb* An instrument for marking sheep, a branding-iron

Inv Usually a piece of wood on one end of which is carved a distinctive mark, which is impressed on the sheep with tar (H E F) Nhb¹

2 A mark of ownership made with tar upon sheep or cattle

Sc He has not the buist of these black cattle, *Scott Monastery* (1820) xxxiv, Or catch them in a net or gurn Till I find out the boost or burn, *Ruickin Cottager* (1807) 112 N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Nhp¹

3 *v* To mark cattle or sheep with tar

Sc *Morton Cyclopedia Agric* (1863) *Slk* The farmers hae been buisting their sheep, *Hogg Poems* (ed 1865) 19 N Cy¹ Nhb¹ After clipping, each sheep is byeasted. Nhp¹

Hence **Buisting iron**, *sb* the instrument used in marking sheep

Slk Adamson with the buisting-iron struck a dog, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 301, ed 1866

[The same as **Buist** (above)]

BUIST, see **Boost**

BUII, see **Buist**, *sb*¹

BUITIE, see **Bootie**

BUITTLE, *v* Rxb (JAM) To walk ungracefully, taking short, bouncing steps

BUK, see **Bouk**

BUKE, *v*¹ Chs To litter, to use for bedding

Chs¹, Chs² It will only do for buking the yard

BUKE, *v*² Sc Also written bewk *Pret* and *pp* of to bake

nw Abd I buke the kyaaks aye wi' fye, *Goodwife* (1867) st 40 *Lnk* Maggie by this has bewk the supper scones, *Ramsay Poems* (1727) 92, ed 1733

[The cornes in quernis of stane Thai grand, and syne buik at the fire, *Douglas Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, II 32 OE *bōc*, *pret* of *bacan*, to bake]

BULBACK, *sb* S & Ork¹ In phr to take bulback, to take the upper hand

BULCH, *sb* Bnff A stout person or animal Cf bolsh, bulchin

Bnff Sic a bonnie bulch o' a bairn is that it ye're cairrin' (W G)

BULCH, *v* Cor [bultj] To butt, push with the head Cf bulk, *v*²

Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544 w Cor *Thomas Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*, Cor² His little maid come out and bulched agen the other chap

BULCHIN, *sb* Shr

1 *Obs* A calf See **Bullkin**

[*Worlidge Dict Rust* (1681)]

2 A stout child Cf bulch Shr²

BULDER, *sb* and *v* Sc Nhb e An Also in form buller Sc N Cy¹ Nhb¹ e An¹, see below

1 *sb* A loud gurgling noise, a bellowing Cf bolder, *sb*² Abd. (JAM) *Slk* Buller, buller down my throat, *Hogg Queer Book* (1832) 99 N Cy¹, e An¹

2 *v* To make a gurgling or rattling noise, to gush out, to bellow, roar

S & Ork¹ *Agg* [It] would duck under water, snorting and bullering, *Spalding Hist Troubles* (1792) I 46 (JAM) Frf You that aye 'mang water buller, *Beattie Arnha'* (c 1820) 29, ed 1882 Gall It boils and bullers deep an' dark, *Harper Bards* (1889) 37 N Cy¹ Nhb¹ When the spirit moved me at last, the words cam bullerin oot e An¹

Hence **Bullering**, (1) *vbl sb* gurgling, roaring, (2) *pl adj* bellowing, gurgling

Sc (1) We could hear a bullering of the sea, *Stevenson Catriona* (1892) xxiv. (2) That great bullering whale, the public, *sb* *Vaithna Lett* (1895) 95

[Norw dial *bulder*, *buller*, a bubbling circle or whirlpool (AASEN), Da *bulder*, the gurgling noise of water, cp Sw *buller*, noise (WIDEGREN)]

BULDERING, *adj* Som Dev Cor Written boldering Cor¹², boulderling Dev Also in form boldery Dev, buldery w Som¹ nw Dev¹ Of weather or sky threaten- ing, thundery, sultry

w Som¹ We shall have rain avore long, looks so buul duree Dev Great boulderling clouds, *Reports Provinc* (1889), Dev¹ Cruel hot, buldering, quilsteing weather, 8 n.Dev Let tha melk be buckard in buldering weather, *Exm Scold* (1746) I 205 nw Dev¹ Cor¹² 'Tis boldering hot

BULE, see **Bool**

BULF, *sb* Sc [bulf] A fat person, used esp of children Bnff¹

Hence (1) **Bulfart**, *sb* a big, clumsy person, (2) **Bulfie**, *adj* stupid, (3) **Bulfin**, *sb* a very stout person

(1) Bnff¹ (2) Abd (JAM) (3) Bnff¹

BULFER, **BULFIS**, see **Bull fies**

BULGAD, see **Beergood**

BULGE, *v* and *sb* Irel Yks Stf Shr Also Som Also in forms bodge Stf², buge e Yks¹ [bulg, belg]

1 *v* To indent, to batter out of shape

w Yks (J T) Shr¹ Somebody's gid that new milk-tin a fine knock an' bulged the side in Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ Dhee s u-buul een mee aat [thou hast battered in my hat]

2 To distend, to become distended

e Yks¹ Stf² Dunna thei bodge thi pockets ait wi apples a thatns Læk ai iz pokits boy ait

3 *sb* An indentation, an impression caused by a blow Yks Tryin to tak th' bulge aghit ov his chest, *HARTLEY Sis Pais*, 58 Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ How come this here gurt bulge in the spranker?

4 A fat, gluttonous person Ant (W H P)

BULGRANACK, *sb* Cor¹² [bulgrænæk] The 'bull-toad'

[*Bul+granack*, OCor *cranag*, a frog, also *cronec*, cp *cronoc*, a toad (WILLIAMS) *Bul* is the same as *bull*, *sb*¹, cp lit E and Amer *bull-frog*]

BULGRANADE, *sb* Cor¹² The stickleback

BULHORN, *sb* Cor A snail

Cor If tinnars in going to 'bal' met a bulhorn they always took care to drop before it a 'crum' from their dinner, or bit of grease from their candle, for good luck, *BOTTRELL Trad* (1873) 194, Cor¹²

BULING, *vbl sb* Lan Linking arm in arm Cf bool, *sb*¹ Lan (J L), Lan¹

BULK, *sb*¹ Nhb Der Lin Wor Cor Also in form bulk Wor

1 *Obs* A beam, the open stall of a shop Cf balk, *sb*¹ II 1

Nhb¹ The shop windows retained, within living memory, what were known as open bulks, *Old News* (1887) 4 Der¹

Hence (1) **Bulker**, *sb* an open shop-front, a counter, a wooden hutch in a workshop or a ship, (2) **Bulk headed**, *adj* stupid, said of one who is always 'running his head against a wall'

(1) Lin SKINNER (1671), RAY (1691), Sides o' beef from ceiling swung, above the bulker, *BROWN Poems* (1890) 72 n Lin¹ (2) Cor¹²

2 *Obs* An old-fashioned fireside settle or seat

Wor A fairy lamenting over his broken bulk, which was a kind of cross barred seat ALLIES *Antiq* (1852) 419, (H K)

BULK, *sb*² Chs¹ s Chs¹ [bulk] The internal part of the vagina of a cow

BULK, *sb*³ and *v*¹ Cor¹² 1 *sb* A pile of salted pilchards 2 *v* To cure pilchards with salt Cf balk, *v* II 2

BULK, *v*² Cor To toss or butt with the horns Cf boke, *v*¹, bulch, *v*

Cor The poor little heifer bulked un in the side, *TREGELLAS Tales* (1868) 139, Cor¹²

BULK, *v*³ e An Som Dev Cor To belch, eructate Cf boke, *v*²

Su (F H) Som W & J *Gl* (1873) Dev Dawnt yū bulkee in my veace again, *HEWETT Peas Sp* (1892) w Cor (M A C), Cor²

[Bulk not as a beene were yn þi throte, *Harl MS* (c 1480) 47, in *Meals & Manners*, ed Furnivall, 267]

BULK, *v*⁴ Yks e An Also written booak n Yks², boolk, bullock Suf¹ [bulk, bōk, boak] To throb, palpitate

n Yks² It booaks an louns e An¹ Suf A gathering is said to 'bulk or bullock wonnerful', e An *Dy Times* (1892), (F H), Suf¹

Hence **Bulking**, (1) *vbl sb* a throbbing in the flesh, (2) *ppl adj* throbbing, palpitating
(1) e An¹, Nrf¹ (2) n Yks¹, Suf (F H)

BULKER, *sb* Sc The puffin, *Fratercula arctica* See **Bouger**

Heb SWAINSON *Buas* (1885) 220

BULKY, *sb* Sc Irel Slang A policeman, also used *attrib*

Kcd The bulky lads were aye about, JAMIE MUSE (1844) 113
N1¹ Slang Keep out of the way of the bulkies, LITTON PAUL CLIFFORD (1848) 257

BULL, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 In phr (1) *the black bull of Norway*, an imaginary monster, (2) *the black bull's trodden on him*, he is in a bad temper, (3) *as fell as a bull*, angry, savage, (4) *to get the bull down*, in Sheffield to finish extra work before Christmas, (5) *the bull's head*, a signal of condemnation and execution, *obs*, (6) *to play with the bull*, to run needless risks, to be foolhardy

(1) Ags A child is kept quiet by telling it the Black Bull of Norway shall take it, *Blackw Mag* (Feb 1817) 117 (JAM) (2, 3) n Lun¹ (4) w Yks Has tha gotten t bull dahn, JACK² SENIOR SMITHY RHYMES (1882) 59, w Yks² s v Bull week (q v) (5) Sc If the bull's ill-omen'd head appear to grace the feast, SCOTT MONSTRELY (1802) II 399 (JAM) (6) n Lun¹ You'll plaay wi th' bull while you get a horn in yer ee

2 **Comb** (1) **Bull badgering**, bull-baiting, (2) **baiting**, a disturbance among neighbours, (3) **box**, a small barn in which a bull is kept, (4) **chain**, a chain attached to a car in a coal-mine, cf **jackcatch**, a chain in a cow-stall, (5) **coppie**, the yard or croft in which a bull is kept, (6) **dance**, a merrymaking at cattle-show feasts, (7) **faces**, tufts of coarse grass, a laid mass of growing wheat, (8) **grips**, iron clasps for leading a bull by the nose, (9) **hassocks**, raised tufts of grass, (10) **hided**, unable to sweat, (11) **hole**, a deep hole in a 'beck', (12) **jumpings**, the first milk given after calving, 'beestings', q v, a custard made of 'beestings', (13) **'s liver**, a hard peaty substance found below the surface of marshy soil, see below, (14) **lugged**, strong, thick, esp of leather, (15) **men**, rearers of bulls, (16) **'s noon**, midnight, (17) **nosed**, flattened, (18) **pated**, of grass beaten down by wind or rain, (19) **ring**, see below, (20) **scurrying**, rough horseplay, (21) **scutter**, liquid excrementum of a bull after gorging with new grass, *fig* anything worthless and nasty, (22) **seg**, a bull castrated when full grown, (23) **sowerlugs**, a sullen fellow, (24) **squitter**, a fuss about a trifle, (25) **stag**, (26) **stub**, see **seg**, (27) **week**, the week before Christmas, in Sheffield, see below, (28) **wheel**, to case a wet hole with clay for shot firing, (29) **wolloper**, a cattle-dealer, (30) **young uns**, the rubbish in a deserted bird's-nest

(1) n Yks² (2) Der², nw Der¹ (3) Oxf¹ MS add (4) w Yks (J H B), Shr² (5) Cum (J Ar) (6) n Yks¹² (7) Nhb¹ Called also bull-fronts, buff-fronts, bull snouts, and winnel strae Cum¹, n Yks², ne Yks¹, Chs¹ s Chs¹ Dhürz ü men i bul-fai siz i dhaat weeut (8) Cum Ye'll want the bull grips to keep him quiet, CAINE SHAD CRIME (1885) 33, Cum¹, Chs¹ (9) n Lun¹ (10) w Yks² (11) n Lun¹ (12) Cum¹, Wm (B K), n Yks. (W H) w Yks WILLAN LIST WDS (1811) n Lan¹, ne.Lan¹ (13) s Chs¹ Stf² 'Bull's liver and sawdust' is a meaningless term used in answering an awkward or impertinent question (14) e Yks¹ (15) Lun Fashionable breeders and bull-men, MARSHALL REVIEW (1811) III 177 (16) Lan Stood gawpin at um till bull-noon, SCHOLETS TIM GAMWATILE (1857) 58 e An¹, Nrf¹, Cmb¹ Ess No bull's-noon hours I'll ha ya keep, CLARK J NOAKES (1839) 17, Gl (1851), Ess¹ (17) Der The nuts most prized for the game of 'cob-nut' were 'bull-nosed cobbeters' or 'cob-nuts', or 'bulleys', N & Q (1890) 7th S ix. 138-9 (18) Nhp¹ (19) Cum He wad shek the bull-ring, and brag the heale town, ANDERSON BALLADS (1805) 59, Cum¹ To 'shak t'bull-ring' was to challenge the village, &c., to produce a champion to fight the 'shakker' (20) Lan There's olez a lot o' slotchin' an' bullscurryin' afther one o' thoose doments, CLEGG DAVID'S LOOM (1894) xv (21) Lan O' beggar-berm an' bull-scutter, WAUGH CHUMN CORNER (ed 1879) 56, Lan¹, e Lan¹ (22) Sc Roaring like bull segs, SCOTT MONASTRELY (1820) iv n Cy GROSE (1790), n Cy¹, Nhb¹, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks Making a bull segge of a bull that is two or three

years old, BEST FARMING BK (1642) 141-2 m Yks¹ w Yks HUTTON TOUR TO CAVES (1781) n Lin¹, Der² War (J R W) (23) n Yks² (24) se Wor¹ (25) War², Glo¹² Hrt ELLIS MOD HUSB (1750) V 1 Wil¹ Almost obs Dor¹, w Som¹ (26) Shr¹ (27) w Yks What soot an a bull week had ta? B1 WATER SHEFFIELD DIAL (1839) 22, When the work is over the men say they have 'gotten t bull by t tail', SHUFF LEADER (Mar 1874), w Yks² The cutler works harder than usual during this week At the end of the last century a master told his workmen that if they got their work done before Christmas they should have a bull cut up amongst them, w Yks⁴ (28) w Yks (S K C) (29) Dev Reports Province (1895) (30) s Chs¹ Eyürz ü neyst ful u bul-yungg unz

3 **Comb** in plant-names (1) **Bulls and cows**, *Aium maculatum*, cuckoo-pint, (2) **s and wheys**, (a) *A maculatum*, (b) *Aconitum napellus*, monk's-hood, (3) **s bags**, any tuberous orchid, (4) **bine**, *Clematis vitalba*, wild clematis, (5) **s' brows**, patches of rough tangled grass, esp *Aira caespitosa*, (6) — **buttercup**, *Caltha palustris*, marsh marigold, (7) — **daisy**, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, ox-eye daisy, (8) — **flower**, see — **buttercup**, (9) 's foot, *Tussilago farfara*, colt's-foot, (10) 's forehead, (11) front, see s' brows, (12) grass, *Bromus mollis*, (13) haws, the double-stoned fruit of hawthorn, (14) jumping, *Trollius europaeus*, globe flower, (15) pates, (16) peats, (17) poll, see s' brows, (18) rattle, (a) *Lychnis vespertina*, white campion, (b) *Silene inflata*, bladder campion, (19) seg, (a) see -bags, (b) *Typha latifolia*, bulrush, (20) slop, *Primula variabilis*, large hybrid oxlip, (21) thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus* see **Boar thistle**, (22) toppin, see s' brows, (23) tree, *Sambucus nigra*, elder, see **Bour tree**, (24) tussock, see s' brows

(1) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Also called Lun lakens e Yks¹, w Yks¹, ne Lan¹, n Lun¹ Nhp¹ Also called Bobbin and Joan War¹ (2, a) Wm, n Yks (b) n Wm Also called Priest's Pills (B K) (3) Ags People attribute a talismanic and aphrodisiacal virtue to the root (JAM) (4) Hrt, Hmp (5) Som (WFR) (6) Ess (7) Cum, n Yks, Chs¹, e An (8) Dev⁴ (9) s Bck (10) n Cy GROSE (1790) Suppl e Yks MARSHALL Rur Econ (1788) Som (WFR) (11) Cum¹, w Yks¹ (12) Rxb Science Gossip (1876) 39 Nhb¹ Called also Goose grass (13) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, n Yks² (14) n Yks (15) Shr¹, Hrf (WWS), Glo (A B) (16) Nhb¹, s Wor¹, Glo¹ (17) Glo¹ Wil Bull polls, on which snakes often coil in the sunshine, JEFFRIES Gt Estate (1880) ii, Wil¹ (18, a) Bck (b) Bck, I W (19) Sc (JAM) (20) Chs¹ (21) n Ir Dor (GED) w Som¹ Bèol duy shl—daash l (22) Cum¹, Der², nw Der¹ (23) Cum (24) Der², nw Der¹

4. **Comb** in names of animals, &c (1) **Bull bird**, *Aegialitis hiaticula*, ringed plover, (2) **of the bog**, *Botaurus stellatus*, bittern, (3) **fit**, *Cypselus apus*, swift, (4) **french**, a bullfinch, (5) **frog**, an imaginary monster, (6) **huss**, *Scyllium catulus*, large spotted dog-fish, (7) **joan**, (a) a small fish with a large head, prob *Coltus gobio*, (b) a tadpole, (8) **jub**, (9) **knob**, *Coltus gobio*, see **Bull head**, (10) — **mackerel**, *Scomberscombrus*, (11) **olph**, see **french**, (12) **rout**, *Gobius minutus*, goby, (13) **spunk**, (a) *Fringilla coelebs*, chaffinch, (b) bullfinch, (14) **stang**, a dragon-fly, a gadfly, (15) **stanger**, a horse-fly, (16) **tang**, a dragon-fly, (17) **thrush**, *Turdus viscivorus*, missel thrush, see **Bothresh**, (18) **ting**, see **tang**, (19) **trout**, a large variety of salmon trout

(1) I W² (2) Sc The deep cry of the bog-blitter, or bull-of-the-bog, SCOTT GUY M (1815) 1 Rxb SWAINSON Buds (1885) 146 (3) Dmf (JAM) (4) Lnk (ib) (5) n Dev Believed to live under the foundation stones of old houses, &c, N & Q (1850) 1st S ii 512 (6) Ken¹ Sus N & Q (1879) 5th S xii 193 (7, a) w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan 9, 1892) e Lan¹ (b) Lan Th' raisin-puddin' 'at owd Mall made, wi' bull-jones in it, WAUGH BESOM BEN (1865) 1, Lan¹, e Lan¹ (8) [SATCHELL (1879)] (9) Shr² (10) [SATCHELL (1879)] (11) Nrf Science Gossip (1882) 283, (GED) (12) Ken¹ (13, a) n Cy GROSE (1790) Suppl n Yks¹²³, ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL Rur Econ (1788), e Yks¹, m Yks¹, w Yks², ne Lan¹ (b) w Yks²³, e Lan¹ (14) N Cy¹ Cum GROSE (1790), Gl (1851), Cum¹ Wm That mare will run away if she hear a bull-stang buzzing about (B K), Wm¹ n Yks¹ Called also Flying ether and Stang, n Yks², ne Yks¹, m Yks¹, ne Lan¹ (15) Cum (M A R) (16) m Yks¹ (17) Hmp Wise N. a Forest

(1883) 189, Hmp¹ (18) w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 9, 1892)
(19) N Cy¹ Tarras for the good bull-trout, *Old Rhyme* Nhb¹

5 A steam whistle used in factories, &c War, Wor
(JWP) Oxf¹ MS add

6 A large marble NI¹

7 A round bar of iron, used in blasting wet stone

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur This process consists in filling a drill hole in wet stone with strong clay, and then driving a round iron rod, nearly the size of the hole, to its far end, previous to putting in the gunpowder, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) w Yks¹

8 A prop to prevent a set of 'tubs' from falling down a mine-shaft

Nhb¹ Also called 'a cow' The recoil of the load causes the horns of the cow, or bull, to be thrust into the ground, whilst the bull holds the weight

BULL, sb² Sc Nhb Yks Lan Lin Shr [bul] The bar or beam of a harrow Cf bowle, sb, bun, sb⁵

Or I (JAM) Nhb¹ Disting from the lighter crossbars, or sheth n Yks (IW), n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ In common use m Yks¹, ne Lan¹ n Lin¹ Also called Buns Shr¹²

[An ox-harrowe, the whiche is made of sixe smal peces of tumbre, called harowe bulles, made eyther of asshe or oke The horse-harrowe is made of fyue bulles, FITZHERBERT *Husb* (1534) 24 Dan dial. bul, pl bulle, the beams of a harrow (MOLBECH)]

BULL, sb³ Sh & Or I

1 The chief farm-house on an estate S & Ork¹ Cf bow, sb⁴

2 A dry, sheltered place

Sh I Driving [flocks] for shelter in time of snow, to what are called bulls, *App Agr Surv* 44 (JAM) S & Ork¹

[Norw dial bōl, an abode (AASEN), ON bōl, in Icel common in local names]

BULL, sb⁴ Nhb Wm Yks

1 A whetstone for a scythe Nhb¹, w Yks¹

Hence Bullin(g, adj) Of a scythe growing blunt

Wm¹ Thor lay's a bullin w Yks¹

2 Comp Bull stone, a whetstone Wm (BK), Wm¹, ne Yks¹, w Yks¹

[ON bōll, a ball]

BULL, v Sc Yks Chs Not Lin Shr Som

1 To desire the bull, to serve a cow Sc (JAM), n Yks¹

Hence Bulling (bullen), ppl adj Of a cow maris appetens

Sc (JAM) s Chs¹ (s v Brim) s Not (JPK), n Lin¹, Shr² Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825)

2 Of cattle to tear up fences w Yks¹

BULLACE, sb Sc and in gen use in Eng Also in forms bollas m Yks¹, bōlace Wor, bullas m Yks¹ w Yks⁴ Oxf¹, bullasen Sff, buller(s Chs¹ s Chs¹, bullases Brks¹; bullies n Lin¹ Nhp¹ Hrt, bulloe Lan¹ e Lan¹, bully w Yks² sw Lin¹ s Not Not³, bullen Som, bull horn Dev; bullin(s Shr² Som nw Dev¹, bullum(s Dev⁴ Cor¹²)

1 A wild plum; gen *Prunus insititia*, a larger variety than the sloe, *P spinosa* Also used attrib Cf bullister w Sc (JAM. Suppl), Dur¹ Cum An e'e 'at's as breet as a bullace, DICKINSON *Remains* (1888) 226, (MP), Cum¹, Wm (BK), n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp* (1889), e Yks¹ m Yks¹ The word is the synonym for what is bright, black, or sour w Yks¹²⁴, Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹, s Chs¹, Sff (EF), nw Der¹, s Not (JPK), Not³ Lin Bullace cheese is preserve made of fruit of blackthorn (JCW) n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Nhp¹, War²³, Wor (JWP), Shr², Glo¹, Oxf¹ MS add, Brks¹, Hnt (TPF), Cmb¹ ne Ken A half-wild plum found in many cottage gardens (HM) Hmp, GROSE (1790) MS add (H) Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Dev Bullums gin is gūde vur tha colic, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), Dev¹⁴ n Dev Sloans, bullans, and haigles be about, Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 12 nw Dev¹ Not the same as crisling or slone, the former is much larger and the latter smaller Cor¹²

Hence Bullosin, vbl sb gathering 'bullaces'

Not. The little gell's gone a bullosin (LCM) Nhp²

2 Comp (1) Bully blow, (2) flower, blackthorn blossom.

sw Lin¹ Some folks 'll call it Bully-blow, and some Sloe-blow

[Bullace vel bullis, *Prunum Sylvestre*, SKINNER (1671), The bullesse and the sloe tree are wilde kindes of plums,

GERARDE *Herb* (ed 1633) 1498, Bolaces & blake-beries, *Wm Pal* (c 1350) 1809 Wel bwlas, bulas, wild plums (SILVAN EVANS), Bret bolos (Du Rusquec) Cp It bullon, 'bullos, shegs, sloes' (FLORIO)]

BULLARD, sb *Obsol* Yks Lan Chs Lin Shr Also in form bellartin Cy Chs¹²³, bellerts Lan, bullart Lan¹, bullward w Yks³ The man who has charge of a bull, a 'bull-ward', a runner at a bull-running See Bellart n Cy GROSE (1790) w Yks³ s Lan BAMFORD *Dial* (1850) Lan¹ A greight brawsen bullart, WAUGH *Chunn Corner* (1874) Chs¹ The man who looked after the game bull that was bated at Mobberley Wakes, Chs²³ Lin A name given to the admirers and supporters of bull-running at Stamford, CHAMBERS *Bk of Days* (1869) II 574, For which legacy every bullard [at Stamford] ought to drink on that day [Nov 13], LOWE in Hone's *Every-day Bk* (1825) I 1484, Lin¹ The bullards had uncouth and antic dresses, which they prepared against the grand day Shr²

BULLAS, see Bullace

BULLAX, sb Bnff¹ Also in form balax 1 A hatchet

2 Comp Bullax vright, a clumsy, unskilful wright

[Dan bul-φxe, a heavy axe, ON bol-φx, a carpenter's axe]

BULLBEEF, sb Yks Lan Chs Sff Not Lei Nhp War Ken

1 In phr (1) as big or bold as bull beef, proud, conceited, (2) as big as bull-beef, very intimate

(1) w Yks¹ Sff² Ei went dam dh' streit ez big ez bulbeif Not¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³, Ken (PM) (2) Sff² Dhe'er ez big ez bulbeif togethor

2 The young shoots of wild roses and blackberries, freq eaten by children Chs¹

3 A fall on a slide m Lan¹

BULLBEGGAR, sb Sc n Cy Also Wil Dor Som Dev Also written bagger Dor Dev, boobagger Som, bully bagger Wil A hobgoblin, anything that causes a scare, a scarecrow

Ayr A man with great holes in his elbows and look altogether like what we call a bull-beggar, GALT *Life Byron* (1830) 73. n Cy Denham *Tracts* (ed 1895) II 78 Wm (KMG), Dor (HJM) w Dor ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Reg* (1834) Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) w Som¹ Uur-z u-fee urd tu g een dhu daa rk, eens uur mud zee u beol bag ur [she is afraid to go in the dark, lest she should see a ghost] Dev 'Er's za ugly's a witch I'll hāt thickee ole bull-baggar a skāt in tha 'ead ef 'er cometh yer again, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) n Dev Tie a bull bagger to tha tree, Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 5

[Bull-begger, larva, *terriculamentum*, SKINNER (1671), They haue so fraied us with bull beggers, spirits, witches, urchens, elues, hags. and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our owne shadowes, Scor *Discov Witchcraft* (1584) 153]

BULL DOG, sb Nhb Lin

1 The slag run from a puddling urnace Nhb¹

2 pl In phr Barton bulldogs, rough waves on the Humber n Lin¹

BULLED, ppl adj *Obsol* Nhp Shr Swollen

Nhp² Shr¹ Said of cheeses that generate fermentation after being pressed, and consequently rise and bulge

[His bodi was bolled, *P Plowman* (A.) v. 67, Al my breste bolleth, ib 99]

BULLED, see Bullward

BULLEN, sb *Obs.* Wm Yks Hemp-stalks peeled n Cy GROSE (1790), Called also Buns (K), N Cy² Wm Threw on [the fire] a bullen to make a loww, HUTTON *Brian New Wark* (1785) I 384 Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 11, 1896)

BULLERS, sb pl Som Dev The flowers of any umbelliferous plant, also the plant itself See Bilders

w Som¹ Bul urz, Buul urz Dev *Reportis Provint* (1884) 13 nw Dev¹ The stems are used by boys for making squirts, and are freq dried as spills

BULLER(S, see Bulder, Bullace

BULLET, sb¹ Sc Nhb Dur [bu lit]

1 A round sweetmeat

Nhb. Sells bullets an claggum for bairns, WILSON *Sngs* (1890) 235, Nhb¹ e Dur¹ A large sweetshop in a certain n Cy town is 'The Bullet King'

2 Comp Bullet stane, a round stone Sc (JAM)

BULLET, *sb*² *Stf*¹ In phr *to get the bullet*, to get notice to leave

[The same word as lit *E bullet*, a short written document, a notice, which was also written *bullet*. There is a bullet for the warrant of your lodging, *Passenger Benvenuto* (1612) (NARES). Fr *billet*, a little bill, note, or ticket (COTGR), see *Billet*, *sb*²]

BULLFIEST, *sb* e An Also in forms *feist* e An¹, -fuss Nrf, fyce Suf, bulfis Nrf, bulfer Suf, bulver Nrf *Lycopodon bovista*, the puff-ball

e An¹ In some counties called Puck-fist Nrf Used by a barber to stop bleeding from cuts in shaving (J H), (F H), Nrf¹ Suf His face ha' swelled up like bull fice, e An *Dy Times* (1892), (F H), Suf¹

[*Vesse de loup*, the dusty or smoaky toad-stool, called a bull-fyste, Wolves-fyste, Puck-fuss, Cotgr See *Fiest*]

BULLFINCH, *sb* Not Lei Nhp War Hnt Slang [bulfint] A high clipped hedge In *gen* use as a fox-hunting term

Not¹ Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³, Hnt (T P F) Slang Could see a weak place in a bullfinch, DAVIES *Mem Russell* (1883) 111

Hence *Bullfincher*, *sb*, in phr *to get a bullfincher*, to fall over a high hedge n Lin¹

BULLFINCH SKY, *phr* Nrf A red-hued sunset Nrf GLYDE *Garl* (1872) 11

BULLHEAD, *sb* Var dial uses in Irel and Eng Also written *heed* Cum¹, yed w Yks²³ Chs¹²³ *Stf*²

1 The fish *Cottus gobio*, miller's thumb n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, n Cy¹, Wm (B K) e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹ MS add (T H) w Yks¹³, Der¹², nw Der¹ n Lin We went to catch bull-heads, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 122 Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³, Shr¹ Gio (S S B) Hmp Our streams yield nothing but the bull's head or miller's thumb, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 27, ed 1853 Hmp¹, I W¹

2 A tadpole Cum¹, e Yks¹, w Yks²³ Lan *Science Gossip* (1882) 164 Lan¹, ne Lan¹, Chs¹²³, s Chs¹ n *Stf* A small pond full of tadpoles, alias bullheads, Geo ELIOT *A Bede* (1859) I 290 *Stf*², nw Der¹, n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Lei¹, War²³, Shr¹

3 A simpleton, a blunderer e Yks¹, w Yks (J T), e Lan¹ Hence *Bulyedded*, *adj* stupid s Chs¹ Yū bul yedid fōo

4 A fire-brick, wider at one end than the other Nhb¹

5 Stones amongst lime Chs¹

6 Comb Bull headed wigeon, *Fuligula ferina*, the pochard n Ir SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 160 [1 *Capito*, a bulhede, *Nom* (c 1450) in Wright's *Voc* (1884) 704 2 *Cavesot*, a pole-head or bull-head, the little black vermine whereof toads and frogs do come, Cotgr]

BULLIE, *v* and *sb* Bnff [bu li]

1 *v* To speak, call, or weep loudly Hence (1) *Bulhean*, *vbl sb* a loud raising of the voice, (2) *Bulheim*, *ppl adj* roaring, weeping

Bnff¹ He kept a bulhean after's father A big bulheim bulfart o' a bairn

2 *sb* A loud cry or weeping

Bnff¹ The loon geed oot wee a bulhe o' a greet.

BULLIEGRUBS, *sb* Bnff¹ A colic Cf *mulligrubs*

BULLIES, see *Bullace*

BULLIMONG, *sb* Hrt e An Also written *bulmong* e An¹ Suf, bully mung e An¹

1 Peas, oats, and vetches sown together, mixed meal Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) I 11 e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf CULLUM *Hist Hawsted* (1813) Ess RAY (1691), *Gl* (1851), Ess¹ [To play the Devil i' th' bulmong, RAY *Prov* (1678) 239]

2 Scurrilous and abusive language e An¹ [1 But rather sowe otes, or else bullmong there, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 51]

BULLIN, *sb* Obs Shr. A receptacle for 'bottoms' of yarn

Shr¹ Bullins were of straw, fashioned like a bee-hive 'W'eer mun I put these bottoms o' yorn, Missis?—bōoāth bullins bin fill'

BULLIN(S), see *Bullace*

BULLION'S DAY, *phr* Sc July 4, the Translation of St Martin

Sc If the deer rise dry and lie down dry on Bullion's Day, there

will be a good goose harvest Bullion's Day, gif ye be fair, For forty days 'twill rain nae mair, INWARDS *Weather Lore* (1893) 31, see JAM (sv Martin)

[S *Martin le bouillant, le 4 juillet*, 'S. Martinus callidus, S. Martin Bullionis festum' (DUCANGE, sv *Festum*) There is in the Louvre a picture of St Martin by Le Sueur, in which the saint is represented with a globe of fire above his head.]

BULLISTER, *sb* Sc Irel Cum Written bullaster Ant A sloe-bush, the wild plum

w Sc JAM *Suppl* Gall Sourer than the green bullister, HARPER *Bards* (1889) 207 Ant GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Cum¹

[Gael *bulaistear* (-n), a bullace, a sloe (MACLEOD & DEWAR) Borr fr ME *bolastre* (*Trim Coll MS* (c 1450) in Wright's *Voc* (1884) 601)]

BULLKIN, *sb* e An Written bulkin Suf¹ [bu lkin] A bull calf See *Bulchin*

e An¹ Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 289, ed 1849, Suf¹

BULLNECK(S), *sb*, *adj* and *adv* Cum Wm Yks Lan Der Not Also Dev Also in form *bully* n Lan, bull's Dev [bu nek(s)]

1 *sb* In phr (1) *to turn or tumble a bull-necks*, to turn a somersault, (2) *to bear a bull's neck*, to bear a grudge

(1) w Yks Gettin' into bed after awd turned a bullnex over th' cloas, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1879) 3, w Yks¹ (2) Dev¹ I'll be hang'd if a dothn't bear thee a bull's neck, 43

2 *adj* Rash, intrepid Wm (B K)

3 *adv* Headlong, precipitately, also *fig* rashly, hurriedly

Cum Runnan bull neck at meh, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 199 Wm She tummings bullneck in, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 22, He was always at it bulnecks if he had anything to do (B K), Wm¹, n Lan (W H H), ne Lan¹

Hence *Bullnecked*, *adj* stiff-necked, thick in the neck Der², nw Der¹ s Not Said of onions (J P K)

BULLOCK, *sb* Nhb Wm Brks Bdf Nrf Ken Sus Dor Som Dev Cor [bulək]

1 Horned cattle of either sex

Brks GROSE (1790), *Gl* (1852), Brks¹ Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787) Ken (P M), Ken¹² Sus¹ She's a purty cow, and she'll make a nice bullock Dor Where be I to put a sick bullock when he d' calve? (C K P) n Dor (S S B), Som (W F R) w Som¹ V-ee zoa ul dhik yaef ur? Aa' vuuree nuy's buuleek! [have you sold that heifer? Ah! very nice bullock!] nw Dev¹ Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544

2 A steer of at least a year old Nhb¹

3 *Comp* (1) *Bullock bow*, a U-shaped piece of wood, passing round a bullock's neck into the yoke, (2) *'s heart*, a large coarse cherry, (3) *leaze*, the right of turning one bullock to graze on a common, (4) *man*, a cow-tender, (5) *s'-tongue*, *Scolopendrum vulgare*, hart's-tongue fern (1) w Som¹ *Obsol* (2) Ken (P M) (3) Sus¹ (4) Wm (B K) (5) Nhb¹

BULLOCK, *v* Nhb Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Lin Shr Hrt e An Sus Som Cor Written bullack s Chs¹, bullak e An¹ [bu lək]

1 To cry or speak loudly, to abuse, bully, domineer Cf *bellock*.

n Yks¹², w Yks¹, Lan¹, e Lan¹ m Lan¹ Yo' should ne'er bullock a chap bigger nor yo'rself s Chs¹, Der¹, nw Der¹, n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Shr², Hrt. (H G), e An¹, Nrf¹, Suf (F H), Suf¹ Sus HOLLOWAY

Hence (1) *Bullocking*, *vbl sb* abuse, a scolding, loud talk, (2) *Bullocking*, *ppl adj* noisy, rude, imperious, (3) *Bullocky*, *adj* swaggering

(1) n Yks¹ Ah' wean't bide nae mair o' thah bullockin', n Yks² Lan Umbuggin, an bullokin, un sich like wark, *Gl Eggshubshun* (1856) 29 Shr², Hrt², e An¹ (2) Wm¹, n Yks¹ w Yks¹ Naabody can be saaf as lang as that bullockin rascad [Bonaparte] lives, n 306, w Yks², n Lin¹ Som W & J *Gl* (1873) (3) Cor¹

2 To cheat, overreach Nhb¹, Lan¹, e Lan¹

BULLOCK, see *Bulk*, *v*⁴

BULLOCKER, *sb* Nhb [buləkər] The largest marble used by boys

Nhb Bummin tops, alley marvils, an' bullickors, CHATER *Tyneside Alm* (1869) 12, Nhb¹

BULLRAGEOUS, *adj* e Lan¹ Raging like a bull
BULLS, *sb pl* e An The stems of hedge-thorns
 e An¹ e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787) [GROSE (1790)]
 [ON *bulr*, *bolr*, the stem of a tree. The same as lit. E
bole]

BULL'S EYE, *sb* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng
 Also in form *bull eye* Chs¹

1 A hard round sweetmeat, usually streaked and
 flavoured with peppermint In *gen* use

Nrf Bulls-eyes, an' candy in sticks, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 47
 Nhb¹ Stf² Oil g¹ ōi ə eipəp ə bulzoiz fər ði glasi n Lin¹, Shr²
 Lon MAYHEW *Lon Labour* (1851) I 203 Ken (P M) Slang
 Huge bull's eyes and unctuous toffy, HUGHES *T Brown* (1856) III

2 White marbles with circular rings w Yks (J T)
 3 Applied to plants with round flowers (1) *Caltha*
palustris, marsh marigold, (2) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*,
 ox-eye daisy, (3) *Lychnis diurna*, red campion

(1) Dor (G E D), Som (L K L) (2) Chs¹ (3) Dev⁴
 4 *Aegialitis haticula*, ringed plover

Ir SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 182
 5 Holes in cheese, due to careless preparation Shr¹

BULLUM(S), see *Bullace*

BULLWARD, *adj* Dor¹ w Som¹ Dev¹ nw Dev¹
 Cor¹ Also in form *bulléd* w Som¹ Dev¹ nw Dev¹,
bullard Cor¹ Of a cow *maris appetens*

BULLY, *sb*¹ Irel Nhb [bu li]

1 A brother, a comrade, esp of the crew of a 'keel'

N Cy¹ Nhb The bullies ower neet had their gobbs se oft wet
 That the nyem o' the ship yen an' a' did forget, GILCHRIST *Sngs*
 (1824) II, Nhb¹ A common appellation among the people concerned
 in the coal works, BRAND *Hist Newc* (1789) II 261

2 A fine child; a term of endearment
 Ir Kiss your child, man alive Throth, you're not worthy of
 havin' such a bully, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) I w Ir 'Right,
 my bully boy,' says the mother, LOVER *Leg* (1848) II 547

[1 In Shaks the word is used as a term of endearment
 My hand, bully, *Merry W* II 1 225 Conn w MDu *boel*,
 a lover (of either sex), also, brother (OUDEMANS)]

BULLY, *sb*² Nhb Yks Lan Not Lin Rut Cor
 [bu li] Applied to birds, fishes, &c, which are short and
 thick-set

1 The bullfinch Nhb¹, s Not (J P K)
 2 The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*

n Yks (I W), SWAINSON *Bnds* (1885) 63
 3 A tadpole sw Lin¹, Rut¹

4 *Comp* (1) Bully cods, the fish *Blennius pholis*, 'mulli-
 granoc' or 'pull-cronack,' q v, (2) frog, see *Bull head*

(1) Cor² (s.v. *Pull cronack*) (2) ne Lan¹
BULLY, *sb*³ Dev Cor

1 A stone rounded by the action of water, cf *boulder*, *sb*¹
 w Cor Aw went and clunked [swallowed] a bully, THOMAS
Randigal Rhymes (1895) 3 Cor¹³

2 A boy's large marble nw Dev¹, Cor²
BULLY, *sb*⁴ and v Yks [bu li]

1 *sb* A child's hoop, also in *comp* Bully bowl See
Bool, *sb*¹ 5

w Yks *Dewsbury Wds* in *Leeds Merc Suppl* (1884), (J H),
 w Yks³

2 v To drive a hoop w Yks³
BULLY, see *Bullace*

BULLYMUNG, see *Bullmong*

BULLYRAG, v and *sb* In *gen* dial and slang use in
 Sc Irel Eng and Amer Also written *bullirag* Sc (JAM)
 N Cy¹ w Yks⁵ Stf² Der¹ Shr¹², *bullrag* Oxf¹ See
Ballyrag

1 v To scold violently, abuse, to tease, annoy

Sc (JAM), Bullyragging that gate, Hogg *Shep Cal* VIII Abd
 Fat's this 't he's been bullyraggin Mains aboot? ALEXANDER
Johnny Gibb (1871) xxiii N I¹, N Cy¹, Cum¹, Wm¹, e Yks¹

w Yks¹²³, w Yks⁵ Am noan barn to be bullyragged wi' him
 Lan¹, n Lan¹, ne Lan¹, m Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹, n Stf (J T),
 Stf¹², Der¹, nw Der¹, Not (J H B), Not¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹ War
 (J R W), War²³ He bully-ragged me in the most shameful way
 se Wor¹, Shr¹² Hrf Don't bullyrag a fellow (Coll L L B) Gio
 (F H), Oxf¹, e An¹, Nrf¹ Sur It be baad enough without
 being bully ragged by 'ee, BICKLEY *Sur Hills* (1890) III 1 Wil¹
 [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 329]

Hence (1) *Bullyragger*, *sb* an abuser, a bully, (2) *Bully*
ragging, (a) *vbl sb* blustering, abuse, (b) *ppl adj*
 bullying, reviling, (3) *Bulliraggle*, *sb* a noisy quarrel

(1) m Lan¹ (2, a) Ir From that they got to bullyraggin' and
 bargin' one another outrageous, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 175 N I¹

w Yks BANKS *Whfd Wds* (1865) Lan Inclined for bullyraggin'
 him, BRIFREY *Irkdale* (ed 1868) 16 Chs¹ Der Doan't keep
 bully-raggin like 'at, WARD *David Greve* (1892) I v Not¹

n Lin¹ He gev him a straange bully-raggin' Lei¹ Ah shan't
 stan' non o' yewer bully-raggin' War³ Cor There'll be more
 set to Adam s bullyraggin', PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) II 193

(b) Dmb The bully ragging Doctor, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) vi.
 w Yks⁵, Bdf (J W B) (3) Cld (JAM)

2 *sb* One who bullies or teases, a ranting fellow
 Wm¹ w Yks³, w Yks⁵ Of a keen landlord looking after his
 rents 'T'gurt bullirag! ah wur nobbut behinhand a week'
 ne Lan¹, Stf², se Wor¹ Shr¹ 'T's a reg lar bullirag—never lets
 one be

BULMIE, *sb* Bnff¹ A large edible root, as a turnip, &c

BULMONG, see *Bullmong*

BULRUSH, *sb* Chs Wil Dev (1) *Caltha palustris*,
 marsh marigold, (2) *Juncus*, rush, (3) *Scirpus lacustris*,
 water rush

(1) Wil¹ So called from some nursery legend that Moses was
 hidden among its large leaves (2) Dev⁴ (3) Chs¹

BULRUSHER, *sb* Nhb¹ [bul rufər] A bulrush

BULSH, v and *sb* Yks Lan

1 v To indent, to bruise Cf *bulch*, v

m Yks¹ A plastered wall may be bulsh'd, or bulshed in, by
 a blow of the foot w Yks Porridge so stiffly made that
 he could stand on his head on his plate of porridge for an hahr

withaat bulshing 'em, BINNS *Vill to Town* (1882) 72, w Yks³
 2 *sb* A bulge, a projection e Lan¹

BULT, v and *sb* Sh I Also Lei [bult]

1 v To push violently, jolt, to butt Cf *buck*, v¹ 10,
bulk, v² S & Ork¹, Lei¹

Hence *Bultin*, *adj* Of a cow apt to butt S & Ork¹
 2 *sb* A violent push or thump Lei¹

[1 Cp Sw *bulta*, to knock, beat (WIDEGREN)]

BULTREE, see *Bour tree*

BULTYS, *sb* Cor¹² A moored fishing-line, with
 'snoods' and many hooks attached, used for catching
 conger, pollack, &c See *Boulter*

BULVER, v e An To increase in bulk by being
 rolled over and over, to collect into a heap e An¹, Nif¹

Hence (1) *Bulver head*, *sb* one whose brain is con-
 fused, (2) *Bulvering*, *ppl adj* cumbersome, sticking out
 (1) e An¹ (2) *sb* Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 100

BULVER, see *Bull fiest*

BULWAND, *sb* Sc (1) The bulrush, *Typha latifolia*,
 (2) Common mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*

(1) S & Ork¹ (2) S & Ork¹ Or I, Cai (JAM)

BULWAVER, v S & Ork¹ To go astray Cf
bell waver

BULYIEMENT, *sb* Sc Written *bullament* S & Ork¹

1 Clothing, habiliments
 Abd Bids the stoutest of the gather'd thrang Gird on their bul-
 yements, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 132, ed 1812, Still used ludicrously
 for clothes (JAM)

2 Odds and ends of any kind S & Ork¹

BUM, *sb*¹ Var dial uses In *comp* (1) *Bum bags*,
 breeches, (2) *bal*, a clot of cow-dung, (3) *fly*, a very
 stout, porsy person, (4) *ful*, a lump or gathering of things
 badly arranged, chiefly referring to clothing, (5) *leather*,
 the skin of the buttocks, (6) *sucker*, a toady, tuft-
 hunter

(1) War³ Hodgson in white leathers, tights, Braces, bumbags,
 brogues, or breeches, *Blackw Mag* (Feb 1840) 308 (2) Nhp¹
 (3) Ayr The Abbot himsel',—awfu' kin' o' bumfly, SERVICE *D*
Duguid (1887) 258 (4) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) (5) Sc And
 tann'd his ain bum-lether, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 2 (6) w Som¹

BUM, *sb*² Yks Som

1 The bung of a cask, &c n Yks (I W)

2 *Comp* (1) *Bum cork*, a bung, (2) *hole*, a bung-hole,
 (3) *shave*, a taper cutting tool for enlarging bung-holes,
 used by coopers

Som (W P W) w Som¹ We never use the word bung alone
So buum -oal, buum shee uv

[Du *bomme*, the bung of a barrill, *een vat bommen*,
to bung a vessel (HEXHAM)]

BUM, *sb*³ Gall A term of contempt applied to a
dirty, lazy woman, *gen* of high stature
Gall She's a perfect bum (JAM), (A W)

BUM, *sb*⁴ and *v*¹ *Gen* dial and colloq use in Eng

1 *sb* A bailiff or sheriff's officer, who serves writs and
makes arrests A contraction for *Bum bailey* (q v)

Nhb¹ Cum *GI* (1851) Wm (B K) w Yks If ther is a lot
o' men 'at aw hate it's bums, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1878) 41,
w Yks² Lan¹, m Lan¹, Chs¹³, s Chs¹ Stf² O1 sei Sal Tumas
ez gotn dandl of 'd dūr 'is mornin, dust jink 'd bums or ebat?
It is a common custom to take the handle out of the door when such
a visit is expected nw Der¹, Not¹ s Not They've got the bums!
the house (J P K) Lei¹, Nhp¹, War²³ Wor A' axed Jack Allwit
to lend 'e twenty pun to git the bums out, *Wor Jm* (Mar 9,
1895) 4 se Wor¹, Shr¹² Shr, Hrf BOUND *Prov* (1876) Hrf²
Glo I heard a report as the bums were a-coming in, *Gissing*
Vill Hampden (1890) II v Ken (D W L), Sus (F E S) Som
When yer creditor puts tha bums in, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872)
34 w Som¹ Dev w *Times* (Mar 12, 1886) 6, col 4 Slang
Queen's Sergeant Barham with his bums and tipstaves, *BARHAM*
Ingoldsby (1840) *House Warming*

2 *Comp* Bum proof, bailiff-proof

n Yks Those al allus stand bum-pruf, *Broad Yks* (1885) 37
3 *v* To distraint, put the bailiffs in the house, to dun
one for payment

Chs¹ If tha does na pay me, aw'll bum the' Stf² Wel, if jə
wunər pi jər rent, oisll af bum jə Shr² w Som¹ I can t abear
t'urn about bummin vokes vor money *Dev Reports Provinc*
(1884) 13

BUM, *v*² and *sb*⁵ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 *v* To make a humming, buzzing noise like a bee or
a top

Sc Bees bummed in the gardens, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) III
Frf His head bumming like a beeskep, *BARRIE Tommy* (1896)
248 Ff The foul-waste bummd wi' blitter blatter, *TENNANT*
Papistry (1827) 108 Ayr The busy bumbling hive Bum owe
their treasures, *BURNS To IV Simpson* (1785) st 16 N Cy¹
Nhb¹ The soon's bummin in my ears Cum The lang room it
bummd an' thunner d, *STAGG Misc Poems* (1805) 16, ed 1807
n Yks (I W), n Yks¹ Lin [I] 'eerd 'um a bummin' awaay loike
a buzzard-clock ower my 'ead, *TENNISON N Farmer, Old Style*
(1864) st 5 n Lin¹, Nhp¹

2 To make a top hum, to spin a top

Abd Gar the peers [tops] bum (W M) Ayr Let me bum
your peery (J F) Nhb¹ Hadaway bum yor top

3 To rush about like a buzzing insect, to be furiously
busy

Cum¹ Bumman about like a bee in a bottle Nhp¹²

4 To drone, make a sound like that emitted from
a bagpipe or other musical instrument, *fig* to be glad,
sing

Sc Jenny Cuthbertson may bum, her gettin at the rate o'
sevenpence ha'penny a week for cannles alane, *WILSON Tales*
(1836) II 164 Frf I think I hear the fiddles bummin', *LAING*
Wayside Flrs (1846) III Ayr She's heard you bummin W1
cerie drone, *BURNS Address Deil* (1785) st 6, Pipes and fiddles
thro' the fair, Gaed bummin' roun' and roun', *Ballads* (1846) I
94 Edb Sae sweetly as it wont to bum, *FERGUSON Poems* (1773)
115 Dmf Louder the big bass-fiddle bums, *MAYNE Siller Gun*
(1808) 79

5 To read in a droning, indistinct manner, to sing or
play badly Bnff¹

Hence (1) *Bumman*, *vbl sb* (a) the act of reading or
talking to one's self in a drawling, indistinct manner, (b)
the act of singing or playing badly, (2) *Bummer*, *sb* (a)
one who reads in a blundering, droning tone, a bad
singer or player, (b) a managing, officious person, *Gen*
used in a depreciatory sense, a manager, headman, (3)
Bumming, *vbl sb* (a) a humming, murmuring sound as
of insects, &c, (b) boasting, talking big, (4) *Bumming*,
ppl adj (a) humming, buzzing, (b) having a habit of
reading in an indistinct tone or of singing and playing in
a droning style, (5) *Bum bumming*, *vbl sb*, a continuous
humming sound

(1, a) Bnff¹ Wm He would start a bumming, and it was bum,
bum, bum, stop, *RAWASLEY Remin Wordsworth* (1884) VI 168
(b) Bnff¹ He keeps a bumman o' that sing the leefou lang day, an'
a'm jist scunnert weat (2, a) Bnff¹ (b) Sc (J M), Quite
common (A W) Ayr Johnnie was ane o' the heid bummers in
the kirk, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 20, (J F) (3, a) The birrin'
an' bummin' o' wheels, *HAMILTON Poems* (1865) 145 'h That
organ's bummin' i my lug, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1860) 169 Edb
The bumming in the lum head, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) 50
Wm¹, n Lin¹, Nhp², Brks¹ (b) NI¹ Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)
(4, a) Lnk The hame gaun wearied busy bees Flee hie on
bummin wings, *THOMSON Musings* 381 127 n Yks A bummin
noise (I W) Nhp Bumming gadflies ceased to teaze, *CLARE*
Poems (1821) 131 (b) Bnff¹ (5, ne Sc I heard only the bum-
bummin' o the gudeman's voice, *GRANT Keckleton*, 134

6 To cry, have a habit of weeping

Bnff¹ Elg There's naething on earth sets me sooner a bummin',
TESTER Poems (1865) 135

Hence (1) *Bumman*, *vbl sb* weeping, (2) *Bummer*, *sb*
one who is addicted to weeping, (3) *Bumming*, *ppl adj*
much given to weeping, chicken-hearted

(1) Bnff¹ Ye canna spyke nor leuck t' that bairnly loon, bit he
jists sets up's bumman (2, 3) *ib*

7 *Comp* (1) *Bum bass*, a violoncello, (2) -bore, the gad-
fly, *Oestrus bovis*, (3) clock, a humming flying beetle,
(4) fiddle, a bass viol, (5) pipe, the dandelion, *Leontodon*
taraxacum, (5) thunder, to make a loud, startling noise

(1) w Yks² (2) n Yks¹ (3) Ayr The bum clock humm'd wi'
lazy drone, *BURNS Two Dogs* (1786) st 35 Lnk The pleasant
dione O bum clocks fleein' by, *THOMSON Musings* (1881) 196
Gall Something whistled like a bum-clock past me, *CROCKETT*
Raiders (1894) xx Ant Mammy, daes plums fly?—Naw—Weel, a
hae et a bum clock, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) s Ldd Not common
(M B S) Nhb¹, n Yks² (4) n Cy N & Q (1868) 4th S II
356 n Yks² w Yks I wə pərin laud əz əni bumfild, *DIXON*
Craven Dales (1881) 194 ne Lan¹ (5) Bnff¹, Lnk (JAM) (6)
Cum T'chairman knockt an bum thundert t'teaable, *SARGISSON*
Joe Soap (1881) 147

8 *sb* The humming, buzzing sound emitted by insects,
tops, &c, the confused sound of talking

Abd Bum of busy honey-bees Delights the air, *SHIRREFFS Poems*
(1790) 97 Frf I likit to hear the bum o t, *BARRIE Tommy* (1896)
287 Ff The sky sough'd wi' ane eerie bum, *TENNANT Papistry*
(1827) 144 Ayr (J F) Edb The bum and bustle of the High
Street, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi n Yks¹

9 One who reads indistinctly, one who plays or sings
without taste or skill

Bnff¹ He's a mere bum o' a fiddle, that

BUM, *v*³ and *sb*⁶ Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lan Lin Wor
Also Som Dev Cor Written bom Som [bum]

1 *v* To strike, knock, boom

Ayr He bummed me against the wall (J F) Cum Saint
Mary's muckle clock bummd eight, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1805) 70
Som I wish to goodness he would bom the bell, *RAYMOND Love*
and Quiet Life (1894) 37 Cor² I bummed my head right against
the door

2 To beat or din into by constant reiteration

w Som¹ You can't bum nort into the head o' un Dev You
can't bum it into this chap, *Reports Provinc* (1884) 13

3 To swell up after a blow

n Lin¹ It bummd up as big as a egg

4 To drive violently, to hurry

Nhb But they fand aw nawd nowt, se they bummd us below,
Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 346, In bye they bummed me in a
crack, *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) 27, Nhb¹ They were bummed
oot

5 To throw away carelessly

Sc It's naething less nor mair than bummin' guid siller inter the
fire, *TWEEDDALE Moff* (1896) 172 Ayr (J F)

6 *sb* A blow, a ball that strikes a player when re-
bounding from a wall, &c

w Yks Ah'm noan aht, it wor a 'bum,' *Leeds Merc Suppl*
(Jan 9, 1892). Lan Theer's Oliver Crummil's bums and balls,
WILSON Snags (1865) 59 Cor²

7 *Comp* (1) *Bum ball*, a ball with which boys play
'rounders' or similar games, (2) *kep*, a ball caught on
the rebound from a wall, &c

(1) se Wor¹ (a) w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan. 9, 1892)

BUMAL, see Bumble

BUM-BAILEY, *sb* Irel Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Not
Lei War Wor Hrf Sus Wil Som [bum bēli, bešl]

1 A sheriff's officer or bailiff, appointed to serve writs and make arrests or prosecutions. See *Baile*, *sb* 2, *Bum*, *sb* 41

s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) w Yks If yo scent a bum-bailey i' th' air, HARTLEY *Dithes* (1868) 12, w Yks¹ Lan I'm as blynt as a mowdward, an' as deef as a bum baily, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 197, Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹, s Chs¹, Stf², nw Der¹, Not¹, Lei¹, War², se Wor¹, Hrf², Sus (F L S) Wil SLOW *Gl* (1892) w Som¹

2 *Fig* A loud and overbearing person Lan¹
[Scout me for him at the corner of the orchard like a bum-baily, SHAKS *Twelfth N* III iv 194]

BUMBARREL, *sb* Not Lin Nhp Oxf Bck Hnt Wil
Written bombarrel Nhp¹ Wil¹ The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea* or *caudata* Also in *comp* Bumbarel tit See *Bum towel*

Not SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32 s Not Also called Jug-pot, Mug-pot (q v) (J P K) s Lin (F H W) Nhp¹ There the bum barrel builds her nest, CLARE *MS Poems* Oxf APLIN *Birds* (1889) 214, Oxf¹ MS add Bck *Science Gossip* (1891) 119 Hnt (T P F) Wil He would tell about the bombarrel tit, JEFFERIES *Gl Estate* (1881) 11, Wil¹

BUMBASTE, *v* e An¹ Nrf¹ Suf¹ Dev¹ To beat soundly, severely, esp to inflict school discipline

[If it be in a gelding, you must bumbast his buttocks with a good long stick taken hot out of the fire, MARKHAM *Countray Farme* (1616) 146 *Bum*, *sb* 1 + *baste* (vb), q v]

BUMBAZE, *v* Sc Nhb e An Also in form bombaze
Bnff¹ e An¹ Nrf¹ To confound, bewilder, perplex, to look aghast, confounded, stupefied Cf *baze*, *v* 2

Sc The scoundrel red-coats must have been bumbazed, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) xi Bnff¹ Bombaze is the intensive form Abd Lindy looked blate and sair bombazed, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed 1812 Fif Dan Momus look't bombas'd a wee, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 20 Ayf The bits o' spengs and starlings maun be clean bumbazed, SERVICE *Dr Dugund* (1887) 132 Lnk Then aft by night bombaze hare hearted fools, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 22, ed 1783 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B), n Cy¹ Nhb Aw was fairly bumbazed, like a dog in a dancin, MARSHALL *Sngs* (1819) 9, Nhb¹, e An¹ Nrf¹ I am right on bombazed Slang While the party below stand mouth open and stare, Clean bumbazed and amazed, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (1840) *Witches' Frolick*

BUMBEE, *sb* Sc Irel I Ma Lin
1 The bumble-bee or humble-bee

Inv (H E F) Abd Like bumblees bizzing frae a byke, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 1 Per Could a' follow a bumbee? IAN MACLAZEN *Brer Bush* (1895) 219 Fif Bumbees an' midges Were buzzin' fu' thrang, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 12 Ayf I hae caught a muckle bumbee, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxiii Lnk There were bumbee's bykes to rob, FRASER *Whaup* (1895) vii Edb The bumbees were bizzing among the gowans and blue bells, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii Gall Oot on the wide uplands, where there are but the bumbees an' the heatherbleats, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xiv Kcb Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds of bum-bee bykes, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 5 NI¹ Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) I Ma She's as sweet as clover with the bumbees humming over it, CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt III xiv s Lin That bone's as bare as a bumbee's knee (F H W)

2 *Comp* Bumbee wark, *fig* nonsense NI¹
[*Bum*, vb 2 + *bee*]

BUMBELEERY BIZZ, *phr* Lnk (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A cry used by children when they see cows starting, in order to excite them to run about with greater violence

BUMBLE, *v* 1 and *sb* 1 Sc Yks Lin Shr Also Ken
Hmp Som Dev Also written bombell, bummil, bummle Sc (JAM) [bumbl, bum l]

1 *v* To make a humming noise
n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ s v Bumble kites w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811) Ken (P M), Ken¹ Hmp¹ To bumble like a bee in a tar tub
Hence (1) *Bumbling*, *vb* *sb*, (2) *Bumbulation*, *sb* a humming noise

(1) n Lin¹ (2) Ken (P M), Ken¹
2. To rumble, roll about as loose stones upon a road, to trundle down noisily like stones on a hillside, &c.
ne Yks¹, w Yks (R H H)

3 To read in a low, indistinct voice, to sing or play on a musical instrument in a bungling manner

Bnff¹ There's her bumblin' o' the piano

Hence (1) *Bummlan*, *vb* *sb* the act of reading in a low, indistinct manner, or of playing or singing in a blundering way, (2) *Bummling*, *phl* *adj* having a habit of reading in a blundering, indistinct manner Bnff¹

4 To weep Bnff¹

Hence (1) *Bummlan*, *vb* *sb* much weeping, (2) *Bummling*, *phl* *adj* much given to weeping, chicken-hearted

Bnff¹ There's that bumblin' loon t'the rod again He hiz his finger eye in's ee

5 *sb* The bumble-bee

Kcb While up the howes the bummles fly, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 63 (JAM) Shr¹ Eh¹ theer's a big bumble w Som¹ I tell thee tidn a dummle dary, 'tis a bummle

6 In *comp* (1) *Bumble dore*, (2) *drum*, a bumble-bee

(1) Som She would be as busy and merry as a bumbledore in a pitcher, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 285 (2) Dev A can zee every crinkle ciakum of they leaveses, and a girt bumble-drum coom to sniff at 'un, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I xvi

7 The common bittern [NEWMAN (1866) 10]

8 *Fig* A drone, lazy fellow

Fif Bury beggin'-freir and bummel, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 30 Ayf Some diowsy bummle, Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble, BURNS *Sc Bard*, st 4

[1 As a bitore bombleth (v r bumblith) in the myre, CHAUCER *C T* D 972 5 Dost see yon tender webs Arachne spins, Through which with ease the lusty bumbles break, WHITING *Albino* (1638) (NARES)]

BUMBL(E, *v* 2 and *sb* 2 Sh I Written bummle (JAM)
1 *v* To make a splash in the sea Sh I (Coll L L B), S & Ork¹

2 *sb* A commotion in liquid substances, caused by throwing something into them, the hollow sound produced by a fall Sh I (JAM), S & Ork¹

BUMBLE, *v* 3 and *sb* 3 Val dial uses in Sc and Eng
Also written bombell Sc (JAM), bumal w Yks, bummel N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Wm¹ Lei¹, bummil Sc (JAM), bummle Sc Bnff¹ e Yks¹ n Lan¹ Lei¹ w Som¹

1 *v* To bungle, blunder, make a mess of, to halt, stumble

Sc 'Tis ne'er be me Shall scandalize, or say ye bummil Ye'r poetrie, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1800) II 330 (JAM) Per What are ye bummlin' at? (G W) N Cy¹ Cum (M P), As for a bang he bum mel'd, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1807) 145 Wm¹ n Yks He bumml'd on an' spoiled his work (I W) w Yks Bummlekitte bumml'd t'writin' desk soa 'at here wur an hoor an' a hauf's joiner's war tadew at it, Yks *Comet* (1844) No III 34 ne Lan¹ Hmp Of a mended coat 'It is bumbled up' (W H E), Wise *New Forest* (1883) 189, Hmp¹

Hence (1) *Bumbled*, *ph* hard up, in consequence of being out of work, (2) *Bumbler*, *sb* a bungler, blundering fellow, (3) *Bumbling*, *phl* *adj* awkward, blundering, (4) *Bumbly* (bumboly), *adj* rough, uneven, awkward to fit, (5) *Bumblesome*, *adj* clumsy, awkward, ill-fitting, inclined to pucker or cockle, (6) *Bummler's luck*, *sb* the result of bungling work, (7) *Bummlan*, *vb* *sb* the act of doing work in a clumsy, bungling way, (8) *Bummling*, *phl* *adj* stupid and clumsy at work

(1) Wil I be ter'ble bumbled (G E D) (2) Sc (JAM) Ayf He's nae bumbler, mind ye, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 87 N Cy¹ Dur Bummelers 'n' bulletheers, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podken's Lett* (1877) 9 Wm¹, Lan (J L) Glo GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) (3) Cum His own trim, slight, well-built figure, by no means of the bumbling order, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) iv w Yks Differences 'at seems made in a random, bumlin, haphazard soart of a way, Yksmn (July 1878) 10 (4) Hrf² It's a bumboly stone n Dev Isn't this road bumbly? (F A A) (5) Suf (C T) Ken. If you have a dress made of this thick material, it will look so bumble-some (W H E), (P M), Ken¹, Sus¹ (6) Cum (M P), Wm¹ (7, 8) Bnff¹

2 To bustle about, work busily, but noisily and not effectively

Elg We preach'd an' bummel'd time aboot, TESTER *Poems* (1865)

128 e Yks He bummled about like a bee iv a bottle (J N), e Yks¹

3 sb A bungle, blunder, muddle, a 'botch,' clumsy performance

Bnff¹ It's bit a bummle noo fin t'iz deen Per He's made a complete bummle (G W) Nhb¹, Cum (E W P) w Yks What a bumal we mak' on't when t'maister axes us to spell 'colonel, Yksman (Oct 1878) 265 Dor (C W B), If I've a seed anybody in ar a bit of a bumble about his work, N & Q (1866) 3rd S x 245

4 A bungler, a clumsy, heavy person

Sc Loud bawld the bummil, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846)

20 Rnf At gaun I m sic a bummel, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 170 Kcb The Muse at that grew capernoited An' ca cd me bumble, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 181

5 A low, indistinct, blundering reading, a person who reads in such a manner, one who sings or plays without skill or taste

Bnff¹ He made an unco bummle o' the paiper He's naething bit a mere bummle at readan

6 A state of awkward bustle m Yks¹

7 A bundle, a thick, clumsy, untidy package

Der¹ w Som¹ Aay zeed-n wai u guuit buum l tue uz baak Dhaat-s u fuy n buum l, shoar nuuf!

8 A club-foot War (J R W)

9 The ball of the hand or foot Lei¹

10 Comp (1) Bumble foot, (a) a club-foot, (b) a name given to any one with a misshapen or club-foot, (2) footed, (a) having a club-foot, (b) of a horse having the foot turned in, (3) kite, one whose clumsiness is productive of mischief, (4) puppy, (a) a term of contempt for domestic whist, chess, &c, (b) a game of skittles or ninepins, (5) rooted, said of turnips when they form several small roots instead of one large one

(1, a) n Lin¹, Nhp¹, War³ Sur She 'ad a bumble foot, poor thing, N & Q (1880) 6th S 1. 238 Dev w Times (Mar 12 1886) 6, col 4 se Cor (W P) (b) War³ Cmb¹ Where are you coming to?—you great bumble foot! (2, a) Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 700 War², s Wor¹, Glo¹, e An¹, Nrf¹ Wil (W H E), (G E D) (b) Oxf¹ MS add (3) w Yks⁵ Go it bummle kite! (4, a) War³, Oxf¹ MS add (b) War² The missile used is a two pound weight of metal, or a similar disk, and this must be pitched, not bowled at the pins, War³ (5) War³

BUMBLE, v⁴ and sb⁴ e An

1, v To muffle, cover up

e An¹ The bells were bumbled at his burial Nrf I never wear gloves, I hate to have my hands bumbled up (W R E), Nrf¹

Hence Bumbled, pp blinded as with a handkerchief e An¹

2 sb pl Coverings for the eyes of a horse, more effectual than blinkers

e An¹, Nrf¹ [MORRIS *Cyclo Agne* (1863)]

3 A cover of a vessel e An¹²

4 A hoarding in front of a building which is being rebuilt e An¹

BUMBLE, sb⁵ and v⁵ Cum Yks Hmp Wil Written bummel Cum Hmp¹, bummul Hmp, bummle Yks [bu ml]

1 sb The blackberry or bramble, *Rubus fruticosus* Gen used in comp Bumble kite (q v). See Bramble

Cum Gl (1851) Cum, Hmp, Hmp¹

2 Comp Bumble berry, (1) the fruit of *Rosa canina*, (2) the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*

(1) Wil¹ (2) Cum

3 v To gather 'bumbles' or 'bumble-kites'

w Yks Are yer goon' a bummlin' ? (F P T), (B K), O'sol Known only by old people (M F)

BUMBLE, sb⁶ Yks Lin [bu ml]

1 The bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, with which chairs are bottomed Also used althb

Lin The chair's got a bumble bottom (R E C) n Lin N & Q (1852) 1st S v 375, n Lin¹ I can't abide them bumble-seated chairs, it's makk'n' onessen like a Paapist to set doon 'e one on 'em sw Lin¹

2 Comp Bumble barfan, a horse-collar made of reeds or rushes as distinguished from the leather bargham (q v) n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ The bumble-barfan was specially used for young colts and fillies when first yoked (s v. Barfame) m Yks¹

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[Bull-rushes . in some countries are called bumbles, WESTMACOTT *Script Herbal* (1694) 32]

BUMBLE, sb⁷ Hrf A large water-worn stone found among gravel

Hrf Have you enough stone for that wall?—No, but I can make him out with a few of these bumbles

BUMBLE BEES, sb pl n Yks The self heal, *Prunella vulgaris*

BUMBLE BUNNEN, sb Dor A sea fish, the smaller kind of cunner, *Crenulabrus melops*

Dor w Gazette (Feb 15, 1889) 6, col 7

BUMBLE KITE, sb Nhb Du Cum Wm Yks Also Hmp Also in form bummel N Cy¹ Dur¹ Wm¹ n Yks¹² m Yks¹ Hmp¹, bummelty, bummely Cum Wm, bummle Nhb¹ n Yks² e Yks¹ w Yks¹, bummilers Nhb¹, bumly Cum [bu ml kait]

1 The fruit of the 'bramble' or blackberry bush, *Rubus fruticosus* Cf bramble kites

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ The fruit is vulgarly known by the name of bumble kite, from its being supposed to cause flatulency when eaten in too great a quantity No knowledgeable boy will eat these berries after Michaelmas Day, because the arch fiend is believed to ride along the hedges on the eve of that great festival, and pollute everything that grows in them, except the sloes, by touching them with his club foot The same notion prevails further North, where the bramble berries are called lady's garter berries, BROCKIN *Leg* 115 Dur The devil has set his foot on the bumble-kites, *Durham Tracts*, 8, Dur¹ Cum One of blackberry wine called bumble kite, LINTON *Lizzie Linton* (1867) 211, Gl (1851) Wm *Nature Notes*, No 9, Wm¹ Yks Hips and bummelkites, FETHERSTON *T Gookhodger*, 78, BAILEY (1721) n Yks¹²³ ne Yks¹ Oor Bess hez been getherin bumml keytes m Yks¹ w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811), (S P U), w Yks¹ Hmp Hmp Mag (1828) 481, Hmp¹

2 In phr bummel-kite with a spider in it, a bad bargain, a disappointment N Cy¹

3 A person with a protuberant stomach e Yks¹

[1 So named from the rumbling and bumbling caused in the bellies (kites) of children who eat its fruit too greedily, PRIOR *Pop Names Plants* (1879) 32 This expressive term would not shock the sensibilities of people in Yorkshire, who still call the Sunday in Martinmas week, when much feasting goes on, 'Rive-kite Sundah,' 1 e Tear-stomach Sunday, E G in *Academy*, July 19, 1884]

BUMBLER, sb Nhb Dur Cum Yks Nrf Also in form bumbler N Cy¹, bumly Cum¹, bumbler Nhb¹, bummeller Nhb e Dur¹ [bu mlə(r)]

1 The humble- or bumble-bee See Bumble, sb¹

N Cy¹ Nhb They're the bumlors i' luv'e's hive, RONSON *Evangeline* (1870) 363, Nhb¹ He hummed the tune like a bumbler iv a rose bush, said of a minister who had attempted to raise a tune Dur T'lassies wer buzzin' about as bissy as bumlors, EGGESTONE *Betty Podhu's Visit* (1877) 11 e Dur¹ Cum As bissy as a bummely, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 82, Cum¹ n Yks *Science Gossip* (1882) 161, (G E D) Nrf (E M), (A G F)

2 A large fly or bluebottle, a humming beetle

Nhb Patent bumlors and mennins, patent rods and click reels, *Fishin' Club* (1883), Nhb¹, n Yks²

3 Comp Bumbler box, (1) a small wooden box to hold bees, (2) a small house, (3) an old square bed with sliding panels in front, (4) a passenger one-horse van

(1) N Cy¹ (2, 3) Nhb¹ (4) Nhb BROCKETT *Gl*

4 A term of derision given to the old yeomanry cavalry before the days of volunteers

Nhb¹ Blue tailed bumbler, cock-tailed tumbler, darsn't gan ti war Dur *Denham Tracts* (ed 1892) 1 68

BUMBO (O, sb Nhb Sus Slang A liquor composed of rum or gin, sugar, water, and nutmeg

Nhb They drink bumbo made of gin, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VIII 104 Sus¹ Obs We drank one bowl of punch and two mugs of bumboo Slang Making merry round a table well stored with bumbo and wine, SMOLLETT *R Random* (1748) xxxiv, N & Q (1886) 7th S 1 195, 294.

BUMBRUSH, v Nrf¹ Suf¹ To beat soundly, esp to inflict school discipline

[Cp *bum-brusher*, a name for a schoolmaster I (Dionysus) was forced to turn bum-brusher, T BROWN *Wks* (1760) II 86 (DAV)]

BUMBY, *sb* Hrt e An Also written **bumbay** e An¹
 1 A quagmire from stagnating water, dung, &c, a cess-pool, marshy land Also used *attrib*
 Hrt CUSSANS *Hist Hrt* (1879-1881) III 320 Nrf (J H), Nrf¹
 Suf CULLUM *Hist Hawsted* (1813), Let him inter that owd bumby
 ditch, *e An Dy Times* (1892), Suf¹ Wet insolid land is said 'ta
 quail like a bumby' Suf, Ess YOUNG *Ann Agric* (1784-1815)
 Ess RAY (1691)

2 A receptacle for filth and rubbish
 e An¹, Suf (F H) Ess *Gl* (1851), Ess¹

BUMBY, see **Bimeby** (e)

BUMFIRE, see **Burn fire**.

BUMFITT, *num. adj* Obs Dur Cum Wm Yks Ess
 Also written **buomfit**, **buumfit** Wm

1 Fifteen Used by shepherds in scoring sheep Cf
 boom

Dur, Cum LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 38 Wm Bumford,
N & Q (1871) 4th S viii 540 Dur, w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl*
 (Nov 1, 1884) w Yks, Ess LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 38

2 Twenty
 Wm LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 38, *Trans Antiq Soc*
 (1877) 390

[1 Wel *pymtheg*, fifteen]

BUMLET, *sb* Hrt² A round stone used for filling
 up walls in building

BUMLOCK, *sb* Sc Also written **bumlak** (JAM) A
 small, prominent, shapeless stone, anything which en-
 dangers one's falling or stumbling

Abd (JAM), Not very common (W M)

BUMMACK, *sb* Sc

1 Obs An entertainment given at Christmas by tenants
 to their landlords

Or I The Christmas bummacks are almost universally dis-
 continued, *Statist Acc XV* 393-4 (JAM) S & Ork¹

2 The brewing of a large quantity of malt for the
 purpose of being drunk at once at a merry meeting

Or I The mickle bicker of Scapa brimful of the best bummack
 that ever was brewed, Scott *Pirate* (1822) xxxvi Cal (JAM)

BUMMAREE, *sb* and *v* Lon Slang

1 *sb* A class of salesmen or middlemen in Billingsgate
 Market

Lon In Billingsgate the 'forestallers' or middlemen are known
 as bummarees, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 67, *N & Q* (1851)
 1st S iv 39

2 A usurer

Lon Usurers, commonly called bummarees, trudging about after
 their debtors, PARKER *Low Life* (1764) 6

3 *v* To buy up large quantities of fish to sell retail

Lon This wholesale retailing of fish is also called bummareeing
 it, *N & Q* (1851) 1st S iv 39, (FARMER)

4 To run up a score at a newly opened public-house

Slang FORBY *Gl*

[The same word as Du *boomerie*, *bodemrye*, usurie or
 gain of shipping (HEXHAM). Cp lit E *bottomry*, a con-
 tract whereby money is advanced on the security of the
 keel or bottom of a ship]

BUMMEL, see **Bumble**

BUMMELTY, **BUMMELY KITE**, see **Bumble kite**

BUMMER, *sb* Var dial uses in Sc Irel Eng and Amer

1 A bumble-bee, bluebottle fly, or any humming insect

See **Bum**, *v*²
 Bnf¹ Dmb We've nane o' your moorland foggy bummers wi'
 their bykes in the grund, Cross *Disruption* (1844) xl S1k Feckless
 even to catch flees—for by comes a great bummer, CHR NORTH
Noctes (ed 1856) III 131 [USA *N & Q* (1868) 4th S i 163]

2 Obs The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*

e An Before the bittern was exterminated I have often heard it
 called the 'bummer,' and not long since a fen-man said 'there e
 are no more bummars and no more copper-flees,' *N & Q* (1868) 4th
 S ii 261

3 A boaster, empty foolish talker, an idler, a swinger,
 great one, speaking of any large thing

Rnf *N & Q* (1868) 4th S ii 214 w Yks. He wor a tapraam
 bummer, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1889) 28 Der¹ Obs [USA,
 Calif *N & Q* (1868) 4th S i 75, 163]

4 A child's toy made with a piece of twine and small
 circular disc, usually of tin, which makes a humming noise.

Sc Bummars—a thin piece of wood swung round by a cord,
Blackw Mag (Aug 1821) 35 (JAM) NI¹

5 A carriage that sounds from a distance on the road,
 the driver of a carriage or gig

N Cy¹ Nhb A road for horse—a road for foot—And yen for a'
 the bummars, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 83, Nhb¹ In former
 times commercial travellers were all gigmars, or bummars

BUMMICK, *sb*¹ Brks Hmp Wil Som [Not known
 to our other correspondents] A rising in the ground
 causing an uneven surface

Brks, Hmp, Wil There were so many bummicks in the field
 that it strained the mowing machine very much (W H E)

Hence **Bummicky**, *adj* rough, uneven

sw Som A man with a tricycle said that he had found the roads
 very bummicky (W H E)

BUMMICK, *sb*² Wil A cow or ox

Wil Go an' sar the bummicks Not in common use (G E D)

BUMMIL, *v* Shr¹ [buml] To beat, pound Cf
 pommel

BUMMLE, see **Bumble**

BUMMLER, see **Bumbler**

BUMMLERSKITE, see **Bumble kite**

BUMMY, *sb* Sc A stupid person, fool

Ked Ye senseless guid for-naething bummy, BURNES *Thrummy*
Cap (c 1796) l 298 Per (JAM)

BUMP, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng

1 *v* To strike, beat, thump, to take a boy by the arms
 and legs and knock him against a tree or post

Wm¹ Bump em 'is chops' Der¹, e An¹ Nrf We was a beat-
 ing the bounds of the parish Din't they just bump that bo e agin
 yon tree (W R E), Nrf¹ Nrf, Suf, w Sus HOLLOWAY n Dev
 GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)

Hence (1) **Bumper**, *sb* (a) the buffer of a railway
 carriage, (b) the heavy weight used in driving piles, (2)
Bumping, *vbl sb* a punishment inflicted amongst boys,
 (3) **Bumpy**, *adj* uneven, having lumps

(1) n Lin¹ (2) N Cy¹, Suf¹ (3) Hmp HOLLOWAY w Som

U bum pee soa urt uv u roa ud

2 In phr *to bump against*, to fall or run against with
 violence

N Cy¹ Nhb (W G), Nhb¹ The keel went bump agyenst
 Jarrow, *Allan's Coll* 194

3 To thresh with the flail

s Chs 'Oo bumpt what 'oo songad, DARLINGTON *Ruth* ii 17
 s Chs¹ Yür mes tür, z wi)dhü men bump in i)th baar n [Yür mester s
 wi' the men bumpin i' th' barn]

4 To ride without rising in the stirrups, on a trotting
 horse

Nhb¹ He goes bumping along War², e An¹ Hmp HOLLOWAY

5 *sb* A stroke, blow, thump.

Sc He came bump upon me [with a stroke] (JAM) Nhb¹,
 Cum¹, w Yks¹

6 The posterior, buttocks

Wm Mi feet shot oot an' Ah went o' mi bump (B K)

Hence **Bumpy**, *sb* the buttocks

Ayr She reishelled his bumpy wheel, SERVICE *Dr Duguid*
 (1887) 225

7 A woman's hair, tied into a knot behind n Yks
 (I W), w Yks (B K)

8 A hillock, the escarpment or abrupt termination of a
 ridge of high land e Yks¹, *ib MS add* (T H)

9 *pl* Blocks of wood placed under a spring-cart, when
 too heavily loaded, to relieve the springs Chs¹, s Chs¹

BUMP, *sb*² and *v*² Sc Lan Pem [bump]

1 *sb* The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris* Also in *comp*

Bump a gorse See **Butter bump**

ne Lan¹, s Pem (W M M) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 147]

2 The booming sound made by the bittern ne Lan¹

3 *v* To make a booming sound like the bittern

S1k The bleater came bumping from the moss, HOGG *Queer Bk*
 (1832) 42

BUMP, *sb*³ Wm Yks [bump]

1 Very coarse wool or yarn, coarse linen canvas

Wm (B K), A robust girl in a short petticoat of Kendal bump,

BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 174 Wm, w Yks (R H H) w Yks

SEDGWICK *Mem Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 58

2 *Comp* (1) Bump cap, a cap made of coarse wool or yarn, (2) sheets, sheets made of coarse cotton

(1) w Yks A kind of caps worn by the negroes, called bump caps, Howitt *Rur Eng* (1838) I 309 (2) w Yks They'n stacks a blankets an bumpsheets, Bywater *Sheffield Dial* (1839) 172, (F K), w Yks²

BUMP, *sb*⁴ Wor¹ A great deal, quantity, lot
s Wor 'It baint so far by a bump' A way through somefields was pointed out to me by which I should save a bump (H K)

BUMPER, *sb* Yks Lan [lumpə(r)] Anything unusually large, well developed Cf bumping
w Yks Yond barn s a bumper (B K) e Lan¹

BUMPER, *v* Sc Cum [bumpər] To fill to the brim, drink the health in a bumper

Fif Their glasses soon are bumper'd to the brim agun, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 41, ed 1871 Ayr And bumper his horn with him twenty times o'er, BURNS *Whistle*, st 8 Cum Come, bumper the Cumberlan' lassies, ANDERSON *Dallads* (1808) 175

BUMPER, *num adj Obs* w Yks Fifteen Used by shepherds in scoring sheep See Bumfitt

w Yks Used at Knaresborough, LUCAS *Stud Niddesdale* (c 1882) 38, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Nov 1, 1884)

BUMPING, *phl adj* Lan War Glo Brks Som Large, big Cf bumper, *sb*

Glo¹ Brks¹ A gid I a bumpin' lot w Som¹ I calls n a gurt buum peen cheel vor his age

Hence Bumping weight, *phr* full weight, overweight

Lan If aw d bin givin' bumpin' weight, Aw d ne'er ha' kep' my books an' payments strught, DOWERY *N Bailow* (1884) 7 War³ People expected bumping weight, and if only exact weight were given the seller was thought to be gieddy and skinny, *B ham Dy Gazette* (Jan 25, 1896)

BUMPKIN, *sb* Cor¹² Also in form bunken A piece of iron projecting from the bow of a boat to which the jib is fastened

[The bumkin in a ship, *Chicambault*, une piece de bois long & gros, attachee d'un bout, & par le dedans du navire, avec des amarres au masterel, SHERWOOD (1672) *Boom* (as in jib-boom) + -kin]

BUMS, *sb pl* Sus The coralline known as 'Dead Men's Fingers' (FES), (EES)

BUM TOWEL, *sb* Som Dev The long-tailed or bottle titmouse, *Acridula rosea*

Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Aay noa us u buum taew ulz nas wai zab m agz een un [I know a bottle tit's nest with seven eggs in it] Dev SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 32

BUM TURF, *phr* Irel To cart turf to a town for sale

s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

BUM UP, *adv* Yks [bu m up] Completely, entirely
e Yks¹ He nobbot gā mā a pint o' yal, an' Ah finished it bum-up at yah sup

BUN, *sb*¹ Sc Irel n Cy Wm Yks Der Lin Nhp Bdf e An Also written bunc Sc [bun]

1 A dry stalk, hollow stem, 'kex,' esp of *Heracleum sphondylium*

s Wxf He hot me wid a cabbage bun (P J M) n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* Wm¹ n Yks *Science Gossip* (1882) 66, n Yks¹, n Yks² The hollow stems of the hogweed or cow-parsnip, used by boys to blow peas through Also called Kecksies e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) m Yks¹ Used for candle spells Der² Dried nettle stalks for fire lighting nw Der¹, e An¹

2 The dry stal part of flax or hemp

AgS When flax, s not been steeped long enough, so that the blair, which constitutes the useful part of the plant, does not separate easily from the core, it is said 'The blair disna clear the bunc' (JAM) NCy² nLin N & Q (1852) 1st S v 375, nLin¹

3 The stubble of beans left by the scythe after mowing
Nhp¹ Often cut for burning and lighting fires, Nhp² Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809)

4 The wild beaked parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* n.Yks

5 The hollow end of a cow's horn w Yks²

[I Flasches, and lowe places, and all the holowe bunnies and pyves that growe therein, FITZHERBERT *Husb* (1534) 62 OE *bunc*, 'harundo, calamus,' *Hant MS* (c 1000) in Wright's *Voc* (1884) 198]

BUN, *sb*² Irel Yks Nhp War Wor [bun] A rabbit The word is used for calling them to their food
NI¹, w Yks (H L), w Yks¹, Nhp¹, War², Wor (J W P)

BUN, *sb*³ Sc Irel Nhb [bun] The tail of a hare or rabbit, also *fig* the seat

Sc Till morning we ne'er jeed our bun RAMSAY *Tia-Table Misc* (1724) II 237, ed 1871 Kcb Poor maukin Cocks her bun in rude defiance of his pow'r, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 2- NI¹ s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Nhb¹

[Gael *bun*, a stump, *bun-feann*, a tail (MACLEOD & DEWAR), Ir *bun* (O'REILLY)]

BUN, *sb*⁴ Wm Yks Lan Lin Dev Cor

1 A dinner-roll, a small loaf of bread Wm, Yks (B K)

Hence Bun bread, *sb*, in *phr* to beat to bun-bread, to administer a severe thrashing Cor¹

2 *Comp* (1) Bun feast, a public tea, where buns are eaten, (2) loaf, plum cake, (3) scramble, see feast

(1) nLin¹ Ther' was a bun feast at Butterwick Methodis' Chapil Dev *v Times* (Mar 12, 1886 6 (2) Lan. (A C) (3) Cor²

[Bignets, buns, Lenten-loaves, Cotgr, Thow must square } y bred clene & evenly, and jat no loof ne bunne be more pan o'er, RUSSELL *Bk Nuttine* (c 1460) 211, in *Meals & Manners*, ed Furnivall, 14]

BUN, *sb*⁵ Yks Lin [bun] Gen in *pl* The longitudinal bars in the frame of a harrow, in which the teeth are fixed, and through which the slots pass Cf bull, *sb*²

w Yks (J J B) w Yks² A four bun harrow nLin¹

BUN, *sb*⁶ Yks Lan [bun] A bobbin for thread

w Yks³

Hence Bunhorns, *sb pl* briars to wind yarn on Lan¹

BUN, *sb*⁷ se Wor A bung Sometimes also Bun-

cork (H K), (RME)

[Cp MDu *bonne*, a bung, see FRANCK (s v *Bom*, 1)]

BUN, *sb*⁸ Ken The excrement deposited by a sheep

on being shorn (P M)

Hence Bun boy, *sb* the boy who waits on sheep-

shearers

Ken If a sheep deposits excrement while being shorn there is a cry for 'Bun-boy,' whose duty it is to cast the bun out of the shearing place in order that the wool may not be soiled In common use (P M)

BUN, *sb*⁹ Ags (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A large cask placed in a cart, for the purpose of bringing water from a distance See Boyne

BUN, *v* Sc All n counties to Der Also Lin War Shr Also written bund Nhb¹ Dur¹ Cum Wm Lan Chs¹ Shr¹ [bun]

1 Pret and *pp* Dial pron of bound See Bind, Bound, *pp*

2 *Comp* Bun hedge, a hedge of stakes bound together with twigs

w Yks¹ Lan GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Lan¹, e Lan¹

BUNCE, *sb* and *v* Sc Irel Lan Slang [buns]

1 *sb* A bonus, commission, profit

Edb Used by boys at the High School When one finds anything, he who cries 'Bunce!' has a claim to the half of it 'Stuck up for your bunce' (JAM) NI¹ A consideration in the way of commission given to persons who bring together buyer and seller at a flax market Slang All over that amount being the boys' profit or bunts, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 33, To sell upon commission, or, as it is termed, for 'bunse,' *ib* I 470

2 *v* To share money

Ir He would not bunse with me (M B-S) NI¹ Bunce the money m Lan¹ To bunce at profits is to join at 'em, or share an' share alike at 'em

BUNCH, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also in form bunge s Chs¹, bunse Sc

I *sb* As a specific measure of quantity

1 Of wheat eight gleans or handfuls bound together
ne Yks¹ Spread oot t'bunch arses an' then they wecan't whemm'l ower

2 Of teazles (Ess) 25 heads, (n Yks) 10, (Glo) 20 Of king's teazles. (Glo) 10 heads

Yks, Glo MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Glo¹ Ess MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

3 Of osiers a bundle measuring 45 in round at the band Of reeds a bundle 25 in round

Cmb MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

4 Of cotton and worsted six hanks Of wool four hanks w Yks³

II 1 A group, cluster, collection, company

Sc A bunch of candle, *Scottasms* (1787) 23 Wm Ah'll feit o' t bunch o' ye fer a quart o' yal (B K) n Lin¹ A bunch of laths Nrf Gimmingham, Trimmingham, Knaption, and Trunch, North Repps, and South Repps, are all of a bunch, *Prov* in *White Eng* (1865) I 188 Sur She lives in one o' that bunch o' cottages by the Green, *N & Q* (1878) 5th S x 222

2 A small drove or herd of cattle, a flight of plovers, &c Hrf² Glo¹ A bunch of beasts e An¹ Nrf A bunch of wild-fowl, *PATTERSON Man and Nat* (1895) 14

3 A bow of ribbons, a posy for the buttonhole ne Lan (H M) Brks *Gl* (1850), Brks¹ A promised to buy muh o' bunch of blue ribbon To tie up my bonnie brown haair

4 A mass of ore in a lode

Dev The bunch of nearly pure metal was before him, *BARING-GOULD J Herring* (1888) 345 Cor²

Hence (1) **Bunch**, *v* of ore to be irregularly distributed in a lode, (2) **Bunchy**, *adj* in irregular masses

(1) Dev The vein 'bunched,' *BARING-GOULD J Herring* (1888) 345 (2) Cor²

5 A swelling

Hrt Running a red hot iron through the bunch, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) III n Ken (P M) Sur¹ A swelling when it is soft and yields to the touch [as disting from a 'callus'] Sus¹ It came out in bunches all over me I W² Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹

6 A blotch or sore

Hmp *Wise New Forest* (1883) 281, Hmp¹ w Som¹ Ee-d u guut buun chez au l oa'vur dhu fae us oa un [he had spots or marks all over his face]

7 An awkward-looking woman or girl

Ayr, Gall (JAM *Suppl*) e An¹ (s v Bundle) Dev That great idle bunch, Sophy, *SHARLAND Vill* (1885) 135

8 **Comb** (1) Bunch berry, the fruit of the stone-bramble, *Rubus saxatilis*, (2) — o' fives, a doubled fist

(1) N Cy¹ Used for tarts Nhb¹, Cum¹, w Yks¹ (2) w Yks Aw felt varry mich inclined to shov a bunch o' fives in his face, *HARTLEY Tales*, 2nd S 33 Lei¹ Ah'll gie ye a bunch o' foives i' yer feace War³, se Wor¹

9 In phr (1) *All to a bunch*, stumpy, squat, (2) *hold your bunch*, hold your tongue, be silent

(1) w Som¹ Uur leuk ud au l tue u buunch (2) Rut¹

10 *v* To tie in bunches

Chs¹, Chs² Bunching carrots for market s Chs¹ Bunzh is slightly depreciatory in meaning, and conveys the idea of binding together heterogeneous things, or of binding together a lot of things carelessly or untidily

11 Of seed, &c to come up thicker in some places than others, to plant beans in bunches instead of in rows

Hmp (W M E F) Wil *DAVIS Agric* (1813), Wil¹

Hence **Bunching**, *vbl sb* seed sown too closely, several being put in a hole, springing in clusters

Wor *YOUNG Ann Agric* (1784-1815) Hmp She be such seed for bunchin', she be (W M E F)

12 To offer a bunch of flowers

Ess The children bunched well t'year, ma'am [bringing flowers for decoration] (A R B W)

BUNCH, *v*² and *sb*² Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Not Lin Lei Nhp War e An Hmp Wil Cor Also written bunce Wil¹, bunse Cum² [bunf, bunf, buns]

1 *v* To strike with the head, foot, or knee, to butt at, kick, push

N Cy¹, Nhb (W G), Nhb¹, Dur¹ n Yks To a child it is said, 'Thūz bunsh'd dhi biut tias ūt, dhi bunshiz dhi feet tagidhar' (W H), n Yks¹ He bunched me wiv his foot 'Deean't thee coom na funder, or Ah'll bunch', addressed to a clergyman at the font in a Dale's church, by a juvenile candidate for 'Christening', n Yks² ne Yks¹ Pleas'm, tell Jane to give ower, sha bunches an sha nips He was fit ti bunch t'dear doon e Yks Bunch him, Ned, he sed thoo was a fecal Mahnd an deean't bunch tonnaps up, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889) 24, e Yks¹ Ah's not boon to he' mah lad bunch'd aboot like that m Yks¹ Limited in application to persons, not employed *fig* w Yks O mebbe thoo'll be bunched aboot Wi' t'barns across o' t'fleur, *BLACKAN Poems* (1867) 33, w Yks¹, w Yks⁵ Ah'll bunch him nobbud let me gehr a seet on lum! Not (W H S) n Lin¹ Defendant came to him in a field and bunched him because he would not drive the horses steadier, *Gainsburgh News* (May 19, 1877) Cauves bunches the'r muther's

bags as soon as thaay can stan sw Lin¹ I feel as sore as thofe I had been bunched Nhp¹ Bunch me up on the wall Hmp *Wise New Forest* (1883) 281, Hmp¹, Wil¹ Cor² Children playing and running 'head on', cry out, 'I'll bunch 'ee, I'll bunch 'ee'

Hence **Bunching**, *ppl adj* Of animals given to butting or striking

Cum² A bunsin cow

2 **Comb** Bunch clot, a clodhopper, a farm labourer n Yks¹² e Yks *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889) 24, e Yks¹ So called by townspeople m Yks¹ w Yks E bunshklot gits lotz a fresh ere (W H) n Lin¹

3 To beat hemp

e An¹, e An² In other days, lads and lasses who had misbehaved were sent, not to the treadmill, but to bridewell to bunch hemp for a destined term

4 To offend, to make angry Lei¹, War³

5 To be off, to hurry away, 'bunk', start up

War³ 'Now then, bunch quickly,' would be said angrily or threateningly—as to an impudent tramp Nrf As [the geese] bunched up, Peggy blazed intu 'em, *PATTERSON Man and Nat* (1895) 123

6 To hobble, walk clumsily or with difficulty Rxb (JAM), n Yks²

7 *sb* A blow, kick, push, punch

Sc Ane gat a bunch o' the wame, *SCOTT Minstrelsy* (1802) II 89, ed 1848 Dur¹ e Yks He ga' ma bunch ower mi leg, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889) 24, e Yks¹ w Yks GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 225 Nhp¹ Give me a bunch up Wil¹ Gie un a good bunce in the ribs

8 The mark from which the spring is made in the game of leap-frog, the starting-point in a race

Per 'Heel the bunch' or 'toe the bunch,' as previously agreed on (G W)

[1 To bunch, *percutere*, *SKINNER* (1671), *Bunchon, tundo, Prompt* 3 I will reele, and bunch hempe, *CORNWALLIS Disc on Seneca* (1631) sig O o 2]

BUNCHING, *ppl adj* Sc Dashing in dress or manner, of imposing appearance

Sc An' up I gat twa bunching meggs, An' fill'd the ring, *BEATTIES Parings* (1801) 11

BUNCHY, *sb* Som The Banksia rose

w Som¹ I never didn zee my buun sheez so fine's they be de year

BUNCHY, *adj* Hif Som

1 Short and stout

Som A bunchy little ma'a with a round face, *RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 34 w Som¹ Uur z u buun shee leed l dning, uur aez [she is a short, fat, little thing, she is]

2 Of celery rank, coarse.

Hrf² Bunchy, busky stuff

BUNDATION, *sb* Shr Abundance See **Abundation**

Shr¹ Theer'll be a bundai shu'n o' fruit o' them ras'b'ry-canes

BUNDIE, *sb*¹ Or I Name given to the foll birds

(1) the common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*, (2) the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*

Or I *SWAINSON Buds* (1885) 194, 196

BUNDIE, *sb*² N I¹ The posteriors

[Conn w Ir *bundun*, the fundament (O'REILLY)]

BUNDING, *sb* Wm Der Also written bunnin', bunning Der [bundin, bunnin] A lodgement or stage connecting the ends of ladders used in a vertical or 'climbing' shaft, a platform or cover of planks

Wm¹ Der *MAWE Mineralogy* (1802), Buckler, bunnin, brazen-dish, &c, *FURNISS Medicus* (1836) 33

[Bunnings, *MANLOVE Lead Mines* (1653) 257, ed 1874, 19]

BUNDLE, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc Eng and Amer

1 *sb* Of barley straw, 35 lbs, of oat straw, 40 lbs, of wheat straw, 28 lbs

Dev *MORTON Cyclo Agric* (1863)

2 Of osiers a quantity tied up together, measuring in Hmp 42 inches round the lower band, in Wor 38 inches

Wor, Hmp *MORTON Cyclo Agric* (1863)

3 A great gust of wind Dor (C V G)

4 A large, fat woman, an opprobrious epithet applied to a woman

War *B'ham Wkly Post* (June 10, 1893), War¹²³, e An¹

- 5 A 'frog's hornpipe'
w Yks³ Doncin' a bundil
- 6 In *pl* a game of cards Hmp¹
- 7 v To go off in a hurry, *gen* with prep *off*
Wm Pack up thi traps an' bundle oot o' mi seet (B K) w Yks
Thah can bundle thise off as soon as thah's a mind (*sb*) Hrf² He
bundled off Brks¹ Us' bundled pretty sheip, I can tell 'e Sus²,
Hmp¹ Wl SLOW *Gl* (1892) Dor¹ She scream d, an' bundled
out o' house, 278
- 8 With prep *down* to fall violently
Ess Oh! smack he bundled down, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) 22
- 9 To sleep in one's clothes on the same bed or couch
with (as was formerly common in Wales and New Eng)
Wal The Welsh folk-lorists do not 'bundle' at their solemn
meetings, *Sat Review* (1889) LXVIII 319 s Pem LAWS *Little*
Eng (1888) 419 [New Eng Van Collear stopped occasionally in
the villages to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and
bundle with the Yankee lasses, IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1809)
(BARTLETT)]
Hence Bundling, *vbl sb* See below
- Cum, Wm A custom, formerly in vogue, of a betrothed pair
going to bed in their clothes, BRAND *Pop Anthq* (ed 1870) II 56
[In the majority of those counties in which the per centage of
female offenders is inordinately great, that peculiar form of court-
ship which is termed 'bundling,' or some equally loose modification
of it, is known to prevail, MAYHEW *Prisons* (1862) 461]
- 10 To live in a state of concubinage
Bnf¹ Term in use among the agricultural servants
BUND WEED, *sb* Sc e An Also written *bunweed*
Suf¹, and in form *bunds* e An¹ Name given to various
plants (1) *Centaurea nigra*, (2) *Scabiosa succisa*, devil's-
bit, (3) *Senecio jacobaea*, ragweed, (4) *Heracleum sphondy-*
lum, cow-parsnip
(1) e An¹ Nrf¹ Much infesting grass land (2) e An¹ (3) Sc
The witches always went by air on broom-sticks and bunweeds
instead of venturing by water in sieves, *Blackw Mag* (June 1820)
266 (JAM) Suf¹ (4) Suf¹
- BUNE, see Boon, Bun
- BUNE HOUSE, *sb*. Sh I Also written *byuness* A
church
Sh I (*Coll L L B*) S & Ork¹
[Lit a 'prayer-house', cp ON *bēna-hūs*, a chapel,
see JAKOBSEN *Norr Sprog* (1897) 94 See Boon, *sb*²]
- BUNEMOST, *adj* Sc Cum Also written *been-* Bnf¹,
boon- Sc, beunnemest Cum¹ Uppermost See Aboon
Sc Tam o' the linn, he had three bauns, They fell in the fire, in
each other's arms, 'Oh, quo' the boonmost, 'I've got a het skin',
'It's hetter below, quo' Tam o' the linn, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes*
(1870) 33 Bnf¹, Abd (G W) Lnk He pits the workin man in
his richt place, an' that's bunemost, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 91
Cum¹
- BUNEWAND, *sb* Sc Yks Also written *bun nen*,
bunwand Yks, *bunnon* n Yks¹²
1 *Heracleum sphondylium*, cow-parsnip See Bun, *sb*¹
Sc (JAM) n Yks *Science Gossip* (1882) 66, n Yks¹²
2 The dock
Ags The produce of these neglected stripes is generally a coarse
grass intermixed with docks (Sc Bunewands), *Blackw Mag*
(Aug 1818) 125 (JAM)
[1 Some buckled on a bunwand, and some on a been,
MONTGOMERIE *Flying* (ed 1629) 276]
- BUN FIRE, see Burn fire
- BUNG, *sb*¹ and *v* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng
- 1 *sb* *Comp* (1) Bung ball, a small leather ball such as
children play with, (2) dock, the custom of docking a
horse's tail, (3) grog, the washings of spirit-casks, (4)
stodged, sated, well-fed, (5) tail, the tail of a draught-
horse, which has been docked, (6) tailed, having a
docked tail Cf bunged
- (1) Bdf For some unexplained reason, this sport is connected
with Shrove Tuesday It seems to be the frail, surviving emblem
of the sports of a carnival (J W B) (2) Suf RAINBIRD *Agric*
(1819) 289, ed 1849, Suf¹ (3) n Lan¹ (4) War I'm bung-
stodged and jammed full (N R) (5) e An¹ (6) Suf RAINBIRD
Agric (1819) 289, ed 1849, (F H)
- 2 *v* To stop up, cram, close up as with a blow, *gen* in
phr to bung up one's eye, also *fig*, see below
Nhb¹ The cundys bung'd up wi' clarts He gat sic a bat it

- bung'd his eye up e Yks Bung his ees up for him, he desahves
it, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 24, We re fair bung'd up wi' wahk,
Leeds Merc Suppl (Jan 16, 1892), e Yks¹ *MS add* (T H)
w Yks His eyes are bunged up wi' cold (J T) Lan (F R C)
Stf² Applied to stopping any hole Not¹³ n Lin¹ Th' mohds bes
bung'd up the sufts in Naathan-Land Sus, Hmp To bung your
eye, to drink until a person is so drunk that he cannot see,
HOLLOWAY nw Dev¹ I can t bung it into the 'aid o'n nohow
Hence Bung, *sb* a blow, with the idea of stopping
something up, a crash, bang
Sh I Ta da door comes a aafil lack bung, BURGESS *Rasnu*
(1892) 10 Bnf¹ He flew till's wark wee a bung Stf² Oil gi dī
a bung i dī tōroul
- 3 To throw with force Also a schoolboy's term to
knock against a tree
Abd (JAM) Brks To perform the ceremony of 'bunging'
(W H C)
Hence Bunging, *vbl sb* the ceremony of bumping
a new boy against a tree
Brks Employed by the other boys as a process of initiating the
new boy to what might be called the freedom of their society
'Have you got your bunging yet?' (W H E)
- 4 To fly into a fit of bad humour, to walk quickly with
a haughty air, to incur a person's displeasure
Bnf¹ Yive bungt 'im at ye He bungt at it at aince, an' wid
hae naething mair t'dee wee't
- Hence (1) Bung, *sb* ill-temper, sometimes in *phr*
to take a bung, to take offence, (2) Bunging, *ppl adj*
hasty, violent, (3) Bungy, *adj* petulant, touchy
(1) Sc But now the lave are i' the bung, BEATTIES *Parings*
(1801) 30 Abd He's hame nae time syne in a terrible bung,
ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv (2) Bnf¹ (3) Sc (JAM)
- 5 To emit a buzzing or twanging sound as of something
thrown through the air Hence (1) Bung, *sb* the sound
produced when a stone is thrown through the air, the
act of throwing a stone in this way, (2) Bung tap, *sb* a
humming-top Sc (JAM)
- BUNG, *sb*² Chs Stf [bun]
- 1 A lot, a large quantity
s Chs¹ Dhū z tuwd ū praat i bungg ū lahyz [Tha s tow'd a pratty
bung o' lies]
- 2 Pottery term a pile of dishes or plates
Stf² ēr kan kari foiv duzn a pleit i won bung ['Bungs of
saggers' are piles of saggers filled with ware and placed in the oven,
one on the top of the other, until the roof of the oven is reached,
Gl Lab (1894)]
- BUNG, *sb*³ Sc Nhb Cum Nhp [bun]
- 1 A worthless person, one who is very lively
Nhb¹ It is very usual to call a person 'a lazy bung,' 'an idle
bung' Cum She's a girt bung (E W P) Nhp²
- 2 An old worn-out horse Sc (JAM), Per (G W)
- BUNG, *sb*⁴ Sc (JAM) [Not known to our correspon-
dents] The instep of a shoe
- BUNG, *adj* Sc Bdf Intoxicated
Sc Poor Willie by this time was bung, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads*
(1806) I 296 Lnk Changed her mind when bung lhat very day,
RAMSAY *Poems* (1725) I 268, ed. 1800
Hence (1) Bung full, *adj*, (2) Bungie, *adj* tipsy, in-
toxicated
(1) Rnf Whan a rake's gaun hame bung fu', PICKEN *Poems*
(1785) 52 (JAM) (2) e Sc (JAM) Bdf Bungie, BATCHELOR *Anal*
Eng Lang (1809)
- BUNGAY PLAY, *sb* e An¹ Nrf¹ A way of playing
whist by leading all winning cards in succession, without
rinesse
[From 'Bungay,' the name of a town in Suffolk]
BUNGE, see Bunch
- BUNGED, *ppl adj* Suf Of a horse's tail docked.
Cf bung, *sb*¹ (2, 5, 6)
Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 289, ed. 1849, Suf¹
- BUNGELBERRY, *sb* Obs² Cum The stone-
bramble, *Rubus saxatilis*
Cum HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I App 41
- BUNGER, *v* Brks Sus Som [bʊŋgə(r), bʊŋgə(r)]
To do anything awkwardly
Sus¹² Som COOPER *Gl* (1853)
Hence Bangersome, *adj* clumsy, unwieldy
Brks GROSZ (1790), NICHOLS *Bibl Top Brit* (1790) IV 56;

Gl (1852), *Brks*¹ That ther bundle o' zacks be too bungersome vor I to car A be a bungersome zart o' chap
[Cp *bungerly*, clumsily *Bungerly* done, *mfabre*, *BARET* (1580)]

BUNGEY, *sb*¹ *Stf* Also written *bungy* *Stf*² [bu ŋgi]

1 A bricklayer's assistant *Stf*¹
2 A general factotum, a drudge
*Stf*² Tum'z gon fər bei bungī fər dū' parsən Yə won av mī tə bi yər bungī

BUNGEY, *sb*² *Wil* Name given in derision to the inhabitants of Imber, near Heytesbury (G E D)

BUNGLE, *sb* and *v* *Sh I* 1 *sb* A clod or other hard substance used as a missile to pelt with 2 To throw a sod or turf at a person *S & Ork*¹

BUNGLEMENT, *sb* *Glo* [bʌŋɡlɪmənt] Confusion, mismanagement

Glo If the Vicar's given the orders, there'll be a bunglement, I knows 'un. (A B)

BUNGLESOME, *adj* *Ken* [bʌŋɡlsəm] Muddled, tangled, confused (A E C), (P M)

BUNGOW, *sb* *sw Lan* An idiot (H M)

BUNGUMS, *sb pl* *Yks* [bʌŋəmz] A game at marbles

*w Yks*² Four holes are made in the ground, three of them being in a row, and the fourth at some little distance from the others. Two or three boys stand by the fourth hole and bowl their taws in turn to the first of the three holes, and then to the second and third. It is agreed before the game begins that the boy whose taw is the last to get into the last hole must lay his hand on the ground with the knuckles upwards, about three feet from the last hole, to be shot at by the taws of the other boys. This last hole is called the 'old lass'. As soon as the last boy has bowled his taw into the 'old lass' he shouts, 'Knuckle down and bird eggs,' whilst the other boys immediately shout, 'Lights up and no bird eggs,' and the party which is the first to say these words has the choice. If the cry 'Knuckle down and bird eggs' is first heard, the last boy can put his taw between his knuckles, and the other boys must shoot at him with their knuckles in the last hole. Any boy who hits the taw between the knuckles cannot shoot again. If the cry 'Lights up and no bird eggs' is first heard, the boys may put one hand into the hole, and rest the other hand thereon, so that they may shoot with greater force, and in this case the last boy cannot put his taw between his knuckles. Then they each have the full number of shots at the knuckles agreed on at the commencement of the game.

BUNGY, *adj* and *sb* *Som Dev Cor* Also written *bungee* *Som* [bʌŋgi]

1 *adj* Short and squat

Som W & J Gl (1873), (*WFR*) *w Som*¹ Puur dee lee dl au s—u lee dl tue buung-gee luyk [pretty little horse—a little too squat and short] *Bungy* old fuller like, all ass an' pockets *Dev Reports Provinc* (1877) 128 *nw Dev*¹

2 Stupid, clumsy *Cor*³

3 *sb* A person who is short and stout, anything thick and squat

Som JENNINGS Dial w Eng (1869) *Dev* He's a nice little chap, sure 'nuff, a proper little bungy *Bungy* 'pon truckles, All vlaish an' no knuckles, *HEWETT Peas Sp* (1892)

BUN HEDGE, see *Bun*, *v*

BUNHILL, *sb* *Nhp*¹ A bunion

BUNHOLE, *sb* *Yks* [bu n oil] A game at marbles, a diminutive form of the game of golf. See *Bungums*

*w Yks*² [*N & Q* (1855) 1st S an 344]

BUNJEL, *sb* *Sc* Also written *binjel* A bundle of hay, straw, &c. *Per* (G W), *Gall* (JAM. *Suppl*)

BUNJELL, *sb* *Nhp*² A hard blow

BUNK, *sb*¹ *Sc* A chest which also serves for a seat. Cf *benk*, *sb* 1, *bunker*, *sb*¹ 1

Frf Blunder was in the bunk pulling the teeth of his potatoes, *BARRIE Tommy* (1896) 121 *Per* A long wooden seat in the form of a sofa with a panelled back and no padding (G W)

BUNK, *sb*² *Nrf Suf* Name given to var plants (1) any large hollow-stemmed *Umbelliferae* (*Nrf Suf*), (2) *Conium maculatum* (*Nrf*), (3) the roots of *Convolvulus sepium* (*Nrf*)

BUNK, *v*¹ *e Yks* [bʌŋk] To put up the back like a cat (W W S)

BUNK, *v*² *Dev* [bʌŋk] To blindfold in the game of hide-and-seek. See *Bunky bean*.

n Dev Let us bunky Ned I've vound 'e out, And you'll be bunked ta last, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 27, 30

BUNKAS, *sb* *e An* [bʌŋkəs] A confused crowd *e An*¹, *Nrf*¹ *Suf*¹ Kinda '—what a bupkas on 'em

BUNKEN, see *Bumpkin*

BUNKER, *sb*¹ *Sc Irel Nhb Dur* Also in form *bonker* *Nhb*¹, *bunkert*, *bunkart* *Sc* [bʌŋkər]

1 A chest, window-seat which forms a chest, settle

Sc No seat accommodated him so well as the bunker at Wood-end, *Scott Midlothian* (1818) viii, Johnstone was sitting in the bunker by the fireside, *WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* (1876) 283, ed 1894 *S & Ork*¹ A large chest for containing meal *Ayr A winnock bunker in the east, BURNS Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l 119 *Lnk* Ithers frae aff the bunkers sank, *RAMSAY Poems* (ed 1800) l 280 *Slk* She's sittin on a bunker by her lane, *CHR NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) III 307 *Nhb*¹

2 An earthen seat in the fields, a bank by a roadside, a large heap of stones, clay, &c

Sc While snaw the frosty bunkarts theeks, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 106 (JAM) *Baff*¹ Abd The fishers built an open bunkart or seat to shelter them from the wind, *State Leslie* (1805) 146 (JAM) *NI*¹

3 The desk of a schoolmaster or precentor in a church

Lth They brunt my taws, my wig they hid, Syne lap upon the bunker lid, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 139, He most frequently occupied the 'desk,' as the precentor's seat was called (sometimes, however, the 'bunker'), *STRATHESK Bunkbonny* (ed 1891) 107

4 An inequality in the surface of ice

Lth Yet bunkers aften send alee, Altho' they weel did ettle, *Curler's Sing*, *STRATHESK More Bits* (ed 1885) 274

5 A small sand-pit, a roadside channel

Sc What you might call a bunker, a little sand pit, *Scott Redg* (1824) Lett x *NI*¹ Ant He tumbled into a bunker, *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

6 *Comp* Bunker coal, the coal used by a steam-ship for its own consumption during the voyage

Nhb, *Dur* Bunker coals are abundant, no improvement in prices, *Newc Dy Leader* (July 6, 1896) [The coal stored in the 'bunker,' *Gl Lab* (1894)]

BUNKER, *sb*² *Nrf* [bʌŋkə(r)] One who fails to face danger

Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 92

[Der of *bunk* (colloq and slang), to be off, to run away]

BUNKER, *sb*³ *Not Suf* [bʌŋkə(r)]

1 A blow, bang

Suf He slipped and hit his nose such a bunker (J H)

2 A defeat in a game In marbles total loss

s Not We bet 'em in one innins, it wor a bunker (J P K)

BUNKER, *v* *Sus Amer* [bʌŋkə(r)] To win at a game, to outdo another in feats of agility, hence, to leap over

e Sus Can you bunker that hedge? *HOLLOWAY Sus*¹ To jump better [than another] over a gate, ditch, wall, or hedge [*Amer*, *Miss* I bunkered him, *Dial Notes* (1896) I 220]

BUNKER HEADED, *adj* *Cor*¹² [bʌŋkər edɪd] In phr *bunker-headed fools*, fools with head full of rubbish

BUNKERS, *sb pl* *e An*¹ [bʌŋkəz] Name given to any large rank-growing weed, e.g. *Carex caespitosa*

BUNK EYE, *sb* *War* [bʌŋk aɪ] A person who squints, or has the eye half closed

*War*² Bunk-eye, Squint-eye, went to the fair, Bought two horses, and one was a mare, One was blind, and the other couldn't see, Bunk-eye, Squint-eye, one, two, three! *Street rhyme*

Hence *Bunk eyed*, *ppl adj* squinting, having the eye half closed *War*²

BUNKING, *ppl adj* *Obsol w Yks Ess Fat*, large *w Yks N & Q* (1854) 1st S x 400 *Ess* (W W S)

BUNKLE, *sb* *Sc* A stranger

Ag The dog barks because he kens yon to be a bunkle (JAM)

BUNKS, *sb*¹ *e An*¹ *Nrf*¹ *Suf*¹ [bʌŋks] A rabbit. See *Bun*, *sb*²

BUNKS, *sb*² *e An* [bʌŋks] The wild chicory, *Cichorium intybus*

*e An*¹, *Nrf*¹ *Suf* *Science Gossip* (1883) 113

BUNKST, *pp* Not [bʌŋkst] A boy's word when playing at marbles, 'cleaned out,' without a marble left, bankrupt Also *bunkst up*

s Not I'm *bunkst* Shall yer set uz up again? (J P K) Not¹ Ah caan't play no more, Ah *bunkst*

BUNKUM, *adj* *Obsol* w Yks Of imported beef tough, stringy

w Yks In a comic paper (c 1865) there was a narrative of the struggles of the purchaser of a piece of *bunkum* beef (F K)

BUNKUS, see *Bronkus*

BUNKY BEAN, *sb* Dev Also in forms *buggy bane*, *buckee bene* [bʌŋki bɪn] A game of hide-and-seek n Dev Lusur puerilis in tenebris, vulgo, 'shall I come away' Buggy Buggy (vel Buckee Buckee) bidde Bane, Is the way now fan and clean, Is the goose gone to nest, And the fox ygone to rest, Shall I come away? GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H), Try a game o' *bunky bean* ham bye, Rock *Jiman' Nell* (1867) st 27 nw Dev¹

BUNNACK, *sb* S & Ork¹ A lump, a large bone

BUNNED, *pp* Dor [bʌnd] Shrunk Dor *Gl* (1851)

BUNNEL, *sb* Sc Cum Wm Yks Lan Also written *bunnle* Sc [bʌnl] Name given to the dried stalks of (1) Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*, (2) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*, (3) Ragwort, *Senecio jacobaea* See *Bun*, *sb*¹ (1) Cum. Used by smokers to light their pipes, GROSE (1790), *Gl* (1851) w Yks HURTON *Town to Caves* (1781) ne Lan¹ Hemp bunnels is good to nowt (2) Lnk (JAM) Cum¹ Used for candle lighters Wm It snapt like a *bunnel*, Gibson *Leg and Notes* (1877) 20, Wm¹ (3) Slk (JAM)

BUNNELL, *sb* Woi Shr [bʌnl] A drink made from crushed apples after nearly all the juice has been extracted for cider, also applied to any kind of drink

s Wor PORSON *Quant Wds* (1875) 12, s Wor¹ Shr¹ The chief ingredient is water

[A small thin wine much like our *bunnel*, in the Perry-country, ROBERTSON *Phras* (1693) 1327]

BUNNEN, see *Buneward*

BUNNERTS, *sb pl* n Sc (JAM) Yks. The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*

[*Bunnert* for *bun-wort*, see *Bun*, *sb*¹]

BUNNOCK, see *Bannock*

BUNNY, *sb*¹ Chs Stf War Wor Glo Ken Sur Dev Also written *bonny* Dev A rabbit, in *comp* (1) backed, having high and somewhat round shoulders, (2) boy, a rabbit, (3) mouth, the plant *Antirrhinum majus*, (4) rabbit, (a) a child's name for a rabbit, (b) see *mouth* See *Bun*, *sb*²

(1) n.Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) (2) Glo (A B) (3) Ken, Sur (4, a) Chs¹, Stf², War (J R W), Wor (J W F) (b) Dev

BUNNY, *sb*² Chs e An Cor Also written *bunney* Suf, bonie Ess [bʌni, bʌni]

1 A swelling, *gen* one arising from a blow Chs¹³, e An¹ Nrf RAY (1691), (K), COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 85, Wall, wall, never mind, we'll put a leetle brown paper and winegar on the *bunny* (W R E), Nrf¹ Suf GROSE (1790), Used only of a swelling on the head (F H) Ess (K)

2 Mining term a sudden enlargement or bunch of ore in a lode

Cor² A *bunny* of ore (s v Pipe) [N & Q (1877) 5th S viii 113]

[Bony or grete knobbe, *gibbus*, *Prompt* OFr *buynie*, a swelling from a blow (GODEFROY), see HATZFELD (s v *Bigne*)]

BUNNY, *sb*³ Sus Hmp I W Wil [bʌni]

1 A 'chine,' gully on the sea-coast, wooded glen, ravine Hmp The chink or narrow rift in the cliff-line is known in the New Forest as a *bunny*, BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* (1873) *Introd*, The glen, or 'bunny,' as it is locally called, runs right down into the sea, *Wise New Forest* (1883) 147, Hmp¹ Chewton Bunny, Beckton Bunney

2 A culvert, a short covered drain connecting two ditches

Sus In the 'bunny's' [sic] or culverts some fish up to 3lb weight are occasionally secured, *Fishing Gazette* (Mar 26, 1887) 197, (F A A), Sus¹ Laid under a road or gateway to carry off the water Hmp GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), (W.M.E.F.), Hmp¹, I W²

3 A brick arch or wooden bridge, covered with earth across a 'drawn' or 'carriage' in a water-meadow, just wide enough to allow a hay-wagon to pass over Wil¹

4 A small pool of water I W¹

BUNSE, see *Bunce*, *Bunch*

BUNT, *sb*¹ Lin Nhp Bdf Hnt [bʌnt, bʌnt]

1 Sometimes in *pl* The smut in wheat caused by *Tilletia caries*

Lin No number of winnowings would act as a preventive against *bunt*, *Chion* (Dec 19, 1896) s Lin Theers a lot o' *bunts* i' the wheat crop ta' ear (T H R) Nhp GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P), Nhp¹² Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) Hnt (T P F) [The ordinary dressings with which seed corn is 'pickled' to prevent *bunt* or smut, destroyed the vitality of a considerable portion of the seed, *Standard* (Oct 21, 1889) 2]

Hence (1) *Bunted*, *ppl adj*, (2) *Bunty*, *adj* Of wheat smutty

(1) Lin The *bunted* wheat, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Finland* (1878) x, As a practical farmer he would not sow *bunted* seed if he knew it, *Chion* (Dec 19, 1896) n Lin. His crop of oats was *bunted*, that is, although the greater part was long and of a dark green colour, promising a good yield, there were irregular patches, here and there, very short and yellow, which would produce little or nothing (E P) Nhp¹ (2) Lin If he sowed *bunty* seed he should expect to reap *bunty* crop, *Chion* (Dec 19, 1896) Nhp¹

2 A defective ear of wheat

L'n¹ Half corn and half chaff

3 The puff-ball, *Lycoperdon bovista*

Nhp¹ When ripe they emit a kind of brown farina, an idea prevails that the dust of the puff ball causes blindness

BUNT, *sb*² and *v*¹ *Obsol* Yks Lan

1 *sb* A bundle, made by a weaver, of the pieces of material which he has woven

w Yks I ve nobbet hed wun *bunt* this last three weeks, *Peter Pickingspeg* (1838) 5, Bunts at ah tuck tut wareas, TOM TREDDLE-HOYLE *Bairnsia Ann* (1847) 8

2 *v* Weavers' term to pack up and carry home pieces of cloth to the manufacturer, *gen* in phr to go *bunting*

w Yks Aw used to goa *buntin* mysel, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 32, Aw'm *buntin* to-morn Aw've bin a *buntin* an' drawn the brass (D L), Ah reckon thah *bunted* yesterday (B K) Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 273; Lan¹

[Cp Sw *bunt*, a bundle, Da *bundt*]

BUNT, *sb*³ Wor Sus Hmp Wil [bʌnt]

1 A small faggot or bundle of wood

Sus (F A A) e Hmp Bunts are distinguished from bavins by being shorter (H C M B)

2 A handful of straw used to stop up a hole, light a fire, &c

s Wor A good *bunt* o' straw (H K)

3 A short, thick-set person Wil¹

4 A short, thick needle

Wil¹ A tailor's bunt

BUNT, *sb*⁴ Cor Naut [bʌnt]

1 The middle part of a sail formed into a bag, that the sail may gather more wind

Cor QUILLER-COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 106, Cor¹² Naut. In furling, the strongest and most experienced stand in the slings (or middle of the yard) to make up the *bunt*, DANA *Bef the Mast*, 26 (C D)

2 The bagging part of a fishing-net

Cor The middle of the tuck-seine is formed into a hollow or *bunt*, *Household Wds* (1855) X 130, The fish become collected in the hollow *bunt* of the tuck-seine, *ib* 131, The volyer has another sean net differing from the stop sean in having a hollow or *bunt* in the middle, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 106, Cor¹²

[1 *Bunt* (sea-term), the bag, pouch, or middle part of a sail, which serves to catch and keep the wind, as the *bunt* holds much leeward wind, i.e. the *bunt* hangs too much to the leeward, PHILLIPS (1706) Perh the same word as *Bunt*, *sb*²]

BUNT, *sb*⁵ Shr¹ The third swarm of bees from one hive

BUNT, *sb*⁶ Sc Lin [bʌnt] The tail of a rabbit or hare Sc A strolling hound Had near hand catch'd me by the *bunt*, A SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 79 (JAM) Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 320 n Lin¹, sw Lin¹

BUNT, *v*² Chs Stf Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Hif Glo Oxf Brks eAn Ken Sus Wil Dor, Dev [bunt, bent] To push, butt, strike with the head, horns, or feet, to bump, to raise, lift up Cf *bunch*, *v*²

s Chs¹ Quarrelsome boys often bunt one another, instead of fighting with the fists Stf¹, Stf² I diunkon mon buntid agen ar Sali last neit, on noht or dain Lei¹ The poony had use to bunt at the door wi' it nose Nhp¹ To kick or strike with the feet, Nhp² Bunt me up War³ The calf is beginning to bunt s Wor Porson *Quant Wds* (1875), s Wor¹, se Wor¹, Shr¹, Hrf¹² Glo (A B), Glo¹ To bunt, as a lamb striking the udder with its nose Oxf A child bunts when it springs in the arms to raise itself up (K), Oxf¹ Bunt n uup aa rtuuv uuy, uol ee? [Bunt n up arter I, 881 ee?] Brks *Gl* (1852) Brks¹, eAn¹ Nrf (A G F), Nrf¹ Take care, yunder old cow bunts Ken (P M), Ken¹ De old brandy-cow bunted her and purty nigh bloke her aim Sus¹ To rock a cradle with the foot Wil Bevis told two of them to 'bunt' Charlie up one of the ash trees till he could grasp a branch JEFFERIES *Bevis* (1882) x, Wil¹, Dor¹ Dev Do not let the cow bunt you, *Reports Provinc* (1889)

Hence (1) **Bunt**, *sb* a blow, push, lift up, also used in a quasi-adv sense, (2) **Bunting**, *ppl adj* butting

(1) Lei¹ A coom bunt right up agen me A wur gooin full bunt agen the post Nhp² Give me a bunt Brks¹ 'Gie us a bunt up' is the phr used by a boy when he wishes another to raise him from the ground on his attempt to mount a tree Sus¹ A bunt is described to me as a push with a knock in it, or a knock with a push in it 'I'll give you a muddlin' bunt prensley if you doant keep still' Wil¹ (2) Dev They didn't coalvarty es bed Down ta tha 'Bunting Tups,' Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 109

[And I have brought a twagger for the nones, A bunting lamb, PEELE *Paris* (1884) i 1]

BUNT, *v*³ Sc Irel

1 To hurry, hasten, run away

Bwk Auld Hipperty Clunch o' Edrom town, To Kelloe's laird gaed buntin' down, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 98 NI¹

2 With prep *for* to attend to, look after

Lth Tho' I was born armless, an' aye unco wee, My Maggy was muckle, an' bunted for me, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 92

BUNT, *v*⁴ Oxf [bunt] To plait, twist, or coil the hair at the back of the head

Oxf¹ Uur bunts uur aa r uup nuuw [Er bunts 'er ar up now]

Hence **Bunt**, *sb* a plait or twist, coiled at the back of the head

Oxf¹ Uuy sh doo muuy aa r in u bunt suon [I sh'll do my ar in a bunt soon]

BUNT, *v*⁵ and *sb*⁷ n Cy (?) Ken Sus Hmp Som Dev Cor [bunt, bent]

1 *v* To sift bran from wheaten flour through a fine sieve after it has been newly ground Cf *bolt*, *v*¹

n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) Ken (P M), Ken¹², Hmp¹ Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) n Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) Dev³, Cor¹²

Hence (1) **Bunter**, *sb* a machine for cleaning corn, (2) **Bunting**, *sb* a kind of cloth of which sieves are made, (3) **Bunting house**, *sb* an outhouse where the meal is sifted, (4) **hutch**, *sb* the bin in which the meal is sifted, (5) **room**, see *house*

(1) Sus¹ (2) s Cy The material of which ships' flags are made, HOLLOWAY Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) n Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) (3, 4) Ken¹ (5) n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P)

2 *sb* A bolting-mill, a machine for dressing flour

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ n Dev Hunt Hid Ned the michard in a bunt, And failly squeezed en droo', Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 104

3 Bolting-cloth

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825)

[1] *pe ilke pet bontep pet mele, pet to-delp pet flour uram pe bren*, *Ayenbite* (1340) 93 (4) Item in the bunting house, one bunting hutch, two kneading showles, a meale tub, *Estry Mem* (1600) 226 (Ken¹)

BUNTER, *sb*¹ Lin Rut Cmb Lon [buntə(r), bəntə(r)]

1 A man or woman engaged in gathering rags and bones in the streets Cf *bunt*, *sb*²

Lon. Bunters, with bits of candle between their fingers, and baskets on their heads, PARKER *Low Life* (1764) 9, Great

trafficking among the bunters in Rotten Row, for rags and bones, *ib* 30, Old women alone gathered the substance, and they were known by the name of 'bunters,' MAYHEW *Lon Labou* (1851) II 142, ed 1861

2 A disreputable woman

n Lin¹ Bunters attending the archbishop's door, *Coll Epigrams* (1737) II 73 Rut¹ She stood at the gate and called me a bunter Cmb¹ As bad as the bunters in Tiger Alley Lon A class of women technically known as 'bunters,' who take lodgings, and after staying some time run away without paying their rent, MAYHEW *Lon Labou* (1851) II 142, ed 1861

[1] **Bunter**, a gatherer of rags in the streets for the making of paper, BAILEY (1721)

BUNTER, *sb*² Ken [bəntə(r)] A large migratory bird

e Ken Found in winter, otherwise called Greyhead, or Greyback (W F S)

BUNTER, *sb*³ Ken [bəntə(r)] A dun cow (P M) [Cp Du *een bonte koe*, a pide (pied) cowe (HEXHAM)]

BUNTIN, *sb* Nhb [buntin] The cone of a fir-tree Nhb *Nature Notes*, No 9, Nhb¹ 'To pepper buntins' is to throw buntins in play

BUNTING, *sb*¹ Sc Not Brks

1 The wood-lark, *Alauda arvensis* Brks¹

2 *Comp* Bunting lark, *Emberiza miharia*, the common or corn bunting

Sc SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 69 s Not (J P K)

[1] A bunting, *Alaudula*, COLES (1679), A bunting, *Terranola*, *Rubetra*, 'auis alaudae similis,' BARET (1580)]

BUNTING, *sb*² Ken¹ [bəntin] The grey shrimp, *Cragon vulgaris*

BUNTING, *sb*³ Nhb Dur Also written *buntin* N Cy¹, *buntun* Nhb¹ Dur [buntin] A piece of squared timber, a beam placed across a shaft to support any fittings

N Cy¹ Balks of foreign timber secured on the shores of the Tyne, afloat at high water 'Let's go hikey on the buntins' Nhb¹ In timbering the shafts of coal mines buntions and sheets are put in for the purpose of conducting the cages up and down the shafts, *Why Chron* (May 22, 1886) Nhb, Du Standing set buntion holes left upon this crib, *Boings* (1881) IV 50, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

[It pd for one bunting and two sparres to a yeat and the makeing it, *as 4d*, *Gateshead Ch Bks* (1633) (Nhb¹)]

BUNTING, *sb*⁴ Lin¹ sw Lin¹ [buntin] The boys' game of tip-cat

BUNTING, *adj*¹ and *sb*⁵ Sc Nhp Written *buntin* Sc Also in form *bunting* Frf

1 *adj* Short and thick-set, plump

Frf, Rxb A buntin' brat (JAM) Nhp¹

2 *sb* A short, thick-set person Bnff¹

BUNTING, *adj*² and *sb*⁶ eAn Ken Also written *buntin* Ess, and in form *buntie* An¹ Nrf¹ [bəntin]

1 *adj* Mean, shabby, untidy in dress and appearance eAn¹, Nrf¹ Ess Nought she had on look'd buntin, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) 13, *Gl* (1851), *Anti Soc. Trans* (1863) II 183, Ess¹

2 *sb* A slovenly person ne Ken (H M)

[A large pattern embroider'd gown unfashionable and bunting, *Compl Letter-Writer* (1759) 224 (N E D)]

BUNTING CROW, *sb* Irel The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*

Ir So called from its partiality for chickens and eggs, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 86 [NEWMAN (1866) 40]

[Cp Du *bonte-kraai*, a Roiston crowe (HEXHAM), *bont*, parti-coloured]

BUNT LARK, *sb* Oxf Nrf Hmp Wil [bəntlāk] The corn bunting, *Emberiza miharia*

Oxf APLIN *Buds* (1889) 214 Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 51 Hmp 'Bunt larks' is rare but 'mud-larks' is very common heeabouts (W M E F) Wil¹ [The general resemblance of this bunting to the sky-lark in the colour of its plumage has given origin to another provincial name by which it is known, that of the bunting-lark, YARRELL *Hist Brit Buds* (ed 1845) I 481]

BUNTLING, *sb* Sc

1 The blackbird, *Turdus merula*

Gall (JAM) Kcb And gars the buntlins throstile by thy power, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 8.

2 *Comp* Bunting lark, *Emberiza hortulana*, corn bunting
See Bunting lark

Sc SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69 Abd (JAM)

BUNTON, see Bunting, *sb*³

BUNTY, *adj* and *sb* Sc Irel Wil Amer

1 *adj* Short and stout, squat Cf bunting, *adj*¹
s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Wu¹ [Phil, USA N & Q (1870)
4th S vi 249]

2 *sb* A cock or hen without a tail

Sc Clipped arse, quoth Buntie [spoken when a man upbraids
us for what he himself is guilty of], KELLY *Prov* (1721) 78 (JAM),
GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

BUNTY, see Bunting, *adj*²

BUNWAND, see Buneward

BUNWEED, see Bundweed

BUNYELL, *sb* Ant A flannel head-dress worn by
women Freq in *pl* (WJK), (SAB)

BUOCK, *sb* Or I A pimple (JAM *Suppl*), (KME)

BUOM, see Boom

BUOMFIT, see Bumfitt

BUP, *v* Yks Lan [bup] To drink Used in
addressing children Cf bub, *sb*²

w Yks Bup, den, dere's a ducky Bup it all up (HL), Bup,
doy (SOA) e Lan¹, m Lan¹

Hence Buppy, *sb* a drink

Yks Will Joe 'ave a buppy of Sissy's nice milk? (FPT)
w Yks He likes his buppy, t old cock (HL)

BUP HORSE, *sb* Som Also in form buppo w Som¹
A child's term for a horse

w Som¹ Lèok, dhae ur z u puur dee buup au s [look, there is
a pretty bup horse] The old nursery rhyme is here varied to
'Ruy d u buup-au s tu Baam buree Krau s' [Ride a cock-horse]
Kau m, Jum ee, dhur-z u gèod bwuuy, un ee shl ruy d dhu buup oa
[come, Jimmy, there's a good boy, and you shall ride the horse]

BUR, *conj*, *adv* and *prep* Yks Lan Chs Der [bàr]
Dial pron of *but* (qv), *gen* used when the next word
begins with a vowel

w Yks Bur o'd ne'er heed that, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial* (1839) 2
Lan Which nob'dy could mester bur hissel, HARLAND & WILKIN
SON *Fik Lore* (1867) 53, He can move nowt bur his yead an' his
meauth, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II 33, If yo d bur
let him come, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 76 e Lan¹ Chs¹ Yo
munna do that—Ah¹ bur oi shall nw Der¹

BUR, see Burr.

BURBENK, *v* S & Ork¹ To fortify a frail building
with a bank of turf or stones Cf bur(r, v)³ 7

BURBLE, *v* and *sb*¹ Sc e An [bərbl, bəbl]

1 *v*. To bubble or boil up like water from a spring, to
purl

w Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Ayr (JF)

2 *sb* A 'bell' or bubble on water, a purl, purling w Sc
(JAM *Suppl*)

3 *pl* Small tingling pimples, such as are caused by the
stinging of nettles or small insects e An¹, Nrf¹

[I I boyle up or bui byll up as a water dothe in a spring,
Je bouillonne, PALSGR (1530) 2. Burble in the water,
bubette (PALSGR)]

BURBLE, *sb*² *pl* Sc Perplexity, trouble

Ayr He made him do as he pleased, and always made burbles,
by which the deponent understood trouble, CASE *Moffat* (1812) 45
(JAM) Gall In web o' my life monie burbles hae been, HARPER
Bards (ed 1889) 163

Hence (1) Burbled, *ppl adj* confused, perplexed, (2)
Burbled headed, *adj* stupid, confused

(1) Sc A nervous system all bedevilled, and his external life
fallen into a horribly burbled state about him, Mrs Carlyle *Let*
(1843) I 244, ed 1883 (2) Dmf (JAM)

BURBLEK, *sb* Wm [bərblək] *Petasites vulgaris*,
bog rhubarb

Wm Ther's a lot o' burblək leaves wants gedderin' up (BK)

BURBOT, *sb* Stf Also in form birdbolt Stf¹, bur
bolt A freshwater fish, somewhat like an eel but with
a flat head, *Lota vulgaris*

Stf (K), We may allow it to be a *Mustela fluminalis*, though
in Stf, by some, it is call'd a burbot or bird-bolt, perhaps from

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that sort of arrow rounded at head, Plot *Stf* (1686) 241, Stf¹
[SACHELL (1879)]

[Borbotha be fisshes very sleperry, somewhat lyke an
ele haunge wyde mouthes & great hedes, it is a swete
mete, ANDREWE *Fishes* (c 1500) in *Meals & Manners*, ed
Furnivall, 115 Fr *boubotte*, 'poisson qu'on appelle aussi
barbote' (LITTRÉ), *bourbete*, in Joinville (ROQUEFORT)]

BURCOT(T, *sb* Som A load

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873)

BURD, *sb*¹ Sc A young lady, a maiden

Sc When in my arms burd Helen dropt, Scott *Minstrelsy*
(1802) *Fair Helen*, The king he had but ae daughter, Burd Isabel
was her name, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) II 127 Lth Burd
Ailie sat down by the wimplin' burn, SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 28

[I lufe no mo Bot hir—the well of womanheid,
That bird of bliss, A SCOTT *Poems* (c 1560), ed Cranstoun,
34, But Mary byrde, thowe neyd not soo, *York Plays*
(c 1400) 439]

BURD, *sb*² Sc

1 Offspring, always used in a bad sense

Lnk Witch burd, the supposed brood of a witch (JAM)

2 A young seal not weaned S & Ork¹

[Dan byrd (offspring), the same word as E *birth*]

BURD, *sb*³ Som Dev [bəd] Bread

Som Let's have our bit o' burd and cheese, RAYMOND *Sam and*
Sabina (1894) 122 w Som¹ Always by real peasants Aew-z
burd u zul-eeen? n Dev GROSE (1790)

BURD ALONE, *phr* Obs Sc Also written alane
(JAM) Entirely alone, all alone

Sc And Newton Gordon, burd-alone, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802)
Gallant Grahams, One who is the only child left in the family,
unequalled (JAM) Lnk She's dead o'er true, she's dead and
gane, Left us and Wilhe burd alane, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1733)
Lucky Wood

[Lord, sen my gracious gyde is gone, And I am left as
byrd alane, *Kingis Complaint* (c 1570) 52, in *Sat Poems*,
ed Cranstoun, I 119].

BURDEN, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng

Also in form burthen w Yks¹ e An¹ Nrf¹

1 *sb* A truss or bundle of straw, sticks, &c See
Bun, *sb*²

ne Yks¹, w Yks (CCR) Glo In common use (HSH),
Glo² Suf Burdens of straw, the cattle's welcome bed, BLOOM-
FIELD *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 83, ed 1808

2 *Comp* (1) Burden band, a hempen hay-band, (2)
-carrier, a wood-carrier

(1) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ More commonly called a plet-band n Yks¹²
e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) m Yks¹ (2) Sc CHEVIOT
Prov (1896) 3

3 A quantity, amount, a crop

Sur¹ There ain t a great burden of grass this year nw Dev¹
A capital burden in thicker viel

Hence Burthensome, *adj* Of land productive, yielding
good crops

w Yks It always had a name for being good burthensome land
(CCR), w Yks¹

4 The rubble or dead ground which overlies a stratum
of tin ore In china clay works the top ground, f
the surface to the bed of clay which lies below Cor-

5 *v* To bear down, to oppress, esp in the way of im-
posing too much work for given pay

n Yks He's sare bodden doon wiv a lot o' bairns (TS), n Yks¹
T'highway maaster bodden'd t'men over sair wi' t'flints

Hence Burdenous, *adj* burdened

Fif The burdenous and bustling multitude, TENNANT *Anster*
(1812) 126, ed 1871

6 To charge with or impute closely and pressingly

n Yks¹ Ah bodden'd her heavily wi' t' [pregnancy], but she
steed me out she warn't e An¹ I burthened him with it as
strong as I could, but he would not confess Nrf¹

7 To forebode, foretell

s Wor Common Folks burdened as a'd be suer to be a tempus
(HK), s Wor¹ I burdens tempest afore night

8 To yield, bear

w Yks The ten-acre close burthened nought last year (CCR)

BURDEN, see Burdoun

BURDIEHOUSE, *sb* *Obs* ? *Sc* In phr *gae* or *gang to Burdiehouse*, an exclamation used by old people when they are displeased with any one's conduct or language

Sc (JAM) , Used perhaps in Edb, near which is a village named Burdiehouse (J F)

[*Burdiehouse* repr *Burdeous*, the old pron. of *Bourdeaux* See Acts Mary (1551), ed 1814, 483 (JAM)]

BURDIT, *pp* *Sc* Of stones split into laminae (JAM)

BURDOWN, *sb* *Sc* Also written *burden* The drone of a bagpipe

Sc And teen [tune] to the praise o' Scotch pipers Her chanter, reeds, burdens and drone, *Old Ballads* (1825) *Pipers o' Buchan*, Young Tubal had tun'd up his burden, Was liltin' at 'Clout the Caldion,' *ib* *Per* (G W)

[Fr *bourdon*, a drone or dorre-bee, also, the humming or buzzing of bees, also, the drone of a bag-pipe (COTGR)]

BURE, *sb* *Sc* Cum A woman of loose character, not necessarily a prostitute, a country woman

Sc (E W P) Cum A bure, her neame was Meg, A winsome weel far'd body, *STAGG Misc Poems* (ed 1807) 144, FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 61

BURE, *v* *Sc* *Pret* of to bear

Sc And Uskie-bae ne'er bure the bell Sae bald as Allan bure himsel, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) II 239 *Ayr* Where glorious Wallace Aft bure the gree, as story tells, Frae Southron billies, *BURNS To W Simpson* (1785) st 10, Ane o' the swankies bure Mally awa, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 111 *Sik* I trowed that even-down truth bure some respect, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 24, ed 1866

BUREGH, *v* *Abd* To crowd together See *Bourach*, 6

Abd [Some] bureght roun' the carlie, An' wonnert at the carlie, *THOM Rhymes* (1845) 153

BURERK, *sb* *Lon* Slang [bæ ræk] The mistress of a house, lady

Lon They are most successful when the 'swell' is not at home, if they can meet with the 'Burerk' or the young ladies, *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) I 244 *Slang* Let him ask the loafer which sex gives him most, the 'burerks' or the 'toffs,' *Answers* (July 20, 1889) 121 (FARMER)

BURG, *sb* *Sc* In *comp* (1) *Burg hall*, town hall, (2) town, burgh or borough town See *Brugh*

Rnf (1) That nicht within our auld burg hall, *Young Pictures* (1865) 14 (2) Sune auld burg town met their view, *ib* 15

BURGAGE, *sb* *Pem* [bæ gēdʒ] A small field, at a short distance from the house or farmyard, usually less than half an acre in area

s Pem *Laws Little Eng* (1888) 419, Put the pony in the burgage to night, as we met knaw where to find 'n in the mornin' (W M M)

[Fr *bourgage*, an estate, or tenure in burgage, held either of the king or of other lords of the borough, and subject to no other than the customary rents and services thereof (COTGR)]

BURGE, *sb* *Irel* *Som* *Dev* Also written *burdge* *Dev* [bædʒ] A bridge

Wxf *Som* W & J *Gl* (1873) *w, Som* *Dev* Long by the burdge be the keeper's cottage, *PHILLIPOTS Dartmoor* (1895) 39 *e Dev* Th' fine wold stwonn' burge, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 54, ed 1853 *s Dev* I saw him going over the burge (F W C)

BURGESS, *v* *Obs* *Fif* When the marches of a town were 'rode,' to take those who had been made burgesses during the year, and strike their buttocks against a stone (JAM) See *Bejan*, v

BURGH, *sb* *Sus* Also written *burg* [bæ g] A hillock, rising ground, a term applied to the barrows or tumuli on the Downs Cf *barrow*, *sb* ³

Sus Over dat yonder hill—by de burg, *LOWER Stray Leaves* (1862) 92, Two fellurs wur holdin toight wud de grasp ov deth two burghs dat de devil hed maad sim haussesses, *JACKSON Southward Ho* (1894) I 389, *Sus* ¹²

BURGH, *sb* *Sc* *Nhb* A member of that section of the Scottish Secession Church which upheld the lawfulness of the burgess oath

Sc A worthy old Seceder used to ride to Bucklyvie every Sabbath to attend the Burgher kirk, *RAMSAY Remin* (1861) II 126 *Nhb* ¹ *Obs* There are in Newcastle six congregations of Presby-

terians, and one of each of the classes of the secession from that church, stiled Burghers and Anti Burghers, *Impartial Hist Newc* (1801)

BURG OF ICE, *phr* *Sc* A whaler's term for a field of ice floating in the sea (JAM)

[Cp *Noi w* dial *isberg*, iceberg (AASEN)]

BURGONET, *sb* *Sc* A form of *Biggonet*, q v

Sc 'Tis not beneath the burgonet, nor yet beneath the crown, *CHAMBERS Snags* (1829) I 51

BURGOO, *sb* *Obs* *Nhp* *Hrt* A kind of oatmeal porridge

Nhp ¹ As thick as burgoo *Hrt* Whole greets [grits] boiled in water, formerly called loblolly, now burgoo, *ELLIS Cy Hsuf* (1750) 206

BURGY, *sb* *Lan* *Chs* [bæ dʒɪ]

1 Unriddled coal, containing all the small coal and dust *e Lan* ¹ *s Lan* In common use (S W) *Chs* ¹, *s Chs* ¹

2 An inferior, cheap beer or ale sold at 2d a pint

Lan Bobby can tell as weel as a Christian whether he's let o' th' rale stuff or nobbut burgy, *BRIERLEY Traddelpm Fold*, xii *s Lan* Becoming less common (S W)

BURIAL, *sb* *Sc* *Nhb* *Hrt* Also *Dev* [bæ riəl]

1 A funeral, interment Cf *burying*

Sc He walked at the burial, *Scotic* (1787) 13, (A W) *Inv* He was at the burial (H E F) *Hrt* ² *Dev* Be you going to the poor maid's burial, ma'am? O'NEILL *Dimples* (1893) 55

2 *Comp* (1) Burial boding, death-warning, (2) house, the house where a person lies dead

(1) *Sik* Bow-wowing as ye war a burial-boding, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 223, ed 1866 (2) *Nhb* Something awful had happened at the burial house, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table bk* (1846) VIII 72

BURIAN, *sb* *Sc* A mound, tumulus, a kind of fortification Cf *borran*, *current*

s Sc There are a great number of cairns or burians, *Statist Acc Dmf* IV 522 (JAM) [See *Proceed Soc Antiq Scot* (1895-96) 82]

BURIED, see *Bur*(r), *sb* ⁶

BURIN, see *Burying*

BURK, *v* *Nhp* [bæk] To warm by fondling, 'nuzzle', to try to lull a child to sleep

Nhp ¹ Buik the child off to sleep A brood-hen burks her chickens under her wing

[This is a spec use of lit *E burke* (vb), to murder by suffocation (as the notorious criminal Burke did, who was executed in 1829), also, to smother, 'hush up']

BURL, *v* and *sb* *Irel* *Yks* *Der* *Wor* *Shr* *Glo* *Wil* *Som* *Dev* Also in form *burr* w *Yks*, *berl* *Der* ² *nw Der* ¹, see below [bæl]

1 *v* To pick out from cloth all knots, loose threads, or other irregularities, to mend or darn small holes in pieces slightly damaged in weaving

w *Yks* (D L), (J T), w *Yks* ², w *Yks* ³ It [cloth] was next trailed over furze bushes, then builed in the house by the family *Wor SKINNER* (1671) *Shr* ¹, *Glo* ¹, *Wil* ¹ w *Som* ¹ Buur dl, buur dlee Always done by women, who draw the cloth carefully over a sloping bench in a good light. 'I do burdly down to factory hon I be able vor to stan' to it'

Hence (1) *Burlier*, *sb* the woman who picks knots and other irregularities from cloth, (2) *Burling*, *vbl sb* the process of removing knots, &c, from cloth, (3) *Burling iron*, *sb* (a) a strong pair of tweezers, having very fine and strong points used in 'burling', (b) the 'rubbing-stone' or instrument used in giving the cloth a gloss

(1) w *Yks* (J M), (F M L), w *Yks* ³, *Glo* ¹ w *Som* ¹ Buur dlur *Dev Obs* *BOWRING Lang* (1866) I 15 (2) w *Yks* (W T), Buildings in which weaving, winding, warping, burling, &c, were done, *BINNS Vill to Town* (1882) 55 *Wil* *Slow Gl* (1892) *Dev Obs* *BOWRING Lang* (1866) I pt v (3, a) w *Yks* (W T) *Shr* ¹ w *Som* ¹ Buur dleen-uy ur (b) *Uls*, *Dev Uls Jm Arch* (1857) V 98

2 To cut away the dirty wool from the roots of sheep's tails before shearing time See *Britch*

w *Yks* ², *Shr* ¹² [MORTON *Cyclo Agne* (1863)]

Hence (1) *Burlings*, *vbl sb* dirty wool cut from the hind parts of a sheep, (2) *Burling wool*, *sb* inferior wool sold at a low price, chiefly to saddlers for stuffing Cf *daglocks*

(1) *Der* ², *nw Der* ¹, *Shr* ¹² (2) *Shr* ²

3 To rub off the grown-out shoots of potatoes in spring Wil¹

4 *sb* A knot or other irregularity in cloth
w Yks (F M L), Picking off the cloth the swats or 'burrs' entangled in the fibre of the wool (W T), (D L)

5 *Comp* (1) *Bur cart*, see quot, (2) *Burr takers out*, the workers who clear away the burrs in the wool thrown out by the swift, on to the top of the carding machine

(1) Yks The jiggling sound of the 'bur carts' on their way to and from the woollen manufactories, *Brierley Cast upon World* (1886) 28 (2) w Yks (S A B)

[1 *Desquamare vestes*, to burle clothe, COOPER (1565), To burle clothe, *extuberare*, *Cath Angl* (1483) 4 Burle of clothe, *tumentum*, *Prompt*]

BURL, see *Burle*

BURLEY, *adj* Cum [bərli] Forward, uncivil or surly Cf *burly*

Cum Isn't he a burley beggar? (J A)

Hence *Burley*, *sb* a forward young man (E W P)

BURLING, *sb* Lin [bəlɪn] A yearling ox or heifer

Lin MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Lin¹ That burling will be fit for slaughter fore-end of the year s Lin Bed the burlings down, and tek 'em their drink (T H R)

[A kowe & a burling, *Etton Will* (1503) (N E D) *Bur*, an ox + *-ling* Welsh cattle 'are thick-hided, especially the burs, i.e. the oxen,' Lisle *Obs Husb* (1757) 267]

BURLY, *sb* Sc A crowd, tumult

Gall Common (A W)

[This is the second element in lit E *hurly-burly*]

BURLY, *adj* Sc n Cy Yks Lan Also Dor Dev [bərli, bəlɪ]

1 Thick, clumsy, rough See *Boorly*

Sc (JAM), N Cy¹, w Yks¹ Lan He [Earl of Derby] looking upon the executioner, said, Thy coat is too burly that thou canst not hit right, the Lord help thee and forgive thee, *Civil War Tracts* (1651) *Chet Soc* (1844) 322, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

Hence (1) *Burly faced*, *adj* rough or pimply faced, (2) *headit*, *adj* having a rough appearance, (3) *twine*, strong coarse twine, somewhat thicker than pack-thread

(1) Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Dev² n Dev Ees, there is burly-faced Jan, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 65 (2) Rxb A burly-headit fallow (JAM) (3) Rnf (*ib*)

2 Ugly Dor (C W B)

[1 *Tantelus* was a tulke hoge, borly of brede, *Dest Troy* (c 1400) 3769]

BURLY MAN, see *Burle man*.

BURN, see *Barm*

BURN, *sb*¹ Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Yks Stf Also written *born* Nhb¹ [bərɪn, bən]

1 A stream, rivulet, brook Cf *bourne*

Sc I would hae ye dookit in the burn for your impudence, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxv Shi I aff an dembled dee In burn, wal, an daffik, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 26 Abd The whir o' the witherin' wind Drives madly o'er burn an' brae, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 107 Kcd A reamin' burn cam' rum'lin doon, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 2 Frf Washing themselves in the burn, BARRIE *Minster* (1891) iv Per The lowly hames beside the burn, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 71, ed 1843 Rnf Yon burn O'erhung wi' rocks sae dreary, BARR *Poems* (1861) 27 Ayf We twa hae paid't i' the burn, BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* Lth Glens and wimplin' burns, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 15 Lth Noo she's soaked i' the burn, SMITH *Merry Braid* (1866) 23 Gall A bonny bit burn that flows through a smooth meadow, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xviii NI¹, N Cy¹ Nhb¹ A burn is smaller than a river, but larger than a syke 'No burn really gets so far south as the Tees itself,' *Arch Aeliana*, IX 181 e Dur¹ Cum Or wanderin' by the burn, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 203 Lake LLLWOOD (1895) n Yks¹ Very little used in this district, n Yks², m Yks¹ w Yks Only occurs in the name of the river Burn, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882), Our rivulets are sykes, burns, or becks, N & Q (1870) 4th S vi. 366, WILLAN *List Wds* (1811)

2 *Comp* (1) *Burn bank*, the bank on the margin of a 'burn', (2) *becker*, (a) the water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*, (b) the water-wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*, (3) *brae*, the slope at the foot of which a 'burn' runs, (4) *grain*, a small rill running into a larger stream, (5) *side*, the side of a brook or stream, (6) *trout*, see below

(1) Nhb¹ The name of one of the filthiest alleys in Newcastle (2, a) Sc This bird is a frequenter of burns, it keeps its body in continual motion, beck-becking hence the name burn becker, *Gall End* (JAM *Suppl*) (b) *ib* (3) Sc While our flocks are reposing on yon burn brae, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 119 (JAM) Bwk There's nae courtin' gaen on now among the burn-braes, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 83 (4) Lnk (JAM) (5) Sc I can neither whistle nor sing for thinking of the bonny burn-sides and green shaws, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxvii N Cy¹, Nhb¹ (6) Sc The river trout vulgarly called Burn trout, yellow trout, ARBUTHNOT *Hist Peterhead*, 22 (JAM)

3 Water, esp that used in brewing, the brew itself

Sc Caller burn beyond compare, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II 41 (JAM) Or I They are carrying burn, meaning water for brewing (S A S) Abd She'd gang, fell blyth, and heat her burn, And brew o' ma't a dainty curn, COCK *Simple Strains* (1810) I 134 nw Abd The wort's just queelin there The hinmost burn's nae latten aff, *Goodwife* (1867) st 5 w Sc 'Visk,' which in the language of the natives signifies water, they call 'burn,' MARTIN *Islands* (1816) 17 (JAM) Lth Pate wi' solemn face brings in the reeking burn and bowl, MACNICHOL *Post Wks* (1801) 171, ed 1856 n Yks Fetch a skeel of burn, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) 176

4 *Comp* Burn chunk, dregs of beer Stf¹

5 Urine

n Sc Or stap the very hals sang To mak his burn, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 118 (JAM)

[1 At that burn eschapid the king, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) vii 78 3 Mekill burne and lytill malt, LYNDESAY *Satyre* (c 1565) 4140]

BURN, *sb*² Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Shr Glo Som Dev Cor Also written *birin* Dev² [bən]

1 A burden, load, bundle, esp a load of sticks, straw, &c Cf *burn*, *sb*³

w Yks That's a heavy burn he has ov his back (D L) Lan Thae never had as bonny a burn o' stuff upo' thi back, sin thae begun o' wearin' a tail' WAUGH *Sneck bant* (1868) iii, Lan¹, e Lan¹ Chs A good back burn, *Sheaf* (1879) I 237, Chs¹ s Chs¹ Ah waan'tid ū too thri stiks s tū roo zl up dhū fahy ūr, ūn oo kum baak widh ū oo ūl buurn, uz much uz ev ūr ūr kud gau m [Ah wanted a toothery sticks to roozle up the fire, an' hoo come back with a hooal burn, as much as ever her could gawm] Stf² Oil dżust put a barn a stiks ið uvn Der², nw Der¹ Shr¹ I got a gōdd burn o' laisin afore my breakfast, an' fat a burn o' sticks throm the cōppy Glo (H T E), Glo¹ Som The men would come wi' a burn of hay (W F R) w Som¹ Aay waz ūr aaks oa ee, plar z, wur yue kēod spae ur faa dhur u buurn u stroa [I was sent to ask you, please, whether you could spare father a burden of straw] Dev *Reports Provinc* (1887) 4 Cor¹²

2 *Comp* Burn rope, a small rope used for tying up a burden or load of straw, furze, &c

w Som¹ At one end is fastened a pointed piece of wood having a deep rounded notch by means of which the rope is drawn tight and instantly made fast Dev *Reports Provinc* (1887) 4 Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) Gl

3 A pottery term a quantity of ware sufficient for a person to carry

Stf¹ Stf² There's another burn ready

4 Twenty-one hake

Dev *Reports Provinc* (1887) 4, Dev² Hake are always sold by the birin That is, in heaps of 21—or baskets containing 21 hake Cor¹²

[Here Isaack taketh a burne of sticks and beareth after his father, *Chester Plays* (c 1400) iv 236 (stage direction) A pron of OE *byrden*, a burden]

BURN, *sb*³ Cor¹² A rick of hay

BURN, *v* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Written *barn* Dev¹², bon Nhb¹ e Yks¹ n Lin¹ See also *Bren* (n)

1 In *comp* (1) *Burn gully*, a term of derision applied to an inefficient workman, (2) *iron*, an iron instrument used for branding sheep, &c, (3) *mark*, (a) iron letters used for marking stock of all kinds, (b) the mark or brand so made, (c) to mark stock, &c, with a brand-iron, (4) *wood*, wood for fuel

(1) Nhb¹ Formerly country blacksmiths were the principal makers of edge tools, such as axes, gullies [large knives], &c., and many of them attained to great proficiency in the art of tempering steel Others, again, not proficient in their attempts at the business, burnt the temper out of the steel, and consequently spoiled their

work, and were called in derision 'burn gullies' (2) *Abd* (JAM) *e Lth* They're a' brunt wi' the same burn-ain, *HUNTER J Inweck* (1895) 37 (3, a) *War* 2 Common (b) *War* 2, *Shr* 1 (c) *Shr* Burnmark that spade handle, *NORTHALL Gl* (4), *S & Ork* 1 *Zetl* The inhabitants make use of the wrack for burn-wood, *BRAND Zetland* (1701) 93 (JAM)

2 In phr (1) *to burn the beck*, to take no fish, (2) — *the biscuit*, a boy's game, see below, (3) — *charcoal*, to be without a Sunday suit, (4) — *daylight*, to light candles before they are wanted, *fig* to waste time, (5) — *the fingers*, to be unsuccessful in some undertaking or speculation, to be overreached, (6) — *the grass*, to mow with a blunt scythe, (7) — *the picture*, a form of objurgation or ridicule, (8) — *a pig*, to singe the hair off a pig's carcass, (9) *shin-da-eve*, a term for a woman who is fond of crouching over the fire, (10) — *tobacco*, to smoke, (11) — *the water*, to kill salmon at night with a lister, (12) — *the old witch*, see below, (13) *to be burnt with the same, or one iron*, to be all of the same kind, none better than another

(1) *Cum* (EWP) (2) *N Cy* 1 *Nhb* A boy is chosen, called the biscuit. He stands with his eyes closed and back towards the other players. One of these touches the biscuit on the back and he has to guess who touched him. If he guesses right the biscuit sends him to some post where he has to stand, if wrong, the biscuit has to go to the post himself, and another takes his place. When all the players have been sent to a post, the biscuit shouts 'Burn the biscuit,' and all the players run towards him, the last one to reach him gets basted and is 'biscuit' for the next game (ROH), *Nhb* 1 (3) *w Yks* When a fellow had no clothes to go out in on Sunday 'he was burning charcoal' (CVC) (4) *w Yks* 1, *n Lin* 1, *Nhp* 1, *War* 2, *se Wor* 1, *e An* 1 (5) *Cum* 1, *w Yks* 1 *Nhp* 1 If he don't mind he'll burn his fingers *War* 2, *Wor* (JWP), *Hnt* (TPF) (6) *n Lin* 1 (7) *Cum* *Wey*, burn t'pictor o' thee, Jim, fer a girt clot-heid, *SARGISSON Joe Scoap* (1881) 68 (8) *Oxf* 1 *MS add* *Wil* 1 (9) *NI* 1 (10) *ne Sc* I wud gang in without the excuse o' requinn' to burn tobacco, *GRANT Keckleton*, 29. (11) *s Sc* The fishers follow the practice of their forefathers, killing them with listers, this they call burning the water, because they are obliged to carry a lighted torch in the boat, *Statist Acc XIV* 591 (JAM) (12) *e Yks* 1 On the last day of harvest a fire of stubble is made in the field, in which peas are parched and eaten with a plentiful allowance of ale, the lads and lasses dancing and romping round the fire, and deriving great fun from the blackening of each other's faces with the burnt peas *Lan HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk Lore* (1867) 154 (13) *n Yks* *Ol* burnt wi' t'siam iron (WH)

3 Pottery term to bake or 'fire' earthenware. Chiefly used in *prp* *Stf* 2

4 To scald

Dev 3 'Er'th a-turned awver the taykittle an' burned 'er vüte wi' tha bowling watter *Dev*, *Cor Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544 *Cor* I upscud [upset] some boiling water and burnt my arm (MAC)

5 Of crops. to heat, spoil, to become smutted or blighted

Hrt A very dry hot season came on the young turnips, that plainly discovered the crop would burn or spoil, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) II 11, Cole seed heated (or what we call burnt) in the mow, *ib* IV iv [The way to prevent smutting or burning of any corn is to lime it, *RAY* (1691)]

Hence Burnt wheat, *sb* smut

Suf *YOUNG Ann Agric* (1784-1815)

6 To show a light to warn smugglers not to attempt a landing

Dor I only went to-night to burn the folks off, because we found that the excisemen knew, *HARDY Wess Tales* (1888) II 141

7 *Fig* Used in *imp* or in *pass* as an imprecation

Nhb 1 Go bon Di bon s Wm We ha sick a plague with them, burn them! *HUTTON Dial Storth and Arnside* (1760) I 22 *n Yks* 2 Burn-lit on't! e Yks Ah can't deah this, bon it! It caps cock-fightin' (JN), Whah, bon it! he's that soft he mun be a bohn feal, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889) 32, e Yks 1 Bonlet o' yä, yä raggils, Ah'll gi' yat' if yä deant mak less noise m Yks 1 Burn-lit-on't! w Yks 5 Burn'em! say I Ord burn thuh! n Lin 1 Bo'n it Bo'n thoo e An 2 Burn your eyes *Suf* (FH) *Dev* No, I'm burned ef I'll dü't! *HEWITT Peas Sp* (1892), An zich a zight, aw, I'll be burned! *Bevaar wiz niver zeen*, *HOGG Poet Lett* (1866) 34, *Dev* 1 Barn your tay, siss a, 'tis the ruin of the nation, 4, *Dev* 2 Barn yer neck vur ee

Hence Bon, *int* an exclamation

n Yks Bon! its a strange gre'at ple ace, *BROWN Yk Munster Screen* (1834) I 33, Bon, Ah was seca crazed, *TWEDDELL Clevel Rhymes* (1875) 48

8 To deceive, cheat in a bargain, to suffer in any attempt

Sc Our people were so ill burnt, that they had no stomach for any further meddling, *BAILLIE Lett* (1775) II 396, One says that he has been brunt when he has been overreached (JAM) *Per* Very common He bought it and was burned (GW) *Ayr* He was burned by that bargain (JF)

9 To derange a game by improper interference

Cld In curling 'to burn a stane' is to render the move useless, by the interference of one who has no right to play (JAM) *Per* Very common In curling 'That stone's burnt I saw you burn it wi' yer besom' (GW)

10 To approach near, used by children in the game of hide-and-seek, &c

w Yks 24, *e Lan* 1 *Nhp* 1 When a person, hunting for anything which is concealed, is near the object of his search without finding it, he is said to burn *War* 3 Quite common *Ken* (PM)

BURN BAKE, *v* and *sb* *Nrf* *Wil* *Dor* *Som* Also written burn beak *Wil* 1, *biak* *Dor* 1 [bā n bēk, bīk]

1 *v* To reclaim new land by paring and burning the surface before cultivation *Wil* 1 *Dor* 1 See Burn beat

Hence Burn baking, *vbl sb* the process of preparing the land by turf-paring

Nrf He would seem to prefer even fallowing to burn-baking, *MARSHALL Renew* (1811) III 316 *Wil* Paring and burning land, or, as it is called, 'burn beaking,' *DAVIS Gen View Agric* (1811) XII [Lisle Husbandry (1757)]

2 *sb* Land reclaimed by the process of burn-beating *Wil* 1

3 A smouldering heap of weeds *Som* (WWS)

BURN BATE, see Burn beat

BURN BEAK, BIAKE, see Burn bake

BURN BEAT, *v* *Stf* *Hmp* *Dor* *Dev* Also written burn bate *Hmp* 1 [bā n bīt, bēt, biēt] To pare off and burn the surface of soil and dress it with the ashes

See Beat, *v* 3 Cf burn bake

Stf Upon these ashes, esp in windy weather, 'tis a common thing to cast parings of the earth near by, upon the most flaming parts, then turf or stubble again, then earth, and so *stratum super stratum*, and this they call burn beating, and in some places denshuring their land, *Plot Stf* (1686) 334, (K) *Hmp* 1 *Dor* *BARNES Gl* (1863), *Dor* 1

Hence Burning beat, *vbl sb* sod-burning

w Dev *MARSHALL Run Econ* (1796)

BURNDOCKIE, *sb* *Cor* [bā ndokı] A liquor made of hot cider, sugar, and eggs

Cor First bring me the burndockie, For I love that liquor well, *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 30

BURNER, *sb* *Lin* [bā nə(r)] A man who burns bricks or lime

n Lin 1 To brickyard hands Wanted, two steady men as burners, *Lin Chron* (Dec 4, 1874)

BURNEWIN, see Burn the wind

BURNEY BEE, see Barnabee

BURN FIRE, *sb* *Nhb* *Yks* *Lan* *Chs* *Not* *Cor* Also written bun fire *w Yks* 2 *Chs* 1 *Not*, *bun* *Cor* 1 A bonfire

Nhb 1 (s v Byen fire) Until about 1878 the burn fire was annually lighted at Winlaton on the 29th of May *w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 16, 1892), *w Yks* 23 *m Yks* 1 About Halifax, buon faayr, and about Huddersfield buon faoyr In *m Yks*, and *gen n*, buon faa r and baon faa r *Lan* You have had burnfires and bells and shooting and drinking, *BYROM Remin* (1736) in *Chet Soc XL* 35 *Chs* 1, *s Chs* 1, *s Not* (JPK), *Cor* 1

BURNIE, *sb* *Sc* A small brook See Burn, *sb* 1 In *comp* Burnie baker, the water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus* *Kcb* (WG)

BURNING, *ppl adj* *Sc* *Der* *Gmg* *Nrf* *Cor* Also written burning *Cor*

1 Phosphorescent

Cor The sea is burning, *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*, (MAC), *Cor* 3

2 *Comp* (1) Burning drakes, certain atmospheric phe-

nomena, (2) tide, (3) water, the phosphorescence of the sea

(1) Der MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV 116 [Their apparent fall to the earth was thought to point out the situation of veins of ore, *Flk-Lore Jrn* (1885) III 9] (2) Gmg The 'burning tide,' as they called it, had been heard of far inland, and pronounced to be the result of the devil improperly slipping his tail while bathing, BLACKMORE *Maid Sher* (1872) I xii Nrf GREGG *Leaflets* (1888) XLIV 118 (3) Nai (WG)

BURNIN' BEAUTY, *phr* Sc (JAM) A person of great beauty

Rxb She's nae burnin' beauty mair than me

BURNING OF THE HILL, *phr* Obs Som A punishment inflicted by miners in the Mendips, on any one found guilty of stealing ore, &c

Som He is shut up in a hutt, and then dry fearn furzes and such other combustible matter is put round it and fire set to it, when it is on fire the criminal who has his hands and feet at liberty may with them (if he can) break down his hutt and be gone, but must never come to work, or have to doe any more on the hill, this they call burning of the hill (K), *Laws of Miners of Mendip* (1687) in *N & Q* (1850) 1st S 11 498

BURNISH, *v* Der Sus Dev To grow fat, lusty, strong, used both of persons and animals See *Barnish*

Der¹ e Sus HOLLOWAY Sus¹ 'You burnish nicely' is meant as a compliment n Dev GROSE (1790), *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544 [*Femme qui encharge* That grows big on't, who burnishes, or whose belly increases, Cotgr]

BURNT, *pp* Irel Yks Lin Nhp Bdf Hnt In *comb* (1) **Burnt ear**, *ushlago* in corn, (2) mouthed, speaking with hesitation, as if the mouth were blistered, (3) sand, hard lumps of sand of a dark colour, (4) — to, of milk or porridge burnt in boiling and hence acquiring an unpleasant taste, (5) weed, the hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, (6) — wine, a preparation of port wine, sweetened and spiced

(1) [LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) 151] (2) n Yks Ah'z nut bont-moothered (TS), n Yks² Deean't be burnt-mouth'd about it (3) n Lin¹ (4) Nhp¹ At an annual feast of fummety her ladyship inquired of the children how they liked it, a blunt little fellow answered, 'Not at all, it is burnt to so bad', Nhp² Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) 127 Hnt (TPF) (5) Wmh (6) n Yks¹, n Yks² At the funerals of the rich, 'burnt wine from a silver flagon' was handed to the company before the body was removed, *Pref* 9

BURN-THE-WIND, *sb phr* Sc Cum Written *burne win* Sc, *burnywind* Cum¹ A blacksmith.

Sc Thou hast had a quarrel with some Edinburgh Burn-the-wind, SCOTT *F M Perth* (1828) 11, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Per Our Burn the-wind was stout and strang, Athammerin' aurn he was gude, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 98, ed 1843 Ayr Then Burne-win comes on like death At ev'ry chaup, BURNS *Sc Drink* (1786) st. 10 Cum¹

BUR(R), *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng

1 *sb* The prickly seed-vessel or fruit of various plants In *comp* (1) Burr crowfoot, field crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*, (2) docken, burdock, *Arctium lappa*, (3) head, see weed, (4) thistle, spear thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*, (5) weed, goose-grass, *Galium aparine*

(1) w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 122 (2) Sc The burr-docken thy coffin was, TRAIN *Poet Reveries* (1806) 95 n Yks¹ (3) Nhp¹ (4) Ayr The rough bur-thistle, spreading wide Among the bearded bear, BURNS *Answer to Verses* (1787) st 2 n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* Cum¹, n Yks¹² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) nw Der¹ (5) Nhp¹ Bck *Science Gossip* (1891) 119 Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) IV 11

2 The blossom of the hop

Ken (PM), Ken¹ Sur¹ The hops likes still weather when they're in burr Ken, Sus HOLLOWAY IW (CJV)

3 A wart-like excrescence on trees

Shr¹ Nrf FORBY *Gl*

4 *Comp* Bur knot, an excrescence growing on elm and oak trees

Nrf Arch (1879) VIII 168

5 The butt end cut off a tree of fancy wood, valuable because of the curled grain which comes out when it is polished Lan (SW)

6 A pollard Used *attrib* in *comp* Bur oak.

Hrf MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Hrf¹²

7 The ball or knob of a stag's horn at its juncture with the skull

w Som¹ The horn is always shed immediately below the bur [JEFFERIES *Red Deer* (1881) iv]

8 The sea-urchin

ne Abd Also called Canniburr (WM)

9 *Fig* A strong, thick-set person of stubborn temper Bnff¹

10 *v* Of hops to come into blossom

Ken Dem hops wōan' be long afore dey burr (PM)

[1 They are but burs, thrown upon thee in holiday foolery, SHAKS *As You, I in 13* 7 *Perles*, the little spotted curlings wherewith the bur of a deers head is powdered (COTGR) 8 Sw *borre*, sea-urchin 9 Sw dial *borre*, an obstinate person (RIETZ)]

BUR(R), *sb*² and *v*² Yks Nhp Wor Wil Dor [bər, b̄(r)]

1 *sb* A rabbit burrow, a hole in the ground made by burrowing See *Bury*, *sb*¹

w Yks Yks *N & Q* (1888) II 16, Back ah went ta me bur agean, as sharp az a rabbit at crack ov a gun, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannla Ann* (1856) 42, w Yks², Wil¹ Dor *Gl* (1851)

2 Any place of shelter, as the leeward side of a hedge, &c Also used *attrib* See *Burrow*, *sb*¹

Nhp² The burr side of the hedge Wil Come into the bur, BRITTON *Beautes* (1825), Wil¹

3 *v* To burrow

w Yks Yks *N & Q* (1888) II 16, w Yks² A rabbit burs when he makes a hole in the ground

4 To take shelter, to afford shelter

w Yks As soon as ivver we started lakin, we hed ta burr up (MF), Wi'l bər in 1ə(r) wol treən z ouə (JW) s Wor It s ms burring anant theas 'edges, but a top o' Red 'ill it bla-awd desprately (HK)

[The same word as lit E *burrow*, just as *fur* (qv) is a variant of lit E *furrow*]

BUR(R), *sb*³ and *v*³ Nhb Dur. Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Nhp Written *ber* w Yks, *birr*, *byrr* Dur (K) [bər, b̄r, b̄(r)]

1 *sb* The stone or other obstacle put behind a wheel to stop its progress Also *fig*

N Cy¹, Dur (K), Cum¹ (JP), Cum¹, n Yks¹², m Yks¹ w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Sept 19, 1891), Put a burr ontul her nagglin' tongue, BINNS *Yksman Xmas No* (1888) 23, w Yks¹, Nhp¹

2 An impediment, annoyance; a hinderer

Cum¹, n Yks²

3 An obstruction of solid rock found in cutting a 'gate' or level shaft in soft strata, rough stone from the quarry.

Wm¹, Chs¹

4 The chock placed behind a crowbar and used as a fulcrum

Nhb¹ Raised by levers and burs on rollers up an inclined plane, HODGSON *Hist Nhb pt* 11 III 276

5 *v* To block or stop the wheel of a cart, wagon, &c, by placing a stone or other obstacle behind it

Dur GIBSON *Up Weardale Gl* (1870), (K) Wm (BK) n Yks¹, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks Burr that back wheel and give the horse a rest (MN); Ber that wheel!—Ah am burrin it, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Sept 19, 1891), w Yks²³, Nhp¹

6 To hinder, impede

Cum¹ He bur't me w Yks Yks *N. & Q* (1888) II 16

7 To prop up, to fix open

m Yks¹ w Yks *N & Q* (1888) II 16, w Yks³ To bur a gate

8 *Comp* Bur-wall, a wall inclined against a bank, a supporting wall w Yks¹³, e Lan¹

BUR(R), *sb*⁴ Stf Lin Shr Hrf Ken IW Wil Dor Som [b̄(r)]

1 A hard siliceous stone, used esp for millstones

Stf *Geol Surv Vert Sect* 43 Wil Old French burrs be the best stone [for millstones], JEFFERIES *Gl Estate* (1881) 164

2 A millstone, the centre of a millstone n Lin¹, IW (CJV)

3 A whetstone, of sandstone formation, for a scythe

Shr¹, Shr² 'A Brister burr' is one from Bristol, *gen* flat on either side Shr, Hrf BOUND *Prov* (1876) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) Som (WFR)

4 Rubble-stone for the construction of walls, &c, a soft limestone found in the Purbeck quarries

w Cy Bur is still a west-country name for rubble-stone, JACKSON *Wadhams Coll* (1893) 39 Dor Woodward *Geol Eng and Wal* (1876) 205

5 A coagulated mass of bricks which by some accident have refused to become separated Ken (P M), Ken¹

BUR(R, sb⁵ Yks Chs and in gen dial use in midl and s counties The sweetbread or pancreas of any animal, esp of a calf or lamb

w Yks¹, Chs¹²³, Str¹² Der¹ Obs, Der², nw Der¹, Nhp¹², War (J R W), War², s Wor¹, (H K), s Wor¹, Shr¹², Hrf¹², Glo¹² Mid Rumps and Burs sold here, and baked sheep's-heads will be continued every night, if the Lord permit, *Life J Lackington* (ed 1830) 175, in *N & Q* (1868) 4th S 1 175 Ess GROSE (1790) *MS add Hmp¹ Wil BRITTON Beauties* (1825), Wil¹ Som W & J Gl (1873)

[Pancreas, the sweet-bread, bur, COLES (1679)]

BUR(R, sb⁶ Cum Yks Der Lin Nhp e An Ken Sus Hmp [bər, bə(r)] A halo or faint luminous disk round the moon, gen betokening rain See Brough, sb¹ Cum If t'bur o' t'muin be far away Mek heaste an' hoose yer cworn an' hay, *Prov* (E W P), Cum¹ Lakel ELWOOD (1895) n Yks², Der¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹, e An¹ Nrf Near burr far rain, far burr, near rain, *Prov* (W R E), Nrf¹, Suf (F H) Ken (P M), Ken¹ The larger the burr the nearer the rain Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY

Hence Burred (buried), *adj* Of the moon surrounded by a halo

Nhp And 'buried [sic] moons' foretel great storms at night, CLARE *Village Mun* (1821) II 27

[Burrow, a circle about the moon foresheweth wet, cloudy, rough or uncertain weather, COMENIUS (1647) 64]

BUR(R, sb⁷ Nhp¹ War² se Wor¹ Oxf (J E) Cor² [bə(r)] The nut of a screw or bolt, a piece of iron or wood to protect the screw or bolt See Burr

BUR(R, sb⁸ Sc [bər] The tongue of a shoe, the edge of the upper leather S & Ork¹, Bnff¹

BURR, sb and v Sc Nhb Dur Cum

1 sb The pronunciation of the letter r

n Cy I consider [the burr] a modern accidental growth very conspicuous though quite inessential to the dialect

[North of the Cheviots] a strong burr has been heard at Kielder and Falstone, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 641, 644, The northern limits of the burr are very sharply defined, there being no transitional sound between it and the Sc r Along the line of the Cheviots, the Sc r has driven the burr a few miles back, perhaps because many of the farmers and shepherds are of Scottish origin, MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 86-7, N Cy¹ Nhb Say wor burr becomes us weel, OLIVER *Sngs* (1824) 7, The tradition is that the Nhb burr began as a personal defect of the celebrated Hotspur, was imitated by his companions, and by the Earl of Arundel as a whole, *Anglia* (1880) III 376, Nhb¹ The hue within which the burr is spoken may be said to coincide with Nhb, but it passes n of the Tweed at Berwick, and over into the county of Dur on its n centre At Sunderland and South Shields an absence of the strong r marks off a dial difference Cum Heard on the Nhb border (M P)

2 Comp Burr castle, a contemptuous name for Newcastle N Cy¹

3 v To make a whirring sound in the throat in pronouncing the letter r Hence Burran, *vbl sb* the act of sounding the letter r Bnff¹

BURR, see Burr, Bur1

BURRA, sb Sh & Or I [bə rə]

1 The common kind of rush or coarse grass, *Juncus squarrosus*

Sh & Or I Burra is a valuable food for sheep in Sh in winter, *Agric Surv Sh* 65 (JAM) Sh I (WAG), (Coll L L B), S & Ork¹

2 Comp Burra soil, dry, peaty soil S & Ork¹

BURRALS, sb pl Obs Wm Som A contraction of Burrow-walls, applied to the town walls at Appleby and Bath (K)

BURRAN, sb n Rxb A badger

n Rxb *Nature* (Aug. 11, 1887) 339 (in Nhb¹), The Yetholm gypsies call the badger 'Burran', Lucas *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) *Introd* 24

BURRANET, sb Cor The sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta* Cf burrow duck

Cor CAREW *Survey* (1602) 35, Cor¹²

[Bur(r, sb² + anet, ME enede, a duck, cp MLat anela (DUCANGE).]

BURRAS, sb w Yks²⁴ [bə rəs] Borax

[Boras, CHAUCER *C T*. A 630 Fr borras, borax (COTGR)]

BURREL, sb Ayr (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A hollow piece of wood used in twisting ropes Also called Cock a bendy (q v) Cf boral

BURREL, *adj* Sc See quot

Abd The inferior land was called one fur fey, if the whole surface was ploughed, or burrel ley, where there was only a narrow ridge ploughed, and a large stripe of barren land between every ridge, *Agric Surv Abd* (1811) 235 (JAM), Burrel rigs in various places not under the plough within living recollection, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 47

BURREN MYRTLE, sb Glw The red bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, so called from its abundance on the Burren mountains

BURRENT, sb Cum Yks Also written burran w Yks [bə rənt] A fox's earth See Borran

Cum Though Borrowdale and Wyburn heids He ivvery buriert kent, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 40, ed 1876 w Yks Barean, Barend, and Borran, a well-known word in n Cy, a rocky slope or hill, where foxes and badgers burrow It ranges at least as far s as Kettlewell, where it appears as Borrance, the stony scree below the limestone girdles or cliffs It is also called Burran, *Nature* (Aug. 11, 1887) 339 (in Nhb¹)

BURRIAN, sb Sc Irel The red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*

Ayr SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 214 NI¹

BURRIE, v and sb Sc [bə ri.]

1 v To push in a rough manner, to crowd round in a somewhat confused, violent manner

Bnff¹ A' the loons cam roon him, an' burriet 'im [or at 'im] A' the barns cam burriem' about the door

Hence (1) Burrie, *adv* rudely, roughly, (2) Burriean, *vbl sb* the act of crowding or pushing in a rough manner

Bnff¹ He came burrie against the bairn, an' knockit it our

2 To overpower in working, or in striving at work n Sc (JAM)

3 sb The act of crowding, a rough push

Bnff¹ Ane o' the loons ran past him, ga' 'im a burrie, an' goggit 'im fin he wiz vreetin'

4 A game among children

Bnff¹ Abd A boy's game played in the open street, within marked bounds, gen the space occupied by so many houses on either side Within this boundary a boy stands in the middle of the street, while his playmates stand on one or both of the pavements, endeavouring to cross the street without being caught or touched If one of them is caught he has to take his place in the middle of the street until he catches another (A W)

BURRING, *prp* Sur I W. [bə rin] Making a droning noise, purring

Sur The child's burrin' like a puckeridge [night jar], BARING-GOULD *Broom-Squire* (1896) 272 sw Sur (T T C) I W The clink, clink, of the blacksmith's hammer made cheery melody to the burring accompaniment of bellows and flame, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) III 23

BURRIT, sb w Yks² [bə rit] The rounded head of a rivet See Bur(r, sb⁷)

BURRIT, *adj* S & Ork¹ Applied to sheep black with white round the tail

BURROCH, sb and v Sc [bə rəx]

1 sb An enclosure, a band to keep a cow still while being milked

Ayr In the byre she's aye cannie, nor e'er needs a burroch, *Ballads* (1846) I 101

2 v To fasten a cow's legs to prevent her kicking Per (G W) Cf barroughed

BURROE, sb Irel

1 A kind of seaweed, the tangle, *Laminaria digitata* NI¹

2 Fig A tall, shapeless person

NI¹ When I was sixteen I grew up as tall as a big burroe

BURROUGH, see Barrow

BURROW, *sb*¹, *adj* and *v*¹ Nhp War Wor Shr
Hrf Glo Oxf Bck Wil Written burrow Wor¹ se Wor¹
s Wor¹ [bərə, bə rō]

1 *sb* Shelter from the sun or wind, the leeward side of a hedge, &c See Bur(r), *sb*²

Nhp¹ You've got a cold place there, mistress, why don't you get under the burrow? War², ne Woi (J W P) w Wor¹ The wind is pretty teart to daay, but if yū kips in the burrū t'll do yu good to go out se Wor¹, s Wor¹, Hrf¹ Glo Sit down for thy 'nunchin' in the burrow of the hedge, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi, Glo¹² Wil¹ Why doesn't thee coom and zet doon here in the burrow?

2 *Comp*. Burrow hurdle, a hurdle with straw drawn through it to protect the ewes and young lambs from the wind

War², se Wor¹, Hrf¹, Oxf (J W), Oxf¹, Glo¹

3 *adj* Sheltered, secure from the wind, shady.

Nhp¹ The plants were nicely sheltered from the frost under the burrow wall War² It is very burrow here in the winter s War¹, Shr¹ Glo A very burrow place for cattle, N & Q (1853) 1st S vii 205 Oxf Let us move over the other side, it is more burrow there (A N), Oxf¹, n Bck (A C)

4 *v* To shelter, protect from the wind.

War That house is nicely burrowed amongst the trees (L M) Wor We'll be well burrowed from the wind here (R M E)

[A burrow (covert), *latibulum*, burrowed, *tulus, injuniae ventorum non patiens*, COLES (1679)]

BURROW, *sb*² Som Dev Cor [bərə] A mound of earth, heap, a sepulchral barrow or tumulus Cf barrow, *sb*²

w Som¹ Mole heaps are waunt buur uz Dev Kerton, among what he called 'burroughs and buildings,' found some human bones, BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I 394 w Dev MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) Cor The turf is collected into separate burrows or heaps, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 118, Beyond the burrows or heaps of dead, PEARCE *Esther Pentateuch* (1891) bk 1, Cor 123

BURROW, *v*² Shr To bore, penetrate

Shr¹ Them ship han burrowed thar backs i' the dyche bonk i' the sandy leasow till the roots o' the trees bin bar'

[The same as lit E *burrow* (vb), to make a burrow (as rabbits)]

BURROW, see Barrow

BURROW DUCK, *sb* Irel Cum Glo e An Wil Som
Written burrough NI¹, borrow Cum The common sheldrake, *Tadorna cornuta* Cf burranet

NI¹ Cum HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I 455 Glo¹, e An¹ Nrf COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 50 Wil Known as the 'Burrow Duck' from its habit of selecting for its nest a cavity in a rock, or a deserted burrow of a rabbit SMITH *Birds* (1887) 475 Som (W F R) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 154, The sheldrake breeds in burrows made by rabbits and foxes in sand-dunes (hence the name Burrow Duck by which it is sometimes called), CHAMBERS *Cycl* (1895) s v Sheldrake]

BURROW(S TOWN), see Borough

BURRU, see Burrow

BURRY, see Bury

BURSAR, *sb* Sc A scholar or exhibitioner at a Scottish University

Sc This name [was] given to poor students, probably because they were pensioners on the common purse, *Univ Glasg Statist Acc* xxi (JAM), (A W)

Hence Bursary, *sb* a scholarship or exhibition

Sc He's gotten a bursary worth thirty pound a year for two year, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) v, (A W) Frf Give him a chance of carrying a bursary, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 223 Gall Two students competed for Bursaries at the examination held on Oct 3, *Report of Free Ch Synod of Gall's Bursary Fund* (1873)

BURSEN, see Burst

BURST, *v* and *sb* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng
Written burst Nhb¹

I Gram forms [For further examples, see II below]

1 *Pres Tense* (1) Bursted, (2) Burstit, (3) Bussed, (4) Bust, (5) Busted See Bost, Brist, Brust

(1) n Lin I o'must bursted mysen, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 79 Hrf¹ It bursted open the door (2) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 203 (3) nw Der¹ (4) Yks, Fifteen years sin' I took

t'pledge, and never bust out but once, BARING GOULD *Pem yql's* (1870) 52, ed 1890 nw Der¹, Brks¹ (4) Lan Wi wer blowin th' bledther full o' wind an it busted S W (5) Nhp¹ The wind busted the door open se Wor¹ Tho bwiler o' the stem injin busted this marnin' Hrf¹, Brks¹, Hmp (H C M B)

2 *Pp* (1) Bawsen, (2) Borsend, (3) Buisen, (4) Buisted, (5) Bursten, (6) Bussen, (7) Bust, (8) Busted, (9) Busten, (10) Bysted

(1) Lan Four litle childer kry'dn oz iv the'r harts wud n baws n, WALKER *Plebeian Pol* (1796) 11, ed 1801 Chs¹ Aw ve etten so mony poncakes, aw'm welly bawson (2) Stf² (3) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 203 (4) Lei¹, Glo¹ (5) Sc Many were bursten in the flight and died without stroke, BAILLIE *Lett II* 92 (1775), Note in SCOTT *Leg Mont* (ed 1830) xv, (JAM) (6) Not¹, Not² He has bussen his braces s Not *Obsol* (J P K) se Wor¹ (7) Lan The boiler's bust at Taylor's Mill (S W) s Not My mester's bust hissen (J P K) n Lin¹ (8) Glo¹ (9) e An¹ (10) Sus He s hed be so bunched he ha bysted, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I 389

II Var dial meanings

1 *v* To overfeed, fill to excess

Dmf A' that I noo dare say for shame, Is that he didna burst them [swine], QUINN *Heather* (ed 1863) 251

Hence (1) Bawsen, (2) Bussen, (3) Busten-bellied, *adj* of animals ruptured, (4) Bussen, (5) Busten billy, *adj* ruptured, (6) Bust pig, *sb* a broke' pig

(1) Chs¹, Der², nw Der¹ (2) War (J R W), se Wor¹, Glo¹, Nif¹, Suf¹ (3) Glo (S S B) (4) e An¹ (6) Ken (P M)

2 To be breathless and overheated from great exertion, to be too much for one's strength

Fif It was an awfu day o' heat, an' I bursted mysel' and didna get owre't for mony a day, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1891) 169 Lnk Sce me burstin' mysel' here to death, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 133 Stf² Dh' and os puld ard, bær or wær borsend, or kudnær shift dh' kart a fut

Hence (1) Bursen, (2) Bursten, *pp* breathless, panting from over exertion, overpowered with fatigue, (3) Bursted or Bursen churn, *phr* harvesting accompanied with such labour that the sun sets before all the grain is cut

(1) Sc (JAM) S & Ork¹ (2) Fife Wæared, half-bursten with their hot turmoil, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) xxx (3) Sc (JAM *Suppl*) NI¹

3 To break up into small pieces, to pulverize.

n Yks¹ Gan thou an' bost thae clots i' t' far intak' 'T'war a shamm te bost it all i' bits

4 *sb* An outburst of drinking

Rnf I wadna just say that she's drucken, But it's either a burst or a starve, BARR *Poems* (1861) 110

5 An outburst, vehement attack. Cf burst, 1.

Nhb¹ To 'bide the borst' is to stand the oncome

6 Over-exertion or fatigue Cf burst, 2

Sc He got a burst (JAM) Fife It's a nasty thing a burst, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 169

BURSTER, *sb* Sur A drain under a road to carry off water

Sur N & Q (1874) 5th S 1 361, Sur¹

BURSTIN, *sb* Sh & Or I

1 Corn dried over the fire instead of in a kiln

Sh.I (Coll L L B), Or.I (S A S), S & Ork¹

2 *Comp* Burstin-bruni, a round thick cake made of burstin S & Ork¹

3 A dish made of corn, roasted by rolling hot stones among it till it be brown, then half ground and mixed with sour milk Or I (JAM)

BURSTLE, *sb* and *v* Som [bəsəl]

1 *sb* A bristle

w Som¹ I wants a wax-end—mind you puts a good burstle in un

2 *v* To bristle

w Som¹ Didn th' old dog burstle up his busk then Our Jim's a quiet fuller let'n alone, but he'll zoon burstly up mf anybody d'affurn't'n

[Burstyll, *seta*, *Prompt*. (Pynson's ed 1499) Cp Du. *borstel*, hoggs bristle (HEXHAM)]

BURT, *v* Som [bət] To dent, bruise, make an impression See Brit, *v*¹

Som. W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Neef dhees as-n u-droa d daewn dhu taung z un u burt een dhu tai paut [if thou hast not thrown down the tongs and dinted in the teapot]

BURTACK, *sb* Sh I Fire
Sh I Not common (K I) S & Ork¹
[Lit a little brightness ON *birth*, light, brightness +
-ack, dim suff, see JAKOBSEN *Norsk. in Shetland* (1897)
94, 104]

BURTHEN, see Burden

BURTON, *sb*¹ Glo A blend of two kinds of beer
drunk at Bristol

Glo When the Burton came we found that it was a very poor
drink—a sort of small beer, *N & Q* (1870) 4th S v 276, Largely
drunk by the poorer classes it consists of three parts ale and one
part beer The ale is the commonest brewed, and is known as
'One X' (S S B)

BURTON, *sb*² Irel A chap-book

Wxf Various chap-books or Burtons, KENNEDY *Banks Boro*
(1867) 292

BURTON CHINE, *sb* Nhb¹ A chain made of very
good iron, used in lowering and hoisting the masts of keels
and wherries

BUR TREE, see Bour tree

BURVIL, *sb* Obs Pem Bed

s Pem Now then, brats, be off to burvil, 'tis gwayin laat
(W M M)

BURY, *sb*¹ and *v* Chs Lei Nhp War Wor Shr
Hrf Glo Oxf Brks Hrt Bdf Ken Sur Sus Hmp Wil
Som Dev Written berry w Som¹, bury Wil¹ [bæ ri]

1 *sb* A rabbit-hole Cf burrow, *v*², bur(r), *sb*²
s Wor PORSON *Quant Wds* (1875) 12 Shr¹, Hrf², Glo¹,
Brks (M J B), Ken (P M), Ken¹, Sur¹, Sus¹ Hmp Rats
makes their burries in the hill, VERNEY *L Lisle* (1870) x Wil
Bevis wanted to see the glade and the rabbits' burries, JEFFERIES
Bevis (1882) xxix, Wil¹ w Som¹ Called also u buur ee u oa lz
[a berry of holes] It is applied equally to the 'earths' or holes of
foxes or badgers, never applied to a single hole Dhu buur ee wuz
dhaat baeg, dhu fuur uts këod n git um aewt [the berry was so
big the ferrets could not get them (the rabbits) out] A single
hole might be called a burrow, though rarely, but never a buur ee
Dev (W L-P)

2 A hole in the ground, in which potatoes, &c, are
stored for winter use Hence a heap of roots or potatoes
covered with earth to protect them from frost

s Chs¹ Obs Lei¹, Nhp¹, War², se Wor¹, s Wor¹, Shr¹,
Hrf² Glo You must get some more potatoes to morrow out of
the bury (A B), Glo¹ Oxf¹ MS add

3 A heap of manure or compost

War MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Hrf (W W S)

4 *v* To cover or to be covered over with earth

Hrt Be sure to plow as shallow as possible that you do not
bury, as we call it, the sheep's dung, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) I 1
Bdf Wheat that is ploughed into the soil is liable to bury, in con-
sequence of which a shallow furrow is preferred, BATCHELOR *Agric*
(1813) 373

BURY, *sb*² Bdf The chief homestead, residence of
the chief lord of the soil, used only in place-names
(J W B) Cf barton, 3

BURYANS, see Bruyans

BURY HOLE, *sb* Yks Lan. Chs Not Lin War A
child's name for the grave

w Yks² Lan He felt at he could ha' fun in his hart t'a
chuck her into a berry-hole, BRIERLEY *Traddlepin Fold*, v, Lan¹
Eawr little Ben's 1'th bury-hole, isn't he, mam? WAUGH *Sneek-
Bant* (1868) iii Chs¹, s Chs¹ s Not They put 'er in a bury-ole,
an' we never seed 'er again (J P K) n Lin¹, War²

BURYING, *vbl sb* Gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng
Also Amer Written berrin w Yks¹²⁴ Lan¹ e Lan¹
Chs¹ Der² nw Der¹ Nhp¹ War² Shr¹ Oxf¹ Hmp¹
Cor¹², berrin Cum¹ Wm¹ w Yks², burin w Som¹
Dev³ [bæ rin]

1 A funeral, burial

Sc The evening of their father's burying, SWAN *Gates of Eden*
(1895) x e Lth A man wha by a' appearance wad offeciate
at our buryins, HUNTER *J Inuvik* (1895) 245 Ir The expenses
of her 'buryin' would certainly be defrayed by the House, BARLOW
Idylls (1892) 163 w Ir Saint Kairn gev him an illigant wake and
a beautiful berrin', LOVER *Leg* (1848) I 16 s Ir At his brother's
berrin, CROKER *Leg* (1862) 57 Cum¹ Wm Welaugh at a wedding,
and we cry at a berrin, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) I 11, Wm¹
n Yks² To be 'decently brought out,' or in other words to have 'a

menesful burying,' Pref 9 e Yks¹ w Yks Tha'll coom to t' berrin?
Yus, says ah, Ah sall be varry dlad, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 9, Ta
dream of a wedding is t'sign of a berrin', PROV in *Brighouse News*
(July 20, 1889), w Yks¹²³⁴, w Yks⁵ It is the custom to serve
those who are bid in the 'house' Wine is handed round, and a
large sponge-cake given to each in a sealed packet, having printed
on the outside an appropriate verse or two, even if those most
concerned are unable to read them Chairs are carried into the
middle of the street and the corpse brought out, sung over, and
then carried by the bearers (still singing) at a slow march to the
top of the street where the hearse is waiting Lan Yo'r laitht to
th' buryin to morrow at one o'clock, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 6,
Lan¹, e Lan¹, m. Lan¹ Chs¹ There is a superstition that coffin-
makers, shroud makers, and grave diggers can always tell when
they are going to have a 'berryin', Chs², Fit (T K J), Der¹²,
nw Der¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹ War² A berrin, a berrin, A good fat
herrin, *Children's game-rhyme at a mock funeral*, War², Shr¹ Hrf
Wen anney boddy died, we young 'uns liked to zee the berryin
(Coll L L B) Oxf¹, Hmp¹ Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng*
(1825) w Som¹ Dhai bee gwain t-oa l dhu buur een u Zad urdee
Dev³ Cor Aw looked so solemn, soas, as ef aw wor to a berren,
TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 38, Cor¹² [USA *Dial Notes* (1895)
I 385]

Hence Berriner, *sb* a person attending a funeral
w Yks Common in Wilsden, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Sept 19, 1891),
w Yks¹

2 *Comp* (1) Burying biscuits, sponge biscuits distri-
buted to the mourners at a funeral, (2) cake, a funeral
cake, (3) coach, a funeral hearse, (4) ground, a grave-
yard or cemetery, (5) hole, a grave, (6) house, the
house from which the funeral comes, (7) stools, the stools
or trestles on which coffins are set at a funeral, (8) towels,
towels used for carrying a coffin, (9) tune, the tune to
which a hymn is sung on the way to the church at
a funeral

(1) w Yks (S K C) (2) w Yks With berrin' cakes he wer'
sent, WADSLAY *Jack* (1866) *Introd* 1, w Yks², n Lin¹ (3) Lan
Does thae see that berrin coach? WAUGH *Ben an' Bantam* (1867)
224 (4) Erf I was walking wi' the wife i' the buryin' ground,
BARRIE *Thurms* (1889) xiii Fif We entered the old burying-
ground, as the graveyard was called, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894)
163 w Yks Yo' mud as weel seek wark i' a burying ground,
SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv (5) Stf², nw Der¹ (6)
n Yks² If the 'burying house' itself is not large enough, the
neighbours offer their apartments, Pref 9 (7) n Lin¹ (8) n Yks¹
The coffin is almost never borne on the shoulders, but suspended
by means of towels passed under it (s v Arval), n Yks², n Lin¹
Not, Lin., Dev, Cor *N & Q* (1877) 5th S vii 344, 458 (9)
Cor¹

3 In phr *He's been ta Jerry' berrin' an' helped ta hug*,
prov answering to 'once bit, twice shy,' he has been
deceived once and won't be again, (2) *to fetch a burying*,
to accompany the corpse

(1) w Yks Prov. in *Brighouse News* (Sept 14, 1889) (2)
Hrf¹²

4. A heap of potatoes covered with mould to protect
them from frost Oxf¹

BURYING, *prp* Cum Nhp Hrf In phr. (1) *burying
old Tom*, a drinking festivity among labourers on New
Year's Eve, (2) — *his* or *the old wife*, the feast given by
an apprentice at the expiration of his articles

(1) Hrf BRAND *Pop Antq* (ed 1870) I 12 (2) Cum¹, Nhp¹

BURY ME WICK, *int* Der An ejaculation, exclama-
tion, meaning bury-me-alive

Der You'll do it to day, bury-me wick, but you shall, LE FANU
Uncle Silas (1865) I 295

BURY MUFFS, *sb pl* Lan A jocular term applied
to the inhabitants of Bury (S W)

BUSE, see Boose

BUSEFUL, *adj* Wil Abusive, foul-mouthed See
Abuseful

n Wil He's a terrible buseful chap (E H G) Wil¹

BUSEY, *adj* w Som Abusive

w Som Bue zée, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 20

BUSGY, see Busky.

BUSH, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Sc Irel Yks Chs Stf Lin Wor
Hrt e An Ken Sus Hmp Wil Som Cor.

1. *sb* A thorn

Hit I hear as how the master has a bush in his foot (H G)
 Suf A man says he has a bush in his finger (C T), *e An Dy Times* (1892) Sus (F A A), (F E) Hmp Your dog has a bush in his foot, *De Crespigny & Hutchinson New Forest* (1895) 112, I've a rose bush down me nail, an' it do hurt (W M E F), Hmp 1
 2 The gooseberry bush [Unknown to our correspondents]

Ken 1 Them there bushes want pruning sadly, Ken 2
 3 A faggot made of whitethorn or blackthorn See Bush faggot

Ken Edward Colings [paid working] Bourn Wood [inter alia] 112 bush, £0 3 2, *Maylam Farm Accs* (1794)

4 A heavy hurdle or gate with its bars interlaced with brushwood and thorns, which is drawn over pastures, in spring, and acts like a light harrow Wil 1 See Bush harrow

5 A bed of reeds

e An 1 When a wounded fowl swims from the open water into the reeds it is said to have got into the bush

6 A tree

Ant (W H P), Who lives over there among the bushes? (W J K)

7 In pl Masses of seaweed growing on sunken rocks, and exposed at low water N 1

8 *Comp* (1) Bush bred, of sheep bred upon the hills in the neighbourhood of Romney Marsh, (2) chat, the whinchat, *Pratinclara rubetra*, (3) draining, under-draining done with bushes, (4) eels, snakes, (5) faggot, a faggot made of whitethorn or blackthorn, (6) house, a house which on the occasion of a fair or other festivity sold beer and cider with or without a licence, (7) lark, the corn bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, (8) magpie, the common magpie, *Pica rustica*, (9) oven, the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*, (10) sparrow, the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*

(1) Ken YOUNG *Ann Agric* (1784-1815) (2) w Yks SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 11 (3) n Yks (I W) e Nrf MARSHALL *Review* (1783) [GROSE (1790)] (4) Lin HONE *Table bk* (1827) II 224 (5) Suf As rough as a bush-faggot, *Prou* (F H) Ken Of Jno Lester for 68 bush faggots, 1 cord of wood, and 200 of stalks, £1 5 6, *Maylam Farm Accs* 1787, Dec 29 (P M) (6) se Wor 1 Indicated by a bush fixed up at the door Suppressed 1863 Som (W F R) Cor Starting from some 'bush-house' where he had been supping too freely of the fair-ale, *Flk-Lore Jm* (1886) IV 233, Cor 2 MS add (7) Ir SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 69 (8) w Wor Like a bush magpie, he's two holes in his coat—one to go in at, and the tother for boltin', *Benrows Jm* (Mar 10, 1888), In days of cock fighting it was not unusual to put the eggs of game-fowl into the nests of carrion crows and bush magpies, under the notion that the fowls thus hatched would be more game (H K) (9) Nrf SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 32 (10) Sig 10 28

9 v To place thorns on land to prevent poachers from netting partridges See Bosk

s Chs 1, n Lin 1 Midl That field is not half bushed I've been bushing all the week [said by an under-keeper] (W B T)

10 To drag a hurdle, or gate interwoven with rough bushes, over grass land See Bush harrow

n Wil This is to beat up the lumps of earth or manure that have been scattered over it (E H G) Wil 1

11 In phr *Bush the fire*, put on more turze

Cor 1 Only used where there are open chimneys and no grates
 12 *Obs* To retreat from a bargain, as though getting behind a bush for shelter

s Cy (HALL) e Sus HOLLOWAY

13 To be idle, to shirk work Stf 1

BUSH, sb 2 Cor Two hoops fixed on a short pole, passing through each other at right angles, used for signalling the position of a school of pilchards

Cor 1 Hoops are covered with white calico, and used as signals by a person standing on a hill to show where pilchards lie in a bay, Cor 2

BUSH, sb 3 Sc n Cy Wm Yks Not Lin Lei Nhp War Shr [buf] A ring of metal inserted round a shaft, axle-rod, &c, to take the wear and reduce the friction produced by the constant rubbing, an iron socket. Also *fig* Cf bowk, sb 2

Fr For cleaning harness, the bushes of cart wheels, &c,

VOL I

STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (1849) I 312 N Cy 1 Wm A heavy drinker will be frequently referred to as one whose throat 'wants a new bush' (B K), Wm 1 Yks 1/s *Illy Post* (Aug 11, 1883) 6 n Yks T'bus o' t grunston is lowce (I W) Not 1, n Lin 1, Lei 1, Nhp 1, War 2, Shr 1 [*Gl Lab* (1894)]

Hence (1) Bush, v to sheathe, enclose in a case or box, fit a metal lining to a cylindrical body, (2) Bushing, *vbl sb* the operation of fitting a metal lining as above, also *fig*, (3) Bushing piece, *sb* a piece of metal made to increase or reduce the size of the thread on or in the end of a tube, &c

(1) Sc (JAM), War 2 (2) Wm One who has suffered from diarrhoea will say 'Ah want bushing afresh' (B K) [*Gl Lab* (1894)] (3) War 2 A fitter would ask for a 2/8 3/8 (bushing piece) or a 3/8 2/8 (reducing piece), according to the nature of the work to be done

[The bushes are irons within the hole of the nave to keep it from wearing, *HOLME Ac Armory* (1688) 332 Cp Bremen *busse* (*Wibch*), Sw *bosse*, G *buchse*]

BUSH, v 2 Dev Cor [buf] To administer the rite of Confirmation See Bishop, v

n Dev Bushed or unbushed, if Death jet'th one, Ha must obey es call, *Rock Jm an' Nill* (1867) st 100 s Dev 'Tis always Bishops who bush the folks, *Church Times* (Oct. 10, 1890) 965 Cor 1 HOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 61

BUSH, v 3 Penn Glo Dev To butt with the head or horns, gore, toss Cf buck, v 1

s Penn LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 419, Is that bull bushing? (W M M) Glo GROSE (1790) MS add (H) Dev But now she bushing roars, and makes a pudder PETER PINDAR *Hair Powder* (1816) III 25, *Reports Provinc* (1877) 128, Dev 1 Thicca bull yender look'th zo —Why, thee dist n think a will bush tha, mun? pt 11 12 nw Dev 1 Mind yurzell now, er he'll bush ee

[He may busche agenst men and bieke strong dores wip his heed, *TREVISIA Higden* (1387) II 191]

BUSH, v 4 Cor [buf] To strike the ears of corn against a barrel instead of threshing it with a flail

Cor 1 When straw was wanted for thatching, women were employed to beat out the corn into a barrel with the head out, Cor 2

BUSH, v 5 Sc Gen with prep up and about to move nimbly, tidy up See Busk, v 3

Sc (JAM Suppl) Sig Bush about, lassie, bush up, noo (G W)

BUSH, int Sc Expressive of a rushing sound

Peb Till bush!—he gae a desperate spue, *Nicol Poems* (1805) 115 (JAM)

BUSH, see Push

BUSHEEN, sb pl Wxf 1 Growing bushes

[Bush, sb 1 + -een, Ir -in, dim suff]

BUSHEL, sb 1 and v *Obsol* In gen dial use in Sc Eng and Wal Also written bushely w Som 1

1 sb A dry measure of capacity used for corn, vegetables, &c, varying according to district

Ayr Two pecks Gall Of barley from 46 to 53 lbs Of lime or potatoes the Carlisle bush Dur Of corn gen 5 per cent above the standard, in some parts 8½ gall At Stockton, of oats 35 lbs Of wheat 60 lbs Cum At Carlisle, 96 quarts = 24 gall At Penrith, of barley, oats, and potatoes 20 gall Of rye and wheat 16 gall Wm 3 Winchester bush At Appleby, of barley 2½ bush Of potatoes, 2 bush n Yks In s part 1 quart above the standard, in n 2, sometimes 10 per cent, or more than 3 e Yks Farmers sell by 1 bush above the standard, corn-merchants by the Winchester bush Lan Of potatoes gen 90 lbs not cleaned At Liverpool, of barley, beans, and oats a gall Winchester measure, barley is sold at 60 lbs to the bush, oats at 45 Of wheat 70 lbs Chs Of barley 60 lbs Of oats 45 to 50 lbs Of potatoes 90 lbs Of wheat 70 to 75 lbs, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Chs 123 n Wal Of potatoes 74 lbs, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Stf Six [strikes] of malt or oats, RAY (1691) MS add (J C), Of barley, beans, oats, and pease 9½ gall Of wheat 72 lbs Der Of potatoes 90 lbs, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Der 1 2 strikes or 8 pecks n Lin 1 One-fourth of a quarter of corn, not one eighth, as in most other parts of Eng The strike or half bush represents here, and in some other parts of Lindsey, the legal bush. Lei Of grain 8½ to 9 gall Of malt 8 gall Of potatoes 80 lbs, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), War 2 strikes or 2 bush, Winchester measure, RAY (1691) Wor At Worcester, 8½ gall, at Evesham, 9 gall, in some parts 9½ or 9½ gall. Of wheat 9 gall weigh 70 lbs and make 56 of flour, *Sur.*

3 N

Of barley, pease, and wheat $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 gall, of wheat, weighing from 70 to 80 lbs, of oats, at Shrewsbury $3\frac{1}{2}$ bush, weighing about 93 lbs, *Morton Cyclo Agric* (1863), *Str* ¹ Strike, bushel, measure, are synonymous terms, but 'strike' is giving place as a *gen* usage to 'bushel'. The quantities sold under these respective denominations are not, however, uniformly equal, *Introd lxxxv Mtg* 20 gall, called 2 strikes Welshpool, of malt $\frac{1}{8}$ of the corn bush = 18 gall Of oats 7 hoops of 5 gall, heaped Fishguard, 2 Winchester bush Caerphilly, of wheat the Winchester bush, estimated to weigh $67\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, at Aberthaw 64, at other places the bush of 10 gall is required to weigh 80 lbs, *Morton Cyclo Agric* (1863) *Hrf Duncumb Hist Hif* (1804-1812), Of grain 10 gall Of malt $8\frac{1}{2}$ gall *Mon From* 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ and nearly 11 gall s *Wal* Of oats the Winchester bush of the old kind of oats required to weigh $41\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, of the new, 45 lbs *Brk* 10 gall *Glo* Commonly $9\frac{1}{2}$ gall, but varying from 9 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 *Oxf* Of wheat 9 gall 3 pints *Brks* Of corn in some parts, 9 gall *Bdf* fill lately 2 pints above the standard *Mid* Of potatoes 56 lbs, *Morton Cyclo Agric* (1863) *Ken* One still speaks of a gallon of bread, but formerly one also spoke of a bushel of bread. 'In the pantry 4 bush of wheat ground, 1 bush and 5 gall baked into bread,' *Fluckley Vestry Bk* (Oct 29, 1789) (P M) *Sur* Of potatoes 60 lbs. Of turnips 50 lbs *Sus* Of wheat in some parts, 9 gall *Dor* Of hemp seed sometimes 9 gall *Dev* Of barley often 30 lbs Of oats often 36 or 40 lbs Of wheat the fourth peck heaped *Cor* 24 gall The double measure of 16 gall is also used in the *e* parts and runs occasionally to 17 or $17\frac{1}{2}$, the triple in the *w* parts Of potatoes 220 lbs, *Morton Cyclo Agric* (1863), *Cor* ³

2 A custom observed at the Red Lion Inn, Shoreham, on New Year's Day, when a bushel measure is filled with beer, and all comers are entitled to a free drink

Sus A new bushel corn measure is used, decorated with flowers and green paper When filled with frothed up beer, it has the appearance of a huge cauliflower It is filled twice, first by the brewers, Vallance, Catt and Co, and next by the company, who partake of it, *Flu-Lore Jin* (1883) I 192, The Bushel [is] an old custom still kept up, *Sawyer Flu-Lore* (1883) 2

3 *Comp* (1) Bushel breeks, wide, baggy trousers, (2) iron, scrap-iron, (3) loaf, a bushel of flour made into bread and baked in one large loaf

(1) *Ayr* I daursay I lookit droll enough in his bushle-breeks, which were a worl' owre big for me, *Service Dr Dugud* (1887) 131 (2) *Nhb* ¹ Obs (3) *Ken* Bushel-loaves were formerly baked for Christmas (P M)

4 In phr (1) To measure another's corn by one's own bushel, or to measure another a peck out of one's own bushel, to judge of another's disposition or experience by one's own, (2) under the bushel, in subjection

(1) *w Yks* ¹, *Nhp* ¹ (2) *Dev* Mrs Smith seems to keep Smith pretty much under the bushel, *Reports Provinc* (1883) 83

5 *v* To measure grain with a bushel measure

w Som ¹ Beo shl [*Gl Lab* (1894)]

6 To yield so as to quickly fill the bushel measure, sometimes with prep *up*

w Wor ¹ Good hops are said by the pickers to bushel up well *w Som* ¹ The wheat don't half beo shlee de year, same's I've a knowed it avore now

BUSHEL, *sb* ² *Fif* (JAM) A small dam made in a gutter in order to intercept water See *Gushel* [*Cp Du busse*, a channell or a gutter (HEXHAM)]

BUSHERIES, *sb pl* *Sc* Clumps of bushes

Eig What fine lawns and lawns, shrubberies and busheries, *COUPER Tourifications* (1803) II 131

BUSHET, *v* *Glo* Also in form *busket* (H T E). To throw out suckers, shoot out at the roots, sprout

Glo Gl (1851), (H T E), *Glo* ¹

[The same word as *Ofr bouset*, 'petit bois' (GODEFROY *Suppl*, s *v* *boschet*)]

BUSH HARROW, *sb* and *v* *Lin* War Mid and in *gen* dial use [*bu f arə*]

1 *sb* A harrow made by inserting thorns in a frame of wood See *Bush*, *sb* ¹ 4

n Lin ¹, *War* ³ Mid The seed is covered by a bush-harrow, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) V 136 [Bush-harrows, which are at work in the meadows at this time of year, are drudges or dredges, *JEFFERIES Hdgrw* (1889) 201]

2 *v* To go over land with a bush-harrow. *n Lin* ¹, *sw Lin* ¹

BUSHMENT, *sb* *Som* *Dev* *Cor* A thicket, a bushy place

w Som ¹ Twaud n noa vuur dur oa f-n dhik dhæ ur bèo shmunt [it was no further off than that thicket] Very common *Dev*, *Cor* *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544

[Woods, briars, bushments, *RALEIGH Hist World* (JOHNSON)]

BUSHT, *sb* *n Sc* A box, used *fig* See *Saut boosht* *n Sc* The aul' 'umman lives in a bit busht o' a roomie, bit a' thing in't's as nait's a new preen (W G)

BUSHY BANDY BEE, — **BARNABY**, see *Bishop Barnabee*

BUSHY TOPPIN'D, *phl adj* *Lin* . [*bu f i topind*] Having a bushy tuft of feathers on the head

Lin It was bushy toppin'd like a dozzil (M P)

BUSINESS, *sb* *Lin* *Wor* *Brks* *Ken* [*bi znəs*]

1 A fuss

Brks ¹ A maayde a gurt business about um a-taaykin' his spaayde wi out a *Lin*

2 Farming, a farm, to be in business, to be a farmer *s Wor* (H K), *Ken* ²

3 *Comp* Business cow, a cow which gives a good supply of milk and cream *n Lin* ¹

BUSK, *sb* ¹ and *v* ¹ *Cum* *Wm* *Yks* *Lan* *Chs* *Der* *Lin* [*busk*]

1 *sb* A bush

n Cy *GROSE* (1790) *Lake* *ELLWOOD* (1895) *Cum* ¹ *Obsol* *Wm* That little cottage down under that busk of wood was empty, *Lonsdale Mag* (1822) III 13, *Trinnalt* doont broo intet Scroggs amang t'busks, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt in 12, *Wm* ¹ *n Yks* *Well*, *Lookstee*, *gn* for yon busk o' ling, *ATKINSON Lost* (1870) xii, *n Yks* ¹ A Ling-busk Seave busk, *n Yks* ² *ne Yks* ¹ Ah ho't mysen sadly i yan o' them whin-busks *e Yks* Whin busks were stubbed up an meead int' whin kids (R S), *NICHOLSON Flu Sp* (1889), *e Yks* ¹ Appl to furze bushes only, which are fast disappearing, *MS add* (T H) *m Yks* ¹ *w Yks* *HURTON Tour to Caves* (1781), *w Yks* ¹, *w Yks* ² A gooseberry-busk *n Lan* It's haiden biht a holin busk (W S) *Chs* Lad's love's a busk of broom, *Hot awhile* and soon done, *RAY Prov* (1678) 54, *Chs* ¹³, *nw Der* ¹ *n Lin* Reight awaays ower th' eller busks i' th' gardin hedge, *PEACOCK Tales* (1889) 22, *n Lin* ¹ *sw Lin* ¹ We used to hing our clothes on the gorse-busks

2 A bunch of flowers

Lin *STREATFIELD Lin and Danes* (1884) 320, Thou'st gotten a fine busk of gillvers (R E C), *Lin* ¹

3 *v* To beat the bushes in cover-shooting

Lan You're gooin a buskin where's yor guns? *CLEGG Pieces Rochd Dial* (1895)

Hence *Busker*, *sb* a beater in cover-shooting *w Yks* ²

4 To busk out, to beat out with bushes a fire spreading in turf ground

sw Lin ¹ They've gotten busks, and are busking the fire out

[Buske or busshe, *rubus*, *dumus*, *Prompt*, A busk I se yondir brennand bright, *York Plays* (c 1400) 74 *ON busker*]

BUSK, *sb* ² and *v* ² *Som* *Dev*

1 *sb* The hair growing along dogs' backs, which when in a pugnacious mood they cause to stand straight upright, also *fig* of a man, when he is irritated

w Som ¹ It is very common to talk of a dog wai uz buusk au l un ee n [with his bush all on end] The freq description of a man being made angry—Puut uz buusk au p [put his busk up], precisely equiv to the Amer 'his dander was riz'

2 *v* To irritate, to stroke the wrong way, i e to cause the 'busk' to rise

w Som ¹ *n Dev* Tamzen and thee be olweys tacking or busking, *Evm Scold* (1746) l 312, *GROSE* (1790) *Suppl*

BUSK, *sb* ³ *Dev* A calf too long unweaned

n Dev An' whare tha busks an' barras be, *Rock Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 5

Hence *Busker*, *sb* a boy too long unweaned, also used *attrib*

n Dev Ott a gurt busker toad thee art, *sb* st 3

BUSK, *sb* ⁴ *Irel*

1 A small spiced cake made of white meal

Wxf ¹ Thou ne'er eightheast buskès, too

2 A small tambourine made of sheepskin stretched on a hoop *Wxf* ¹

BUSK, *sb*⁵ In *gen* dial use in Sc and Eng Also in form **busken** Cor² A piece of rigid material, formerly wood or whalebone, passed down the front of a corset in order to stiffen and support it, sometimes appl to the whole corset, also *fig* the waist

Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Ayr Crossing her fingers daintly on her busk, she made me a ceremonious curtsy, GALT *Lands* (1826) xiv N Cy¹ s Dur A'e brokken my stay s busk (J E D) Wm He'd his arm around her busk (B K) w Yks LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) Gl, w Yks¹ I lost my holland busk, finely flowered, at my husband gamma 'foie I war wed n 15, w Yks³, s Chs¹, Shr¹, e An¹, w Som¹ Cor¹ About an inch and a half broad by fourteen long, formerly worn by all, now only by old women, in front of their stays, Cor²

BUSK, *sb*⁶ e An¹ The piece of wood or iron that confines the bung of a churn

BUSK, *v*³ Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Lin e An [busk]

1 To prepare, make ready

Sc [For defence] the covenanters busked the yard dykes, SPALDING *Hist Troubles* (1792) I 208 (JAM), But Johnie's busk't up his gude bent bow, SCOTT *Munstelsy* (1802) III 116, ed 1848 Frf The others sat down and with the help of the turnip lantern 'busked' their spears, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 56, ed 1893 e An¹

2 To dress, deck out, adorn

Sc A bonny bride is soon busked Ye breed o' the herd's wife, ye busk again e'en, RAMSAY *Plov* (1737), Jean maun busk her cockernony the gate the gudeman likes, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) xii Abd Trigly buskit frac tap to tae, *Gudman Ingils maill* (1873) 32 Frf [She] was aye brawly busket, an' tidy, an' clean, LAING *Flrs* (1846) 23, A wheen kummer weans stood buskit in duds like bogles for fearin the craws, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 38 Per He'll busk ye juist as braw, rae doot, He'll hae a gude wheen claes aboot, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 52, Thae Muirtown drapers can busk oot their windows, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 209 Ayr But now they'll busk her like a fright, BURNS *To Mr Creech* (1787) st 2, Blithesome trees and hedges, a' buskit in their new cleeding, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) xxxiv Lnk W' thee I tent nae flow'rs that busk the field, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 53, Busk up yersel' baith snod an' braw, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 75 Lth Their dark hair was buskit w' sweet smellin' blossoms, SMITH *Merry Bndal* (1866) 185 e Lth A' thro' the spring, the land o' cakes Ne'er buskit her green shaws an' brakes, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur Rhymes* (1885) 33 Edb Her loving spouse busked out in his best, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi Slk The family were buskin themselves for the kirk, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) II 53 Rxb Kate, half busket, tript along the floor, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (1871) I 5 Dmf Buskit w' flow'rs and yellow whun Sae sweetly shining, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 78 Gail We send him awa' weel buskit w' muirland clait, CROCKRIT *Sticht Min* (1893) 277 NI¹ Nhb Auld North Tyne's buskit like a bride, COQUETDALE *Sngs* (1852) 154, Nhb¹ Aa'll just busk mesel an gan He's weel buskit Cum I busk me w' a careless han', GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 207 Wm & Cum¹ W' bra's weel buskit, riggd, an' squar d Lan¹ Come busk up, an' let's be off

Hence (1) **Busk**, *sb* dress, decoration, (2) **Buskie**, *adj* fond of dress, smart, (3) **Buskin'**, *vbl sb* dressing, (4) **Buskry**, *sb*, see (1)

Sc (1) the busk and bravery of beautiful and big words, McWARD *Contendings* (1723) 356 (JAM) (2) Kintra lairds, and buskie cits, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 136 (ib) (3) A' her skill lies in the buskin', CHAMBERS *Sngs* (1829) II 360 (4) The buskry or bravery of words, McWARD *Contendings* (1723) 324 (ib)

3 To dress flies for fishing

Sc Unless trimming the laird's fishing wand or busking his flies, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) ix Frf He gave them fly-hooks which he had busked himself, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 152, ed 193 Lth Feathers for 'buskin' fly-hooks, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 54 Nhb Come busk your flees, my auld compeer, COQUETDALE *Sngs* (1852) 59, Nhb¹ Aa'll busk a troot flee

4 To straighten up fences, cut off thorns, &c, in the winter

Chs¹, Chs³ I've been agait busking in the coppy

5 *refl* and *into* To hurry, bustle

Wm Busk aboot an' git deun weshin' an than we'll hev a walk (B K) e Yks¹ Ah busk'd aboot in Yks¹ Now, come, busk! w Yks A biliv yan me sympathiz w' fūeks tō mitch sumtains, wen tē busk em abūt wad kiur em t'best (W H), w Yks², w Yks³ n Lin¹ Noo busk thy sen off an' doant stan' theāre gawmin' for a

weak e An¹ [Rimes said to a lady, bird] Busk ye, busk ye, all hands on deck Co', busk ye, mates, ta' grow late, and time to go (s v Bishop Barnabee)

[2 All suld arme thame hastely, And busk thame on thar best maner, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) xi 394 5 De kyng . to his bed buskes, Jos *Aunt* (c 1350) 202 ON *busk*, to make oneself ready, *refl* of *bua*, to prepare, to make ready (Vigfusson)]

BUSK, *v*⁴ Lei e An Also written **bask** Lei¹, and in form **bussock** Suf

1 Of birds to nestle or rub the breast in the dust, and flutter the wings Cf *bather*

Lei¹, e An¹ Nrf A groom shot a brace of partridges in the garden, and when I remonstrated with him he replied, 'What right had they to be busking about there for?' (W R L), (A G F), Nrf¹ Suf The peacocks are very fond of bussocking there, N & Q (1882) 6th S v 86

2 To lie idly in the sun

Suf¹ Tha' love to busk i th' sun Ess *Monthly Mag* (1814) I 498, Gl (1851), Ess¹

BUSK, *v*⁵ Yks Lin To drive away, drive off w Yks³ Aw ve busked her off her nest n Lin¹ I'll busk that hen fia' off n her nest Theāre s a man that's alus sayin 'I'll busk ye,' an' soā he's gotten th' naame w' ivry body of Buskem

BUSK, *v*⁶ Nhb Yks Lan Slang [busk] To obtain money by playing or singing in the streets or in public-houses

w Yks We've been e buskin an' made ten lob apiece, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 16, 1892), Ah ve known h m mak as much as ten bob a day busking (H L) Slang So I said to Sam, 'You must go out one way and I and Johnny the other, and busk in the public house,' MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) III 97, ed 1861

Hence (1) **Busker**, *sb* a professional mendicant minstrel, (2) **Busking**, *vbl sb* the act of obtaining money by playing or singing in the streets, by the sea-shore, &c

(1) Nhb¹ w Yks For jo see we dooant do onny business wi' show actors, nor buskers, HARTLEY *Sis* (1895) ix Slang So unlike common buskers was he, LLOYD *Flying Lady* (BARRERE) (2) w Yks, Lan Busking is a profitable and pleasant way in which many operatives spend their summer holiday (J H)

[Cp It *buscare*, to proul or shift by craft, to go a free-booting (FLORIO), Sp *buscar*, to seek]

BUSK, *v*⁷ w Yks² To kiss See **Buss**, *v*¹

BUSKER, *sb* Cor¹² A fisherman who dares all weathers

BUSKET, *sb* ? Obs Yks Som A little bush Yks *Yks Wkly Post* (Aug 11, 1883) 6 Som W & J Gl (1873)

BUSKET, see **Bushet**

BUSKIN, *sb* e Yks¹ A farm servant

BUSKINS, *sb pl* Irel Yks Nhp e An Dor Som Dev Also in forms *bosgins* w Yks², *busgins* Dor¹ Leather gaiters, half boots

w Yks² Breeches and bosgins' is often used to describe breeches with loose leggings attached to them Nhp¹, e An¹, Ess (W W S), Dor¹ w Som¹ Buuz geenz, covering the leg but not reaching to the knee I have never heard this name applied to cloth leggings, Dev *w Times* (Mar 12, 1886) 6

Hence **Buskin boot**, *sb* a man's low laced boot NI¹

BUSKS, *sb pl* n Yks² [busks] The slight strips of jet in the natural rock, as thin as cardboard

BUSKY, *adj* Sc Nhb Yks Hrf Bck Also written **buskie** Sc, **busgy** Hrf² [buski] Bushy See **Bosk**, **Busk**, *sb*¹

Sc His locks are busky an' black as a corbie, ROBSON *Sng Sol* (1860) v ii N Cy¹, Nhb¹, w Yks¹ Hrf² The quick are busgy

Hence **Buskyleys**, *sb pl* fields which have been formed by clearing the forest

Bck Buskyleys are somewhat of the same nature, except they have not been the property of the Crown as chaces have, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV 521

BUSNIE, *sb* S & Ork¹ [būsn] A term of reproach

[Der of ON *býsn*, a portent, see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 63]

BUSS, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lan Chs Sff Der, Lin Lei Nhp War Shr e An Ken Sus Hmp

Dor Cor Also written **buz** w Yks¹, **bus** Lin, also in form **boss** Chs¹³ [bus, bos]

1. *sb* A kiss

Ayr It's the last buss, Betty Bodle, ye'll e'er gie to mortal man while I'm your gudeman, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxix Nhb¹ Come gi's a buss, ma bairn Yks You must give me a buss, if you please, Dixon *Sngs Eng Peas* (1846) 235, ed 1857 w Yks¹ Lan Hoo gan me a smack of a buss, BRIERLEY *Red Wind* (1868) 25, Let mammy have a buss, WAUGH *Sngs* (1859) *Neet-Fo'*, Lan¹, Chs¹³ Stf² Ei gen mi a buss, on oi slapt im i' dh' feis' Der She welcomed me with a hug and a hearty buss, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) I 270 nw Der¹ Lin Come gies a bus, thou can't do less, BROWN *Neddy* (1841) 5 n Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³ Shr² A young lady asks for one, according to a well-known conundrum, in a single word—circumbendibus, Sir, come bend a buss Nrf¹, Suf¹ Ess *Gl* (1851) Ken Gi' me a buss and go to bed (H M) Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY Cor³

2. *v* To kiss

Sc 'Buss me, my bairns' The dogs accordingly fawned upon him,—licked him, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvii Cum Sae we buss'd, and I tunk a last lunk at the fell, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 55, ed 1815, He strave to buss her twice, LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811) Lan They rn offerrin' ther bits o' peawchers for anybody t'buss, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 59, They bussit one another i' the church, *ib* *Sweepings*, v, Lan¹ Chs¹ A witness in a sort of breach of promise case at Macclesfield said, 'O'm sure they wern coortin, for they wern allis bossin', Chs³, Stf¹² Der When the governor told me to buss ye, LE FANU *Uncle Silas* (1865) II 57 nw Der¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹, War³, Shr² Ess Whene'er he troyd to buss her, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) 10, Ess¹ Sus 'Ah, Tom,' ses she, a bussin an a hussin ov un, JACKSON *Southward Ilo* (1894) I 339 Cor³

Hence Bussing, *vbl sb* kissing

Chs Ossing comes to bussing, RAY *Pion* (1678) Sus¹ Children play a game, which is accompanied by a song beginning 'Hussing and bussing will not do, But go to the gate, knock and ring' (s v Huss) w Dor ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Reg* (1834)

[1. Every Satyre first did give a busse To Hellenore, SPENSER *F Q* (1596) bk iii x 46 2 I will buss thee as thy wife, SHAKS *K John*, iii iv 35 Cp Bavar dial *bussen*, to kiss (SCHMELLER), so Tirol dial (SCHOPF), Sw dial *puss*, a kiss (RIETZ)]

BUSS, *sb*² Hmp Wil Som Dev Cor Also in forms **borse** Hmp¹, **bos**, **boss**, **bus** Som¹, **bossy** Wil¹ [bus, bos]

1 A young calf See **Busk**, *sb*³, **Buss** calf
Hmp GROSE (1790), *Wheler's Mag* (1828) 481, Hmp¹, Wil¹ Som One fat heifer and one extra fat boss, *Auctioneer's Advt from Newspaper* (Nov 1895), JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), Used only of a well-grown, fat calf, as a term of commendation (F A A), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Buss, a young fatted bullock which has never been weaned n Dev A calf suffered to run with its dam in the woods or forest lands, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796), GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) nw Dev¹ Cor GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Cor¹²

Hence **Buss** beef, *sb* the flesh of a calf which has remained unweaned till full grown

w Som¹ Tud-n au vees tai ndur, aay-v u-noa d zaum u dhush yur buus -beef maa yn tuuf [it is not always tender, I have known some of this here buss-beef very tough]

2. *Fig* A milksop

Som W & J *Gl* (1873), N & Q (1874) 5th S 1 356 [Cp Hesse dial *busseling*, 'der ein- bis zweijährige Stier, zumal der eben verschnittene' (VILMAR), Cassel dial *boteling*, in Accounts (1451), see VILMAR, LG *botlink*, 'ein junger Ochs, verschnittener Stier', *boteln*, 'mit einem Meissel abschlagen' (BERGHAUS)]

BUSS, *sb*³ e An A fishing-boat

e An¹ Nrf (A S P), Nrf¹ Suf The 'Fishing Buss' Inn, WHITE *Directory* (1855) 327

[Ships, such as our neighbouring Hollanders call busses, principally to fish for herrings, *Britain's Buss* (1615), in Arber's *Eng Garner*, III 623 Du *buyssse*, 'a heering-busse' (HEXHAM)]

BUSS, *sb*⁴ Sc Nhb. Cum. Also written **bus** N Cy¹ Nhb¹ [bus]

1. A bush

Elg Caul, caul aneath the drappin' buss, O Paulo, still thou lies, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II 212 Abd Upon the busses budies

sweetly sing, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed 1812, Breem busses an' heather knaps, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlv Frf They thrive out an' in like the buss i' the beil', LAING *Flrs* (1846) 18 Per See whaur the leaves o' buss an' tree Gang streamin' owre the plain, HALIBURTON *Honore* (1886) 63 e Ff Like bumbles roon' a buss o' withered carl-doddies, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii Ayr My trunk of eild, but buss or bield, BURNS *Auld Man*, st 2, A wee theekit hoose so overgrown with trees and busses, that it was all but hidden, SERVICE *D Duguid* (1887) 75 Gall There are briers i' the buss, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) ii N Cy¹ Nhb¹ A whin bus A corrin bus A grozer bus Cum I laited lang For grown nuts the busses neak'd amang, RALPH *Misc Poems* (1747) 95, She tel't ov a man yance bein' rob t beside a hollin buss, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 87, Cum¹

Hence (1) **Bussie**, *adj* bushy, (2) **Buss** sparrow, *sb* the hedge-sparrow, (3) **Buss** taps, *sb* in phr to gang o'er the buss-taps, to behave in an extravagant manner

(1) Sc (JAM) (2) Ayr The bussparrow and the robin chase ilk ither, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 52 (3) Rxb (JAM)

2 Straw or other soft material used for the beds of animals, or by birds for their nests S & Ork¹

3 A sunken rock, on which at very low tides the long seaweed is visible, like a bush

Sc (JAM) Nhb¹ Bondicar bus Pan bus Togston bus

[1. Ane buss of bitter slaes, MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie and Slae* (1597) 322, ed Cranstoun, 14 A pron of bush]

BUSS, *v*² Sc Nhb Dur Cum Also written **bus** n Cy¹, **buz** Dur [bus]

1 To dress, deck, adorn, see **Busk**, *v*³ 2

Lnk I'll buss my hair wi' the gowden brume, *Blackw Mag* (Oct 1818) 327 (JAM) n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb Smash! Jemmy, let us buss, we'll off, And see Newcassel Races, MIDFORD *Coll Sngs* (1818) 5, If wor Sir Matthew ye buss iv his wig, By gocks! he wad just leuk as canny, *ib* 69, Nhb¹ Faith, thoos buss'd like any lady, CHICKEN *Collier's Wedding* (1735) Dur GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl* (1870), Dur¹ Cum The blushin' breyde An' maids theirsells are bussin, STAGG *Misc Poems* (ed 1807) 7

Hence **Bussin**, *sb* a linen cap or hood, worn by old women

Nrf Wilang tailed bussins ty'd behind, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 59

2 In phr to buss the tyup, to decorate with candles the last load of coals drawn out of the pit on the last day of the year

Nhb Thou's often help'd te buss the tyup, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52, 'Tyup' is the last basket or corf sent up out of the pit at the end of the year The name is got from a tup's horn accompanying it This same horn is sent up throughout the year with every twentieth corf, or the last in every score The lads beg, borrow, or steal candles for the occasion, *ib* *Gl*, Nhb¹

3 To dress flies for fishing Nhb¹

BUSSA, see **Buzz**(er), *sb*¹

BUSSA, *sb* Dev Cor Also written **buzza** Cor¹² A coarse earthenware vessel Also *fig* an empty-brained person, a simpleton

n Dev That cloam buzza wi' two handles Was tored abroad to day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 119 Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544, Cloam buzzas on the planching, J TRENOODLE *Spec* (1846) 38, The old woman placed it [a fish] into her bussa, TRIGELLAS *Tales* (1868) 14, For she called me a scovey [mean] great bussa, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5, Cor¹ Stinking like buzza. A buzza used before cess-pits, Cor²

Hence (1) **Bussa** brains, *sb*, (2) -head, *sb* a simpleton, empty-headed person

Cor (1) She would soon see that buzza-brains warn't wuth 'es salt as a man, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) I 11, (M A C) (2) So 'pon that the g'eat bussa head got as mazed as a curley, HIGHAM *Dial* (1866) 18, Till I'm mazed enough to scat thy great bussa head, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 5, Cor¹²

[Cf Fr (*obs*) *busse*, 'espece de tonneau,' also *bussard* (HAZZFELD)]

BUSS CALF, *sb* Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also written **bussa** Cor¹², **boss** s Dev, **bosse** Som, **bossy** Wil¹ Dor

1 A young, unweaned calf See **Busk**, *sb*³, **Buss**, *sb*² Wil¹ Som N & Q (1874) 5th S 1 356 nw Dev¹, s Dev (F W C) Cor GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Cor¹²

2 A spoilt child

Dor *Gl* (1851) Som N & Q (1874) 5th S 1 356 Cor² *MS add*

BUSSED, see **Burst**

BUSSEL, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Dor Som

1 *sb* A fellow piece of a wagon, the iron bar which keeps the framework of a timber-carriage rigid

Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) (s. v. Hounds) w Som¹ When timber is loaded on a 'top carriage,' the but end always rests on the 'pillar-piece' or 'bolster' of the 'fore carriage'—and inasmuch as the shafts of this kind of truck are hinged, the framework of the carriage has to be supported and kept rigid independently. For this purpose there is a strong iron bar called the bussel, having a ring sliding loosely upon it, with a short but strong chain attached to this ring. No bussel is required for an 'under carriage'

Hence **Bussel chain**, *sb* a short, strong chain attached to the bussel w Som¹

2 *v* To bussel up. See quot

w Som¹ To bussel up is to make fast the bussel chain to the tree with 'dogs,' so that the front wheels may be able to 'lock' while the 'carriage' may at the same time be held firmly in its place

BUSSEL, *sb*² and *v*² Ess

1 *sb* In phr to get the bussel of, to get the better of a person or a thing

Ess It sha'n't get the bussel of me (H H M)

2 *v* To get something out of a person

Ess I busselled him out of a shilling (H H M)

BUSSELLY, *adj* Sur Bushy s Sur (T T C)

BUSSES, *sb pl* Nhb¹ Hoops for the top of a cart or wagon

BUSSIN, see **Buss**, *v*²

BUSSOCK, *sb*¹ Chs Stf Lei War Wor Shr Hrf Glo Hrt Ess Also in form buzzock Chs¹ s Chs¹ Glo¹, buzzack War² [bu sək, bu zək, bu sək] A donkey Also *fig*

Chs¹ s Chs¹ Iv ahy aad ü buz uk, ün ey wud)nu goa, Wud'nü ahy wol üp im? Oa, noa, noa¹ [If I had a buzzack, an' hey wudna go, Wudna I wollup him? Oh, no, no!]¹ Stf² Ez abait ez fast ez a runin buzək Lei¹, War (J R W), War²³, w Wor¹, Shr¹, Hrf², Glo¹ Hrt N & Q (1878) 5th S x 52r Ess¹

BUSSOCK, *sb*² Lin Nhp War Also in forms buzzock War², bossock Nhp¹, bossacks n Lin¹, bossocks sw Lin¹ [bu sək, bo sək, bu zək] A fat, heavy woman

n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ They'd say of old Betty, 'Look what a bossocks yon looks,' but I sca'ce ever hear it now, now they say, 'Look at yon for a fat old stodge.' Nhp¹ A great, fat bossock War²³

Hence **Bussocking**, *pl adj* large, fat, gross

Nhp¹ A great bossocking woman War²³

BUSSOCK, *sb*³ Wm Yks Lan Lin Also written bussack Lin [bu sək]

1 A sheaf of corn

Wm, Yks, Lan N & Q (1885) 6th S x1 452

2 A large tuft of coarse grass

s Lin The bussacks in the ten aacre wänts cuttin' bad (T H R)

Hence (1) **Bussock knife**, *sb* a sharp, heart-shaped flat knife, fastened to a strong handle, used for cutting 'bussocks', (2) **Bussocky**, *adj* abounding with 'bussocks' (1) s Lin (T H R) (2) Lin N & Q (1885) 6th S x1 287, The gress land's bussocky, and teems wi' rushes (T H R)

BUSSOCK, *v* and *sb*⁴ Wor Dev Also written boosock s Wor¹, bussack w Wor¹, bussick Dev

1 *v* To cough

w Wor¹ s Wor A-bussocking (H K), s Wor¹

Hence **Bussicky**, *adj* asthmatical, short of breath

Dev I'm rather tissicky, and when I come to go against a hill I get bussicky, *Reports Province* (1884) 13, Dev² Ef I go'th out o' a vrasly morning airly, I gi'th za bussicky 'pon my chest, I can 'ardly braythe

2 *sb* Gen in *pl* A cough

w Wor¹ s Wor A've got the boosocks A bit o' the bussocks (H K), s Wor¹ Chiefly applied to cattle

BUSOCK, see **Busk**, *v*⁴

BUST, *v* Abd (JAM) To powder, to dust with flour

BUST, see **Boost**, **Buist**, **Burst**

BUSTA, *sb* S & Ork¹ A dwelling

[Norw dial *bustad*, a dwelling (AASEN), ON *büstadr* (FRITZNER)]

BUSTARD, *sb* Wm¹ A large moth See **Buzzard**, *sb*¹

BUSTEOUS, *adj* Obsol Sc Also written bousteous, bustyious, bustuous Boisterous, powerful, terrible, fierce

Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Deep through the busteous bubs o' nicht Brak forth a strugglin grane, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) 233, Clatterin hooves and busteous taunts Brast on their startit ear, *ib* 245, A busteous troop it was, DRUMMOND *Much o' machy* (1846) 10 Fif Sae clos'd wi bustyious bang and balf Clerk Diston and Freir Tullidaff, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 144

[Scho alluaret thame parthe with craibet, busteous, and sour wordes, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist Scot* (1596) II 347]

BUSTER, *sb* Brks Ess Wil Dev Cor Slang [bʊstər]

1 Anything very large, esp a big lie Cf **banger**

Brks¹, Ess (W W S), Wil¹ nw Dev¹ Ot busters thee dis tell up o' Cor² Slang FARMER

2 A conclusive argument or action, a 'settler'

Cor If that edn't a buster for un, I dooant knaw what es, HIGHAM *Dial* (1866) 20

3 One fond of fun or mischief Cor²

[A pron of *burstler*]

BUSTINE, *sb* Obsol Sc A cotton fabric used for waistcoats

Sc HERD *Coll Sngs* (1776) *Gl* Ay (JAM) Lnk Neat neat she was in bustine waistcoat clean, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 23, ed 1783

[*Restagno*, a kinde ot stuffe like bustian, such as they make wastecotes of, FLORIO (1598) OF1 *bustianne*, 'sorte d'etoffe fabriquee a Valenciennes' (GODEFROY)]

BUSTION, *sb* Lan Chs Also written bustine Lan¹, bustian Lan A gathering or whitlow on the hand See **Boist**, *sb*² 1

Lan My mother's a bustian at th' end ov her thumb, LAYCOCK *Rhymes*, 20 e Lan¹ Chs¹, Chs² A bustion when neglected sometimes necessitates the removal of a joint It often begins with a thorn or splinter, acting on a bad part of the body s Chs¹ Bus ty ün

BUSTIOUS, *adj* Cor Also written boostis Cor¹², boistous, busthious Cor² Corpulent See **Boist**, *adj*

Cor Used at Polperro, N & Q (1854) 1st S x 179, The Commodore was a little purgy, bustious sort o' man, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xix, Cor¹, Cor² He is getting quite boostis

BUSTLE, *v* and *sb* Yks Chs Stf Hrf [bu sl]

1 *v* With adv *off* to take oneself off, to go away quickly

Stf² Nā you ladz, just busl of wi yə

2 To drive away angrily, to remove

e Yks Noo, away wi y u, or Ah'll bussle ya off i' quick sticks, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 24 s Chs¹ Duz aan ibdi noa uwt tu mahy stok inz? Ah put üm üth bed, bü sum di)z bus ld üm of [Does anny b dy know owt to my stockins? Ah put 'em o' th' bed, bu' someb dy's bustled 'em off] Stf² Wct a bit weil oi just busl dheiz thingz of dh' teibl

3 *sb* A scolding

Hrf¹ To get into a bustle about a thing

BUSTLE HEADED, *adj* Hmp Also written bussle-headed Of trees, plants, &c badly-grown, stunted See **Buzzly**

Hmp WISE *New Forest* (1883) 183, Hmp¹ Bustle-headed, as are the oak-trees whose tops are rounded and shorn by the Channel winds [The ears being long and heavy were bussle-headed, that is, did hang their heads downward into the sheaf, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757)]

BUSY, *adj* Irel Suf Dev Cor In *phr* (1) *Busy all*, with difficulty, barely, hardly, (2) — as a bag of fleas, (3) — as Baily, (4) — as the devil, very busy, (5) to be — growing, to grow fast, (6) it is —, it requires, employs, occupies

(1) Cor You do spaik et [English] busy all so well as we, WERNER *O Dnscol's Weird* (1892) 97, Cor² Can you finish to night?—Well, busy all It will be busy all if we get done in time (2) Suf Very common (F H) (3) Dev N & Q (1850) 1st S 1 475 (4) Suf (F H) (5) Ir The corn is busy growing (G M H) (6) Cor It is busy three men to heave it, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Cor¹ It es busy all my time looking arter the childern It es busy all my money to keep house

BUSY, *v* *Sui Cor* To employ, keep occupied
Sur ¹ I throws the beans to the pig just as they be, and it busies him to open them *Cor* ² It will busy all the time It will busy all he can rise to pay it It will busy all he can do to finish it in time

[*Embesongner*, to busie, occupie, Cotgr.]

BUSY GAP ROGUE, *sb Obs Nhb* A thief, an evilly-disposed person

Nhb ¹ Busy-gap is a wide break in the ridge of basalt, about a mile from Sewingshields This was the pass most frequently chosen by the freebooters of the Middle Ages when on their marauding expeditions to the rich valley of the Tyne, and hence it acquired an evil reputation In Newcastle formerly, to call a brother burgess a Busy-Gap-Rogue was to incur the censure of one's guild, as is attested by an entry in the books of the Company of Bakers and Brewers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, TOMLINSON *Guide* (1888) 192

BUSY GOOD, *sb Som* A busybody, meddlesome person

w Som ¹ Her's a riglar old buz ee-geod

BUT, *sb* ¹ *Som* The spade of cards

Som W & J Gl (1873)

BUT, *sb* ² *n Cy* A shoemaker's knife (HALL)

BUT, *sb* ³ *n Cy* [Not known to our correspondents] A kind of cap (HALL)

BUT, *adj* ¹ *n Cy* [Not known to our correspondents] Rough, rugged (HALL)

BUT, *v* ¹ *w Yks* [but] To exchange, barter (HALL)

BUT, *v* ² *Cor* To sprain or put out of joint

Cor ¹ I've butted my thumb, *Cor* ²

BUT, *prep, adv* ¹, *sb* ⁴ and *adj* ² *Sc Nhb Cum* Also written *bot*, *butt* *Sc*

¹ *prep* Without See *Bout*, *prep*

Sc In bloody fight with sword in hand Nynne lost their lives bot doubt, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 223, ed 1871, Beauty but bounty availeth nothing, HENDERSON *Plov* (1832) 3 *Abd* Gie me the man, whate'er his creed, Wha speaks the tuith but fear or dlead, STILL *Cottar* (1845) 175, Say ye're in love, and but her cannot cower, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 38, ed 1812 *Ayr* Thou art the life o' public haunts, But thee, what were our fairs and rants? BURNS *Sc Drink* (1786) st 8 *Lnk* Sic nonsense! love tak 100t bot tocher good! RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 84, ed 1783 *Dmf* There was a time Whan buids nicht stan', hop, bound or chime, But scathe, QUINN *Heather* (ed 1863) 31 *Kco* An soon the tweehe settl'd But bluid that day, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 79 *Nhb* So rudely they fell to the meat But napkin, trencher, salt or knife, RITSON *N Garland* (1810) *Ecky's Mare*

² Without, outside, in the outer part of, in *phr* *but the house*, the outer or kitchen end of a house

Sc 'But the hoose' means the kitchen end of the house, and 'ben' the parlour, yet 'but' and 'ben' often interchange these meanings (G W) *Abd* Will ye just step but the hoose, *Goodwife* (1867) st 2, An' little Pate sits i' the nook An' but a house dare hardly look, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 26 *Frf* He would slowly withdraw to stand as drearily but the house, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) iv *Fif* 'Gae wa' butt the hoose, Robert' Robert retired to the kitchen, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 61 *Ayr* Gae but the house and see gin supper's ready, GALT *Entail* (1823) viii *Nhb* ¹ But the house an' ben the house, In the house and out the house' This old rhyme was used by the spinners of yarn when forming their hanks on the great wheel

³ *adv* Out, outside of, in the outer room Used in opposition to *ben* (q v)

Sc Syne capered ben and capered but, *Ballads* (1885) 9, He wood her butt, he woo'd her ben, HERD *Coll Sngs* (1776) I 93 *Abd* Here's yer father comin' butt, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 27, ed 1873 *Per* The flytin' auld rudas cam but wi' a bang, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 130, ed 1843 *e Sc* Soon Alison came 'but,' SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 8 *Ayr* Gang and tell her to come but to see my leddy, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) lxxviii *Lth* He wha seems the furthest but, aft wins the farthest ben, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 58 *e Lth* Ye canna bring but what's no ben, HUNTER *J Innuce* (1895) 89

⁴ In *phr* *but and ben*, inside and out, from the inner to the outer room of a house, backwards and forwards

Elg I will miss thy footstep roamin' but an' ben, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 176 *Abd* Surely happy hearts are yon'er—Surely pleasure but an' ben, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 32 *Kcd* [She] made

doors an' windows but an' ben As fest as they cud steck, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 20 *Rnf* I couldna rest, But wan'ert but an' ben, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 15 *Ayr* Now butt an' ben the change-house fills, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st 18 *Edb* Benjie toddled but and ben, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 205 *Sik* They'll herry you in and out, but and ben, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 8, ed 1866 *N Cy* ¹ *Nhb* A hame wad mak' baith snug and warm, Croose but and ben, STRANG *Earth Friend* (1892) pt 1 st 2 *Cum* While 'bacco reek beath but an' ben, GILPIN *Sngs* (1866) 206, They bicker but an' ben Wi' picks an' poles, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1807) 41 *5 sb* The outer room of a cottage, the kitchen

Sc His loom stood in the but, STEVENSON *Cathiona* (1892) xv, He could reconnoitre the interior of the but, or kitchen apartment, of the mansion, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) xii *S & Ork* ¹ *MS add* *Elg* His but an' his ben are a heaven o' hope, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 186 *Abd* In ilka but, in ilka ben, A couthue welcome found, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 36 *Per* The But, the kitchen where the work was done, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 193 *Frf* The usual hallan or passage divided the but from the ben, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 128 *Lnk* Baith the but an' the ben are fu' o' aul' memories, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 147 *Lth* The house had two small ends, a but and a ben, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 185

Hence (1) *But house*, *sb* the kitchen, outer room, (2) *Butwards*, *adv* towards the outer part of a room

(1) *Per* In the but house an' ben house, baith outby an' in, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 133, ed 1843 (2) *n Sc* (JAM) *Abd* Wha with his Jean sat butwards in the mark, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 139, ed 1812

⁶ In *phr* *but and ben*, a two-roomed cottage, the inner and outer rooms

Kcd My father had a hoose in Birse, A decent but and ben, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 26 *Per* The aik-tree throws its leaves O'er the lowly but and ben, NICOLL *Poems* (1837) 77, ed 1843 *Fif* Come awa' wi' me and hae a look at the comfortable but-an-ben I've got for ye, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 20 *Rnf* My but an' ben an aumrie clad Wi' fouth o' halsome cheer, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 51 *Ayr* When some kind, connubial Dear, Your but-and-ben adorns, BURNS *Calf*, st 4 *Lth* The wee bit cosy but an' ben, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 73 *e Lth* I ken what a but an' a ben's like, for I was brocht up in ane mysel, HUNTER *J Innuce* (1895) 58 *Dmf* The peace an' content o' ane's ain but an' ben, QUINN *Heather* (ed 1863) 214 *n Cy* *Border Gl* (Coll L L B)

⁷ *adj* Outer, outside, belonging to the 'but' of a cottage

Bnf ¹ She's at the but cyne o' the hoose 'Butter' is used as compar *Abd* There's her but bed, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi *Frf* He was bann'd to the farthest but neuk o' the house, WATT *Sketches* (1880) 55

[1] Nocht sped but diligence we se, DUNBAR *Poems* (c 1507), ed Small, II 85 4 *Furius* flamb Spreading fra thak to thak, baith but and ben, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, II 217]

BUT, *conj, adv* ² and *v* ³ Var dial uses in *Sc Irel* and *Eng* See also *Bur*.

I Dial forms (1) B'd, (2) Bo', (3) Bod, (4) Boh, (5) Bu, (6) Bud

(1) *Dur* B'd my Fahther gar'd us gan to bed, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Vist*, 3 (2) *Lan* Av durstn't speighk, aw could bo' look, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 96, *Lan* ¹ (3) *Lan* ¹ (4) *Lan* ¹, *e Lan* ¹ s *Lan* Boh I could na see him (E F) (5) *Lan* One con bu thank yo, LAYCOCK *Billy Armatage*, 8 *Der* ¹ (6) *w Ir* Bud I'll say you're the cleverest fellow, LOVER *Leg* (1848) I 9 *Nhb* Bud it galls me sair, ROBSON *Bk Ruth* (1860) i 13 *e Yks* ¹ *w Yks* Sutha bud! (Æ B), *w Yks* ¹ *Lan* I ve hed things stown afoor to day, bud they'n generally bin things wi' feathers on, BOWKER *Tales* (1882) 65 *n Lin* ¹

II In dial uses

¹ *conj* Except, unless

Sc But ye maun read my riddle, And but ye read them right Gae stretch ye out and die, SCOTT *Munstrelsy* (1802) III 32, ed 1848 *w Yks* God nivver sends maaths bud he sends meyt, *Prov* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887) *Chs* ¹, *Chs* ³ I'll leather yow but yow do this

² Rather than not

w Yks Very common in Keighley district (M F), I'll work my finger nails off but we'll hev a nice hahse, CUDWORTH *Dial Sketches* (1884) 5

3 Just, only, though, used as an exclamation
n Ir Used commonly (A J I) Lou It is but!—It isn't but!
(G M H) w Yks Sitha but! (S K C), Very common (M F)

4. *adv* Almost, all but
w Yks Common (M F) Der² He caw'd me but ev'ry thin'
War (J R W), Som (W P W) w Som¹ Uur kyaal d n bud
uv urcedhing 'I thort a was a quiet sort of a man avore, but he
cuss'd, he damn'd, he call'd me but everything' Very common as
above, but not used otherwise in this sense s Dev (R P C)

5 Nothing but, save, only, alone
Rxb Though His help who but can save, RIDDELL *Poet Wks*
(1871) I 33, The cruel will come where the kind but should be,
ib II 87 Som (W P W) w Som¹ I ant a-ad but a bit o' bread
since jes'day mornin'

6 Verily, indeed, certainly, often used redundantly to
give emphasis

Abd Gin I had him here, But he sud get his thuds, BEATTIES
Parings (1801) 28, ed 1873 Lth I wat but the carle was strappin
and gleg, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 55 Der² Hey! how hoo did
but syke [sigh] n Lin¹ I couldn't help but see I couldn't but
get weet o' my feat

7 In phr (1) *but and*, besides, as well as, and, (2) *but
an if*, if, (3) *butgi*, (4) *butgun*, but if, (5) *but if*, unless,
(6) *but just*, only just, just this moment, (7) *but little rather*,
but a little while ago, (8) *but now*, just now, any time past
of the same day, (9) *butsomever*, notwithstanding, (10)
but what, (a) still, and yet, (b) but that, used with the
force of a negative, (11) *but why*, but that, (12) *be done
or damned but*, actually, really, used as an exclamation

(1) Sc Fifteen ploughs but and a mill I'll gie thee till the day thou
die, HERD *Coll Snigs* (1776) II 232, He shot them up, he shot
them down, The deer but and the iae, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806)
I 197 Sik The rook but and the corbie crow, HOGG *Queer Bk*
(1832) 33 Nhb He has made a cleck but and a creel, DIXON
Snigs Eng Peas (1846) 76, Between the Yule but and the Pasch,
RITSON *N Gail* (1810) *Ecky's Mare*, Nhb¹ (2) w Yks² (3, 4)
Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) (5) e Yks¹ Ah wecant gan,
bud if he gans an e [also] (6) War² He's but just gone s Wor
(H K), s Wor¹, Hrf² (7) n Dev Tha cortst tha natted Yeo
now-reert or bet leetle rather, *Eam Scold* (1746) I 211 (8)
n Wil I sid un but now (E H G) Dor (A C), (W C) (9) s Fem
(W M M) (10, a) Cum Bit what, aa thought 'at aa'd russelt
many a hard fo' wid Will Cass, DICKINSON *Tail for Joe* (1866) 5
(b) w Yks Ah nivver knew but what shoo wor gettin' on all reight
(S K C) sw Lin¹ (11) sw Lin¹ I don't know but why I am as
good as he (12) Ir They won't send you a bailiff with the writ,
no, but it's by post it would come, be done but (G M H) a Ir
(A J I)

8 *v* To hesitate, to raise a doubt
w Yks If ahd been a hie bit yunger ah sud nivver hev buttid
a bit aboot hevvin another chap, *Nidderdill Olm* (1868), (B K)

BUT, see Bood

BUT AN SPLIC, *phr* n Lan¹ A game played with
pins upon a hat, formerly very common in Furness

BUTCH, *sb* I Ma [butʃ] A witch

I Ma If the boys quarrelled with him at play, their first word
was 'your mother's a butch,' CAINE *Manaman* (1895) pt I II, Not
common (T E B)

[Manx *butish*, a witch, in Bible, *Ex xxii* 18]

BUTCH, *v* Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Also
Som Dev Also written buch n Yks¹ [butʃ] To act
as or carry on the trade of a butcher, to slaughter

Sc (JAM), N Cy¹ Cum (J Ar), Cum¹ Wm He oaways used tae
butchit his sel, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 40, Wm¹, n Yks¹ w Yks.
He can judge a cut o' meyt sin' he went to butch (S K C), w Yks¹
Lan¹ He use't to be a farmer, but he butches neaw ne Lan¹

Hence (1) *Butching*, *vbl sb* butchering, the trade of
a butcher, also used *attrb*, (2) *Butching book*, *sb* a
butcher's account-book, (3) *knife*, *sb* a butcher's knife

(1) Ayr Sax thousand years are near hand fled Sin I was to the
butching bred, BURNS *Dr Hornbook* (1785) st 13 Nhb¹ He's
started the butchin' business Cum One of our thrunters, or
three winter-old ewes, sold to a man at Cockermouth for 'butching',
Cornh Mag (Oct 1890) *Helvellyn*, 382 w Som Aay due s u lee dl
tu beoch een, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 54, w Som¹ This is an
exception to the usual rule as to trades, which is that the frequen-
tative flection -ing is added not to the verb, but to the verbal
noun One of her boys is gwan taidlering and tother beoch een
nw Dev¹ (2) Wm. [She] never allowed you an inch in the butch-

ing-book, RAWNSLEY *Remin Wordsworth* 1884¹ vi (3) n Lan It s
varra lucky 'at I shoud hev my butchin knife wi' ma, MORRIS
Lebby Dick Dobby (1867) 56

BUTCHER, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Irel and Eng
Also Slang

1 *sb* In *comb* (1) Butcher's bill, see 's cleaver, (2)
bird, (a) the missel thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, (b) the
red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*, (3) 's cleaver, the
constellation *Ursa major*, also the Pleiades, (4) 's guinea
pigs, woodlice, (5) 's jelly, meat which is 'licked' or
injured by the attack of warbles, (6) 's plums, meat

(1) e Yks¹ So called from the stars being grouped in the form
of a butcher's iron chopper, called a bill, *MS add* (T H) w Yks
(J W) (2, a) Don SWAINSON *Buds* (1835) 2 (b) War³ Oxf¹
So called because it impales the bodies of insects and young birds
on branches near its nest, *MS add* Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad
Nrf* (1893) 43 Som She found rare bird seggs—a butcher-bird's
nest, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 22 (3) Not¹ Lei¹ Nhp¹ The
pale Night-waggon driving through the sky, And Butcher's Cleaver,
CLARE *Shep Cal* 3 War³ (4) Wil¹ (5) Slang The injured
meat, sometimes termed 'butcher's jelly,' has to be pared off to
render the rest of the carcase sightly, *Standard* (Sept 24, 1889) 3,
col 1 (6) e Dur¹ 'Who lives next door?' 'The butcher That s
where we get our butcher s plums' Only heard once

2 A slop-master

Lon A first-rate artisan reduced in the world by the under
selling of slop-masters (called 'butchers' or 'slaughterers,' by the
workmen in the trade), *MAHEW Lond Labour* (1851) II 114, ed
1861

3 The parten or shore crab, *Carcinus moenas* N I¹

4 The stickleback, *Gasterosteus t. acuturus* e Dur¹

5 *v* To slaughter animals as a butcher does

n Lin¹ He s butchered tht sheep real well

Hence *Butchering*, *vbl sb* the business of a butcher

n Lin¹ He was a farmer, but he s taken to butchering

BUTHERY, see Bour tree

BUTLAND, *sb* Chs e Cy Waste land, a narrow
strip of waste ground See But(t), *sb*⁴

Chs¹³ e Cy *Trans Phil Soc* (1858) 150 [Not known to our
correspondents]

BUTLAND, *sb*² e An. Land set apart for butts at
which to practise archery

e An¹² w Nrf The narrow strip of land which was used in
ancient times for a 'butland' (or ground where our village youths
used to practise archery), ORTON *Beaston Ghost* (1884) 7

BUTLER, *sb* Nhb A woman who keeps a bachelor's
house, a housekeeper

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ 'Cook, slut, and butler,' a common expression
applied to a person who does all the turns of work in a house

BUTLIN, *sb*. S & Ork¹ Part of the intestines of a
sheep

BUTMENT, *sb* Glo¹ The base or foundation of a
building

BUT MOUND, *sb* Wm A raised path or cartway
leading to a barn-dooi

Wm We sat on t but-mound wo' fer an boor er tweea an' gat
wer bacca (B K)

BUT(T), *sb*¹ Nhb Yks Lin e An Ken Any flat fish,
esp (a) the halibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, (b) the flounder,
Pleuronectes flesus

(a) Nhb¹ n Yks¹ Quite common in this district (b) Lin
BROOKE *Tracts*, 4 n Lin¹, e An¹ Nrf Flat fish [are] locally called
'butts,' JARROLD *Gude to Cromer*, 38, Some good catches of 'butts
or flounders, are now being taken in purse nets, *East Dy Press*
(Oct 2, 1894), Nrf¹ Ken (P M), Ken¹ At Margate they call
turbots 'butts' [SACHELL (1879)]

[Bremen dial *buttl*, *butle*, 'rhombus, passer marinus'
(*Wibch*)]

BUT(T), *sb*² Var dial uses in Irel and Eng

1 The lower part of the trunk of a timber-tree, the
stump or root of a tree after it has been thrown

Midl MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) Nhp¹, War (J R W),
Shr¹, Hrf¹ Sur M¹ L had them butts put in to grow things on,
N & Q (1878) 5th S x 222 Som W & J G (1873)

2 An esculent root, such as turnips, carrots, &c

Hence But, *v* to form esculent roots

Shr¹ 'Yore garrits an' inions looken well' 'Aye, but I doubt
they bin on y toppy, I dunna think as they bin buttin' well'

3 A buttock of beef
Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544, Cor¹²

4 The posterior, buttocks

n Wm This shirt doesn't cover mⁱ but (B[•]K)

5 Part of the shoulder of a pig w Yks²

[1 Sw dial *butt*, a little stump (Rietz), so Norw dial (AASEN)]

BUT(T, sb³ Sc Irel Cum Yks Lin Hmp Dor Som

1 Ground appropriated for practising archery, earthen mounds used for archery practice See *Butland*

Sc (JAM), Cum¹, n Yks²

2 The distance between a player and the goal or target

Lth 'Marbles' was entirely a boys' game from the Ring, Winny, or Funny, with its hail [whole] butt and half-butt, STRATHESK *Moire Bits* (ed 1885) 33 Gall The sheep house, which is three or four pair of butts distant, NICHOLSON *Hist Tales* (1843) 21

3 Comp *Butt hills*, mounds which have been used for butts in archery, frequently barrows n Lin¹

4 The mark or boundary line from which to start in running or jumping Cf *bittas*

s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

5 A sepulchral barrow in the New Forest

Hmp *Wise New Forest* (1883) 197

6 A bunch, obtuse lump, esp in comp Emmet but, an ant-hill or heap

Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), The common name for the lumps raised by ants or emmets 'Throwing the emmet-butts' is the term applied to levelling them down (O P C) m Som (C V G)

[Fr *butte*, 'petite éminence de terre' (HATZFELD)]

BUT(T, sb⁴ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written batt N Cy¹ Nhb¹ I W²

1 A ridge or 'land' lying between two furrows

Lan Laying down land in small ridges, called butts, *Reports Agric* (1793-1813) Chs (L F); MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Chs¹², s Chs¹, Shr¹

2 Comp *Butt rigg*, a ridge Sc (JAM)

3 Narrow detached strips of land abutting on a boundary, short ridges of land of unequal length, often at right angles to the other ridges in the field Cf *balk*, sb¹ I, *bat*, sb¹ III 3, 4

Abd [He] liv'd a thrivin' man, And till'd some scanty butts o' lan', Cock *Simple Strams* (1810) I 136 N Cy¹ Nhb Occasionally they appear to have been small plots which had been brought under cultivation after the adjoining land, and therefore intruded on the general plan of the township, but *gen* they abutted either on the boundary of the township or upon a road (R O H), Nhb¹ Where the strips abruptly meet others, or abut upon a boundary at right angles, they are sometimes called butts, SEEBOHM *Eng Vill Community*, 6 Dur RAINE *Charters* (1837) 98, Dur¹ Cum, Wm Also called Buttings (M P) Wm¹, n Yks¹ e Yks There is also belonging to the Demaines three buttes, BEST *Rur Econ* (1641) 41 w Yks CUDWORTH *Hist Manningham* (1896) 6, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Feb 14, 1885) 8, w Yks¹² Chs Farm-yard dung is frequently mixed with the furrows drawn from between the butts of pasture land, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 25 n Lin¹, Rut¹, Lei¹ Oxf The 'Butts' known as 'Blen-cow's Butts' were at the *nw* of the village [of Kidlington] The word Butt was sometimes used for the ends and corners of lands, STAPLETON *Three Oxf Parishes* (1893) 124 Hrt Ground which, being open field-land, lies in butts of grass, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III 1 I W² Som You must make a butt there (W F R)

4 Border, boundary, in phr *butts and bounds*, the borders of a person's estate

Sus Heard very rarely (E E S) e Sus HOLLOWAY

5 A small piece of ground disjoined in any way from adjacent land, a small enclosure of land

Sc A small parcel of land is often called 'butts' (JAM) n Yks², Hmp¹ Hmp, I W GROSE (1790) *MS add* (S) I W. I was climbing the shoot at the side of the butt, MONCRIEFF *Dream in Gent Mag* (1863), I W¹²

6 Low flat land adjoining the river-banks

N Cy¹, n Yks¹

[1 That other rigg or butt of land lyand in the ffield called the Gallowbank, *Acts Ch II*, ed 1814, VIII 295 (JAM)]

BUT(T, sb⁵ and v¹ Irel Cum Wm Yks Lan Stf Rut Lei War Wor Sus Som Dev Cor Also in form bat Wor

1 sb The end of anything, esp the end of a sheaf of corn opposite to that in which the grain is situated

Cri The end of a hayrick would be 'a butt of a rick' (J F M ff) Wm Them shavs hev a lot o' clover i' t'butt (B K) Lan To admit the sheaf to stand upon its butt or bottom end, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I 304 War³ Wor Placing the sheaves into small wind-ricks with the crops of corn in the centre and all the bats inclining outwards, *Evesham Jm* (Oct 10, 1896)

Hence (1) *Buttings*, *vbl sb* single sheaves of corn reared on the butt ends to dry, (2) *Butt welt*, v to turn the bottom end of corn up to the sun and wind to dry

(1) n Wm (B K) (2) Cum¹, n Wm (B K)

2 The last inch or so of a cigar, usually thrown away See *Bat*, sb¹ III 1

Ir Will yer honor give me the butt? *Paddiana* (1848) I 235

3 A hedge Also used *attrib* in butt-hedge

w Som¹ Not confined to a boundary hedge A farmer rabbiting said Aa-l waurn dhur z waun een dhik dhæ ur butt [I will warrant there is one in that there hedge] Dev *Reports Fivonne* (1886) 92

4 Comp *But gap*, a hedge of pitched turf

e Cor GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Cor¹²

5 v To abut, border on, adjoin

w Yks¹, Stf², Rut¹, Lei¹ War³ It's the first house that butts on the road e Sus HOLLOWAY

BUTT, sb⁶ Wmh In phr *the butt of the wind*, the 'wind's eye,' the point from which it comes (W M)

BUT(T, sb⁷ Sc Nhb Wm Yks Chs

1 A hide of sole leather made of the best cow or ox hides, and usually rolled up into bales like a cylinder

Nhb Commonly called Crop butts (R O H) n Wm (B K), w Yks¹, Chs¹ [N & Q (1886) 7th S 1 133]

2 Those parts of the tanned hides of horses which are under the crupper Sc (JAM)

BUTT, sb⁸ Irel Som Dev Cor

1 A heavy two-wheeled cart made to tip

Lim A kind of coverless box 12 ins or so in depth He had a butt full of sand (P W J) Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Used chiefly for carrying manure, and hence very commonly called a dung butt In local advertisements of sales it is usually spelt 'putt' Dev² n Dev Mus' kiss tha velly o' tha butt, Rock *Jm an' Nell* (1867) st 36 nw Dev¹ w Dev MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) Cor All the catches, the wains, and the butts, J TRENODDLE *Spec Dial* (1846) 20, Cor¹²

Hence *Butty*, *adj* resembling a butt or heavy cart

Dev Speaking of a carriage 'Shall it be a giddy thing, or a carty thing, or a butty thing?' N & Q (1879) 5th S 1 472

2 Comp *Butt load*, a cart-load, about 18 cwt

w Dev MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) Cor They used to be sold for about 9s or 10s a butt-load, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 540

3 A cart with three wheels, resembling a wheelbarrow in shape

w Som¹ A druug-buut or dree wil-buut, with three low wheels, two of which take the place of the legs of a wheelbarrow This is drawn by one horse in chains, and the 'druug' is a very simple, self acting break contrived with the chain to which the horse is attached Dev Here are also three-wheel butts, with barrow handles, drawn by one horse, COOKE *Devon*, 52 n Dev It has two long handles like the handles of a plough, projecting behind for the purposes of guiding it, N & Q (1854) 1st S ix 45

[O Cor *butt*, a dung-cart (WILLIAMS), cp Wel *bwt*, a dung-cart (S EVANS)]

BUTT, sb⁹ Wil Dor Som Dev.

1 A kneeling cushion or hassock used in churches.

w Cy N & Q (1890) 7th S x 146 Wil (K M G) Dor¹ Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) Dev HEWETT *Pias Sp* (1892)

2 Comp *Butt woman*, a sextoness, female verger or pew-opener

w Cy N & Q (1890) 7th S x 146 Dev Also called *Butty*-woman In many churches a woman is employed to keep the interior of the edifice clean and beat the butts At quiet weddings she gives away the bride and signs the register, and often stands sponsor at christenings, HEWETT *Peas. Sp* (1892)

BUT(T, sb¹⁰ Som Dev Cor**1 A straw bee-hive**

Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Dhu bee z bee zwaaur meen, un wee aa n u beet uv u buut vur tu puut um ee n Dev Rub tha bee-butts wi' zome bayne-stalks, HEWERT *Peas Sp* (1892) 51 n Dev GROSE (1790) Cor 128

2 A hive or swarm of bees

w Som¹ Tauk! uur d tauk u buut u bee z tu dath, uur wid [she would talk a swarm of bees to death, she would] Very common Dev¹ Aunt Madge hath a promised me a butt o' bees, 47

[1 OCor *butt*, a bee-hive (WILLIAMS)]

BUT(T, sb¹¹ Glo Som Dev A basket or trap of a conical shape used for catching salmon

Glo These baskets are called putts or butts, SELBOHM *Eng Vill Community* (1883) 152 Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873), A know'd well how ta make butts, JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869) 124 Dev¹

[Wel *but*, a kind of basket to place in the stream to catch fish (S EVANS)]

BUTT, sb¹² Som A guard worn on the left hand at cudgel-playing or singlestick, consisting of a small, half-round basket, having a stick thrust through it

w Som¹ Sometimes the butt is merely an improvised padding of cloth, or a garment wrapped round the arm When about to play a bout it is usual to say, 'Keep aup yur buut, un Gaud prai zaa iv yur uysait' So 'keep up your butt' is a very favourite *fig* expression for 'be on your guard'

BUT(T, sb¹³ and adv Yks Chs Wor Dev Amer

1 sb Momentum, force Cf *bat, sb¹, birr, sb*

s Chs¹ Oo kum in üt sich ü but [Hoo come in at sich a but]

2 adv Suddenly, with violence, face to face

e Yks NICHOLSON *Fth Sp* (1889) ne Wor He ran full butt against me (J W P) Dev As I was gwain round the cornder, I mit'n full butt (R P C) n Dev ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl* [Amer I go full butt fer Libbatty's diffusion, LOWELL *Biglow* (1848) 127]

[fulle butt in the frunt he hitte3, *Morte Arth* (c 1420) 1112, ed Brock, 33]

BUTT, v² Sc Ir Wm

1 To knock or push anything into position with a rough blow or push

Wm Butt that streea around t'taty heep wi' thi speead back, ta keep t frost oot (B K)

2 In curling to drive at a stone or stones lying near the mark, so as if possible to push them out of the way

Per Come buttin up here (G W) Gall (JAM) Kcb Ralph, vexed at the fruitless play, Fhe cockee butted fast, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 167 (sb)

3 Fig to butt at, to hint at N I¹

BUTTAL, sb¹ Chs, e and s counties Written bottle e An¹ Suf¹

1 The bittern, *Botaurus stellaris* Also called *Bottle*, *Butter bump* (q v)

Chs³ s & e Cy RAY (1691) e An¹, Suf¹ s Cy GROSE (1790) Sus (K) [SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 146]

2 *Comp* *Buttle* blow, the note or cry of the bittern Suf¹

BUTTAL, sb² Obs Lin Som That part of un-enclosed land which abuts on another property See *Butt, sb⁴ 3*

n Lin¹ *Obs* The buttalls and boundaries thereof, *Lease of Brumby Warren* (1628) Som Quantities and contents, situation, buttalls and boundaries of the same, *Worle Enclosure Act* (1802), (W F R)

BUTTEN, prep Obs Sc Without See *Bout, But*

Fif Butten jeoparde, nae wicht Could stand that lauchter-lowin' sicht, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 28

BUTTER, sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 *Comp* (1) *Butter* badger, a dealer in butter, an itinerant tradesman who collects butter from the farms to sell at the market, see *Badger, sb¹*, (2) *-bakes*, butter-biscuits, (3) *basin*, a large wooden bowl to work or make butter in, (4) *bit*, the small strainer in which each pound of butter is wrapped when ready for market, (5) *brass*, see *money*, (6) *cake*, a slice of bread spread with butter, (7) *clocks*, small pieces of butter floating on the top of milk, (8) *crock*, an earthen vessel or jar for holding butter, (9) *cross*, a market cross in villages

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where butter, &c, was sold on market days, (10) *cup*, a small wooden cup used for rounding the bottom of a pat of butter, (11) *fingered*, unable to hold hot articles, having tender fingers, (12) *fingers*, a name given to those who cannot hold hot substances in their hands, (13) *firkin*, a cask holding 56 lbs of butter, (14) *fish*, the fish *Blennius Gunnellus*, (15) *gob*, a large front tooth, (16) *kits*, square boxes for carrying butter to market on horseback, (17) *kiver*, (18) *mit*, a tub for washing newly made butter, (19) *money*, the money which the farmer's wife makes from the sale of butter, eggs, &c, which is *gen* her perquisite, (20) *mowt*, a butterfly, (21) *penny*, a penny for placing on the scale with the 'pundstan' (q v) in weighing butter, (22) *print*, (23) *runners*, the block used in stamping butter when ready for market, (24) *salt*, a fine boiled salt, not stoved, used esp for making up butter, (25) *saps*, see *sops*, (26) *scot*, butterscotch, toffee, (27) *shag*, (28) *shive*, a slice of bread and butter, (29) *skep*, a round straw box or basket with a lid, in which butter is packed for market, (30) *slate*, a slab of slate kept in the dairy for holding butter, (31) *sops*, oatcake or wheaten bread soaked or fried in melted butter and sugar, *gen* provided at a child's birth or christening, (32) *spot*, a fleckle, (33) *stope*, a vessel or firkin for holding butter, (34) *teeth*, the upper front teeth, broad, yellow teeth, (35) *tubs*, holes in mountain limestone districts into which streams disappear, (36) *wife*, a woman who sells butter

(1) Wm¹, n Yks² (2) Lth Feedin' them wi' butter bakes, Snaps an' sugar-bools, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 24 Edb A tumbler of strong beer and two butter-bakes, MORR *Mausie Wauch* (1828) xvi (3) nw Der¹ (4) Nhp¹ (5) Cum³ She's thrumlin' for her butter-brass, 25 [see also s v Brass] (6) Wm¹ w Yks 'Na thank you' has lost many a gooid butter-cake, *Pion* in *Big-house News* (July 23, 1887), w Yks¹² Lan Th' yungest chilt wur cryin' for a butthurcake, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 19, Lan¹ Aw remember thi mother ga' mo a traycle butter-cake, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1866) 43 ne Lan¹ Chs The child asked for a buttercake The father cut the bread without speaking and handed it to his wife, who spread the butter, *Chs N & Q* (1883) III 80 nw Der¹ (7) Rxb (JAM) (8) Dev, Cor *Monthly Mag* (1810) I 433 (9) w Yks When aw coom to th' buttercross aw saw a chip 'at had a cock an two hens in a basket, HARTLEY *Clod Alin* (1877) 41 (10) Chs¹ (11) w Yks¹²⁵, e An¹ (12) e Yks¹ w Yks⁵ One who can't take a heated tin or vessel out of the oven without the aid of a cloth, is pushed aside with the words, 'Gehi art o' t'wäy butter-fing eis!' e Lan¹ (13) n Yks Ash timber is particularly valuable for the purpose of making butter firkins, TUKE *Agne* (1800) 188 [*Gl Lab* (1894)] (14) Sus (F E S) Cor What your Cornish Butterfish is I know not, RAY *Cones* (1677) 128 [SATCHELL (1879)] (15) n Lin¹ (16) Cum Now joggan to market on butter-kits two, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1875) 222, Cum¹ (17) Glo¹ (18) Shr¹ (19) Chs¹, n Lin¹, War³ Shr¹ Things wenten very low i the market to day, Missis, I hanna brought yo' much butter-money (20) Chs¹ (21) n Yks² The practice among country matrons of giving their daughters on the wedding day a 'butter penny' for placing on the scale along with the 'pundstan', that customers may never have to complain of hard weight (s v Pundstan) (22) Lan A face as wrinkled as a butter print, BRIERLEY *Colliers*, III e Lan¹ (23) n Yks Run t' butter owe! wi' t butter-runners (I W) (24) Chs¹ (25) Ff N & Q (1870) 4th S vi 424 e Ff A hearty sook o' the butter-saps, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) II (26) n Yks¹, m Yks¹ (27) Cum But gie them furst a butter-shag, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 34, ed 1808, *Gl* (1851) Wm His deeam gemma sick buttie shaggs baarn, an o macks a things it wes good, *Spic Dial* (1885) pt III 14 w Yks A buttershag reddly for thee, BLACKAH *Poem*, (1867) 26 n Lan¹, ne Lan¹ (28) w Yks (G H), w Yks³ I here's neer been no gooid doins since thumb buttershauvs went daan (29) n Yks² w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 23, 1892) (30) Cum¹ (31) Cum How we feast on cruds, collops, and guid butter sops, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 39 Cum, Wm (M P) Wm¹ (32) Mid A few butter spots upon his cheeks, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) II xx Sus Not common (E S) (33) [(K)] (34) w Yks², e Lan¹, Stf¹, nw Der¹, Nhp¹, e An¹, Nrf¹ Sus, Hmp Holloway Hmp¹, Wil¹ w Som¹ Droa d-n rai t aew t n dhu roa ud-n aa t aewt tue-v uz buad r-tai dh [pitched him right out into the road, and knocked out two of his butter teeth] (35) Yks Woodward *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 345 (36) Ff The

stones on which the butter-wives sat have disappeared, BARRIE *Munster* (1891) v N Cy¹

2 *Comp* in plant-names (1) Butter basket, *Trollius europaeus*, globe flower, (2) bleb, or blob, *Callitha palustris*, marsh marigold, (3) bump, (a) common Ranunculus or buttercup, (b) see basket, (4) burn or burr, (a) *Petasites vulgaris*, bog rhubarb, (b) *Tussilago farfara*, colt's-foot, (5) churn, (6) creeses, common Ranunculus, (7) daisy, (a) common Ranunculus, (b) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, large ox-eye daisy, (8) -dock, (a) *Rumex obtusifolius*, broad-leaved dock, (b) *Archium lappa*, burdock, (9) -dockin, (a) see dock, (b) *Rumex alpinus*, monk's rhubarb, (10) flower, (a) see bump (a), (b) see bleb, (11) haws, *Crataegus oxyacantha*, common hawthorn, (12) jags, *Lotus corniculatus*, bird's-foot trefoil, (13) leaves, the leaves of var plants used for packing butter, esp (a) *Atroplex hortensis*, (b) *Rumex alpinus*, (c) *Beta cicla*, (14) pats, the fruit of *Viola sylvatica*, wood violet, (15) plate, *Ranunculus flammula*, spearwort, (16) pumps, the seed-vessels of *Nuphar lutea*, yellow water-lily, (17) root, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, common butterwort, (18) rose, (a) *Ranunculus acris*, buttercup, (b) *Primula vulgaris*, common primrose, (19) twitch, *Avena elatior*

(1) w Yks (2) e Yks (WWS), w Yks (3, a) n Yks The children brought in some butter-cups, and Sussey seeing them cried out, 'What bonny booter booms,' FETHERSTON *Smuggins Family*, 38 m Yks¹ (b) n Yks (4, a) n Bck, Cmb, s Eng (b) w Yks Used for making cleat wine (J T) (5) War² (6) Bck *Science Gossip* (1869) 30 (7, a) s Bck (b) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), Called 'London Daisy' in the neighbourhood of Broadwindsor (C W) (8, a) Chs¹, Cor² (b) Cor¹² (9, a) Lakel (b) Cum (10, a) Der¹ Hrt. ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) IV 1 (b) Wil¹ The watered meadows, at the later end of April, are yellow with butter flowers, AUBREY *Nat Hist* 51, ed 1847 (11) Nrf (12) n Cy (K), N Cy² (13, a) Glo MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1789), *Gl* (1851), Glo¹ (b) Cum¹ (c) Shr¹ Sometimes the Sicilian beet (*Beta cicla*) is cultivated expressly for the sake of its long, cool, green butter leaves (14) Lan *Science Gossip* (1882) 164 (15) Nhb¹ (16) Dor (C W) (17) Yks (18, a) Dev⁴ (b) n Dev Sweet butter-roses, gooly cups, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 49 Dev⁴ (19) Cum.

3 In phr (1) *butter and bear-caff*, flattery, nonsense, (2) — and bread, (a) bread and butter, (b) the plant *Crataegus oxyacantha*, see Bread and Cheese, (3) — and cale, bread and butter, (4) — and eggs, (a) the pace of a horse between a trot and a canter, (b) a method of sliding which consists in going down the slide on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other, at intervals, (5) — my-eye, a butterfly, (6) — in the black dog's house, said of anything irrecoverable, see Black, *adj* II 5, (7) — in the gulls, said of anything that is sure to be discovered, found out, (8) to agree like butter and mells, said of people who do not agree or get on together, (9) *butter to butter is no kitchen*, see below, (10) to get butter out of a dog's throat, to attempt a difficult or impossible task, cf (6), (11) to put butter on bacon, to attempt to improve a thing which is already perfect, (12) *butter goes mad twice in the year*, in summer it runs away, and in winter is too hard and dear

(1) Sc It's a' butter and bear-caff (JAM) (2, a) Sc *Monthly Mag* (1798) II 435 Dur¹ Butter and brede Cheese and brede (b) n Yks (3) Yks She browt me an egg, an' two hile bits o' butther-an-caake (F P T) (4, a) n Lin¹ (b) Wil I can do butter and-eggs all down the slide (G E D) (5) War² (6) Sc Had Dustansnive ken'd it was there, it wad hae been butter in the black dog's house, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxxviii (7) n Yks Butter put in a hole in the centre of a plate of hot gulls [hasty pudding] is sure to find its way out Hence the figure, 'Murder will oot, like t' butter i' t' gulls' (WH) (8) Sc KELLY *Prov* (1721) 323 (JAM) (9) Ant Remark made if two girls are walking together, meaning that each would prefer the companionship of a sweetheart, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) (10) w Yks (S K C) (11) Ken (P M) (12) N¹

BUTTER, *v* Sc Irel Lan Lin Mid Sus Som Slang

1 To coax, flatter, 'soft-soap' *Gen* used with *prep over, up, or down*.

Sc. (JAM) Frf She's dependent on Jeames, so she has to butter up at 'im, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xiii Ir He first butthers them up, LEVER *H Lorrequer* (1839) xii n Lin¹ He butter'd her doon so wi' talkin' to her aboot her bairns It's noa ewse buttern' on me up i' this how, bairn Mid An old stupe like that can be buttered up to anything, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III 1 w Som¹ We never say 'butter up' or 'butter down' You knows the way to buad r oa vur the paa'sn, don'ee now²

Hence *Buttering*, *vbl sb* flattery Sc (JAM)

2 In phr (1) *Butter my wig*, a strong asseveration, (2) *I'll be buttered*, an exclamation of surprise

(1) Sus¹ No I wunt, butter my wig if I will¹ (2) Lan Aw'l be butter't iv e didn't say as that 'ud do noane, fur e mun ha' six-punze moore, ORMERON *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) f

BUTTER AND-EGGS, *sb* Var flowers which are of two shades of yellow (1) *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, common daffodil (Nhp¹ Som Dev), (2) var species of *Narcissus*, esp *N incomparabilis* (Lan War² Sur Wil Dev Cor¹²), *N biflorens* (Dev), *N poeticus* (Dev Cor), (3) *Lotus corniculatus*, bird's-foot trefoil (Cum War Sus), (4) *Linaria vulgaris*, yellow toadflax (Cum¹ Yks Wor Glo¹ n Bck Ess Ken Sus Wil¹ Dor Som Dev⁴), (5) *Leucorum vernum* (Doi), (6) *Iris pseudacorus* (Nhp Oxf Bck), (7) a variety of the primrose having a double calyx, growing one out of the other (w Som¹)

(1) Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ (2) n Dev Lent-roses, withy-wind, butter'n eggs, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 50 Dev² (3) Sus¹ s v Shoes and Stockings (4) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), (C W) Som W & J. *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ (5) Dor (C W)

BUTTER BUMP, *sb* Cum Yks Lan Chs Der Lin Also in form bitter bump Cum¹ Lan¹ Chs¹² [bu tər, bu tə bump] The bitter, *Botaurus stellaris*. Also called Mire drum

Cum¹, n Yks² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), When the butter bumps cry, Summer is nigh, *Flh rhyme*, NICHOLSON *Flh-Lore* (1890) 132, e Yks¹ w Yks There'll either be rain or else summit waur, When Butter Bumps sing upon Potteric Cari, *Zoologist* (Feb. 1869), SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 147 Lan Conno tell a bitter bump fro a gillhooter, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 2, Lan¹, Chs¹² Der¹ But ūr-bump Lin Moast loike a butter-bump, fur I 'eerd 'um aboot an' aboot, TENNYSON *N Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st 8 n Lin¹ s Lin Ah heer'd the butter bumps boomin', and the craāns cronk-cronkin' (T H R) ['I knew a man of very high dignity,' says Sir Humphrey Davy, 'who never went out shooting without a bitter's claw fastened to his button-hole by a riband, which he thought insured him "good luck,"' SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 147]

[Butter-bump, *Onocrotalus avis*, SKINNER (1671)]

BUTTERCUP, *sb* (1) Var species of Ranunculus, esp (a) *R ficaria*, lesser celandine (Cum w Yks¹ Chs War Glo¹ Bck Suf Sus Wil Dev⁴), (b) *R auricomus* (Sus), (2) *Callitha palustris*, marsh marigold (Dev⁴), (3) *Potentilla anserina* (s Bck)

(1, a) Wil¹ At Hush, all other varieties of Crowfoot being 'Crazies'

BUTTERED, *ppl adj* Irel Cum Yks Nhp Shr In *comb* (1) Buttered ale, ale boiled with sugar, butter, spice, and eggs, (2) — claret, claret boiled with butter, sugar, spice, &c, (3) — eggs, the plant *Lotus corniculatus*, (4) — faggot, see below, (5) — haycocks, the toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*, (6) — white wine, see — claret

(1) Nhp¹ If a little gin is added, it is called Hot-pot Shr¹ Said to be an excellent specific for cold It is made thus boil a pint of ale with a lump of butter in it, beat up two eggs with sugar and spices, pour the boiling ale upon the eggs, stirring briskly, Shr² (2) Ir Buttered claret was then a favourite beverage, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I iv (3) Cum (4) Nhp² He that must eat a buttered faggot let him go to Northampton, *Prov* (5) Yks (6) Ir Nourished by a tumbler of buttered white wine, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I viii

BUTTERFLY, *sb* Yks Chs War [bu tə flai, flī]

1 In *comb* (1) Butterfly cabmen, cabmen who drive only during the best season of the year, and for the remaining nine months follow another calling, (2) shooter, a volunteer, member of a rifle-corps

(1) [*Gl Lab* (1894)] (2) War²

2 A small patch or speck of cotton in material, which has not taken the dye on account of 'snarls' w Yks (J G)

3 *pl* The small patches of salt which float on the top when the 'set' on a pan becomes broken

Chs¹ In bay-salt making, the salt at times forms small flakes or collections of light crystals, which are also called butterflies

BUTTERIE, *sb* Nhb¹ [butəri, butri] The sand-martin, *Cohle ripana* Cf bank martin

BUTTERMILK, *sb* Chs War In *comp* (1) Butter milk cake, cake raised by mixing buttermilk and carbonate of soda, (2) can, the long-tailed tit, *Acredula rosea*, (3) man, an opprobrious term for a trooper of the Cheshire Yeomanry, (4) wedding, a wedding at which no 'ball-money' (q v) is distributed

(1) Chs¹ They are frequently split and buttered whilst hot from the baking, or they may be left to go cold, and be eaten like ordinary bread (2) War² (3) Chs¹ (4) Chs In Knutsford it has been customary to throw money to the boys who follow the bridal party from the church, and if this is omitted or forgotten, the youngsters shout 'a buttermilk wedding,' *Wit and Wisdom* (Aug 1889) 162, Chs¹³

BUTTERY, *sb* Obs or *obsol* Yks Lan Chs Der Nhp Shr Brks e An Hmp Wil Dor Writen buttry Nhp² Brks¹ Suf¹ Wil¹

1 A pantry, larder
n Yks² Lan Nought i' th' buttry but pork, FRANCIS DAUGHTER OF SOUL (1895) 173 m Lan¹ Trust a payson for nod knowing wod a buttry is s Lan. BANFORD DIAL (1850) Chs¹ Still in use at Hyde s Chs¹ But ūri no longer freq nw Der¹, Nhp², Shr¹, Brks¹, e An¹² Suf Used by the old only (F H), Suf¹, Ess (W W S), Hmp¹ Wil BRITTON BEAUTIES (1825), Wil¹ *Obsol* Dor The ravenous appetites engendered by the exercise causing immense havoc in the buttry, HARDY WESS TALES (1888) I 9

2 *Comp* (1) Buttry enty, the common pansy, *Viola tricolor*, (2) hack, a buttry hatch or half door, through which provisions were passed

(1) Der The pansy rejoices in a considerable number of endearing names amongst these names is found 'Meet her i' entry, kiss her i' buttry,' of which the above seems to be a contraction (2) e An²

3 In *phr* *cuddling in the buttry*, cupboard love.

Shr¹ Theer's a power too much cuddln' i' the buttry gwein on [*Promptarius*, a spence, or butterie, COOPER (1565) s v *Promptarius*]

BUTTERY, *adj* Irel Cor In *comb* (1) Buttry broth, boiling water poured on bread, seasoned with salt, pepper, butter, and sometimes the green tops of spring onions, (2) — fingers, a term applied to a person who lets things slip from the fingers, esp any hot article

(1) Cor Elder tay, or butteray broth, THOMAS AUNT KEZZAH, v (2) NI¹ Ant Ballymena Obs (1892)

BUTTING IRON, *sb* Shr¹² An implement used in peeling the bark off trees

BUTTLE, *sb* Sc A sheaf, bundle of corn See Bottle, *sb*²

Ayr An' 'hint a' the shearers, wi' Peggie I bindit the butties o' grain, PICKEN POEMS (1813) I 193 (JAM) Ayr, Lth In common use (J F)

BUTTLE, *v* Yks Lan Der [lu tɪ] To pour out drink and hand it round

w Yks Coom lad, buttle that drink eawt, wila (D L), 'All reight,' aw sed, 'aw'll buttle it raand,' HARTLEY CLOCK ALM (1884) 32 Lan Fotch a bottle o' that wine yo' han i' yo'r cage, an' buttle it round, BRIERLEY CAST UPON WORLD (1886) xviii, Lan¹, e Lan¹, m Lan¹, nw Der¹

Hence Buttlér, *sb* the one who pours out drink and hands it round, in an ale-house

m Lan¹ Th' big'st slotch i' th' comp'ny meks his sel th' buttlér [Back-formation fr lit E *butler*, one who has charge of the liquor]

BUTTLES, *sb pl* e An¹² A piece of land set apart for archery and the butts See Butland, *sb*², But(t, *sb*³

BUTTOCK, *sb*¹ Sc

1 The remainder, end, bottom

Lth She had the buttock o' the last grady cheese still i' the piss, LUMSDEN SHEEPHEAD (1892) 250

2 *Comp* Buttock mail, a ludicrous term given to the fine exacted by an ecclesiastical court in cases of fornication

Sc D'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yer synods and yer presbyteries, and yer buttock-mail, and yer stool of repentance? SCOTT WAVELEY (1814) xxx, GROSE (1790) MS add (C), (JAM)

BUTTOCK, *sb*² Stf Der War Coal-mining term the slice or layer in which coal is taken out in the step system of long wall working

Stf, Der, War In Yks we use the word 'Fall' and in Lan 'Jon' (C B C), (J H B)

BUTTON, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng

1 *sb* Fig Intellect, senses, esp in *phr* to have all one's buttons, to have lost a button, have a button off, &c In *gen* use

Wm N & Q (1888) 7th S vi 457 w Yks In Wilsden, one lacking full mental capacities has 'some of his buttons off,' LEEDS MERC SUPPL (Jan 23, 1892) Lin Speaking of a person's fitness for any particular undertaking, that he will easily do it, we say 'It's in his buttons,' N & Q (1888) 7th S vi 365 n Lin¹, sw Lin¹ w Wor He seems to have all his eye teeth about him, he s got all his buttons, S BEAUCHAMP GRANTLEY GRANGE (1874) I 169 Hnt He has got all his buttons, shanks an' all (T P F) Oxf¹ MS add Hrt (G H G) Nrf She has two buttons off [is partly silly] (A S P), (E M) Ess¹ 62 Hmp (T L O D) Wil They said he had not got all his buttons, meaning he was not all there, KENNARD DOGENES (1893) xi, Wil (G L D) Som But ad got hes whack o' buttons, which es moor than zome o' we, 'AGRILLER' RHYMES (1872) 15 w Som¹ Sharp little maid—her've a-got all her buttons, I'll warn her nw Dev¹

2 In *phr* Buttons and buttonholes, entirely, completely, 'neck and crop', (2) by the buttons, an oath, expletive, (3) to take the button, to excel, to surpass all ciedence

(1) Ayr 'Are you fairly set on turning William Dickie oot o' his place?' 'Buttons and buttonholes, stump and branches,' JOHNSON GLENBUCKIE (1889) 37 (2) w Yks² Often heard in and about Sheffield (3) w Yks Theer! that'll do, that taks t button (B K)

3 *Comp* (1) Button cap, a fairy, (2) clothes, a boy's first suit of jacket and trousers, with the latter buttoning over the former, (3) crawler, a woodlouse, (4) grass, the plant *Avena elathor*, couch-grass, (5) hole, the plant *Scolopendrium vulgare*, hart's-tongue, (6) hole ratcher, a term applied to any very appetizing dish, (7) mouse, a small mouse found in the fields, (8) pound, money, cash, (9) smasher, see hole ratcher, (10) stockings, gaiters, leggings, (11) twitch, *Avena elathor*, (12) weed, *Centaurea nigra*, knapweed

(1) w Yks² (2) e Yks¹ MS add (T H) (3) Dor w Gazette (Feb 15, 1889) 6, col 7 (4) Cum From the round bulb like bodies which are frequently found at the base of the stems (5) e Sus The fructification in a young state much resembles a button-hole (6) Lan We were to have three scalding potato pies, a 'gradely button smasher, and button-hole-ratcher,' BRIERLEY CAST UPON WORLD (1886) x (7) S & Ork¹ (8) Nhp¹ If I had as many fat sheep as you, I'd soon turn them into button pound [sell them, and pocket the money] (9) Lan See (6) (10) Som (W F R), W & J G (1873) w Som¹ Buut n stau keenz (11) Cum¹ (12) Sus

4 A mushroom in its unexpanded state, used esp for pickling

Chs¹ The smallest buttons are gathered, the excuse being that, according to the old saying, 'A mushroom never grows any more after it is once seen', Chs³, Not (L C M), n Lin¹, Nhp¹², War³, Wor. (J W P), Shr², Oxf¹ MS add Wll He gathered between twenty and thirty in a few minutes—'buttons,' full-grown mushrooms, and overgrown ketchup ones, JEFFERIES BEVIS (1882) xxix, Wil¹

5 A small round gingerbread cake

n Lin¹, Nhp¹, Shr¹, e An¹

6. A name given to var button-shaped flowers, esp (1) the garden or double daisy, *Bellis perennis*, (2) the feverfew, *Pyrethrum parthenium*, (3) the common tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*

(1) w Yks (W F) sw Lin¹ Our pigs raved all the garden up, all but the buttons (2) w Som¹ (3) n Yks

7 The burrs of var plants, such as the burdock, thistle, &c Also called beggar's buttons (q v)
w Som¹ n Dev GROSE (1790) MS add (H)

8 Sheep's droppings, dung

Hrt *ELLIS Sheep Guide* (1750) 148 w Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* w Som¹ Coi *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544 [His breech makes buttons, RAY *Pov* (1678) 231]

9 The navel

w Yks T'bairn hes a lot o' pain abaht it button T'belly button's noan as it owt ta be (B K)

10 An inferior stone found in Swanage quarries Also in comp **Button stone** Dor (C W)

11 v Obs To make buttons

Dor *Good Wds* (1870) 97, In common use until of late years Not linen, but thread buttons worked upon a wire ring, and made by every woman and child The materials were always spread in the lap on a piece of green stuff to try and neutralize the effect of the white cotton thread constantly on the eyes (O P C)

12 Of sheep to make dung, 'buttons'

n Dev Hot ded tha yoe do, when tha had'st a cort en but vurst ha button'd, *Exam Scold* (1746) I 214

13 To shut up Oxf (HALL)

14 In phr (1) **button for**, to assist, favour, (2) **button up**, to be silent

(1) w Yks (B K), w Yks² (2) n Lin¹

[4 When young it (the mushroom) appears of a roundish form like a button, the stalk as well as the button being white, CHAMBERS *Cyclop* (1788) s v *Mushroom*]

BUTTON, sb² and v² Yks Not. [bu tən]

1 sb A rest

Not² I'm going to ha a 'button,' yow can dow as yuv a mind

2 v To take a rest Not²

Hence **Buttoning time**, sb a short period of rest about 11 o'clock, just before the midday meal

w Yks² Not a country word, but used by Sheffield workmen

BUTTON, sb² and v² Not Lon Slang

1 sb One of the persons engaged in the thimble-rigging swindle, a decoy of any kind Also called **buttoner**

Not¹ In striking a bargain over cattle, &c, the buttoner is employed to cry up or cry down the value of the goods Lon One of the confederates, who is called 'a button,' lifts up one of the thimbles with a pea under it, MAYHEW *Lon Labour* (1851) III III Slang The button, that is the confederate who egged on the flats, BESANT & RICE *Vulcan* (1877) ix (FARMER)

2 v To act as an accomplice at a sale or bargain Not¹

BUTTONY, sb Sc A children's game

Frf The pretty buttons Tommy had won for her at the game of buttony, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 172 Per Boys or girls stand in a row with eyes shut, and palms placed together and open to receive a button from one of them going along the line 'Buttony' asks who has the button—they guess, if the guess is correct the person becomes buttony, if no one guesses correctly, the receiver of the button becomes buttony in turn (G W)

BUTTRISS, sb Nhb Lin Nhp Wor Shr e An Som Also written **buttrace** w Som¹, **buttrice** Nhp¹ Suf¹, **buttrise** n Lin¹ [bu trəs, bu tris] An instrument used by farriers to pare a horse's foot before shoeing

Nhb¹, n Lin¹ Nhp¹ Almost superseded by the paring knife s Wor (H K), Shr², e An¹ Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 56 Suf¹ w Som¹ The buutrees is used by pushing the instrument away from the operator, while the parer is drawn towards the user

[*Boutoir*, a farriers buttriss, COTGR, A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 36]

BUTT SHUT, v Wil To join iron without welding, by pressing the heated ends squarely together, making an imperceptible join Also used *fig*

Wil¹ A glaringly inconsistent story or excuse is said 'not to butt-shut'

BUTTY, sb¹ and v Gen dial use in Eng

1 sb A fellow-workman, partner, mate, an intimate friend, chum Also used as a term of address

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* w Yks Ike Smith an his butty Bill Brust, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1894) 40, Give us a lift, butty (H L), w Yks² sw Yks They're fearful butties (F P T) Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹²³ s Chs¹ W1 wūn but'iz oar dhaat job Stf¹² s Stf. Wheer's thy butty? What good cost du by thyself? PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) nw Der¹ Not (L C M), Not² 'Butty canna foller butty' Heard in the game of marbles, meaning that one partner cannot follow one on his own side, Not³, Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹², War. (J R W), War.²³ s War¹, w Wor¹ s Wor¹

We was butty servants together (H K). se Wor¹ 'Er's my butty when I weshes at the pawson's Shr Job Rogers told his butties, BURNE *Fik Lore* (1883) xiv, Shr¹ Hrf¹, Hrf² In some trades the butty is necessarily the inferior man, as with sawyers Some very good workmen piefer working in pairs, the butty being the younger man Glo One o' my butties cummed up and I gets un to teak my place, BUCKMAN *Darhe's Sojourn* (1890) xxii, Glo¹ We'm butties Oxf So I say, butties, I see now that I be right, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 117, Oxf¹ Not used in sw Oxf, MS add Nrf ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 267 Cmb¹ Well, butty, and how's your granny to day? Hmp, I W (H C M B) Wil SLOW *Gl* (1892), Wil¹ Som W & J *Gl* (1873) Cor² [In a blast-furnace, if a man is working on the night shift, the day-shift man is termed his butty, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

2 Comp (1) **Butty brew**, a social meeting at which each person pays for his own share of drink, (2) **gang**, a gang of men who share equally, (3) **lark**, the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*, (4) **man**, a sub-contractor in a colliery, (5) **piece**, a field belonging to two owners, but undivided by a fence, (6) **shop**, a shop where goods were formerly given on account of wages

(1) Chs¹ (2) s Wor¹ (3) s Cy *Poetry Province* in *Cornh Mag* (1865) XII 36 Hmp So called from its accompanying the cuckoo, or rather pursuing it (J R W), Hmp¹ (4) Glo¹ (5) Chs¹²³ (6) n Lin¹

3 Mining term a stall man or contractor who has a few men under him Also used *attrib* in **butty collier** Stf The worst place o' the lot, kept by old Evans, a butty collier, N & Q (1867) 3rd S xi 493 n Stf (J T) Stf² Moi feidarz betartn doin, moi feidarz a buti Not It's one of them butty colliers as did it (L C M), Not¹, Shr¹ [*Gl Lab* (1894)]

4 Among boys one to whom the hard work falls, a drudge, cat's-paw

s Not Ah didn't play butty, ah promise yer Yo all on yer mek the poor lad yer butty (J P K)

5 A fellow, one of a pair of shoes or gloves

Shr¹ I've fund one shoe, but canna see the butty no-we'er

6 In phr (1) **to do butty**, to act unfairly, (2) **to go butty**, to be in collusion with another, (3) **to play butty**, to act unfairly by purposely losing at a game at first, in order to draw on an opponent to his ruin See **Booty**, sb

(1) w Yks He'll do 'butty' iv he isn't watched (D L) (2) sb The auctioneer is going butty with the broker, and knocks down all these cheap lines to him (M N), w Yks², Chs¹ (3) w Yks¹, Chs²

7 v To work together, keep company with

s Chs¹ Dhi'n tai n it [wée üt] bi aag, ün dhi bin góo in tü but i oa r it [they'n tayn it by hagg, an' they bin gooin' to butty o ei it] Stf² Jə ort ðvri:z tə buti wi fouks əz or betərtin jərsel Lei¹ Oi butted wi' 'im all lasst summer War² I butty with Jackson, War³

8 To cohabit, as man and wife

Shr¹ Did'n'ee 'ear as Jim Tunkiss brought three children to the parish? I reckon 'e inna married, but 'e s bin buttyin' along o' one o' them Monsells, Shr² Her inna married, her butties

9 To act in concert with intent to defraud, to play unfairly

Yks Seldom heard except among farmers or old men, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Dec 27, 1890) w Yks (J T)

BUTTY, sb² Yks Lan Chs Stf [buti]

1 A slice of bread and butter, also bread spread with treacle, sugar, &c

w Yks (A C) Lan (S W), Here, Polly, get howd o' this butty, an' then run an' tell thi feyther to come here, WOOD *Hum Sketches*, 13, Lan¹, e Lan¹ m Lan¹ When aw weie a lad id weie a bit o' clap cake dipt i' wayter, an' then sprinkled o'er wi' sawt Chs Give me a sugar-butter (E F), Chs¹²³ s Chs¹ A piece of bread and butter is often distinguished as a 'brembut ür but i' Stf²

2 Comp **Butty cake**, bread and butter See **Butter cake**

Lan They'd each on um a buttycake i' their hont, a dainty allowed at th' close uvevery porritch-eitun beawt, STATON *B Shuttle*, 4, Lan¹ Chs An' a dirty face, eatin a butty-cake, YATES *Owd Peter*, x

BUTTYWOMAN, see **Butt**, sb⁹

BUUM, see **Boom**, num adj.

BUVER, see **Buer**.

BUVES, *sb pl* Yks The brisket or bosom of a horse
n Yks², ne Yks (M C F M)

BUXOM, *adj* n Cy Yks War Brks e & s counties
Also in forms *boxin* n Yks, *buckzome* Brks¹

1 Prompt, brisk, sprightly in obeying

w Yks Come, come, my lass, be *buxom* (C C R)

2 Blithe, jolly

N Cy² n Yks A boxin', cumley lad, I WEDDELI *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 41 Brks¹ Often followed by 'like' A zimmer got quite well an' buckzome like e & s Cy RAY (1691) s Cy GROSE (1790) [KENNETT *Par Anthq* (1695)]

3 Of a lad strong and healthy, good-looking

w Yks (W C S), War³

[1 Many a beggere buxome was to swynke,
P Plowman (B) VI 197 2 *Vago*, blithe, buckesome, full
of glee, FLORIO (1598)]

BUY, *v* Sc Lan Chs War Wor Suf Sur Cor

1 *Pret* (1) Bote, (2) Buied

(1) War² I bote a couple o' ducks isterd y (a) Suf (F H)
Sur I never buyed none, BICKLEY *Sur Hills* (1890) I xiii Cor¹

2 In phr (1) *Buy a broom*, (a) to take out a warrant,
(b) *Dipsacus pilosus*, shepherd's rod, (2) — a father,
amongst hatters to give a shilling for beer as a treat
to workpeople, (3) — *in*, (4) — *into* (a house), to cater for
a household

(1, a) Sc The people got rusty about it, and they had bought so
many brooms, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xxviii (b) Wor (E S) (2)
Chs¹ (3) Lan N & Q (1868) 4th S ii 99, Sithee wheer yo'r Sall
is comin back fro' beighin in (S W) (4) Lnk What div they
[husbands] ken aboot buying intae a hoose? WARDROP *J Mathison*
(1881) 26

BUYED, *v* Suf To buy

e Suf I mean to buyed a knife I'll go and buyed one Go and
buyed a rake Very common (F H)

BUYNHOGA, *sb* S & Ork¹ Home, the place of
birth

[ON barn, a barn (q v) + *haga*, acc of *hagi*, a pasture,
see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Sheland* (1897) 101]

BUZ, see Buss, *sb*¹

BUZGUT, *sb* Cor³ A great eater or drinker

[O Cor *bus* (*büz*), later form of *bös* or *boys*, meat, food
(WILLIAMS)]

BUZKNACKING, see Buzznacking

BUZZLY, see Buzzy, *adj*

BUZZ(Z), *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Yks Chs Stf Ken (?) Som
[buz]

1 *v* To move hurriedly, to fuss about

Stf² Er went buz in slung at a priit reit w Som¹ Uur-z au vees
u buuz een ubuw t waun plae us ur nuudh ur [she is always
buzzing about one place or another]

2 To run against a person, with prep 'agen'

w Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Jan 23, 1892), w Yks³

3 To throw with violence Cf *bazz*

s Chs¹ Buz a pebble at his top nut Ken (W H E) [Not known
to our other correspondents in Ken]

4 *sb* Speed, activity

Stf² Dh' bobi'z just gon past at a rear aud buz

BUZZ(Z), *v*² and *sb*² Lan Also Som Amer [buz]

1 *v* To gossip, to whisper, to tell tales

Lan Buzz a great word or two i' Matty's ear, BRIERLEY
Marlocks (1867) 1 w Som¹ [U S A He buzzed me a straight hou,
CARRUTH *Kan Univ Quar* (Oct 1892) I]

2 *sb* A tale

Lan That felley ut writes thoose Lanky [I Lancashire] buzzes,
thoose ut's bin i'th *Bury Guardian*, Wood *Sketches*, 84, I had
heid the buzz, WESTALL *Old Factory* (1885) 67 m Lan¹

BUZZ, *sb*³ Yks Suf The prickly calyx of certain
weeds, a burr e Yks¹, Suf (F H)

BUZZ(Z), *v*³ Yks Shr Glo Oxf Sus Hmp [buz, bəz]
In drinking to empty the bottle

w Yks³ Shr² To fill a glass brimful, in defiance of the chance
that if some is left in the bottle, the drinker must also toss off a
second Glo LYSONS *Vulg Tongue* (1868) 20 Oxf We must buzz
the bottle (M A R) Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY [N & Q (1852)
1st S v 187]

BUZZ, see Buzz(ei), *sb*¹

BUZZA, see Bussa.

BUZZACK, see Bussock.

BUZZARD, *sb*¹ Cum Yks Lan Chs Der Lin Nhp
Wor Glo Bck Dev Also in forms *buzzart* Lan,
buzzer (de Lan¹, *buzzert* Lan¹ nw Der¹ [bu zəd, bu zət,
bə zəd])

1 A moth or butterfly, also *fig* Cf *bustard*

Cum (E W P) w Yks A silly buzzard fellow Doncin' raand
a bit o' leet, HARTLEY *Dithes* (1868) 11, (S H B), w Yks¹²³
Lan George has catcht thee a new sort ov a buzzart, aw colours,
MULLINS *Johnny*, 11, Lan¹ He's olez after buzzerts and things
ne Lan¹, e Lan¹ Chs¹ Also applied to a short sighted person
nw Der¹ Glo As blind as a buzzard, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)
Dev (WRIGHT)

2 A cockchafer, any buzzing insect, a grub, caterpillar

Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹, nw Der¹, Nhp² Wor One o' thahy great
bluebottle buzzards fled agen mah heye (H K) n Bck. (A C)
nw Dev (R P C)

3 *Comp* (1) Buzzard bat (battle, or beetle), a blue
stag, or other beetle, (2) clock, a cockchafer, (3) fly,
a bluebottle fly, (4) moth, a downy moth which flies
by night

(1) Wor (H K) (2) Lin. 'Eärd 'um a bummin awaay loike a
buzzard-clock ower my 'ead, TENNYSON *N Farmer, Old Style* (1864)
st 5 n Lin¹ (3, 4) Wor (H K)

BUZZARD, *sb*² Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan
Also written *buzzert* Cum¹ [bu zərd, bu zəd] A timid
person, a coward, esp one who is afraid in the dark

Nhb¹ What a buzzard—freetened o' the dark Dur¹ Cum Tom
a buzzard was at heame, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1805) 94, Cum¹
She's a fair buzzert at neets Wm (J M), Wm¹ A's fleyt on t
a sewer, a is sic a buzzard n Yks (I K), (I W) m Yks¹,
w Yks (J T), w Yks¹ n Lan T gort buzart's fildend ov a maus
(W S), Ye men folk er sic buzzards, MORRIS *Siege o' Brou ton*
(1867) 6 ne Lan¹

BUZZARD HAWK, *sb* Sc Also N1t The buzzard,
Buteo vulgaris

Fif SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 133 Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad
Nif* (1893) 47

BUZZARON, *sb* n Yks² An umbrella

BUZZED UP, *phr* Yks Chs [buzd]

1 Of the edge of a sharp tool blunted

s Chs Let mistrey tn dhü ej ü mahy shuv l, it's buzd up (T D)

2 Ruffled, dishevelled

w Yks² My word, he has got it buzzed up [said of a man's
hair brushed backwards]

BUZZEL-HEARTED, *adj* Wil¹ Of cabbage or
broccoli having no 'eye,' or central shoot Cf *bruckle-
hearted* See *Buzzly*

BUZZ(ER), *sb*¹ Nhb Dur Yks Lan Chs Stf In
form *buzz* w Yks s Chs¹ [buz ə(r), buz] A steam
whistle or 'hooter,' used to call operatives to their work
Cf *bull*, *sb*¹ 5

Nhb As soon as the buzzer blew to begin work, *Newc Dy
Leader* (Aug 25, 1896) 6 e Dur¹ w Yks Tbuz əz guən, bal bi
lat to ði wāk, if tō duznt luk sâp (J W), w Yks²³, s Lan (S W),
s Chs¹, n Stf (J T), Stf²

Hence Buzzed (bussed), *adj* too late for work
w Yks, n Stf (J T), Stf²

BUZZER, *sb*² w Yks A hydro-extractor, used for
expelling water from material by centrifugal action (H H)

BUZZER(D), **BUZZERT**, see Buzzard

BUZZLY, *adj* Sur Hmp Of trees and plants
pinched, stunted, having no central shoot Cf *buzzel
hearted*

Sur¹ I doubt we shant get many apples this year, the blossoms
come so buzzly-like, so blackified Hmp¹ Of a tree whose branches
are thick and stunted

BUZZNACKING, *prp* and *sb*. Yks Also Som Dev
Also written *buzknacking* [bu znakin]

1 *prp* Fussing, gossiping, tattling See *Buz(z)*, *v*²

n Yks¹ To knock is to talk in an affected way She's in an 'oot
t'toon thuff, buzknacking aboot, n Yks² Dev *Reports Provinc*
(1886) 92

2 *sb* Gossiping, 'buzzing' w Som¹ [buuz naak een]

BUZZOCK, see Bussock

BUZZOM, see Besom

BUZZOM, **BUZZUM**, see Bozzom, *adj*

BUZZY, *sb* Nhp A familiar name, used in speaking to a person

Nhp¹ Well, my buzzy, how do you do?

BUZZY, *adj* Shr Brks Also in form buzly Brks¹

- 1 Rough, bushy, like a fox's brush • Brks¹
- 2 *Comp* Buzzy ball, a wild-rose gall, formed by the insect *Cynips rosae*

Shr At Church Stretton a 'buzzy-ball,' a 'Tommy tailor' (the caterpillar otherwise called 'miller' and 'woolly bear'), and some hair stolen from the cross of a 'Jack donkey,' must be secured in a piece of silk without the use of pin or needle, and hung round the child's neck As the Tommy-tailor wastes away, the [whooping] cough will gradually disappear, *BURNE Flk-Lore* (1883) xv, Shr¹ Also called Briar boss, q v

BWODE, see Bode

BWY(E, *int* Som Good-bye¹

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ Bwai ee, lit bee wai ee, be with ye, spoken rapidly

BY, *sb* • Yks Also Suf [bai] In phr (1) to give a person the by, to ignore, pass him by, (2) on the by, by chance

(1) w Yks Ah saw him when t'chapel loused, but ah gav' him t'by (J T) (2) e Suf I happened with him on the by (F H)

BY, *prep* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written bi, be, see below See Be, Biv [Stressed form bai, unstressed bi]

I Of place or position beyond, past, by the side of Also *fig*

Sik Why should you endeavour to put grist by your own mill, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 209, ed 1866 ne Yks¹ Aether thruff or by [by hook or by crook], 84 e Yks It's a case o' thruffan' by [we must get through it or over it] (R S) se Wor She corn't abear nothing to go by her [of a grasping person] (R M E) e Suf (F H)

II Of means, cause, relation, &c

1 Of means by the help of, by means of, upon, with

Ayr (J F) Gall Common (A W) Wm It war paid for bi nooats T'babby hes just begun ta walk across t'kitchen bi haulds We leev a gay bit bi poddish an' treacle (B K) n Yks (R H H) e Yks (G C), Tak it doon by endways (R S) w Yks (S K C) s Wor The pig doesn't come on noane by thot sart o' stuff (H K) s Pem Pigs feeds well by baarley (rare) (W M M) Glo To 'buy bi hand' is to buy cattle according to the way they feel to the hand, and by estimation with the eye 'How do 'ee sell em—bi hand or bi wate?' (S S B) e Suf He must have something but bread to work all day by (F H) w Sus (E E S) sw Sus In common use (G A W) Dor (H J M), e Som (G S) w Som¹ There idn noit like good hard bread and cheese and cider to work by In ref to a particular sort of food for pigs Dhar du due vuur ee wuul buy ut [they thrive very well upon it] This would be quite the common mode of expression nw Dev 'On' is more *gen* used Have 'ee got ort vor tie'n up by? (R P C) Cor³

2 In consequence of, judging from

Per We'll hae fine weather by the barometer (G W) Ayr (J F), Edh (J G) Gall Common (A W) n Ir (A J I), s Ir (J F M ff) Nhb Yor tired bi yor waak, aa see (R O H) Wm He's plenty o' brass bi t'way it rattles i' his pocket (B K) n Yks (R H H) e Yks Train's comin', by signal (R S) w Yks Thab's been laikin' i' t'muck, bi thr cloas (S K C), Be that, ah sud say at boath t'mester an his coil wor raand, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1852) Stf², Not¹ n Lin I should think by the colour of his nose that he drinks (J T F) Lei It's going to rain, by that sound in the chimney (C E) War³ The ice is giving, by the noise s Wor I've fund thot by the broccolo (H K) se Wor We'll ha' falling weather, by the wind (R M E) s Pem I've a found your blackld [pencil] as you'd a lost, by sweeping She've a hurted her knee by comin' downstairs In these cases a stress is laid on 'by' (E D), Th' rabbat is ket, by the dog (rare) (W M M) s Oxf That there horse have got a colic, by the manner of him (M W) e Suf (H J L R), There's a bird in that bush, by the cat (F H) w Suf (C G B), w Sus (E E S) s Wil, Dor Usual (C V G) Dor (H J M) w Som¹ Thick rabbit's a passed on, by the dog He 'ont never 'gree to it, can tell by un nw Dev There was brave doings, by the papers (R P C) w Cor (M A C) Cor³ He's a dead man, by his groaning

3 Relating to, concerning, about, of, towards

Ayr Louis, what reck I by thee, *title*, BURNS Gall Rare (A W) Nhb It'll come in biv him [retribution will follow some time for an injury done] (R O H) Wm Ah think nowt bi yon nag, does thoo? Nowt fine at o', as t'man said bi his wife (B K),

I never saw anything wrong by him (T E), Wm¹ I knaa nowt but weel by im n Yks As t'man sed biv huz wife (I W) w Yks Say t'same by them, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1850) Lan What have you done by your father, as he has not come with you? (S W), (H M) ne Lan¹ s Chs Rarely used (T D) Stf² Oi'l dau mi dauti boi er s Not He didn't do amiss by his pigs A know no harm by him, nor yet no good But a slight shade of depreciation is perhaps conveyed, as we could not say 'A know no good by him' Jack's gone—Well, what by that? (J P K) Not³ As the chap said by his brother—'e was aw reet wen 'e warn't drunk Lin I done moy duty boy 'um, as I 'a done boy the lond, TENNYSON *N Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st 3 n Lin¹ Well, what by that? Lei If you tell a native, near Melton Mowbray, that he has done something he ought not to have done, or vice versa, he will reply 'Well, what by that?' (C C B) Wor (W B) s Wor I doesn't knaow what hever us shall be to do by thahy rots i' the barn (H K) sw Wor To be well done by [well cared for] (E R D) Shr¹ Whad did they say by 'er? The rots bin snivin', I dunna know whadever's to be done by 'em s Oxf He said he'd do a good part by her (M W) e Suf Something must be done by the green-fly on the roses Not that I know by Your allotment will do better by you, if you take more pains with it You've hurt me, but I don't care by it (F H) w Suf (C G B) sw Sus You'll do no good by that (G A W) s Wil I han't the money to do it by her We've had a good bit to do by bells I can't do nothing by him (C V G) Dor (H J M), e Som (G S) w Som¹ Jis the same's the man zaid by is wive—her's a rare forester vor butter-n cheese You don't hear it by many vokes After the verb to know, 'by' is constantly used in negative answers Naut-s aay noa buy [not that I know of] nw Dev He won't do't if he hath'n a mind to, as the man said by his jackass I don't know 'ot us shall do by't I don't mind lending 'ee a hand, if thee't do the same by me (R P C) w Cor Are you going?—Not as I know by What will you do by all the cold meat? (M A C) Cor³ Do you know by a house that will suit me?

4 In accordance with, by the rule of

Wm Ah buy my uags by mi Bible [i e they are honestly bought] (B K)

5 In comparison with, compaired with

Inv It's less sore now by what it was before (H E F) Abd Sindle I sing, by what I us'd to doe, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 100, She's bonnie be him (W M) Per He's old by [more commonly byse] me (G W) Ayr (J F) e Lth Archie was auld by me, but a hale carle yit, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 74 Edh He's nich by me (J M), (J G) Gall (A W) n Ir No matter what he says, he's nothing by them (A J I) Wm He's a lickier frae bi me Oor pigs nowt bi yon o' yours (B K) n Yks Very common (R H H) ne Yks. Hoo's them becas' by yours? Occas also 'Ah's an au'd woman fra by you' (M C F M) e Yks (G C), Farmer—'Thoo's fair doon stupid!' Man—'Thank ye, hoo's Ah by you?' (R S) w Yks My face is mucky, but it's clean through by thine (S K C), Very common (M F) Lan (H M), Stf² s Not Look at your work by mine, yer lazy thing! (J P K) Not¹ He's a poor fool by his wife e Suf Occas used, but more freq 'again' (H J L R), Your head is big by mine (F H) w Suf (C G B), w Sus (E E S), Dor (H J M), e Som (G S) w Som Uur z yuung bee yue [i e she is younger than you] Ai z tau l [tall] bee ai ELWORTHY *Giam* (1877) 24 Cor³

6 Resembling, like

e Suf He has a face by a monkey (F H)

7 Together with, in company with

e Som I'll go if you'll go by me Come along by me (G S)

8 Of difference from

Sc He kens na a B by a bull's foot, RAMSAY *Piow* (1737), Gretein kend not gude be ill, HERD *Sngs* (1776) l 53 Sh I He doesna ken right by wrang (K I) Inv (H E F) Abd Hedisna ken the een [one] be the ither (W M) Per (G W) Ayr (J F) e Lth Ninnyvites wha didna ken their richt han' by their left, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 37 Gall Common (A W) Kcb Misted souls in a dark night cannot know east by west, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1660) No 123 n Ir (A J I) Cum You cudn't tell ther toke by geese, *Borrowdale Lett* (1787) 4, ed 1866 Wm Ther necks an feeaces lile differant bi' sweeps, *Spec Dial* (1877) pt 1 27, Wm¹ He didnt knav em be ony odther thing w Yks (S K C) e Suf His talk doesn't differ by an Essex man's Your watch is different by mine [i e keeps different time] (F H), Dor (H J M)

9 Against, to the detriment or injury of

Gall Not very common (A W) Ir I know nothing by that man, BOOKER *Obs Wds and Phr* (1859) 77 Wm Ah'll say nowt bi

a man when he's away (BK) n Yks (IW), (RHH) ne Yks (MCFM) w Yks Ah've done nowt by thee (SKC), w Yks¹ Lan What have you done by that child? (HM) Der² I know nothing by him nw Der¹, s Not (JPK) s Wor A didn't say nothin by (more commonly 'agen') 'im (HK) Shr¹ 'E's a tidy mon, sir, leastways I know nuthin' by 'im s Pem The gen idiom A did a nasty trick by the owl man his father (WM) Glo¹ I know no harm by him e Suf What have you done by the man that he is angry? (FH) w Cy The wumun axed un wat had a dun by hur, for she suffered agonies, HUNT *Pop Rom w Eng* (1865) II 80 Dor I've nothing to say by him, he was always very quiet (CVG), (HJM) w Som¹ Yue nur noa mae un uul s kaa n zai noa urt buy ur [you nor no man else can't say nothing against her] nw Dev Occas used (RPC) Cor³

10 Excepting, except, beyond, omitting, past

Sc Grizzly has naething frae me by twa pair o' new shoon ilka year, Scott *Guy M* (1815) xxii, There's just twa living by mysell, *ib Antiquary* (1816) xxi Sh I (KI) Abd Mairryn' yer minaster by the maiden o' Chinkstyle, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gabb* (1871) xlix Per Naething's wrang wi' ye by the rheumatisms By Wednesday, I'm idle ilka nicht this week (GW) AyR He will put nothing by you (JF) Edb (JG) Gall He is by his usual [not in ordinary health] (AW) n Ir By (more freq 'for by') me, he wouldn't sell it to any one (AJI) Nhb Aa'll not let the hoose by (more commonly 'past') ye (ROH) Wm They selt t'sheep by him, and he was sair put about (BK) n Yks He cou'd na see at he had any mak' or mander o' duds by an au'd raggd' sort ov a sark, ATKINSON *Moorl Parish* (1891) 55, Not to sell it by him [i e not to another] (IW) e Suf Nobody at home by him No clothes on by a shirt and trousers (FII) Dor (HJM)

11 In phr to put or set by, to deprive of, to spoil one's appetite for a meal, to prevent or hinder from doing

Sh I He was put by his dinner [with no ref to time] (KI) Per That ill roasten beef pat me by my dinner (GW) Edb (IM), n Ir (AJI) Wm Ah was put bi mi dinner bi fashun wi jon sheep (BK), (TE) n Yks Very common It put me by me breakfast (RHH) e Yks (GC), That coo deen's ieglar put me by my meals to-day (RS) w Yks (SKC) n Lin The barns made such an noise I was put by sayin' what I'd gotten to tell her (EP) e Suf (FH), Dor (HJM)

12 Out of, in phr by himself, by his mind, distracted, demented

Abd (JG), (WM) Per Very common (GW) Rnf He noo was fairly by himsel', BARR *Poems* (1861) 93 AyR Monie a day was by himsel, He was sae sairly frighted, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st 16 Edb (JM) Dmb I wad never be demented or gang by my mind, CROSS *Disruption* (1844) ii Gall Common (AW) n Ir (AJI) Nhb¹ The man's fairly bi his sel 'Past his sel' is the commoner form Wm Ah's varra near by misel wi' t'ic (BK) n Yks By hizsel [dejangd], but biv hizsel [alone] (IW), Common (RHH) ne Yks Sha's fair by hersen (MCFM) w Yks (SKC), e Suf (FH), Dor (HJM), Cor³

13 Beside, in addition to, over and above, beyond Also fig

Sh I I never caa'd him by his name [said anything derogatory of him] (KI) Or I (JG) Abd Naething by the common (WM) AyR There was something by the common o' cousinship atween them, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxiv Edb (JM) Gall Used with such words as expectation, hope, desire, imagination (AW) n Ir It is by all that ever I heard (AJI) Nhb It s by common, aa can tell ye (ROH) Wm They co'd yan anudder ivverything by ther awn neeams (BK), To call a person by his name [i e by another name] (IW) e Suf He's a bad fellow by the common Don't call him by his name (FH)

14 Comb (1) By bush, in ambush, in hiding, (2) common, out of the common, extraordinary, cf by ordinary, (3) — course, of course, (4) hap, by chance, as the case may be, peradventure, perhaps, (5) keease, by chance, as the case may be, (6) — much, by a good deal, (7) — now, a short time ago, just now (8) — ought, by any conceivable quantity, (9) — row, in order, (10) — (good) right/s, properly, in justice, (11) — that, (a) in a moment, immediately, (b) thereabouts, (12) — then, by the time that, (13) — this, by this time, (14) times, sometimes, occasionally, see Betimes; (15) — when, by the time when, (16) whiles, now and then, at times

(1) Ken¹ I just stood by bush and heard all they said [Not

known to our correspondents] (2) Sc Ye do seem to be a chap by common, Scott *Guy M* (1815) III xxiii AyR He's mar than well enough, he's by-common, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxiii Slk To hae something by common on that occasion, Wilson *Tales* (1836) II 24 Nhb¹ (3) Ir By doorse it is, LEVER *C O'Malley* (ed 1880) xii Cor I got tended immedjunt, by coose, FORRAT *Poems* (1885) 6 (4) n Yks² w Som¹ Behap you mid-n be there, and then what be I to do? Dhail oan lee ust aewt bee aap [perhaps they will not last out] (5) n Yks² (6) n Yks¹ There's nit eneugh by mich (7) Hmp (JRW), Hmp¹ Dor Surely, shepherd, I seed you blowing into a great flute by now at Casterbridge? HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii, He be only gone back to's wark, a little bit by now, HARE *Vill Street* (1895) 97 Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som¹ Wur-z mee nai v¹ aay-d u-gau t n beenaew [where is my knife? I had it just now] Very common (8) n Yks¹ Gen used after a comparative, as, Better, Mair, Warse by owght, &c (9) n Lin¹ He knows th' naames o' all th' kings and queens o' England by raw (10) n Yks Yon chap ow't to 'ev ped his rets bifur nu bureet (WH) e Yks This job ow't ti be deean ti neet, bi reets, NICHOLSON *Fil Sp* (1889), e Yks¹ Tom ow't ti gan bi reets, MS add (TH) w Yks (WH), Chs¹ s Not By good rights Johnny'd ought to a hed the property (JPK), Not¹ n Lin¹ Them two cloasis is mine by good reights, but I ha'n't munny to try it wi' him Lei¹ A should 'a bin 'ere afore naow by good roights War² You ought by rights to put them seeds in now 'E belongs the very cottage 'e pays rent for, by rights, War³ Wor (JWP) Oxf¹ MS add w Som¹ Dhail n u-gau t noa buz nees dhac u bee geo d rai t [in justice they had no business to be there] (11, a) n Lin If th' Squire gets to know you'll hev' a summons an' be up afore th' magistrates by thrit (EP), n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ He gave three gasps, and was gone by that (b) Sur¹ I'll be round at one o'clock or by that (12) s Not He'll have grown out of it, by then he's ten year old (JPK) Not¹ Lei¹, War² s Wor By then a'd got 'ome, the t'others wuz gwon (IK) s Oxf (MW) e Suf I shall have it finished by then he is ready for it (HJLR) Sus Bythen he wur old he had brass, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I 339, Sus¹ (13) Wm¹ It's ower be this n Yks (IW), w Yks¹ (14) Ant (WHP) Lei¹ A'd oon y 'ad a drop or tew moor nur a knood aow to carry awee loike, as a man mut do by toimes s Wil (CVG) (15) n Yks (IW) (16) Gall By whiles muttering and mumbling the words over to himself, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 70 Shr¹ By-w'iles they [owls] sin a mouze an' they droppen on 'im (s v Owlert)

15 In phr (1) By ab or by nab, by hook or by crook, (2) by cause of, because of, (3) time by chance, occasionally, (4) by the east nook, slightly touched in the head, 'cracked', (5) by the hand, on hand, (6) by hulch and stulch, by hook or by crook, (7) by long and by late, some time or other, in the long run, (8) by the ordinar, out of the common, see By ordinary, (9) by scowl o' brow, of work done by rule of thumb or by eye, without exact measurement, (10) by side and by seam, (11) by the way, in pretence, feignedly

(1) w Yks Ah mun finish to-neet by ab or by nab (JT) (2) Lin Couldn't I luvv thy muther by cause o' 'er munny laaid by? TENNISON *N Farmer, New Style* (1870) st 9 (3) ne Yks¹ 35 (4) Sc Wowf—a wee bit by the East Nook or sae, it's a common case—the ae half of the world thinks the tither daft, Scott *Redg* (1824) vii (5) Lan Aw've a quare job bi th' hont, aw con tell yo, Wood *Sketches*, 5 (6) Chs¹ (7) Dor Do that and you'll have him by-long and by late, HARDY *Greenwood Tree* (1872) II 125 Well known (HJM) (8) Frf I d'na kin am onything by the ordinar, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 161 (9) Yks *N & Q* (1885) 6th S xii 359 [Amei A carpenter, having finished a chair, remarked, 'There, that's a pretty good job, ben't it? Made by no rule nor measure, but jest by scowl or brow,' *ib* 309] (10) Dor She hunted everywhere, ballyragging Jack by side and by seam, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 172, ed 1895 (11) Ir Oonagh set up a loud laugh, of great contempt, by the way, YEATS *Filk-Tales* (1888) 275

16 In oaths or expletives (1) By the blest, (2) — the blood and wounds, (3) — cavers, (4) — Cock, (5) — the crass o' Moses, (6) — Crike, (7) — Crikey, (8) — Dad, (9) — Der, (10) — eye, (11) — the feraps, (12) — Gad, (13) — Gar, (14) — Gell, (15) — Gen, (16) — Gens, (17) — Gew (Gaow), (18) — the gins, (19) — Gock (Gok), (20) — Gockers, (21) — Gocks, (22) — Goes, (23) — Gol, (24) — Golls, (25) — Golly, (26) — Gom, (27) — Gommarny,

(28) *by Gommms*, (29) — *Gommies*, (30) — *Gor*, (31) — *Goramaity*, (32) — *Goramassy*, (33) — *Gorries*, (34) — *Gorsh*, (35) — *Gosh*, (36) — *Goshen*, (37) — *Gow*, (38) — *the Gowky*, (39) — *Gox*, (40) — *Goy*, (41) — *Gum*, (42) — *Gummers*, (43) — *Guy*, (44) — *the haft and sides*, (45) — *th' hairy mon*, (46) — *the heart*, (47) — *th' hearty deaith*, (48) — *the hearty gms*, (49) — *the holy poker*, (50) — *Jammie King*, (51) — *Jegs*, (52) — *Jen*, (53) — *Jiggers*, (54) — *Jing*, (55) — *Jings*, (56) — *maa jnkrs*, (57) — *Jnks*, (58) — *Jobs*, (59) — *Jol*, (60) — *the laws*, (61) — *th' mack*, (62) — *th' mackins (makkins)*, (63) — *th' maskins*, (64) — *the mass*, (65) — *mass mas*, (66) — *(the) megs*, (67) — *t'meskins*, (68) — *(th') mess*, (69) — *th' mon*, (70) — *th' mons*, (71) — *the pipe*, (72) — *shots*, (73) — *me sowl*, (74) — *thus and by that*, (75) — *th' wunds*

(1) *w Yks* ² *Obsol* (2) *ib* At Eyam this is pronounced as Bith lud unz uns (3) *Nhb* ¹ (4) *Ess* I combed his head well for him, I did by cock! *BARING-GOULD Mehalah* (1885) 84 (5) *Ir* By the crass o' Moses, I'll do it in style, *CARLETON Faidorougha* (1848) 228 (6, 7) *Nhb* ¹ (8) *w Ir* Oh, by dad, you must say more nor that, *LOVER Leg* (1848) I 9 (9) *Stf* ² (10) *Nhb* ¹ (11) *w Yks* *Pogmoor Olm* (1893) 51 (12) *se Wor* ¹ Used more in the same sense as 'indeed' 'Ower Jack fund a shillin' this marnin' 'Did a, be-gad' (13) *Dev* A cockney youth, by gar, thinks I, *PULMAN Sketches* (1853) 12 *Cor GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (P) (14) *Nhb* ¹ (15) *Wm* (B K) (16) *w Yks* *BANKS Wlflld Wds* (1865) (17) *se Wor* ¹ (18) *Der* ², *nw Der* ¹ (19) *Nhb* ¹ *Wm* By gock, I'll be chokt, *JACK ROBISON Auld Taales* (1882) 4 *n Yks* ¹ *Lan* Bigock, but aw have it neaw, *STATON Loominary* (c 1861) 34 (20) *Cum* ² 57 (21) *Nhb* ¹ (22) *n Lin* 'By goes i' says man, 'that thowt niver cum'd i'to my head,' *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 65 (23) *Cor GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (P) (24) *Ken GROSE* (1790) (25) *NI* ¹, *Nhb* ¹ *w Yks* ⁵ Often at the end of a sentence, 'Luke here be golly!' and when so used, is always indicative of surprise *Chs* ¹, *s Chs* ¹, *w Som* ¹ (s v Oaths) (26) *Wm* (B K), *s Chs* ¹, *Stf* ², *Nrf* (E M), *Suf* (F H), *Ess* (W W S), *w Som* ¹ (27) *NI* ¹ (28) *s Chs* ¹ (29) *NI* ¹, *Stf* ² (30) *w Ir* By gor, that's impossible, *LOVER Leg* (1848) I 7 *w Som* ¹ (31, 32) *w Som* ¹ (33) *Sus* *HOLLOWAY* (34) *Shr* ² (35) *Shr* ², *w Som* ¹ (36) *Nhb* ¹ (37) *w Yks* By gow! won't ther a malak i' t'mule hoil, *CUDWORTH Sketches* (1884) 14, *w Yks* ⁵ (38) *Nhb* ¹ (39) *Nhb* ¹, *Wm* (B K) (40) *Wm* (B K) *w Yks* (S P U) (41) *Nhb* ¹, *w Yks* ⁵ *Lan* By gum, aw'll believe thee, *CLEGG David's Loom* (1894) v *Chs* ¹, *Stf* ², *Shr* ¹², *War* ², *Nrf* (E M), *w Som* ¹ (42) *w Som* ¹ (43) *w Yks* ² (44) *Der* ², *nw Der* ¹ (45) *Lan* By th' hairy mon, that their eighteenpence war soon ernt, *New Whly* (Jan 19, 1895) 7, col 2 (46) *w Yks* (Æ B) *Lan* Bith heart! this is a grand brew, *WAUGH Owd Croones* (1875) 14 (47) *nw Der* ¹ (48) *Der* ², *nw Der* ¹ (49) *Uls* (M B-S) (50) *NI* ¹ (51) *w Yks* ⁵ (52) *w Yks* ¹ (53) *Lei* ¹ 203 (54) *Ayr* Willie lap, an swoor by jing, *BURNS Halloween* (1785) st 9 *Nhb* ¹, *Cum* (J A) (55) *Chs* ¹, *s Chs* ¹ *Shr* ¹ Used chiefly by children to express approbation By jings! Surrey, lad, yo'n copped that (56, 57) *Nhb* ¹ (58) *w Som* ¹ A very common oath (59) *Cor GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (P) (60) *Wxf* Be the laws if you don't make moie haste we'll give you a cobbing, *KENNEDY Banks Boro* (1867) 29 (61) *Lan* By th' mack, hoo says, thet's th' shop, *STATON Loominary* (c 1861) 5 (62) *Lan* *HARLAND Wilsons* (1865) 44 *s Chs* ¹ (63) *Lan* Bi th' maskins, aw wur fan if aw cud get traycle to my porritch, *WOOD Sketches*, 19, *Lan* ¹ Neaw, byth maskins if I be naw fast, *TIM BOBBIN IVks* (ed 1750) *Introd* 35 (64) *w Yks* Withaat i'vver thinkin'—bith mass—'At yor wearin' soa mitch off yor booit, *HARTLEY Plenty o' Brass* (1868), *w Yks* ² *Lan* ¹ Bith mass, iv he'll let me, aw will, *WAUGH Sngs* (1859) *Dul's i' this Bonnet* *e Lan* ¹ *s Lan* *RAMFORD Dial* (1850) *Chs* ¹ *s Chs* ¹ *Obs* *nw Der* ¹ (65) *Lan* Bi mass mas, there's a greight tall chap, *WOOD Sketches*, 20 (66) *w Yks* Bi t'megs, bud it's time to be lewking rahnd t corners, *CUDWORTH Sketches* (1884) 11, *w Yks* ⁵ (67) *w Yks* ¹ (68) *w Yks* ¹² *Lan* Winneh forgi' meh then?—Byth' miss well eh meay froth bothum o' me crop, *TIM BOBBIN View Dial* (1746) 69 *w Lan* (B K) *Lei* ¹ *Obs* 203 (69) *Lan* Eh' bi th' mon, ther wur such row in that hoile, *WOOD Sketches*, 6, *Lan* ¹ Am aw to goo at this time o' neet?—Ay, bith mon, mun tha' (70) *Lan* Bi'th mons aw hadn't gone so far, *LAHEE Owd Yem*, 5 (71) *Wxf* Oh, by the pipe! down he began to sink, *KENNEDY Banks Boro* (1867) 31 (72) *w Yks* *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 23, 1892) (73) *Nhb* ¹ (74) *w Ir* By this and that, I'll make you sorry, *LOVER Leg* (1848) I 50 (75) *Lan* Bith' wunds, Whistle-pig, ov o' th' scheems ot won has hyerd on, *WALKER Plebeian Pol* (1792) 12, ed 1801.

III Of time

1 Of point of time at

e Suf Be here by your time [i e at the time named for you] (F H) *nw Dev* I don't know whe'er 'twas there by his time (R P C)

2 Beyond, past, after

Sh I (K I), *Or I* (J G) *Abd* Always emphatic Is he by his time?—No, he said he wid be here be ten, an' it's nae lang by nine (W M) *Per* What o'clock is it?—Five minutes by three (G W) *Ayr* (J F), *Edb* (J M), *Gall* (A W), *s Ir* (J F M ff) *Nhb* He was lang by the quarter day afore he could pay his rent (R O H) *Wm* She's by her time a gay bit noo (B K) *n Yks* (I W), (R H H) *e Yks* It's by eleven o'clock (G C) *e Suf* You have gone by your time [have come late] (F H)

3 Of length of time during, in the space of, over

Nhb Ye'll not be deun'd bi this year (R O H) *Not* ¹ *e An* ¹ He took care to do it by his life-time, 154 *e Suf* I shan't get through the job by this week I stopped too long by my dinner • He stayed here by a whole month (F H) *Dor* (H J M) *w Som* ¹ Wut n due ut bee dhee luy vtuyum [thou wouldst not do it in the space of thy lifetime] *nw Dev* Seldom used, piob only with word 'lifetime' (R P C) *Cor* ²

BY, cony *Sc* *Irel* *Nhb* *Wm* *Yks* *Lan* *Chs* *Stf* *Der* *Not Lin* *War* *Suf* *Sus* *Wil* *Dor* *Cor* [Stressed form bai, unstressed bi]

1 By the time that

Per The schule'll be skaled by you win till t (G W) *Ayr* (J F), *Edb* (J M) *Gall* In common use (A W) *n Ir* (A J I) *Nhb* Ye'll think se bi y'or as aad as me (R O H) *Wm* T'supper'll be ready by thoo is (B K) *n Yks* (I W) *e Yks* Sall you be ready by Ah get my bonnet on? (R S), You won't finish by you die (G C) *w Yks* Very common (M F), *w Yks* ² *Lan* (S W) *s Chs* ¹ Bi ahy gy'et wom [home] *Stf* ² *Der* ¹ By he is of age *s Not* (J P K), *Not* ¹ *n Lin* ¹ I'll hev it ready by you cum back *e Lin* (J C W), *War* ² *e Suf* The house will be built by the month is out (F H) *sw* *Sus* *Common* (G A W) *Wil* (G E D), *Dor* (H J M) *Cor* ² I'll be there by you [are]

2 Nevertheless, yet

Sc Come weel, come woe, I carena by, I am a king! *Poems and Ballads*, 399 *Ayr* How we love and how we 'gree, I care na by how few may see, *BURNS Whistle owre the Lave o't*, (J F)

BY, int *Yks* [bai] Used as a mild expletive *w Yks* By! lad, tha'll cop it when th' fatter gets to know (J T)

BYACK, sb *S* & *Ork* ¹ A useless, good-for-nothing person

BYAS, see Bias

BYAUCH, sb

Sc Any small living creature *S* & *Ork* ¹ *Cai* A peerie byauch [a small child, a puny calf] (J A M)

BYD, see Bood

BY(E, adv and adv *Var* dial uses in *Sc* *Irel* and *Eng* [bai]

1 *adv* Of places lonely, desolate, retired, away from the main road

Sc In the forenoon they came into a bye fell, *SCOTT Minstrelsy* (1802) II 105, ed 1848 *Or I* (J G) *Lakel* A bye place, *ELLWOOD* (1895) *Wm* It's a by dowlly auld hoose, an' maks yan's teeth jadder ta gang in (B K) *n Yks* I' the clefts o' the rock in the bye spots o' the stairs, *ROBINSON Whitby Sng Sol* (1860) 11 14, The house is down a bye land (R H H) *Wor* (W B) *Glo* It's a lonely road to Northwood, but Tranch Lane is a deal byer *nw Dev* Not common (R P C) *Cor* ¹ Our house is rather bye, *Cor* ², *Cor* ² Comparative form not known, but positive is used

2 *adv* Used with a *prep* or *adv* denoting place, to form *adv phr*, with the suggestion of proximity

Sc Huw yr ye aa doon bye? *Cum* yn bye an' gie's yeir craks [come in this way and tell us your news] An oot bye wurker [an out-of-doors servant], *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 227, Gang in by, and be a better bairn another time, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) 14 *Sh I* (K I), *Inv* (H E F) *Abd* Inveetin' the coachman an' gamekeeper up bye, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix, Exceedingly common usage (W M) *Per* Very commonly used with *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *owre* It is there or there by Sit out by from the fire (G W), As for the fouks doon bye, ye can get naething oot o' them, *IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 121 *Fit* They'll no keep her up bye, *MELDRUM Margredel* (1894) 147 *Rnf* Found them in an outbye stable, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 182 *Ayr* (J F), The millman doon by has a dochter in service

JOHNSTON *Kilmalhe* (1891) I 157 Lnk The Hoose wi' sic con fusion, Hold their Parliament oot by, WARDROP *J Mathison* (1881) 109 e Lth The party up by roun' the hill-fits, HUNTER *J Inver* (1895) 136 Edb (J M) Slk Ye had better come in by, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 362, ed 1866 Gall (A W) n Ir Put that dog out by He is out by feeding the cows (A J I) Nhb He hasn't much to say to them owerby • Ye'll find his shop just through by When ye come to the church it's just up by (R O H), Nhb¹ Inby is further in, or inside, in a pit it is in from the shaft Ootby is just outside, or in a pit it is the direction towards the shaft or exit Owerby is just across, Backby just behind, Upby is just up the street or road, and Doonby is just down the way In all these, close neighbourhood is suggested Nhb, Dur The ventilation had not been damaged any further out bie by the shock of the explosion, and encouraged them to hope that they might still be able to save the lives of some of the people at the in bie end of the horizontal stone drift, BUDDLE *Trans Nat Hist Soc Nhb and Dun* (1830)

I 192 Wm Ur ye yen o' the doon by priests [a clergyman belonging to this locality]? (T E) Glo I come down thar bye, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) x nw Dev Where was a to, then?—Why, home by [close at hand] The nest was home by the gate-poss (R P C) [See Home]

3 Used redundantly with *adv* of place.

s Wei In the Swansea valley and adjacent districts *by* is used redundantly before *here* and *there* Put it by here I met him by there [i.e. at that very spot] (E S H), In constant use Come by here (D M R) s Pem I put'n up by there (W M M)

4 Past, gone by, finished, over

Sh I (K I) Inv Very common (H E F) Abd Ooi denner's by (W M) Frf When the buryin' was bye, an' relations a gane, LAING *Wayside Fhs* (1846) 20 Per The meeting was by before ten o'clock (G W) Rnf I wish it [her marriage] was just fairly by, BARR *Poems* (1861) 130 Ay As soon's the clockin-time is by, BURNS *To J Rankine*, (J F) e Lth See ye come straucht hame after it's by, HUNTER *J Inver* (1895) 166 Edb (J M) Gall The days of curses are by with, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 85 n Ir (A J I) Nhb When the new year's by we'll start fresh Wait till the rain's by (R O H) Cum For, lo, the winter is bye, the rain is ower an' geane, RAYSON *Sng Sol* (1859) 11 I Wm Ah wish it war by, Ah fair dreed it (B K) n Yks Very common (R H H) e Yks The winter is almost by (G C) n Lin Them times is all by now (E P) War^s e Suf I he shower is almost by (F H) Wil (G E D), Dor (H J M) Cor^s That's all by

5 Finished off, 'done for,' ruined, dead, esp in phr to be by with it

Sc You're by with it, James More. You can never show your face again, STEVENSON *Catnora* (1892) xxx, The ancient old chiefs that are all by with it lang syne, *ib* xii, He's a' pains, an' he has an unco like hoast I doot he's by wi't this time, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xiv Per I'm sair by wi't (G W) Fif I'm about by wi't, that's the tuith, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 173 Ay When the dykes at e broken you're bye, ye ken,—Ou ay, fairly bye, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 34 Edb He's about by with it (J G) Gall (A W)

6 Aside, on one side, out of the way, up

Sc Your bread's baken, ye may hing by your girdle, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737), They'll haik ye up and settle ye bye, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III 127, ed 1848 Sh I Stand by, there! (K I) Per Pack by the eggs (G W) Ay (J F) Lnk [To adog] Hist, awa bye, Rover! WARDROP *J Mathison* (1881) 9 Lth Stand bye, and let the wee things see, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 312 n Ir (A J I) Nhb Come by! what are ye croodin' about like that for? Hadaway by [get out of the way] (R O H) Cum Hewad no'bbut shoot, 'Hy the', git away by, as he does when he sends him for the sheep, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 75, It slipt away by and left us, *Borrowdale Lett* (1787) n Yks Come by! A shepherd sending out his dog round a flock cries 'ger away by' [i.e. get on one side and turn them] (R H H), (I W), n Yks¹ He's brass enew for owght he'd ex t Queen t'coom by, if ivver she war in's road (s v Brass) e Yks Coom by, wi' ye! (R S) w Yks (J T) s Not Hang 'em by (J P K) Not¹ War^s Stand by and let me have a try at it s Wor Ston by, 'ool 'ee? (H K) se Wor Get by, out of the road! (R M E) e Suf (F H), w Sus (E E S) sw Sus Stand by! Common (G A W) Wil (G E D), Dor, (H J M), e Som (G S), Cor^s

7 Back, back again

n Lin In constant use She lost it agean th' brigg, an' she niver could get it by agean When he com'd by agean he'd grow'd to be clear a man (E P), You mun let me 'eve it by agean (J T F)

8 Comb (1) By(e begit, an illegitimate child, (2) bill,

a bill that is statute-run, anything that is out of date, (3) bit, an extra bit, a 'snack' of food, (4) blow, see begit, (5) body, one who procrastinates, (6) bcotings (bolt-ings), the finest kind of bran, (7) chance, an accidental or unexpected circumstance, (8) chap, an illegitimate son, (9) child, (10) come, see begit, (11) coming, passing or coming by, (12) courting, courting on the sly, (13) dyke, a feeder or narrow stream for a mill-dam, (14) end, a sinister end, a side issue, (15) farm, see tack, (16) gang, (a) a byway, also *fig* an underhand proceeding, (b) in *pl* bygoness, (17) ganging, (18) going, passing by, incidentally, (19) help, an aid in reserve, (20) heppened, aided by things taking a fortunate turn, (21) hours, extra time, odd hours, (22) leap, see begit, (23) let, a river island, see below, (24) lope (loup), see begit, (25) market, an intermediate market, (26) near, close by, almost, (27) neuk, an out-of-the-way corner, (28) part, a secret place, (29) pass, an arrangement of pipes and taps for lowering or raising gaslights, without extinguishing them, (30) pit, a shaft sunk near the engine-pit of a colliery, (31) place, see neuk, (32) put, (pit) (a) a temporary substitute, a pretence, (b) a slight repast between meals, (c) one who procrastinates, (33) putting (pittin'), procrastinating, (34) set, (a) anything set aside until wanted, (b) a channel or gutter across a road, (35) spot, a lonely place, (36) stead, (a) an out-of-the-way place, (b) a byway, see below, (c) a meadow or enclosure of land, (37) table, a side-table or sideboard, (38) tack (tak(e), (a) a house or farm which is sublet, (b) a farm, on which the tenant does not reside, taken in addition to a larger holding, (39) tail, the right handle of a plough, fastened to the 'shell-board', (40) time, see hours, (41) vore, a by-furrow in ploughing, see below; (42) wash, a weir or mill-race, a place by which excess of water can run off, (43) -watch, a reserve, 'nest-egg', (44) way, a back entrance, (45) wipe, (a) an indirect sarcasm, an insinuation, (b) see begit

(1) n Yks^s (2) n Lin¹ Some of the neighbours wanted to read the Bible to her, but she said it was naught but a bye-bill, THORPE *Surv of Kinton-in Lundsey* (1616) (3) Sc I had set that down for a by bit between meals for myself, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) v (4) Cum¹, n Yks², Chs¹, n Lin¹, War^s, Shr¹², Hrf² (5) Per (G W) (6) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ (7) n Yks² Their coming was a soort o' bychance m Yks¹ (8) NI¹ (9) s Ir (A J I) I Ma You'd be hearing of the by-child, it's like? CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt III xvi s Stf PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) (10) e Yks (R S) (11) e Fif I geid a glower in at the hallan-winnock i' the bye comin', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1894) v (12) Gall Bitterly did I regret I had done my by courtings so near home, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 230 (13) w Yks² (14) Sc They are all for by ends, STEVENSON *Catnora* (1892) xviii (15) s Wor (H K) (16) a n Yks¹, n Yks² We'll hae neea by-gangs an that mak o' work m Yks¹ (b) n Yks Let by-gangs be by-gangs (T S) (17) Sc Ye caedna to face the tenants where your beasts had been taking a rug of their moorland grass in the by-ganging, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxxv (18) Sc King George came in for a few digs in the by going, STEVENSON *Catnora* (1892) xvii Abd Ca' on's freen's at Chinkstyle i' the bygaein, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii (19) n Yks² (20) *ib* All was varry mitch by-heppen'd (21) n Lin¹, Nhp¹, Hnt (T P F) (22) nw Der¹ (23) Shr¹ [Applied to] land between the natural course of a brook and the mill-stream, or 'flem' 'The second annual exhibition [Bridgnorth Horticult Soc] was held on the Bylet yesterday,' *Eddowes' Shrews Jrn* (Sept 9, 1874) Mtg Bits of land on the banks of the Severn, where osiers are grown for basket-making (E R M) (24) n Yks², Der², nw Der¹ (25) w Sus (E E S) (26) n Yks² (27) Per Ye live in a by-neuk o' the parish (G W) (28) e Dev Yeue, mai dove, that abaid'th in th' bai-päärts o' th' stairs, PULMAN *Sng Sol* (1860) 11 14 (29) [Term used at railway stations (B K)] (30) w Yks Often the drawing pit by which the coal is drawn (S J C) (31) ne Lan¹ [(K)] (32, a) Sc (JAM, Suppl), Or I (J G), Bnf¹ Per Nane o' yer by-pits here (G W) (b) Sc (JAM Suppl) (c) Bnf¹ (33) Bnf¹ (34, a) Cum¹ (b) w Yks², Der², nw Der¹ (35) Cum (J P) (36, a) n Yks² (b) m Yks¹ Usually applied to a distinctively-featured byway, as one which is paved, used by vehicles, or flanked at intervals by some kind of structure (c) Wm We'll start ta mow t'bye steeds first (B K) (37) Sc *Monthly Mag* (1798) II 436, *Scotisms* (1787) 12

(38, a) n Lin¹ Shr His father had the farmhouse to live in, 12s a week, the use of a cow, had two labourers under him, and was responsible for the working of the farm of 150 acres, which was thus a 'by-tag farm' (K B) Dev It was a sort of by-lack, that is, a farm sublet by the tenant, *Reports Province* (1891) (b) n Lin¹ He hed th' cliff farm as a by tak, he alus liv'd beloã th' hill w Wor¹, s Wor (H K) Shr They madden up thar minds to goo an live at a bytack a good way off, an' try an' o'erget the bôögies, *BURNE Flk Lore* (1883) vi, Shr¹ Theer ll be a bundation o' housen to be 'ad, for one 'afe o' the farms bin let bytack Hrf MORTON *Cydo Agric* (1863), Hrf¹² (39) Shr¹ The left handle is called the 'master-tail,' and is fastened to the foot of the plough, Shr² (40) Sc I've aye a book for by time At a by-time, now and then, occasionally (JAM Suppl) Lan They still met at by-times, WAUGH *Tufts of Heather*, 221 n Lin¹ He couldn't write when he was thoty year ohd, bud he toht his sen at by times (41) w Som¹ In ploughing a field, one half of the furrows are turned in one direction, and the other in the opposite A freshly-ploughed field has the appearance of alternate strips of furrows, thus lying in opposite directions These strips meet alternately in a buy voa ur and 'a all-voie'—the former where the last furrow of one is turned towards the first of the next strip, and the latter, when these two are turned away from each other, leaving a trench between 'In gatherin, you know, they've a-got vor to make a by-vore, and in drowin abroad they makes a all-vore' Dev *Reports Province* (1884) 14 nw Dev¹ (42) n Yks (I W) w Yks (S K C), Also termed 'th' dam-stones' (J T) Lan N & Q (1852) 1st S v 250 (43) n Yks We'll sceave this for a by-watch (I W) (44) Wm Ther's a bye-way ta t'public-house (B K) (45, a) Cum I mak' no doobt he thought it was a bye-wipe, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) III 2 Wm¹ Nin o thi by-wipes! n Yks², w Yks¹, n Lin¹ (b) n Lin¹

9 In phr (1) *Bye attour*, moreover, (2) *to lay by*, to finish work, (3) *to put a person by*, to interrupt, disconcert, put out

(1) Ayr. Bye attour, my gutcher has A hich house and a laigh ane, *BURNS Gai ye me* (2) w Yks (S K C), Ah s'l lay by a bit sooiner to-neet, as Ah want to get home (J T) (3) Lei I forget what I meant to say, you've put me by (C E)

BYE, sb Nhb¹ The line from which each player first shoots in a game at marbles

YES, sb pl Som [baiz]

1 The corners and ends of a field which cannot be reached by the plough, and must be dug by hand, also called bats (see Bat, sb¹ III 3) w Som¹

2 Furrows

Som W & J Gl (1873)

BYEST, see Bust, sb²

BYET, sb Nhb In phr *to leave some byet*, to leave some work undone

Nhb She's flaid te deeth aw've left some byet, *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9, 'Leaving some byet' means [that one] has not hewed the number of corves 'placed' him by the overman, *ib Note*, Nhb¹

BYE WELL, phr. n Lin The town well, or perennial spring, at North Kelsey

n Lin It is said that whoever drinks of it never wishes to leave the place, N & Q (1870) 4th S vi 111

BYFLETE, sb Chs A piece of land cut off by the change of a river's course, which used to belong to the other side

Chs¹ On this account, when a brook divides two people's property, one frequently sees odd little corners which belong to the owner at the other side of the water, the land having changed sides, but not ownership The fencing of such detached little bits often causes a good deal of trouble and annoyance, each side repudiates the work, Chs²

[By + flete (ON *fjöt*), a stream]

BYG, see Big, v²

BYGONE, sb and adj Sc Nhb Cum Lan. Also written gane Sc Nhb¹, geane Cum

1 sb. The past, bygone days

Kcb I had seen all this in the bygone, Away in the other years, *ARMSTRONG Musings* (1890) 3

2 In phr *in the by-gaun*, in passing, by the way, incidentally

Sik Gied it a kick in the by-gaun, *CHR NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) II 50. Ayr Dannie merits mair from me than the mere mention of his name in the bygaun, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 44, I would slip roon the back way and leuk after Robin in the byegaun, *ib*

Notandums (1890) 19 Lnk Every ane she sees she tells to ca' on me in the by gaun, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) xii

3 ppl adj Past, ago, gone by

Sc There has been a lusty good-looking kimmer of some forty or bygane, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) xiv, A gude wheen years bygane, *ib St Ronan* (1824) n Lth What for need I make my mane, Sin' thae auld times are lang byegane, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 139 Sik I ask ye gin Kate hasna been oot o' hei bed for some nights bygane, *HOGG Tales* (1838) 2, ed 1866 Nhb¹ Cum Now four years are by geane, red Robin, Sin furst thou com singin to me, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) *Redbreast* Lan Robbed fro' Scarsdale lond a hunderd year byegone, *KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH Scarsdale* (1860) II 307

[3 Mony years bygane, *STUART Joco-Ser Disc* (1686) 36]

BY HAND(S, adj and adv Sc Nhb

1 adj Casual, accidental, devious, underhand

Ayr The merriment and jocularly that his wily by-hand ways used to cause among his neighbours, *GALT Provost* (1822) xxiii, Pass me off as a by-hand job, *ib Sir A Wylie* (1822) xxxviii

2 adv Finished, settled, aside

Abd The wark is feckly a' byehan', *Gundman Inghsmaill* (1873) 27 Ayr For the present, set the twa questions by hands, 101 I've got dheadful news, *GALT Sir A Wylie* (1822) lxiii Nhb¹

BYKE, see Bike

BYLE, sb Irel Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Der Not Lin Lei Nhp Wor Shr Som Written bile Nhb¹ Dur¹ Cum¹ n Yks¹ e Yks¹ w Yks² e Lan¹ nw Der¹ s Not¹ n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Lei¹ Nhp¹ Shr¹, beighe Lan, bwile Som [bail] A boil

Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹, n Yks¹ e Yks¹ Bayn's gotten a bile on his aym [arm] an can't cum ti skecal, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889), e Yks¹, w Yks² Lan Lug me till my yed wur as sore as a beighl, *STATION Rivals* (1888) 5 e Lan¹, nw Der¹ s Not He's gor a bile on the back of 'is neck (I P K) n Lin¹ To smart like a bile sw Lin¹ There's another boy agate with a gum bile Lei¹, Nhp¹, Wor (J W P), Shr¹ Som *JENNINGS Dial w Eng* (1869)

[Houndis camen, and lickiden hise bilis, *WYCLIF* (1388) *Luke* xvi 21, Bile and blister, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 6011 OE *bȳl*]

BYLEAKINS, see Byrlakin(s)

BYLEDY, see Byrlady

BY LIKE, adv w Yks⁴ Same word as Belike, q v

BY NAME, sb Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin Also Cor Also written by name Sc Cor, by neamm Cum¹, bynaam Wm¹ [bai nēm, neām] A name other than the principal or main one, a sobriquet, a nickname

Sc The inferior sort o' people, ye'll observe, are kend by sorts o' bye-names some o' them, as Glaiet Christie, and the Dewke's Gibbie, *SCOTT Guy M* (1815) v, Orig the epithet to one's name, which almost everyone had The by name was an absolute necessity in clans, fishing villages, &c, where there were many persons of the same name To the boys of my time these were nicknames, but to our parents and the older people the by names were simply distinctive (JAM Suppl) Or I (J G) Ayr 'Jock Regardless' was the byname he got, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 13 N Cy¹, Nhb (R O H), Cum¹, Wm (B K), Wm¹ n Yks

Irucky was his by neeam (I W) ne Yks¹ In common use m Yks¹ Bynames, attaching to persons, are a feature of the manufacturing district, and esp of the clothing villages But the practice of conferring bynames prevails more gen in the rural localities The village is known by a byname, the church, chapel, or meeting-barn have their homely equivalents in such phrases as 't'aud hoose,' 't'aud place,' &c w Yks (J T), w Yks² Some names are so common that it is almost necessary to have the byname Lan Billy Alone, as some folk co'n him for a by name, *WAUGH Hermit Cobbler*, 1 Lan (J C W), n Lin¹, w Cor (M A C)

[He got himself a by-name, and everie man called him Epaminondas, *HOLLAND Plutarch's Morals* (1603) 207]

BYNE, sb 2 Obs Cmb Malt

Cmb (K), GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P)

BY ORDINARY, adj and adv Sc Also in form ordinar, or'ner, see below

1 adj Extraordinary, out of the common See By, prep II 14 (2), 15 (8)

Sc Ye hae paid her by-ordinar attention, *SWAN Aldersyde* (ed. 1892) 234, Something by-ordinary maun have happened in the

town, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 211, They thought there was something in it by ordinar, SCOT *Redg* (1824) Lett xi Shi (K I), Or I (J G) Kcd Scores o' things She not as by ordinar, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 4 Per Very common (G W), They hed a by ordinar' sermon frae the student, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 86 Rnf By or'ner looks o' comfort, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 44 Ayr There as nothing by ordinar' happening (J F) e Lth There was a by-ordinar congregation that day, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 70

2 *adv* Unusually, remarkably

Sc A by ordinary bonny blink of morning sun on Arthur's Seat, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xii Arg The kings of the land faeries are by-ordinar big, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 160 Fif He puts them whiles by ordinar' weel, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 129 Rnf A by-ordinar' good man, GILMOUR *Weavers* (1876) 1 Lnk A decent beggar's by-ordinar' guid company, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii e Lth A by ordinar healthy panish, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 159 *Gall Unless a chance opens by-ordinar' sure, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvii

BYOUS, *adj* and *adv* Sc Also written bias (JAM) [baiəs]

1 *adj* Extraordinary, wonderful

Sc A byas life wi sic a man, sma' wonder she was dwynin', ROY *Horseman's Wd* (1895) xxxix Abd Man, ye're a byous han' for breedin fyke, GUDMAN *Inghsmail* (1873) 30, Our faithfu' servant Colonel Stuart met nae bias courtesy, ST *Johnstown* (1823) II 276 nw Abd Is this you, in sic a byous day? *Goodwife* (1867) st 6 Per (G W)

Hence Byouslie, *adv* remarkably, very Cld, Lth (JAM)

2 *adv* Extraordinarily, wonderfully

Abd A byous clever chiel, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix, We had a byous weety time, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 1 Per Very common Ye're byous lazy (G W) Rnf But was t no truly byous strange, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 24

[By (prep), more than, beyond + -ous (adjl suff), as in *marvellous*]

BY PAST, *ppl adj* and *sb* Sc Cum Yks Der Also Glo (?)

1 *ppl adj* Past, bygone, gone by Cf bygone

Sc These thirty years bypast, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) v Gall There were things by past that I was now sorry for, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 18 Cum It brings that that's by-past, and sets it down here, BLAMIRE *Poet Wks* (ed 1842) *Auld Robin Forbes* n Yks¹ e Yks¹ MS add (T H) m Yks¹ w Yks¹ It's some days by-passed Der² nw Der¹ Glo For many years bypast, GISSING *Boith of this Parsh* (1889) I 325

2 *sb* The time gone by, in *pl* bygoness

n Yks² e Yks¹ Let by pasts be by-past, MS add (T H) [Haldin about a zere (year) bypast, WINZET *Tractates* (1563), ed Hewison, I 56]

BYRE, *sb* Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Not Lei Glo (?) Also written byer N Cy¹² Nhb¹ Dur¹ Cum n Yks², byar N Cy¹ [bair, baiə(r)]

1 A cow-house

Sc Bring a kow to the hall, and she will to the byre again, RAY *Plov* (1678) 362, My barns, my byres, and my faulds, a' weil fill'd, SCOTT *Munstrelsy* (1802) II 79, ed 1848, If the law canna protect my barn and byre, *ib* ROY *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi nw Abd To lie ayont the byre, *Goodwife* (1867) st 8 Frf Fastened to stakes in byres or feeding houses, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 187, Not a barn or a byre in the district that had not its horse shoe over the door, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 54 Fif Couches at night with oxen in the byre, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) xlv Ayr Ye've trusted 'ministration To chaps, wha, in a barn or byre, Wad better fill'd their station Than courts yon day, BURNS *Dream* (1786) st 5, One of our cows fell in coming from the glebe to the byre, GALT *Ann Parsh* (1821) xii Lth In the byre amang the kye, Sleepin' soun' an' fast, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 25 Gall The cattle starved in the byres, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 24 Ir Unless he takes the cows out of the byre or the bed from anundher us, what in the wide earth is there for him? CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 7 N I¹, Dwn (CH W) Ldd At dead of night, an elf will often enter the byre, and shoot a small sharp stone, HLADERSON *Fik-Lore* (1879) vi Cav (M S M) Wxf The lowing of cows was heard from the byre, KENNEDY *Banks Boio* (1867) 305 N Cy¹² Nhb Aw so him stannin at th' lown end o' the byer, BEWICK *Howdy* (1850) 10, Nhb¹ The mucking o' Geordie's byre Dur We've gitten a grand new byre belt (J E D), Du¹

e Dur¹ Keep the cows' bier clean Cum We've lye i' the byre, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 51, T spea'd in t byre's gettin' far woin, RIGBY *Midsummer* (1891) xiii, GROSE (1790) Wm & Cum¹ I can pleugh, sow, mow, muck a byre, 225 n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks He gans int byre An fills a awd hen wi sum wheels an sum wire, NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp* (1839) 45 m Yks¹, w Yks² Lan He fed an' looked after his own cattle, he cleaned his own byre, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) viii, Lan¹, n Lan¹, Not (W H S), Lei¹ Glo She listened breathlessly, and heard a cow low in the byre, GISSING *Vill Hampden* (1890) II xiv

2 *Comp* (1) Byre man, the man who attends to the cattle on a farm, (2) time, time for bringing cows to the byre, (3) woman, the woman who attends to the cows on a farm

(1) e Lth Ye stinkin brock o' an Irish byreman, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 237 Gall (A W), e Dur¹ (2) Sc 'Is Mistress Cam'll awa', Susan? 'Ay, it was byre time', SWAN *Gates of Eden* (ed 1895) ii (3) Slk Him that kissed our byre-woman, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 26, ed 1866

[It was laied to his charge the drivyn of kine hem to his father's byre, BULLEYN *Dial* (1573) 4, A byre, cow-house, *bouile*, LLVINS *Mamph* (1570) OE *bȳre* (pl), 'mapalia' (*Corpus Gl*)]

BYRLADY, *int* Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Not Lei Shr Written *birlady* n Yks Der² nw Der¹, and in forms *bilady*, *belady* Lan, *byleddy* w Yks¹²⁴, *beleddy* s Chs¹, *beleddy* w Yks Stf¹ Der¹ nw Der¹, *be(1)ledda* w Yks, *bi t'leddy* w Yks¹ Contr of *By our Lady*, used as a petty oath or expletive See *Byrlakin(s)*

n Yks *Birlady* but my byrne shall never be a bittngstock for her, thou's plainly see, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l 611, GROSE (1790) w Yks *Belledda* o'st not be surprized if there's a plague it tñh afooar long, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial* (1839) 8, *Beledda*, lad, O think thah's gotten a soft place e the toll dish, *ib* *Shevuld Ann* (1853) 1, *Beleddy*, dame, it's t'owd church bells, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 37, w Yks¹²⁴ Lan Ay, *bilady*, I remember him, WAUGH *Hermit Cobblu*, iii s Lan BARMFORD *Dial* (1846) 17 Chs¹, Chs² By led dy me! s Chs¹ Ay, *beleddy* con I, 65 Stf¹, Stf² The form 'by' Lady' was heard occas in n Stf about sixty years ago Boi ledi ei o' put sort on yer tilz [i e thrash you] wen oi kech yo' Der. GROSE (1790), Cassie mun ha' hers, *beleddy*, mun she, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) iii, N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 42, Der², nw Der¹ Not Only used by old people *Byrlady* you don't say so! (L C M) Lei¹ Obs Shr¹

[By' lady, I think it be so, SHAKS *Much Ado*, iii iii 89]

BYRLAKIN(S), *int* Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Also in forms *byleakins* Chs², *bileakins* Lan, *beleakins* Lan¹ Stf¹ Der² nw Der¹, *belakins* w Yks², *belakin* Der¹, *by laekin* Chs² A contr of *By our Ladykin*, used as a petty oath or expletive See *Byrlady*

w Yks² Lan GROSE (1790), By' lakins, thinks aw, this'll do, HARLAND *Wilsons* (1865) 45 n Lan Bi leakins' au ve mey de o brast ont, SCHOLES *Tun Gamwattle* (1857) 47 Lan¹, Chs¹²³, Stf¹, Der¹², nw Der¹

[By'r lakim, I can go no further, SHAKS *Temp* iii iii 1]

BYRLAW, *sb* Obsol Cum Yks Also written *byarlaw* Cum¹, *bierlaw*, *byerlaw* w Yks², *byelaw* m Yks¹ w Yks⁴

1 A custom or law established in a township or village Cum¹ w Yks Yks N & Q (1888) II 16

2 A district having its own byrlaw court, or local law w Yks The above (1 e Ecclesfield, Greno Firth, Southey Soke, Wadsley) are the four byer laws, or divisions of the parish, and the four churchwardens used separately to collect in their respective byer laws, N & Q (1850) 1st S ii 92, w Yks² The parishes or townships of Ecclesfield, Rotherham, and Bradfield are divided into bierlaws, w Yks⁴ The townships of Ecclesal and Brightside are called byerlaws

3 A parish meeting for overseers' business

n Yks Bellman O, yes! O yes!—this is to gi'e nòatidge! Awe!, away to t'bahlaw, to t'Skéal hoose, at seven o'clock to-neet, ROBINSON *Dial m Yks*

[Byrlaw or laws of burlaw (*leges rusticorum*), laws made by husbandmen concerning neighbourhood, to be kept among themselves, BLOUNT (1670), A byrelawe, *agraria, plebiscitum*, Cath *Angl* (1483)]

BYRLEY MAN, see *Birle* man.

BYSACK, *sb* *Obs* ? Ken A satchel, or small wallet
Ken¹, Ken² A kind of wallet, for a man to carry anything
from market in [Not known to our correspondents]

[*By* (as in *by-name*) + *sack*]

BY'S(E, *prep* Sc

1 Compared with, in comparison with
Abd Little to be expectit fae them, by se fae the set of leert
men, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii Per He's old byse
me In common use (G W)

2 Besides, in addition to
Per Three or four by's me (G W)

[*By* (*prep*) + *-es*, *advb* suff, cp ME *agayns*, under
Against]

BYSEN, *sb* Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Also
written *bizon* Nhb Dur N Cy¹ n Yks², *bisen* Cum
n Yks¹ ne Yks¹, *bizen* Nhb¹ Cum Lan, *byzen* Cum
Lan¹, *bison* Nhb¹ n Yks², *byson* Nhb, *bysson* n Yks²,
barzon n Yks² m Yks¹, *bazon* n Yks² w Yks, *bizzen*
Cum¹ [baizən, bi zən] A disgrace, shame, a spectacle
of ridicule or contempt, sometimes in phr *a shame and*
a bysen Also used *attrib*

N Cy¹ Nhb The reck'ning, my saul' was a bizon, MIDFORD
Sngs (1818) 69, 'Te get her husband a nick nyem, an' myek him
a holy byzin, *Keelmin's Ann* (1869) 12, Nhb¹ She's that dressed,
she's a fair bizen 'And was I not a very wise one To gang and
make my-sel' a by-zon?' STUART *Joco-Ser Disc* (1686) 'A bison
sight, on Monday night, The worst that ere you saw,' ROBSON *Baids*
of Tyne (1849) Dur She called him a bizon, *Denham Tracts* (ed
1895) II 5 Cum 'Twas a shem and a byzen, ANDERSON *Ballads*
(1808) 63, The authors of a shame and a bizen like this, LINTON
Lizze Lorton (1867) xxi, Cum¹ Wm¹ Thou'll be a shem en
a bysen! n Yks¹ Loo' ye! Didst 'ee ivver see sike a mucky
bisen! 'What a "holy bisen" she be, for seear' spoken of
a tawdrily dressed female The allusion prob points to the
custom, practised within the memory of living men in some of our
Dales churches, of setting offenders against morality, supposed or
required to be penitents, arrayed in white sheets, on the stool of
repentance during the hours of Divine Service, n Yks² A greedy
barzon What a holy barzon! ne Yks¹ Thoo mucky bahzen
m Yks¹ A good to- (for-) nothing barzon Lan It'll be a sham
an a bizen if we cannot find him a menseful bit of a dinner,
WAUGH *Jannock* (1872) 11, Lan¹

[Cp ON *bysn*, a wonder, a portentous thing, OE
bysen, an example]

BY SHOT, *sb* Sc (JAM) One who is set aside for
an old maid

Sc On Fastren's Eeh [Shrove Tuesday], bannocks [are] baked
of the eggs, which have been previously dropped into a glass
amongst water, for divining the weird of the individual to whom
each egg is appropriated, she who undertakes to bake them,
whatever provocation she may receive, must remain speechless
during the whole operation 'If she cannot restrain her loquacity,
she is in danger of bearing the reproach of a by-shot,' TARRAS
Poems (1804) 72 (note)

BYSPEL(L, *sb* and *adv* Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks.
Chs Also written *bispel* N Cy¹², and in form *byspelt*
N Cy¹ Nhb¹, *spale* (JAM)

1 *sb* One who has become a byword for any remarkable
quality

Rxb He's just a byspale He's nae byspel mur than me
(JAM)

2 A mischievous person, applied *gen* to youngsters,
an awkward figure

n Cy (K), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ *Obs* Cum Thow byspell, thou!
(MP), Cum¹, Cum³ Tak' care o' my collar—thou byspel! Ill
shoot, 41 Wm¹ w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811)

3 An illegitimate child

Rxb (JAM) n Cy GROSF (1790), N Cy² w Yks HUTTON
Tour to Caves (1781) Chs 123

4 *adv* Exceedingly, remarkably

Rxb Byspel weel (JAM)

[The word orig meant a proverb or parable *Bispsel*
signifies a by-word or proverb, or (as it is used in the
North) *By-spell*, BLOUNT (1670), sv *Gospel*, Her-bi men
segget a bi-spel (proverb), *Owl & N* (c 1225) 127 OE
(Nhb) *bispele*, a parable (*Matt* xxi 33).]

BYSSUM, see *Besom*, *sb*¹

BYST(E, see *Boist*, *sb*¹

BYTHE, *sb* Ken The black spots on linen produced
by mildew Cf *abited* Ken¹

Hence *Bythy*, *adj* spotted with mildew

Ken¹ When she took the cloth out it was all bythy [bei thi]

BY THE WIND, *sb* Wm¹ *Clematis vitalba*, wild
clematis or traveller's joy

BY TOKEN, *phr* Sc Irel Also written *betoken*, see
below In phr *more by token*, besides, moreover, used
to introduce a confirmatory statement

Sc It's a bit o' the tenony hough, mair by token that yours,
Maggie, is out o' the back sey, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819)
xxxiv, My auntie thought it very kind of the man, more by token
as he would carry her bundle and basket, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie*
(1876) 215 Ir More betoken, that one pint of it was worth
a keg of this wash of yours, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 10
s Ir I knew the proud toss of Janaway's head, more betoken the
white coat of him makes him so noticeable, *LOVER Leg* (1848) II
395

BYTTE, *sb* *Obs* War Wor A bottle or flagon

War. THORESBY *Lett* (1703) Wor The leathern baggs in
which they formerly carried water from the Severn to particular
houses in the city of Worcester were called Byttes, and each
horse load of water was termed a bytte of water (K)

[OE *byt*, *bytt*]

BYUN, see *Aboon*.

BYUNESS, see *Bune house*

BYV, see *Biv*

BY WORD, *sb* Sc Irel Wm Stf [bai wərd, wəd]
A proverb, proverbial saying, a catch-word or phr char-
acteristic of the user

Arg They say in the by word, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 117
Ayr It's an auld byword and true that delays are dangerous,
GALT *Lards* (1826) xxxii Galt Ye ken what the auld by word
says, 'Set a caird on a cuisser an he'll ride to the Deevil,' NICHOL-
SON *Hist Tales* (1843) 128 NI¹ Paddy Loughran seen a ghost
that had come to frighten him, but he only sayd, 'Ye're late,' an
with that the bye word riz, 'Ye're late, as Paddy Loughran sayd
t'he ghost,' Wm It's a bye-word o' his—'it's a gay fine day like'
(B.K) s Stf It's a honest byword as a rollin' stone gethers no
moss, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 78

[OE *bī word*, proverb]

BYZANT, see *Besom*, *sb*¹

BYZEN, see *Bisson*.

C

- CA, sb** Sc A pass, or defile between hills
 Sth By the heights of Lead na-bea-kach until you arrive at the
 Ca (the slap or pass) of that hill, *Statist Acc* XVI 168 (JAM)
CA, see **Caw**
CA', see **Calf, Call**
CAA, sb Nhb¹ Also written caw A tin pail
CAA, v IW Also written kaa IW¹ To cry like
 a rook
 IW¹ What bi'st caaun about like that vor?
CAA, see **Car**
CAA, see **Caw**.
CA(A), see **Call**.
CAAD, see **Cold**
CAAKER, see **Calker, Coker**.
CAAL, sb Nhb Yks Lan Written call N Cy¹
 w Yks¹, cawl e Lan¹
 1 A mill-dam or weir, the outlet of water from a dam
 Nhb¹ He was fishin below the caall, and tumbled into the
 wettor w Yks¹ Called also a by-wash and dam stones Not in
 common use. e Lan¹
 2 *Comp* (1) **Call back**, the weir or dam put across
 a river or stream to turn water to the mill, (2) **head**, the
 top of a weir or dam crossing a stream
 (1) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Sometimes called a 'caa back' (a) *sb*.
CAAM, see **Camb**
CAAMERAL, see **Cambrel**.
CAAN, see **Call**
CAAPIE, sb Sh I A heavy stone used as a sinker
 to a fishing-line
S & Ork¹ One of these, with a buoy-rope attached to it, is
 fastened to each end of a ground-line, and at intermediate distances
 small sinkers, called bighters, are fixed to keep the line at the
 bottom, and to prevent the tide from carrying it too rapidly along
 [ON *koppu-stemm*, a boulder, round stone, see JAKOBSEN
Norsk in Shetland (1897) 87]
CAAR, see **Calf, Cower**.
CAAR, see **Car**
CAAS(E), see **Cause**.
CAASY, see **Causey**.
CAAT, see **Can**
CAAW, see **Cow**
CAAYVINS, see **Cavings**
CAB, sb¹ and v¹ Bck Som Dev Cor [kæb]
 1 *sb* A sticky mass, anything dirty, wet, or clammy,
 a cold sweat
 Bck A mother will tell her child 'to come away and not make
 such a cabb,' GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M) w Som¹ U guurt kab
 uduung [a great cake of dung] Dev There's cabsawl awver theaste
 yer plate, HEWERTT *Peas Sp* (1892), Dev¹ Linen laid by moist
 and rumpled is said to be 'all of a cab' nw Dev¹ Cor Cabs and
 cauches, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Cor¹², Cor³ Badly cooked
 rice all cohering is a cab
 Hence **Cabby, adj** sticky, adhesive, dirty, muddy,
 used also of weather
 w Som¹ This here bread's propper kab ee Dev 'A proper
 cabby day' 'What do you mean by cabby, Dick?' 'Well, sir,
 I reckon it be a zamzedy sort o' weather,' *Reports Provinc* (1889),
 Daw'nt yu niver bring sich a beástly cabby theng tu me again,
 HEWERTT *Peas Sp* (1892) s Dev The road's cruel cabby after
 the rain (G E D) Dev¹ Cor¹ A cabby mess, Cor²
 2. Anything slovenly or untidy. Cor¹
 3 A clumsy person. Cor³

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- 4 *v* To clog with dirt, to soil by handling
 w Som¹ No wonder the machine 'ont work, he's all a cab'd up
 way graise nw Dev¹, Cor¹
 Hence **Cabbed, ppl adj** blotched, messy, 'soiled by
 handling, sometimes with adv *up*
 Dev Cabbed like the glaze on inferior earthenware, *Trans*
Phil Soc (1854) 84 Cor²
CAB, sb² Cor¹ [kæb] A horny gall on the hand
 caused by friction Cf *cabarouse, sb*
CAB, sb³ Sus [kæb] A small number of persons
 secretly united in the performance of some undertaking
 See **Cabal, sb**
 Sus Rarely heard (E E S), **HOLLOWAY**, Sus¹
CAB, v² Sc Slang [cab] To pilfer See **Cab-**
bage, v
 Sc (JAM) e Lth Juist anither o' their dodges to cab a wheen
 Leebel votes, HUNTER *J Inwicks* (1895) 115 Slang Among
 schoolboys to pilfer, to use a 'crib' (FARMER)
CABAGGED, ppl adj Cor Also in form *cabag(g)led*
 Cor¹² Covered with mud or dust, dirty See **Cabbled**
 Cor¹, Cor² (s v *Cabbed*, *Keddened*)
CABAJEEN, sb Obs Yks A cloak with a hood to
 it, formerly worn by women
 n Yks¹, n Yks² Worn more than a century ago
 [The same as lit E *capuchin(e)*, a cloak and hood, made
 like the dress of a capuchin friar With bonnet blue
 and capuchine, GRAY *Long Story* (c 1771) Picard dial
capuchin, Fr *capucin*, a friar of the order of St Francis,
 a capuchin (LITTRÉ)]
CABAL, sb and v Sc Wm Yks Not Nhp War
 Hnt Cor Also in form *cabbale* Bnff¹ [kəbəl, kəbæɪ]
 1 *sb* A group of people met together for gossip, some-
 times a party of drinkers Cf *cab, sb³*
 SIK To keep cabals o' drinkers in my house, HOGG *Tales* (1838)
 320, ed 1866 s Not There wor Jane, an' Hoppy, an' Sal, an'
 the hull cabal on 'em i' the lane (J P K)
 Hence **Caballing, vbl sb** gossiping, chattering
 w Yks They hevvant time ta clean em for caballin an' traypesin
 abaht, *Pogmoor Olm* (1891) 13
 2 A great noise of talking, &c
 Wm T'ducks, an' hens, an' geese mak a reg'lar cabal at t'fauld
 when they want sarrain' They war makkin' a fine auld cabal at
 t'public-hoose last neet (B K) Nhp¹ What a cabal you're
 making War³, Hnt (T P F.) w Cor. What a cabal! I can't hear
 myself speak (M A C) Cor³
 3 A violent dispute
 Bnff¹ Fah't's a' the cabbale aboot?
 4 *v* To quarrel, dispute, find fault with
 Bnff¹ Ye needna cabbale aboot it wee 'im He's eye cabblin' at
 the pur bit thing o' a lassie aboot fah't she canna help
 Hence (1) **Cabblan, vbl sb** dispute, quarrelling, (2)
Cabblin, ppl adj querulous, troublesome
 Bnff¹ They're keepin' an unco cabblan aboot that thing He's
 a cabblin' bodie
 [1 A cabal (private confederacy), *concihabulum*, COLES
 (1679) Fr *cabale*, a secret assembly of intrigueurs, see
 LITTRÉ]
CABAROUSE, sb, Cor² A gall, 'callous,' thickening
 or hardening of the skin Cf *cab, sb²*
CABAROUSE, v Cor¹² Seaman's term to pull
 altogether at a rope with shouting and singing
CABBACK, see **Kebback**.

CABBAGE, *sb*¹ Sc n Cy Yks Lan Chs Not Lin
Also written *cabbish* Yks, *cabbitch* Chs¹, *kabbige*
Lan [ka bɪdʒ]

1 In phr (1) *Bacon o' one side an' cabbage o' th' ither*, said of exceedingly fine cabbages, (2) *green as a yellow cabbage*, said of one who assumes ignorance or innocence, (3) *to run all day on a cabbage-leaf*, to be a poor runner

(1) n Lin¹ (2) e Yks As green as a yalla cabbish, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 19 (3) Not.²

2 The head ne Lan¹

3 *Comp* (1) *Cabbage daisy*, the globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus*, (2) *fauld*, a place where cabbages grow, (3) *head*, a simpleton, blockhead, (4) *looking*, silly-looking

(1) Sc The Lucken Gowan, or Cabbage Daisy of the Scots, TWEDDELL *Hist Clevel* (1873) 39 (2) n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B) (3) s Chs¹ Ky'aab ɪ yed n Lin¹ I niver heärd o' sich an' a cabbage head in 'all my life (4) Lan We're not so green as we're kabbige lookin', tha knows, *New Wkly* (Jan 12, 1895) 7 Chs¹

CABBAGE, *sb*² and *v* Sc Nhb Dur Yks Lan Chs
Lin War Brks Sur Dev Cor Slang Also in form
cabbish Nhb Yks, *kabish* n Yks [ka bɪdʒ, kæ bɪdʒ]

1 *sb* Shreds of cloth cut off by tailors in cutting out clothes, and appropriated by them, also larger pieces purloined

Dur¹ n Yks Äv hɪərd it sed æt tɛlərs laik kabish (W H) Lan. Had the tailor appropriated another inch of cabbage, BRIERLEY *Red Wind* (1868) 41 War³ 'The tailor seems to be getting very stout on cabbage' is an unfailing joke with the rustic

2 *v* To appropriate surreptitiously, to pilfer, rob

Abd I'll nae think shame to say Ye cabbaged maist an ell, Cock *Simple Strains* (1810) II 133 Ay'r It's an honest calling a tailor's, and I ne'er heard it said that ye were gien to cabbaging, GALT *Sir A Wythe* (1823) xi Nhb The tyelers cabbish nyen te-day, Wilson *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 81 n Yks Hɪz nɪvər putən ɔl dhat klath ɪ dhat klath, hɪl əv kabish't ə bit (W H) s Chs¹ n Lin¹ Used of petty thefts only War³ Where did you get those turnips from for your rabbits?—I cabbaged them Brks¹ I zin a lot o' apples laayin' unner a tree an' zo cabbaged this yer un Sur A dishonest relieving officer is said to have cabbaged the poor widows (T S C) Dev A farmer's wife once asked a dress maker, 'How much of this dress material have yū cabbaged?' I'm saitin there idden voverteen yards in thease scrumpy little tail, HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892) Cor³ Slang If I cabbage that ring to night I shall be all the richer to morrow, *N & Q* (1882) 6th S vi 210

3 Schoolboy slang to copy

w Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Nov 8, 1884) s Chs¹ Dhəa't ev ɪr lahɪ kɪ gy'et dhi sumz reyt, au viz ky'aab ɪn dhem ɪz noa n bet ɪr tɪl dɦusel [Tha't ever likely get thy sums reight, auvays cabbagin' off them as known better till thysel] Slang FARMER

1 Cabbage, whatever is purloined by tailors and mantua-women from the garments they are to make up, BAILEY (1755) 2 Your tailor, instead of shreds, cabbages whole yards of cloth, ARBUTHNOT *Hist John Bull* (1712) pt 1 x (FARMER)]

CABBIE, *sb* Obs Sc A sort of box, made of laths, which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top, so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled

Sth The other implements of husbandry are harrows, mattocks, cabbies, *Statist Acc* (1795) XVI 187 (JAM)

CABBISH, **CABBITCH**, see *Cabbage*

CABBLED, *ppl adj* Cor [kæ bɪd] Dirty, soiled by handling See *Cab*, *sb*¹, *Cabagged*

Cor (J W), (M A C), Cor²

CABE, *v* Cor [kæb] To steal fish from the nets or the carts which carry them to the curing cellars Cf *cab*, *v*²

Cor³ A term applied to the offence of children at St Ives in the pilchard season

CABER, *sb* Sc Also written *cabar*, *kabar*, *kebar*, *kebbre* A pole, *gen* of a young fir-tree, a rafter, beam; esp as used in the Highland game of 'tossing the caber'

Sc They frae a barn a kabar raught, Ane mounted wi' a bang, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1800) I 278 (JAM), I'll gang to the bougars of the house, and tak' a caber and reesle your riggin wi't, *N & Q* (1880) 6th S i 496 n Sc Curls of peat reek coiled from the floor among the cabars, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 101, Inv (H E F)

Ayr The kebars sheuk Aboon the chorus 10ar, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st 8 Lnk The thack was a' aff't, an' the cabers were bare, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 18 Gall I could toss the caber with any man, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 201

[Gael *cabar*, a rafter, cogn w Fr *chevron* (MACBAIN)]

CABESTA, *sb* Cor Also written *cobesta* Cor¹³

The space between the hook and lead in a fishing line Cor BOTTERELL *Tiad* (1870) Gl, Cor¹ Used by the Mouse-hole fishermen, Cor³

CAB-HOLE, *sb* Yks [ka b ɔɪl] A receptacle for rubbish

n Yks Used of a deep hole in a wood or embankment (R H H) w Yks⁵ 'An' a bonny cab hoil it wor,' says a woman, alluding to the dirty state of things in a neighbour's house, where she had been visiting at

CABICAL, see *Capical*

CABIN, *sb* In *gen* dial use in Eng A small hut or shelter used by workmen Cf *bothie*

Nhb¹ Where aall the twisty, twiney, bad tempered aad beggars comes frev 'at gets putten inti cabins beats me! *Geordy's Last Nhb*, Dur Overman's, keeker's, or token cabin, NICHOLSON *Coal T' Gl* (1888) w Yks Huts used by the lead miners, LUCAS *Stud Niddale* (c 1882) Gl n Sth A small hut found on every pit bank, and used for shelter or warmth by colliers (J T) Glo GROSSE (1790) *MS add* (H) [Houses in which signalmen are located and which contain signal and block telegraph apparatus, levers for working the points, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

[*Gurgustum*, a cabin, a cottage, COOPER (1565) Fr *cabane*, a shed, or cabine, made of boughs (COTGR)]

CABIN, *v* nw Der¹ [ka bɪn] To blindfold

CABISON, *sb*. Nhb¹ Also written *cabbishin*, *kabbishin* A sort of nose-band, either of iron, leather, or wood, used in breaking in a horse

[*Caveçon*, a cavachine, or cavasson for a horse's nose, COTGR, *Cavezzone*, a cavezan, a false rein, FLORIO Cp Sp *cabeçon*, a neck-band (MINSHEU)]

CABLE, *sb* Nhb¹ n Lin¹ A long, narrow strip of ground in an open field

[The same word as lit E *cable*, a thick rope]

CABLE, see *Capel*

CABOBBLE, *v* e An Cor [kəb ɔɪl] To mystify, puzzle, confuse

Nrf¹ Suf¹ Why yow wholly cabobble me se Cor T'ull niver do for ee to try to cabobble Uncle Zibdee! PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) xx Cor²

CABOOLEN STONE, *sb* Cor A stone suspended from a rope, and kept continually plunging, in order to scare pilchards when in the net, and prevent them from escaping See *Minnies*

Cor¹ The caboolen stone is continually thrown into the sea, a piece of rope being attached to it, until the seine can be drawn so close together that the fish can be dipped up in baskets, Cor²

CABROCH, *sb* and *adj* Sc Written *cabrach* Bnff¹, *cabbrach*, *kebrach*, *kebruch* Also in form *kebritch*

1 *sb* Very lean meat, meat unfit for use See *Skee broch*

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Fɪf, Lth, Rxb (JAM)

2 A person of disagreeable temper and manners, a big, uncouth, greedy person

Bnff An ill fart cabroch o' a chiel cam to the door seekin a licht till's pipe, GREGOR in Notes to *Dunbar*, III 49, Bnff¹

3 *adj* Lean, rapacious

Abd Ye'll see the town untill a bonny steer, For they're a thrawn and root-hewn cabrach pack, Ross *Helene* (1768) 99, ed 1812

4 *Comp* Cabrach sweetie, a box on the ear

Abd I'll gie ye a cabrach sweetie o' the lug (G W)

CACHE, see *Cadge*, *v*²

CACK, *sb*¹ Cmb Hmp Written *kack* Hmp¹ [kæk] A child's boot or shoe below a certain size

Cmb¹ I've been doing nothing this last week but make a lot of cacks Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹

Hence *Kack making*, *vbl sb* making children's boots and shoes Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹

CACK, *v*¹ Chs [kak] To cackle, chatter, to boast See *Cackle*, *Cake*, *v*²

Chs¹ O' ve no patience wi that Ann Smith, oo does nowt bur cack abite their Tummus

CAKCK, *v*² and *sb*² Sc Dur Wm Yks Lan Der Not Lin Nhp Suf Ken Som Dev Cor Also in form cac Nhp¹, *cag* n Yks, *kach* Bnff¹, *kack* Der² nw Der¹, *kacky* Sc (JAM), *kak* Cor, *kich* Bnff¹ [kak, kæk]

1 *v* To void excrement, used esp of children

Sc She cackled Jock for a' his pride, *HRD Coll* (1776) II 90 (JAM) Bnff¹, N Cy¹, Dur¹ Yks T'lad was right flayed and cacked hissen (H W) n Yks (I W), (W H), n Yks³ e Yks¹ MS add (T H) e Lan¹, Der², nw Der¹, s Not (J P K), n Lin¹, Suf¹, Ken (K), w Som¹

2 *sb* Human excrement, dung

Sc (JAM), Bnff¹, N Cy¹, Wm (B K), n Yks³ e Yks¹ MS add (T H) s Not (J P K), n Lin¹, Nhp², Suf¹, w Som¹

3 *Comp* (1) 'Cag mire, (2) *Cakka manah*, human dung

(1) n Yks Ah've step'd i' some cagmire (I W) (2) Cor²

4 'Muck,' anything very soft

Cor But granfer, you must be as soft as kak, CORNWALL *Twice Rescued*, 83, Common (M A C)

Hence *Cacky*, *adj* soft, flabby, not firm, over-fat nw Dev¹ The ae-uth s all cacky, it chib'th to my boots lik daw [dough] Cor³ You're awfully cacky, you sweat at once when you begin work

[1 Cakkyn, *caco*, *Prompt*, cp G *kachen*]

CAKCK(ER), see **Keck(er)**

CAKCK HANDED, see **Keck handed**.

CAKCKLE, *v* and *sb* Irel Yks Lan Chs Lin Nhp War Wor Mid Suf Wil Som Also in form cacka Chs¹ s Chs¹, *cacko* Chs² [ka kl, kæk kl]

1 *v* To chatter, gossip, talk loudly or foolishly In *gen* colloq use

w Yks CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl*, Whativver are ta cack lin abaht? *Saunterer's Satchel* (1880) 49 Lan (S W) Chs¹, Chs³ Oo cackos like a nowd hen s Chs¹ Lis n üt dhaat wum ün ky'aak ün dhéat [listen at that woman cacka-in' theer] s Wor (H K) Mid I ain't a chap to cackle, and I ain't above doing a job of work now and again, *Dy Telegraph* (April 8, 1896) 6, col 1 Suf¹ When ye lah an egg, tho' ta be a' gowd, don't cackle

Hence *Cackling*, *vbl sb* chattering, gabbling, tale-bearing Used chiefly of women

n Lin¹, Nhp¹ War³ What a cackling those women are making

2 To stutter, speak indistinctly

ne Wor (J W P) s Wor Common (H K)

Hence *Cackling*, *ppl adj* stuttering, stammering

s Wor A be a cacklin' sart ov a bloke, a doan't sim to sahy 'olf a dozen words straght-forrard like (H K)

3 *sb* Loud, foolish talk, noisy gossip or chatter

w Yks (J R R), *Leeds Merc Suppl* (May 9, 1885) 8 Lan (S W), Chs³ s Chs¹ Wun'yü shut yur ky'aak l? [Wun yó shut yur cackle?] War (J R W) Wil SLOW *Gl* (1892) Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885)

4 A concealed laugh N I¹ See **Keckle**, *sb*

CAKCKLESTOMACHED, *adj* Wor Also in form keckle s Wor Having a stomach easily disgusted, squeamish, over-particular See **Keckle**, *adj*

Wor (W B), ne Wor (J W P) s Wor 'Er be middlin', 'er's 'mos' ready to be a bit cackle stomached (H K)

CAKCK MAG, see **Cag mag**

CAKCKO, see **Cackle**

CACORNE, see **Kecker**

CAD, *sb*¹ Lin Wor Shr Hrf Ken Slang [kad, kæd] A journeyman shoemaker, butcher, or bricklayer, an odd man, messenger See **Caddie**

Lin Grooms, and all the tag rag and bobtail hanging round stables and inn-yards, were always called 'cads,' *N & Q* (1876) 5th S v 355 s Wor When I was a butcher's cad (H K) Shr., Hrf The word is used for one who runs about for anyone, *BOUND Prov* (1876) Ken (P M), Ken¹ His uncle, the shoemaker's cad Slang If he runs short of bricks, he cries out to his 'cad' for 'Dublin tricks,' *BARRETT Life among Navvies* (1884) 41; *FARMER*

CAD, *sb*² eAn Sus Som [kæd] The youngest and smallest of a family of any kind, esp pigs; also in *pl* the small potatoes of a crop

Cmb 'Mornin', master, how do yar 'taters tu'n out?' 'Well' bor, nothin' to crake on, they might be better, only there's so many cads among 'em,' *N & Q* (1876) 5th S v 355 Suf (C T) Ess You call 'em [pigs] Harries, we call 'em cads at my home (G H G), Ess.¹ 'Fling out the cad, and I'll hev'm,' says the jobber

Hence (1) *Cadma*, *sb* the smallest pig of a litter, (2) *Cadman*, *sb* the smallest one of a family, (3) *Cadpig*, *sb*, see **Cadma**

(1) s Cy RAY (1697), GROSE (1790) Sus *Cadme* (K) (2) Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) [The words cadma and whinnock occur in the sense of a 'reckling,' *N & Q* (1856) 2nd S v 181] (3) eAn¹

CAD, *sb*³ Lin Also written *kad* n Lin¹ [kad]

1 Carrion, offal, bad meat See **Ket**

Lin They dealt in animals only fit for cad, *N & Q* (1876) 5th S v 355, Lin¹ n Lin SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹, sw Lin¹

2 *Comp* (1) *Cad broth*, broth made from bad meat, (2) butcher, one who deals in unwholesome meat or carrion, (3) crow, the carrion-crow, (4) house, a place where carcasses are boiled down

(1) sw Lin¹ They've g'en me some cad-broth from the kennels (2) n Lin¹ (3) Lin. STREATFEILD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 220, Lin¹, n Lin¹, sw Lin¹ (4) sw Lin¹ You can smell that cad house haef way down the laen

[Da *kypd*, flesh, meat]

CAD, *sb*⁴ Der Lei

1 The bridle of a cart-horse Der², nw Der¹

2 A horse's blinker Lei¹

CAD, *sb*⁵ Lan [kad] App the same game as Bandy cat, q v

Lan THORNER *Hist Blackpool* (1837) 90, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Fik Lore* (1867) 255

CAD, *v* s Chs¹ To bid at a public auction

CAD, see **Cade**

CADALE HEMP, *sb Obs* Hrt A kind of hemp from Russia

Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) V iii

CADAR, see **Cader**

CAD BAIT, *sb* Cum Yks Wor Som Written *cod* Cum w Yks¹ Also in form *cad boit* w Som¹ The caddis-worm the larva of the stone-fly

Cum (E W P), w Yks¹, w Wor¹ w Som¹ Kad baugt, more commonly called eo d-kaar yur [wood-carrier]

[Cad bait is a worm bred under stones in a shallow river, LAUSON *Comm on Angling* (1653), in *Arber's Eng Garner*, I 194 For form *cad boit*, see **Boit**, *sb*²]

CADDAS, see **Caddis**, *sb*¹

CADDEL, *sb*¹ Obs Sc Caudle, a warm drink

Sc Ye maunna fail To feast me with caddels And good hacket-kail, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 204, ed 1871

[A cadle, *potuncula*, *ouaceum*, LEVINS *Manip* (1570) Picard dial *caudel* (*caudiau*), 'bouillie faite avec la farine et des œufs' (LITTRÉ, s v *Chaudeau*)]

CADDEL, *sb*² Dev The common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium* Cf *cad weed*

w Dev MARSHALL *Rin Econ* (1796) Dev⁴

CADDEN, *v* Der², nw Der¹ To blindfold See **Cad**, *sb*⁴ 2

CADDER, see **Caddow**

CADDESS, *sb Obs* Yks The jackdaw

Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 11, 1896)

[A flock of stares or caddesses, CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1611) xvi 546 (NARES), A cadesse or a daw, *Monedula*, BARET (1580)]

CADDI, see **Caddow**

CADDIE, *sb* Sc Nhp Shr. Also written *caddy*, *cady*, *cadie*, *cawdy* Sc, *caddee* Nhp¹, *cadee* Shr¹ Also in form *cadee* man Shr¹

1 A cadet in the army

Sc Tho' commissions are dear, Yet I'll buy him one this year, For he shall serve no longer a cadie, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 49, ed 1763, With his sword by his side like a cadie, *HRD Coll* (1776) II 170 (JAM) Edb Despatch them as cadies to Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope, *Moir Mansie Wauch* (1828) 206

2 A lad or man who waits about on the look out for chance employment as a messenger, errand-boy, &c, esp. a golf-attendant Cf *cad*, *sb*¹

Sc The cawdys, a very useful black-guard who attend the coffee-houses and publick places, BURT *Letters from North* (c 1730) I 26, The caddies are a fraternity of people who run errands, ARNOR *Hist Edb* (1779) 503, The usefu' cadie plies in street

To bide the profits o' his feet, *FERGUSON Poems* (1879) II 94 (JAM), The farmer strutted away downstairs followed by Man-nering and the cadie, *SCOTT Guy M* (1815) xxxvi, The next time you didna ken your road, ask ane of the caddies at the street corners, *WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* (1876) 221, ed 1894. *Ayr* We got a caddy to guide us, *GALT Ann Parsh* (1821) xx Lth Ilk booty sweep, ilk creeshy caddie, ilk tree-legg'd man, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 68 Nhp¹ A servant's servant, an under waggoner, &c. *Shr¹ Obsol*

3 A young fellow, a lad, used as a familiar epithet

Sc A¹ ye canty, cheerie caddies, Lend a lug to Jamie's tale, *PICKEN Poems* (1813) I 186 *Ayr* But gie him't het, my hearty cocks! E'en cove the cadie, *BURNS Cry* (1786) st 18

CADDIE, see Caddow

CADDIS, sb¹ Sc Irel Nhb Yks Lin Shr Also written cadis w Yks, keddiss N I¹, cattis Nhb¹, caddas Shr¹ [ka dis]

1 Shreds, rags of any material, cotton wool, lint

Sc Caddis is linnen scraped into a soft cottony substance for dressing sores, *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (C), Oakum is hemp caddis. Ye'll ca' yer claes to caddis climbin the trees. Mak' a feuggil o' caddis out o' that rope. The hare was owre near me when I shot, an' I dieeve her a' to caddis (G W). Frf What first struck Margaret in Thrums was the smell of the caddis, *BARRIE Munster* (1891) iii N I¹ A small quantity of silk, or woollen material, or flax, stuffed into an ink-bottle, and then saturated with ink. The pen is supplied by coming in contact with the keddiss, and if the bottle is upset the ink does not spill. *Ant Ballymena Obs* (1892) Nhb¹ Straw much broken in threshing is termed 'knocked aa to cattis'. Cotton wadding put in the ear is called 'cattis'. w Yks 1708 To cash p^d [for] lineing cadis inkle, &c., *LI 145 6d*, *Acc Bradford Prsh Chwardens* (1708)

2 A kind of woollen braid or galloon used for binding horse-rugs, decorating horses on May Day, and formerly as recruiting colours

w Yks I bought six pennorth o' caddis at old Smith's (H L), (J S), w Yks², n Lin¹ Shr¹ *Obsol* Theer's lots o' young chaps listed this May, the caddas wuz flyin' about Sosebry streets above a bit

[1 Cadas, *bombicinum*, *Prompt* 2 Inkles, caddisses, cambrics, lawns, SHAKS *Wint T* iv iv 208]

CADDIS, sb² Hrf² A poor creature, simpleton

CADDISSED, ppl adj Shr. Of sheep dusted with red powder

Shr¹ Maister, I dönder yo' lken yore lombs kad i'st athatn

CADDIT, pp Cum [ka dit] Of hair matted, tangled

Cum (J A), Cum¹ Her hair was caddit till it cud niver be cwom't mair

CADDLE, sb¹ and v¹ Yks Lan Lin War Wor Hrf Glo Oxf Brks Hmp Wil Dor Som Dev Also written kaddle w Som¹, and in forms cattle Oxf Brks¹ Som, cattel Wil¹ [ka dl, kædl]

1 sb Confusion, disorder, disarray, embarrassment.

n Yks¹ Applied when the furniture, &c, of a room, or the house, are, or have been, undergoing the process of cleaning, and are not yet put back into their usual order s War¹ Glo What a caddle she's in! (A B) Oxf (G P), Oxf¹ Brks I be all of a caddle to-day (M J B), Brks¹ Hmp (J R W) s Hmp I'm all in my dishabilles, quite in a caddle, *VERNEY L Lisle* (1870) ix Hmp¹ Wil Lauk a mercy! 'ere's maister a comin' an' I be all in a caddle (E H G), *SLOW Gl* (1892), Wil¹ Lawk, zur, but I be main scrow to be ael in zich a caddle, alang o' they childern, *Tales*, 137 Dor I'd a' gone to vetch 'ee, but I've a-bin in sich a caddle wi' they all, *HARE Vill Street* (1895) 201, Here's a caddle wi' these letters, *HARDY Desp Rem* (ed 1896) 376, Dor¹ An' riddèn house is sich a caddle, 57, W & J *Gl* (1873)

2 Worry, trouble, dispute, fuss

War (J R W) Glo The parson's wife, 'er come down a-yearing the nise to see what ari the caddle wur about, *BUCKMAN Darkie's Sojourn* (1890) ii, Glo¹ What's the use of making such a caddle? Brks Ther wur no sich a caddle about sick folk when I wur a bwoy, *HUGHES T Brown Oxf* (1856) xxxiii, There was a lot of caddle in the streets last night (W F R) Wil The wind-miller snubbed her for 'making such a caddle' about a woman's face, *EWING Jan Windmill* (1876) xiii, Wil¹ If Willum come whoam and zees two [candles] a burnin', he'll make a vi vi-vine caddle, *Tales*, 42 Som *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl* (1885), When yo puts off tha keers of tha wordle awhile, along wi tha caddle and dirt,

'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 109, (W F R) w Som¹ Haut a! ulth ee, mus us? yue bee au l een u kad l z mau rneen [what's the matter, mistress? you are all in a bustle this morning]

Hence Caddlement, sb fuss, confusion, gossip, chatter
Glo Folk will talk but it be all caddlement, *GISSING Both of this Parsh* (1889) I 327, Us ull get something better to hear than your caddlement, *ib Vill Hampden* (1890) III 1, Glo¹²

3 v To confuse, throw into disorder

Brks¹ Dwoant 'e caddle me an' maayke me do 't all wrong. n Wil I be that caddled I can't think o' nothin' (E H G), How did you like the sermon to day, John?—Aw thur, zur, t'ood a bin a main sight better if a hadden' caddled the Scriptur so (G L D) Wil¹ I don't hold wi' they binders [binding machines], they do caddle the wheat about so

Hence Caddling, ppl adj untidy, disorderly, slipshod
Brks¹ A done that ther job in a caddlin' way

4 To hurry, fluster.

Brks Directions to a man driving cattle—'Don't caddle 'um at all, let 'um go along stiddy' (W H E) Wil Caddle no man's cattle, *Flk saw*, *JEFFERIES Gt Estate* (1880) 78, There's plenty o' time—there ain't no 'casion to caddle (E H G), Wil¹ To caddle a horse, to drive him over-fast

5 To tease, worry, annoy

n Cy *GROSE* (1790) w Yks *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781) ne Lan¹, Glo (F H), Glo¹ Brks I be nigh caddled to death wi' this dratted old jack-ass, *HUGHES Scour White Horse* (1859) vi Hmp¹ Wil (K M G), Wil¹ Now dwoan't 'e caddle I zo, or I'll tell thee vather o' thee w Cy It ain't a morsel of good your going on caddling with your Romany, *CAREW Aulob Gipsy* (1891) xx Dev If ez wife ed but take to her office agen Her should niver be caddl d by he, *PULMAN Sketches* (1871) 31

Hence Caddling, ppl adj troublesome, teasing, worrying, annoying

Lin I've never had such a caddling year as this has been (L C M) Hmp¹ Wil¹ Little Nancy was as naisy and as caddlin' as a wren, that a was, *Tales*, 177 'A caddlin' place' is one where as soon as a servant begins one piece of work he or she is called off to another 'Tes allus a caddlin' zart of a job takin' they fat beasts to Swinnun Market.

6 To loaf, loiter, potter about, fuss, trifle.

War² Don't caddle with that sewing any longer Wor I've had to go caddling after that ship all the morning (H K) Hrf² Glo¹ He's got no reg'lar work, but he caddles about Hmp (J R W) Wil¹ He be allus a caddlin' about, and won't never do nothin' reg'lar w Som¹ Aay v u-zee d dhu! dheet buyd kad leen dhac ur vur u vau rtnait, zai noa urt tudh ee [I have seen you! you would stay loitering there for a fortnight, if one said nothing to you]. Dhac ur, dh oa l mae un du kad lee baewt, jis lig u ai n wai wau n chik [there, the old man fusses about, just like a hen with one chicken] Dev Now then, Harry, whot be yu caddling about vur? Duee go tu work an' 'arn yer zalt, ef yu get'th yer mayte vur nuthing, *HEWETT Peas Sp* (1892)

Hence Caddling, ppl adj fussy, fidgety, pottering

w Som¹ U kad leen oa l fuul ur—ee doa n saa r tuup uns u dai' [a peddling old fellow—he doesn't earn two-pence a day]

7 To gossip, chatter

Wor He goes caddling about (H K) Hrf² Glo It be no time for caddling, *GISSING Both of this Parsh* (1889) I 310, I'm sure thee's caddled enow 'bout Peter Bassut and the fun'ral, *BUCKMAN Darkie's Sojourn* (1890) ii Wil¹ Obs

Hence Caddling, ppl adj gossiping, untruthful

Glo¹ He's a false caddlin' feller

8 To quarrel

w Wor¹ Ark to them childern caddlin' over their bits uv t'ys. Hmp¹

Hence Caddling, ppl adj quarrelsome, disputing

Wil Slow *Gl* (1892), His bill was sharp, his stomach lear, Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair, *AKERMAN Tales* (1853) 97, *ELLIS Pronunc* (1889) V. 52, Wil¹

CADDLE, v², sb² and adj Yks Chs Not Lin Rut. Lei Nhp War Wor Hrf Also written cadle Chs¹ Not sw Lin¹ Nhp¹, cadel Rut¹, keddle w Yks¹ [ka dl, kæ dl]

1 v To pet, fondle, coax, coddle

w Yks¹ s Not If yer cadle yer children so they'll niver do no good A can't sit cadlin yo all day (J P K) sw Lin¹ He cadles it a deal Rut¹ The master's dog comes cadeling and making a fuss ever so Lei¹ Nhp¹ She's always cadling her child. War² You caddle that child too much s Wor¹, Hrf²

Hence (1) **Caddled**, *ppl adj* indulged, spoiled, (2) **Caddling**, *ppl adj* dainty, fastidious, delicate, accustomed to be petted

(1) **War**³ A caddled child (2) **Chs**¹ Applied to young girls. Rut¹ He's such a cadeling thing Lei¹ Pointers are very caddlin' things War³

2 *sb* One who coddles himself, one who is accustomed to be petted sw Lin¹, Lei¹, War³

3 *adj* Dainty, fastidious
Lei¹ He is quite a caddle man

CADDLE, *v*³ Wil [kæ dɪ] To do small repairs
Wil An old cobbler used always to send in his bills for making boots and doing small repairs to them thus 'To making and caddling Mr So-and-so's boots,' &c (G E D)

CADDLE, see **Caudle**, **Coddle**, **Cuddle**

CADDLESOME, *adj* Wil [kæ dɪsəm]

1 Of persons troublesome Wil¹

2 Of weather stormy, uncertain
Wil¹ 'T'll be a main caddlesome time for the barley

CADDLING, *ppl adj* and *adv* Hrf Glo Wil Som [kæ dɪn]

1 *ppl adj* Of weather uncertain, variable, stormy Wil¹

2 Of persons tricky, pettifogging, shuffling
Hrf¹ A little caddling butcher Glo¹ w Som¹ Kaa n nuv ur dae ul wai ee, u z au vee zu kad leen [(I) can't never deal with him, he is always so shuffling]

3 *adv* Unfairly, in a shuffling manner
Hrf¹ I don't bid caddling, I bid fair

CADDLY, *adj* Wil¹ [kæ dɪ] Of weather stormy, uncertain

CADDOW, *sb*¹ Nhb Yks Lin e An Hrf Also written **caddaw** Nrf¹ Suf¹, **cadow** Nhb, **cadder** e An¹ Nrf, and in forms **caddie**, **caddy** Nrf, **caddi** Lin¹, **cawdaw** n Cy Suf, **carder**, **caeder** Suf [ka dɔ]

1 The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*
n Cy SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 81 Nhb In March kill crow, pie, and cadow, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VII 215, Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 11, 1896) Lin¹ e An¹ A caddus' mist. Nrf. RAY (1691), (K), GROSE (1790), COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 43, Yow kin mardle [gossip] w' the caddies and ringdows, 'bor, PATTERSON *Man and Nat* (1895) 18, Nrf¹ Suf There be bats and martins, and carders, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 249 e Suf e An *Dy Times* (1892) Suf¹ Ess *Trans Arch Soc* (1863) 183 [She can cackle like a cadowe, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 82]

2 *Fig* A simpleton, a poor creature
Hrf In common use (H C M), Hrf² Her's only a poor cadow
[1 Cadaw, *monedula*, *Prompt* ('cadowe' in Pynson's ed 1499)]

CADDOW, *sb*² Irel Lan Also written **cadda** N I¹ [ka dɔ] A quilt, coverlet, a cloak, a small cloth which lies on a horse's back underneath the 'straddle'

N I¹ Lan Bobby Shuttle, cadow weighvur A Bowtuncaddow manufacturer, STATON *Bobby Shuttle*, 14, 36, Peggy wove caddows on a loom, *ib* *Loomnary* (c 1861) 40

[*Couverture velue*, an Irish rug, mantle, or cadow, CORGR, White blankett with a cadowe, *Inv Hugh Bellot* (1596), Cheth Soc liv 1]

CADDY, *sb*¹ Nhp Dev. [kæ dɪ] The caddis-worm or grub of the May-fly

Nhp¹ Used as baits by anglers, especially school boys Dev¹

CADDY, *sb*² Obs n Cy Yks A ghost, bugbear
n Cy GROSE (1790), *Denham Tracts* (ed 1895) II 78 w Yks HURTON *Tour to Caves* (1781)

[Dim of obs E *cad(d)*, a spirit One of these cadds or familiars still knocking over their pillow, OSBORNE *Advice* (1656) 36, Rebellion wants no cad nor elfe, But is a perfect witchcraft of it self, KING *Poems* (1657), ed 1843, 87]

CADDY, *adj* Yks Der Lin [ka dɪ]

1 Hale, hearty, in good health and spirits, convalescent w Yks. PIPER *Dial Sheffield* (1824) 19, *Sheffield Leader* (Mar 1874), w Yks² Der Pretty caddy, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P), Der¹², nw Der¹ Lin MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv n Lin¹ The caddiest old man as I iver knaw'd sw Lin¹ The old

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lass seemed a niced bit better, she seemed quiet [quite] caddy He's gotten quiet caddy again

2 Precise, old-maidish Der², nw Der¹

CADDY, see **Coddy**.

CADDY BALL, *sb* Dev Also in form **caddy** A tennis-ball

Dev They truckel'd en roun like a big caddy bal, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett* (1847) 23, ed 1858, Charles Oigei hath agied me theāse kaddy ball 'E zeth 'e idden no gūde vui tennis, cuz 'e's za beastly! HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), How he flounders about, and makes fun, Poor Mister Leviathan Addy! Lo, his grandeur, so lately a sun, Is sinking (sad fall!) to a caddy, P PINDAR *Great Cry*, Ep 1 st 6, ed 1816, IV 250

CADDY BUTCHER, *sb* Lin One who buys horses to sell for cat's-meat See **Cad**, *sb*³

Lin The veterinary surgeon had advised him to sell it to some 'caddy butcher,' *Standard* (Sept 28, 1888)

CADDYPILLER, see **Caterpillar**

CADE, *sb*¹ Obs Sc e An Ken Also written **kade** Suf¹, card Ken¹

1 A cask, barrel, or keg See **Kid**

Rif His lintseed, stow'd in bag or cade, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 23, ed 1871 Suf¹

2 A measure for herrings and sprats

e An¹ A cade of sprats at Aldborough is a thousand Nrf¹ Suf The more ancient package of red herrings was by the cade, containing 600 '38 Eliz, for seven cade of full red-herrings, sold at market, 3/ 10s Item, for two cade of herrings, to John Moun gaye, 18s, GARDNER *Hist Dimwuch* (1754) 20 Ken¹ Lewis mentions a card of red herrings amongst the merchandise paying rates at Margate harbour

3 *A cade of beef*, any parcel or quantity of pieces unde a whole quarter

Ken KENNETT *Par Anthq* (1695), Ken¹²

[1 Cade, a barrel, a cag, or cask, BAILEY (1721) 2 Cade of herrings is 500, of sprats 1000 The Welshmen call a cade of herrings a mease or horse-load, BLOUNT (1670) Fr cade, 'baril en usage dans les salines' (LITTRÉ)]

CADE, *sb*² Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Also written **caed** w Yks, **kaid** Dur¹ Cum, **kade** n Yks¹, **kaed** N Cy¹ Nhb¹, **keadd** Cum¹, **kead** Nhb¹ Cum Yks. n Yks¹ ne Lan¹, **keead** Wm n Yks¹², **kyed** Nhb¹, **kyad** Wm, **ked** Sc n Yks¹, **kid** n Yks¹ [kēd, kiəd] The sheep-louse, *Melophagus ovinus*

Sc Swarms of vermin and sheep kaid, WATSON *Coll* (1706) III 21 (JAM), The ked molests particularly hogs or young sheep, *Essays Highl Soc* III 435 (JAM), MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum (M P), (J W O), Cum¹ Wm Kill ivvery kyad an cure ivvery mortal thung without either tar or brimstone, CLOSE *Leg and Tales* (1862) 73, To kill the keeads, the sheep must be salved (B K) n Yks¹² w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 30, 1892), HURTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), (R H H) ne Lan¹

Hence **Keeady**, *adj* abounding in 'cades'

n Yks (I W), n Yks²

[A cade, sheepe louse, *pediculus ouis*, LEVINS *Mamph* (1570)]

CADE, *sb*³, *adj* and *v* Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Not Lin Rut Lei Nhp War. Woi Shr Mtg Hrf Brks Bdf Hnt Nrf Suf Ken

1 *sb* A young animal brought up by hand, a pet, fondling

Cum, Wm SULLIVAN *Cum and Wm* (1857) 86 ne Lan¹, Stf¹, Der², nw Der¹ Not They made quite a cade of the foal (L C M), Not¹, n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ She makes quite a cade of it Rut¹ Appl to tame doves or even to a sociable cat Lei¹ To Dorothy the dany maid, Who rear'd of lambs full many a cade, *Will of Willoughby Divine* Nhp¹, War²³, w Wor¹, Bdf (J W B) Hnt My lads make quite a cade of him [a pony], N & Q (1869) 4th S III 160

2 A spoilt, indulged child

Der², nw Der¹ s Not You're a cade to want nursing at your age (J P K) n Lin¹ Rut¹ She's quite a cade Nhp¹ w Wor¹ That 'dōman 'ull reg'lur runate the b'y, 'e's such a little cade as never wuz Shr¹ Mtg Look at Ned Jones, what an ould cade he is, he wonna stir a peg anywhere without his mammy (E R M)

Hence (1) **Cadely**, *adj*, (2) **Cadish**, *adj*, (3) **Cady**, *adj* tame, accustomed to be petted, spoiled.

(1) Not¹ Lei¹ It's a cadely little thing [said of a tame bantam] War³ (2) Shr¹ Jenny Piecee 'as pūt 'ei lad to a wilrit, bui 'e'll never stop throm 'is mammy, 'e's so cadish (3) s Lin Ca'tle that come readily to the hand, are quite tame, and easily approached, are called cady, *N & Q* (1869) 4th S iii 255 Shr¹

3 *adj* Petted, indulged, appl to lambs brought up by hand, and hence to children, freq in *comb* cade lamb, — child

N Cy² Wm FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 172 n Yks² s Yks She wor browt up just loike a cade lamb (R H H) w Yks¹²³, Chs¹²³ s Chs¹ Ky'at d laam n Stf It's ill bringin' up a cade lamb, GEO ELIOT *A Bede* (1859) I 165 Der², nw Der¹ Not My daughter's bringing up three cade lambs this time (L C M) n Lin¹ Three cade lambs were playing near the door, CLARE *Shep Calendar*, 126 sw Lin¹ Rut¹ Edie Thorpe has a cade lamb, and farmer Mason's wife she hev a little cade pig Lei¹, War², s War¹ Wor Always in *comb* cade lamb (J W P) Shr¹ Hrf² Also called tidling lambs until their tails are cut Brks (W H Y) Nrf, Suf GROSE (1790) Ken (P M), Ken¹

4 *v* To pet, fondle, indulge, spoil
Not I shouldn't cade it so much (L C M), (W H S), Not¹ sw Lin¹ It's plain to see it's been caded a deal Lei¹ Nhp¹ It was a trouble to lose the child, we had caded it for years War² She always caded her children up so, War³, Shr¹, Hnt (T P F)

Hence Caded, *ppl adj* petted, carefully nurtured
War² A caded child, War³ Caded and coddled plants
[1 Cade, *Agnus domi educatus*, SKINNER (1671), Your father mumbled a while as the cade which cheweth the cudde, GASCOIGNE *Gl Gov* (1575), ed 1870, 48, A cade, *ous domestica*, *Cath Angl* (1483) 3 Cade-lamb, brought up by hand, COLLS (1677)]

CADEL, see Caddle, *v*²

CADER, *sb* Yks Lan Chs Stf Dev Cor Also written cadar Stf¹, keyther w Yks Lan¹ Chs¹, kayther e Lan¹, kaythur Lan¹ [kē dər(r), kē ðə(r)]

1 A cradle

w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (July 14, 1894) Lan Keep th' keythei stirrin' gently, an Make very little din, WAUGH *Net-fo* (1859) st 7, May yor kaythur never give o'er rockin' BRIFREY *Irhdale* (1865) 230, Lan¹ Whether it lawmt [lamed] th' barn ot wur i' th' keather, I know naw, TIM BOBBIN *Wks* (ed 1750) 66 e Lan¹, Chs¹

2 A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more evenly in the swathe Stf (K), Stf¹

3 A small wooden frame on which a fisherman keeps his line See Cantor

Dev GROSE (1790) MS add (C) Cor¹²

[Wel *cadair*, a chair, *cadair fagu*, a cradle, *cadair pladur*, the cradle of a scythe (SILVAN EVANS)]

CADEY, *sb* Sc Nhb Lan War Slang Also written kadey Nhb., cady Lan, cadie Sc, caddy (FARMER) [kē dī, ka dī] A hat

Nrf, Lnk (JAM Suppl) Nhb One wad sell his hat, An' sivepence for the kadey teuk, WILSON *Tyneside Snags* (1890) 259 Lan A cady or straw cady, *N & Q* (1869) 4th S iii 406 War³ Slang, FARMER

CADGE, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written kedge s Pem [kadg, kædg]

1 *v* To carry, esp to convey corn to a mill or parcels to their destination, also *fig* to carry tales See Cadger, *sb*¹

Sc A strappin' deam to cadge a creel or gather sheaves at hairstime, ROY *Horseman's Wd* (1895) xxxix Gall They're better there than cadgin' them hame an' maybe lossin' them, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 376 n Cy (K), N Cy¹² Nhb GROSE (1790), Nhb¹ Where are ye cadgin' the box te? He caded the poke aall the way on ov his back n Yks¹ Ah aims he's cadging for t'miller at Deecal-end n Yks², ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) Chs¹²³ w Wor¹ That Ben Collier's a spiteful 'un, 'e's allus a cadgin' about to the gentlefolks, an' settin' um agin some onus Shr, Hrf To carry on foot as a porter, BOUND *Prou* (1876)

Hence (1) Cadging cart, *sb* a carrier's cart, (2) Cadging mill, *sb* a flour-mill, (3) Cadgings, *sb pl* the quantity of errands for conveying home

(1) w Yks A cadging-cart for fetching and carrying small 'fadges' or sheets of wool to and from the hand-combers' workshops, Leeds Merc Suppl (Feb 25, 1893) (2) Yks, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 357 m Yks¹ (3) n Yks²

2 To hawk goods for sale

Bnff¹ He's taen t'cadge fish Gall I'll never be grocer, nor yet chandler I wad cadge keel first, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v

NI¹ s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Lei¹

3 To tout for custom. e Yks¹, Not¹³

4 To do odd jobs n Lin¹

5 To beg, sponge, to loaf or skulk about with the idea of picking up food, &c, to commit petty thefts

Bwk Cadgin' up and cadgin' down, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 81 s Don In the Munster schools 40 years ago the poor scholars who had no home to go to had to go cadging [for a free night's lodging] every evening after school, SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Nhb Aw'll cadge a meg ov Toby Walker, WILSON *Tyneside Snags* (1890) 342, Nhb¹ Aa'll cadge a match off him Here's a chep come to cadge Cum When beggars is cadgin' up an' doon t'country they like munney better nor owt else, FARRALI *Betty Wilson* (1886) 127 n Yks¹ He nobbut cadges about fra spot t'spot, an' pikes oop owght he can, n Yks² To go cadging about ne Yks¹, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks Sooa he set off, an cadged his way to Edinburgh, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial* (1877) 130, w Yks², w Yks⁵ Well, hah much hes tuh cadged—let s beknawing' Lan¹ Well, w' wortchin' a bit an' cadgin' a bit, he maks out t'best road he con m Lan¹ Chs¹ What does your brother work at?—Please'm, he dusna wark, he on'y cadges s Stf He allays gos round cadgin' at the Wake (T P) Not There's old Joe cadgin' as usual (L C M), Not¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ We've got nothing to do, we must set off a cadging War²³, n Wor (J W P) se Wor¹ To beg indirectly by means of hints or flattery s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 420 Glo We bean't chaps o' that sort, maister, allus a-cadging, no! us bean't, BUCKMAN *Danke s Sojourn* (1890) xx, Glo¹ Oxf¹ MS add Bdf A thieving set of magpies—cadgin' 'ere and cadgin' there, WARD *Bessie Costrell* (1895) 25, (J W B) Suf (F H) Ken They are sent out to cadge (D W L) Sus¹ He come along here a cadging (s v Call over) Hmp¹ w Som¹ Haut s kau m u dh oal Ae urun Joa unz?—Oa! ee doa n due noa urt bud kaj ee baewt [What has become of the old Aaion Jones?—Oh! he does nothing but beg or steal] Dev Dick Small do'th nort but cadge about vrom 'ouze tu 'ouze, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), Zach had cadged upon Mary Plummer for a long time, MORTIMER *Tales* (1895) 84 Cor³ In freq use

Hence (1) On the cadge, *phr* on the tramp, begging, (2) Cadging, *vbl sb* the act of begging, (3) Cadging, *ppl adj* importunate, (4) Cadging bag, *sb* a bag in which a beggar puts the scraps given to him, (5) Cadging pouch, *sb* a large tobacco-pouch, (6) Cadgings, *sb pl* gleanings

(1) s Lin (T H R) w Som¹ Puity old bun le her is—her bin 'pon the cadge 'is ten year Cor¹ Out on the cadge Slang A water when hanging about for a tip is said to be on the cadge, FARMER (2) w Yks, Not to mince the matter, it is a species of cadging, Yksman *Xmas No* (1878) 26 w Som¹ Mun ee o wus choa r n kaj een [many a worse chore than begging] Cor¹ They get their living by cadging (3) Stf, War (H K) Wor They be sich cadging folks (H K) Nrf That's just like your horrid cadging way, HAGGARD *Col Quaritch* (1888) I xii (4) Chs¹ (5) s Lan A cadging-pouch is used among smokers to imply its capacity for lent tobacco (F R C) (6) n Yks²

6 *sb* A small pedlar, hawker, a beggar, tramp Not¹, Lei¹, War³

CADGE, *v*² and *sb*² Sc Also in form caich, cache (JAM)

1 *v* To shake, knock about

Abd The fiercelings race did her so hetly cadge, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed 1812, Since my return from Aberdeen, So cadg'd and hurry'd I have been, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 340, (W M)

2 *sb* A shake, jog

Abd By some wrang cadge she ga'e her hand, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 131

Hence (1) Cadgan, *vbl sb* the act of being tossed or jolted, (2) Cadgy, *adj*, (3) Cadgin, *ppl adj* having a jolting motion

(1) Bnff¹ He got a gey cadgan gain' through the hill in 's cart (2) Bnff¹ Abd Now G—, to end my cadgy canter, May never Fate nor fell mishanter, Disturb the joys I wish sincerely, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1815) 159 (3) Bnff¹

CADGE, *v*³ Lan [kadg] To tie or bind a thing

Lan GROSE (1790), Lan¹

[This kote is yll kadged, *ce sayon a ses phes mal dresses dune lsiere*, PALSGR (1530).]

CADGE, *v*⁴ *Obs* Yks Term used in making bone lace

Yks THORESBY *Lett* (1703) w Yks⁴

CADGE, see **Codge**

CADGER, *sb*¹ Var dial usages in Sc Irel and Eng Also written **kedger** Yks Nrf [ka dʒə(r), kæ dʒə(ɪ)]

1 A carrier, huckster, hawker of small wares See **Cadge**, *v*¹ 1.

Sc Wad ha' rein'd as cannily as a cadger's pownie, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlvii Per An' ane [bumper] for Jock the cadger Wha brocht the tappit hen, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 32, It's juist in an' oot like a cadger buyin' eggs, IAN MACLAREN *K Carnegie* (1896) 226 Ayr Just like a cadger's whip, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st 2, A cadger wi' a smuggled keg o' brandy, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) xl, A dealer in crockery and delf ware—a cadger, he was called, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I 76 e Lth Jack swore that he himself felt as hungry as a cadger's donkey, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur Rhymes* (1885) 127 Bwk Thomas carried on the trade of an eggman or cadger, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 85 NI¹, N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Where few but cadgers wi' their carts till noo hev iver been, WILSON *Opening Railway* (1838) Cum (MP), Cum¹ The Peet Cadger Wm Have you seen the cadger's cart pass? (BK) Chs¹², Der², nw Der¹ w Wor¹ I'll send the basket by the cadger a Saturd'y Hrf¹², Hnt (TPF), Sur (TSC) Sus He's a bricklayer's cadger, or one who conveys the bricks, mortar, &c from the ground to that part of the building where the bricklayer is at work, N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 124 e Sus HOLLOWAY

2 *Comp* (1) Cadger like, like a carrier, (2) Cadger pownie, a huckster's pony

(1) Fif With cadger-like sobriety of canter, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 35 (2) Ayr Tho' I should pawn my plough and graith, Or die a cadger-pownie's death, At some dyke-back, BURNS *Ep to Lapraik* (Apr 1, 1785) st 7

3 A miller's man, one who collects people's corn, and carries it to the mill to be ground, delivers flour, &c Cf **badger**, *sb*¹

n Cy (K), N Cy² Nhb GROSE (1790) n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks As impident as a cadger hoss, NICHOLSON *Fik-Lore* (1890) 40, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) Gl Not¹², Lin (GGW)

4 An itinerant dealer in fish

Bnff¹ Abd For cadgers Maun ay be barlin in their trade, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 40 Abd Aul' Skairey, the cadger, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vii Kcd A cadger body, Johnny Joss, Lost shawltie, cartie, creels an' a' At ae unlucky sweep, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 9 Frf 'Not me,' answered the fish cadger, with a grin, BARRIE *Mimster* (1891) xl NI¹, N Cy¹ Yks GROSE (1790)

5 One who does odd jobs

n Lin¹ The term is often appl to men who do odd jobs as grooms, such as making up horses for fairs

6 A beggar, tramp, loafer, petty thief

Sc The king's errand may come in the cadger's gate, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737) Ayr Cursed like a cadger, GALT *Ann Parish* (1821) xvii s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) n Yks¹ What's thoo yan o' Willie M's cadgers? said to one among some servants who were supposed to carry things, purloined from their master's house, to the W M in question e Yks¹ w Yks⁵ Tha'll ha' to turn cadger someo' thease ddays if tuh doesn't mind' is the mother's understood rebuke to an extravagant or wasteful child s Lan (FRC), Chs¹, Der², nw Der¹, Not (LCM) Lin Do yer think I'm a gooin' to be call'd Nell by every cadger 'at comes to warm his sen at our fire? PEACOCK *R Shirlough* (1870) I 34 Nhp¹², War²³, n Wor (JWP), se Wor¹ Oxf¹ MS add Brks¹ Nrf Why a couple of kedgers—that's what you look like! ABK *Wrights Fortune* (1835) 49 Suf (FH), Ken (DWL), Sus¹, Hmp¹ w Som¹ Aay-v u-yuurd um zai eens dhai zh yuur kaj urz du due vuur ee wuul buy ut [I have heard them say that these cadgers do very well at it] Cor¹³ Slang One, who styled himself a 'cadger,' was six years of age, MAYHEW *London Labour* (1851) I 418

7 A person of disagreeable temper Bnff¹

[I A cadger, a carrier, BAILLY (1721), Coilgearis, cadgearis, and carteris, *Sat Poems* (1572), ed Cranstoun, I 222]

CADGER, *sb*² *Obsol* Cum A hard biscuit

Cum Formerly in *gen* use (JA), Cum¹

CADGER, see **Codger**

CADGY, *adj* and *adv* Sc Irel Nhb Yks Also written **cadgie** Sc, **cadgey** Sc w Yks, **cagey** NI¹, **cagie**, **cagey**, **caidgie**, **caidgy** Sc [ka dʒi, kɛ dʒi]

1 *adj* In good spirits, gay, cheerful, sportive, wanton See **Kedge**, *adj*

Sc The gudeman will be blithe to see you—ye nar saw him sae cadgy in your life, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) xii Elg Cadgey sits thou in the neuk, And blinks fu' frank and free, COOPER *Tomifications* (1803) I 156 Rnf My mither was cadgie, and gied him his tea, BARR *Poems* (1861) 73 Ayr The old man, cagie with the drink he had gotten, sang like a daft man, GALT *Provost* (1822) xlv Lnk Ye're aye sae cadgy and ha'e sic an ait To hearten ane, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) I 1 Dmf Fair fa ilk canny cadgy carl, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 14 NI¹ Ant Walking with head erect and with a springing motion, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, n Yks² w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811)

Hence **Cadgily**, *adv* gaily, merrily, cheerfully

Sc And cadgily crackit the carl, I wat, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1808) I 302, And cadgily ranted and sang, RAMSAY *Tea Table Misc* (1724) I 80, ed 1871 Ayr Ye were linking and slinking sae cagily wi' ane anither, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1821) xxxiv Edb Cadgily they kiss the cap, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 120 N Cy¹ w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811)

2 *adv* Happily, cheerfully

Gall Walking together very caigy, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 155

CADIS, see **Caddis**

CADLE, see **Caddle**

CADLOCK, *sb* Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Not Lin Lei Nhp War Shr Hrf Glo Hrt Ken Sur Sus Written **kadlock** Der² Nhp¹, also in forms **kedlock** n Yks² Chs¹³ Der² nw Der¹ Not¹ Lei¹ Nhp¹ Shi¹ Glo¹, **ketlock** n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ w Yks²⁴ Lan Not n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Glo¹, **ketlack** Lin, **cadluck** Ken e Sus, **catlog** Sur, **kellock** Glo¹, **callock** Nhp¹ Applied to the plants (1) *Brassica napus*, colewort, (2) *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, (3) *Sinapis alba*, (4) *S. arvensis*, common charlock, (5) *S. nigra* See **Carlock**

(1) Chs¹ (2) Yks, Stf, War, Glo (3) Glo (4) Yks Hoe up the ketlocks, and pull up the weeds, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 9 n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ They're pullin ketlocks yonder, see ya e Yks (HW), e Yks¹ w Yks BANKS *Wkfld Wds* (1865), w Yks², ne Lan¹, Chs¹³ s Stf PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) Der², nw Der¹ Not (LCM), Not¹ n Lin. N & Q (1852) 1st S v 376, n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War²³, Shr¹, Hrf¹, Glo¹ Hrt ELLIS *Shep Guide* (1750) 230 Ken¹ Sur (TSC), Sur¹ Sus *Agu Gazette* (June 24, 1895) 557 [MORTON *Cy lo Agu* (1863)] (5) Glo

Hence **Cadlocking**, *vbl sb* in phi to go **cadlocking**, to weed out the cadlocks from among the corn

n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ The children are gone ketlocking Nhp¹

[Kedlocke, charlocke or chadlocke, GERARDE *Heib* (ed 1633), *Table of Eng Names*, Kedlokes hath a leafe lyke rapes, and beareth a yelowie floure, FITZHERBERT *Husb* (1534) 29]

CADOCK, *sb* Som Dev A bludgeon or short, thick club

Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som Kad eek or gad eek, in rare use (FTE) nw Dev Not common (RPC.)

CADOW, see **Caddow**, *sb*¹

CAD WEED, *sb* Dev⁴ The common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium* Cf **caddel**, *sb*²

CADY, see **Caddie**

CAEDER, see **Caddow**, *sb*¹

CAEL, see **Kail**

CAEW, see **Cow**

CAFENDER, *sb* Som Dev Cor Also in forms **cafenter** Cor¹, **cafinder**, **caffinder** Dev

1 A carpenter

w Som¹ Kaa fmdur Dev Two caffinders was fo'ced ta be zeynd vor, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 67, ed 1871, Ez nat this tha cafinder's zin¹ BAIRD *St Matt* (1863) xiii 55 nw Dev¹ Cor¹ If you be the cafenter's dafter [daughter]

2 A wood-louse Dev, Cor (Miss D)

CAFENDERY, *v* Som To practise the trade or pursuit of a carpenter [kaa fmduree] w Som¹

Hence **Cafendering**, *vbl sb* carpentry
w Som¹ Dhur z u suyt u kaa fmdueen uvoa r dh-aewz ul bee u due d [there is a great deal of carpentry (to be done) before the house will be finished]

CAFF, *sb*¹ Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cūm Wm Yks Lan
Also written **cauf** Sc, **cauff** n Yks¹, **cawf** Kcd, **kaff** N Cy¹ Nhb¹ e Yks¹ [kaf, Sc also káf]

1. Chaff, the husk of oats, *fig* any light, worthless thing

Sc King's cauff, youi honour kens, is better than ither folk's corn, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii Abd Scatter't like cauff before the win', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii Kcd Scatterin' foes o' a' description just as win' wad scatter cawf, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 109 Per The corn maun be threshed first and the cauf cleaned off, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 117 Dmb A pu'pit without a parish is nae better than caff without the corn, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) xviii Rnf The oury cattle's winter fare, Lichtly, as 'twere as mickle caff, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 13 Ayr The cleanest corn that e'er was dight, May hae some pyles o' caff in, BURNS *Address to Unco Gude* (1786) e Lth But we were ower auld birds to be caught wi' ony sic caff, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 177 NI¹, N Cy¹ Nhb A' else was caff and sand te mine, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 51, Nhb¹, Dur¹, e Dur¹ s Dur It was nowt but stour an' caff (J E D) Cum Aw t fwoaks in t'kirik was caff an' sand till him, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 50 Wm & Cum¹ Hob Thross'll ne'er Ha' thee to chowk wa kaff, 204 n Yks Ise give'th yawds some hinderends and caffe, MERITON *Fruse Ale* (1884) 184, n Yks¹²³ e Yks They cover their backs wi' tinsel, an' fill their brains wi' caff, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 20, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp.* (1889), e Yks¹, ne Yks¹, w Yks¹, Lan¹, n Lan¹

Hence **Caffy**, *adj* worthless, mean n Yks¹

2 *Comp* (1) **Caff bed**, a bed-tick filled with chaff instead of feathers, &c, (2) bellied, protuberant, (3) **cutter**, a straw or hay-cutter, (4) **house**, a compartment connected with a corn-threshing machine, for receiving the chaff as it leaves the fanners of the 'dighter' or winnower, (5) **pile**, a flake or fibre of chaff, (6) **riddling**, the custom of riddling chaff on St Mark's Eve for the purpose of divining whether death be near to the augurs or their friends See **Ash riddle**

(1) e Fif She was taen up fillin' her caff bed, LATTO *Tam Bodin* (1864) iii Sik A plaid, parritch, and a cauff bed, CHR NORRIS *Noctes* (ed 1856) II 49 N Cy¹ Nhb Scrimp meals, caff-beds, and dairs, THOMPSON *Ne v Keel Row* (1812), Nhb¹ Cum, Wm (M P) Wm If ye want a caff bed fullin' ye've nowt ta deca but riddle o' t'caff ye want (B K) (2) n Yks² (3) Nhb¹ (4) Per Ye were ower-by sittin' in the cauf-hoose yersel laist week, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 323 Nhb¹ (5) Nhb The coo's gotten a caff pile on its eye (R O H) (6) n Yks¹ The riddle is filled with chaff, the scene of operations being the barn floor with both barn-doors set wide open, the hour is midnight or just before, and each person of the party takes the riddle in succession and riddles the contents The appearance of a funeral procession, or even of persons simply bearing a coffin, is a certain augury of death, either to the then riddler himself, or some one near to him, n Yks² If nothing portentous appears or takes place, there is longer life in the case

[1] Quhy the corn hes the caff, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, iii 147, We sall drife thaim fra vs, as cafe fra corne, HAMPOLE *Ps* (c 1330) xlii 7 OE. (Anglian) *caf*, WS *caaf*, chaff]

CAFF, *sb*² Cor Refuse, rubbish of any kind, esp refuse or unsaleable fish Cf **caffie**, *v*³

Cor The bruised and small pilchards being deemed unfit for market are rejected and called caff, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 539, Cor¹²

CAFF, *v*¹ Yks [kaf] To chafe, to jeer, provoke, make fun of

n Yks² They caff'd him w Yks De kaft im ebät it (J W)

[OFr (Picard) *calfer*, *caufer*, Fr. *chauffer*, to warm, to excite, to chafe, see HATZFELD]

CAFF, *sb*³ and *v*² Wor Shr. Also in form **kerf** w Wor¹

1 *sb* A hoe, instrument for hoeing and earthing up potatoes Cf **kibe** w Wor¹, Shr¹

2 *v* To hoe, to clean and earth up potatoes

w Wor¹ Hops are caffed, potatoes kerfed Shr¹

CAFF, *v*³ and *sb*⁴ Yks Also written **kaff** w Yks [kaf]

1 *v* To lose courage, be daunted, turn coward
n Yks² He caff'd m Yks¹ w Yks He caffed on it (J R), When a man's spirits fail, he is said to kaff of anything, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 357, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Feb 9, 1884) 8, w Yks³

Hence (1) **Caffhearted**, (2) **Caffy**, (3) **Caft**, *adj* faint-hearted, timid, cowardly, of a worthless, mean disposition
(1) n Yks Thous caff heated (R H H), n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ In fairly common use They're nobbut caff-hearted uns, they seean gav ower e Yks¹, m Yks¹ (2) n Yks² e Yks¹ Ah yance went ti choch ti get wed bud Ah ton'd caffy about it (3) w Yks SCATCHERD *Hist Morley* (1830) 168, ed 1874

2 To break a resolution, run off a bargain, journey, &c, to shy at

w Yks T'first body 'at ahr Lily caft at was mī aunt Mary (B K), (J T), (J R), w Yks¹, w Yks⁵ He wur to goa wi' me to Donkester at one time bud he caff d on't 'Thah luke's blue—is tuh caffin on't? 'Nāa, av caff d on't long sin'

3 *sb* A coward w Yks (B K), (S K C)

CAFF, see **Cave**, **Chaff**.

CAFFIN, *sb* Hmp Also written **cavin** Hmp¹ The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*

Hmp¹ Known throughout the New Forest as the long-tailed caffin or cavin, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 308

CAFFINCHER, *sb* Sur Sus The chaffinch, *Frngilla coelebs* s Sur (T T C), Sus¹

CAFFINDER, see **Cafender**.

CAFFING, see **Caving**

CAFFLE, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Wm Yks Not Lin Nhp War Gmg Pem e An Coi [ka fl, kæ fl]

1 *v* To cavil, quarrel, wrangle

Midl In common use, N & Q (1886) 7th S 1 153 Not¹ In common use 'A stud there affling and caffling for 'aaf an hour' Gen used with 'affling', though not always 'Affling' is never used without 'caffling' s Lin (T H R), Nhp¹² War³ Don't you children caffle so

Hence **Caffing**, *ppl adj* quarrelsome

War³ A disagreeable caffling fellow

2 To prevaricate, argue, haggle, to 'shilly-shally'

Yks Now then, either come in or go out, don't stand haffling and caffling there, N & Q (1886) 7th S 1 153 n Lin An he caffles, an' slews, an' weant saay nowt stright oot aboot munny, PLACOCK *Taales* (1889) 38, (E S), n Lin¹ He caffled a bit when he was afore th' magistrates, bud it were to noa good sw Lin¹ Are we going to caffle over it in any form?

Hence (1) **Caffler**, *sb* a shuffler, excuse maker, (2) **Caffling**, (*a*) *vbl sb* hesitating, 'shilly-shallying', (*b*) *ppl adj* prevaricating, excusing

(1) w Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Jan 30, 1892), w Yks³ (2) Lin Mr W—, after some caffling, declared he did not say so and so, N & Q (1886) 7th S 1 67 e An¹ (b) Wm Thoos leen', Ah know thoos leen', bi thi varra cafflin' way (B K) sw Lin¹ Any sort of caffling tale.

3 To cheat in a game

Gmg Children say 'Cafflings always come to provings' (J Y E)

4 To change one's mind, go back from a promise or bargain, to decline a contest

w Yks Tha'rt niver bahn to caffle on't (J J B), Neither snow nor rain could prevent him from going, for he hated caffling, Memoir *Rev J Gregory* (1876) 25, I've caffled about it Obsol, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891) Cor³

5 To gossip and make mischief

w Yks (B K), Sike cafflin' deed as niver was (A C)

6 *sb* An argument, misunderstanding, disagreement

e Yks An effer some caffle, conthrahvin, an talkin, They varry seean maniged ti mak up a mawkin, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 39 s Pem There is a tremendews caffle there with am (W M M)

[Cp MHG *kebeln*, *keffeln*, *kevelen*, to quarrel (LEXER, s v *Kibelen*)]

CAFFLE, *v*² and *sb*² Yks Lan Lin Wor Hrf Pem Written **caffel** Lan¹ n Lan¹, **kaffle** ne Lan¹ [ka fl, kæ fl]

1 *v* To entangle

Lan¹, n Lan¹, ne Lan¹ n Lin¹ You've caffled them cottons together shaameful Wor (J R W)

2 *Fig* To perplex, entangle a person in conversation.

w Yks. (B K), HURTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) ne Lan¹

- 3 sb** A ravel of silk or worsted, a tangle
Hrf² Pem My hair's all of a caffle (E D)
CAFFLE, v³ Cor Also in form **scaffle** Cor³ [kæfɪ]
1 To deal in 'caff' or rubbish, esp unsaleable fish
See **Caff, sb²** Cor (M A C), Cor³
Hence **Caffier, sb** a dealer in rubbish
Cor He is a caffier, he is, he has often caffied me before and made me buy worthless things (M A C)
2 In phr *To caffle pilchards*, to pick up those pilchards that fall over the basket, the privilege of the bystanders w Cor (M A C)
CAFFLING, ppl adj Yks [kæfɪn] Puny, weak, delicate, nervous, timid See **Caff, v³**
n Yks Heard only about Malton (R H H) w Yks (B K), w Yks² He's a caffling child
CAG, sb¹ Sc Nhb Yks Wil Dor Cor Written **kag**
• Nhb¹ Cor³, **kaig** Wil Also in form **caggie** Sc
1 A small cask, keg
Sc A huge cag of butter, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlv e.Fif Sullivan, who had been despatched to St Andrews w' the caggies o' brandy, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii Nhb¹ Sandy the Cobbler, whose belly's as round as a kag, Sng e Yks¹ Wil *SLOW Gl* (1892) Dor A kag o' poor aunt's meade a stannen by, BARNES *Poems* (1879) 75
2 The keg or cask in which miners take their drinking water underground Cor³
[1 Cag of sturgeon, a barrel, or vessel that contains from four to five gallons, PHILLIPS (1706), *Cague*, a cag, (a barrel, or vessel, wherein salt meats, pitch, rosen, &c, are usually carried, or kept), CORER ON *kaggi*, a cask]
CAG, sb² Yks Chs Not Lin Nhp War Shr Mtg Ess Som Written **keg** Not¹ Lin¹ [kæg, kæg]
1 Bad or inferior meat, carrion Cf **cag mag, sb²** **2** Not (J H B), w Som¹
Hence (1) **Caggy, adj** Of meat tainted, (2) **Cagment, sb fig** applied to persons who are disreputable in any way, (3) **Keggy, sb** decaying vegetables or food.
(1) Ess (S P H) (2) m Yks¹ (3) Not¹, Lin¹
2 Comp (1) **Cag butcher**, one who buys diseased meat, or animals that have died a natural death, for the purpose of selling as ordinary meat, a horse-slaughterer, (2) **meat, inferior or diseased meat**
(1) s Chs (T D), War², Shr¹ w Som¹ **Kag-bèoch** utr (2) Mtg Butchers who sell half-fed or diseased meat are called **cag-meat** butchers (E R M)
3 Any old wrinkled female, as an old woman, cow, ewe
Nhp¹ An old cagg
CAG, v¹ Sh I Yks War Wor I W Som Dev Cor Slang Written **kagg** S & Oik¹, **keg** n Yks¹² m Yks¹ [kæg, kæg, keg]
1 To annoy, vex, insult, give sharp offence, to grieve
S & Oik¹, m Yks¹ w Wor Her be alleys a caggin him, like a oud jay at a owl, *Wor Jm* (Mar 3, 1888) I W² I've ben and cagg'd en now, I louz Som W & J *Gl* (1873) Dev He was cagg'd wi I, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 82, ed 1871 Slang [At Westminster School] Pray do not **cag** Horne Took [sic] for the sake of the debates, SOUTHEY *Lett* (1801) I 149, ed 1856
Hence (1) **Cagg'd, pp** annoyed, vexed, offended, grieved, (2) **Caggy, adj** ill-tempered, ready to quarrel, splenetic
(1) S & Oik¹, n Yks¹², Cor²³ (2) n Yks¹²
2 To chatter, gossip Cf **cag mag, sb¹**
War² w Wor A naggin' an' a caggin' ori daay long, S BEAU CHAMP *N Hamilton* (1875) I 127
CAG, v² Lei Nhp Shr Mtg Also written **kag** Lei¹
1 To crawl, move slowly
Lei¹ Ah can't 'ardly cag about Nhp²
2 To idle, potter about, do odd jobs
Lei¹ Shr, Mtg I go kagg'ing about the roads on a pony (M H C)
CAG, see Kag
CAGE, sb Var dial uses in Eng
1 The frame of iron in a coal-pit, which works between slides in a shaft, and in which the tubs of coal and workmen are lowered into the pit and brought to the surface
Nhb¹ The cage in its modern form consists of three or four

- stories or stages, into each of which two tubs are run Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) e Dur¹, w Yks (C V C)
2 Comp (1) **Cage chains**, the chains connecting the cage to the winding-rope, (2) **cover**, the sheet-iron roof to protect the workmen in going up and down in the cage, (3) **hole**, the place where the cage stands at the shaft bottom, (4) **shoes**, the part of the cage made to fix on to the guides or conductors to steady it when running in the shaft, (5) **sneck**, a movable part of the cage by which the tubs are kept in place during their passage in the shaft, (6) **top**, see **cover**
(1) Nhb¹ The whole structure is slung from the winding-rope attachment by cage-chains, which are united by a large centre link from which they depend to the attachment at each corner of the cage Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) (2) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) (3) Nhb¹ At the bottom of the shaft, the structure descends into the 'cage hole,' where its various stages are relieved in turn of the empty tubs, and refilled with laden ones Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *ib* (4) Nhb¹ The ascending and descending cages are steadied by cage-shoes, which clasp the 'guides' at each side Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *ib* (5) Nhb¹ The tubs are held in their places by the 'sneck,' a simple bolt passing through the top of each floor, with projecting revolving catches at each end, which are turned down as the tubs are passed on Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *ib*
3 A fence, such as is put round a young tree or a well
n Lin It's a oppen well, wi'oot a cage round it, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 62 s Lin (T H R)
4 A squirrel's nest, a 'dray'
Hmp *Wise New Forest* (1883) 282 (s v Dray), Very common (T L O D)
5 A set, esp in phr *a cage of teeth*, a set of teeth whether natural or artificial
w Som¹ Wuul¹ dhees-u gaut u geod kee u y ta' dh, shoa ur nuuf [Well! thou hast a good set of teeth, sure enough] Ez ut true, zr, eens kn ae u u nue kee u y u-puut een? [Is it true, sir, that (one) can have a new cage put in?] Dev *Reports Prouinc* (1877) 128 Cor¹ She has a beautiful cage of teeth, Cor²
6 In phr (1) *a cage of bells*, (a) a set or peal of bells, the frame in which the bells are hung, (b) a set of bells, usually four in number, mounted on the heads of horses, (2) *a cage of bones*, a skeleton
(1, a) n Dev Said of a church: 'It has a fine cage of bells,' *N & O* (1860) 2nd S x 66 nw Dev (R P C) (b) nw Dev, *Obs* (R P C) (2) Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*, A very thin person is often described as a cage of bones (M A C)
7 A place of call where men are taken on at the Docks
Lon *Gl Lab* (1894)
CAGEL, see Caggie, v¹
CAGERY, adj Dev. [Not known to our correspondents] Tricky.
s Dev A certain man was recommended to be employed at piece-work, as he was 'pretty cagery' at day-work, *Reports Prouinc* (1883) 83
CAGEY, see Cadgy
CAGGED, pp Cor [kægd] Caked, ingrained Cf **caggy**
Cor Thy nuddick's cagg'd with dirt, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22, Cor³ Common
CAGGLE, v¹ Chs Stf Shr Written **cagel** Stf¹, **kaggle** Shr¹, also in form **kaggow** s Chs¹
1 To harrow, esp to harrow over a rough fallow or to break new ground
s Chs¹ Dhai waan tn yu goa Dut nz für leed dhü fost os, dhü bin góo in ky'aag ü i)dhü Chekur feyld [They wanten yó go Dutton's for leead the fost boss, they bin gooin kaggow i' the Chequer feyld] Stf (K), Stf¹ [RAY (1691) *MS add* (J C)]
2 Fig To struggle to keep up and make the best of circumstances
Shr¹ 'Ow dun'ee manage, ööth the ruff rañnin' in so bad?—Well, we bin obleeged to kag l on some'ow—we 'ad'n to pool the bed out, an' püt the cooler to ketch it
CAGGLE, v² Lin [ka gl] To stick together, to coagulate
n Lin¹ The drain of a sink being stopped, the maid servant explained that 'it's th' hard watter, th' soap an' things that caggles all together.'

CAGGY, *adj* Chs [ka gi] Stucky Cf cagged, *pp* Chs¹ Wheat that was ground too new was described as 'caggy and damp, like'

CAGGY, see *Keggy*

CAG HANDED, see *Keck handed*

CAGIE, see *Cadgy*

CAGION, see *Casion*

CAG MAG, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Lan Chs Not War Wor Glo e An Ken Dev Also in forms cack mag (HALL), keck meg Lan¹; keg meg Chs¹ Not² Ken¹ [ka g mag, ke g meg]

1. *sb* A gossip, newsmonger, a pert, meddling woman or girl See *Cag*, *v*¹ 2

Lan¹ Chs¹ Howd the tongue, tha keg meg, thy tongue's allus ready War (J R W), War³ Her's a regular cag mag Ken¹

2. A quarrelsome person

Dev³ Emma Tapp is a brave ol' cagmeg, 'er can't live paysible wi' nobody The offending party is *gen* a woman I never heard a man spoken of as a 'cagmag' nw Dev Her's a proper cag mag (R P C)

3. Chatter, idle talk, an unsettled argument Not³, e An (HALL)

4. A practical joke, mischief

n Dev Now don't you boys get up to any cag-mags (F A A) nw Dev He's always up to some cag-mag or t'other (R P C)

5. A fix, hobble

nw Dev He'th a got into a regular cag mag—can't go vore nor back (R P C)

6. *v* To 'nag', grumble at, to speak abusively, quarrel w Wor¹ It's on'y them two owd critters upsta'rs a cagmaggin' like thaay allus be se Wor¹, s Wor¹, Glo¹

CAG-MAG, *sb*² and *adj* Var dial uses Also in forms keg meg Nhb¹ w Yks² Chs¹ Not¹ n Lin¹ sw Lin¹, kek mek Chs¹ [ka g mag, ke g meg]

1. *sb* A tough old goose, not fit for eating, an inferior breed of sheep

Sc PENNANT *Tour* (1769) App 9 N Cy¹ Nhb The old 'geese' are called cagmags, and are bought only by novices in market making, Bewick *Birds* (1804) II 302, Nhb¹, Lin¹ n Lin¹ That oud cagmag o' thine 'll be as tiff as boot-leather, when it cums to killin' on her, PEACOCK *Tales* (1889) 118, n Lin¹ Hmp HOLLOWAY Cor²

2. Tough, inferior meat, carrion Also used *attrib* See *Cag*, *sb*²

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, e Yks¹ w Yks (J K), w Yks² Chs *Sheaf* (1878) I 22 s Chs¹ Dhu meet üz wi aad für eet wüz nuwt bu ly'aag maag [The meat as we had for eat was nowt bu' cagmag] s Stf Astid o' prime jints, we m glad now of a dinner off cagmag, PINNOCK *Bk Cy Ann* (1895) Not (W H S), Not¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War², w Wor¹ Shr¹ I conna ate sich cag mag as that, it met do fur a dog, but it inna fit fur a Christian Hrf² Glo¹ A cagmag butcher is one who slaughters 'dead' meat Lon I haun't no need to horniment my blocks wi' cag-mag, *Sunday Mag* (1877) 108 I W² Dor I wou'den have sich cag-mag in a gutt, BARNES *Gl* (1863) Wil Slow *Gl* (1892), Wil¹ nw Dev¹ Food which one does not relish or care to eat, not bad meat or carrion Cor²

3. Bad, unwholesome food, refuse of any kind, anything valueless, worthless

n Yks She'd t'impedence te cum an' ax mah if Ah wad buy an awd cagmag of a silk gown, TWFDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 37 m Yks¹ w Yks An injudicious or repulsive incorporation of foods would be termed Kag-mag, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (June 23, 1894) s Chs¹ Chuk au dhaat ky aag maag üpu'th miksn [Chuk aw that cagmag upo' th' mixen] Not¹ n Lin¹ SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹ I wo'dn't eat sich keg meg, it isn't fit for dog meat sw Lin¹ I can't call it nowt but kegmeg Lon *Dy News* (July 22, 1892) Cor (F R C)

Hence **Cagmagly**, *adj* worthless n Lin (M P)

4. A term of opprobrium applied to persons, a loose character, disreputable old woman, a simpleton, 'noodle' e Yks He's nobbut a cag mag sootart of a chap, at'll niver cum tiv a good end (J N), e Yks¹ D'ye think Ah wad be seen wiv an awd cag mag like that? s Chs¹ Yö cagmag, yö Suf (F H), He's only a poor cag-mag of a fellow (C G B)

5. *adj* Inferior, spurious, coarse, mongrel bred

War (J R W) Lon, It's no use a publican trying to gammon us with any of his cag mag stuff, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851)

III 253, ed 1861 I W¹ He's a guit zote, cagmag zort of a fellur, I W² Tes a gurt cagmag sort o' hoss Som SWEETMAN *Win-canton Gl* (1885)

6. Squeamish, dainty about one's food

Chs¹ Hoo winner ate her pobs winner er? by ledly, wi'n ave for t' gi her cakes an wine hoo's gotten so kek-mek wi her atin

CAG MAG, *v*² Yks Not [ka g mag, ke g meg]

1. To loaf, loiter about

e Yks In common use Ah wadn't cag-mag about wiv 'im, if Ah was thoo, he's neeah sootart of a mak foi thoo (J N), e Yks¹ He gav up his awn thrade an noo gans cag-maggin aboot cunthry like neeabody

2. To keep company, pay addresses to, court Not¹

CAG MARL, *sb* Chs¹ Marl that is 'not shaly, but tenacious Cf caggy

CAHEEING, *vbl sb* ne Lan¹ [Not known to our correspondents] Loud laughter

CAHL, see *Coul*, Kyle

CAHNSER, see *Caunsey*

CAHOW, *int* Abd (JAM) The cry used at 'hide-and-seek' by those who hide themselves, as announcing that it is time for the seeker to commence his search

CAHR, see *Cower*

CAHRY, see *Car*, *adj*

CAIB, *sb* Sth (JAM) The iron employed in making a spade

[Gael *ceaba* (gen *ceibe*), the iron part of a spade or other implement for digging or turning up the ground (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

CAICE, see *Case*

CAICH see *Cadge*, *v*²

CAIDGIE, **CAIDGY**, see *Cadgy*

CAIF, *adj* Rxb (JAM) Also written *kaif* Familiar

CAIGERED, *pp* S & Ork¹ Entangled Cf *cadge*, *v*³

CAIGH, *sb* Sc (JAM) In phr *Caigh and care*, anxiety of every kind

Rnf Your caigh and care ahint you fling, *Poems* (1794) 97

CAIGY, see *Cadgy*

CAIKIE, see *Cailey*

CAIL, *v*¹ Yks Lan Shr Mtg e An Also written cale ne Lan¹ Suf, kail w Yks, kale Shr¹ [kēl]

1. To throw, pelt, to throw weakly

w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) ne Lan¹ e An¹ A boy throws a stone, a mauther caile it Nrf GROSE 1790, The boys caile stones, COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 5, You young willam, what are you hulling and cailing them there stuns about for? (W R E), Nrf¹ A caile'd a stone right at my hid Suf CULLUM *Hist Hawsted* (1813), He's allust a cailin (C T), Here a mauther never 'caile's' a stone, but 'kops' it (F H), Suf¹

2. Of a cart, &c to tilt up or turn over in order to discharge a load

Shr¹ W en Dick brings the nex' tumbrel load o' turmits, tell 'im to kaile 'em up i' the orchut fur them yeows Mtg He cailed the load of hay over (E R M)

3. To move awkwardly and uncertainly, to gambol, throw out the heels like a colt

e An¹ Kicking and cailing

4. With adv *along* to fly low Suf (F H)

CAIL, *v*² Yks Also written *cayl*, *kaile* w Yks² [kēl] To be in poor health, to suffer

w Yks² Miss Julie was always cayling

Hence **Cailling**, *ppl adj* ailing, weakly

w Yks *Yks N & Q* (1888) II 109, w Yks³

CAIL, see *Kail*

CAILEY, *sb* and *v* Irel. Also written *caley*, *cayley*, *caillyea*, *kaly*, *kaley*, *kailyee* [kēl]

1. *sb* A call, friendly visit, chat, gossip among neighbours

Ir As he came over on his kailyee, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) 49 N I¹ Cav I made a kaley in Mrs Brady's and heard the news (M S M) Mea, Dub, Kld To go on caley [to go about gossiping] (G M H)

2. *v* To chat, gossip

Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Dwn. (C H W)

[Ir *ceildh*, a visiting (O'REILLY); Gael *ceildh*, a gossiping visit or meeting (MACBAIN)]

CAILLEACH, *sb* Sc Irel Also written *caillach* Sc, *calliagh* s Don, *caliagh* NI¹, *collioch*, *collough* Ir

1 An old woman

Sc. However, some *caillachs* that were about Donald's hand, nursed Gilliewhackit, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xviii Inv (H F) Ir The 'colloughs' (old women) soon cured their flesh-wounds and broken limbs, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I ii w Ir There was a certain *collioch* who was an extensive dealer in the marvellous, LOVER *Leg* (1848) II 484

2 Stalks of standing corn plaited together and used at the festivity of the harvest-home Cf *granny*

s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

3 A potato of more than a year old

NI¹ Probably* from its wrinkled appearance Ant. When raising potatoes, an old one of a previous year's growth occasionally turns up, which is called a *calliagh*, Ballymena *Obs* (1892)

[1 Ir & Gael *cailleach*, an old woman, nun, OIr *caillech*, 'veiled one,' der of *caille*, veil (MACBAIN)]

CAIM, *v* Stf¹ Shr¹ Also written *kame* Shr¹ [kēm] To mock, make loud noises in derision

CAIM, see *Cam*

CAIN, *v* Yks Lan Also written *cane*, *kane*, *keean* n Yks¹ [kēn, n Yks *kian*] To form a scum or 'head,' as liquor in a state of fermentation See *Calm*, *sb* n Yks¹

Hence (1) *Cained*, *ppl adj* having a scum or 'mother', (2) *Canes* (*keean*s), *sb* a white scum on fermented ale, sour milk, &c

(1) w Yks WATSON *Hist Hlfx* (1775) 535, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Mar 1, 1884) 8, w Yks¹⁸, ne Lan¹ (2) n Yks¹

[*Cained*, *acidus* Canynge of ale, *acor*, *Cath Angl* (1483) Cf MLG *kām*, also *kān*, mould on fermented liquor (SCHILLER & LUBBEN), G *kahm*, also *kahn*]

CAIN, see *Ken*

CAIN AND ABEL, *sb plr* Sc Nhb Dur Yks Wil (1) *Orchis mascula*, purple orchis, (2) *O latifolia*, (3) in pl *Aquilegia vulgaris*, columbine

(1) Nhb *Nature Notes*, 9, Nhb¹ (2) Sc, Nhb, Dur, Yks *Science Gossip* (1884) 94, 117 (3) s Wil I know this only as in use in a few localities, of which Farley is one Children 'fight' one columbine against another, taking alternate strokes, as with bennets The columbine that is first to be beheaded by a blow loses the game (G E D)

CAINGE, *v* Nhb Yks Also written *canje* n Yks², *cange* N Cy¹ [kēndʒ] To whine, grumble, complain N Cy¹, Nhb¹

Hence (1) *Caingel*, *sb*, (2) *Cainger*, *sb* a cross, peevish person, (3) *Cainging*, *ppl adj* peevish, ill-natured

(1) n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ n Yks Stand by, caingell, let me crum um some bread, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l 393 (2, 3) n Yks²

[A back-formation fr ME *cangun* (*canyun*), a dwarf (*Hali M* 33), orig a changeling, MLat *cambio* (DUCANGE), Les *cambions* sont criards, ils sont fort pesants et fort maigres (see DUMÉNIL, s v *Canyous*) Cp NED s v *Congen*]

CAINGE, see *Cange*

CAINGY, *adj*, Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks. Also written *canjy* n Yks² m Yks¹, *kangy* Cum Wm, *kangy* Cum³, *kaingy* N Cy¹ Nhb¹, *keengy* Nhb¹, and in form *kaingry* Nhb [kēndʒi] Irritable, cross, peevish, ill-tempered. See *Caingē*

N Cy¹ Nhb The *kangy* awd cat left the lad but a shillin', ROBSON *Sngs Tyne* (1849) 56, Me muthor's bairns gat *kaingry* wiv us, ROBSON *Sng Sol* (1856) i 6, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum *Gl* (1851), Yet ne'er a *kangy* answer Roger gave, GILPIN *Pop Poetry* (1875) 206 Wm Gif she be *kangy*, and my profer skworn, GRAHAM *Gwordy* (1778) l 129 n Yks¹, n Yks² As *canjy* and *cankery* as an ill-clepp'd cur, n Yks³ ne Yks¹ *Gen* used of children Thoo *canjy* lahtle thing, whist, wya! m Yks¹

CAIP, see *Cape*, *sb*²

CAIPER CAILLIE, see *Capercaillie*

CAIR, *v* Sc Also written *kair* Bnff¹ [ker] To toss backwards and forwards, to mix up, to handle over-much, stir about

n Sc Children are said to *cair* any kind of food which they take with a spoon when they toss it to and fro in the dish Cairn the

kail If ye dinna *kair*, ye'll get nae thick (JAM) Bnff¹ To separate the broken pieces of straw from oats, barley, &c, by throwing the mixture over the hands and retaining the straw in the hands He *kairt* the clover an' girs-seed through ither

Hence (1) *Kair*, *sb* much handling, (2) *Kairan*, *vbl sb* the acts of tossing backwards and forwards, mixing up, handling over-much

Bnff¹ He keeps an unco *kair* amon' that bits o' papiers o' his

[ON *keyra*, to fling, toss]

CAIR, see *Car*, *adj*

CAIRBAN, *sb* Sc (JAM) Also in form *cartin* The basking shark, *Squalus maximus* Cf *brigda* See also *Carfin*

w Sc On the w coast it [the basking shark] is well known by the names of sail fish and *cairban*, NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 26

[Gael *cairbein* (also *cairban*), a sail-fish, basking shark (MACLEOD & DEWAR) Ir *cairbhan* (O'REILLY)]

CAIRD, *sb* Sc Nhb Also written *kaird* Abd, *card* Sc n Cy [kerd] A travelling tinker, a gypsy, tramp, sturdy beggar

Sc Heh! sirs, what *cairds* and tinklers An' ne'er do-weel horse-coupers, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II 27 (JAM), The tribes of gypsies, jockeys, or *cairds*—for by all these denominations such banditti were known, Scott *Guy M* (1815) vii, An' death, that ruthless *caird*, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 7, Some *caird* body travellin' about the country, ROY *Horseman's Wd* (1895) iii, The beggars o' Benshie, The *cairds* o' Lour, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 264 Abd What means that coat ye carry on your back? Ye maun, I ween, unto the *kaids* belong, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 72, ed 1812, A set o' *cairds* rinkin about the pumphel, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv Ked He cudna shawn it less respect Though it hed been a *caird's*, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 28 Arg Fish bonny for earl or *caird*, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 99 Ayr Hei charms had struck a study *caird*, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st 40 Gall Set a *caird* on a cuissar an' he'll ride to the Deevil, NICHOLSON *Hist Tales* (1843) 128, A set of wild *cairds*—cattle reivers and murderers, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) 12 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B) Nhb¹

[Gael *ceard*, a tinker, smith (MACLEOD & DEWAR), cp. Lat *cerdo*, craftsman]

CAIRD, see *Card*, *sb*¹

CAIRED, *pp* Ant Covered

Ant Caired with snow (W H P)

[The vb *cair* (to cover) is due to a contracted form der fr OFr *cuev*, the stressed base of *courir* (mod *courir*) See *Kever*]

CAIRN, see *Corn*, *Kairn*

CAIRN TANGLE, *sb* Sc (JAM) Also written *carn* The fingered fucus, *Fucus digitatus*

Abd The fucus with roots not unlike those of a large tree, cast ashore on the beach after a storm at sea

[Prob fr its growing on *cairns* (beds of stones) on the sea-shore See *Tangle*]

CAIRNY, *adj* Sc [keɾni] Abounding with heaps of stones

Sc. The rose blooms gay on *cairny* brae, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 150

CAIRSAY, see *Kersey*

CAIRT, see *Cart*

CAISE, *sb* Yks [kēs] *Conium maculatum*, hemlock

w Yks. I have known the word all my life as used at Brig house among farmers (J H T), Yks N & Q (1888) II 109

CAIT, see *Coit*

CAITIFF, *sb* Obs Nhb Yks A cripple, one who is deformed and helpless

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, e Yks (W T) w Yks. WATSON *Hist Hlfx* (1775) 535, w Yks¹ Poor lad, he'll be a *caitiff* all his life, w Yks²⁴

[The same as ME *caitif*, a wretched, miserable person. To sorwe was she ful ententyf, That wouful recchelees *caityf* (*la dolereuse*, *la chetive*), CHAUCER *R Rose*, 340. The orig. sense of *caityf* was captive The deuyll & his aungels led vs *caitifs* (*captivos*, Vulg) in synne, HAMPOLE *Ps.* (c 1330) cxxxvi 3 OFr (Picard) *caitif*, captive, weak, miserable]

CAITION, see **Caution**

CAIVINGS, see **Cavings**

CAIZIE, *sb* Sh I. A fishing-boat Sh I (JAM), S & Ork¹

CAIZIE, see **Cassie**.

CAKE, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written *cyek* Nhb¹, *keek* n Yks² e Yks¹, *kyaack* Abd, *kyek* Nhb¹

1 *sb* Oatcake, a thin, hard species of oatcake

Abd That's a bit o' the kitchie kyaaks, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii nw Abd There's at kyaaks and bannocks tee, *Goodwife* (1867) st 7 Rnf O weel I lo'e the land o' cakes, Where love and freedom reign, BARR *Poems* (1861) 83 Ayr Hear, land o' cakes, and brither Scots, BURNS *Grose's Peregrinations* (1789) st 1 Twd, The oat cake, known by the sole appellative of cake, is the gala bread of the cottagers, PENNECUK *Deser Tweedd* (ed 1815) 89 (JAM) Gall The cake is thin and hard, the bannock soft and thick (A W)

2 Wheaten bread, bread of any description

Yks Keek is wheaten bread, bried being used for oat bread, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 391 n Yks² When bread is high, the housewife will let a cake or a loaf fall on the floor that the price may lower Yks Men were about to search for the body of their master with a loaf of cake and a candle, BARING GOULD *Pennygigs* (1870) 88, ed 1890 w Yks (E G), Etten cake's soon forgotten, *Prov* (S K C)

3 Bread baked on the sole, not in a tin, bread made into a flat shape

Ir I seen where there was a big cake of griddle bread, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 60 n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, w Som¹

4 *Comp* (1) Cake bail, a tin or pan in which a cake is baked, (2) bread, (a) bread of fine quality made of flour such as cakes are made of, (b) bread made of rye and barley, baked on a 'girdle' over the fire, (3) coupings, an interchange of social or tea visits, (4) creel, a rack at the top of a kitchen to dry oatcakes, (5) night, All Hallows' Eve, when a cake is made for each member of the family, (6) spittle or sprittle, (a) a thin wooden board used for turning oatcakes on the 'bakestone' (qv), (b) *pl* the hands, (7) swappings, see coupings, (8) toaster, a rack made in the form of the letter A, used to brown a cake before the fire

(1) Ken (P M), Ken¹ (2, a) Lan Kake brayde un loafe brayde, SCHOLLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 14, 'Gi me a bit o' cake bread,' as distinguished from 'Gi me a bit o' loaf' or 'loaf bread' (S W) n Lin¹ (b) Cum (M P) (3) n Yks¹² (4) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ (5) w Yks So called at Ripon (HALL), BRAND *Pop Anthq* (ed 1849) I 392 (6, a) w Yks Theear they've na cake-sprittles, yo mind, Nor leevin-kits, nor churns, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 41, (C V C.), w Yks²⁴, Der¹ (b) w Yks But shu'd theaviest hands, or rather cake spittles, iver I felt i' all my loife, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) viii (7) n Yks² (8) Nhb¹

5 In phr (1) to have one's cake baked, to be comfortably off, of independent means, (2) to come out with the cakes, fig to be silly, half-witted, (3) to be kept to one's cake and milk, to be kept within bounds, at a task, work, &c, (4) that cake's all dough or duff, a proverbial expression denoting that a project or undertaking has failed, (5) it's cake and pie to them, said of anything gratifying or profitable, (6) hard cake, said of anything hard to bear

(1) n Yks (W H) w Yks A Wilsden woman vowed that no man should have her daughter as a wife who hadn't his 'cake baked,' Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Jan 30, 1892), He can afford to be independent, he's got his cake baked (H L) (2) s Chs¹ s v Cakey War² Put in with the bread, and pull'd out with the cakes w Wor I baynt such a borned fool as that No, no, if you comed out wi' the cakes, I stoip in till the loaves, S BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I 76 (3) s Chs (T D), War² (4) s Stf Directly I seed the expression o' his faice, I said—My cake's duff, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) Nhp¹ War² O, dear, O! My cake's all dough, And how to make it better I do not know, *Fik rhyme* ne Wor Also expressed in the form 'that's a bad egg' (J W P) se Wor¹ (5) n Yks² (6) n Lin¹

6 Linseed or other cakes used as food for cattle

n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Some men run up a great cæk bill their last year

7 Of hay; a layer cut from the rick Cf. clat.

Dev³ Used throughout the county nw Dev¹

8 Honeycomb, the combs in a wasp's nest Chs¹

9. *v* To feed cattle with linseed or cotton cake

n Lin¹ I alus caake my yohs e' winter as well as th' hogs

Hence **Caking**, *ppl adj* feeding with linseed cakes.

sw Lin¹ It was between caeking and fothering time

10 To dry, harden, calcine, to unite in a mass

Ir Which would cake the vital fluid in the veins, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) 134 n Yks² Coals in the fire are 'caked to a cinder' e Yks¹ w Yks Small coals on a fire 'cake together,' BANKS *Whfld Wds* (1865) Oxf¹ The dirt's caked on, MS add

Hence (1) **Caked**, *pp* (a) hardened, compressed, (b) twisted, entangled, (2) **Caking-coals**, *sb* coals of a superior quality that 'cake' together when burning

(1, a) n Yks² (b) w Yks (J J B) (2) Nhb The variety called caking coals, which melt in the fire, burn to a strong cinder in the open air, and . . . produce very few ashes, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) I 19

CAKE, *sb*² Not Lin Lei War Som Dev Cor

Slang [kēk, keik] A simpleton, fool, silly person

Cf cakey

Not¹, s Not (J P K) Lin STREATFEILD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 320 n Lin¹ He was a sore kai h'k, wo'dn't stir his-sen so much as to maw his muther gross-plat sw Lin¹ s Lin Ye great cake, you, sittin over the fire all day (F H W) Lei¹, War³ Som Pray 'scuse my lawfin at it so, An doant call oi a kēake, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 4 Dev³ E s a rigler cāke 'e is, dawn't knaw tuther vrom which Cor He grows up a reg'lar cake, one side half baked and t'other forgot to be turned, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I 278, Cor² Slang He's but a cake, and that I saw, NAIRNE *Tales* (1790) 51, ed 1824

CAKE, *v*² Nhb Cum Yks Written *kaik* Cum [kēk] To cackle as a goose, or as a hen wanting to sit N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum Stuid kaikin' like a gezzlin', LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811) n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks Geese cake, hens cackle, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) m Yks¹, w Yks¹

CAKE, see **Calk**

CA'KER, see **Calker**

CAKERS, see **Kecker**

CAKEY, *sb* and *adj* Sc Yks Chs Not Lin War Shr. e An Written *caikie* Sc (JAM), *caiky* w Yks² s Chs¹ [kē ki, kei ki]

1 *sb* A simpleton, soft, silly person See **Cake**, *sb*²

Peb (JAM) Chs¹ I ha great cakey, thee, if tha hasna gone and spilt aw th' job s Chs¹ Ky'ai ki s Not You are a cakey to let 'im 'umbug yer like that! (J P K) War (J R W) Nrf *N & Q* (1869) 4th S iv 127

2 *adj* Silly, weak of intellect, idiotic

w Yks² s Chs¹ Dhem laad z ü Rob isinz ün au got n ü ky'ai ki lōo k übuw t üm [Them lads o' Robison's han aw gotten a caky look abowt 'em] s Lin (T H R) War (J R W), War² Shr¹ Now then, whad's wrang wuth yo'! Bin 'ee cryin' fur a biled aip'ny, yo' cakey piece! e An¹

CAKING, *vbl sb* Yks Der Shr.

1 *Obsol* A sort of gaming party, which the cottagers sometimes got up as a speculation. See below.

Shr Between harvest time and Christmas a woman who proposed to have a 'caking' made a batch of small cakes from the produce of her 'leasings' [gleanings] and invited the neighbouring farm-servants to play cards for these cakes which she sold to them She bought in the 'lost' cakes at the rate of three for twopence, and resold them at the original price, one penny, to the losers She sometimes realized 8 or 10 shillings, and then considered herself to have had 'a right good cakin' The practice of 'caking' is now [1871] fast dying out, BURNE *Fik-Lore* (1883) 473

2 In phr to go a-caking, the custom on All Saints' Day of poor women and children begging for cakes at the houses of the well-to-do

Der¹ They cry—'A cake, a cake, for All Souls' sake' House-keepers formerly baked small loaves for the children, and [some] somewhat larger for the mothers, but at present this dole, to save trouble, is given in money

3 *Comp* Caking day, Nov 2, All Souls' Day, also St Thomas' Day, when children go round begging for cakes

w Yks Tho' months o' cakein' days we've seen, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 46, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Jan 30, 1892), w Yks² Boys went round about this time asking for cakes.

CAKKER, see **Calker**.

CAKUM, *sb* Cum¹ [Not known to our correspondents] A foolish person See *Cake*, *sb*²

CAL, *sb*¹ Cor^{12s} Also written *caul* Cor³, *gal*, *kai* Cor² *MS add* [kæl] Tungstate of iron Also called *wild iron* (q v)

Cor Sometimes applied to Wolfram and Gossan found on the backs of lode, *WEALE*

CAL, *sb*² Cor [kæl] A liar

Cor³ Used rarely It implies intensity of lying w Cor There are a fine lot of cals in the town (M A C)

[OCor *cal*, cunning, sly (WILLIAMS)]

CALAMANCO, *sb* Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Dur Wm Lan Chs War Shr, e An Written *calaminca* Shr¹, *calimanco* Sc (JAM *Suppl*) e An¹ Nrf¹, *callamanco* War², *callimanco* e Lan¹, *callimanky* Dur¹, *kalamanca* Lan¹ A woollen stuff, glossy on the surface and woven so that the pattern is seen only on one side Also used *attrib*

Dur¹ Wm We thout it varra mensful to hev a gud calimanco or camlet gown, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 21, ed 1821 e Lan¹ e An¹ The surface of calimanco shines somewhat like satin

2 *Comp Calamanco cat*, a tortoiseshell cat

Lan N & Q (1877) 5th S vii 349 e Lan¹, Chs¹, e An¹, Nrf¹ 3 A house of half timber and plaster

War³ The mansion was of plaster, striped with timber, not unaptly called callamanco work, *Sporting Mag* (Oct 1797) 51

4 A red shale, a mixture of red and yellow clay, marl, and sand Shr¹

[1 A gay calamanco waistcoat, *Tailor* (1709) No 96, *Boccasin*, *boccasin*, also the callimanco (COTGR) Cp G *kalmank* (*kalamank*), ein nur auf einer Seite rechtes Wollenzeug, theils einfarbig, theils gebäumt, theils gestreift (SANDERS)]

CALAMY, *sb* Obs Der The ore of zinc, calamine, *Lapis calaminaris*

Der Calamy Cupel then at Randum's call, *FURNESS Medicus* (1836) 49, Der¹

CALAVINE, see *Keely vine*

CALAW, see *Caloo*

CALCALARY, *sb* Dev⁴ (1) *Cypripedium calceolus*, lady's slipper, (2) *Scabiosa arvensis*, field scabious

CALCAR, *sb* Cor¹² (1) The lesser weever, or stingfish, *Trachinus vipera*, (2) The lance-fish, *Ammodytes Tobiatus*

CALCHEN, *sb* Abd (JAM) [kalχən] A square wooden frame, with ribs across it in the form of a gridiron, on which candle-fir (q v) is dried in the chimney

CALCIE, see *Causey*

CALD, see *Cold*

CALDAR, *sb* Lan An upright memorial stone, also used *attrib*

Lan The Ordnance map of Lan indicates the locality of some ten or twelve ancient upright and weather-worn red sandstones, varying from 3 to 5½ feet in height, which are enclosed by a low wall On the outside of the enclosure there is a stone with an inscription stating that the 'caldar stones were inclosed in 184-', N & Q (1869) 4th S iv 512, Obs (S W)

CALDER, see *Colder*

CALE, *sb*¹ and *v* Nhb Yks Lan Chs Der Shr Also written *kail* N Cy¹ Nhb¹, *kale* w Yks⁵ Lan¹ m Lan¹ Chs³ Der¹ Shr¹ [kæl, keəl]

1 *sb* A turn in rotation

N Cy¹ It's my kail Nhb¹ w Yks Nah it wor't groinders kale to shawt, *HALLAM Wadsley Jack* (1866) 46, ed 1881, People take their kale at a railway booking office (S K C), w Yks²⁵ Lan Yo'st o' be wed when yor kale comes, *BRIERLEY Irkdale* (1865) 225, ed 1868, Lan¹, e Lan¹ Chs RAY (1691), Chs¹²³, s Chs¹, Der¹² nw Der¹ Tha mun wait til it's thy cale [ky'ail] Shr¹ 'Kale for kale,' drinking alternately

2. Condition, case, plight

Lan Aw fun me in a weary cale, *HARLAND Signs Wilsons* (1865) 14 s Chs¹ Wotsau rt üv u ky'ai laet) i m ? [What sort of a cale at 'ee in ?] The answer to this question would be, 'I'm in a good' or a 'bad cale,' according to circumstances

3 *v* To take in turns, shafe

w Yks There's two an a piece a won, yo mun kale, *BYWATER Sheffield Dial* (1839) 156, w Yks²

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4 To go out of turn, supersede unjustly, to get the start of

Lan Get in, hie thee, afore anybuddy else cales thee, *STATON B Shuttle Boutoun*, 67, Lan¹ Aw ve bin waitin' moor nor an hour, an' he's gone in and caled mi e Lan¹, m Lan¹ Der¹ Kyai l, Der² I caled him at the kiln nw Der¹

Hence *Kaled*, *ph* not served in turn, missed, passed over w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (June 23, 1894)

CALE, *sb*² Nhp [kæl] The name given to a bed of the great oolite by the quarrymen

Nhp *PHILLIPS Geol* (1871) 408

CALE, see *Cail v*¹

CALEB JAY, *phr* Obs Nhb Dur An object of compassion

Nhb, Dur 'The "Caleb Jay" was not, as his nickname of itself might testify, popular in our pit village' Note It is said that at the time of the Napoleonic wars some French prisoners were detained in custody in the pit country not far from Durham City Intercourse between the inhabitants of the place and the foreigners resulted in the addition of one expressive phr at least to the local dialect, that, namely, of 'Caleb Jay' for 'quel objet!' Now wholly obs, but 'tis said it was once actually in use, *Newc Dy Leader* (Jan 1, 1897) 5, col 2

[From the Fr exclamation *Quel objet!*]

CALEER, *v* and *sb* Irel Also I W [kæl̩ə(r)]

1 *v* To caper, jump I W¹ See *Caleever*

Hence (1) *Caleerness*, *vbl sb* fun, mischief, giddiness; (2) *Caleery*, (a) *adj* light, vain, full of mischief, (b) *sb* a light, vain person

(1) N I¹ (2, a) *ib* Uls (M B-S) (b) Ant (W J K)

2 *sb* A caper, jump, frolic

I W¹ He cut a caleer auver the deetch

CALEEVER, *v* and *sb* Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Also written *calever* Wm, *caleever* N Cy¹ Nhb¹, *caleever* Cum, *caliever* n Yks³, *kelever* Cum

[*kæl̩ vər*, *kæl̩ və(r)*]

1 *v* To skip, jump, frolic about, to run about heedlessly, foolishly Cf *caleer*

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Come into the hoose an' divent stop there caleeverin on Dur¹ Cum Wl rackle scampers we kelever'd round, *GILPIN Pop Poet* (1875) 205 n Yks He was drunk and caleevering about like a madman (I K), n Yks³ w Yks⁵ Goa's caleevering up an' darn, an' mivver minds her wark at awal Lan

He wur caleeverin about like a dancin junny (S W)

Hence *Caleevering*, *phl adj* energetic, flying wildly or actively about

Nhb¹ A wild caleevering youth Cum¹ He's a caleeveran' dancer is Ned

2 *sb* A caper, frolic, antic, a hubbub, noisy game

Wm & Cum¹ My feet then carr't me in a caleever ovr fwok, 129 Wm We hed a calever at t'weddin' (B K) w Yks⁵ Drop thee caleevers! Minds nowt bud her caleevers

[Prob the same word as obs E *calver* (*caleever* in Coles (1679)), a light kind of musket, also, a soldier armed with a 'caliver' But the conn betw the dial mg and the lit mg of the word is obscure]

CALENDS, *sb pl* Wor Shi Hrf Also written *kalends* In form *kallings* Shr [kæl̩n(d)z]

The name given in certain places to the footpath leading to the entrance of the church

Wor The name given to the path that leads to the church at Bredon, N & Q (1856) 2nd S ii 236 Shr The footpath, paved with flag-stones, leading to the church at Ludlow is called Kalends or Kallings, *ib* Hrf The name which the people of Bromyard give to a long narrow footpath, leading to the churchyard, *ib* 110

[The opposite door (of Rouen Cathedral) leading into the S transept, called *Portail de la Calende*, *Murray's Handbook for France* (1873) 45 MLat *Kalenda*, 'Initium cujusvis rei, puta, Locus ubi territorium aliquod incipit' (DUCANGE)]

CALEUP, *sb* Yks [kæl̩əp] A frolic, merry trick.

w Yks² They carry on some nice caleups at Brincliffe It was the custom for young sweeps in Sheffield who climbed up chimneys to cry 'caleup' when they put their heads out of the chimney top

CALEVER, see *Caleever*.

CALEY, see *Cailey*

CALF, *sb* Var 'dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written *ca'* Sc (JAM), *cauf* Sc e Yks¹ Chs²³ s Chs¹ n Lin¹ Shr¹², *caulf* Sc, *cauve* Lan¹ Shr¹, *cawf* n Yks² Chs¹, *cawve* Lan¹, *coaf* ne Lan¹, *cofe* Cum¹ w Yks³ n Lan¹, *kaff* Nhb¹ In *pl* caas N Cy¹

1 In *comp* (1) *Calf bed*, the womb or matrix of a cow, the placenta of a cow, (2) *-boist*, a wooden partition to separate the animals in a cow-shed, (3) *boose*, a calf-stall or box, (4) *-cote*, a building where young calves are kept, (5) *country*, see *ground*, (6) *creea* or *creeal*, (7) *crib*, a small pen or wicker compartment in the cow-house to put a sucking calf in, (8) *croft*, a small field near the house into which calves are turned, (9) *ground*, a field where young calves are kept, *fig* a place of birth, native place, (10) *haulm*, the udder or bag, (11) *head*, (a) a foolish fellow, (b) a variety of apple, (12) *heart*, a coward, (13) *hearted*, timid, cowardly, (14) *house*, (15) *hull*, a house with pens for rearing calves, (16) *kit*, (a) see *crib*, (b) see *cote*, (17) *knock*, a knock such as a calf would give, (18) *lea*, 'infield' grass, or grass on which calves are turned, (19) *lick*, a tuft of hair growing on the human forehead, which will not part or lie flat Also called *cow lick* (q v), (20) *licked*, having hair on the forehead which will not lie flat, (21) *love*, the falling in love of a boy at a very early stage, in *gen* colloq use, (22) *lye*, the womb of the cow, (23) *nopes*, slight blows that do not hurt, (24) *rash*, a foolish fancy, boy's love, (25) *skeel*, the feeding-pail for 'sarrowing' or serving the calves, (26) *skins*, the sea ruffled by the wind in occasional spots, 'cat's-paws', (27) *sod*, sod or sward bearing fine grass, (28) *stage*, a pen for weaning calves, raised above the ground, (29) *tail*, a silly fellow, (30) *tod*, *lit* calf-dung, but applied to a species of sweetmeat sold at Messingham and Ashby feasts, (31) *'s tongue*, *fig* a person who is mild or harsh-spoken according to circumstance, also called *cow's tongue*, (32) *-trundles* or *trinnels*, (a) the entrails of a calf, (b) the ruffles on a shirt or the flounces on a gown, (33) *view*, the heart, liver, and lights of a calf, (34) *ward*, a small enclosure for rearing calves, (35) *white*, a sucking calf, (36) *yard*, *fig* the birthplace or home of one's youth

(1) Wm T'coo's patten her calf bed doon (BK) n Yks¹², e Yks¹, w Yks¹, Chs¹, s Chs¹ w Som¹ Kaa v, or kyaa v bai d (a) w Yks Thrawin ther artefishal guns into a cauf boist e wun corner at laith, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1853) 42 (3) w Yks Went an' sat daan i' one o' th' cauf-booses, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 131 (4) Chs¹, Shr² (5) Sc (JAM) (6) n Yks² (7) Chs¹³ (8) Chs¹ (9) Sc My sister came frae Moffat with them—that's my cauf ground, OLIPHANT *Lover and Lass*, 5 e Fif From the east neuk o' Fife?—That's my calf ground, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xix e Lth I was brocht up here, ye ken this parish was my cauf ground, HUNTER *J Innuick* (1895) 231 (10) Hrt The calf haulm, udder, or bag will come down and swell as much as a blown bladder, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) 128. (11, a) Cum¹ Wm T'gurt cauf heed wad blodder an' rooar fer nowt (BK) n Yks Gan on, thou great cofe-heead (IW) w Yks³ An eccentric gentleman disguised as a beggar once met his own 'hal' (jester), and took off his hat to him The 'hal,' knowing who it was, replied 'Keep thi' hat on, lad, cofe yed is best waarm' (b) Wm Ther war some cauf heeds i' t'basket (BK) (12) n Lin¹ (13) e Yks Runnin away, like cawf hearted chickens, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 43, e Yks¹ He was awlas a bit cauf-hearted n Lin¹, Nhp¹ (14) Nhb¹, n Yks (IW) (15) w Yks Many cottages are converted into cauf-hulls, HARKER *Wharfedale* (1869) 168 (16, a) Chs¹²³, Shr¹ (b) s Chs¹, Shr² (17) w Yks He gave him what he called a cauf knock, an sent him sprawlin' ith middle oth rooad, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1877) 34 (18) Ags (JAM) (19) Ant. *Ballymena Obs* (1892) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, w Yks¹⁵ Lan¹ Yo' may comm his yure as yo' like, but it'll noan lie down, he's a cauve lick, like his faythei n Lan¹, Chs¹, s Chs¹, Der², nw Der¹, Not¹, Lei¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹, War² (20) Dur¹, Cum¹, n Yks², e Yks¹, w Yks²³⁴ Lan Tha'll know him, sure tha will, he's reawnd shouldert an' a bit cawvehickt, WOOD *Hum Sketches*, 87, ne Lan¹, e Lan¹ (21) Edb I had a terrible stound of calf-love, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv w Som¹ (22) Cum¹ (23) n Yks He nobbut hits us cawf nopes (IW) (24) w Yks He's nobbut gotten t'cauf rash and fallen into love, ECCLES *Leeds*

Olm (1882) 4 (25) n Yks² (26) S & Ork¹ (27) Rxb (JAM) (28) Glo *Gl* (1851), A stage holds seven, or occasionally eight calves The floor of the stage is formed of laths, about two inches square, lying lengthway of the stage, and one inch asunder, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1789) I 225 Glo¹ (29) Lan That cauve-teyl of a seketaill, SCHOLES *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 39 (30) n Lin¹ (31) Nrf l the tongue of a cow or calf being smooth on one side and rough on the other, a calf's tongue is a person who is, according to occasion, mild-spoken or harsh spoken (FH) (32, a) Cum¹ n Yks² When selected and cleansed, they are shred up for 'a cawf-trinnel pie' w Yks¹ (b) w Yks¹ (33) Lei¹ (34) Ayr His braw calf ward where gowans giew, BURNS *Dr Hornbook* (1785) st 23 (35) Wil¹ (s v White) (36) N Cy¹ Nhb Aw've learn'd to prefer my awn-canny calf yaird, MIDFORD *Coll Snags* (1818) 70, Nhb¹

2 In *phr* (1) *to lick thy calf*, to improve or repair work that has been imperfectly or badly done, (2) *Calf-gin Fair*, (3) *calf-gin pie*, see below, (4) *calf-shm-pie*, a pie made of the bones and flesh of the ioie legs of a calf, with leeks, broccoli, and other vegetables

(1) s Lan Th' measthur's not satisfied wi that dur, theaw'll ha't goo an lick thi cauve (SW) (2, 3) Lan At W in Lan there was formerly held an annual fair or wake, known as 'Calf gin Fair,' from a particular pie being sold there In the parish workhouse accts, Mai 13, 1747, '50 calf gins' are entered as bought, N & Q (1870) 4th S vi 174 (4) s Lan. (SW)

3 A deer, male or female, under one year old w Som¹ The hounds took after a hind with a calf by her side, *Rec n Dev Stagbouds*

4 A simpleton, stupid, silly person, used as a term of ridicule

Rxb Ye silly ca' (JAM) Ayr There's yoursell just now, God knows, an unco calf! BURNS *The Calf*, st 1 Wm He was allus a gurt cauf (BK) Lan Bide here a bit—thou hawmplin' cauve, WAUGH *Chunn Corner* (1874) 152, ed 1879 e Lan¹ Chs¹ Lin STRATEFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 320 n Lin¹ What a cauf it is! Why, he's as scar'd o' a toad as I am o' a mad bull Nhp¹, War³ Shr¹ Yo' great cauf, could na yo' do that bit 'u a job athout me 'avin to tell yo the same thing twice o'er? Shr²

Hence *Calfish*, *adj* mean, shabby, foolish Wm It was a caufish trick ta strangle t'dog (BK)

5 Piece-work which is not done in time for the weekly pay Cf *calve*, v¹ 2

w Yks Dal ev a big k2af dis wik (J W) e Lan¹

[3 To Bunsdale and Whitendale, overrun with good deare, a knubb was killed, and a calfe, ASSHEOTON *Jrn* (1617) in Chetham Soc (1848) XIV 61, *Cervulus*, a heites calfe, *Pict Voc* (c 1475) in Wright's *Voc* (1884) 759]

CALF LEG DEEP, *phr* Yks Written cauf w Yks¹ [kɔf leg dip] Water or snow so deep as to reach up to the calf of the leg

w Yks Calf-leg-deep and other similar *phr* denoting size, depth, &c, such as ankle deep, shoe top, &c, are so familiar that they would hardly be looked upon as dialect (BK), w Yks¹

CALFY, *sb* Wil Also written *caavy* Wil¹ [kã vɪ]

1. A simpleton See *Calf*, 4. Wil Slow *Gl* (1892), Wil¹

2 *Comp* (1) *Calfy cottrell*, (2) *noodle*, a simpleton Wil (GED)

CALIGH, see *Cailleach*

CALIS, see *Callus*

CALK, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Sc Nhb Dur Cum Der Lin. e An Also written *cauk* Sc Nhb¹ e An¹ Nrf¹, *caulk* e An¹ Nrf, *cawlk* Nhb¹ Cum, *cork* nw Der¹ Nrf, *kaak* S & Ork¹, *kalk* Lin [kɔk, kãk]

1 *sb* Chalk, hard calcareous earth, any sort of limestone S & Ork¹ Frf Wi' cauk on the plaustanes to cipher an' write, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 54 Ayr And wow! he has an unco slight O' cauk and keel, BURNS *Grose's Peleggrinations* (1789) st 2, I daresay that auld gipsy wife is a daub baith at cawlk and keel, GALT *Sir A Wyhe* (1822) 1 Lin Whoever lives on the Chalk Wolds of Lin knows very well that we have no such thing as 'chalk' it is 'calk,' Lin N & Q I 41, STRATEFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 161 n Lin¹ The materials are a mixture of brick, freestone, and cauk, FOWLER *Descr Thornton Coll* (1824) e An¹ Talc and spar do not seem to be of frequent occurrence, but of cauk, calc (at least what we call so), we have a very great abundance. Nrf An imperfect chalk marl, or a cork, that is,

a hard chalk, *Young Annals Agric* (1784-1815), Nrf¹ Suf
RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 290, ed 1849

2 Barytes, pieces of stone remaining uncalcined in the middle of lumps of lime

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur The writer of this has seen cauk spar of a dead white, *FORSTER Section Shala* (1821) 216 Cum Barytes combined with sulphuric acid In great abundance at Aldston-moor, where it is called Cawk, as also in the neighbourhood of Keswick, *HUTCHINSON Hist Cum* (1794) I App 45 Der Cauke, sparr, lid stones, *MANLOVE Lead Mines* (1653) I 265 nw Der¹

3 *Comp* Cawk spar, barytes Nhb¹

4 *v* To chalk, draw with chalk

S & Ork¹ e Fif The debt had been cawkit doon against his name on the inside o' the press lid, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv Ayr The three words clearly cawkit on the roof, 'Your last green,' *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 76, The likeness of a ghost cawkit on a door, *GALT Sir A Whyte* (1822) xlvii

[1 They persavd the hillis high of calk Quharthrou this land is callit Albion, *MONTGOMERIE Poems* (1579), ed Cranstoun, 211, Calke or chalke, erpe, *calx*, *ciet*, *Prompt OE* (Anglian) *calc*, *WS calc*]

CALK, sb² and v² Sc Cum War Som Dev Also written cauk, cawk Sc (JAM *Suppl*), cork w Som¹, coke Cum¹ [kōk, kāk]

1 sb The spur at the end of a scythe-blade nw Dev¹ See Zie

2 The point turned down on a horse-shoe, or the iron point fixed on it to prevent slipping

Sc I man gie the horse a calk the day (JAM *Suppl*) Cum¹ w Som¹ Dhu kau urks wuz u wae uid [the roughing was woin down]

3 *v* To turn down the ends and the toes of horse-shoes or to fix on iron plates or guards, to prevent a horse slipping See Calker, Calkin

Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Silk For the chesnut meer was weel cauked, *CHR NORTH Notes* (ed 1856) II 177 War (JRW) Som W & J *Gl* (1873), *JENNINGS Dial w Eng* (1869) w Som¹ Ter'ble slipper z'mornin, I zim, anybody do want to be a coked, vor to keep ther stannins n Dev Take the horses to the smith and get them caulked (F A A)

Hence Calker, sb one who makes iron heel-plates, &c, a country blacksmith Dmf (JAM *Suppl*)

[2 *Rampones*, cawkes on a horse-shoe, *MINSHEU* (1623)]

CALKER, sb Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Nhp. Also in forms caaker Nhb¹ Cum¹ Lan¹ n Lan¹ ne Lan¹, cacker Gall, caker Wm, ca'ker m Yks¹, cacker Gall, carker e Lan¹, caulker Sc (JAM), cawker Sc (JAM) N Cy¹ Dur¹ n Yks² w Yks Lan¹ e Lan¹, coaker Cum, coker Cum¹ m Lan¹ [kōkər, kākər]

1 The hind part of a horse's shoe, sharpened and turned downwards to prevent slipping Also used *fig* See Calk, sb² 2, Calkin

Sc I would swear to the curve of the cawker, *SCOTT Monastery* (1820) xxxiv, They turn down the very caulkers of their animosities and prejudices, as smiths do with horses' shoes in a white frost, *ib Guy M* (1815) xxxix, A smith, a smith right speedilie To turn back the caulkers of our horses' shoon, *ib Minstrelsy* 22 II 118, ed 1848 Ayr To Vulcan then Apollo goes To get a frosty calker, *BURNS To John Taylor* Gall I hear the horses' cackers ringing on the granite, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xiv Ant *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (C) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, e Lan¹, Nhp¹

2 The iron rim or plate on a wooden clog or shoe-heel

Gall The iron shod of his clog, which he would have called his 'calker,' *CROCKETT Sticht Min* (1893) 87 N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum An' mended it wid a clog coaker, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 182, As if his clogs hed been shod wid cuddy cawkers, *FARRALL Betty Wilson* (1886) 1, Cum¹ Wm My clog calker is loose (BK) n Yks Keep thy calkers off mah feet (I W), n Yks², m Yks¹ w Yks *WILLAN List Wds* (1811) Lan¹, ne Lan¹, n Lan¹, e Lan¹, m Lan¹

Hence Calkered, (1) *pp* bound with iron like clogs, (2) *ppl adj* iron shod, tipped with iron

(1) Cum Ihey buy my Lword Wellinten's buits, cokeit, but nit snou'-bandit, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 122, ed 1881 Wm Tae hev our new clogs cakert, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 112, ed 1821 Lan¹ m Lan¹ Id teks a lot o' brass to keep th' childer's clogs coker'd (2) Cum Afoaat or o' horseback?—Nay, nobbet afoaat,

wi' cokert shun, *DICKINSON Crumbr* (1875) 146 Wm The cloun that rattles oor the paavement in cakered clogs, *HUTTON Brian New Wark* (1785) I 3 ne Lan¹

CALKER, see Corker

CALKIN, sb Yks Lan Chs Der Lin Shr Also written caukin s Chs¹ n Lin¹, cawkin w Yks¹ n Lan¹ Chs¹, coaken Lan, coakin e Lan¹, corken Dei¹, cork ing Shr¹ [kōkin, kākkin] The hind part of a horse's shoe sharpened and turned back to prevent slipping, the iron rim of wooden clogs See Calk, sb² 2, Calker

w Yks¹ Lan Knockt oth sow, with a tit coak n, *TIM BOBBIN View Dial* (1740) 13, Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹ s Chs¹ Kau kin n Lin This could not be done unless the horses had 'cawkins' on, *PEACOCK J Markenfeld* (1872) 141, n Lin¹ Shr¹ Kaur ki'n [Calkins, if both turned down equally, which they seldom are, may be useful to farm horses, that are much upon the road, *STEPHENS Faim Bk* (ed 1849) I 329]

Hence Calkined, *pp* having the hinder part of a horse's shoe turned up or sharpened, of clogs, bound with iron

Lan My mare's feet (though she was cawkin'd with steele) missed their hold, *LIFE A Marindale* (1685) 180, ed 1845 Der¹ [Rampone, a calkin in a horses shoe to keep him from falling, *FLORIO*]

CALL, sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written ca' (JAM) N Cy¹, caa, caal Nhb¹, cal m Yks¹ Dev², caw (JAM), co Cum¹

1 A vocal signal or summons, a whistle, pipe, the instrument with which a Punchman patter

Abd Forgie me, gin I be sae baul', As apc your tune, And len' me, for a while, your call, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 18 Nhb¹ Give him a caa Nhb, Dur *NICHOLSON Coal Tr Gl* (1888) Lon Porsini brought the calls into this country with him from Italy, *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) III 45, ed 1861

2 Occasion, need, necessity, esp in phr to have no call to In gen colloq use

Gall Jaikie had no call to go to the school at all, *CROCKETT Stult Min* (1893) 45 Ir I dunno if you've any call to be talkin' that fashion, *BARLOW Lisconnel* (1895) 246 N I¹, N Cy¹ Nhb Ah saw nae call to tell her, *CLARE Love of Lass* (1890) I 53, Nhb¹ Dur Aa heh ne call to haad my dish under thy ladle, anyway [I am not beholden to you for anything] (F P) ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ *MS add* (T H) w Yks That's no call to mell [meddle], *SNOWDEN Web of Weaver* (1896) 11, w Yks²⁵ Lan There's no call for you to be so rude, *FOTHERGILL Probation* (1879) vi Der², nw Der¹ s Not 'Ave they any particlar call for poles at Basford? *Prior Reme* (1895) 246 n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Rut¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War², s War¹ s Wor *PORSON Quant Wds* (1875) 10 s Wor¹, se Wor¹, Hrt², n Glo (H S H), Glo¹, Brks¹, Hnt (T P F), e An¹, Cmb¹, Nrf (E M) Ess Yow had no call to shelter, *CLARK J Noakes* (1899) 11, *Gl* (1851) Ken¹, Sur (T S C), Sur¹ Sus (F E), Hmp¹, Wil¹ Dor *BARNES Gl* (1863) w Som¹ Kau m naew! dhur ed-n noa kau! vur noa saars [come now! there is no occasion for any sauce] Dev There's no call to fret about it, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 82, ed 1871, Dev² There's no cāl vur yū tū be wapsy, I ant zed nort tū vexee Colloq You han't no call to be afcer d of me, *DICKENS D Copperfield* (1850) xxxii [Aus, N S W A wild country for miles that few people ever had call to ride over, *BOLDREWOOD Robbery* (1888) I v]

3 Business opening

Nhp¹ He's gone into the baking business up the road, there seemed to be a good call there Glo Thur yent 'nuff work fui to be ony call fur wimen-volk, *BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn* (1890) vi

4 In phr (1) to get a call, to be invited to take charge of a congregation, (2) to get the call, to die, (3) to give a call, to call on, pay a visit, (4) to have the call, to have the right to call upon a performer for the next song, &c, (5) call in the court, see below.

(1) Sc (A W) (2) Kcd His wife, wi' his grainin' sae weary, Was fain to have seen him awa, Hersel' was the first gat the ca', *GRANT Lays* (1884) 172 (3) Rnf A leddie sae brav Cam doon frae the neist toon tae gie us a ca', *NEILSON Poems* (1877) 48 Ayr. He gied the minister a call the morning before he left, *JOHNSTON Glenbuckie* (1889) 73 Wm He niver come near but he gev us a co, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt 11 30 (4) Abd Noo my sang's deen, I've the ca' to keep the pottie boilin, *Guadman Inglismail* (1873) 40 (5) Cum¹ The customary tenants are required to answer to their names when called in the manorial court, and this is termed having a co' i' the court, and implies being a yeoman or his representative

II 1. The movement of the surface of water when driven by the wind. See *Call*, v¹ IV 2

Sc The ca' o' the water is west (JAM) Nhb¹ The contrary phenomenon (smooth oily surface of the water) is known as a keld on the Tyne w Yks¹

2 A walk for cattle, particular district

Abd A crowd of kettin did their forest fill And in the ca', noi cow nor ewe did spare, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 21, ed 1812

3 A leading-string, broad tape fastened to young children when they first walk Gen used in pl

w Yks GROSE (1790) MS add (P), w Yks²⁴

Hence *Call* or *Calling band*, sb the guard or safety band attached to young children

m Yks¹ w Yks. GROSE (1790) MS add (P)

4 *Comp Caa back*, a term used in the game of 'boolin' or 'bowling' (q v)

Nhb When a player has overstepped the trig in delivering his bool the trigger decides that the bool is a caa back and the player must play his throw over again (R O H)

CALL, v¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written ca' Sc (JAM) Bnff¹ N Cy¹, caa Sc (JAM) N Cy¹ Nhb¹, caal Nhb¹, caw Sc (JAM) Chs¹ nw Der¹, co Cum¹, ka Cum¹, kaa S & Ork.¹

I Gram forms

1 *Pres Tense Pl* (1) *Cawn*, (2) *Coen*, (3) *Cone*, (4) *Co'n*, (5) *Kone*

(1) Lan Whey yo cawn it sich names aw connot tell, OWEN *Good Owd Tommes* (1870) 14 Chs¹ I caw, they cawn nw Der¹ (2) Lan That ruck o' stars they coen th' milky-way, FERGUSON *Moudywar*, 4 (3) Der¹ Old koa n, mod kau n In use in mod form, and by a few old people who, as a near approach to the old form, say kao n (4) Lan That wur a chap they co'n owd Skint-flint, WOOD *Sketches*, 10 (5) Lan They kone him Jone, I ko him Jack (J L), A woman ot te kone a nessasary womon, WALKER *Plebeian Pol* (1801) 22

2 *Pres Tense* (1) *Caulthe*, (2) *Cote*

(1) Wxf¹ (2) Wm Tha cote this chap Tommy, JACK ROBISON *Auld Taales* (1882) 16

3 *Pp* (1) *Caan*, (2) *Callen*, (3) *Cawn*

(1) Nhb¹ He's caan Bobby efter his granfether (2) e Yks¹ (3) Lan We'n gotten two chilter, an we'n cawn the first Joshua, WIDDER *Bagshaw* (c 1860) 4 Chs²³, Stf¹

II. Dial uses

1 Of a partridge to utter the call-note to its mate, to utter a cry.

w Som¹ Doa n ee yuur um kau leen? Nif you do year the birds cally, mind, they bant gwaun to lie [Harriers call on trail, MAYER *Sptsman's Direct* (1845) 142]

2 To be delirious

Glo (W H C), Glo¹, n Glo (H S H)

3 To announce, publish, to have cried by the public crier.

N Cy¹ Nhb Had them called at Wooler Market, RICHARDSON *Bordeier's Table-bk* (1846) VI 160, Nhb¹ Get the bellman to caal'd n Lin¹ It was call'd on three market daays at Brigg, but it wasn't fun Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544, Cor¹ Have it caaled, be sure, Cor², Cor³ To have your wife 'called' or 'cried' means to give notice that you will not be answerable for any debts she may contract

Hence *Caaler*, sb an auctioneer, crier Nhb¹

4 To publish the banns of marriage

Nhb Nowt else was wantin' but the priest To call us, and te tie the knot, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 53, Nhb¹ Wm If thae wer nobbet coed theear, heed be like ta hev er, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt II 20

5 To sell or hawk in a cart, to go round begging

Abd I wud as seen ca' stinkin' fish, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv Per The puir auld beggar bodie, ca'd The [farm-] toun where I was born, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 72.

6 To search out, to explore.

Sc I'll caw the hail town for't or I want it (JAM) Kcd. [He] laid it past just for a time Until he ca'd the toun, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 47 Abd He thought nae shame ilk hole to ca', Feat stack and yard, COCK *Strains* (1810) I 133

7 In phr (1) *to call down*, to proclaim by the public crier that a husband will not be responsible for debts contracted by his wife, (2) — *for*, to call on, pay a visit, (3) — *in*

church, to publish the banns of marriage, (4) — *of*, (a) to summon, call to, (b) see — *for*, (c) to call for, (5) — *on*, (a) see — *of* (a), (b) to be in demand, (6) — *out*, (7) — *over*, see — *in church*, (8) — *over the rolls*, to call up for reprimand, (9) — *to*, (a) see — *for* (b) to check, chide, (10) — *together*, to mend things slightly, (11) — *with*, see — *for*, (12) — *clashes*, to spread malicious reports, gossip, tattle, (13) — *a go*, to remove, (14) — *a soul*, to give out notice of a death after the service on Sunday, (15) *to be called home*, to die, (16) *he's a calling*, he is being called

(1) n Yks. (I W), n Yks² (2) Sc (A W) (3) n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ I'm not married, I've only been called in church (4, a) Dur Call of the maid, she will take it away (A B) n Yks¹ A woman with her child in her arms, and seeing her husband out of the window, would say to it, 'Call ov him, honey! call ov him!' ne Yks¹ (b) Not¹ s Not I called of'er on Monday, but she wasn't at home (J P K) Lei¹, War³ (c) n Lin¹ He said I was to call of him when I was ready (5, a) n Yks¹, ne Yks¹ (b) NI¹ Flannen's greatly called on this weather (6) Cor¹² (7) Wil¹ Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som¹ Dhau wuz u kyaa ld oa vur u Zun dee tu chuurch (8) n Yks (I W), e Yks¹ (9, a) Ir (G M H) Cor Common in the West I'm going to call to the passon's (W S) (b) Ir Call to this fellow he is hitting me (G M H) (10) Nhp¹ Just call the holes together War², se Wor¹ (11) Fif Ca' wi' Johnnie Downie To get the pownie shod, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 74 (12) Abd (JAM) (13) Lon When a things humped you can only 'call a go', MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 236 (14) Cum It was customary to make the announcement of a death having occurred in the parish immediately after service on a Sunday—the clerk gen gave it out whilst standing on a flat tombstone Notices of sales, &c, were also made at the same time (E W P), Last Sunday fwornuin, efter service, T' th' kurk-garth, the clark caw'd his seale, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 114, Pruzently in cums a chap wid a seal coer bell iv his neef, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 126 (15) n Lin¹ He was call'd hoam on th' sixt o' November (16) NI¹

III 1 To name, designate

e Dur¹ 'What do they call you?' The invariable equivalent to 'What's your name?' this latter form of inquiry being generally unintelligible to children Cum A thousan things 'at tow niver saw, ner I can caw, *Lonsdale Mag* (Feb 1867) 311 w Yks (J W) n Lin¹ Sus How do they call you? *Monthly Pht* (1874) 174 Som We are glad you are better, in fact well called (W W S)

2 To abuse, call names, speak ill of, to scold Cf *becall*.

Rnf She ca'd them up hill an' doon-brae, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 62 N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Dur I'll not be ca'd by you (A B) e Dur¹ Cum He caw'd me reet nasty, LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 99, Cum¹ Wm Es lang es evver Bill grummals an coes, *Spec Dial* (1877) pt I 34 n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ Misthress'll call m'a black and blue when she finds it oot m Yks¹ w Yks Shoe did ca' owd Matther for sellin' t'pig (F P T), w Yks¹³⁵ Lan Sayroh thinks that they caw hur bonnet eawt uv a feeling uv envy, STATION *B Shuttle Bowtun*, 16 s Lan He coed him finely, BAMFORD *Dial* (1854) Chs They didna like me and they cawed me about in the village (E M G), Chs¹, Stf¹, Der¹², nw Der¹ Not He did call me above a bit (L C M), Not¹, Not³ 'E used to swear at me, an' 'e used to caw me s Not 'E did call me, becos a were that bit late (J P K) n Lin¹ No child in the Band of the Cross must use bad language, or call any one, *Crowle Advert* (Dec 19, 1874) sw Lin¹ They didn't fall out, so as to call one another s Lin She stud and called him for near an hour (F H W) Rut¹ Lei¹ Moiserz, ou shai kauld um aul da uon ta dha grauond [Moy surs, 'ow shay called 'em all down to the ground], 37 War² I 'eerd 'er call the mon shameful, War³ Shr 'Er called 'im fur everythin', Shr² s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 419 Glo¹, Oxf¹ Bdf He called me all the way (J W B) e An¹, Sus (J W B) w Som¹ Uur kyaa ld ur au luur kud luy ur tuung tue [she abused her to the utmost of her power] Dev (J W B)

Hence (1) *Calling*, vbl sb, (2) *Calls*, sb pl a scolding, abuse, vituperation

(1) Cum¹, n Yks¹² e Yks¹ Ah gat sike a callin as Ah niver had i' my life w Yks (J R), w Yks⁵ Ah gav him a good cawaling (2) m Yks¹ w Yks⁵ Tha'll get thee cawals, lad, when tuh gets hoam

3. To consider, estimate, think

Ken² He is called a good workman Som I doan't caal he do stan wull on his lags, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 88 w Som¹ Ee du kau l ee z dhu vuur ee bas tees soa urt kn ae u vui

muun ee [he considers his the very bestest sort (one) can have for money]

4 In phr (1) to call again, to contradict, also used as *sb*, (2) — *all to pieces*, to abuse violently, (3) — *one out of one's name*, (a) to call by a nickname, not by one's proper name, (b) to abuse, vilify, (4) — *over*, to find fault with, abuse, see below, (5) — *up*, to consider, think, estimate, (6) — *their dads*, to call or consider their betters, (7) — *their marras*, to call or consider their equals, (8) — *one like a piece of his own heart*, to call a dear friend, to hold dear

(1) Abd (JAM) Bnff¹ A cudna haud ma tung, an' a jist ga' 'im ca' agehn (2) Chs²³ (3, a) Cum Murricans co swine 'hogs', that's what cuhs eh whoke co-an things oot eh ther neams, SARGISSON *Joe Soap* (1881) 95, Cum³ Div'nt sit theer twiddlin yer silly oald thoons an coa'in fuoke oot o' their neams, 11 War², s War¹, Glo¹, Sur (TSC) Sus¹ Why, he says, 'ooman, and I aint a-going to be called out of my name by such a fellow as him (b) Chs²³ (4) Ken School children sometimes flock in a body round one child whom it is desired to exasperate, repeating the child's name in a monotonous sing song 'This is 'calling over' (PM), Ken¹ Sus¹ He just did call me over, because I told him as I hadn't got naun to give him w Cor She then began abusing witness, and as she was calling her over, witness called her over, Cor *Telegraph* (June 25, 1896) (5) Uls So and-so is called up to be a very smart man (M B-S) (6, 7) Wm Ther's few ta co ther marras, an' Ther's nin ta co ther dads! *Spec Dial* (1880) pt 11 51 (8) Sc Friends that hae ca'd ye like a piece o' their ain heart, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xx

IV 1 To urge forward, drive animals or vehicles

Sc She whipped it, she lashed it, She ca'd it owre the brae, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 19 S & Ork¹ Whales often appear on the coast in large numbers, when the fishermen put off in their skiffs, get on the outside of the herd, and by making a noise with their oars, throwing stones, shouting, &c, drive or 'kaa' the timid animals before them Or I An' dus u'tae the haeftin', she sed, Dat ca'd dem tae the 'Bell,' *Orcadian John Gilpin*, st 55, in ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 809 AyR We never thought it wrong to ca' a prey, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 134, ed 1812 nw Abd Caa the dukes [ducks] awa, *Goodwife* (1867) st 44 Rxb I winna lo'e the laddie that ca's the cart and plough, RIDDILL *Poet Wks* (1871) I 25 AyR Some ca' the plough, BURNS *Cotter's Sat Night* (1785) st 4 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Kaa me an' aa'll kaa thee, a common saying, meaning 'Help me and I'll help you' Caa the yows oot bye

Hence (1) Called, *ppl adj* driven, (2) Caller, *sb* one who drives horses or oxen under the yoke, (3) Kaaing, *vbl sb* the driving of whales, the number of whales in a drove, (4) Caaing-whale, *sb* *Delphinus deductor*, (5) Caaing whales, *phr* the mode adopted for driving a shoal of whales into shallow water

(1) Abd The track at last he found, Of the ca'd heership on the mossy ground, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 49, ed 1812 (2) S & Ork¹ Or I The caller goes before the beasts backward with a whip, BARRY *Hist* (1805) 447 (JAM) (3, 4, 5) S & Ork¹

2 To drive, impel, turn machinery, &c

Sc A carter passing a windmill stood up and gazed in open-mouthed wonderment and suddenly exclaimed 'Lor', fa's ca'in the wheel?' *Jokes* (1889) and 5 112, The hand of him aye cawed the shuttle, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xv Kcd Ghaists wad stalk, an' brownies frolic, Ca' the kirk an' wield the flail, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 108 Abd There's the kirk to ca', chessels to fill, *Guid man Inghsmaill* (1873) 30 Fif It's a wee harder than ca'in a shuttle, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 74 Rnf Ca' the pump, BARR *Poems* (1861) 154 Lth She gars me knit an' ca' the kirk, McNEILL *Preston* (c 1895) 96 e Lth Watter poor does fine for ca'in machinery, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 84 Edb When ca'ing the needle upon the board, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x Nhb¹

Hence Calling, *ppl adj* driven by the wind, propelled AyR There was the model o' a ca'ing machine, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I 173

3 To knock, hammer, drive into its place, mend, to overturn, knock over

Sc Hae ye the daurin' impidence to ch 'ge me a shillin' for ca'in my kettle in three bits! *Jokes* (1889) 1st S 82, Kill the brute! caa the brains out o' him! Roy *Horseman's Wd* (1895) xv ne Sc Ye might hae ca'd me owre wi' a windle-strae, GRANT *Keckleton*, 132 AyR Ev'ry naig was ca'd a shoe on, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st 2 e Lth I never heard tell o' onybody that had seen him ca' in a nail, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 74 Bwk

Ye are like the Cooper o' Fogo, ye drive aff better girds than ye ca' on, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 88 SIK Are they but ca'in wi' their cuddie heels? CHR *North Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 256 Nhb¹ An engineman on a traction engine said to his under-hand, 'Billy, caa this up, ma man,' meaning drive in a short bolt fitting a hole in the travelling wheel to make it bite on a piece of soft ground n Yks They were callin' brigs (1 W)

4 To move quickly, to submit to be driven

Sc That beast winna caw, for a' that I can do (JAM), There will never a nail ca' right for me, Scott *Munstelsy* (1802) II 119, ed 1848 Or I They in a sinlo lep like fools, Ca'd owre the cringlos an' the stools, *Paaty Total* (1880) 1 118, in ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 795 Kcd She on this lonely moor, 'tis said, Her course does nightly ca', JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 61 Abd With them aff what we could ca', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 75, ed 1812 Frf My father wad lead wi' a baun, But wadna be ca'd for the de'il, LAING *Wayside Flis* (1846) 138 AyR When Jockey's owsen hameward ca', BURNS *Young Jockey* Kcb A body in a hoose like this Maun ilka day keep ca'in, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 139

5 In phr (1) to call about, to search for, also used as a *sb*, (2) — *at*, to strike, (3) — *awa*, to go on, proceed, (4) — *bye*, to stand out of the way, come by, (5) — *canny*, to go gently, proceed cautiously, (6) — *down*, (a) to drive down, (b) to throw down, (7) — *fair through*, to cut through, (8) — *in a chap*, to follow up a blow, (9) — *on*, to fix, fasten, (10) — *over*, to overturn, knock over, (11) — *tee*, to shut to, close, (12) — *through*, (a) to cut through, (b) to go through any business with activity and mettle, also used as a *sb*, great energy, a disturbance, uproar, (13) — *together*, to put together, make, (14) — *up*, to search thoroughly, also used as a *sb*, (15) — *them all through one ford*, to treat all alike, irrespective of person or quality, (16) — *cows out of the kailyard*, see below, (17) — *the crack*, to keep the conversation going, (18) — *the hogs to the hill*, to snore, (19) — *the gurr*, to trundle a hoop, (20) — *the nail to the head*, to carry a matter through, proceed to extremities, (21) — *sheep*, to stagger in walking, (22) — *the-shuttle*, a weaver, (23) — *one's way*, to go on, proceed

(1) Bnff¹ They caed-aboot-for't through the hail hoose We ve hid a caan-aboot for ye a' mornin' (2) Sc You caa hardest t' the nail that drives fastest, KELLY *Prov* (1721) 371 (JAM) (3) Rnf I'm wantin' my bumps read, sae just ca' awa', NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 50 AyR Ay' ay' doctor, noo ca' awa and haud aff ye, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 3 (4) Cum¹ (5) Sc The pulpit was so infirm from age that he had previously been wained by one of the heritors to ca' canny, DICKSON *Auld Min* (1892) 43 Per They ca' cannie for a yeal or sae, IAN MACLAREN *Bier Bush* (1895) 188 Fif 'Ca' canny, Tibby,' returned I am 'Dae naething hasty,' McLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 120 AyR We maun ca' canny mony a day yet before we think of dignities, GALT *Provost* (1822) 11 Nhb The new labour doctrine of 'Ca' canny' is simply this—that a workman who is paid at a low rate of wages shall not give his employer the best work in return, that he shall, in fact, 'ca' canny,' or go easy, *Newc Even Chron* (Oct 2, 1896), 'Ca' canny' has been very curiously adopted in a ballot-paper issued to the dockers as an alternative to 'strike,' and is explained to mean that the men should give a weak rather than a strong service to their employers, *Newc Dy Leader* (Oct 3, 1896) (6) Bnff¹ The herd loon caed doon the nout t' the water The maisons hac begun to ca doon the aul' hoose (7) ib He caed fair through the bane wee a shave (8) Abd (JAM) (9) Sc To caw on a shoe (JAM) (10) Bnff¹ The han'less lassie caed our the queed [tub] an' spilt a the ale (11) Elg Ca' tee the door, Sammy, an' snail it, LESTER *Poems* (1865) 107 Nhb¹ Caa-tee the yett (12, a) Bnff¹ (b) Sc There was siccan a ca' thro' as the like was never seen, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxiv Bnff¹ He's a servan' it hiz a ca-through we's wark Lnk (JAM) (13) Abd Get your teels an' ca' a bit frame thegiddier, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii, Indeed it's nae ill ca'd thegither, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 18 (13, a) Bnff¹ (14) Bnff¹ He caed up the hail hoose, bit he cudna get it (15) Nhb Ca' them a' through yen ford (R O H) (16) Sc He has nae the sense to ca' the cows out o' a kailyaid (JAM), He abused his hoise for an auld doited, stumbling brute, no worth ca'ing out of a kail yaid, *Pethcoat Tales* (1823) I 226, 'I wadna caw him out o' my kale-yard,' spoken of a very insignificant person, of whom no account is made (JAM) (17) AyR To ca' the crack and weave our stockin, BURNS *Ep J Lapraik* (Apr 1, 1785) st 2, We ca'd the crack, him and me, till twa o'clock this mornin', SERVICE

Notandum (1890) 116 Gall Sometimes the ploughmen came to 'ca' the crack, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix (18) Abd 'He's cawin' his hogs to the hull,' said of one who by his snoring indicates that he is fast asleep (JAM) (19) Ayr I was a happy wee callan ca'ing the gurr on the street, SERVICE D. *Duguid* (1887) 185 Lnk I rin awa, Tae ither chimes my gurr to ca', THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 188 Lth I ca'd my gurr frae break o' day, SMITH *Merry Brndal* (1866) 34 (20) Abd And though 'tis true and true it is, I grant, To marry you that Lindy made a vaunt,

But to the head the nail ye maunna ca', Ross *Helenore* (1768) 93, ed 1812 e Lth Mak up your mind til't, ca' the nail to the heid, HUNTER J *Inwich* (1895) 67 (21) Fif Borrowed from the necessity of following a flock of sheep from side to side, when they are driven on a road (JAM) (22) Sc A pair ca'-the shuttle body, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvii (23) Abd Ca' your wa', The door's wide open, na sneek ye hae to draw, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed 1812

[IV 1 The qwhipe he tuk, syne furth the mar can call, Wallace (1488) vi 457 3. In every place sevin ply thai well and call, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, iii 182]

CALL, *v*² Sc. Yks Written ca' Bnff¹, cal w Yks³, coll w Yks¹, kail w Yks, kal w Yks⁵ [kā, kal]

1 To tattle, gossip, spread reports, to run about idly *Gen with about*

Bnff¹ A heard something o't, but I sanna ca aboot the story Yks Where's th' wife, lad?—She's callin a bit, hearing the tale, and telling the tale (MN) ne Yks¹ Sha's nobbut a plain 'un, sha's awlus callin' aboot e Yks Yow've been callin' about somewhere (S O A) m Yks¹ w Yks Onny on ye 'at comes an kals wi' me, Yks *Wbly Post* (Nov 28, 1896), Wimmis sat callin' wi' ther elbows a ther knees f'day throo, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1872) 31, w Yks¹ They're sea keen o' collin an raukin about, ii 340, w Yks⁵

Hence (1) Cal, *sb* (a) a gossip, idler, (b) talk, gossip, (2) Caller, *sb* a gossip, idler, (3) Call hoil, *sb* a place for gossip, (4) Calling, (a) *vbl sb* gossip, scandal, idling, (b) *plp adj* gossiping, idling, (5) Calling hoil, (6) shop, see Call hoil

(1, a) w Yks *Yhs N & Q* (1888) II 109 (b) m Yks¹ w Yks They who stand gossiping are having a little 'cal' or 'kal,' chit-chat, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 352 (2) w Yks When I began to watch at first I wor determined to hev no callers, *Bradford Life*, 46, w Yks⁵ (3) w Yks (S P U), w Yks³ (4, a) n Yks A houtlandish hignorant place where talkin scandal is 'kailin', FETHERSTON *Smuggins' Fam* 3 w Yks³ (b) w Yks A cabin wumman uses but little threed, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1847) 51 (5) w Yks³ (6) w Yks It's nowt na better than a calin-shop, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1868) 40.

2 To crouch, cower

w Yks³ He cals ovver t'fire o' t'day

[1 Cp Du *kallen*, to chat, prattle, *kal*, babbling or prating (HEXHAM), MDu *kallen*, to prattle (VERDAM), MHG *kallen*, 'schwatzen' (LEXER)]

CALL, see Caal.

CALLA, see Callow, *sb*¹

CALLACK, *sb* Sc [ka lək] A young girl Inv (H E F)

[Gael *caileag*, a little girl, a lassie (MACLEOD & DEWAR), dim of *caile*, a girl (MACBAIN)]

CALLAG, *sb* I Ma. The pollack, whiting-pollack, *Merlangus pollachius*

I Ma A string of callag or blockin, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 68, Pron always 'callag' in the south, and 'killick' in the north of the island Very commonly used at Castletown (T E B)

[Manx *kellag*, pollack (KELLY)]

CALLAN(T, *sb* Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan (?) Also in form calland Sc (JAM) Nhb¹ [ka lən(t), ka lənd]

1 A boy, lad, young man, stripling Also used as a term of affection to older persons

Sc My mother sent me, that was a haffin callant, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xi Elg Set to work yer blue-coat callans, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 166 Abd He was aye a straucht oot-the-gate callant, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii Kcd Within their cleanly kitchen Rocked a cradle sure enough, Owre an heir, a comely callant, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 67 Fif Hinds, plowmen, lairds, and cottar callans, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 71 Rnf O gin I saw but my bonny Scot's callan, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 144, ed 1817 Ayr In days when mankind were but callans, BURNS 70

W Simpson (1785) st 20 Lnk I'm but a callan, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 13, ed 1783 e Lth Whan I was a callant I ne'er saw flour breid in my father's hoose, HUNTER J *Inwich* (1895) 146 Edb Grandfather died when I was a growing callant, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 1 Bwk He was sure now that the callant was his own son, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 86 Gall Fine I mind o't, though I was but a callant, CROCKETT *Stuckit Min* (1893) 103 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B), N Cy¹ Nhb Nyen but varry chiver callants Could larnin's lether moont se hee, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 57, Nhb¹ Collier callants, so cleveit, *Collier's Pay Weeb* (1801) e Dur¹ Cum Sin' lal toddlin' callans were we, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 90 w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811) Lan Nor a callant to tak' him by t'hoins and say Boh¹ ROBY *Trad* (1872) II 213

2 A girl

Wgt Found only in the w of Gall (JAM), e Dur¹

[Cp Bremen dial *kalant*, a customer (*Wibsch*), LG (Saxony) *caland*, customer, friend (BERGHAUS), EFRIS *kalant*, *klant* (KOOLMAN), Fr (Picard) *calland*, a customer unto a shop (COTGR), Fr *chaland* (*chalant*), a customer (*ib*), OFr *chalant* (HATZFELD)]

CALLARDS, *sb pl* Hmp I W [kæ lədz] Cabbage, the leaves and shoots of cabbage

Hmp (W M C F), Hmp¹ I W¹, I W² I do like a bit of bwoyled ham wi' zum callards

CALLAS, see Callus

CALENDER, *sb* Suf Ess [kæ ləndə(r)] The top soil from a clay or gravel pit

Suf. (F H) Ess MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Still used (H H M)

CHALLENGE, *sb* and *v* Glo I W Doi Som Written *kallenge* I W¹ Glo² [kæ lɪŋz]

1 *sb* A challenge

I W¹ Som W & J *Gl* (1873)

2 *v* To challenge

Glo¹² Dor (A C), (W C) Som W & J *Gl* (1873)

[1 Calenge or provoking to do armes, *challenge*, PALSGR (1530), Thou hast ybrouzt ous out of cry Of calenge of the fende, SHOREHAM (c 1315) 131 (MAIZNER) 2 *pl* derne deað o rode calenges al mi heorte, *Hom* (c 1175), ed Morris, I 275 AFr *calenge*, accusation, challenge (LA CURNE), *calenger*, to challenge (MOISY)]

CALLER, *sb* Nhb Dur Written caaler Nhb¹ [kālər] An official at a colliery, whose duty it is to go round from house to house to call up the men for work

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur The 'caller' dizn't call te morn, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 14, In former times he [the caller] used to knock at each door and tell the inmate to 'waken up and go to work, in the name of God!' GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) e Dur¹

CALLER, *adj* and *v* Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Also written callar Cum, callour, cauler Sc (JAM), cawler Abd Lnk [kālər]

1 *adj* Of fish, vegetables, &c fresh, in proper season, newly caught or gathered

Sc There's fish, nae doubt,—that's sea trout and caller haddocks, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) 11, Cauler nowt-feet in a plate, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 86, ed 1871 Frf ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 755 Edb Nothing had we but the cauler new laid eggs, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii Lth Haddies caller at last carting, MACNEILL *Poet Wks* (1856) 171 Sik, Dinna fash wi' eisters the nicht—for this has been a stormy day and they're no caller, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 246 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B), Caller ripe grosiers, GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb (J Ar), Nhb¹ Very familiar in the street cry, 'Here's yor caller harrin' e Dur¹ n Yks (I W), n Yks¹

2 Of air or water cool, fresh, refreshing

Sc I do better with caller air, STEVLINSON *Caltrona* (1892) xii, I think the air is callerer and fresher theie than anywhere else in the country, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) Lett xi Abd Fine clear caller water, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 11 Kcd O for a waught o' caller ale, BURNES *Thrummy Cap* (c 1796) l 192 Frf A chimney-stack that rose high into our caller air, BARRIE M *Ogilvie* (1896) 21 Per The caller air o' the hills, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 150 Rnf We micht breathe the caller air, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 157 Ayr I walked forth to view the corn, An' snuff the caller air, BURNS *Holy Fan* (1785) st 1 Lnk How halesome is't to snuff the cawler air, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 20, ed. 1783

e Lth Let me bide amang kent faces, an' b'eathe caller air! **HUNTER** *J Inuvik* (1895) 149 **Dmf** Parch d up w' heat nae caller streams To weat their hassies, **MAYNE** *Siller Gun* (1808) 32 **Gall** The air was still caller, but the sun had already taken the chill off, **CROCKETT** *Raiders* (1894) xii **Kcb** The gouksits mutt waiting the caller tide, **DAVIDSON** *Seasons* (1789) 62 **N Cy**¹ **Nhb** Praise steem-boat tips an' caller air, *Tyneside Snags* (ed 1891) 409 **Nhb**¹ It's a fine caller mornin' **Dur**¹ **Cum** Thur caller blasts may weat the boilen sweat, **RELPH** *Poems* (1743) 3, *Gl* (1851) **w Yks** **WILLAN** *List Wds* (1811)

3 In phr (1) *as caller as a kail blade*, as refreshing and cool as possible, (2) *as caller as a trout*, used of persons in good health, rosy, plump

(1) **Sc** The dew, and the night-wind, they are just like a caller kail blade laid on my brow, **SCOTT** *Midlothian* (1818) xvii, **GROSE** (1790) *MS add* (C) (2) **Abd** She's just as cawler as a trout, Tho' five an' fifty, **BEATTIES** *Parings* (1801) 3, For well she throove and halesome wns and fair, As clear and calour as a water trout, **ROSS** *Helenore* (1768) 11, ed 1812

4 v To freshen, cool, refresh

Sc A night among the heather wad caller our bloods, **SCOTT** *Rob Roy* (1817) 313 **Gall** (A W)

[1 In þe kirkyard 3estrewen wes lad ane ethiope, & 3et his flesche is caloure Inucht & als fres, **Leg Saints** (c 1400), ed Metcalfe, II 302 **2** The callour air, **DOUGLAS** *Eneados* (1513) iii 77]

CALLER, see **Callow**

CALET, *sb*¹ and *v* **Sc** **Nhb** **Yks** **Lan** Written *callit* n **Yks**² e **Yks**¹ m **Yks**¹ [ka lət, ka lit]

1 sb A prostitute, trull, a drab, dirty woman

Sc Thou foolish calet, art thou confederate with this vagabond? **SCOTT** *Monastery* (1820) xxv **Ayr** My wallet, my bottle, and my calet, **BURNS** *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st 6, Here's our ragged brats and callets, *ib* st 62 **w Yks**¹, **Lan**¹, ne **Lan**¹

2 A scold, virago, constant fault-finder, a quarrelsome person

N Cy¹ n **Yks**¹ A stormy, or at least loud, use of the tongue is the leading idea in the word, and unchastity not thought of in nine cases out of ten when the word is applied, n **Yks**² e **Yks** **NICHOLSON** *Flk-Sp* (1889), e **Yks**¹, m **Yks**¹ **w Yks** **HUTTON** *Town to Caves* (1781) ne **Lan**¹

3 v To scold, rail, wrangle, grumble

N Cy¹², **Nhb**¹ n **Yks**¹, n **Yks**² They snap an' callit like a couple o' cur dogs e **Yks** Those women were calling (H E W), e **Yks**¹

Hence (1) *Calleting*, *ppl adj*, (2) *Callety*, *adj* scolding, quarrelsome, ill-tempered, (3) *Calleting bout*, *sb* a wordy quarrel, mutual recrimination

(1) n **Cy** A calleting housewife (K), **N Cy**¹, **Nhb**¹, n **Yks**¹ (2) n **Yks**¹² e **Yks** **NICHOLSON** *Flk-Sp* (1889), e **Yks**¹ A callity awd deeam (3) n **Yks**², e **Yks**¹

4 v To gossip, talk

n & e **Yks** (R H H), ne **Yks**¹, m **Yks**¹ **w Yks** (T T), Ah can get on w' my work an' calet at t'saam time (F P T)

Hence (1) *Calleter*, *sb* a gossip, (2) *Calleting*, *ppl adj* pert, saucy, gossiping

(1) **w Yks** Eh! ah didn't think ye'd 'a' said ah wur a calleter (F P T) (2) **w Yks**¹ Lile tetchy, calletin monkey, ii 287 ne **Lan**¹

[1 *Paillarde*, a strumpet, calet, **COTGR**, A beggar in his drink could not have laid such terms upon his callat, **SHAKS** *Oth* iv ii 121 **2** A callat Of boundless tongue, who late hath beat her husband And now baits me, **SHAKS** *Wint T* ii iii 90, I rampe, I play the calet, *je ramponne*, **PALSGR** (1530) **3** To calet, to scold, **BAILEY** (1721)]

CALET, *sb*² **Rxb** (JAM) The head

CALET, see **Callot**

CALL HOME, *vbl phr* **Wil** **Dor** **Som** **Dev** **Cor**

1 To remember, recollect, call to mind, to remember a person's name

w Som¹ **Dev** I can't, jst thease minit, cal t-home when 'e died, **HERWITT** *Peas Sp* (1892), I know your face quite well, but I can't call 'ee home, *Reports Provinc* (1887) 4 **nw Dev**¹ **Cor** I shouldn't 'a knaw'd 'ee for a minit Caan't caal 'ee home, **PASMORE** *Stories*, 4 **w Cor** I caant call home when he left (M A C)

2 To publish the banns of matrimony, *gen* for the third time

Wil **Slow Gl** (1892), **Wil**¹ They tells I as 'ow Bet Stingymu is gwin to be caal'd whoam to Jim Spritley on Zundy **Dor** You

was not called home this morning, **HARDY** *Tess* (1891) 267, ed 1895, (W C), **BARNES** *Gl* (1863) **Som W & J Gl (1873) **w Som**¹ To publish the banns for the third time **Ded-n** noa dhai wuz gwaa yn tu bee maa reed! wai, dhai wuz u kyaa ld oa mlaas **Zun** dee**

Hence **Calling home**, *vbl sb* the publication of the banns

Dor The edge of the performance is taken off at the calling home, **HARDY** *Greenud Tree* (1872) II 181

CALLIAGH, see **Caillieach**

CALLIARD, *sb* **Yks** **Lan** **Der** Written *calliard* **Lan**¹ ne **Lan**¹, *callhatt* n **Yks**³ [ka liəd, ka liəd] A hard blue siliceous stone, a bed of the lower coal Also used *attrib* See **Calyon**

n **Cy** **GROSE** (1790) n **Yks**³ **w Yks** **HUTTON** *Town to Caves* (1781), *Geol Surv Vert Sect*, Sheet 43, It was a big blew calliard stone (F P T) **Yks**, **Der** **WOODWARD** *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 77 **Lan**¹, ne **Lan**¹

[Der fi the stem of Fr *caillon* (a flint stone), **w suff** -ard **Cp** Fr dial *chail*, Lat *calculus* (HATZFELB)]

CALLIATT, see **Calliard**

CALLIEVER, see **Caleever**

CALLIFUDGE, *v* and *sb* **Yks** In form *callifugle* **w Yks**³ [ka lifudz]

1 v To cheat, deceive, to cajole, flatter, 'soft soap' **Cf** *fugle*

w Yks (S P U), Thah can't calli-fugle me, does ta see? (B K), **Leeds Merc Suppl** (Feb 9, 1884) 8, What aie you califudging at? (J R), **w Yks**³

2 sb Nonsense, humbug, 'fudge'

w Yks Ther's a gooid deaal o' califudge i' th' world, **HARTLEY** *Budget* (1870) 122, (B K), That tale's nowt but cali fudge, **Leeds Merc Suppl** (Feb 6, 1892)

CALLIMANCO, **CALLIMANKY**, see **Calamanco**

CALLING COURSE, *sb* **Nhb** **Dur** Written *caalin course* **Nhb**¹ The time at which the men are called to go to work by the 'caller' (q v)

Nhb¹ **Nhb**, **Dur** 'There's then ne callin' course te keep' *Note* Should it happen that there is no caller, then one of the family has this charge, and is said to have 'the callin' course te keep', **WILSON** *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 45, **GREENWELL** *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) e **Dur**¹

CALLIS, *sb*¹ **Obs** **Sur** Also written *callus* A lean-to, shed, mostly used as a vegetable cellar

Sur Trans Philol Soc (1854) 83

CALLIS, *sb*² **Lin** **Nhp** **Wil** Written *callice* **Nhp**², *callus* **Wil**¹ [ka lis, Wil kæləs]

1 Sand of a large grit **Nhp**²

2 Comp (1) *Callis sand*, white scouring sand, (2) *stone*, a species of gritty earth spread on a board and used to sharpen knives

(1) n **Lin**¹ (2) **Wil**¹, n **Wil** (W C P)

[1 The same as *Calais*, *Callice*, 16th cent forms of the name *Calais*, noted for its sands **2** We dry a writing with blotting-paper, or calis-sand out of a sand-box, **HOOLE** *Comenius* (1659), ed 1777, 116 (N E D)]

CALLISES, *sb pl* **Lin** Also written *calasses* **GROSE** The name given to certain alms-houses at Stamford

Lin The wool staple of Calais was of great importance in Stamford, and is the origin of the curious local name of 'Callises' for 'alms-houses,' these having been freely built for decayed members of the Staple, **Lin N & Q** (April 1891) 68, *Suppl*, **Lin**¹ [**GROSE** (1790)]

[The pl of *Calhis*, i e *Calais*, see above]

CALLOCK, see **Cadlock**

CALLOT, *sb* **Sc** Also written *callet* [ka lət] A woman's 'mutch' or cap, without a border

Sc In gauze or gowden callot, **DONALD** *Poems* (1867) 177 **Ags** (JAM) **Frf** Auld warlocks tore the witches' callets, **BEATTIE** *Aintha* (c 1820) 49

[Calot, a cap without hair, worn under a hat, **BLOUNT** (1681) **Fr** *calotte*, a coife, or half kerchief for a woman, also, a little light cap, or night-cap, worn under a hat (**COTGR**)]

CALLOUR, see **Caller**

CALLOUSE, see **Callus**

CALLOW, *adj* **Bdf** **Brks** **Ken** **Sus** **Wil** Also written *caller* **Biks**¹ [kælə]

1 Of land bare, with little covering Of underwood thin, scanty Cf **callow**, *sb*¹

Brks¹ To 'lie caller' is to lie bare or without crop Ken (P M), Ken¹ Also used of underwood thin on the ground 'Tis middlin' rough in them springs, but you'll find it as callow more, in the high wood Sus¹ The woods are said to be getting callow when they are just beginning to bud out, Sus²

2 In phr *to lie callow* Of persons to lie in a cold, exposed manner, with few clothes and the curtains undrawn Ken²

3 Pale, wan

Bdf Of a person in bad health 'Why, how caller you look!' Also applied to a slack-baked loaf, to cheese and butter of an unusually light colour, and occasionally to a faded flower (J W B)

4 *Comp* Callow wablin, an unfledged bird

WIL BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), WIL¹

[The same as ME and OE *calu*, bald, G *kahl*]

CALLOW, *sb*¹ Ken e An Also written *calla*, caller Nrf¹ Suf¹ [kælə] The stratum of soil covering the subsoil, the surface of the land removed to dig for stones, &c See **Callow**, *adj* 1

Ken (P M), e An¹, Nrf¹ Nrf, Suf MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 289, ed 1849, (F H), Suf¹

Hence **Callow frost**, *phr* a surface frost Ken (P M)

[Cp MDu *caluwe*, baldness, also, the bare ground, surface layer or soil (VERDAM)]

CALLOW, *sb*² Irel A marshy or low-lying meadow by the banks of a river, a landing-place for boats

Ir N & Q 8th S (1897) xi 466

[Ir *cala(dh)*, a marshy meadow, JOYCE *Ir Names & Places*, Ser I 448]

CALLOW, *v* Sh I Also written *kallow* (JAM) S & Ork¹ To calve, bring forth a calf S & Ork¹

Hence **Kallowed**, *ppl adj* calved

Sh I (JAM) S & Ork¹ A new-kallow'd cow

CALLUS, *sb*, *adj* and *v* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Yks Der Lin War Wor Glo Oxf Suf Sur Wil Som Dev Cor Also written *calis* Glo¹ Oxf¹, *callas* Cum¹, *callis* e Yks¹ w Yks² n Lin¹ Wil¹, *callouse* Sc n Yks² Glo¹ Der² nw Der¹, *kallus* Nhb¹ [kæləs, kæləs]

1 *sb* A hard permanent swelling, tumour, corn

Sur¹ Dev² I got a callus 'pon my little toe Cor¹ s v Cab, Cor²

2 The top soil removed to get at gravel, &c

Suf We fared a long time gettin' this load o' gravel, but it was covered with callous (C G B)

3 *adj* Hardened, horny

Dev² His hands be so callus yū mid knaw he work'th hard They ropes made my hands callus wi' hāling um

4. *v* Of a gathering, &c to grow hard Of a broken bone to begin to heal, to enlarge

w Yks², Der², nw Der¹

5 Of cuttings of plants, &c to skin over, heal, coat over

War² The cuttings should be put in a frame, until they have 'callused,' HOLZ *Roses* (ed 1896) 281 ne Wor (J W P.), Glo (SSB)

6 Of soil to harden, coagulate into a mass, 'cake'

Ant When the road callouses down (W H P) e Yks¹, n Lin¹, n Wil (W C P), Wil¹

Hence **Callused**, *ppl adj* (1) Of soil hardened, caked by frost, &c, (2) *fig* hard-hearted, indifferent, (3) hard to the touch, horny, (4) stopped up with hard pieces

(1) s Wor¹, Glo (J S F S), Glo¹, Som (F A A) (2) Ayr

Seeing that she was sae calloused, I thocht better o't mysel', SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 100 (3) Nhb¹ A hard lump in the flesh is called a runched or kallust place Cum¹ n Yks² A sair callous'd hand (4) Oxf¹ Our chimbleys smoked cause the chimbley-pot wus reglar calused up wi' sut, MS *add*

[1 *Callus* (Lat), a kind of hard flesh, PHILLIPS (1706)]

CALLUS, see **Callis**

CALLY, *sb* Lan [ka.li] Plain cotton cloth, calico e Lan¹ s Lan I have not woven a dozen yards of cally all day (S W), Still used (F E T)

[Shortened fr *calico*]

CALLYVAN, *sb*¹ Som Also in forms *carryvan*, *clewant*, *clivan*, *acclivan*, *vant* A pyramidal wicker trap, about eighteen to twenty ins in diameter and nine ins in depth, used to catch birds

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J Gl (1873), You be got into a trap You be like a wren in an acclivan [should be written 'acclivan,' which is a contraction for 'callyvan' (F T L)], RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 296 e Som The bottom is flat and close woven—the top depressed to a hole at about two inches from the bottom This is the entrance for the birds It is usually baited with crumbs or corn A common word in e Som, but not so used in w Som (F T L)

CALLYVAN, *sb*² Yks Lan Som Written *callivan* e Lan¹, *kallivan* Lan Caravan, a house on wheels, used by gypsy hawkers or in wild-beast shows, any very large carriage

Yks (J W) Lan There'll be a callyvan here in a bit, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) ix, Till some spekulative mortal geet a lot o' kallivans, STATON *B Shuttle Bowtun*, 4 e Lan¹ w Som¹ Kaa leevan

CALM, *sb*¹ Lin e An Also written *kalm* Suf¹, *cam* Lin¹, *kam* Nrf¹ Suf¹, *karma* e An¹ [kām]

1 The concreted scum of bottled liquors, a fungoid growth on jam, vinegar, &c Also called **Mother** (q v) Cf **can**, *v*

e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf. Never used of the scum in a boiling pot (F H)

Hence **Calmy**, *adj* having a thickish scum on the top, 'motherly'

e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf (F H), Suf¹

2 Matter, corruption

Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 320, Lin¹

[Cp LG *kaam*, the fungoid growth on the surface of wine, beer, vinegar, jam (BERGHAUS), G *kahm*]

CALM, *sb*² Sc Irel Nhb Also written *caum* Nhb¹, *caulm*, *caum* Sc (JAM), *kaam* S & Ork¹, *kam* NI¹ [kām, Ir also kam]

1 A mould, frame, esp a mould in which bullets are cast *Gen* used in *pl*

Sc *Caum* is sometimes used in the *sing*, but more rarely Anything neat is said to look as if it had been 'casten in a caum' (JAM), FLEMING *Fulfilling Scripture* (1726) S & Ork¹ Abd As protty speens as ever Young turn t oot o's caums, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi NI¹, Nhb¹

2 *Fig* In phr *in the calms*, in course of framing, of construction

Sc The matter of peace is now in the caulms, BAILLIE *Lett* (1775) II 197 (JAM)

3 A small iron pan or melting-pot used for melting grease, resin, &c

Ir Squeezing a large lump of hog's lard, placed in a gisset, o' kam, on the heath, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 156 NI¹ Uls Making money as if he had a cam on the fire [a local paraphrase for 'coming'], CHAMBERS' *Jin* (1856) V 139, Formerly in use for holding grease, in which rushes were dipped to make rushlights, *Ulster Jm Arch* (1853-1862) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

CALM, *adj* Sc Yks Also written *caulm* Sc (JAM)

1 Smooth, even

Sc *Calm ice* is ice that has no inequalities (JAM)

2 Mild, in contradistinction to frosty or sharp Cf **caumy**

n Yks It's a calm daay (R H H), Fairly common (M C F M), n Yks¹ 'Ah thinks it's a bit caumer', spoken on a perfectly still day, when a thaw appeared to be commencing after the continuance of a storm, or fit of severe weather, with snow, lasting ten or fifteen days

CALM, see **Cam**, *sb*²

CALMES, see **Caulms**

CALMS, *sb pl* Obs Mon The cogs in the axis of a wheel

Mon A spoke of wood, which is drawn back a good way by the calms or cogs in the axis of the wheel, RAY (1691) 16 [(K)]

[Cp EFr *kam* (*kamm*), cog of a mill-wheel (KOOLMAN), G *kamm*, cog The same word as E *comb*]

CALOO, *sb* Sh & Or I Nrf Also written *calaw* Sh & Or I (JAM)

1 The pintal duck, *Dafila acuta* Also called **Coal and Candle light** (q v)

S & Ork¹ Or I The pintal duck, which has here got the name of the caloo or coal and candle light, from the sound it utters, BARRY *Hist Or I* (1825) 301 (JAM) Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 51.

2 The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*
Sh & Or I SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 161, It is known as 'calloo', which is there supposed to represent its song, SMITH *Buds* (1887) 492

CALOURIE, *sb* Sc Cockweed, *Lychmus Githago*

Rnf Kaluuri, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 747

CALSEY, see Causey

CALSHES, *sb* Sc Part of a boy's dress, consisting of a slip-dress buttoned behind and forming jacket and trousers for young boys, and vest and trousers for older ones

Sc For bien fo'ks callans maun be braw Wi' calshes an' a jacket, WATSON *Chryston Fair*, st 3 (JAM *Suppl*)

[Cp OFr *cauces*, 'brayes, culottes, chaussures, bas' (ROQUEFORT), Fr *chausses*, drawers]

CALSHIE, *adj* Sc In form calshich Bnff Crabbed, ill-humoured, rude

Sc Gin she but bring a wee bit tocher And calshie fortune deign to snocher, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 82 (JAM) Bnff He's a gey calshich lad (WC)

CALUM, see Culm

CALUMNIE, *v* Obs Sc To calumniate

Fif Dan Vicar, wi' his ban, Did blast and calumniate the man, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 68

[Fr *calomnier*, to calumniate (COTGR)]

CALUTED, *ppl* *adj* Bdf Idiotic, stupid, dull of comprehension (JWB)

CALVARY, CALVATRY, see Cavaldry

CALVE, *v*¹ Yks Chs Wor Glo Also written cawve Chs¹, cawve w Yks [kōv, kāv]

1 In phr *to have a cow calve*, to be left a legacy

Wor What makes Thomas so free in treating?—Why, his uncle's cow's calved (WB) s Wor¹ His last cow has calved now, I expect Glo (AB), (SSB)

2 To fail to accomplish a piece of work in time for the week's payment Cf calf, 5

w Yks (JT), He's caved a set of cops this week, an' addles little (WAS) Chs¹

CALVE, *v*² and *sb* Yks Not Lin Rut Lei Nhp War Wor eAn Sus Colon Also written carve Rut¹, cauf Lin, cawve m Yks¹ Not¹ n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Lei¹, cawve War³ Wor Shr¹ eAn¹ Nrf¹ Suf¹, cove e Yks¹, keeve Suf [kāv, kōv]

1 *v* Of earth or soil to give way at the edge, to fall into a hollow, slip or fall down Gen with in

n Yks (IW), e Yks¹, m Yks¹, Not¹ n Lin Cuttin's and tunnits cauv'n in upo' foaks, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 96, We always say 'calved in', not 'caved in', N & Q (1873) 4th S xii 275 n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ It caves in as fast as I can throw it out Rut¹ The well calved in, and all the town was in an uproar Lei¹ If the wull sog had cauv'd in upon im a'd nivver a got aout aloive Nhp¹, War³, Wor (JWP) Shr¹ Two men wun buried alive in sinkin' a well at Le Bot'ood las' wik, it caved in on 'em six yards dip eAn¹ Nrf Come yaw away from that there pit, mayhap that may cave in, and yaw may git a mischief (WRE) Nrf¹, Suf¹ Sus. Very common, N & Q (1873) 4th S xii 275 [Can He was always going to dig a well, he did start one, but it caved in before he came to water, ROPER *Track and Trail* (1891) vi Aus The 'hanging-wall' caved in, and showed us the true reef again, VOGAN *Blk Police* (1890) vii]

2 To crack in clods, as soil does in dry weather

Midl Toone *Dict* (1834) Nhp BROCKFTT *Gl*

3 *sb* A fall of earth, a landslip, a bulging or falling in of a wall, &c

Lin Some 'bankers' were engaged in widening a drain Suddenly three of them jumped out of the cutting, shouting out, 'lak heed, lads, there's a cawlf a comin', N & Q (1873) 4th S xii 275, Common (AA), MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) 127 Rut¹ They'm had a big carve-in, I soopoase, by that grave that they're digging Nhp¹ When the earth is expected to fall it is commonly said 'We shall have a calf'

[Cp Du *uit-halven*, to fall or shoot out, said of the sides of a cutting or the like]

CALVE, see Carve, Cawve, Cave

CALVEN, *pp* and *ppl* *adj* Dur Yks Chs Written cawven s Chs¹, cawven n Yks¹² Chs¹

1 *pp* Calved

n Yks Mothei, our Crockey's cawven sine't grew dark, MERITON *Please Ale* (1684) l i Chs¹, s Chs¹

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2 *ppl* *adj* Of a cow having lately calved

e Dur¹ n Yks He sell'd a new cawven cow (IW), n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ In common use e Yks¹ She's a new cawven un Chs¹ s Chs¹ Ū nyoo -kau vnt ky'aay [a new-cawven cal]

CALVER, *sb* Sa Cum Wm Yks Lan Ken A cow in calf or that has had a calf Also used *attrib*

Sc (JAM) Abd I sold my calver cow yesterday (GW) Cum Very common (JP) Wm He that sell d me'tother day a barren cow and a calf, for a calver, HURTON *Bran New Work* (1785) l 322 e Yks We use the expression 'in calver' for a cow in calf, and when the calf is born, the term 'good calver' is applied to the cow, if she is abundantly supplied with milk (JN) Lan In common use Of a cow that has borne one or more calves 'Hoo's a d—d good cauver' [breeder] (SW) Ken (PM)

CALVES, *sb* *pl* Var dial uses In *comp* (1) Calves dropper, a small tub from which calves are fed, (2) feet, (a) the plant charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*, (b) the hawkweed or hawkbit, *Apargia*, (3) henge, a calf's entrails or pluck, (4) snout, the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum minus*, (5) trins, calves' stomachs used in cheese-making Also called calf trundles (qv)

(1) nw Dev¹ It has a handle at one side, formed by a hole in a longer stave than the rest. Sometimes called Drapper only (2, a) War Glo (WHC), Glo¹ (b) n Glo [In Dumbleton] gathered to make wine, called Calves-feet wine (JDR), (HS H) (3) Cor¹ (4) Cor² (5) Wil¹

[(4) *Teste de veau*, calves-snowt, COTGR, *Antirrhinum* in English, Calves snout, Snapdragon, GERARDE *Herb* (ed 1633) 550]

CALYON, *sb* Obs eAn In phr *calyon and mortar*, the ordinary flint and boulder walls of the Suffolk churches See Calliard eAn NALL *Gl*

[Calyon stone, *calhou*, PALSGR (1530), Calyon, round stone, *rudus*, *Prompt*, ed Pynson (1499), In the accounts of the Churchwardens of Walden, Essex (1466), among the costs of making the porch, is a charge for 'calyon and sonde' (*Hist Audley End*, 225), among the disbursements for the erection of Little Saxham hall in 1505, is one to the chief mason for 'calyons and breke' (Rokewode's *Hundred of Thingoe*, 141), Way's note to *Prompt* 58 Fr *caillon*, flint-stone, with change of suff, see LITTRÉ]

CAM, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Also written *camm* n Yks², *kam* Yks, *kemm* n Yks², *kame* Sc Nhb¹, *kaim* Sc, qv [kam, kēm]

1 *sb* The crest of a hill, a ridge

Ayr, Lnk (JAM) s v Kaim N Cy¹ Cam-Fell is the great ridge between Penygent and Whernside Cum Rosthwaite Cam and Catsty Cam, LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 215

2 A hedge-bank, earth thrown up from a ditch, an earthen mound or dyke, rising ground

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, N Cy¹ Nhb¹ The hoonds hed a gran run, but some o' the field hed sar tues at the finish gettin' ower the cams Dur¹ e Dur¹ Tak' some o' that cam off Yks MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ Git them cams cleaned e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) m Yks¹ w Yks LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 241, w Yks¹ Climmin' th' cam brist heigh, ii 359

Hence Camside, *sb* the earthen bank upon which a hedge is planted

n Yks Av gedhord simnaris, buterkups, on vilots of t'kamsaid T'kamsaid al bit t'best mon wit saith (WH), T'kam sahd's full o' primroases, TWEDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 27 ne Yks¹ He's fettlin up t'cam sides m Yks¹

3 The upper portion of a stone fence formed of sharp serrated stones, also applied to the stones themselves

Lakel Formed so as effectually to turn the Herdwick sheep, ELLWOOD (1895) Cum¹ Wm If i' [a wall] had been a single cam heegher, it [a cuckoo] cudn't a gitten oot, BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 118 n Lan A Yorkshire kam torns ship as wil as aut (WS)

Hence Camstones, *sb* *pl* the coping or top-stones of a wall Wm (WS), n Yks²

4 *v* To form a bank, as for the purposes of enclosure, to confine within a boundary

n Yks¹ It's te nae guid takkan yon bit o' moor in why there's nae sods te cam wiv [the soil is so very poor, no sward has ever formed], n Yks² Camm'd up ne Yks¹ Thoo's camm'd it ower high

[1 Cp Norw dial *kamb*, a comb, crest, ridge (AASEN), ON *kambr*, freq in local names of a ridge of hills (VIGRUSSEN)]

CAM, *sb*² and *v*² Sc Nhb Wm Cor Also written *camb* N Cy¹, *caum* Sc, *calm* Nhb³ [kām, kam]

1 *sb* Clay-slate, fluor-spar, a whitish indurated shale N Cy¹ Nhb¹ It is got at Great Swinburne Mill, and at other places where beds of clay slate have been partially baked by whin dykes 'Here, too (near Housesteads), a bed of torrifed limestone, with one of coam or pencil schist, lies diagonally in the basaltic cliff', HODGSON *Nhb* III 288 Wm (J H), Cor¹²⁸

2 *Comp* (1) **Cam pencil**, a soft slate pencil, (2) **stone**, pipeclay used for whitening hearths, leather-work, &c

(1) Nhb¹ (2) Sc A pail of whiting or camstane, as it is called, mixed with water, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xxxvi, A spindle o' bourtree, A whorl o' camstane, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 329 Fif Tam Pethric's horse, a scurvy hack, Wi' lades o' camstane on his back, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 110 e Lith Mebbe he nichtna be as white as camstane, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 178 Edb The pipeclayed breeches many a weary arm did they give me—beat beating camstane into them, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 76 Gall O's that barns make on the flags with soft camstone, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 148

3 *v* To whiten a hearth, to ornament with patterns in white clay

Frf Floors were sanded and hearthstones ca'med, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) vi

[2 (2) At the base of the hill you meet with several layers of camstone, which is easy burned into a heavy limestone, *Stirlings Statist Acc* (1795) XV 327 (JAM)]

CAM, *adj*, *adv*, *sb*² and *v*³ Lan Chs Glo Wil Also written *kam* Glo [kam, kām]

1 *adj* Crooked, obstinate, perverse

Lan GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P), Things is o' cam, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II 155 Glo GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M) Wil They there wosbirds zimd rayther cam and mischeval, AKERMAN *Sprughide* (1850) 47, Thee st as cam as a peg (G E D)

Hence (1) **Cam handed**, *adj* awkward, clumsy, (2) **Cam manart**, *adj* ill-contrived, awkward

(1) Wil¹ (2) Chs¹

2 *adv* Awkwardly, crooked

Wil A woman generally throws cam (G E D), (W C P)

3 *sb* Contradiction, perverse argument

Lan (J D), Lan¹ When he meets wi cam there's no good to be done It's clean cam, an' nowt else

4 *v* To make crooked, to tread shoes out of shape

Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 228, Tha should walk straight and not cam thi shoes so (C J B), Lan¹ He cams his shoon at th' heel Chs¹

Hence **Camming**, *vbl sb* treading shoes out of shape

Lan When I was a lad an old cobbler, who mended my shoes, used constantly to charge me with what he called a sad trick of camming them, GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 7

5. To cross, contradict, bicker, argue

Lan¹ I'll cam him, an' get up his temper Chs¹ Dunna thee ston' cammin aw day, Chs³ s Chs¹ Du)nū ky'aam tū mey [Dunna cam to mey].

Hence **Camming**, *vbl sb* altercation, bickering, quarrelling

Lan Thrice happy in the enjoyment of an occasional 'bout of camming' in the loom-house, *N & Q* (1868) 4th S ii 99

[2 **Contrepoul**, a *contrepoul*, against the wool, the wrong way, quite kam, Cotgr, This is clean kam, SHAKS *Cor* III 1 304 Gael, Ir, Wel *cam*, crooked]

CAM, see **Calm**, *sb*² **Comb**

CAMB, see **Cam**, *sb*²

CAMBAUTE, *sb* Wxf¹ A crooked bat or stick See **Cammock**, *sb*²

CAMBER, *sb* Ken Hmp A dock or basin

Ken So called in Sheerness dockyard (H M) Hmp At Portsmouth there is a part of the harbour called the Camber, HOLLOWAY, Still in use (G A W)

CAMBER RAIL, see **Cambrel**, *sb*¹

CAMBIE LEAF, *sb* n.Sc (JAM) The white water-lily, *Nymphaea alba*

CAMBLE, see **Cample**, *v*¹

CAMBORNE, *sb* Cor A drubbing, beating Cf *Camborne boys*, s v **Boy**.

w Cor Very common expression Its origin is as recent as the last twenty years (M A C) Cor³ During certain riots in Camborne the cry 'Give him Camborne!' originated, and since then it has spread through the county

CAMBOTTLE, see **Canbottle**

CAMBREL, *sb*¹ Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Chs Der Not Lin Lei Nhp War Also in forms *cambril* n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ w Yks²⁸⁵ Chs¹ nw Der¹ Not sw Lin¹, *kaameril* S & Ork¹, *camrail* n Cy n Lin¹, *camrel* n Cy, *cammerel* N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Dur¹ w Yks¹, *cammarel* Cum¹, *cammeril* w Yks², *cammerell* n Yks¹ Nhp¹, *caumeril* n Yks¹, *caumril* ne Yks¹, *caumeril* e Yks m Yks¹, *cormeril* Yks, *caameral* n Lan¹, *cameril* w Yks³, *combrill* e Yks¹, *kamril* w Yks, *camerill* n Lin¹, *camber rail* w Yks³, and in form *gambrel*, q v [ka mbri, ka m ri] The notched rail upon which slaughtered animals are hung by butchers, known also as **Cambrel joint**, **Cambrel stick**, **Cambrel tree**

S & Ork¹, n Cy (K), N Cy¹, Nhb¹, s Dur (J E D), Dur¹, Cum (M P), Cum¹ n Yks Gan an' fetch t'camril to hing t'pig up on (W H), n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks As cruked as a caumeril, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796), e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks¹ Lucas *Stud Niddale* (c 1882) 242, (F K), w Yks¹²⁸⁵ Lan GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 7 n Lan Dhat kāmārel's not strang enuf (W S) Chs¹, Der¹, nw Der¹ Not (W H S), Not¹ The cambrel is used only for mutton, veal, and pork, the stick used for 'beasts' being called a beef tree n Lin SUTTON *IVds* (1881), n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ Also called **Bucker War**²³

[Cambrel, a crooked stick with notches on it, on which butchers hang their meat, BAILEY (1721) Cp obs Eng *cambren*, with the same mg, see BLOUNT (1670) Wel *cambren*, a butcher's tree, a crooked piece of wood used to hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal, *cam*, crooked + *pren*, wood, stick (S EVANS)]

CAMBREL, *sb*² Nhb Cum Yks Lan Chs Der Lin Also written *cammerel* Nhb¹ w Yks¹ Lan¹, *camrel* Yks; *cambril* w Yks Chs¹ Der² sw Lin¹, *camril* w Yks Lan¹ sw Lin¹, *cammeril* e Lan¹, *cameril*, *camberil* n Lin¹ [ka mbri, ka m ri] The hock of any animal

Nhb¹ Cum (M P), Cum¹ Yks If the cambrel joints in the hind legs are much swelled, rub them with the following mixture, KNOWLSON *Fanner* (1834) 106 w Yks (D L), w Yks¹ Hees dung some hair off his nar cammerel, u 304, w Yks² n Lan Mai mair's hort hør kāmārel (W S) Lan¹ Hit it o'er th' camril an it'll goo e Lan¹, Chs¹, Der², nw Der¹, n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ We used to hopple them just above the cambrels

[But he's a very perfect goat below, His crooked cambrils arm'd with hoof and hair, DRAYTON *Nymphal* (c 1631) x 1519 (NARES), *Chapelet du jarret*, the bought of the ham, the cambrel hogh of a horse, Cotgr]

CAMBRIDGE, *v* Lin To roll with a Cambridge roller n Lin¹ An agricultural implement which takes its name from its inventor, Mr W C Cambridge We Caambridg'd them to'nups as soon as thaay was sawn

CAMBRIDGE OAK, *sb* Cmb Slang Also in form **Cambridgeshire Oak** The willow-tree

Cmb Willows are so called as a reflection on this county for its marshy soil, where only those trees will grow, GROSE (1790) *Local Prov*, HONE *Every-day Bk* (1826) I 1080 Slang FARMER.

CAMBUCK, *sb* e An Written *kambuck* Suf¹, *cam* mock, *camuck*, *camnick* Suf Also in form *camlic* Suf The dry stalk of dead plants, esp hemlock and other *Umbelliferae*

e An¹ Nrf¹ Of legs lacking a goodly calf it is said, 'His legs are like cambucks' Suf (C T), (F H), Suf¹ As dry as a kambuck

CAME, see **Come**

CAMEL, *sb*, *v* and *adj* Som

1 *sb* Carpenter's term, a convex divergence from a straight line

w Som¹ Of a beam or rafter, if bent, it would be said, 'Puut-n ee n pun dhu kaa mee ul' [put it in upon the camel]

Hence **Camel back'd**, *adj* longitudinally convex
w Som¹

2 *v* To curve outwards, bend in the middle, 'sag'
w Som¹ Dhik raef tur du kaa mee ul moo ur n tue un shez
[that rafter is more than two inches convex]

3 *adj* Convexly divergent from the straight line
w Som¹

CAMEL RIGG'D, *adj* w Yks¹ [ka mil rigd] Of
animals having a high, crooked back

CAMEL'S HAIR, *sb* Cld (JAM) The vertebral
ligament, the 'fick-fack'

CAMERAL, *sb*¹ Sc Also written **cawmril** Bnff¹
A spawned haddock

Sc A cameral haddock's ne'er guid Till it get three draps o'
May flude, CHAMBERS *Rhymes* (1870) 200 Bnff¹

CAMERAL, *sb*² Rxb (JAM) Also written **cameril**
A large, ill-shaped, awkward person

CAMERIL, see **Cambrel**, *sb*¹

CAM EWES, *phr* Glo Sea-gulls

Glo¹ Cam is a place near Dursley

CAMIL, *sb* Som Dev Cor Also written **cammel**
Cor, **camel** Dev Cor [kæ mil, kæ mi] (1) Camomile,
Anthemis nobilis in *pl* the camomile flowers, (2) Yarrow,
Achillea millefolium, (3) In *pl* Flea bane, *Inula dysenterica*

(1) Som Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544, Cor¹² (2) Dev
(3) Dev *Science Gossip* (1873) 235

[(1) Du *kamille*, camomile, G *kamille*]

CAMLA LIKE, *adj* Obs Sc Sullen, surly

Abd I saw a cuin o' camla like fallows wi' them, *Journey fr*
London, 8, in *Scots Poems in Buchan Dial* (1785)

CAMLET, *sb* ? Obs Sc Lan Som Also written
camblet

1 A fine woollen material, a kind of close waterproof
cloth

Edb A camblet morning-gown and a pair of red slippers, *Moir*
Manse Wauch (1828) 104 w Som¹

2 A cloak or other garment made of the above material

Lan But Parker's camblet was true blue, *HALLIWELL Pal Anthol*
(1850) 70 w Som¹ Before mackintoshes were invented kaa mluts
were as common as the former now are

[As for our fine stuffs, as grogeram, and camblet, they
be made of camels hair, as some do affirm, *SWAN*
Speculum Mundi (1670) 398 Cp Du *kamelot*, chamlot
(HEXHAM), Holstein dial *kamlot*, 'kameelhaarener Zeug
daher wahrscheinlich und weil dieses gewöhnlich gestreift
ist' (*Idiothkon*) Fr *camelot*]

CAMLIC, see **Cambuck**

CAMM, see **Cam**, *sb*¹

CAMMACK, *sb* Or I A stroke with the hand Or I
(JAM), S & Ork¹

CAMMACK, see **Cammock**, *sb*¹

CAMMAS, *sb* e Fif (JAM) A coarse cloth

[A lang pece of cammas, sewit with silk unperfit of the
armes of Scotland, *Inventories* (1578) 215 (JAM)]

CAMMED, *adj* and *adv* Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs
Also written **caimt** Lan¹ n Lan¹, **kamed** ne Lan¹,
kaimed Cum¹, **kaimt** Cum Wm, **kaymt** Cum¹
[ka md, kē md]

1 *adj* Crooked, awry, also *fig* cross, ill-tempered
See **Cam**, *adj*

Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) Cum LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 299,
Cum¹ An than set to wark an' wreatt doon three or fower o'
t'kaymtest an' t'creuktest [words], *Introd* 24, Cum³ Aberram
was varra kaim't and tell't me to tak them at wasn't brocken, 4
Wm Net sa kaim'd an hungeit as them as erseea abus't, *Spec*
Dial (1885) pt iii 38 w Yks As cammed as a dog's leg Hoo's
as cammed as a wisket (D L) Lan Eh¹ hoo's in a terrible
cammd humour to day! GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 7, DAVIES
Races (1856) 228, Lan¹ Thou'rt gettin cammd as a crushed
whisket, WAUGH *Old Croones* (1875) vi n Lan¹, ne Lan¹, Chs¹³

Hence **Kamntly**, *adj* restive, disinclined for work

Cum Horses out-liggan, and lean, and kaimtly, DICKINSON
Cumbr (1876) 242

2 *adv* Perversely, crookedly

Lan¹ Good lorjus deys! it's not to tell heaw cammd things con
happ n! GIM BOBBIN *Whs* (ed 1750) 61

CAMMEL, *sb* Sc A crooked piece of wood used as
a hook to hang anything on Cf **cambrel**, *sb*¹ Rxb
(JAM)

Hence **Cammelt**, *adj* crooked

Rxb A cammelt bow (JAM)

CAMMEREL, *adj* N Cy¹ Crooked

CAMMICK, *sb* Sh I A preventive, a stop Sh I
(JAM), S & Ork¹

CAMMOCK, *sb*¹ Wor Bck Hrt Sus Hmp I W Wil
Dor Som Dev Cor Also written **cammack** Dev,
cammick Bck I W² Dor¹, **cammic** Cor², **kemmick**
w Som¹, and in forms **kamics**, **kramics** Som [kæ mæk,
ik] (1) The plant rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*, (2) a
name given to almost any plant with a yellow flower, e g
Hypericum perforatum, *Senecio Jacobaea*, *Pulicaria dysen-*
terica, (3) *Lotus corniculatus*, bird's-foot trefoil, (4)
Achillea millefolium, yarrow

(1) s Wor (H K), Bck Hrt There are two sorts of this stinking
weed the one has a honey-suckle head, the other spires up with
a sort of grassy leaf, above a foot high, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750)
III 1 Sus, Hmp¹, I W¹² Wil DAVIS *Agric* (1813), Wil¹
Dor Gl (1851), (C W), Dor¹ Som W & J Gl (1873),
N & Q (1877) 5th S viii 358, (W F R) w Som¹ Kem ik
(rare) Dev (W L P), Cor² (2) Hmp WISE *New Forest* (1883)
281, Hmp¹, I W² (3) Dev We sat down on a thymy bank,
And culled sweet cammock flowers, *CAPERN Ballads* (1856) 15, ed
1858 (4) Dev

Hence **Cammocky**, *adj* Of milk, butter, or cheese
tainted, as when the cows have been feeding on cammock.

Sus, Hmp¹ I W¹, I W² A onny gid me zome fousty brcrd
dree weeks wold and a bit o' wold cammicky cheese Wil¹

[(1) *Bougrande*, cammock, rest-harrow, ground-furze,
petty whin, Cotgr, *Bonaga*, cammock, 'resta bovis',
FLORIO, *Gatillo*, an heibe called cammocks, MINSHEU
(1623)]

CAMMOCK, *sb*² Sc I Ma Also written **cammok**,
camack, **cummock** Sc, **cammag** I Ma [ka mæk]

1 A curved stick, esp one used in the game of hockey

Sc Airle crooks the tree that good cammock should be, *RAY*
Prov (1678) 361 Per (JAM) Ayr To tremble under Fortune's
cummock, *BURNS On a Bard*, st 7

2 The game of hockey

Sc One of the most spirited camack matches witnessed for
many years. Matches were played on the policy before the
house of Drakies, at the camack and foot-ball, *Edb Evng Courier*
(Jan 22, 1821) (JAM) I Ma Don't be playing cammag with me,
CARNE Manxman (1895) pt vi xiv

[*Hoc pedum*, *cambok* (*Nomina Ludorum*), *Voc* (c 1425)
in Wright's *Voc* (1884) 666 MLat *cambuca*, 'baculus
incurvatus' (DUCANGE)]

CAMMOCKS, *sb pl* Ess Also written **cammicks**,
cammacks [kæ mæks] Broken victuals, small pieces
left at a meal

Ess *Arch Soc Trans* (1863) II 183, Leave none of your
cammocks Come on, eat your cammacks up (W W S)

CAMMON, *sb* Sc Irel Also in forms **cammons**,
commons [ka mən]

1 The game of hockey, see **Cammock**, *sb*²

Sc (JAM) Ant Two parties of boys ranged on opposite sides
endeavour to drive a ball through their respective wickets placed
two or three hundred yards asunder The wicket is formed
of two branches stuck into the ground at 3 or 4 feet distant
and the ends above tied together so as to form an arch These
branches are called Teats, and the place where each wicket is
fixed is called the Gawly, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Ldd A
popular game about Christmas, N & Q (1874) 5th S 1 91
s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

2 The stick or club used in the above game

Ant GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

CAMOMINE, *sb* Sc Lan Shr Also in forms **camo**
vyne, **carmovine**, **camowyne** Sc, **cammony** Lan
[ka məmɪn] The camomile, *Anthemis nobilis*

Abd On the camowyne to lean you down, *ROSS Hulenore*
(1768) 124, ed 1812 e Lth I no mind o' my mither ever keepin
drugs in the hoose, unless it might be castor ile an' camovine,
HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 146 Lan Aw sowd o that fine
cammony, COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 54 Shr¹ Kam u'mein

CAMP, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Dur Cum Yks Lin War Bdf Cmb Nrf

1 *sb* An encampment, a gypsy's tent

n Lin¹ I her' ewsed mostlin's to be a camp o' gipsies i' th' laane gaeán Shawn dike War³

2 *Comp* (1) Camp bed, a four-poster with a curved top formed of wooden laths with cross-bars let into them, (2) kettles, reliques of bronze of various sizes found on the line of the Roman roads, (3) meeting, an open-air meeting for religious purposes held by the Primitive Methodist Connexion

(1) e Dur¹ The framework opens in the middle, for taking down (2) N Cy¹ (3) w Yks (J W), n Lin¹ Cmb¹ The Primitives are going to have a camp-meeting in Boyce's field next Sunday

3 *v* To live in tents, take one's meals out of doors
Cum 'We're campin' this summer,' said a gentleman on the Geological Survey (M P) Bdf A party of persons sitting together (under a hedge, for example) as the labourers do at harvest-time, when they eat their meals, are said to be 'camping' under the hedge (J W B)

Hence Camper, *sb* a gypsy, itinerant tinker, &c

Cum Name usually given to the itinerant potter or vagrant, the top of whose cart serves for a bed curtain on the ground (M P) n Lin¹

4 Of birds to flock together, gyrate in the air
Nrf The rooks are camping, *Nrf Arch* (1879) VIII 168

CAMP, *v*² and *sb*² n Cy Yks Lan [kamp]

1 *v* To talk, chat, gossip With *out* to go to other people's houses to chat or gossip

n Cy GROSE (1790) w Yks Shō stands campin at t'yard end thro morn to neet, *BANKS Wkfld Wds* (1865), (C C R)

Hence Camping, *vbl sb* gossiping

Yks A gossip who freq goes into a neighbour's house is fond of 'camping out,' *Tit bits* (Aug 8, 1891) 280

2 *sb* A chat, a talk Cf *cank*, *v*¹

m Lan¹ Aw ne'er enjoy owt as weel as a good camp

CAMP, *sb*³ and *v*³ Obs e An Also written *kamp*, *kemp* e An¹

1 *sb* An ancient form of the game of football

e An¹ Two goals are pitched at the distance of 120 yards from each other In a line with each are ranged the combatants, the number on each side is *gen* twelve The ball is deposited exactly in the mid way The sign or word is given by an umpire The two sides, as they are called, rush forward The contest for the ball begins, and never ends without black eyes and bloody noses, broken heads or shins, and some serious mischiefs The prizes are commonly hats, gloves, shoes, or small sums of money Nrf In the old newspaper we meet with a number of advertisements relating to the old-fashioned and now almost *obs* game of 'camp,' *GLYDE Nrf Garland* (1872) XXI Suf (F H), Suf¹ Formerly much in use among schoolboys, and occas played by men Sometimes school against school, or parish against parish

2 *v* To play at the above game, to kick

e An RAY (1691), e An¹ Nrf GROSE (1790) Suf (K) Ess *Arch Soc Trans* (1863) II 183, (W W S)

Hence (1) *Camping*, *vbl sb*, see *Camp*, *sb*³, (2) *Camping ball*, *sb* a ball used in the above game, (3) *Camping land*, *sb*, (4) *Camping pightel*, *sb* a piece of ground set apart for the game of camping

(1) e An² I have heard old persons speak of a celebrated camping, Nrf against Suf, on Dip Common, with 300 on each side Before the ball was thrown up, the Nrf side enquired tauntingly of the Suf men, if they had brought their coffins! The Suf men, after 14 hours, were the victors Nine deaths were the result of the contest, within a fortnight! Nrf¹ Suf I know old men who engaged, when young, in camping (F H) (2) e An¹ The same name is sometimes misapplied to the common light football (3) e An¹ In the little parish of East Bilney is a small strip of land, near the church, which is called the camping-land A large piece of pasture land at Stowmarket is still called the camping land Nrf¹ (4) Suf The camping pightel joined to the East side of the churchyard, and was let for 13s 4d a year, *CULLUM Hist Hausted* (1813) 124, Remembered by old folks (F H)

[1 The same word as ME *camp*, martial contest, fight Alle the kene mene of kampe, knyghtes, *Morte Arth* (c 1420) 3701, ed Brock, 109 OE *camp* (*Beowulf*) 2 Get campers a ball, to campe therewithall, *TUSSER Husb* (1580) 60, Campyn, *pedipilo*, *Prompt*]

CAMP, *sb*⁴ and *v*⁴ Sc Lei

1 *sb* A heap of potatoes or turnips earthed up in order to be kept through the winter See *Bury*, *sb*¹

Bwk *Surv* 293 (JAM) Midl MARSHALL *Rin Econ* (1796) II Lei¹

2 *v* To store potatoes, &c for the winter Lei¹

CAMP, see *Kemp*

CAMP, see *Cample*, *v*¹

CAMPER, *v*¹ Der War Flt Shr Also in form *comper* Der² nw Der¹ [kæmpə(r), kæmpə(r)] To reply saucily See *Cample*, *v*¹ War (J R W)

Hence (1) *Campering*, *vbl sb* saucy, impertinent language, (2) *Campering*, *ppl adj*, (3) *Camperosome*, *adj* lively, high-spirited

(1) Fit Stop that camperin, will tha (T K J) (2) Shr¹ Young Dicken rides a fine camperin 'orse to markit—Ayc an' 'e's a fine camperin' fellow 'isself (3) Der GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P),, Der², nw Der¹

CAMPER, *v*² Wor To entangle, join together Cf *cample*, *v*²

s Wor Take care that they chains don't get campered (H K)

CAMPERKNOWS, *sb* Lan Ale-pottage, in which are put milk, sugar, and spices.

Lan¹ [GROSE (1790)]

CAMPERLASH, *sb* Chs Also in form *caperlash* Chs¹²³ Abusive language Cf *amperlash*

Chs¹²³ s Chs¹ Kum, non ù dhi ky aam pūrlaash [Come, none o' thy camperlash]

CAMPERLECKS, *sb pl* Bch (JAM) Magical tricks

CAMPFIRE, *sb* Cum. The plant *Crithmum maritimum*

[An old form of *camphor* *Camphre*, *camphire*, *COTGR*, My beloved is unto me as a cluster of camphire, *BIBLE* (ed 1611) *Song of Sol* 1 14]

CAMPFIRE, *v* Rut [kæmfə(r)] To give camphor in medicine

Rut¹ I says to her, 'He'll be a-camphorin' of you, Martha.' 'Oh yes, sir, he's a deadly man for camphorin', is Dr Brown'

CAMPLE, *v*¹ and *sb* Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Lei Nhp Hrf Also written *campel* Yks, and in forms *cawmple* Lan, *cemple* Lan¹, *comple* w Yks¹ Nhp¹, *campo* n Cy Chs¹³, *cambie* Sc n Cy Chs¹³

1 *v* To scold, bully, to retort, answer perty, argue Cf *camper*, *v*¹ See *Camp*, *v*³

Sc (JAM) n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Cam¹ Wm Yer need nit say I was camplin, er snappish ta me fadder, *CLOSL Satirist* (1833) 158, They've taen to crna an' cample, *BOWNESS Studies* (1868) 42 n Yks³ w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), *WILLAN List Wds* (1811), w Yks¹ Foak may talk an cample feaafully, n 310 Lan Hoo camplet an' snapt, as no mortal can tell, *WAUGH Old Cromes* (1875) v, Lan¹ n Lan If things iz'nt t'l hiz maind hi kamps terbly (W S), n Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹³, Lei¹, Nhp¹ Hrf He didn't drive the sheep quiet, but kept campling 'em about (W W S)

Hence (1) *Campling*, *ppl adj*, (2) *Camply*, *adj* quarrelsome, impertinent, scolding

(1) Yks A campling housewife (K) w Yks Howd thi camplin din (D L), w Yks¹ A hile, threapin, complin, Dannot, n 288 Lan A camplin snicket, *Yksman Comic Ann* (1880) 8, He says to Jim, 'tha cawmplin' wastrel foo,' *CLEWORTH Dafne Dick* (1888) 35 Lei¹ Shay wur a very camplin' woman Nhp¹ He's a complin fellow, and will have the last word (2) n Yks He's varry camply (I W)

2 *sb* Talk, angry words

Lan Yo know aw've no neighbours to have a bit ov a cample to, *WAUGH Tailin Matty* (1867) 11, He will slatter some cample off at th' edge o' that under lip of his, *sb Snowed up*, 1, Lan¹

CAMPLE, *v*² Wor [kæmpl] With prep *with* to meddle with Cf *camper*, *v*²

s Wor The London doctors said they wouldn't cample with his bad eye, for fear he should lose the sight of it altogether (H K)

CAMPO, see *Cample*, *v*¹

CAMPULY, *adj* s Sc (JAM) Contentious

CAMPS, see *Kemps*

CAMP SHOT, *sb* and *v* Thames Valley, Sur Hmp Cor Also in forms *shed*, *shut*, *shoot*, see below, *camshet* Hmp.¹

1 *sb* A facing of piles and boarding along the bank of a river

Thames Vall The 'campshot,' as it is termed on the Thames, is the wooden boarding and piling that keeps up the bank of the river, FRANCIS *Angling* (1880) 61 (note)

2 *v* To face the bank of a river with piles and planks, also, *gen* to fence (a field)

Sur The Richmond Vestry campshedded it (the eyot below Richmond Bridge), *Daily News* (Oct 2, 1882) 6 Cor There was crutches inside an' splints enough to camp shed a thirty-acred field, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi

Hence Camp shuting, *vbl sb*, see 1, above

Hmp The old gentleman moved slowly down along the camp-shuting. Then the lad slipped over the camp-shoot ing (will anybody tell me how to spell that word?), KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* (1862) III 201, There is a campshutting (a boarding in English) upon which you can put your elbows, C KINGSLEY *Chalk-stream Studies* (1858) in *Misc* (1859) I 182, Hmp¹

[Prob of Du origin Cp Du *kamp*, a piece of ground, field + *shot*, partition, boarding In Du dials *kamp* is esp used for a piece of ground surrounded by a ditch, see MOLEMA (1887) See also DAHNERT *Pomeranian Dial* (1781)]

CAMRIL, see Cambrel, *sb*²

CAMSHACH, *adj* Sc Also written camshack, cam scho, campsho, camscheugh, camschol

1 Crooked, distorted

Lnk A monkey with a campsho face, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) II 478, ed 1800 (JAM)

2 *Fig* Cross-grained, ill-tempered

Sc Bot camshach wife or girmn gett, LAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 170 (JAM) Abd Pate had caught a camshack cair At this uncanny wark, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 7 Dmb Her camseuch father and a thrawn auld lummer o' a seivant lass, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) viii Rnf It gae'd at last frae camscheugh words, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *Nowadays*

[1 That cruiked, cam schoche croyll (dwarf), MONTGOMERIE *Flying* (ed 1629) 295, Wyth cruikit camschow beik, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, III 77]

CAMSHACHLE, *v* and *adj* Sc Also written cam shacle, camshacle, camshaucle, kamshackle

1 *v* To distort, pull askew, throw in disorder, upset, also *fig* See Shackle, *v*

Sc I'll twassle your thrapple in a giffy an' ye think tae camshacle me wi' your bluid thristy fingers, *St Patrick* (1819) II 191, Meg o' the mill camshachlit me, *Old Sng* (JAM) e Fif Tibbie and Mrs Sooter had gotten a' their duds camshackled, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxix

Hence Camshackled, *ppl adj* crooked Also *fig*

Peb Nae auld camshauchled warlock loun, NICOL *Poems* (1805) *Daft Days*

2 *adj* Involved, intricate, confused

Sik It's sae kamshackle I canna word it, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 36, ed 1866

CAMSTEERY, *adj* Sc Nhb Also Sus (?) Also written camsteerie Sc, camsteary Sc Nhb¹, camsterie, camstairie, camstarry, camstarie Sc, camstary Sc Nhb¹, kamsteery, kamstarry Nhb¹, kamstary N Cy¹, kamstarie Nhb, and in form camstrary Sc [kəmsteari] Wild, mad, unmanageable, obstinate, perverse

Sc And when she's fu' she is unco camstarie, HERD *Sngs* (1776) II 40, She was sae camsterie and skeich, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) I 297, He's a camsteary chield and fasheous about marches, SCOTT *Guy R* (1815) l e Sc They'll be eatin' themsel's camsteerie i' the stable, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 153 Abd Time enough to turn camsterry When we're auld and doited, SKINNER *Poems* (ed 1809) 71 Per The'll aye be some camsteary cratuis in the warld, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 318 Fif Ye re a camstairie lassie, MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1876) 95 e Fif Gin I had daured to show the slightest inclination to turn camsteerie on their han's, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii Dmb Sookin stirks—when they begin to kick and grow strong i' the head and camstarry, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) xx Ay I he auld countess is nae sic a camstarie commodite as may be you think, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) xxxiv Lth Frichit bath the horse and kye, An' turn'd them clean camstary, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 8 Edb Being naturally a wee camstairie, MOIR *Manse Wauch* (1828) xxiv Bwk, He had a wild, camstary pony, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes*

(1856) 48 Sik Breakin into pieces noo, like camstary cluds, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 47 Gall She turned camsteery wi' him, an' gang in harness she wadna, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii Kcb For the callans are camsteerie loons, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 205 N Cy¹ Nhb Ye're sic kamstarie fowk man, BELL *Rhymes* (1812) 38, Nhb¹ Sus¹ A horse is said to be very camsteery when it does not go steadily

Hence (1) Camstary, *sb* an obstinate, unmanageable person, (2) Camsteeriness, *sb* perversity, obstinacy

(1) Sik Her...s for ye then, auld camstary¹ HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed 1866 (2) e Fif Pairtly owin' to his camsteeriness we whummelt into a ga-fur, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xii

[Grou I campstarie, it may drau to ill, MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* (c 1597) lxxviii, ed Cranstoun, 123]

CAMSTROUDGEIOUS, *adj* Fif (JAM) Wild, unmanageable, obstinate, perverse

CAMUCK, see Cambuck

CAN, *v* In var dial of Sc Irel and Eng Also in form con, see below

1 Grammatical forms

1 Present Tense

Sc To the young that canna the ald that manna, The blind that downa see, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) *Bonny Bee Ho'm*, Ye canna help me, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) vii N I¹ Neg Canney Nhb I canna climb the knowes, sae green, *Coquettale Sngs* (1852) 100, Nhb¹ Ye canna say them nay, Mr Mayor, *Quayside Ditty* (1816) Cum What can t'e want wi' me? GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 160, Cum¹ n Canna, m Cān't, sw Cāt Wm Canta tell? BLEZARD *Sngs* (1868) 18 m Yks¹ Aa kaan or kaanz, dhoo kaan, kaanz or kaanst, ey kaan or kaanz, wey, &c kaan or kaanz, *Introd* xlvii w Yks Strong form kan, weak forms kōn, kñ The weak form kñ is mostly used in comb with the pers pron Neg kanet or kānt, WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 147, w Yks² Cannot is *gen* used at length Lan Con ta walk reight? HAMERTON *Wendeholme* (1869) 11, What con friends do? BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) viii, Aw conno' wayve same as aw're use't, sb iii, I canna' say, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Fle Lore* (1867) 61 e Lan¹ Cornd s Lan Conno, BAMFORD *Dial* (1850) Chs¹ Aw con, can ta? const, const ta? Neg Conna, conner, connot, Chs² Connoh or conna s Chs¹ Sng Kon, kost, kon, go Stf Ye cawt die moie nor once, MURRAY *Nov Note Bk* (1887) 54, Cossent see? *ib* Joseph's Coat (1882) 270 s Stf Thee cost goo now (TP) Der¹ Con, conno, Der² I conna' aboide hur s Not I kaint do it (LCM) Nhp¹ An endearing expression to children Casn't do it? Nhp² I kaint do it w Wor I conna mend it, S BEAUCHAMP *Granley Grange* (1874) I 30, w Wor¹ Conna us? Shr¹ I can or con, thee ca'st, ca'st'ee' canna we? can'ee' cannad-a or canna they? Neg Thee cosna or casna, ca'sna thee [kas nu'dhi]? If Ium conna or canna do it Hrf² Casn, casna, canna Thee casn't lick me Glo Cass'net thee zing? BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii, Glo¹ Casn't, Glo² Cast or Cat? [cast thou] Oxf¹ Thee casn't Casn't do't? [kas nt duot] Brks¹ Casn't? Ess¹ Caint Sus Evers'much water caint squench love, LOWER *Sng Sol* (1860) viii 7 Hmp¹ Thee cass'n I W¹ Thee casn't dout un Canst? I W² Casn't zee't? n Wil Gie out, cass n! [Stop that, can't you!] (EHG) Wil¹ Cass'n Dor Cassunt? (WC), [Thou] cast, ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834), Dor¹ I'll bet A shullen, that thee cassen, 129 Som Thee cass'n do it, JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869) Gl w Som Dhee kns, kuns dhee? Neg Dhee has n, wee kaa n, kas n dhee? kaa nuus? ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 64, w Som¹ Aay kn [emph kan] git au n mud leen luyk tu dun ur, bud aay kaa n nuv ur maek noa an tu braek sus [I can get on middling-like at dinner, but I cannot ever make any hand of breakfast], Ca's [thou canst] g'out ta-marra, if ee ool, PULMAN *Sketches*, 17 Dev 'Tis better thin ort a tal ulse thee kiss bring, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett* (1865) *Introd* n Dev Thee cassent zee, *Exm Scold* (1746) l 127, Thee kīsnt think to ha' 'er, that's sartin, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 33 nw Dev¹ Cas, cans, cas'n [thou canst, canst not, canst thou? canst thou not?] e Dev Cas' thees milky? PULMAN *Sng Sol* (1860) Notes, 4 Cor Save thyself from transportation of thee cust, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 51, Cor² Cussn't, caan't, Cor³ Kūs³

2 Preterite

Sc Cuid, cood Neg Cuidna, coodna, MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 216, I couldna weel see, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xv Wxf¹ Aamezil cou nostoane [Myself could not stand] m Yks¹ Kuod'orkuodz, *sng* and *pl*, *Introd* xlvii w Yks Kud or kad Neg Kudnt or kadnet, WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 147 Lan Ascroft couldna coom, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III 79, Lan¹ pl Cud'n Der² I could na' insense him a no how (sv Insense)

w Wor¹ Cōōdna us? Shr¹ Thee cou'st, cou'st 'ee? we, &c couldn't Neg I couldna, thee couldsna, Couldnad-a or couldna they? Glo² Coos-nt? [Could you not?] Brks¹ Coost tell I which be the ro ad to Alder, plaze? If I dwaont do't I be zure thee coos'nt I W¹ Thee coods'n't doo't, 50 W¹ Coos'n [could'st not], SLOW Gl¹ (1892) Dor¹ Dost mind how once thee coossen zit? 63 Som Coose do et eef oo'st [You could do it if you would], PULMAN *Sketches* (ed 1871) 87 w Som Dhee kuds (emphat keo ds), dhee keods n, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 64 Dev Cūdden 'er? HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 5, Es chudd'nt be a wafon, MADOX BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk 1 iv e Dev Ai did leuk, but ai niver ked vame 'en, PULMAN *Sng Sol* (1860) m 1 Cor³ Cust lend me a shilling?

II In dial usages

1 Used as *infin*, *prp* or *pp* to be able

Sc Thay hæna cūd geate cane [they have not been able to get one] If wey hæd cūd cum Ye'll can cum neist weik? W¹ hym noa cannin' fynd them [through his being unable to find them], MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 216, He'll be grander than ever now—he'll no can haud down his head to sneeze, SCOTT *Anthology* (1816) xxvi Per I'll no can bide lang, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 137, ed 1887 Fif Ye'll no can work, ROBERTSON *Pivost* (1894) 155 s Sc A common idiom Not known in Abd (G W) Ayr Baith you and her will can spare some o' the cost, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) xvii Lnk He'll can tell us, WARDROP *J Matheson* (1881) 32 Rxb We'll aiblins no can rise our lane, A SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 43 Gail In common use (A W) Nhb, Dur He wouldn't could go Will he can go? (J W H) e Dur¹ They'll not can get any food I haven't could get across the doors (very common) 'I doubt I'll not can get' is one of the commonest phr Cum¹ I'll nut can gang to-day w Yks A ius to kud or kəd diut [I used to be able to do it] Ad ə dunt if id kud (never kəd) [I would have done it if I had been able], WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 148, Ah can't walk five mile i' t'hahr nah, but ah used to could! Leeds *Merc Suppl* (July 2, 1892) Chs¹ Aw used to could a done it Not¹ sw Lin¹ Did you, when you used to could work? Lei¹ Nobody seems to can understand it Shay'd use to couldn't sit nuf stan' A's the man to can du it I'd use to could du it in hafe the toime, 31 War² He used to couldn't, War³ Wor I can't do it now, but I used to could (J W P)

2 In phr (i) *Can or can't awhile*, see *Awhile*, (2) *can't-help-it*, a violent disinclination for work, &c

(2) e Yks¹ A person is said to be troubled with a can't-help-it

CAN, sb¹ Sc Nhb Yks Not Lei War Shr. Som Cor [kan, kæn]

1 Applied to any vessel, esp of tin, for holding liquids or semi-liquids, a drinking cup

Sc The term has a much wider range of meaning than in Eng, and is applied to almost every sort of vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, e g the small tubs in which workmen mix and keep plaster, lime, &c (JAM *Suppl*) n Yks¹ e Yks A small milk-pail, with a handle on the side, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) w Yks BANKS *Wksld Wds* (1865), w Yks¹, w Yks² Drinking cups, called cans, are sometimes made [from the hollow of an elephant's trunk] w Som¹ Kaar lau ng dhu kan lau ng wai ee [carry along the milk pail along with you] Cor A great five gallon 'can', FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 73

2 A measure for liquids, holding about a gallon. Sh I (JAM), S & Ork¹

3 The allowance of beer claimed by keelmen

Nhb¹ Every time they load a keel of coals from the staith, or 'dylke,' they get a 'can,' or allowance of ale equal in value to two shillings and sixpence, *N Tribune* (1854) I 210. Then went and drank wor can, *Sng Keel Row*

4 The hollow part of an elephant's trunk w.Yks²

5 A tin

Not² Buy me a can of meat

6 A broken piece of earthenware Abd (JAM)

7 Comp (1) *Can bauk*, a milkman's shoulder-yoke or 'yoke-stick,' q v, (2) *box*, in wool-combing a box full of pins or combs, through which the wool is passed, (3) *dough*, a small oblong cake for breakfast bread, (4) *house*, a public-house, (5) *leaf*, *Nymphaea alba*, white water-lily, see *Candock*, (6) *money*, money claimed by keelmen instead of an allowance of beer

(1) n Yks² (2) w Yks (S A B) (3) Shr¹ (4) Nhb¹ (5) Lei, War The half unfolded leaves floating on the water [are] supposed to resemble cans (6) Nhb¹

CAN, sb² Sc Also written *cann* Abd, *kann* Sh I Cleverness, ability, knowledge

Sh I (JAM), Still in use He has nae can (KI) n Sc (W C) Abd These auld-world fouks had wondrous can Of heibs that were baith good for man and beast, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 13, ed 1812, W¹ mair wyles and cann they bet the flame, 15, Oor gran'-muthers believ't i' the can o' the fairies, ALEXANDER *Am Folk* (1875) 70, ed 1882, He has gweed can amo' beasts fan he likes, 15 93, *Obsolet* (W M)

CAN, see *Cand*, v

CANADA, sb Yks A name given to small allotments of land, not divided from each other by any fence

Yks N & Q (1885) 6th S xii 318 ne Yks This and similar expressions, such as 'Nova Scotia,' are not uncommon (M C F M)

CANALLYE, sb Sc Also written *canalyie*, *canailyie*, see below A mob, rabble, also in *comp*, *Canallye host*

Sc The hale canailyie, risin, tried In vain to end their gabblin, Nicol *Poems* (1805) I 37 (JAM) e Sc Hereabout we ca' a noisy crowd o' folk a canallye, SELOUN R *Urquhart* (1896) xviii Fif Sae sall this vile canailyie host Be huntit downwarts, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 106

[Fr *canaille*, dogs, a kennel, or company of dogs, the dregs, or offals, of a people (COTGR)]

CANARY, sb Yks Lan Lin Shr Lon Hmp Wil

1 In phr *Give the cat a canary* (bird), 'tell it to the marines,' said of an improbable story

Shr¹ 'Give a cat a canary,' dunna tell me none o' your rōmance, Shr²

2 A sovereign, so called from its colour

Shr² Lon MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 52

3 A glass of gin, rum, or any ardent spirits Shr²

4 A burglar's assistant

Lon Sometimes a woman, called a 'canary,' carries the tools, and watches outside, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (ed 1862) IV 337

5 Applied to the plants (1) *Corydalis lutea*, lady's pin-cushion, (2) *Tropaeolum canariensis*, canary-creeper Also in *comp* *Canary plant* n Lin¹

6 Comp (1) *Canary buzzert*, a yellowmoth, (2) grass, (3) seed, (a) *Phalaris canariensis*, millet, (b) *Plantago major*, plantain

(1) Lan Petty warfare being carried on by 'canary buzzerts' and 'bit bats,' BRIERLEY *Ikkdale* (1868) 115 (2, a) Var dial, B & H (b) Hmp (W M E F) (3, a) Var dial, B & H (b) Yks 1b Hmp *Nature Notes*, No 3 Wil¹

CANBOTTLE, sb Stf Wor Shr Hrf. [kænbɒtl]

The long tailed titmouse, *Acridula rosea*

Stf¹, w Wor (W B) Shr SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 32, Shr¹ Also called Bottle-tit, Shr² Shr, Hrf BOUND *Piov* (1876) Hrf²

CANCER, sb Sc *Lychnis dioica*, red campion.

Kcb *Garden Wh* (1896) 112

CANCER, see *Caunsey*

CANCH, sb and v Nhb Dur Yks Chs Not Lin Lei Nhp Shr Bdf e An Also written *cansh* n Yks² ne Yks¹ Bdf e An¹ (GROSE), *caunch* Nhb Dur, *kanch* Nhp¹, *kansh* ne Yks¹ Nhp², and in forms *kench* s Chs¹ Lei¹ Nhp¹ Shr¹ e An¹ Suf¹, *kinch* e An¹ [kanʃ, kenʃ, kinʃ]

1 sb A perpendicular declivity, a rise like a step, esp a step-like projection in a coal-pit

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ There is a string of canches from the Willows to the glass-houses on Blaydon Haugh, the river winding about those canches like a mill race, *New Dy Chron* (Aug 23, 1887) In a thin seam of coal it is necessary to work either an upper or lower stratum of stone along with the coal, to give height to the passage way The coal being worked first, leaves a steep-like projection of stone This is a canch Coal and stone are thus worked away alternately Where a slight fault or slip occurs in a bed of coal, the dislocation leaves one part of the seam above the other, the step thus formed being a canch A top canch is also called a broo Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888), (J H B) Dur GIBSON *Up Weardale Gl* (1870), The term is applied more particularly when it is desired to describe the thickness of the strata which is removed—as a 13 inch *kanch* (J J B) ne Yks¹

2 A sloping trench; a water-channel cut on a road.

n Yks², ne Yks¹, e An¹, Nri¹

3 A breadth of digging land Nrf¹, Suf¹

4 A slice out of a hayrick or manure heap, &c, a large piece of bread, cheese, &c

Dur¹ s Chs¹ 'A whole kench' is a cut across the whole breadth of the stack. Not² Cut a canch out of that manure-hill Shr¹ The Missis give 'im a reet good kench o' bread an' chees' Also in form kenchin' e An¹ Shall I begin another cut of the stack, Sir? the last kench is getting very low

5 A small rick, a small stack of bricks, firewood, corn, &c, piled up together, a mound of earth

n Yks Cut a piece off that cansh (I W) Midl MARSHALL Rur Econ (1796) Not (J H B), Not²⁸ s Not The man had gotten a good canch o' firewood in his yard (J P K) n Lin¹ Ther's just one little canch o' oats left an' that's all Nhp¹ If a rick of corn is made at different times, each separate portion is called a canch, or a small rick—the surplus of a large one—and attached to it, is so denominated, and the term is also used in viling wood or faggots when a small addition is made to a larger pile A bury of potatoes is sometimes called a canch, Nhp² Bdf BATCHELOR Anal Eng Lang (1809) e An¹ e Nrf MARSHALL Rur Econ (1787) Nrf¹ [GROSE (1790)]

6 A short turn or spell at hoeing, ditching, &c e An¹, Nrf¹

7 v To heap up, pile, arrange in a stack

Midl MARSHALL Rur Econ (1796) Not¹, Not² The bricks must be canched, not thrown out of the cart, Not³ Nar canch 'em up snug together out o' folks' way! s Not Here wor a lot o' slabs canched up in a corner (J P K) Lei¹ To kench potatoes is to 'camp' them, place in a heap and cover with straw, earth, &c Nhp² [To caunch up bricks is to arrange them in small stacks when burnt and ready for sale, Gl Lab (1894)]

CANCGRAM, see Cankum

CAND, sb Cor¹² Fluor-spar See Cam, sb²

CAND, v Nhp e An Also in form can Suf [kand, kænd] To candy, congeal, adhere

Nhp¹ e An¹ It cand together Suf This sort of mould cans at once, if you press it 'Pan' is the more common word (F H)

[The siluer moone spread frostie pearle on the candd ground, FAIRFAX Tasso (1600) vi cii]

CAND, see Cam

CANDAVAIG, sb n Sc (JAM) A species of salmon, a salmon that lies until summer in fresh water, without going to the sea

Abd. They are grosser for their length than the common salmon, and often of a large size, Burse Statist Acc IX 109 Ags

[Gael ceann-dubhach, der of ceann-dubh, black-headed]

CANDEL BEND, see Kendal bend

CANDER, adv Glo¹² Yonder Also in phr Cander-lucks, look yonder

[Cander, for 'look yonder,' the vb being unstressed, and its final guttural agglutinated to the following adv pronounced 'ander]

CANDLE, sb Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in form cannell Sc Nhb¹ Dur Cum Yks, canle w Som¹, cannle n Yks², kannel Dev³, kendle Cor²

1 Comp (1) Candle bark, a box for holding candles, see Bark, sb¹, (2) burning, the time which a candle takes to burn, (3) canting, a 'sale by candle,' q v, (4) coal, a piece of splint coal put on a cottage fire to give light to spin by, (5) coil, the wick of a candle, (6) creel, a basket for storing candles, playing at cards for candles, (7) doup, a candle-end, (8) douting, morning, dawn, (9) fir, fir that has been buried in a morass, used instead of candles, (10) futtle, (11) gullie, a large knife for splitting up bog-fir into candles, (12) hod, a candle-stick, (13) keeper, see below, (14) leet time, dusk, (15) length, the time a candle would take to burn, (16) lighting, see leet time, (17) sieve, the larger kind of rush used for candle-wicks, (18) snot, the burnt wick of a candle, (19) stick height, of a child very small, (20) teen, (21) teening (tining, tinning), evening, dusk, see Time, (22) waster, one who sits up late at night, (23) -wick, (a) *Typha latifolia*, great reed-mace, (b) *Verbascum Thapsus*, mullein

(1) Cum (M P), Lan¹ (2) Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON Coal Tr Gl (1888) (3) n Yks² A cannle canting, when articles were appraised until a candle burned down to a certain mark, and the

highest bidder got the bargain, the candle being now superseded by the sand glass (4) Rxb (JAM) (5) w Yks (W F M F) (6) Nhb Another singular device they practise called candle creel, RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk (1846) VII 243, Nhb¹ In early winter, fairs were used to set off to a neighbouring rendezvous, each man with a creel or basket of candles A successful player obtained a stock enough to serve his needs throughout the rest of the winter (7) e Sc Mony a can'le-doup I've kent gutter an' gang out leavin' me to crawl into bed i' the dark, SETOUN R Urquhart (1896) m (8) w Som¹ When the sun is up sufficiently to see to work is the time for kan l-duw teen n Dev Vrom candle douting to candle-teening, Exm Scold (1746) l 314 (9) Sc Its fibres are so tough, that they are twisted into ropes, halters, and tethers The splits of it are used for light, Agr Surv Peab (JAM) (10, 11) Bnf¹ (12) n Yks² (13) Slang At Winchester School the name given to six college boys, not being prefects, who are allowed certain privileges in consideration of their having been long in the school Prob from having charge of the candles placed on the juniors' tables in Hall (A D H), SHADWELL Wykeham Slang (1859-1864) (14) n Lin¹ (15) Lan It's o' happened i' less nor a candle-length, CLEGG David's Loom (1894) v (16) Amer Evenin' meetin' took up at early candlelightin', Dial Notes (1895) I 385 (17) Nhb Cum T'young fwoks 'll gang till a cannell-seave syke [marshy hollow], DICKINSON Cumbr (1875) 230, (M P) Wm Distinct from the smaller kind of rush out of which caps and whips were and still are made (B K), Wm¹ The rushes were prepared by having the rind stripped off on two opposite sides, so as to allow the pith to absorb the liquid tallow n Lan (W H H) (18) Nhb¹ (19) n Yks² I've knawn you ivver sen you were cannle-stick-height (20) w Som¹ I'll be long way ee agin, vore cannle teen (21) w Cy GROSE Suppl (1790) Glo¹², n Wil (G E D) w Som¹ Kan l-tee teen n Dev Exm Scold (1746) l 314, Tha blessed hour 'vore candleteemin', Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 129 Dev¹ Just bevore candle teening the passon peep'd in upon us to put us in meend 'twas Zunday nart, 18, Dev³ Cor 'Twas kendle-teening when yung Mall Treloare Trud'd hum fram Bal, J TRENOODLE Spec (1846) 22 w Cor From early candle teening, THOMAS Randigal Rhymes (1895) 5 Cor¹² (22) Ant GROSE (1790) MS add (C) w Som¹ They be proper can'le wasters [kan l' wae ustur], aa'll want they baint a bed (23, a) Cum, Wm (b) n Som

2 In phr (1) as you have burned the candle, burn the inch, complete the undertaking, 'as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb', (2) candle and castock, a turnip lantern, (3) he that woist may, must hold the candle, the weakest goes to the wall, obs, (4) Candle-and-lantern Fair, see below, (5) he hath offered his candle to the devil, see below, obs, (6) sale by candle, an auction where a short candle was burnt, and the last bidder before it went out became the purchaser, (7) to strike a candle, to slide on the heel, so as to leave a white mark along the ice

(1) Don Said if any one is going to attempt anything desperate, Flk Lore Jm (1885) III 277 (2) Sc Sometimes placed in churchyards, on Allhallow eve Hence the rhyme of children —Hallow-teen, a night at e'en, A candle in a castock (JAM) (3) Glo SMYTH Lives Berkeleys (ed 1885) III 32 (4) Wil We used [at Warminster] to call one of the smaller fairs (I believe it was the August one) 'Candle-and-lantern Fair,' presumably from the difficulty of finding it, but the name may have come from a time when the waies offered in August would include preparations for winter evenings, Wil N & Q I 230 (5) Glo This (now common) thus arose, Old fillmore of Cam, gonge in anno 1584, to present Sir Tho Throgmorton of Tortworth with a suger lofe, met by the way with his neighbor, who demanded whither and upon what business hee was gonge, answered, 'To offer my candle to the Divill,' SMYTH Lives Berkeleys (ed 1885) III 28 (6) n Lin¹ [Forty or fifty years ago it was the custom at some sals to have candles marked with red circles, and the moment the candle burned down to the mark, the lot put up was knocked down to the highest bidder, N & Q (1851) 1st S iv 383] (7) Wil¹

3 The pupil of the eye, gen in phr candle of the eye Shr¹ Also called Pea of the eye Hrf¹ s Pem LAWS Little Eng (1888) 419 Glo¹

[2 (6) The 1st of June will be exposed to sale by the candle ten hundred parts or proprietries of that tract of land in America now called West New Jersey, Lond Gazette (1687) No 2246, 4]

CANDLEMAS, sb Sc Cum Yks Shr Glo Sur. Wil Som Also written can'le Sc Cum w Som¹, cannle n Yks² e Yks¹

1 Feb 2, Feast of the Purification, a Scottish quarter-day Also in *comp* Candlemas day

Sc If Candlemass day be dry and fair, The half o' winter's to come and mair, If Candlemass day be wet and foul, The half o' winter's gane at Yule, CHAMBERS *Bk of Days* (1869) I 214 Ay! That fifty pound ye lent me last Candlemas was a twelvemonth, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 81 Lnk The first term's payment is at Candlemas first, WODROW *Church Hist* (ed 1828) I 337 Kcb When at Can'lemas he took the floor, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 216 Cum (M P) Yks At Candlemas gooid gees al lay, *Prov* in *Brig house News* (July 20, 1889) n Yks 2 If Cannlemas day be lound and fair, Yaw hawf o' t'winter's te come an' mair, If Cannlemas day be murk an' foul, Yaw hawf o' t'winter's geean at Yule e Yks 1 Shr At Candlemas Day A good goose should lay, *Flk-rime*, BURN *Flk-Lore* (1883) 578 Ken 'Candlemas Day Half your fodder and half your hay,' or 'Candlemass Half your hay and half your toss,' meaning that the winter is then only half gone and one ought to have exhausted not more than half the keep for the cattle The 'toss' is the unthreshed corn in the barn (P M) Sur 1 The old folks used to say that so far as the sun shone into the house on Candlemas Day so far would the snow drive in before the winter was out w Som 1 Kan lmus remembered by the country folk, but utterly unknown to the factory and town people

2 Comb (1) Candlemas-ba' (ball), a football match played on Feb 2, (2) bells, the snowdrop, (3) bleeze, (4) a bonfire on the evening of Feb 2, (5) the gift of money formerly paid by pupils to their schoolmaster, (6) crack, a storm occurring at this season, (7) — crown, see below, (8) — king, the pupil who paid the highest gratuity to the schoolmaster at Candlemas, (9) — offering, see bleeze (b), (10) — queen, see — king

(1) Sc The e end of a town [played] against the w, the unmarried men against the married, or one parish against another, CHAMBERS *Bk of Days* (1869) I 214 (2) Glo 12, n.Wil (G E D) (3, a) Sc The conflagration of any piece of furze which might exist in their [schoolchildren's] neighbourhood, or of an artificial bonfire, CHAMBERS *Bk of Days* (1869) I 214 (b) Rxb, Sik (JAM) (4) e Yks 1 A cannlemas-crack Lays monny a sailor on his back (5, 6) Flk Scholars pay a Candlemas gratuity from 5s even as far as 5 guineas, when there is a keen competition for the Candlemas crown The 'king' reigns for six weeks, during which period he is not only entitled to demand an afternoon's play for the scholars once a week, but he has also the royal privilege of remitting punishments, *St Andrews Statist Acc* XIII 211 (JAM) (7) Sc (JAM) (8) (b Suppl) Ay With one voice from us a she was proclaimed our Candlemas Queen, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (ed 1887) 34

[1 The first names Candelmess, The tother Maryes clensing, *Mettr Hom* (c 1325), ed Small, 155 OE *candel-messe*, cp ON *Kyndilmessa*]

CANDLER, sb Obs n Cy Yks

1 A chandelier n Cy (K) [Not known to our correspondents]

2 A chandler.

w Yks WATSON *Hist Hlfr* (1775) 535, w Yks 4

[A candeler, *candelarius*, *Cath Angl* (1483) *Candle + -er*, as in *draper, butler*]

CANDOCK, sb. Not War Wor [ka ndok]

1 *Nuphar lutea*, yellow water-lily See Water can Also called Pan Dock War 2

2 *Nymphaea alba*, white water-lily See Can leaf Not (J H B), Wor

[Can-dock, from its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed-vessel, like that of a can, PRIOR (1879) Cp Dan *aakande* (aa, river + *kande*, a can), a water-lily]

CANDY, sb and v Sc Irel Nhb Dur Lin War Amer [ka ndi]

1 sb A sweetmeat

Ayr He would have socht candy for the banes, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 27, NI 1 Nhb A sweetmeat exposed for sale at Newcastle on market days, the salesman shouting 'Here s you dandy, randy, candy oh!' (J Ar) [Amer FARMER]

2 Comb (1) Candy broad sugar, lump sugar, (2) man, a seller of 'candy', a bailiff's officer, see below, (3) plant, *Marrubium vulgare*, horehound

(1) Flk (JAM) (2) Rnf He gangs business like wi't tae the candyman's stan', NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 47 NI 1 A rag-man

[who gives] *gen* a kind of toffee in exchange for rags, &c Nhb 1 As the pitman occupies his house in part payment of wages, it becomes necessary for him to vacate it, should he leave his work at the colliery During 'the great strike' in 1884 men were served with notices of ejection all round To do this, the services of 'vagrom men' were impressed In these the pitmen recognized several as the itinerant vendors who called 'Dandy candy, three sticks a penny' Thus the term 'Candyman' became *gen* applied in pit villages to those who served and carried out notices of ejection Nhb, Dur Mr Wilson comments on the absence of 'candymen' at the evictions, *Newc Dy Leader* (July 6, 1896), *N & Q* (1886) 7th S 1 445 (3) War 2 The source of several cottage medicines Candy or Toffey is made by boiling it with sugar

3 A hard rocky layer under gravel sw Lin 1

4 v To stick together from rust, pressure, or other means Cf cand

n Lin 1 I fun a lump o' sneel shells what would fill a barra' e' th' inside o' a holla' esh trea, all candied together A labourer who came upon a 'find' of bronze celts at West Halton, said, 'Thaay was all candied together'

CANE, sb 1 Chs [kēn] In silk-weaving the warp Chs 1 Ahr Jim'll start a work a Monday, he's gotten a fresh cane, Chs 2

CANE, sb 2 Hrt. Hmp Written kane Hrt [kēn] A small weasel Also called keen, q v

Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) IV 1 e Hmp A little reddish beast, not much bigger than a field mouse, but much longer, which they call a cane, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) xv s Hmp (R F P), (H W E) Hmp 1

CANE, sb 3 Obs Sc Nhb Also written can (JAM), kane, kane, see below

1 A rent paid in kind by a tenant to his landlord Cf boon, sb 2 Also fig in phr to pay the cane, to pay the penalty

Sc It consisted of a portion of the produce of the land, in grain when it was arable land and in cattle and pigs when pasture land

Over the whole of Scotland, exc in Lth, it was a recognised burden upon the crown lands, and upon all lands not held by feudal tenure, SKENE *Celtic Sc* III 231 (JAM Suppl) There will be poultry among the tenants, though Luckie Churnside says she has paid the kane twice ower, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) viii Abd Or riblins wi' you pay The kane to hell, *Guidman Inglismail* (1873) 31 Ayr Our Laird gets in his racked rents, His coals, his kane, an' a' his stents, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786), To Death she's dearly paid the kane *ib Tam Samson* (1787) Bwk Now he will hae to pay the kane For being at the Deil's command, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 128 Gall I had paid him his kane for his insolence, CROCKETT *Randers* (1894) xxxiv

Hence Canage, sb the act of paying 'cane' Sc (JAM)

2 Used attrib in comb (1) Cane bairn, a child supposed to be paid as tribute to faeries or to the devil, (2) cock, a cock given in part payment of rent, (3) fish, rent for fishing, paid in kind, (4) fowl, (5) hen, see cock, (6) rent, rent paid in kind

(1) Sc It is hinted that kane bairns were paid to Satan Sometimes the old barren hags stole the unchristened offspring of their neighbours to fill the hellish treasury, CROMIE *Nithsdale Sing* (1810) 280, A similar idea prevailed with regard to the kane paid by the faeries (JAM) (2) Sik Paid away to hell, like a kane-cock at the end o' seven years, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 53, ed 1866 (3) Nhb 'Canefishe' or 'Gaynfish,' by virtue of which one quarter of a fisherman's catch was appropriated by the buliff on the return of the fisherman to shore, BATESON *Hist Nhb* (1895) II 40, Nhb 1 (4) Sc I would have you send no more such kane fowls, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xxvi (5) Sc There was ance a laird had a great number of kane hens, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) v (6) Frf Capons were more plentiful at the table than chickens, so that even kane rent was paid in them, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 674

[This word *Cane* signifies tribute or dewty, as *cane* fowles, *cane* cheis, *cane* aites, quhilk is paid be the tenent to the maister as ane duty of the land, specially to kirkmen and prelats, SKENE *Expos* (1641) 35 Gael *cam*, Ir, *cam*, a tax, tribute, Mlr statute, law (MACBAIN)]

CANE, see Can

CANE APPLE, sb Irel The berry of *Arbutus unedo*, strawberry tree

Crk You writ to me about strawberry treese which were green all the yeare I believe you mein the cane apel tree,

M FAULKNER *Lett* (July 1641) in *Mem Verney Family* (1892) I 211
Ker JOYCE *Ir Place Names*, 2nd S 338

[*Ir caithne*, the arbutus This is the name used at Killarney *Ard na ceithne* is the old name of Smerwick harbour, in Dunurlin, Co Kerry (O'REILLY, 591)]

CANES, *sb pl* Dur The schoolmaster's cane

e Dur ¹ Always in *pl* She's gotten her kae unz

CANGE, *v* Lin Also written *cange* n Lin ¹ [kēndz, keəndz] To waste away or moulder by degrees, said of persons and things See *Caing*

n Lin SUTTON *Wds* (1881), It's been caingein' an' moskerin' awaay iver sin' it was stricken wi' lghtnin' twenty year back (M P), n Lin ¹ 'Poor thing' she'll not bide it a deal longer, she's caaingin' awaay, poor bairn, 'said of a child that had swallowed a halfpenny

CANGLE, *v* ¹ Sc Nhb

- 1 To quarrel, wrangle, haggle

Sc Ye cangle about uncoft kids, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737) *Ayr* We may not stay now to cangle with the Papists, DICKSON *Sel. Writings* (1660) I 174, ed 1845, Dinna, for ony sake, let them see we've been canglin', WILSON *Tales* (1836) II 162 Nhb ¹ To cangle with the ticket collector at a railway station

Hence (1) **Cangler**, *sb* a jangler, (2) **Cangling**, (a) *vbl sb* altercation, quarrelling, (b) *ppl adj* wrangling, quarrelsome

(1) Lnk 'Fye!' said ae cangler, 'what d'ye mean?' RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1800) II 482 (JAM) (2, a) Sc There's little need for only canglin' the noo, SMITH *Aiche and Bess* (1876) 48 (b) e Lth She wasna ane o' the canglin kind, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 213

2 To cavil Abd (JAM)

CANGLE, *sb* and *v* ² Der Nhp Oxf Written *kangle* Der ² Nhp ¹² Oxf ¹

1 *sb* A tangle Oxf ¹

2 *v* To entangle

Nhp ² That thread be kangled

Hence (1) **Kangled**, *ppl adj* of thread entangled, (2) **Kangling**, *ppl adj* struggling on, going with difficulty, (3) **Kangling comb**, *sb* a large wide-toothed comb

(1) Nhp ¹ My thrird be so kangled I can't wind it nohows (2) Der ², nw Der ¹ (3) Nhp ¹²

CANIFFLE, *v* *Obsol* Som Dev Also in form *canifflee* Dev, *caniffly* w Som ¹, *conniffe* Som

1 To dissemble, to flatter

w Cy GROSE *Suppl* (1790) w Som ¹ Kan eeflee n Dev And than tha wut canifflee, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 257, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544

2 To embezzle, 'sponge'

Som W & J *Gl* (1873)

CANISTER, *sb* Yks Chs Lin. [ka nistə(r)] A slang word for the head

w Yks A bit ov a bump a ther cannister, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Manch Exhebsian* (1857), Bang went t'cloas prop ageean his cannister, *Dewsbie Oln* (1865) 6 s Chs ¹ Ah daayt, laad, dhūz nuwt i dhu ky'aan istūr [Ah dait, lad, tha's nowt i' thy canister] Lin ¹

CANK, *v* ¹ and *sb* ¹ Lan Chs Stf Der Not Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Pem Bdf Wil Also written *cenk* War ², *conk* Lan Pem, *kank* Lan War ¹² Wor [kanʔ, kenʔ]

1 *v* To cackle, as geese Lan (HALL), Shr ¹²

2 To talk rapidly, gabble Shr ¹

3 To gossip, chatter, prate

Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 278, Lan ¹, Chs ¹³ Der Some one had been cankin wi' him about things they didn't owt, WARD *D Grieve* (1892) I vi, Der ¹, nw Der ¹, Not ¹ Lei ¹ A's ollus at a jewse end a-cankin' about War ¹², s Wor (H K), se Wor ¹ Wil You'll cank me to death (G E D)

Hence (1) **Canking**, (a) *ppl adj* gossiping, chattering, whining, peevish, (b) *vbl sb* chattering, gossip, (2) **Canking pleck**, *sb* a place to chat in, (3) **Canky**, *adj* cross, peevish

(1, a) Stf ¹ Der GROSE (1790), Der ², nw Der ¹ Not ¹ Cankin' hypocrite War (J R W) (b) Lan The withered thorn was telling its neighbour of happy 'kankings' beneath its own shade, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 53, Yo aie gettin yoar cankin breechus, un yoar jawntin weskut on, SCHOLFS *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 14 Chs *N & Q* (1850) 1st S ii 519, Chs ³ She never do goes [sic] canking wi' neighbors Nhp ¹ War Always going canking about

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(J B) (2) Lan ¹ Here's a fine droy canking-pleck under this thurn, LIM BOBBIN *Wks* (ed 1750) 41, There's a nice conkin'-pleck bi th' side o' th' well, here WAUGH *Chunn Corner in Manch Critic* (May 2, 1874) (3) s Lan BAMFORD *Dial* (1850)

4 To be pert or saucy

Bdf A mother says to her child 'Don't cank at me' (J W B)

Hence **Conk**, *adj* pert Pem (W H Y)

5 *sb* The cry of a goose

War ² Wor We heard the kank of the wild geese as they flew by (W A S)

6 Gossip, chatter, a chat, *tête-à-tête*

Lan What a cank han wee had! TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 49, They had evidently 'set in' for a quiet conk at the heel of the day's bustle, WAUGH *Snowed up*, v Lan ¹, S f (H K) War *Bham Wkly Post* (June 10, 1893), War ¹ Wor What's all this cank about? (J W P), (H K) Wil ¹

7 A gossip, a tell-tale Nhp ¹, War ², m Wor (J C)

[1 The canking of a goose, or the quacking of a duck, SHENSTONE *Lett* (Sept 23, 1741) in *Wks* (1777) III 36]

CANK, *sb* ² Shr A fit of ill-humour

Shr ¹ I toud 'er a bit o' my mind, an' 'er 'uff'd an' ding'd an' went off in a fine cank

[Cp *cank*, an obs slang word meaning dumb, COLLS (1677)]

CANK, *v* ² Wil To overcome, conquer, overpower n Wil I be fairly cankt wi't āal (E H G) Wil ¹ The winner 'canks' his competitors in a race, and you 'cank' a child when you give it more than it can eat

CANK, *sb* ³ and *v* ³ Yks Nhp

1 *sb* A useless mixture of clay, stone, and iron, found in quarries w Yks ² [Not known to our correspondents] Hence **Canky**, *adj* Of stone rotten, decayed Nhp ¹

2 *v* To be decayed, infested with 'cankers,' q v

Nhp ¹ That tree will do no good, it canks so

CANK, *sb* ⁴ Nhp ² Punishment

CANK, *v* ⁴ Lan To sit down

Lan Come in, wench, an' kank thi deawn on th' bed, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1866) v, *Obsol* (S W)

CANKER, *sb* ¹ Cor ¹² A crab

[OCor *cancer*, a crab fish (WILLIAMS), Lat *cancer*]

CANKER, *sb* ² and *v* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also written *conker* Wil Dor Som See **Cankered**

1 *sb* A cancer or other eating sore, esp a sore in the mouth, an inflammation or eruption, a sore caused by verdigris

Nhb ¹ In 1847 a young man was 'stuck' in the shoulder with a pitchfork, which his mother put into the fire, and which she implicitly believed would burn the canker out of the wound, without the actual cautery Chs ¹ Ah' poor thing, oo deed of a canker in her breast Dunna put that penny i' thy maith, or else tha't hay th' canker s Chs ¹ Ky'aangk ūr Not (L C M) n Lin ¹ Inflammation in the ears and mouths of animals Also carries of teeth or bones Nhp ¹² War ² Take that penny out of your mouth, or you'll get a canker Shr ¹ Popularly believed to be caused by the venom of verdigris, brass, or copper 1544 5th July. Died upon the disease of a canker within her mouth, under the root of her tongue, which as her father said she chanced to have through the smelling of Rose flowers, *Reg Much Wenlock Glo*. (S S B), BAYLIS *Illus Dial* (1870), Glo ¹ In *pl* the disease called 'thrush' Hmp ¹ Wil ¹ The baby hev a-got the cankers Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885)

2 A diseased place in the bark of a tree. Cum (M P), n Yks (I W), n Lin ¹

3 A kind of dry rot in turnips Shr ¹

4 Rust or corrosion of metal, iron-mould, verdigris

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, n Cy ¹, Dur ¹, Cum (M P), n Yks ¹³ e Yks In common use, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) w Yks Canker of iron was the common name for the medicine, oxide of iron *Obsol*, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891), (J T), w Yks ¹³⁴, Chs ¹ s Not The penny was covered with canker (J P K) n Lin ¹, Lei ¹, Nhp ¹, Shr ¹

5 Rust in wheat Shr ¹, Cor ²

6 A caterpillar, a grub

Not (L C M), Nhp ¹², Bdf. (J W B), e An ¹ e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787) Nrf ¹ [GROSE (1790)]

7 Applied to plants, &c, esp those which are supposed to have poisonous properties (1) the wild rose, *Rosa canina*, (2) the 'hip' or fruit of the wild rose, (3) the

3 u

mossy gall caused by *Cynips rosae*, (4) a fungus, toadstool, (5) *Leontodon Taraxacum*, dandelion, (6) *Papaver Rhoeas*, scarlet poppy

(1) Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 701 Cmb, Nrf, Ess, Dor Dev GROSE (1790), Dev⁴, nw Dev¹ (2) e An¹, Ess (H H M) Dor w *Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889) 6, BARNES *Gl* (1863), Dor¹ Blue sloos an' conkers red, 181 (3) n Lin¹ (4) War² Glo BAYLIS *Illus Dial* (1870), *Gl* (1851), GROSE (1790), Glo¹, Brks (F H) Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹ n Wil Them be'ant muggeroons—'tis cankers (E H G) Wil¹ Also called Cankie (5) Glo (F H), Glo¹ (6) Nrf¹ Suf (F H), Suf¹ Called also Coppeioze

8 *Fig* Bad temper, 'bad blood,' a corroding care

Bnf¹ The bairn's eaten aff o's feet wee doon-licht canker Ff Free fiae this warl, wi' its cankers an' cares, WARR *Post Sketches* (1880) 50 Ff The old serpent in each heart and head Spits canker, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 44, ed 1871 Ayr My canker turned into meekness, DICKSON *Sel Writings* (1660) I 195, ed 1845 Lth I bear ye nae ill for yer canker an' spleen, SMITH *Merry Biddi* (1866) 110 Bdf A canker at the heart (J W B)

9 *Comp* (1) Canker ball, the mossy excrescence on a wild rose bush, (2) bell, the bud of a wild rose, (3) berry, the 'hip' of a wild rose, (4) dyke, a ditch or watercourse containing a deposit of iron, (5) fret, the rust of copper or brass, (6) fretted, of kitchen utensils rusty, having lost the tinning, (7) nail, a painful slip of flesh at the base of the finger-nail, see Agnail, (8) rose, (a) *Rosa canina*, wild rose, (b) see ball, (c) *Papaver Rhoeas*, scarlet poppy, (9) water, water impregnated with rust of iron, (10) weed, (a) *Senecio Jacobaea*, ragwort, (b) *S. sylvaticus*, (c) *S. tenuifolius*

(1) w Som¹ Kang kur baul, or baa¹ (2) nw Dev¹ (3) Ken¹², Hmp (W M L F) Wil SLOW *Gl* (1892), Wil¹, nw Dev¹ (4) w Yks³ (5) e An¹ Not used for the rust of any other metals Nrf¹ A copper saucepan requiring tinning is said to have the canker-fret Suf¹ (6) e An¹ (7) Cld (JAM) (8) a Ken¹² Dev GROSE (1790) nw Dev¹ (b) Wil They pick the canker roses off the briars and carry them in the pocket as a certain preventive of rheumatism, JEFFERIES *Gt Estate* (1880) iv; Wil¹ [Cf briar boss] (c) e An¹ Also called Copper rose and Head ache Suf *Science Gossip* (1882) 113 (9) w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Feb 6, 1892) (10, a) e An¹ Nrf COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 101 e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787) Nrf¹ [GROSE (1790)] (b, c) e An¹

10 *v* To affect with cancer, to cause ulceration, to fester, become sore

Bnf¹, Chs¹ s Not You'll canker your mouth with sucking brass (J P K.) War³ His finger has cankered Shr¹ Yo shouldna let the child play 00th brass, if e puts it in 'is mouth it'll kang kur' it

Hence Cankerous, *adj* venomous

Chs¹, War³ Shr¹ The warmin' pan's sich a nasty cank'rous thing to be burnt 00th

11 To blight Of wheat to be injured by smut

Nhb¹, War³ Hrt The kernels of wheat may be cankered or smutted, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) V 1

12. To rust, corrode, to iron-mould

n Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) w Yks My clothes are cankered this week, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891) n Lin¹, Lei¹ War³ If you leave those fire-irons in the damp, they'll canker n Wil An iron rail is apt to 'canker' the branches of fruit trees trained against it (E H G)

13. To fret, become peevish, to put into a bad temper, to sour

Sc (JAM) Bnf¹ Gehn ye dee that, ye'll canker 'im a'the-geether Abd We a' hae a something to canker the heart, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 118

Hence (1) Cankeran, *vbl sb* fretfulness, complaint,

(2) Cankering, *adj* gnawing, corroding, (3) Cankersome, *adj*, (4) Cankery, *adj* bad-tempered, cross-grained, (5) Cankris, *adj* vile, bad, complaining

(1) Bnf¹ The bairn kept a cankeran a' nicht fae's teeth (2) Abd Farewell, dull sorrow, cankering care, good-bye, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 85 (3) Gall, It's just haen' mony masters, ilka yin mail cankersome and thrawn than anither, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix (4) Rnf, Ayr The cankerest then was kilted up to dafting, WILSON *Poems* (1816) 40 (JAM) Ayr Nae wonder ye ne'er got a man, ye cankerie runt, GALT *Sir A Wythe* (1822) 11, The melancholious, lazie croon O' cankerie care, BURNS *Ep to*

Major Logan (1786) n Yks¹ (5) Nhb Rank bad foaks wi' cankers harts thit ne'er can happy be, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 329, Nhb¹

14 Of the weather to become stormy

Bnf¹ The weather's gain' to canker or canker up

[4 The canker on iron, *fer rugo*, LEVINS *Manip* (1570), Wher the mothe and canker corrupt, *Geneva Bible* (1557) Matt vi 19 7 In the sweetest bud The eating canker dwells, SHAKS *Two Gent* 1.1.43, Cankyr, worme of a tre, *teredo*, *Prompt* 11 To canker, *rubiginem contrahere*, COLES (1679)]

CANKERED, *ppl adj* Sc Irel. Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Lin Shr Brks Bdf Cmb Hmp I W Also written cankert, see below Cf canker

1 Of a wound or sore inflamed, festered Of the teeth decayed

Sc A cankart sair, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Bnf¹, N Cy¹, Nhb¹ w Yks Cankered teeth (J T) Brks¹ Hmp¹ That dog's ear is cankered

2 Of trees, plants, &c blighted, diseased

Nhb¹ A tree is said to be cankered when it appears blighted from some cause affecting its growth n Yks (I W) Midl MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) Shr¹ Them cabbage 00n mak' nuthin this 'ear—they bin poor cankered tack

3 Rusty, covered with verdigris

N Cy¹, Dur¹ Wm Canker'd brass, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 24 n Yks¹³ w Yks WILLIAM *List Wds* (1811), CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl* Cmb¹ lake that ha'penny out of your mouth, it's all cankered

4 Cross, querulous, ill-tempered, spiteful, bitter

Sc What ails ye to be cankered, man, wi' your friends, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxv Elg A timely clout, she kens, keeps out December's cankered cauld, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 105 Abd Ye ill tongued cankert shard, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 774 Kcd Of cankered cares I've had my share, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 50 Per A meesurable cankered jealous body, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 33 Lth Why should age wi' cankered ee Condemn thy pranks? BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 69, Auld canker'd Boreas, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 16 Gall Twa auld cankered caules, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) vii Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) n Cy (K), GROSE (1790), N Cy¹² Nhb Find her but a canker'd bride, *Coquedale Snigs* (1852) 90, Nhb¹ Cum Yan o' them cantankarous, cankert, crusty, auld fellows, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 153, Cum¹ Wm She's a canker'd auld thing (B K), A hile reedan, cankert, threeapan paddock, *Spec Dial* (1877) pt iv 38 n Yks¹³, e Yks¹ Yks THORNTON *Lett* (1703) w Yks¹⁴ Lan May ye ha' a pang os sharp i' your cancart eart, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed 1849) bk i vi, Lan¹ Aw think hoo's a bit cankert is th' owd besom, WAUGH *Ben an Bantam* (1866) v m Lan¹, Chs¹²³ s Chs¹ Aa ky'aangk ürd uwd thingg | dhur'z nöo liv in widh ü [A cankered owd thing | there's nöo livin' with her] nw Der¹ n Lin¹ He's alus real cankered when times is bad Shr¹, Shr² The missus is grow'd meety cankered like in her temper Brks¹, Bdf (J W B), I W¹

5 Of the weather or sky threatening, lowering, gusty Sc Twa gey cankert-like teethies o' cloud, ROY *Horseman's Wd* (1895) xvi Elg A little cankered cloud geting up, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II 79 Bnf¹

Hence (1) Cankert leukin, *adj* (a) of a sore inflamed, painful, (b) of persons sour, unkind in expression, (c) of the weather threatening, lowering, (2) Cankerdly, *adv* ill-naturedly

(1) Bnf¹ (2) AbJ Dinna cankerdly refuse it, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 18

[4 A cankered fellow, a cross, ill-conditioned fellow, BAILEY (1721), As cankerit carlis that can not be content, DAVIDSON *Brief Com* (1573) 236, in *Sat. Poems*, ed. Cranstoun, I 285]

CANKERROON, *sb* Glo Also written kangarroon. Any fungus, exc the puff-ball, not considered edible

Glo (S S B) [Not known to our other correspondents]

CANKIN, *sb* Cor [kæ nkɪn] A tin cannister

e Cor On the fire was what is called a cankin As she could not pull out the cork with her hand she tried it with her teeth, w. *Morning News* Cor³

[Can, sb + -kin, dim suff]

CANKUM, *sb* Chs Not Shr Also in form cancrum Shr.² [ka ŋkəm, kə ŋkəm]

1 A prank, whim, fit of peevishness

Chs¹³ Shr² Also called Tantrams

2 A drily humorous person Also used *attrib*

s Not 'E's a cancum [or, a cancum sort o' chap], 'e will 'ev 'is joke (J P K)

CANLIE, *sb* *Obsol* Sc A boys' game, a variety of 'tick'

Abd (JAM), The boy who is canlie, or 'it,' calls the name of another, who must run Known also as 'tackie' or 'tackie ower the tailor's grun' (W M)

CANNA, see *Can*, *v*

CANNA(CH, *sb* Sc The cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*

Sc The downy cannach of the wat'ry moors, GRANT *Poems* (1803) 42 (JAM), Still is the canna's hoary beard, SCOTT *Lady of Lake* (1811) II xv

CANNAGH, *sb* Sc Also in form *connagh* Slg, *cunnach* Per The 'pip,' a disease of fowls

Per The ordinary name for the disease (G W) Fif, Slg (JAM) Ayr (J F)

[Prob the same as Gael *conach*, murrain in cattle (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

CANNAILYIE, see *Canallye*

CANNAS, *sb* n Sc [ka nəs]

1 Coarse canvas, sail-cloth, hence the sail of a ship Cf *cannis*

Bch A puff o' wind ye cudna get, To gar yaur cannas wag, *Poems*, 10 (JAM)

2 *Obs*? A coarse sheet used for keeping grain from falling on the ground when being winnowed

Sc (JAM) Abd There's ae honest man i the Micras [a hamlet near Balmoral], an' he steal'd a cannas, *Prov* (G W) Kcd Barn fans, an' flails, an' fleers, An' canasses an' secks, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3.

Hence **Cannas-braid**, *sb* the breadth of such a sheet

Abd Grew there a tree with branches close and braid, The shade beneath a canness-braid outhrow, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed 1812, A cottage with a cannas-braid of a gaiden, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvi

[Pron of *canvas*]

CANNAT, *sb* Irel Also written *kannat* A sharp, wily fellow, a peddler, dealer

Wxf A cunning country kannat, KENNEDY *Even Duffrey* (1869) 392, Once he found you were a cannat, he'd outwit you, *ib* *Five-side Stories* (1870) 98

[Cp Ir *ceannaidhe*, a merchant, dealer (O'REILLY)]

CANNEL, *sb*¹ Som The faucet of a barrel

Som Tap-and canal, W & J *Gl* (1873)

[*Tuyau*, a pipe, quill, cane, canel, Cotgr, Wyne canels accordyng to be tarrers (augers), *Bk Nurture* (c 1460) 66, in *Meals & Manners*, ed Furnivall, 5, *Canelle*, the faucet, or quill of a wine vessel (Cotgr)]

CANNEL, *sb*² and *v* Sc Yks [ka nɪ]

1 *sb* The sloping edge of an axe or chisel Rxb (JAM), w Yks²

2 *v* To bevel the edge of a knife, to chamfer Sc (JAM), w Yks²

CANNEL, see *Candle*, *Channel*

CANNEL BONE, *sb* Lan¹ The collar-bone Cf *channel bone*

[Baith cannell bayne and schuldr blaid, *Wallace* (1488) v 823]

CANNIBURR, *sb* n Sc Written *canniber* Bnff¹ [ka nɪbər] The sea-urchin See *Burr*, *sb*¹ 8. Bnff¹, ne Abd (W M)

CANNIS, *v* Cor [kæ nɪs] To toss about carelessly Cor *N & Q* (1854) 1st S x 179, Cor¹²

[A pron of *canvas*, to toss in a 'canvas' sheet *Berner*, to canvass, or toss in a sive, Cotgr See *Cannas*.]

CANNLE, see *Candle*

CANNLEMAS, see *Candlemas*

CANNON, *sb* Sc Nhb Lin Also in form *cannie* Sc [ka nən] In *comp* (1) Cannon mouth, see below, (2) nail, the nail that holds the cart body to the axle

(1) n Lin¹ Part of a horse's bit A round, long piece of iron, consisting sometimes of two pieces that couple and bend in the

middle so contrived that they rise gradually towards the middle, and ascend towards the palate, to the end, that the void space left underneath may give some liberty to the tongue, *Sportsman's Dict* (1785) (2) s Sc (JAM), Nhb¹

[1 Could menage faire His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt, SPENSER *F Q* (1596) i vii 37 Fr *canon*, any instrument that is long, and hollow as the barrel of a gun, a cannon-bit for a horse (Cotgr)]

CANNY, *adj*, *adv* and *int* Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Lin Lei Also written *conny* s Don n Cy (GROSE, K) Cum Wm n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ m Yks¹ w Yks¹²⁵ Lan¹ n Lan¹ ne Lan¹ Chs²³ s Chs¹ n Lin¹ Der¹, *cawney* NI¹, *kony* (K), *konny* n Yks² m Yks¹ w Yks¹⁴, see also below [ka nɪ, ko nɪ]

1 *adj* Knowing, sagacious, shrewd, prudent, cautious

Sc Canny chiefs carry cloaks when 'tis clear, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737), We have a wheen canny trewsman here, SCOTT *Leg Mont* (1818) iv, A canny long-headed Scot, *Jokes*, 2nd S (1889) 30 Abd Be canny, lad, and tak' some thought, Cock *Shams* (1810) I 86 Kcd Just bring them up wi' canny care, JAMIE *Muse* (1844)

45 Frf Stroke, as it is canny to call him, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 250 Per A cannie man like Hillocks would be preparing for the campaign, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 9 Ayr A great

deal of learning and canny thocht, SERVICE *Duguid* (1887) 109 Lnk There'll sure be nae leevin' for canny decent bodies ava,

FRASER *Whaup* (1895) 1 Gall This is a matter that requires management, and canny, judicious management too, NICHOLSON

Hist Tales (1843) 68 Kcb Straight down the steep they slide wi' canny caie, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 6 NI¹ s Don SIMMONS

Gl (1890) N Cy¹ Canny hunny Metaphorically, a sly person, a smooth sinner, especially in affairs of gallantry The rich

daughters of Aldeiman R Cock were called 'Cock's canny hinnie's' Nhb Wi' canny care she claps't afore them, GRAHAM

Moort Dial (1826) 6 n Yks¹ A canny 'u'd carle, yan wunna get t'blin' sahd o' he ne Yks¹ Thoo'll a'e ti be a bit canny wiv

him e Yks¹, w Yks (J T) Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 320 n Lin¹, Lei¹

2 Skilful, dexterous, handy, careful

Sc He recommended that some canny hand should be sent up to the glens to make the best bargain he could, SCOTT *Waverley*

(1814) xv, They hae need o' a canny cook that hae but ae egg to their dinner, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 93, ed 1881, Old Effie

was the canniest hand about a sick-bed, *Glenfergus* (1820) II 341 (JAM) ne Sc Wi' canny guidin' o' the reins he was gaen

just as I wanted him, GRANT *Kechleton*, 10 Abd Thae auld warld fouks had wondrous cann Of herbs, that were baith good for

beasts and man, And d d with care the canny knack impart Unto their bairns, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 13, ed 1812 Ayr It requires

a canny hand to manage public affairs, GAIT *Provost* (1822) xlvii Lnk Ye gales that gently wave the sea, And please the canny

boatman, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1800) II 256 (JAM) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) n Yks Be canny wi' t window, mind!

ATKINSON *Lost* (1870) 11, n Yks¹ As canny a workman as ivver ah see A canny chap with hoises, n Yks², ne Yks¹ w Yks.

WILLAN *List Wds* (1811) n Lin¹

3 Favourable, safe, fortunate, lucky, of good omen, esp in a superstitious sense Also in phr *canny moment*, the moment of birth

Sc I maunna take leave o' ye wi' the tear in my ee, for that wouldna be canny, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi, Canny moment,

lucky fit, *ib* *Guy M.* (1815) iii, A large and rich cheese was made by the women of the family, with great affectation of secrecy, for the refreshment of the gossips who were to attend at the canny

minute, *ib*, In the gloaming, when the grey stump of a skathed tree will look like something no canny, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie*

(1876) 256, ed 1894. n.Sc Spak her saft, say I, for she's far frae canny [of a reputed witch], GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 204 Abd It's

far frae canny, in a haste, To crack o'er queer, to ony ghaist, Cock *Shams* (1810) I 19 Per I daurna use that kin' o' langwidge,

it's no cannie, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 185 Fif It's surely no canny for an auld, doited haveler to be the first the

bairn should meet [on its way to church to be baptized], ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 57 Dmb That's the vera thing that gaif me

doot if your skill can be canny, Cross *Disruption* (ed 1877) xxiii Rnf They gied us a guid drap o' drink, an' I think they maun hae

put something no canny intil't, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 169 Silk That word's no cannie, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) II 8

Rxb This cannie year will mak' ye braw, RUCKIE *Cottage* (1807) 185 Gall Birsay steals nane, stealin's no canny! CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) xxiii

4 Frugal, saving, moderate, sparing

Sc She held her ain, And sold a canny gill, *Ballads* (1885) 49.
Rnf He had been what is called a 'canny, shrewd Scotchman,'
and had accumulated a large fortune, *MACDONALD Settlement* (1869)
173. Ayr I never was canny for hoarding o' money, *BURNS*
Tarbolton Lassies. Lnk Whate'er he wins, I'll guide with canny
care, *RAMSAY Poems* (ed. 1800) II 82 (JAM.). Gall A cotman's
canny fee, *HARPER Bards* (ed. 1889) 149. Nhb The expense is
se canny, *Tyneside Snags* (1889) 67, Nhb¹ To get us a canny bit
leevin, *MIDFORD Putman's Crisp* (1818). Be canny wi' the sugar
Cum 'Be canny wi' the sugar' was sometimes seen lettered on glass
sugar basins at country inns (M P), Cum² 'Be cannie wi' the
cream,' a common legend on tea-ware m Yks¹.

5 Gentle, quiet, steady, careful

Sc A canny horse, *Monthly Mag* (1798) II 437, I am just aye
o' those canny folks wha care not to fight, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817)
ix. Rnf Pit Peg in the kig [gig], as she's gey canny, an' kens the
road, *MACDONALD Settlement* (1869) 73, Bid Death Lay canny
haun on Peggie's heart, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 27. Ayr The
servants are stoot kimmers, and are never canny wi' the delf,
JOHNSTON Kilmalhe (1891) I 82. Lth The canny way's the best
way, after a', *STRATHESK Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 145. Bwk The
gude man—a poor, simple, canny body, *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes*
(1856) 81. Gall Neither Mistress Allison that was a baillie's wife,
nor yet Mistress MacWhirter, were canny women with their
tongues, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) iv. e Dur¹ A child is told to
be 'canny' with a jug, a baby, or other perishable article en-
trusted to him. A juvenile letter at Shields was inscribed on
the envelope, 'Please, Mr Postman, be canny with this letter'.
Cum¹, ne Yks¹. n. e Yks Noo be canny er else thoo'l bi
brecking summat (W H).

6 Agreeable, pleasant, nice, good, comely, dainty
Applied as a gen. term of approbation or affection to
persons and things

Sc Of one in easy circumstances 'He has a braw canny seat'
(JAM). nw Abd We hae an unco canny laft For haddin' orra
trock, *Goodwife* (1867) st 6. Ked Faur ever am I gyaun bairns?
Nae canny gait I doot, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 5. Ayr Sca'din's no a
canny thing, *JOHNSTON Glenbuckie* (1889) 100, Couthie fortune, kind
and canne, *BURNS To Teraughty*. Lnk Whae'er by his canny
fate, Is master of a good estate, *RAMSAY Poems* (ed. 1800) I 83
(JAM). Sik I kend yor father well—he's a good cannie man,
Hogg Tales (1838) 74, ed. 1866. Gall Gathering in the canny
siller as none of the Fenwicks had done, *CROCKETT Bog Myrtle*
(1895) 49. n Cy (K), GROSE (1790), N Cy¹² Nhb Canny
Newcastle, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I 309, Sic wonders there
happens iv wor canny toun, *OLIVER Snags* (1824) 5, O, my sweet
laddie, My cannie heel laddie, Se handsum, se canty, and free,
O! Robson *Sandgate Lassie* (c. 1812) in *ALLAN Coll* (1891) 115,
Nhb¹ The highest compliment that can be paid to any person is to
say that he or she is canny. All that is good and loveable in man
or woman is covered by the expression, 'Lh, what a canny body!'
A child appealing for help or protection always addresses his
elder as 'canny man'. 'Please, canny man, gi's a lift i' yor cairt'.
The fishwife who wishes to compliment her customer says, 'Noo,
canny-hunny, see what yor buyin'. e Dur¹ A 'canny little body'
would be a dapper little person, with some notion of briskness and
neatness. Cum To meake my canny lass a leady gay, *RELPH*
Poems (1747) *Haytime*, Tom Linton was bworn till a brave canny
fortune, *ANDERSON Ballads* (ed. 1881) 46, Cannie auld Cummerland
(J Ar), Cum¹ Canny Bob! lig at him till he giz in. Canny come off,
a ludicrous and unexpected turn of affairs, Cum² Wm What canny
stwories I'll to Betty tell, *GRAHAM Gwordy* (1778) I 89, We hev a
canny hile pig ortwa, *Spec Dial* (ed. 1872) 1, A canny auld wife (B K).
Yks A konny thing, *THORNTON Lett* (1703). n. Yks, They'r canny
soort a fooaks to live aside (W H), There's sike a canny house te
let, *TWEDDELL Clevel Rhymes* (1875) 22, n Yks¹ A canny spot,
n Yks² She's conny beath te teace an te follow. At connier
hand [more conveniently situated]. In canny trim, n Yks³
ne Yks¹ Often used after 'lahtle'. Sha's a lahtle conny body. e Yks
MARSHALL Run Econ (1788), That conny lahtle bayn can run
about like a two year-awd, *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889) 95, e Yks¹
Combined gen., but not necessarily, with diminutiveness. n Yks¹
A diminutive expressive of endearment, and usually joined to
'little'. A conny wee thing. w Yks *HUTTON Tour to Caves*
(1781), It's been a conny soop o' rain (F P T), w Yks¹, w Yks²
Tha art a conny fellow, w Yks⁴, w Yks⁵ A conny larl thing
whos'ivver's shoo may be. Lan¹ Ay, he's a gay conny fella, an'
th' lasses like him weel. n Lan¹, ne Lan¹, Chs¹²⁸ s Chs¹ U
kon l i l i wum ün ün ev ür aan ibdi neyd sey [A conny little woman

as ever annybody neid sey] Der¹ Lin Yes, it s conny for that
[in reply to an admirer of a thatched roof], *N & Q* (1882) 6th S
vi 146. n Lin. She's conny enif noo, bud she'll be a poor cram'lin'
thing like me if she lives long enif (M P), n Lin¹, Lei¹.

Hence (1) **Cannily**, *adv* cautiously, skilfully, carefully,
gently, well, (2) **Canny Nanny**, *sb* a small stingless
humble-bee, (3) **Canniness**, *sb* caution, fitness, good
conduct in general, (4) **Cannie wife**, *sb* a midwife (cp
Fr sage-femme).

(1) Sc Pit the twa gentlemen cannily into the pit o' the Tower,
SCOTT Leg Mont (1818) iv. Abd I'll stap out right cannily, And
name sall ken, *COCK Strains* (1810) I 117. Fif Life must be taken
cannily, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 18. Ayr I cannily replied that
I had no time for governing, *GALT Provost* (1822) ii, The birkie
wants a Manse, So cannilie he hums them, *BURNS Holy Fair* (1785)
st 17. Lth Slip cannily awa', I'll ne'er let on, *SMITH Merry*
Brudal (1866) 53. Nhb Willy an' Jimmy work'd away together
varry cannily, *Keelmut's Ann* (1869) 10, Nhb¹ Gan cannily doon
the stair. Aa hope ye may aal get cannily hyem. Dur¹ Cum¹,
Cum² I's gān to eddle me five shillings cannily, a Wm We dud
varra connoily, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 18. n Yks¹, n Yks² 'hat's
cannily deean [cleverly managed], n Yks³ ne Yks¹ He man-
nished cannily eneaf. e Yks¹ w Yks *WILLAN List Wds* (1811)
ne Lan¹ (2) Nhb¹ (3) Sc (JAM), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ n Yks There's
neea cannyness about it (I W). (4) Sc Weel, sister, I'm glad to
see you sae weel recovered, wha was your canny wife? *Campbell*
(1819) I 14 (JAM), When the pangs of the mother seized his
beloved wife, a servant was ordered to fetch the cannie wife across
the Nith, *CROMER Nithsdale Sng* (1810) (JAM).

7 Of quantity, time, distance, &c. considerable, fair

Nhb Gav him a kick, An' a canny bit kind of a fally o, *N*
Minstrel (1806-7) pt iv 80, Nhb¹ Aa've steudin' here a canny
bit. He wis a canny bit ahead on us. Was thor mony at the
meetin' the day?—Wey, a canny few. e Dur It'll tak a canny
bit. s Dur She's a canny bit better. Cum A canny few fathoms,
hoo far I can't tell, *RICHARDSON Talk* (1876) 88, Cum¹ A canny bit
better. Wm We have a canny long journey yet (B K). n Yks¹
That farm cost a conny lot o' brass, n Yks² ne Yks¹ There'll be
a canny bit on't left. e Yks¹ What a conny bit thoo's gin mā!
[said satirically]. Lan¹ n Lan A koni lok (W S), n Lan¹ There's
a conny lock on 'em thrang i' 'thay field owerbye. ne Lan¹.

Hence **Cannyish**, *adj* moderate, fair-sized

n Yks¹ A cannyish bit o' ground. She brow t him a cannyish lot
o' geat. ne Yks¹.

8 *adv* Gently, carefully, quietly, steadily. Also in phr
to ca' canny, to 'go slow'. See *Call*, v¹ IV, 5 (5).

Sc The troddlin burnie i' the glen, Glides cannie o'er its peebles
sma', *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 82, He sits very canny [is in easy
circumstances] (JAM), Canny now, lads, canny now! *SCOTT*
Antiquary (1816) viii. Abd Aye he took a' thing sae kin'ly an'
canny, *OGG Willie Waly* (1873) 59, Our parish howdie, Wha did
her jobssae freely canny, *SHIRREFFS Poems* (1790) 266. Ked Stagger
canny up the stair, *BURNESSE Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) I 411. Fff
Ye'll crack awa' doucely an' canny, *LAING Wayside Flurs* (1846)
138, It's a peety she canna tak things cannier, *BARRIE Thrums*
(1889) 21. Dmb It's a thooand pities he fell sae canny, *CROSS*
Disruption (ed. 1877) x. Rnf [They] rung the bell—canny, *NEILSON*
Poems (1877) 61. Ayr We maun ca' canny mony a day yet before
we think of dignities, *GALT Provost* (1822) ii, Speak her fair, An'
strak her cannie wi' the hair, *BURNS Author's Earnest Cry* (1786).
Lnk Just sat canny whaur their forbears had sat afore, *HUNTER*
J Inwick (1895) 14. Lth Better creepin' cannie as fa'in wi' a bang,
BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 63. e Lth Drive canny, till I see them,
MUCKLEBACKIT Rhymes (1885) 170. Cav Carry them eggs connie
(M S M). Nhb Ef thoo'll oney sit canny an' still, *ROBSON*
Evangeline (1870) 335, Nhb¹ Gan canny Thoo syun may lairn to
say dada se canny, *NUNY* (c. 1853) *Sandgate Wyfe*. Cum They
brought him varra canny up, *BLAMIRE Poems* (ed. 1842) 216,
n Yks¹ Gan canny, man!

9 Fairly, tolerably

Wm We are canny near home (B K).

10 *int.* Dear! Bless me! Also used as a term of
familiar address

Yks Whars ta bin, Conny? *N & Q* (1882) 6th S vi 477.
n Yks³ It's a fine day, Conny—Ey, Conny. m Yks¹ An expres-
sion of mock-bewilderment. Conny, bairns!

[I. The fatter benefices ar al amast distributed cheiflie
to nobil menis sonies to wit, quha appeiris to haue the
counsel maist cunning, cumlie, and cannie, DALRYMPLE

Leshe's Hist Scot (1596) I 108 6 (1) Sa honorable he was in armes, sa cannille could handle al kynd of wapne, *ib* II 102]

CANON BREAD, *phr Obs Dev* Bread given to the Mayor and Aldermen of Exeter, as a customary allowance

Dev 1424. Canon bread and wine first given to the Mayor and officers, against the feasts of Christmas and Easter, *IZACKE Mem City Exeter* (1677) 74, *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (H)

CANOODLE, *sb Som.* A donkey, also applied to persons

w Som N & Q (1879) 5th S 21 197 *e Som* Used also *fig* of one who makes love foolishly or 'spoonneys' (G S) [Not known to our correspondents in *w Som*]

CANORUMS, *sb pl Cor* Also written *conurams*, *conorams* A nickname for the Wesleyans

Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl* *w Cor* There is a new found out religion Come down in the county of late, They go by the name of Conoraums Or Methodies, wichey you will, *Doggrel by Ann Harris of Redruth* (c 1780), When the first oigan was introduced into the Wesleyan chapel, Penzance, a local poem was written called the Canorum Conclave (M A C) *Cor*³

CANS, see *Can, v*

CANSAIT, see *Concert*

CANSE, *v Obs ? Dmf* (JAM) To speak in a pert and saucy style Hence *Cansie*, *adj* pert [Not known to our correspondents]

CANSER, **CANSEY**, see *Caunsey*

CANSH, see *Canch*

CANSHIE, *adj Obs ? Bwk* (JAM) Cross, ill-humoured [Not known to our correspondents]

CANSTICK, *sb Brks* [kænstik] A candlestick See *Kit of the Candlestick*

Brks I put it in the tinnen canstick (C W)

[A brazen canstick (candlestick, in ed 1623), *SHAKS* (1596) I *Hen IV*, III 1 131, see *SCHMIDT*]

CANSY, see *Caunsey*

CANT, *v¹ and sb¹* *Sc Irel Yks Chs Der Lin Lei Nhp Wai Wor Shu Hrf Glo Bdf Hnt Cor.* [kant, kənt]

1 *v* To sing, to speak in recitative (JAM)

Sc Gen applied to preachers, who deliver their discourses in this manner *Abd* [Birds] Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning mang, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 59

2 To talk, gossip, to tell tales, backbite, slander, to scold

Sc HERD Sngs (1776) *Gl* *Ayr. PICKEN Poems* (1778) *Gl* (JAM) *s Chs¹*, *War²*, *w Wor¹*, *s Wor¹* *Shr¹* That keeper's al'ays cantin' to the Squire about somebody *Hrf¹²*, *Glo¹*, *Cor²*

Hence (1) *Canter*, *sb* a slanderer, (2) *Canting*, (a) *ppl adj*, (b) *vbl sb* gossiping, tale-bearing, (3) *Canting quarter*, *sb* the time from Candlemas Day to May Day, see below

(1) *Glo¹* He's a regular canter (2, a) *s Chs¹* Ū tae rbl ky'aa'n tin wum ūn (b) *Chs¹* Come i'th haise, an' dunna stond cantin' theer *s Chs¹* Naay, du'nū yoa goa ky'aa'n tin tū'th gy'aa fur *Der²*, *nw Der¹* *War*, *Wor* It'ud be better if 'er 'ud stay at home and mind 'er children, instead of going canting about (H K) *Bdf* (J W B) (3) *Shr¹* Kan tin kwaur'tur Candlemas is the beginning of the 'laying season' in the poultry-yard, and about the same time farm house servants are 'hired for May' These events give rise to much cht chat, or cant, amongst the housewives 'Does your goose lay? Does your maid stay?'

3 To deceive by pious pretences, to coax, wheedle, to humour, pet, make much of

Chs¹, *n Lin¹* *sw Lin¹* How she does cant that barn up! She's so canted up at home *Lei¹* The pony'll be quiet enough when he's been canted a bit

Hence (1) *Canter*, *sb* a beggar, one who deceives by false pretences, (2) *Canting*, (a) *vbl sb* wheedling, coaxing, (b) *ppl adj* saucy, pert

(1) *Sc* *Canter*s, gaberlunzies, and such like mendicants, *SCOTT Waverley* (1814) xiv *n Lin¹* Moast foäks calls 'em ranters, I call 'em canters (2, a) *w Yks* Dunnut coam here o' cantin' me up (D L) *Chs¹* Nay, dunna thee come cantin' here, for oi shanna gie it the *n Lin¹*, *Nhp¹*, *Hnt* (T P F) (b) *War²*, *s War¹*

4 *sb*. Speaking in recitative *Sc* (JAM)

5 Gossip, tattle, merry tales, malicious talk

Ayr Ye hae sae mony cracks an' cants, *BURNS Ep J Rankine s Chs¹* It's u rae r tahym fur ky'aant wen dh'uw'd wim in kumn aayt ū chnap il [It's a rare time for cant when th' owd women com'n ait o' chapel] It's nuwt bü ky'aant *War²³* *Shr¹* 'Er's never about some cant to tell yo' on, gōō w'en yo' will *Shr*, *Hrf BOUND Prov* (1876)

6 A tattler, gossip, tale-bearer

Chs¹ Oo's an owd cant, that's what oo is *War²* *Shr¹* 'Er's a reg'lar owd cant *Shr*, *Hrf BOUND Prov* (1876)

7 A hackneyed expression, a phrase in freq use Cf by word

Ir Common (P W J), (J F) *Wxf* I tell God's truth (that, sir, is a cant with the Courtnacuddy children), *KENNEDY Banks Boro* (1867) 105

CANT, *sb² and v²* *Irel. Nhb Dur. Yks* Also written *kent Dwn* [kant]

1 *sb* A sale by auction

s Don, *SIMMONS Gl* (1890) *Cav* (M S M), *Wmh.* (W M) *n Cy* To be sold by cant, *GROSE* (1790) *n Yks²*

2 *Comp Cant master*, an auctioneer

s Don, *Mun SIMMONS Gl* (1890)

3 *v* To sell by auction

Ir He canted all we had at half price and turned us to starve upon the world, *CARLETON Fardorougha* (1848) III, They were everywhere canting their land upon short leases, *SWIFT Proposal* (1720) *NI¹*, *Dwn* (C H W) *s Ir* He'll cant every ha'perth we have, *CROKER Leg* (1862) 312 *Tip* Every haporth upon the lands and in the house was canted, *HALL Irel* (1841) II 75 *n Cy* *GROSE* (1790), *N Cy¹*, *Nhb¹* *Dur* *GIBSON Up-Weardale Gl* (1870), *Dur¹*

Hence (1) *Canting*, *vbl sb* a sale by auction, (2) *Canting caller*, *sb* an auctioneer

(1) *N Cy¹*, *Nhb¹*, *Dur¹* *n Yks* It wad be a good thing if we wer te hev a cantin'—sell all up, *TWEDDELL Cleavel Rhymes* (1866) 85, *n Yks¹*, *n Yks²* We will call a canting 'A cannle canting,' when articles were appraised until a candle burned down to a certain mark, and the highest bidder got the bargain, the candle now being superseded by the sand-glass In country districts, where people had to come from long distances to church, sales, it is said, were wont to be announced after divine service (2) *N Cy¹*, *Nhb¹*

[1 *Cp Fr* *encant, vendre a l'encant*, to sell by port-sale, or outrope (COTGR) *O Fr* *inquant, M Lat* in quantum, for how much, see *HATZFELD* (s v *encan*)]

CANT, *sb³ and v³* *Var dial* uses in *Sc Irel* and *Eng.* Also written *caunt Cor³*; *kent se Wor¹*

1 *sb* A corner, esp of a field, a triangular piece of wood

N Cy¹, *Suf¹* *Ken GROSE* (1790), *LEWIS I Tenet* (1736), *Ken²*, *Sus¹*

2 An angle greater than a right angle *Nhb¹*

3 A bevel, a slope, the sloping edge of a buttress, &c *Nhb¹* *Wm* The cant was put on the wrong side and the engine came off the road (B K) *w Yks²* A man who was hanging a picture so as to project from the wall, said, 'Is the cant or slope of it right?' *n Lin¹*, *Nhp¹*

4 The turn given to a scale-beam in weighing

Nhb¹ In the thrifty marketing of the pitman, the pound of sugar is described as 'in quarter pounds' in order to secure four cants of the scale in weighing, *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) pt 1 note

5 A see-saw. Hence to go canting, to ride on a see-saw. *Ken* (P M)

6 A jerk, turn to one side, a push, throw, fall.

n Sc (JAM) *Nhb¹* If the tram had g'en a cant, 'twad flung the maister oot *w Cum* Dhat tri's gitan a kant uor tō t'ia said (W S) *Nhp¹* *e An¹* He gave it a cant, into the window, or over the wall *Nrf¹* *Ken LEWIS I Tenet* (1736), (P M), *Ken¹* I gave him a cant, jus' for a bit of fun, and fancy he jus was spiteful, and called me over, he did, *Ken²* *Dev*, *Cor Monthly Mag.* (1808) II 544 *Cor* I knocked ma cheens agen the scoanse It were an awkward cant, *J TRENOODLE Spec Dial* (1846) 41, *Cor¹²*

7 *Comb* (1) *Cant* and *cross*, a file with a tapering edge, (2) *corner*, the corner of a field, (3) *cornered*, not at right angles, oblique, (4) *dog*, (5) *hook*, a handspike with a hook, used for turning over large pieces of timber, (6) *rail*, a triangular rail, (7) *window*, a bay window with bevelled angles

(1) w Yks¹ (2) War (J R W), Hrf¹ (3) Der², War (J R W) (4) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ [Can The divers travel along with cant-dogs, to keep the logs moving and to start them when they are jammed, *Eng Illust Mag* (Sept 1892) 884] (5) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) n Lin¹, Nhp¹, se Wor¹ (6) Nhp¹ e An¹ Two are cut from a square piece of timber sawn diagonally Sur¹ (7) n Lin¹ Le: Distig from a 'bow-window,' which projects in a curve Nhp¹, War³, Ken (D W L)

8 v To cut diagonally, to take off an edge or corner, to bevel Nhb¹, w Yks¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹

9 To set on edge, tilt up, also *intians* to lean to one side Sc (JAM) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Nhb¹, Cum (J Ar), w Cum (W S) Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 277 Not (J H B) Lin We'll have to rush for'ard as she [a smack] grazes and cant her over, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) viii n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Nhp¹, Hrf², e An¹, Nrf¹, Hmp¹ w Som¹ To turn over, as in rolling a log of timber, or a block of stone Here, Jim! lend a hand wit', vor to cant this here piece—we baint men enough by ourzels Cor¹ Cant up the bottle, Cor³ Caunt the pole a little to the right The scaffolding caunted to the right and then fell

Hence (1) **Canted**, *ppl adj* tilted, set in a sloping direction, see **Acant**, (2) **Canter**, *sb* a timber-carrier, (3) **Canting**, (a) *vbl sb* setting up on edge, (b) athwart, tilted, (4) **Canting dog**, *sb*, see **Cant dog**

(1) Nhp¹ A canted gate Cor³ (2) n Yks² One who brings 'bunks' or tree-trunks from the woods to the ship yards (3, a) Lan. Canting a vessel, GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 13 (b) Cor³ (4) w Som¹ Kan teen-duug

10 To turn upside down, upset, to throw with a jerk, to toss

Sc That spray of a bramble has nearly canted my wig into the stream, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xvii s Sc Johnny and his wife were floundering in the water, having been fairly canted in, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V 88 N Cy¹ e Dur¹ It canted owre Cum¹ s Chs Iv yi dun'ä mahynd, dhis loodd)l ky'aa'n't oa r [if ye dunna mind, this looad 'ull cant o'er] (T D) Nhp¹, Glo¹², e An¹, Nrf¹ Ken He was canted out of the chaise, GROSE (1790), (P M), Ken¹ The form canted up, and over we went Sur¹ Sus Canting back the abraded soil, HOSKINS *Talpa* (1857) 203, Sus¹ The cart canted over and he was canted out into the road, Sus², Hmp¹

Hence **Canty**, *adj* on the point of falling, liable to be upset n Yks (I W)

11 To move about jauntily

e Yks¹ Awd woman gans cantin aboot like a young lass

[Irene, or Peace, she was placed aloft in a cant, JONSON *James I's Entertainment* (1603), ed Cunningham, II 562 Cp Du kant, edge, brink, EFris kante, kant, edge, corner (KOOLMAN), OFr cant, corner (mod *champh*), see HATZFELD (s v *Chant*, 2), cp Fr dial (Bearnais) cant (LESPIY) 8 Cp Du kanten, to cut edges or corners (HEXHAM) 9 EFris kanten, 'etwas auf die Seite legen' (KOOLMAN)]

CANT, *sb*⁴ and *v*⁴ Ken Sur Sus Hmp [kænt]

1 *sb* A division or portion into which a field is divided for reaping, &c, a portion of arable woodland

Ken They have got five cants of wheat down (D W L), (P M), (H M), Ken¹, Ken² When a wood is thrown into fellets, or a field of wheat dispos'd into parts to be hired out to the reapers, they call them cants Sur¹ Sus He has got a job of wood-cutting in the top cant of Rol's Gill, EGERTON *Fik and Ways* (1884) 137, Sus¹²

2 A slice out of a haystack; a portion, a cut or joint of meat

Ken I aint so much as begun a cant of hay yet, it's all to do (W H E), Cut a cant out of the haystack for the horses (H W), The butcher has sent me a very bony cant (H M), Obs 1803 Oct 14 Paid Mr Burgit for a cant of beef, £1 5s 8d, *Maylam Farm Acc* (P M) Sus¹, Hmp (HALL)

3 *Comp* (1) **Cant book**, see below, (2) furrow, a divisional furrow

(1) Ken¹ Every farm-bailiff has his cant-book for harvest, in which the measurements of the cants appear, and the prices paid for cutting each of them (2) Ken MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Ken¹ Every farm bailiff draws his cant-furrows through the growing corn in the spring

4. *v* To let out land to mow, hoe, &c

Ken. MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

5 In phr *to cant out*, to divide a field or wood into 'cants' Ken (P M)

[Cp MDu *kant*, a piece, portion, a district of land, a piece of bread (VERDAM)]

CANT, *sb*⁵ Irel A long stick or staff See **Quant** Ir In his hand he carried a long cant spiked at the lower end, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 336 s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

CANT, *adj* and *v*⁵ Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Der [kant]

1 *adj* Brisk, vigorous, hale and hearty, esp of old persons, merry, cheerful, talkative Cf **canty**

Cum He could spin a lang yarn aboot a thing, an' he was cant an' comical, WAUGH *Rambles in Lake Cy* (1861) vi Wm He s gaily cant, gangin' aboot like a three year auld (B K) w Yks Th' wife's a raicht cant body, and as clean! BRONTE *Shirley* (1849) ix, (S P U), Isn't she a cant old woman, you'll find few with as much talk at her age (M N), w Yks¹ Shoe hods mitch at yan like, cant an' deftly i' th' mornin, u 291, w Yks³ He's pretty cant for an old man Lan Hoo is yon—as cant as a kittin', WAUGH *Sneek Bant* (1868) iv, [Said of a hale person of 70 years] If he had not had a good wife, he would not have looked so 'cant,' Chs IV & Q (1882) II 135, Lan¹, ne Lan¹, e Lan¹, m Lan¹ Chs Very cant, God yield you! RAY (1691), (K), BAILEY (1721), GROSE (1790), Chs¹²³ Der¹ Spoken chiefly on a person's recovering in an illness Also called **Crank**, q v

2 *v* *Obs* To recover or grow strong after sickness

n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy², BAILEY (1721) w Yks¹

Hence **Canting**, *vbl sb* recovery, esp of a woman after confinement

n Cy GROSE (1790) Yks A health to the good wive's canting, RAY (1691) Chs³

[1 Cant, *vahdus, vividus, vegetus*, COLES (1679), Knights full kene, & cant men of wille, *Dest Troy* (c 1400) 2267 2 To cant (recover), *convalesco, sanesco* (post *puerperium*), COLES (1679) Cp EFris *kant*, neat, pretty, ready (KOOLMAN)]

CANT, *v*⁶ n Sc (JAM) To ride at a hand-gallop, canter [Not known to our correspondents]

CANT, *sb*⁶ *Obs* Sc An illusion [Not known to our correspondents]

n Sc Willy's wisp wi' whirlin' cant Their blazes ca', That's nought but vapours frae a stank, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 38 (JAM)

CANT, *sb*⁷ n Sc A trick, a bad habit

n Sc Still in use (W C) Abd An auld cant, an ancient traditionary custom (JAM)

CANT, *sb*⁸ Cor In phr *a cant of a way*, a long way Cor¹², Cor³ Used as implying that the distance was unexpectedly long, especially by a mistake in the way

CANT, *sb*⁹ *Obs* n Cy (K) A company or great number

CANT, see **Count**

CANTANKERED, *adj* Wm Cross-grained, cantankerous

Wm As cross an old chiel, and as cantankerous a soul as ever lived, CLOSE *Leg and Tales* (1862) 30, Wm¹

CANTEEN, *sb* Nhb Dur Also Ken A small flat wooden barrel, containing about half a gallon, in which a pitman carries water or coffee, a can for liquids.

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) Ken 1 milk canteen, 1 yest canteen, *Pluckley Vestry Bk* (1793), *Obs* (P M)

CANTEL, see **Cantle**, *sb*¹

CANTER, *sb*¹ Nhb¹ [ka ntər] Old milk cheese

CANTER, *sb*² Nhp Bdf [kæ ntə(r)] A pint or quart jug

Nhp¹ Bdf (J W B), Ale is sold at the public houses by mugs, pots, tankards, and canters The three latter names are applied to the larger measure or quart, BATCHELOR *Agric* (1813) 592

CANTER, *v* Yks [ka ntə(r)] To scold, 'nag,' grumble Cf **chunter**

n Yks He's awlus canterin' on (I W)

Hence **Cantery**, *adj* grumbling, churlish

n Yks He's a cantery awd fella (I W)

CANTERBURY, *sb* Nrf Sus

1 A gossip, busybody

Sus An old Canterbury (J. W B), Used round Chichester (G A W)

2 In *comb* (1) *Canterbury bells*, *Cardamine pratensis*, lady-smock, (2) — hoe, a kind of spud
(1) Nrf (2) Sus A two spean spud, or Canterbury hoe, with points instead of a broad blade, *JEFFERIES Hdgrw* (1889) 79

CANTHRIF, *sb* Yks A body of people, a class
n Yks² I'll whallop the whooal canthrif [fight the entire lot]
[The same word as *cantref* *Cantred* or *cantref* (Welsh), a particular division of a country in Wales, *PHILLIPS* (1706) Cf *cantred*]

CANTLAX, *sb* Wm A silly, giddy woman
Wm She's a gurt cantlax (B K). [Not known to our other correspondents]

CANTLE, *sb*¹ Sc Irel Nhb Yks Lan Shr Hrt Suf
Ken Som Also written *cantel* Shr¹ Ken¹ [ka ntl, ka ntl]

1 A corner, projection, the corner of a field
Sc In the dexter cantle of the shield, *SCOTT Waverley* (1814) 1
Ir In a cantle o' the wall I seen an ould woman, *YEATS Flk-Tales* (1888) 109 Hrf¹ A cantle of a field

Hence *Cantlin*, *sb* a corner, the chine of a cask or adze Ayr (JAM)

2 A triangular rail Cf *cant rail* Suf¹

3 A fragment, piece, a slice of bread, cheese, &c
Sc The apprizor cut the family out of another monstrous cantle of their remaining property, *SCOTT Guy M* (1815) II 11,
A huge cantle of what had once been a princely mutton pasty, *ib Redg* (1824) Lett xx, A cantle o' the rock hung owie us A cantle o' cheese (JAM *Suppl*) Lan¹ Shr¹ *Obsol* We mun bake to-morrow, I see, as theers on'y one loaf an' a bit of a cantel as'll 'aidly see breakfast o'er Hlf DUNCUMB *Hist Hlf* (1804-12), Hrf¹ Ken *Obs* (P M), Ken¹ A cantel of wood, bread, cheese, &c w Som¹ Always used for slices cut from a cheese Plai z, muum, tu spae u mau dhur u kan tl u chee z [please, ma am, to spare mother a cantle of cheese]

4 In phr *the cantle o' the causey*, the best part of the road or footpath See *Causey*

Sc When he's fou he's stout and saucy, Keeps the cantle o' the causey, *SCOTT Donald Cand* (1818)

5 The leg of a lamb or other young animal
Frf STEPHENS *Farm Bl* (ed 1849) I 593 w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811)

6 An indefinite number or quantity Cf *cant*, *sb*⁴

Ken We say a cantell of people or cattle To sell by cantell was an old custom of selling by the lump without tale or measure, *KENNEDY Par Antiq* (1695), Ken¹

7 The protuberant part at the back of a saddle, the hind-bow

Gall I lingered till he should ride forth upon his great black horse, that he might catch me up beside him on the cantle, *CROCKETT Moss Hags* (1895) 1 Hrf², Ken (P M)

8 The crown of the head, see also below

Sc I clawed his cantle to some purpose with my hearth-besom, *SCOTT St Roman* (1824) xiv Per The wife wad be for pu'in the wig aff my cantle, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 149, ed 1887 e Lth They wad tak saxty days wi' plesure juist to gie him ane ower the cantle wi' a palin' stab, *HUNTLE J Inwick* (1895) 108 Rxb Wi' cuffs an' clours upo' my cantle, A *SCOTT Poems* (ed 1808) 46, The thick, fleshy part behind the ear in a tup's head, considered as a delicacy (JAM) N Cy¹, Nhb¹

9 The head of a cask N Cy¹, Nhb¹

Hence *Cantle piece*, *sb* that part of the end of a cask into which the tap is driven Nhb (HALL), Nhb¹

[1. The cantelle of the clere schelde he kerfes in sondyie, *Morte Arth* (c 1420) 4231, ed Brock, 125 3
Luon de pain, a little gobbet, luncheon, or cantle of bread, *COTGR*, A cantel, *pars*, *portio*, *LEVINS Mamph* (1570) 7
The saddle is furnished without any tree, yet hath it cantle and bolsters, *DEKKER Belman* (1608) sig G 3
Ofr (Picard) *cantel*, the same as Fr *chanleau*, a corner-piece, or piece broken off from the corner, hence, a cantel of bread, &c (*COTGR*)]

CANTLE, *sb*² Lan Chs Der. Shr [ka ntl] A canful Cf *basketle*, *bucketle*

Lan¹ Chs¹ Ahr parson's missis is a stingy un, oo nobbur gen me afe a cantle o' soup s Chs¹ Ky'aan tl nw Der¹ Shi¹ *Obsol* Han'ee 'ad a 'Tummasin' this time?—Most o' the good owd 'ouse keepers gid'n us a cantle to evey one

CANTLE, *v* Sc Yks

1 To tilt up, to fall over

Ayr (J F) w Yks² Now mind it doesn't cantle

2 To erect, set on a height Hence *Cantled*, *ppl adj* set aloft, perched up.

Ayr (J F) Lth Lo, the Kirk! sae heichly cantled On its knowe, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 129
3 Fig in phr *to cantle up*, to brighten up, bestir oneself, to recover health

Abd Johnny Gibb's fauly cantl t up again, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix, Sandy spak back in a wye to gar the body cantle up, *ib xvii*, Very rarely used without 'up' (P G)

CANTLEBONE, *sb* Som Dev The collar-bone, the projecting vertebra at the base of the neck, the lowest of the vertebrae Cf *cannel bone*

w Som¹ Sometimes called the 'cantle-bone of the neck' Applied to other parts of the body Darn'd if I didn think he'd a brokt the kantl boo un o' my ass n Dev Tha wut net break the cantlebone o' thy tethel eend, *EAM SCOLD* (1746) l 280

CANTLING, *sb* Yks Rut A light joist or narrow strip of wood Also called *Scantling*

w Yks² Rut¹ To 15 foot of cantlen as 6d, *Church Acc* (1751) (s v *Scantling*)

[A vessell which hee shall cause to be set vpon a cantling, *MARKHAM Countrey Farme* (1616) 611]

CANTON, *sb* and *v* Obs Sc

1 *sb* An angle, corner

Sc Made the enclosure of the Colledge disproportional, wanting a canton upon that quarter, *CRAUFURD Univ Edb* (1808) 129 (JAM)

2 *v* To divide, split up

Lnk Sixty eight presbyteries, which are again canton'd into fourteen synods, *WODROW Church Hist* (ed 1828) I 63 [KENNETT *Par Antiq* (1695)]

CANTOR, *sb* Cor¹² (s v *Cader*) A small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his line

CANTRED, *sb* Irel Also in form *cantrell* A measure of land Cf *canthrif*

w Ir Nigh upon two cantrells of land he rented, not a foot less, *LAWLLESS Grama* (1892) I vi Wxf Several cantreds of land, *KENNEDY Even Duffrey* (1869) 253

CANTRIP, *sb*, *v* and *adj* Sc Nhb Cum Wm Also written *cantraip* Bwk, *cantrap* n Cy Nhb¹ [ka ntrip]

1 *sb* A magic spell or incantation, a charm, a witch's trick

Sc Sic benison will sain ye still Frae cantrip, elf, and quarter ill, *CHAMBERS Snags* (1829) II 517, Aie ye casting yer cantrips in the very kirkyard, to mischieve the buide and bridegroom, *SCOTT Bride of Lam* (1819) xxxiv Abd Some cantrip-castin' cock, wha spells can read, *SHIRREFFS Poems* (1790) 75 Frf A muckle black beuk Frae whilk she there gathers o' bath cantrip an' spell, *WATT Poet Sketches* (1880) 75 Fif Ane goddess Down frae the sky come linkin', And cast her cantrip ower her knight, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 147 Ayr By some devilish cantraip slight, *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l 127 Lnk Mausy Can cast her cantrips and gie me advice, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep* (1725) 47, ed 1783, Many were the counter charms in use for preserving cattle from the 'cantrips coosten owre them by the uncanny,' *HAMILTON Poems* (1865) 206 Edb As long as I had the Psalm-book in my pocket, they would be gey and clever to throw any of their blasted cantrips over me, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii Bwk They 'wrought their cantraips owre the banes,' *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) 57 Slk Should she cast ony cantrips, *HOGG Tales* (1838) 371, ed 1866 n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb Like a conjurer he d sit, His black airt at some cantrips tryin', *WILSON Putman's Pay* (1827) pt ii st 46, Nhb¹ Cum Gin ye'll play some cantrip to make me forget him, e *Cum News* (Jan 1, 1888) 8, Cum¹ 'Come, Robin, show us yen o' thy cantrips Aa divn't care for tha, God's abeunn the deeval' Just then a whulwind arose and overturned nearly every cock in the field No moie cantrips were asked for

2 A trick, frolic, piece of mischief

Sc I think some Scotch deevil put it in my head to play him yon ither cantrip, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) xlv, Life wad no be worth havin' if I had to write down a' the servant lassie's cantrips in a big bookie, *STEEL Rowans* (1895) 200 Frf Her big tam-cat Had played some cantrips, *WATT Poet Sketches* (1880) 22 Rnf Regardless wha sits on its back, Its cantrips aye repeatin', *NEILSON Poems* (1877) 83 Ayr Bonaparte, as it is well known, was a perfect limb of Satan against our prosperity Iis cantrips, in this

year, began to have a dreadful effect, GALT *Ann Parish* (1821) xlix Lnk The creatur's ken when we laugh at their cantrips we winna be ower sair on them, FRASER *Whaup's* (1895) xiii SIK Nane o' your cantrips wi' me, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 56, ed 1866 N Cy¹, Nhb¹

3 *v* To perform 'uncanny' or magic deeds

Wm She oft went rompen wi' the deel To some kirkyard when't wind blew hard To cantrip ower the deed, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 35

4 *adj* Magical, witch-like

Kcd A' his cantrip tricks were dung By scarlet thread an' ran-tree rung, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 103 Rnf Their cantrip arts are nought to me, ALLAN *Ev Hours* (1836) 125 Ayr When the best wark-lume i' the house, By cantrip wit, Is instant made no worth a louse, BURNS *Address Deil* (1785), In order that the gipsy oracle, with her cantrip arts, might penetrate the future, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 10

CANT ROBIN, *sb* Fif (JAM) The dwarf wild-rose, with white flowers

CANTY, *adj* and *adv* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Stf Lin Also written cantie, see below [kanti]

1 *adj* Pleasant, cheerful, merry, brisk, lively See Cant, *adj*

Sc Clocking time's aye canty time, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) 1, A fine canty friendly cracky man, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xii, A cozy house, and canty wife, Keeps aye a body cheerly, CHEALES *Prou Flk-Lore*, 137, As canty's a crick (J Ar), ne Sc A canty income sufficient, an' mair than sufficient, for my wants, GRANT *Keckleton*, 10 Abd A snug thack'd house, a canty fire, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 66, ed 1873, Lindy is as canty as a midge, ROSS *Helmore* (1768) 142 Kcd A minister o' Bobbintap Composed a canty spring, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 53 Frf Old Snecky Hobart, who was a canty stock but obstinate, BARRIE *Licht* (1893) 65 Per The minister hardly ever speaks gin ye dinna speak tae him, though he s aye canty, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 47 e Fif There he sat doon wi' a cantie bit wife, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxxi Rnf Frisk awa, cantie lambie, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 57 Ayr Now they're crouse and cantie baith, BURNS *Duncan Gray*, He was canty in his barliehoods, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 102 Lnk I'll be more canty wi't and ne'er cry dool, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 21, ed 1783, Just listen to this canty sang, WARDROP *J Matheson* (1881) 12 Lth A canty nicht we hae, wi' speeches an' toasts an' sic like, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 225 Edb He was a crouse, cantie auld cock, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 81 SIK Let me tell you to your face, ma canty chiel, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 130 Gall The wee leddy took the road hame as canty as a lark, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliii Ant He is a canty body, BALLYMENA *Obs* (1892) n Cy GROSE (1790) N Cy¹ Nhb My canny keel laddie, Se hansum, se canty, and free, O' ROBSON *Sandgate Lassie* (c 1812) in ALLAN *Coll* (1891) 114, Nhb¹ Cum Let us Still be as canty as we can, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1805) *New Year's Epist*, (M P), Cum² Wm Many a thrifty old dame, and her canty old man, CLOSE *Tales and Leg* (1862) 72 n Yks (I W), n Yks¹, n Yks² A canty auld deeam for her years ne Yks¹ In rare use Sha's a canty auld lass e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹ Gen made use of in ref to elderly persons m Yks¹ w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), My mother lived till eighty, a canty dame to the last, BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1847) xxii n Lan Hi sud miak a kanti auld man (W S) ne Lan¹, n Lin¹

Hence (1) Cantie snatchet, *sb* a louse, (2) Cantily, *adv* pleasantly, merrily, well

(1) Rxb (JAM) (2) Abd Sae blyth and cantily they sing, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 280 Kcd Cantily they pass'd the manse, An cantily the kirk, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 10 Ayr [She] joked with me real cantily, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 181, Made the winter nights fly cantily by, GALT *Ann Parish* (1821) xxviii Gall Walking cantily on their ain feet, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 271

2 Small and neat

n Sc A canty creature (JAM)

3 In good health, well

Abd This epistle comes to speir gin ye be canty, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 1 Wm Hoo'er ye?—Ah's canty, considerin' (B K)

4 Slightly intoxicated

Stf *Monthly Mag* (1816) I 494

5 *adv* Contentedly, merrily, cheerfully.

Lth Three short years flew by fu' canty, MACNEILL *Poet Wks* (1856) 127 Rxb Canty he sat wi' his buckle bund shoon, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (ed 1871) I 37 Gall Sit canty like Jenny and Jack, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 248

CANYEL, *v* and *sb* Lnk (JAM.) 1 *v* To jolt, cause to jolt 2 *sb* A jolt

CAP, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 In *comp* (1) Cap ball, a boy's game, see below, (2) dockin, the butter-burr, *Petasites vulgaris*, (3) head, a top placed upon an air-box, used in sinking, &c, for the purpose of getting as much air as possible, (4) hens, a breed of fowls having a large crest or top-knot, (5) mint, the plant *Calamintha officinalis*, (6) neb, (a) see nebbing, (b) the piece of iron put on the toe of a shoe, (c) a kind of pastry made in the shape of a semi-circle, (7) nebbing, the peak or projecting front of a cap, (8) paper, a coarse brownish paper, (9) raven, (a) a cap or hood in a framework of timber, (b) *pl Obs* portions of wooden spars put in as stowage when the cargo of timber is packed into the ship's hold, (10) river, a termagant, (11) screed, the broad frill or border of a woman's cap, (12) shell, the piece of iron which covers the end of a plough-beam to regulate the breadth and depth of the furrow, (13) staff, a lever by which a press is moved

(1) NI¹ Ant Supposing there are six players, their caps are laid in a row against the wall, and each throws a ball in succession at the caps If the thrower succeeds in putting a ball into a cap, all run away but the person to whom the cap belongs, who seizes the ball and tries to hit some one with it If he succeeds, a stone is put in the cap of the one hit, if he misses, a stone is placed in the thrower's cap The first person to get six stones in his cap has to undergo a penalty, *gen* he has to stand against a wall with his right hand extended till all strike him with the ball (W J K) (2) n Yks (3) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) (4) Brks Seven cock chickens or seven cap hens, HUGHES *Scour White Horse* (1859) vii, (M E B) (5) Yks (6, a) Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Jan 20, 1892) Lan Aw fund two cap nebs and a thumble in it, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 250 (b) SIK (JAM) (c) w Yks Hah's thi cap-nebs, Joe!—A hawpny—Gi'e us two (M F) (7) n Yks¹² (8) nw Der¹ (9, a) Nhb¹ Capravens for trussles, *Barber Surgeon's Bks*, Newcastle (b) n Yks² Obs (10) Lan¹ He's a terrible hen-peckt chap, too, for their Sally's a gradely cap-river when hoo starts, WAUGH *Chum Corner* (1873) (11) Dur¹, n Yks¹² w Yks Hur cap-screed an hair all hingin dahn like a weepin willa, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1861) 31, w Yks¹² n Lin¹ Master Edwaid's setten my cap screed a fire, as I was huggin' him up to bed (12) Nhb¹ (13) Som The press is strained as tight as it will bear by a lever or cap staff, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 524

2 In phr (1) Cap and button, master and mistress both, a woman whose husband is a nonentity, (2) — and knee, (3) — in hand, humbly, gratefully

(1) Chs Th' owd lass were cap and button too i' that house, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8 (2) Sc A generous remuneration to the attendants which was received with cap and knee, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxv (3) n Lin¹ He's alus cap in hand to when he's theare, but when his back's ton'd he calls him a leen' nazzle, like th' rest o' foaks Nhp¹

3 A sum of money collected after a 'run' for the benefit of the huntsman, or for a professional cricketer

War² w Som¹ Dhai gau t u kaa p u zab m shul eenz n vut puns vau r n [they got a sum collected of seven shillings and fivepence for him]

Hence (1) Cap, *v* to make a collection of money either in the hunting-field or cricket-ground, (2) Cap money, *sb* the money so collected

(1) War² They used to cap for us then, MORDAUNT & VERNY *War Hunt* (1896) I 288 w Som¹ (2) *ib* In daily observance 'A hundred a year and cap-money' is the commonest of phrases for the salary of a huntsman

4 A piece of leather or patch on the toe of a boot or shoe

Nhb¹, e Dur¹ n Wm. Put us a cap on mi shoe (B K) n Yks. (I W) w Yks Mi buit wonts a kap seun on (J W)

5 The top or hood-sheaf of a shock of corn

Nhb¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) Nhp¹

6 *Comp* Cap sheaf, the sheaf of corn with which a 'stitch' is covered in showery weather, the straw forming the top of a thatched rick Also used *fig*

Ayr The neighbourhood turned out in a body to share in the triumph of putting the cap-sheaf, as it were, on Petei's castle, *Ballads and Sngs* (1846) I 105 Nhb¹ Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863)

w Som¹ Jim must g' up'n the what-field, the kaap sheevz be all a blowed off

7 The blue 'top' or lambent flame, which appears above the ordinary flame of a candle or lamp, when it is burning in an atmosphere of air and fire-damp. Also called **Show** (q v)

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

8 *pl* The combs of wild bees, the tops put on beehives for the purpose of getting the combs. Sc (JAM), Ayr (J F)

9 *pl* Fungi of various kinds, toad-stools

e An¹, Suf (F H) Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY

10 An upper bed of stone in the Swanage and Portland quarries

Dor In Seacombe quarry there is 'White cap,' 'Spangle cap,' 'Lisby bed,' 'Middle cap,' 'House cap,' and 'Under picking cap' (C W). The cap is a very hard, glassy stone, and varies in thickness from 1 to 24 inches. At Portland 'cap' is also the name of a bed of the Purbeck formation, which overlies the Portland formation (H J M)

11 The band made either of leather or wood, which connects the two parts of a flail

Chs¹ Ken (P M), Ken¹ A flail has two caps, the hand staff cap, *gen* made of wood, and the swingel cap, made of leather

Hence (1) **Cappence**, (2) **Capsall**, *sb* the hinge or swivel-joint of the old-fashioned flail

(1) Wtl¹ (2) Wtl An old rustic rejoiced in a present of stout white leather—'twill make a famous capsall for my new draishells' [flail], *N & Q* (1868) 4th S ii 518

12 A highly polished cylindrical shaped cover, used to wind the yarn on to the bobbin by means of the friction set up by the revolution of the yarn round it. w Yks (F R)

13 **Comp Cap stick**, a short staff which is put inside the cleaning cloth when cleaning out the caps. *ib*

[11 Cappe of a flayle, *hasse dun flaiav*, PALSGR, A cappe of a flaylle, *cappa*, *Cath Angl* (1483)]

CAP, *sb*² Sc Irel Also written **caup** Sc [kap, kop, kōp]

1 A wooden cup or bowl, sometimes with two ears or handles

Sc It is pity but he could keep caup and can frae his head, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xv Sh I (*Coll L L B*) Elg I'm sick o' brose an' brochan dose, A richer caup I'll claw yet, TRSTER *Poems* (1865) 120 Bnf¹ He's as fou's cap or stoup'll mack 'im [He is as drunk as possible] Abd There's naething leyk a timmer cap For milk, or ale or weer, *Goodwife* (1867) st 34 Kcd Bowies, cogs, and caups, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 2 Frf I wa e'en maist as big as brose caps, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1886) 26 eFif The wife wi the caudle caup on her knee, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii Rnf Blythe Willie o' the kirm and cappie, BARR *Poems* (1861) gr Ayr Drink gaed round in cogs an caups, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st 23 Lnk Stoups an' caups of yill, and bowls of milk, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 183 Lth A canty fieside, and a cap o' gude ale, MACNEILL *Poet Wks* (1856) 220 Edb And timber caups,—and ivory egg cups of every patten, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii Bwk Holding up her 'sark tail,' till the lads toomed the caup into it, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 81 N L¹ Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

Hence (1) **Capper**, *sb* a turner of wooden bowls, (2) **Cappie**, *adj* cup-shaped, hollow, (3) **Cappit**, *ppl adj* cup-shaped, concave

(1) Bnf¹ (W C) Lth His quarters adjoined Benjie Cranstoun's cooperage, or, to use the Scotch expression, 'marched' wi the capper's, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 56 N I¹ (2) Sc Roun, roun, rosy, cappie, cappie shell, *Old Rhyme* (JAM *Suppl*) (3) Ayr Gie me a wee cappit bake and jeelie to keep ma frae greetin', SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 16

2 **Comp** (1) **Cap ale**, a kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middle classes, also called **Cappie** (q v), (2) **ambry**, a press or cupboard for holding wooden vessels or cups, (3) **full**, the fourth part of a peck, (4) **-stride**, to drink in place of another, to forestall another in drinking

(1) Sc (JAM) Elg Macgruther under the influence of Mrs Macintosh's cap ale, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II 114 (2) Sc They brake down beds, boards, cap-ambries, glass windows, SPALDING *Hist Sc* (1792) I 157 (JAM) (3) Cld A capiu' o' meal,

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salt, &c (JAM) (4) Rxb Better be cuckold than capstridden, *Prov* (JAM)

3 In phr (1) *to kiss caps*, to drink out of the same vessel, to drink with, (2) *to drink cap out*, to leave nothing in the vessel, (3) *clean-cap-out*, deep drinking

(1) Sc I wadna kiss caps wi' sic a fellow (JAM) Abd We'se kiss the cap, in honour of the place, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 37 Ayr And monie a friend that kiss'd his cap Is now a frammit wight, BURNS *Five Carlins* (1789) st 20 (2) Sc (JAM), Drink clean cap-out, like Sir Hildebrand, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiv (3) Sc We may swig at clean cap out Till sight and siller fail us, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I 92 (JAM)

[A pron of older *cop*, a cup Can and collep, cop and quart, DUNBAR *Dance* (1507) 95, ed Small, II 120 OE (Nhb) *copp* (Mark ix 41), cp ON *kopp*, Du *kop* (HELMHAM)]

CAP, *sb*³ Cum [kap] The master, head, chief. Also called **Cob** (q v)

Cum *Gl* (1851), GROSE (1790)

[OFr *cap*, head, also, chief, commander (LA CLERNE), cp It *cap*, a head, chief, captain (FLORIO)]

CAP, *v*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also written **kap** Wm, **cop** Lan¹

1 To put a covering over a sheaf of corn

Hrt LLLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) V 1

Hence (1) **Capping**, *vbl sb* a cover for a shock of corn formed by two sheaves, opened and placed over the ears of grain, (2) **Capping sheaves**, *sb* the hood-sheaves of a stook

(1) Suf They use no precaution against rain, merely setting ten or a dozen together without capping, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III 437 (2) n Lin¹ Ten sheaves make a stook of corn, when it is probable that rain will fall, two of these sheaves are taken and put at right angles upon the top, so as to make a hood for the others

2 To crown a wall with mortar Nhp¹

3 To mend shoes at the toe by putting a 'cap' or patch on them ne Lan¹, Chs² Cf **cappel**

4 To put a 'cap' or shackle on a rope

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

5 To put better-dressed grain at the top of a sack

Cum¹ Wm Where corn is sold by a sample sack, it is a trick of the trade to put a quantity of grain into a cushion and by sitting upon it give it a brighter appearance than it otherwise would have. The grain so prepared is placed on the top of that in the sample sack, which is spoken of as a 'capt un' (B K)

6 Of boiling liquid to raise a scum

s Chs¹ Bin dhū tai tuz bey ld?—Noa, bū dhi bin ky'aap in, ky'aap t [Bin the tatoes beiled?—No, but they bin cappin' or 'capt']

7 To put a finishing touch on, to crown, consummate

n Yks² Now you have capp'd it [concluded the matter] It fair capp'd me [the medicine quite cured me] ne Yks¹ Ah muck'd it weel t'last back-end, an' that capp'd it That last bottle capp'd ma [spoken to a doctor] m Yks¹ w Yks², w Yks³ Sho's capp'd wi' a husband Lan¹

Hence **Capping word**, *sb* the last word in an altercation. n Yks² Also called **Couping word** (q v)

8 To challenge to competition, to overcome

e An¹ An idle boy leaps a ditch, or climbs a tree, and if his play-fellow cannot equal or out-do him, it is a cap, he has cap'd him, e An², Nrf¹, Suf (F H)

Hence **Cap**, *sb* a challenge, defiance, that which cannot be outdone, esp in phr *to set a cap*

n Yks¹, e An¹ Suf (F H), Suf¹ I'll set ycow a cap

9 To outdo, excel, surpass In *gen* colloq use

Per 'That caps a', says I, when I heard of it, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 112, ed 1887 Lth (JAM), N Cy¹ Nhb Tom Johnson caps aw that ivver aw saw, BAGNALL *Sngs* (c 1850) 16, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Lakei ELLWOOD (1895) Cum He capp'd the priest, maister, exciseman and aw, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 135, *Gl* (1851) Cum, Wm A child had been baptized by the same name as another which had died of the same parents, it was remarked as savouring of impiety—'just as if they wanted to cap God Almighty' (M P) Wm Nature's bonny queen Clean caps man's art and painter's skill, WHITEHEAD *The Lyvennet* (1859) 6 n Yks¹ That caps owght that ivver Ah heard, n Yks³, re Yks¹ e Yks¹ He capp'd all at com at feeat ball w Yks Pat kaps tlot on am (J W) Lan. Is not hoo a smicket!—Caps the very owd lad,

3 x

BRIERLEY *Maillocks* (1867) 26, Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹ s Chs¹ It diddnu maat ür wot lhyz dhai tuwd, ee'd ky'aap üm widh ü big ür [It didna matter what lies they towed, he'd cap 'em with a bigger] Der² Not That caps him all to nothing (L C M), (W H S), Not¹ s Not It simply capped all as iver, I seed (J P K) n Lin 'This caps all,' thinks Jack, *Peacock Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 65, n Lin¹ sw Lin It was left for Thursday night's doings to cap all the rest (R E C) Lei¹, Nhp¹², War¹²³, ne Wor (J W P), Glo (S S B) s Oxf Well, if that don't cap all! ROSEMARY *Chulterns* (1895) 76 Brks¹, Hnt (T P F) Cmb¹ Whatever they may do, they won't cap that w Som¹ Dhuk stoar du kaa p au l dhut uv ur aay yuurd oa [that story beats all that I ever heard] Dev That caps I hollar, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 82, ed 1871

10 To astonish, surprise

Wm T'oke was o fair kapt ta see t'ald widow trippin off, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 6 n Yks (R H H), n Yks¹ Weel, Ah's fairly capped w Yks I m fai capped at tha (J W D), It's capping what a lot o' things does come into a chaps heead, *Yksman Comic Ann* (1881) 43 Lan Aw'm capt at folk wantin' to wed, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 133 e Lan¹, m Lan¹ s Chs¹ Oo wüz au viz ü baad ün ut gy et in up, bü wen oo ley i bed ü) dh wai ks dee, oo kyaapt m [hoo was auways a bad 'un at gettin' up, bu' when hoo ley i' bed o' th' wakes dee, hoo capt me] nw Der¹, Not²

Hence **Capter**, compar of 'capt,' *pp* of 'cap,' more and more surprised, astonished

Wm An meear she wondered, an' captor she grew, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt ii 43, A's mair an mair capter, WILSON *Lile Bit Sng* 98

11 To puzzle, perplex

Cum Tommy was fairly capp't hoo ta duah, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 51 Wm What caps me t'meeast is it ther olas sa riddy ta dew it, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt iii 31 n Yks² I was sair capp'd te tell e Yks¹ It caps me ti knaw wheear awd mear [mare] gans teea w Yks (F M L), HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), w Yks¹ It caps yan now a days, Bridget, to ken quality fray poor foak, ii 296, w Yks⁴⁵ Lan What caps me is how you managed to best Black Jack, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II 35 n Lan A's fear kapt wi John, a don't nā wat hi mins (W S) Chs¹, Der², nw Der¹ Lin THOMPSON *Hat Boston* (1866) 701, Hrf BOUND *Prov* (1876) Glo BAYLIS *Illus Dial* (1870)

12 In phr (1) to *cap Balguy*, see — *cutlugs*, (2) — *Bogie*, to enjoy oneself boisterously, (3) — *cutlugs*, said of anything esp puzzling, amusing, &c, (4) — *the Dutch*, to beat, excel everything, (5) — *Leatherstarn*, (6) — *old Roper*, (7) — *a parson*, see — *cutlugs*, (8) — *rush-carting*, (9) — *the stack*, see — *the Dutch*

(1) w Yks² (2) *ib* Nhp² He caps Bogie, Bogie capt Redcap, Redcap capt Nick [Bogie being a mischievous household spirit], 138 (3) Cum¹ Wm Captain Barnell in his cups muttered, it capped cut lugs, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 40, ed 1862 s Dur, n Yks (J E D) (4) Lan It caps the Dutch that I can't find a bit o' can'le, EAVESDROPPER *Vill Life* (1869) 19 (5) e Yks Whah, that caps Leatherstarn, and he capt the divel, NICHOLSON *Fik Sp* (1889), e Yks¹ (6) Brks (M J B) (7) n Yks A parson is supposed to know more than ordinary people, so we say, when we cannot fully comprehend anything, 'it would fairly cap a pahson' (W H) w Yks⁵ (8) Lan Well, if that doesno cap rush-cartin! BRIERLEY *Cobbler*, 24 (9) Nhb¹

13 *mfr* To take off the hat to, uncover the head in obeisance

Sc The Bishops will go through Westminster Hall, as they say, and no man cap to them, BAILIE *Lett* (1775) I 228 (JAM) Oxf He only set my capping him down to the wonderful good manners of the college, HUGHES *T Brown Oxf* (1861) xix Cmb Other bores are to attend a sermon at St Mary's on Sunday, to cap a fellow, *Gradus ad Cantab* (1803) 23 (FARMER) Winch Magistris ac obvis honestioribus capita aperunto, *Tabula legum* (A D H)

Hence **Cap**, *sb* the lifting of a cap in salutation

Lnk They had so many salutations and caps, that it galled those of the other side, WODROW *Church Hist* (ed 1828) I 402

CAP, *v*² *Obs* Sc To seize by violence what is not one's own, to seize vessels in a privateering way

Sc Much used among children at play (JAM) Lnk In Scotland some private persons made themselves rich by capping or privateering upon the Dutch, WODROW *Church Hist* (ed 1828) I 420

Hence **Caper**, *sb* a vessel employed as a privateer

Sc Ran from her like a Spanish merchantman from a Dutch

caper, SCOTT *Private* (1821) xxvi, Capers bringing in their prizes, Commons cursing new excises, COLVIL *Poem* (1681) 34 (JAM)

[A caper (privateer), *pirata*, COLLS (1679) Cp EFRIS *kaper*, to take, steal, rob, *kaper*, a pirate, privateer (Koolman) OFr *caper*, 'prendre, saisir' (LA CURNÉ)]

CAP, *v*³ Sc Also written *caup* [kap, kōp] To bulge, twist, warp

w Sc Capt, caupt (JAM *Suppl*)

Hence (1) **Cappie**, *adj* given to warping like green wood, (2) **Cappit**, *ppl adj* twisted, bent, as green wood by exposure to heat

(1) Ayr That timmer's unco cappie (JAM *Suppl*) (2) Ayr (JAM)

CAP, *v*⁴ Not² [Not known to our correspondents] To play truant

CAP, see **Kep**

CAPADOSHA, *adj* and *adv* Yks Dev In form *capa* docious Dev [ka pəðōʃə]

1 *adj* Of superior quality or appearance, splendid, excellent

Dev³ I tellee I've a had a capadocious dinner nw Dev In fairly common use (R P C)

2 *adv* In a superior manner, excellently

e Yks Machine lewks capadosha, an sha gans capadosha, NICHOLSON *Fik Sp* (1889) 89, e Yks¹ MS *add* (T H)

CAPASS, *v* Yks [kē pəs] To understand

e Yks¹ Thou's bad ti capass w Yks Rare (M F)

[A pron of lit E *compass*, to grasp with the mind, comprehend fully The knowledge of what is good and what is evil is a thing too large to be compassed without brains and study, SOUTH (JOHNSON)]

CAP DRAW, *v* s Pem To overthrow, capsize, turn somersault Also called *up draw* (q v) (W M M)

CAPE, *sb*¹ Wm Yks [kēp, Wm kīəp]

1 *Obsol* The old-fashioned juvenile collar with a 'tally-ironed' border, covering the shoulders entire

w Yks⁵ The counterpart in female attire, the 'tippet,' in every respect like the cape, save in its being longer, reaching down to the waist, is worn yet occasionally Both these names are in common use, but the old meaning is departing from them

2 The wide collar of a woman's linen blouse, the frill of a woman's linen hood, which covers the neck and protects it from the sun Wm (B K)

CAPE, *sb*² and *v* Sc Cum Yks Lin Also Som Written *cap* Sc (JAM) Also in form *cap* [kēp]

1 *sb* The coping of a wall, the highest part of anything See **Cope**

Sc High stood the gibbet's dismal cape, WILSON *The Shark*, st 10 (JAM *Suppl*) w Yks¹, n Lin¹

2 *Comp* (1) **Cape sod**, the turf or sod used in forming the bank of a fence, (2) **stone**, (a) the head or coping stone, (b) *fig* a remediless calamity, (3) **turf**, see **sod**

(1) n Yks The sod is laid with grass side downwards, and is cut about ten inches broad, this is called the cape sod, Tuxr *Agnc* (1800) 92 (2) a) Sc The stane whilk the biggers rejekit is become the capstane o' the neuk, HENDERSON *St Matt* (1862) xxi 42 Rnf Thou foe to order, peace, an' quiet, Thou cap stane o' domestic riot, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 158 Cum Dogs At owr the leave laid th' capsteane, STAGG *Misc Poems* (1805) 132 n Yks¹ w Yks He sat dahn on a capestoan, *Yksmn Xmas No* (1878) 10, (B K) (b) Ayr The last, sad cape stane of his woes, BURNS *Maihe's Elegy* (1781) st 1 (3) Lin The sods were laid on in layers about 4 ft high (J C W)

3 *v* To put on the cover of a wall or roof, to crown

Sc (JAM) Yks THORSEBY *Lett* (1703) w Yks⁴

Hence (1) **Caping**, *vbl sb*, (2) **Caping stones**, *sb pl* the coping or top course of stones in a wall, &c

(1) n Yks¹ w Som¹ The surveyor reported to the board that the [kaap een] of the bridge at Ash Mill needs repair (2) n Yks¹, n Lin¹ w Som¹ Kaap een stoa unz

CAPEL, *sb*¹ Yks Not e An Dor Som Dev Written *cappel* e An¹, *capple* w Yks³, in form *cable*, keeble nw Dev¹ [ka pl, kē pl]

1 A loop, either of leather or tough wood, which connects the two parts of a flail Cf **caplin**

w Yks³, s Not (J P K), e An¹ Dor (s v Drashel) BARNES *Gl* (1863), w Som¹ To the [kyup l, kee up l] is attached the middle

bind, which connects the two parts of the implement Dev¹, nw Dev¹

2 The iron fixed to the end of the horsetree, and to which the traces are hooked when at plough or harrow e An¹

[Fr dial (Norm) *capel*, the same word as *chapeau*, a hat (COTGR) Dim of Norm *cape*, 'bande, cuir couvrant sans adherence l'extremite superieure du manche du fleau' (MOISY) See DUMÉRIEL (s v *Chape*)]

CAPEL, sb² Dev Cor Also in form cable Dev [kē pl] Mining term a stone composed of quartz, schorl, and hornblende, more frequently accompanying tin than copper ores (WEALE)

Dev Human folly is the cable that encloses the ore, BARING-GOULD *J Herring* (1884) 81, MOORE *Hist Dev* (1829) I 192 Cor Hard owld capel tes, and three fingers more to bore, TRECELLAS *Tales* (1865) 164, Cor¹ 'Capel rides a good horse' indicates the presence of tin, Cor²³ [WOODWARD *Geol of Eng and Wales* (1876) 382]

[Prob a spec use of *capel*, a hat, covering, see *Capel*, sb¹]

CAPELING, sb Cor³ Also in form caping [kē pln] The outer nets of a trammel Cf capis

CAPER, sb¹ and v Sc Irel Cum Yks Lon Wil Dev Cor Slang Written kaper Dev, keaper Wil [kē pər, kē pə(r)]

1 sb A game, amusement, spree, a trick, expedient

Cum He wad hev his caper, nor car'd how it com, ANDERSON *Poems* (1808) 31 w Yks Tha's been at that caper oft enuff, HARTLEY *Seets Y's and Lan* (1895) 1 Lon I used to dress tidy and very clean for the 'respectable broken down tradesman or reduced gentleman' caper, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 416 Wil SLOW *Gl* (1892) Dev And zo ended thick little kaper, BENNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) viii

2 Difficulty, 'fix'

Cor Lie's a purty caper, us do want to go to Bodmen Churchtown, partec'lar, and the coach es gawn, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 3, Well, 'cre was a purty caper! I didn't knaw what to doo, sb 5

3 In phr (1) *capers and blethers*, foolish speech and action, 'stuff and nonsense', (2) *to come a caper*, play a trick

(1) Uls Will ye whisht wi' yer capers an' blethers, Uls *Jin Arh* (1858) VI 45 (2) w Yks An wod ya think at mortal man Wod e'er cum sitch a caper, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 15

4 v To frisk, dance, walk affectedly, move the head up and down with a stately air, to 'dance upon nothing,' be hanged

Sc Syne capered ben and capered but, *Ballads* (1885) 9 Inv (H L F), Dmf (JAM) Kcb An' some wi' hoshens caprin Right heigh that day, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 118 Cum He capert in an oot an chafteit like a teamm pyet, DICKINSON *Lamp-lugh* (1856) 5 Slang I really thort that I shud caper, When brought bevore the jidge, PETER PINDAR *Whs* (1816) IV 208

CAPER, sb² Sc Irel Also written capper, kaper [kē pər] A piece of oatacake and butter, *gen* with a slice of cheese on it

Sc King, King Capper Fill my happer, And I'll gie you bread and cheesc, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 146 Per She gave him bread, butter, and cheese, which they call a caper, *Trials Sons of Rob Roy* (1818) 107 (JAM), I gave you a kaper, and a clogan of milk, *Clan-Albin* (1815) I 211 (sb) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

Hence *Caperer*, sb bread, butter, and cheese toasted together Rxb (JAM)

[Gael *ceapaire*, bread with butter and cheese (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

CAPER, sb³ Yks War e An I W The plant *Euphorbia Lathyris*, *gen* used in *comp* Caper bush (I W), -plant (e Yks e An)

War³ Fruit is pickled as capers and is sometimes cultivated in gardens for the purpose e An¹ Thus called from a fancied resemblance of its capsules to capers Nrf, Suf HOLLOWAY

CAPER, sb⁴ Cum Yks [kē pər] In phr (1) *Caper-a-fram*, all on one side, askew, (2) -corner-way, diagonally Cf cater cousins, cater cornered

(1) w Yks Leeds *Meic Suppl* (Feb 20, 1892), w Yks³ (2) Cum¹

CAPERCAILYE, sb Sc Also written caper caille Sc, capercailzie, capercalyeane Sc (JAM), caper coille Inv, capperkayle Sil [kapər kē lɪ] The wood-grouse or mountain cock, *Tetrao urogallus*

Sc Red-deer, fallow deer, capercailz'es, grey fowl, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xii, The caper-caille and tarmachin Craw'd crouse on hill and muir, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) I 197 Inv The caper coille, or wild turkey, was seen in Glenmoriston, and in the neighbouring district of Strathglass, about 40 years ago, *Statist Acc* (1797) XX 307 (JAM) Ayr The days when the capercailzie had his howff in Eglinton, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 257 Sil The capperkayle clukkis in the wode, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 119, ed 1866 [Also called Cock of the wood, Cock of the mountain, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 176]

[The Capercalze with the vulgar peple, the horse of the Forrest, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist Scot* (1596) I 39 Gael *capull coille*, great cock of the wood *Capull*, horse, *coille*, gen of *coll*, wood]

CAPERCAILYE, CALYEANE, COILLE, see Capercailye

CAPERHOUSE, see Caprouse

CAPERLASH, see Camperlash

CAPERLINTY, sb Sc The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*

Rxb SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23

CAPER LONGER, sb Cor¹² 1 The shell-fish, *Pinna ingens* 2 The razor shell-fish, *Solen soligna*

CAPERNOITED, adj Sc n Cy Also written capernoytit Sc, kapper noited S & Ork¹, capernuted Sc. (JAM *Suppl*), see below [kapərnoɪtɪd]

1 Peevish, ill-natured, 'ciabbed,' irritable, fractious

Sc Alan has given up his ain old fashioned mother wit for the t'others capernoited maggots and nonsense, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) 11, The capernoity old alewife, sb *St Ronan* (1824) xxxi S & Ork¹ Abd They're grown sae ugertfu' and vamy and capernoited, Ross *Helmsie* (1768) 5, ed 1812 Frf A queer auld capernoytit bodie, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 56 Rnf Like ane grown capernoitet, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) *To a Friend* Ayr Twa pur capernoytit ciaturs, SERVICE *Nolandums* (1890) 26 Kcb The Muse at that grew capernoited, An' ca'ed me bumble, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 181 n Cy Borden *Gl* (Coll L L B)

Hence *Capernoited looking*, adj testy-, peevish-looking, Dmb A capernoited-lookin' auld gentleman, Cross *Disruption* (ed 1877) x

2 Slightly 'elevated,' under the influence of liquor Rnf Of the stark aquavita they bath lo ed a drappie, And when bath capernutie, then aye the maist happy, WLBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 62

CAPERNOITIE, sb Sc The head, 'noddle'

Sc His capernoities no oure the bizzin' yct wi' the sight of the Loch faires, *St Patrick* (1819) III 42 (JAM)

CAPEROILES, sb pl Obs Sc The heath pea, *Orobis tuberosus*

Lnk Caramiele or caperoiles—the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians, *Statist Acc* (1795) XV 8 (JAM)

CAPERONISH, adj Lnk, Edb (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] Good, excellent, *gen* applied to edibles

CAPES, sb pl Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lin. Also in form kyeps Nhb¹, caps Cum [kēps]

1 Ears of corn broken off in threshing, grain to which the husk continues to adhere after threshing

Frf The riddings consist of capes, large grains, spouted grains, &c, ST PHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 418 Lth Then Goodie wi' her tentie paw Did capes an' seeds the gether ca', A pockfu' neist was fatten'd weel Hali seeds, an' capes, the other meal, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 110 (JAM) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum MORTON *Cylo Agric* (1863), (J P), Cum¹ e Yks The chaff, capes, and heads gather together on the toppe, BEST *Rur Econ* (1642) 103, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) n Lin¹

Hence *Keeapy*, adj having capes or chaffy corn in it n Yks This corn is varry keeapy, winder [winnow] it agecan (I W)

2 Flakes of meal, which come from the mill, when the grain has not been properly dried

n Sc They are *gen* mixed with the seeds for the purpose of making 'sowens' or flummeiy (JAM)

CAPEY DYKEY, *sb* Frf [Not known to our correspondents] A game of marbles Cf **capie hole**

Frf Some boys playing at capey dykey, a game with marbles that is only known in Fhums, *BARRIE Tommy* (1896) 143

CAPICAL, *adj* Som Dev Cor Also in forms **cabical**, **cabbical** Dev Dial pron of *capital*, first-rate, excellent w Som¹ Dhaat s kaa pikul¹ I calls it a capical job, Maister! Dev I ze a cabical chap, *NATHAN HOGG Poet Lett* (1847) 8, ed 1858, Us got a cabbical crap ov tatties thease yer¹ *HERWETT Peas Sp.* (1892) 65, Theck stream Ez cappical ver breedin' trout, *PULMAN Poems* (1842) 11 Cor First-rate, I zes, capicul, *PASMORE Stones*, 4

CAPIE HOLE, *sb* Sc Also in form **kypie** A game of marbles, in which the object is to throw a marble into a hole Cf **capey dykey**.

Sc A hole is made in the ground, and a certain line drawn, called a strand, behind which the players must take their stations. The object is, at this distance, to throw the bowl into the hole. He who does this most freq wins the game. It is now more gen called 'the Hole,' but the old designation is not yet quite extinct (JAM) Bnf Still played under the name of kypie hole. A paper cap is placed over the hole (WC) Abd The bool game of 'kypie' is played from a 'stance' about 12 feet from the kype or hole. The first player tries to hit one of his neighbours' bools, removing it a foot from its place. He then proceeds to hit any other, each hit being carefully noted, or he may play into the kype and hit them over again. If he miss the kype, *two* begins to play, hitting as many as he can. The boy whose marble gets hit six times leaves the game (GW) Ags Three holes are made at equal distances. He who can first strike his bowl into each of these holes, thrice in succession, wins the game. It is called 'capie-hole,' or by abbreviation 'capie' (JAM)

[I was but a sorry proficient in learning, being readier at cat and doug, cappy-hole than at my book, *Life Scotch Rogue* (1722) 7, in *BRAND Pop Ant* (ed 1849) II 407]

CAPILOW (E, *v* Obs? Sc Also written **cappilow** (JAM) To distance, outdo another in reaping, shearing, &c Rxb One who gets a considerable way before his companions on a ridge is said to capilow them (JAM), Let's try to keep in sight the fray, Or faith they'll capilowe us, A *SCOTT Poems* (1808) 101

CAPING, see **Capeling**

CAPIS, *sb pl* Cor Very large meshes in a tammel-net Cf **capeling**

w Cor *BOTTRELL Triad* 3rd S Gl

CAP IT, see **Cappy**, *sb*¹

CAPITABLE, *adj* War Capital

War Holloway, War³ I have made a capitable job of it Still used by some of the older farmers

[A contam of *capital* with suff -able, as in *respectable*]

CAPITAL WELL, *adv phr* Glo Oxf Dev Also in forms **cabical** —, **capical** — Dev Exceedingly well, very well indeed

Glo¹ Oxf¹ Kyap itl wel Dev Thay plaid aurf thare acting moast cabical wul, *NATHAN HOGG Poet Lett* (1847) 32, ed 1858, Ev a gone droo tha may-zells moast capical wul, *HARE Brother Jan* (1863) 27, ed 1887

CAPLE, *sb* Obs Sc Lan Chs Written **capul**, **capyl** Sc (JAM) Also in form **capo** Lan Chs¹²³ A horse, a working horse

Sc And hark! what capul nicker'd proud? *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) I 233 Lan I am turned into a horse, a capo, a meer titt, *SHADWELL Witches* (1682) 66, ed 1718 Chs It's time to yoke when the cart comes to the caples, *RAY Prov* (1678) 57, (K), Chs¹², Chs³ The caple gate (for horses) and the ship or shep gate (for sheep), were two portals that anciently flanked the Bridge Gate at Chester [*Folk-Lore Rec* (1880) VIII pt 1 66]

[Bothe hey and cart, and eek hise caples three, *CHAUCER C T D* 1554, Conscience on his capul, *P Plowman* (A) iv 22 Gael *capull*, mare (MACLEOD & DEWAR), *Icel kapall*, nag, hack (EGILSSON)]

CAPLIN, *sb* Chs Wor Shr Mtg Hrf Glo Written **capling** Chs¹ Hrf², **cappilin** s Chs¹ [kæplɪn] The strong leather loop which connects the 'nile' to the hand-stick of a flail See **Capel**, *sb*¹

Chs¹ s Chs¹ Ky'aap ilin se Wor¹ The bow by which, by means of a fhong (thunk), the Nile is attached to the hand-stick of a flail, or threshel s Wor¹, Mtg (E R M) Shr¹ *Obsol*, Shr², H f², Glo¹

[The cap-lings of a flail or threshal are the strong double leathers made fast to the top of the hand-staff and the top of the swiple, *HOLME Armoury* (1688) bk III viii 333]

CAPON, *sb*¹ Wm [kē pɪn] A silly, foolish person, given to playing silly tricks

Wm T'gurt silly capin set t'dog at t'yowes 'at's wi' lamb (BK) [The capon, like the goose, was taken for an emblem of stupidity. Metellus was so shuttle brained, and came flying home to Rome again as wyse as a capon, *UDAL Erasmus Apophth* (1542), ed 1877, 341 (DAV)]

CAPON, *sb*² Sc Ken Hmp In form **keeping** Hmp

1 The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosqa*

Hmp GROSE (1790) *MS add*, (HWE)

2 A red herring, *Clupea harengus*

Ken (HALL), Ken¹ [SAICHELL (1879)]

3 A dried haddock

Sc Each to his jaws A good Crail's capon holds, *TENNANT Aust Fau* (1812) iv

CAPOTE, *sb* Wxf¹ A man's great coat

[Fr *capote*, 'longue redingote pour les hommes et particulièrement pour les soldats' (HATZFELD)]

CAPPAN CARL, *sb* Obs Yks Also written **cawl** The name given to a small room in the Tolbooth or session-house at Thirsk where prisoners are kept (K)

CAPPED, *pp* Hrt e An [kæpt] Of land beaten down hard by heavy rain Cf **capper**, *sb*¹ II

Hrt When heavy rains succeed the sowing of clover in fine mould the surface is apt to become what we call capped, or made to run and wash one part over the other, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) III 1 e An¹

CAPPEL, *sb* and *v* Yks Lan Chs Der Written **capil** Chs¹, **cappil** w Yks⁵ s Chs¹, **capple** w Yks²⁴ ne Lan¹ Der¹ [ka pl, ka pil]

1 *sb* A leather patch upon the toe of a boot or clog

Yks To sow a capil on t side, *Philp Neville*, viii w Yks *Obsol*, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891), w Yks²³⁵ Lan¹ That shoe's noan done yet, thae mun get a cappel put on it. e Lan¹, m Lan¹ Chs *Sheaf* (1884) III 195, Chs¹, s Chs¹, Der¹

2 *v* To mend or patch shoes or clogs

w Yks Ned al want a pur a new ans [shoes] an Tom's wants cappilin, *BYWATER Sheffield Dial* (1839) 172, w Yks¹²⁴, w Yks⁵ Bowt a pair o' second hand boots fur six shillin', an' nowt aals 'em bud ther cappil'd at t'heels a bit ne Lan¹, Chs¹² Der¹ Shoes are capped when a piece of leather is stitched on upon the toe

Hence **Cappeded**, *ppl adj* patched, mended

w Yks No sock nur stockin cud ya fynd Below his cappeded boot, *PRESTON Poems* (1864) 15, '1h' same owd boots, w1 cappel d tooas *HARTLEY Ditt* (1868) 42

[The same word as *capel*, *sb*¹]

CAPPEL, *adj* *Obsol* Doi Also written **capple** [kæ pl] In *comb* (1) Capple or Capped cow, a 'cappel-faced' cow, (2) faced, white-faced with red or dun speckles, also, by analogy, used of persons, pale or sickly-looking

Dor (1) *BARNES Gl* (1863) (2) As mad as a cappel faced bull, *HARDY Greenwd Tice* (1872) pt II viii, She's geting cappel-faced, poor thing! (TH)

CAPPEL, see **Capel**, *sb*¹

CAPPEN, see **Captain**

CAPPER, *sb*¹ Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Not Lin Glo e An * [ka pər, ka pə(r), kə pə(r)]

I 1 A person or thing that 'caps' or excels all others N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Dur *GIBSON Up-Weardale Gl* (1870) Cum I then at dancin, O he was a capper! *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 47 Wm By my troth, it's a capper, *BOWNESS Studies* (1868) 6 n Yks¹, n Yks² Now this is a capper ne Yks¹ Noo, sitha, them's cappers e Yks¹ *MS add* (TH) m Yks¹ That's the capper of the lot, however w Yks¹, w Yks⁵ Hes tuh seen t'new machine, Bil? What's tuh think tul't?—It's a capper! n Lin¹

2 A finishing stroke, something that crowns all

m Yks¹ w Yks⁵ Tom didn't see thuh thear, an' I didn't see thuh thear, an' thah warrant thear at awal—Well nah, that's a capper

3 Anything very surprising, puzzling, that cannot be explained

Cum Hoo he's gitten up yonder's a cappel, *RICHARDSON Talk* (1871) 35, ed 1876 Wm Nea yan knas what it means, it's a

capper, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 8, ed 1821 e Yks¹ It's a capper wheear mah knife's gone techah m Yks¹ w Yks It's a capper 'at ye can find no answer tuv a simple question like that, *Yksmn* (1881) 314, (S K C), w Yks³⁵ Lan Well, that's a capper shusheaw 'tis Its th' fust time ut ever [aw] seed an umbrell' skinned, Wood *Hum Sketches*, 19 e Lan¹ s Not Oad John thinkin o' marryn again? Well, that's a capper (J P K) n Lin¹ sw Lin Prisoner replied 'That's a capper!' He did the work and now she refused to pay him, and that he considered was a capper (R E C) Glo (S S B)

4 Anything difficult to accomplish, *gen* in *phr* to *set a capper*

Cum¹ Aa'l set thee thy cappers Wm A thowt mappen thae wer settan yan anudthre cappers, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt m 2 n Wm Ah'll set thi thi cappers w jumpin owre t beck if thoos a mind (B K) e Yks¹ Lan¹ That's a capper for him, an' no mistake n Lan¹ e An¹ Setting 'cappers,' a schoolboy's game of following the leader over hedge or ditch

II A hardish crust formed on recently harrowed land by heavy rain Cf capped

Nrf¹ Suf Forby *Gl*, Suf¹
Hence Capped, *phl adj* (1) Of cream coagulated by the heat or by exposure to a brisk current of air, (2) of the surface of land suddenly dried after rain

(1) e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 290, ed 1849, Suf¹ (2) e An¹

CAPPER, *sb*² Glo [kæ pə(r)] The head

Glo¹ I'll gie thee a clout on thee capper

[Prob cogn w OFr *cap*, head, see *Cap*, *sb*³]

CAPPER, *sb*³ Rnf (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A spider

[Cogn w ME *coppe*, a spider (*Wars Alex* (c 1450) 3300), OE *coppa* (in *allor-coppa*)]

CAPPER, *v*¹ e Cy [Not known to our correspondents] To chap or chop the hands Cf *capper*, *sb*¹ II e Cy (HALL), Nrf¹

CAPPER, *v*² Ags (JAM) To catch, seize, lay hold of, esp applied to the capture of a ship See *Cap*, *v*²

CAPPER CLAW, see *Clapper claw*

CAPPERKAYLE, see *Capercaillie*

CAPPERNISHIOUS, *adj* Bnff¹ [kapərnɪʃəs] Short-tempered, fretful and finding fault continually Cf *capernoited*

CAPPEROUSE, see *Caprouse*

CAPPIE, *sb*¹ Sh I

1 A heavy stone used as a sinker to a fishing-line See *Caapie*

Sh I Having remained at the last buoy 1½, they then heave up the cappie by the buoy rope, *Agric Surv* (JAM) S & Ork¹

2 *Comp* Cappie stane, a steeth-stone, a stone attached to the buoy-ropes for sinking the long lines in fishing S & Ork¹ Also called *Bolta stone* (q v)

CAPPIE, *sb*² Obs² Sc A kind of beer between table-beer and ale, formerly drunk by the middle classes Also called *cap ale* (q v)

Sc Ye hae been at the wee cappie this morning, Scott *St Ronan* (1824) xiv, A drap o' cappy, CHAMBERS *Sngs* (1829) I II, (JAM)

CAPPIN(G), *sb* Cum Der War [ka pin]

1 The leather or wood band through which the middle-band of a flail passes Cf *capel*, *sb*¹

Cum As threshin' time's here, we fit up a flail w' handstaff, and soople and cappin, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 253, Cum¹, nw Der¹, War³

2 A patch of leather on a clog or shoe Cum¹

CAPPIT, *sb* Nhb¹ w Yks (J R) [ka pit] A piece of leather or patch on the toe of a boot or shoe See *Cap*, *sb*¹ 4, *Cappel*

CAPPIT, *adj* Sc [ka pit] 'Crabbed,' ill-humoured, quarrelsome, touchy See *Coppet*

Sc I he haughty Humes, the saucy Scotts, The cappit Kers, the bauld Rutherfords, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 314, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Abd Since ye are grown Sae unco' crous an' cappit, FORBES *Avr* (1742) 9 Rnf [Tea] aft has gart the cappit chiel Break through the laws, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 65 [Vnto that capped clarke That bitterlie doth barke,

MONTGOMERIE *Flying* (ed 1629) 649, cd. Cranstoun, 81]

CAPPUN, see *Captain*.

CAPPY, *sb*¹ Nhb War In form *cap it* War² [ka pi] A variety of the boys' game of leap frog or pitchback See below

Nhb¹ One stoops or gives 'a back,' on which a cap is laid, the players vault over, as in leap frog, each one resting his hands on the cap as he leaps The one who first cruses the cap to fall must exchange places with the boy who is 'making a back' War² The first leaper places a cap on the back of the player 'down,' whilst going over, and the last leaper takes it from the back (or failing to do so, is 'down') The first leaper now puts the cap lightly on the front of his own head, so that it may fall in so favourable a position—when he pitches—that he may take it in his teeth, and cast it over his head, across the back of the one down, to taw Should it fall between the leaper and the one down, the former must make the back

CAPPY, *sb*² Nhb Yks [ka pi]

1 Captain, used facetiously in colloq address

Nhb¹ What cheer, cappy

2 In *phr* thou can gan kiss cappy till coaly cums yam, a highly offensive and irritating expression Yks. (T K), (B K)

CAPROUSE, *sb* Cor Also in form *caperhouse* Cor², *capperouse* Cor¹ [kæpreus] A great noise, uproar, confusion tumult See *Cabarouse*, *v*

Cor You mou t hear the caprouse two mile off, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi, And tho't you'd stank the planchin down, With such a capparouse, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23, Cor¹ What a caprouse, 'tes like Bedlam broke loose He keck'd up zich a caprouse, Cor²

CAPROUSY, *sb* Obs Sc A short cloak with hood GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

[Ane caprowsy baikit all with sweet, DUNBAR *Flying* (1505) II 202, ed Gregor, II 18]

CAPS, see *Cops*

CAPSIZE, *v* Som [Not known to our correspondents] To move a hogthead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads (HALL)

CAPTAIN, *sb* Sc Yks Lin Also Dev Cor Written *cappen* Cor², *cappun* Cor¹

1 In *comb* (1) *Captain Cook thrush*, the song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*, (2) *Captain-over-the-garden*, the plant monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*

(1) e Lin There were two kinds of thrushes, one we call stoim-throstles, the others Captain Cook thrushes, because Captain Cook brought them here from foreign parts, N & Q (1871) 4th S VII 187 (2) n Yks

2 The chief person in a gang of labourers, the superintendent of a mine

n Lin¹ Dev 'Thank'y, Cap'n'—he addressed the overseer of a mine on the moor not far distant, and such a person is always entitled 'Captain,' BARING GOULD *Dartmoor Idylls* (1896) 152 Cor Rewarded for his shiewdness as a practical miner by being promoted to the rank of 'underground cap n,' FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) 1, Cor¹²

Hence *Cappenin*, *phl* overbearing, domineering

Cor² Don t come capp'nin over me

3 The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*

e Sc NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 14 (JAM)

CAPTION, *sb* Sc

1 Arrest, apprehension See *Horning*

Sc The caption of some of the most violent appeared the riot, *New Monthly Mag* (1837) XLVII 310

2 A lucky acquisition, the acquisition of anything valuable or profitable Abd (JAM)

CAPTIVITY, *sb* Sc [Not known to our correspondents] Waste, destruction

Rxb It's a' gane to captivity (JAM)

CAR, *sb*¹ Sc Cum Wm War Som Dev. [kar, kār (r)]

1 A common cart

Cum Neah cars or carriages hed they, RICHARDSON *Talh* (1876) 57, He leukkt at fadder's neam on t'car, *Wilke Wattle* (1870) 4 Wm N & Q (1873) 4th S XII 90

2 *Comb* (1) Car end board, the board closing the back of a cart, (2) house, a cart-shed, (3) kist, the body of a cart, (4) rack, the rut made by the wheel of a cart, see *Cart-rake*, (5) saddle, the saddle of a carriage horse, (6) scut, see *end board*, (7) stang, the shaft of a cart.

(1) Cum¹ (2) Cum Whca's wife was i' th' carras? ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 174, A boggle's been seen ayont Wully carras, 1b 8, Cum¹ (3, 4) Cum¹ (5) Sc A timmer long, a broken cradle, The pillion of an auld car saddle, HERD *Sngs* (1776) II 143 (JAM) Edb He was carrying a new car-saddle over his shoulder on a well cleaned pitchfork, MOIR *Manse Wauch* (1828) xiv (6) Cum¹ (7) Rxb (JAM) Cum Your Seymey hes brokken car-stang, GILPIN *Sngs* (1866) 256, Cum¹

3 A two-wheeled vehicle, carriage

Ir We began to make inquiries for a horse and car of any kind to take us into Fermoy, CROFTON CROKER *Jaunt in a Country Car in Hone's Every day Bk* (1827) 242 w Som¹ The seats are sideways, with a door and steps at the back, the driver's seat is in the centie of the front, and is somewhat protected by a projection of the roof It holds from four to six persons inside 'Car' is never applied in this district to a four wheeled carriage of any kind Nearly obs Dev Up ta tha doorway the cars wis a draw'd, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett* (1847) 18, ed 1865

4 In Birmingham a four-wheeled hackney carriage (JBP)

CAR, sb² Irel A bitter or sorrowful expression of the face

s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

[Fr *care*, the face, visage, countenance, look, aspect (CORGR) Fr dial (Bearnais) *care*, 'visage, figure, face de l'homme' (LLESPY) The s form of Fr *cheie*, the face (CORGR)]

CAR, adj Sc Nhb Lan Chs Also written cair, ker Sc, caa, caw Nhb¹, kaa Lan, ca Chs¹, kir n Cy, and in forms cahry, carry, caurry Sc [kēr, Lan Chs also kē, kā]

1 Left, left-handed, sinister, fatal

Sc You'll go a car gate yet, KELLY *Prov* (1721) 380 (JAM)

2 In *comb* (1) Car cleugh, (2) hand, the left hand, (3) handed, (4) haun'd, (5) handen, (6) paw, (7) pawed, left-handed, (8) sham ye, an exclamation used in the game of shintie when one of the antagonists strikes the ball with his left hand

(1) Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Abd Can well agree wi' his cair cleuck, FORBES *Ajav* (1742) 11 Per In foim cahry (G W) (2) n Cy GROSE (1790) (3) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ (4) Ayr She tells me to steek the trance door, and sit down, no' to be caurry-haun't, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 190 Sik It maun be left fit foremost—unless he was ker-haun'd, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 149 (5) n Cy Skir or kir-handen people are not safe for a traveller to meet on a Tuesday morning, HENDERSON *Flk-Love* (1879) iv (6) Chs¹ Capaw (7) e Sc Pillan's compliments is a' car pawed, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1896) 95 w Lan (H M) (8) Knr (JAM)

[1 Upon the ker and wrang side was placed the third idole, Frigga, SKENE *Expos* (1641) 74 2 (2) He resaut the vrying in his kar hand, *Compl Scot* (1549) 115, With a cast of the carhonde, *Anturs Arth* (c 1420) xlviii, ed Camden Soc (1842) 22 Gael and Ii *cearr*, left-handed, awkward, unlucky]

CAR, see Caure, Caw

CAR(R, sb¹ All n counties to Chs Also Der Not Lin e An [ker, kar, kār]

1 A pool, hollow place where water sometimes stands, low-lying land apt to be flooded

n Cy (K), GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Prestwick Carr was formerly half lake and half marsh Dur RAINE *Charters* (1837) 98, Dur¹ Car House, Selaby Cars, Moiton Cars Cum¹ Brayton Carr, Kirkland Carr n Yks¹ *Gen* used in pl, n Yks² ne Yks¹ Low marshy land containing remains of old trees, flat, peaty, arable land, as distinguished from 'ings', which are almost always pasture e Yks MARSHALL *Rm Elon* (1788), BAINES *Yks Past* (1870) 124, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks While the deep stell for the drainage of the carrs was being cut, *Leeds Men Suppl* (Sept 5, 1896), w Yks¹² n Lan There are soft, flat, boggy meadows near Hawkstead so called (W S) Lan¹ Chs¹ *Gen* occurring in place names Der¹² Kyaa'r Obs Lin A very slight acquaintance with the county introduces us to its Cars You cannot travel far without having a Car pointed out, while such names as Cardyke, Carholme, Humble Car, abound, STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1888) 164 n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Most of our parishes have their Cars, as Doddington Car, &c Nrf MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv, Moat like places which originally surrounded the almost

inaccessible islets with which the Fenland at one time abounded (W W S)

Hence Car, v Of water to stagnate

w Yks Where th' watter carrs (C A F)

2 A wood of alder or other trees in a moist, boggy place, boggy grass-land Cf alder carr

n Cy GROSE (1790) Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) n Yks BAKER *Stud Bot* (1863) 50, n Yks¹ w Yks Be'y t'carrs an' along t breah top, Lucas *Stud Niddale* (c 1882) 32, w Yks¹ n Lan Also a soft, flat, peaty island bearing alders and willows which till late years used to float about the Priest Pot, Hawkshead, it has now, by storm and flood, got broken into several pieces and thrown upon the shoie (W S) Not MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) e An RAY (1691), e An¹ Nrf In yon alder carr 'blue dorrs' bred by hundreds, PATTERSON *Broads* (1895) 100, (D W L), (A G), Nrf¹ Suf MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Jest agin the alder car (H J L R), Suf¹

3 *Comp* (1) Car fir, fir-wood dug up in the cars or moors; (2) grave, an officer who has custody of the cars, (3) -graver, (a) see grave, (b) a man who digs turves and buried timber in the cars, (4) oak, oak dug up in the cars, see fir, (5) swallow, the black tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra*, (6) wood, timber found buried in the cars, see fir, oak

(1) Lin A car fi root chuck'd on the bank rig, PEACOCK *J Markenfield* (1872) I 125 n Lin¹ (2, 3, 4) n Lin¹ (5) Nhb (R O H) Cmb SWAINSON *Bnds* (1885) 204 (6) n Lin¹

[1 Carre, woody, moist, or boggy ground, BAILEY (1721), A carre, *lacuna*, COLES (1679), And others from their carres, are busily about, To draw out sedge and reed, DRAYTON *Polyolbion* (1622) xxv, ed Spenser Soc, 108 2 Ker for aldyr, *alnetum*, *Prompt* Of Scand origin Cp ON *kyan*, copsewood, brushwood, Norw dial *kyerr*, pool, marsh (AASEN), Sw *karr*, morass, 'palus' (SERENIUS), Da *kaer*, pond, bog]

CAR(R, sb² Nhb Yks Lan Chs Stf Lin [kār])

1 Humate of iron, a yellow sediment in water which flows from peaty land Cf char, sb

Lan It's o' smeared wi' car an sludge, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II 161 Chs WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1669), Chs¹ s Chs¹ Ky'aa r Stf¹

Hence (1) Carred, adj Of potatoes, &c having red scales, rusty, (2) Carry, adj Of water containing iron sediment

(1) w Yks (J T) (2) Lan¹ Carry pleck, a place boggy with carwater Chs¹ Carry water is supposed to be very unwholesome, Chs² Water with iron chalybeate in it widely pervades Chs, sometimes to such a degree as to make the water useless for even cleansing or swilling purposes Its presence, I believe, is thought to betoken the presence of iron or coal

2 *Comp* Car water, water coloured by a deposit of iron or by peat

Nhb [Car-water] is sometimes of the thickness of the richest cream, LEIGH *Gl* (1877) w Yks¹ I maad my sark as yollo as a daffodondilly wi' car watter, 11 296 Lan¹, e Lan¹, n Lin¹

CAR(R, v Cum Der Nhp Pem Glo Oxf Brks Ken Sus I W Wil Dor. Som Dev. Cor Amer [kar, kār])

1 To carry

Cum My feet then carr't me without perswadin, *N Lonsdale Mag* (Feb 1867) 311 Der Let me car' it up hill, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vii Nhp² s Pem Carr' you a chain here for the Missis I've a carred you this here parcel (E D) Glo 'Twould be plaguey hot this yere weather for them as got to car' ee all the way to Dean, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xi, You carr' the cake and I'll take the bread and butter (A B), Glo¹, Oxf¹, Brks¹ Ken GROSE (1790), All de ploughmen dat went dare, Must car dar shining stick, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c 1821) st 8, (P M), Ken¹ Sus They d car' him off to th sylum, O'REILLY *Stories* (1880) I 11 I W Wold chap knowed how to carr's liquor, MAXWELL GRAY *Annesley* (1889) I 180, W¹² Wil The rainbow in the marnin Gives the shepherd warnin To car' his gurt cwoat on his back, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 195, Na mwore we'll car un extiy bits, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 65 Dor¹ The waggon cooden car al', 58 Som Twei heavy, zui—I coodn't car t, AGRICKLER *Rhymes* (1872) 12, Cassn't car n? W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Ez ui t-ae vee tu kaa i? The second syllable is always dropped Dhik ec mee ud qī bce fut tu kaa r um baa y

[that field will be fit to lead by-and-by] Aay shl kaa r au l mee wai t tumaa ru [I shall cart all—the last of—my wheat to-morrow] You volly thick there drove, and he'll cai you so straight's a line down to Horner Dev Their bissen is to car and vetch and husbands tend, P PINDAR *Wks* (1816) IV 183, Canst cār thicke bag ov tatties awver tu squire's? HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) n Dev Carr et down to tha bee-lippen, Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 5 nw Dev¹ Cor Ef you do car that there gun like that there you'll shut somebody 'fore long, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) 1, You wunt get no toll from we, 'less you car's us safe, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I 89 [Amer Dial Notes (1895) I 378]

² *Comp* Car tale, a tale-bearer, a mischief-maker
w Som¹ Oh! her's a proper old car tale nit her knowth it all the parish'll year o' ut 'vore marra night

³ With adv *away* to steal w Som¹

⁴ To understand, comprehend

* Dev Kiss'n car't? [can't you understand it?] *Reports Province* (1887) 5

⁵ In pass *to be cai'd*, to be carried off, to die
n Dev The poor little chap kip th on gittin' the crope [croup] iv'ry month or zo I m afear'd he'll be car'd arter all (R P C)

CAR(R, see Cower

CARAMEILE, see Carmele

CARANT, see Courant

CARAVANSES, *sb pl* Ken Also written *caravazas* Haricot beans

Ken (D W L), 'Caravansers' is in common use (P M), A Dover grocer told me that the word is still in use among old-fashioned people (E R O)

[When I was in the Navy, haricot beans were in constant use as a substitute for potatoes, and in Brazil and elsewhere were called Calavances, SIR J HOOKER (c 1880) in *Yule Gl* (1886), Garvances, or small peaze or beanes, COCKS *Diary* (1620) II 311 (YULE) Sp *garvanço*, a pease (MINSHU), Basque *garbantzua*, chick-pea, *garau*, seed, corn + *antzua*, dry (LARRAMENDI)]

CARAWAY, *sb Obs* Som A kind of apple

Som So called about Bath, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

CARAWAY SEED, *sb* Lin [ka rəwe sæd] Anything very small, hence a worthless trifle, a 'straw'
n Lin¹ I wo'dn't gie a carrawaay sead to hev it one waay or tuther

CARB, *v* and *sb* Sc [karb]

¹ *v* To cavi, carp, show dissatisfaction Abd (JAM)
Hence (1) *Carban*, *vbl sb* the act of carping or cavilling, (2) *Carbin*, *ppl adj* fretful, peevish Bnff¹

² *sb* Cavilling, carping, dissatisfaction
Bnff¹ The fouk in yon hoose keep an unco carb wee ane anther [A pion of *carb*, vb (to catch at small faults)]

CARBERRY, *sb Obsol* n Cy Yks Also written *carberr* (K) The gooseberry, fruit of *Ribes Grossularia* n Cy (K), GROSE (1790), N Cy², n Yks¹² e Yks MARSHALL *Rin Econ* (1788)

Hence *Carberry eyed*, *adj* having greyish-green eyes, gooseberry-coloured n Yks²

CARBERRY, *v* Abd (JAM) To wrangle, argue perversely

CARBIN, see Carban

CARBONA (S, *sb* Cor¹² A large mass of rich ore, sometimes called a 'house'

[Carbona, in mining, a bed of rich ore, WEALE]

CAR CAKE, *sb* Sc Nhb Also written *caar*, *ker* Sc, *care* Sc N Cy¹ Nhb¹ [ka r, ke r kēk] A small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's E'en (Shrove Tuesday) Also in *comp* *Blood kercake*, a cake mixed with hog's blood, eaten on Easter Sunday, also called a redemption or ransom cake See *Care*, *sb*¹

Sc The dame was still busy broiling car cakes on the girdle, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xvi, My mother had ance a bonny Cu'ross girdle, and I thought to have baked carcakes on it, *ib Midlothian* (1818) xxviii, Ye'll crush the poor auld body as braid as a blood kercake, HOGG *Brownie* (1818) I 277 (JAM), Cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, with what is called 'beastie-milk' The mass is fired on a girdle and then used, N & Q (1874) 5th S II 54 N Cy¹, Nhb¹

[OE *caru*, sorrow, grief, trouble + *cake*]

CARCASE, *sb* Sc Nhb Yks Lan Wor Glo Also written *carcass*, *karkiss* Yks, *carcus* Lan, and in forms *carkish* Nhb¹, *carcatch* Sc [ka r, ker, kē, kēs] The living human body, the trunk

Ayr Some said the lad kilt her, an' flang her bonnie carcatch doon the heuch [pit], SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 231 Nhb¹ In wor huddock lie doon, keep yor au'd carkish warm, MIDRORD *Bewil Skipper* (1818) w Yks Glow sadly aht o' shap it mind, I't karkiss, an' i't face, PRESTON *Natterin Nan* (1856) st 13, Blame his carcass, BANKS *Wkld Wds* (1865) Lan It does no' matter heow good yo'r carcus is, BRIERLEY *Cotters*, xviii s Wor¹ It were about as big as the carcass of our John Glo¹

[He thinks that Providence fills his purse, and his barns, only to pamper his owne carcass, SOUTH *Serm* (c 1680) IV II (RICHARDSON)]

CARCATCH, see Carcase

CAR CROW, *sb* Yks Nrf The carrion crow, *Corvus corone*

w Yks¹ Nrf SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 82

[*Corbin*, a carrion or carr crow, COTGR]

CARCUDEUGH, see Curcoddoch

CARD, *sb*¹ and *v* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Shr Glo Oxf Also written *caard* n Yks², *caird* Sc Nhb¹ Cum w Yks, *cade* e Yks, *kerd*, *kyerd* Glo¹ [kerd, kard, kād]

¹ *sb* A kind of comb for dressing wool, made of wires set in leather

Nrf Like a caird for teasing woo', BARR *Poems* (1861) 33 Nhb¹ w Yks³ Mufield was a great place for the manufacture of hand-made cards formerly In driving through that village during 1840-44, the traveller would notice numbers of women sitting on the doorsteps of the cottages with long perforated straps of leather across their knees, into which they stuck with great accuracy wires bent for the purpose Shr¹ The [k'aa' dz] were two flat boards, each of which was about eleven inches long by seven broad, they were covered with leather, full of teeth—bent, flexible wires set closely together Each card had a handle in the centre of the long side When the cards were in use the handles were at opposite points to each other The *modus operandi* of the cards was this,—the carder laying them on her knee, with the wool or 'herdes' between them, held the lower one firmly by the handle with her left hand, then taking the handle of the upper one in her right hand, she worked the card towards her, repeating the process until the material undergoing it required turning or removing, when she reversed the movement, and drove it off the cards in thick rolls The teeth or wires of the cards for 'herdes,' or nogs, were farther apart than those in the wool-cards 'My 'onds bin that sore o'oth cardin' nogs, I'm sick o' the sight of a par o' cards'

² *v* To comb or dress wool, to mingle as warp and woof, also *fig*

Sc Teeze and caird the creeshy woo', WILSON *Poems* (1822) vi Ayr A' the rest of them carded through ither, GALT *Sir A Wythe* (1822) lxxviii Cum For him I'll caird and spin, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) 207 e Yks Ah can milk, ken, cade, *Yks Dial* (1887) 6 w Yks Meary spun and carded woo, DIXON *Craven Dales* (1881) 185 Shr¹ The Missis at Walleybourne wants me to card two or three pound o' 'ool fur 'er Glo¹

Hence (1) *Carding*, *vbl sb* the quantity of wool dressed at one time on the cards, (2) *Cairdy*, *sb* familiar name for a carder of wool

(1) Nhb There's nane left can handle a carding sae weel, PROUDLOCK *Muse* (1896) 7 Yks THORESBY *Lett* (1703) w Yks 'Wake as a carding' had some meaning in it in the days when a troubled spinner would revenge on the offending piecer, for the master's fault in supplying him with a blend that could only be made into 'wake cardings', BINNS *From Vill to Town* (1882) 17, w Yks³ (2) *Ked* The Cairdin Mill at Haugh o' Stra'an, The eelie pigs an' woo', Were ruint, smasht, or sweett awa Alang wi' Cairdy's coo, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 8

³ To torture by drawing a wool-comb down the bare back

Ir I'd have seen Denis Brown Sallough's body-sarvant carded like a tithe proctor, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III xvi, The peasantry sometimes carded obnoxious fellows in this way at the end of last century and the beginning of this (P W J)

Hence *Carder*, *sb* a name applied to Irish rebels, who cruelly punished their victims by driving a 'card' into their backs, and dragging it down the spine

Ir It s in terror of his life he lives, continually darning day and night, and croaking of carders, and thrashers, and oak boys, and white boys, and peep o day boys, M EDGLWORTH *Love and Law* (1833) II iii (DAV)

4 Of a cat to claw, fray by clawing

Oxf The cat ll card your dress if you pick her up She'll only card, she won't scratch (J B P)

5 With adv *up* to separate the cinders from the ashes on a hearth, to sweep, tidy up

n Yks¹², m Yks¹, w Yks⁵

6 To scold, reprehend Hence Carding, *vbl sb* a scolding

Per (JAM) Wm An when they'd tired wⁱ caidin Jwohn, An teazin his affairs, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) II

[1 A card for wooll, *pecten lanaris*, COLES (1679), Carde, wommanys instrument, *cardus*, *Prompt Du kaeide*, a wool-card (HEXHAM), MLG *karde* (SCHILLER & LUBBEN), It *carda*, card, teasel, thistle, cogn w Lat *carduus*, thistle 2 Cardyn wolle, *carpo*, *Prompt Fr carder de ta laine*, to card wooll (COTGR)]

CARD, *sb*² Sc [kerd] A photograph

Per (GW) Ayr In very common use (J F) Lnk But first send me your card, Mag—I d like tae see your face, WARDROP *Johanne Matheson* (1881) 86

CARD, see Cade, *sb*¹

CARDER, *sb* Nhb Also written caider Nhb¹ [kerdər] A card-player

Nhb Just like a caider wⁱ the yess, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1829) pt iii st 69, Nhb¹

[The carders never begin to play till the French-dances are finished, STEELE *Spect* (1712) No 308]

CARDER, see Caddow, *sb*¹

CARDIAH, *sb* Irel Friendship, a friendly welcome, an extension of time for paying a debt

Ir (P W J) s DON SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

[Cp Ir *cairde*, friendship, also delay, respite (O'REILLY)]

CARDIDWIN, *sb* Pem Also written kerdidwin [kadi dwin] The youngest pig of a litter, also *fig* anything very small, used in a depreciatory sense

s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 420, This 'ere cardidwin will never grow into anything like a pig (W M M)

[Wel *cardydwin*, the youngest or smallest of a litter or brood, esp of swine, a dilling pig, a whinock, also the youngest or darling child (S EVANS)]

CARDIES, *sb* Irel The field scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* Ant *Science Gossip* (1881) 278

CARDINAL, *sb* Bnff (J F) A woman's cloak

CARDING, *vbl sb* Cum Also written cairdin [ke rdin] Card-playing

Cum And, Jeff, when met at Cursmas cairdins, Few durst take wⁱ thee and me, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805) 10, Laud Sheppard co' frae Thrustonfield An' need wad faw to cairdin, LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811)

[(The monks) before his time followed hunting and hawking, dicing and carding, BAKER *Chion* (1674) *William II*, an 1087]

CARDIOUS, *sb* Obs Sus¹ A mixed cloth made of wool and linen thread

CARDOW, see Curdoo

CARDUI, *sb* Sc A species of trout found in Loch Leven

Knr It is round shouldered, the most beautiful in colour of all the trout species in our waters without scales (JAM)

CARE, *sb*¹ Sc n Cy Yks Lan Chs [ker, keə(r)] In comp (1) Care Friday, Good Friday, (2) Sunday, Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent, (3) week, Holy Week Cf car cake, caring fair, carlings

(1) Chs²³ (2) Sc (JAM) n Cy HENDERSON *Flk Love* (1879) II n Yks² Obs Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 241 Chs²³ (3) Chs²³

[(1) & (3) Cp G *Karfreitag*, Good Friday, *Karwoche*, Holy Week, so MHG *Kar-vritac*, *Kar-woche*, comp of *Kar*, 'trauer, wehklage' (LEXER) (2) Care Sunday is the fifth Sunday in Lent, HONE *Every day Bk* (1826) I 415]

CARE, *sb*² Dev Cor Also written caer Cor, keer Dev [keə(r)] The mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, also in comp Care tree

Dev Dart Moor was a forest, its hill sides clothed with birch, oak, and 'care,' mountain ash, KINGSLEY *Lett* (1849) in *Life* (1876) I 173, ed 1879, He had som keci put rownd ther necks, GILES n Dev *Jrn* (Nov 12, 1885) 2 nw Dev¹ If you beat any animal with it, the animal will become poor (i e lean) and never thrive again If you beat a child with it, the child will never grow any taller If an animal is witched, a wreath of care is hung around its neck to counteract or undo the injury, pigs are so decorated when they refuse to eat their food Cor Another preventative [of witchcraft] is the mountain ash or care tree, BRAND *Pop Anthq* (1777) III 102, ed 1870 e Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544 se Cor The mountain-ash or 'care' has great repute in the curing of ills The countryman will carry for years a piece of the wood in his pocket as a charm against the 'ill wish,' or as a remedy for his rheumatism If his cow is out of health, and he suspects her to be 'overlooked,' away he runs to the nearest wood, and brings home branches of 'care,' which he suspends over her stall, and wreathes round her horns, COUCH *Hist Polperno* (1871) 166 Cor¹²

[Of Celtic origin Cp Gael and Ir *caor*, berry of the mountain-ash (MACBAIN), Wel *cair*, berries, see STOKES in Fick⁴ 65]

CARE, *sb*³ and *v* Sc Irel Yks Lan Lin [ker, keə(r)]

1 *sb* Mental depression, anxiety, trouble w Yks He s in great care just now (C C R)

Hence Careful, *adj* careworn

Lth Carefu' looks ilk puir wee face Sin' thou wert ta'en awa, SMITH *Merry Brdal* (1866) 44

2 An object or matter of care, trouble, inconvenience n Lin¹ He's a pretty care, poor creätur', strong as he ewsed to be, he can't do one thing for his sen noo'

3 Comb (1) Care bed, a bed of suffering, a disconsolate situation, (2) grinder, the treadmill

(1) Abd In care bed lair for three lang hours she lay, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed 1812 (2) w Yks *Whly Post* (Aug 22, 1896) Slang The treadmill, more politely called the wheel of life, or the vertical care grinder, *Echo* (Jan 25, 1883) 2 (FARMER)

4 In phr *Care is my case*, woful is my plight. Abd (JAM)

5 *v* To take care of, to tend

Ir To care a horse or a room (G M H)

6 To worry, bother, be anxious

w Yks Aw didn't care abaat it, HARTLEY *Gumes' Visit*, 86 e Lan¹

Hence Caring, *ppl adj* causing pain or care

Sc Drinkin' to drown a cairn' oon, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 10 (JAM)

7 With prep *for*, to fear, be afraid of

w Yks¹ I dunnot care for the

8 With *by* and the negative, used absol to be indifferent

Sc A' that could be done, to please her But, alake! she car d na by, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I 189 (JAM) Ayr Come weel comc woe, I care na by, BURNS *My Name*, st 8 SIK CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 335

9 With the negative to make no objection

Sc Even Irish Teaguc ayont Belfast Wadna care to spear about her, SKINNER *Misc Poems* (1809) 159, I see you've read my hame-spun lays And wadna care to soun' my praise, Cock *Strains* (1810) 85, I dinna care to gang wi' you a bit He wadna [hae] cared to hae strucken me (JAM.)

[3 (1) In care bed scho lay, *Alevis* (c 1400) 212, in *Leg Saints*, ed Metcalfe, I 447, The kyng to carebedd es gane, *Sir Perceval* (c 1400) 1062, in Thornton *Rom* (1844) 41]

CAREEN, *v* Lei¹ War³ [kərin] To 'preen' or smooth the feathers

[A *fig* use of *careen*, to turn a ship over on one side for cleaning or repairing To carine, *carinam reficere*, the carine (bottom of a ship), *carina*, COLES (1679)]

CARELIN, see Carlin, *sb*²

CAREYN, see Carrion

CARF, *sb*¹ and *v* Sc Irel Wm Yks Der Lin War Wor Hrf Glo Hrt Ess Ken Sus Hmp Wil Doi Also written karf n Lin¹, kerf Wm Der² nw Der¹ War Wor Glo¹ Hrt Sus¹² Hmp¹ Dor¹ Wil¹, kerfe Glo² Ess Sus, karfe Ken², curf Wor Hmp Dor, kurf Hmp, kearf se Wor¹, carve n Yks e Yks¹ [keif, kâf]

1 *sb.* The incision or notch made by a saw or axe in felling or sawing timber

Dmf (JAM), n Yks (I W) e Yks¹ Saw carve, *MS add* (T H) n Lin¹, War (J R W) Wor N & Q (1894) 8th S vi 329 Hrf RAY (1691) *MS add* (J C) Hrt [In felling] cut your kerf near to the ground, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) VII n Ess RAY (1691) Ken¹² Sus (K), (M B S), Sus¹² Hmp A woodman will say that a felled tree 'measures so and so, not counting the kerf', *BLACKLEY Word Gossip* (1869) 161, Hmp¹, Dor¹

2 A cutting of hay, a section of a stack cut through from top to bottom

Wm FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 182 Der², nw Der¹, s Wor (H K), se Wor¹, Glo¹² Ken. (K), (P M), Dick staggered with a carf of hay To feed the bleating sheep, *MASTERS Duk and Sal* (c 1821) st 2, Ken¹, Hmp¹, Wil¹

Hence Carf, *v* to cut off hay in layers

s Wor (H K), s Wor¹

3 A shallow channel cut in peat-bogs for conveying water NI¹

4 One of the strata of the Portland beds of stone

Dor A middle or 'curf' bed occurs between the two tiers of good stone, *DAMON Geol Weymouth* (1864) 77

[1 Kerf, a notch in wood, BAILEY (1721), With clere watire a knyghte clensis theire wondes, And whene þe carffes ware clene, þay clede (clothed) them aþayne, *Morte Arth* (c 1420) 2713, ed Brock, 80]

CARF, *sb*² NI¹ The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*

CARF, see Corf

CARFIN, *sb* Sc (JAM) The basking shark, *Squalus maximus* Cf carban

CARFUFFLE, *v* and *sb* Sc Also written curfuffle, and in form carfuddle (JAM) [kærfufl]

1 *v* To disarrange, throw into confusion See Fuffle

Sc They dream In wid-drim whilk their beds curfuffles, *DRUMMOND Muckomachy* (1846) 53 Abd Tell Jenny Cock, gin she jeer any mair, Ye ken where Dick curfuffled a' her hair, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 16, ed 1812 e Fif Her veil an' her shawl werae sae greatly carfuffled an' malagruized, *Latto Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxx

2 *sb* Fuss, excitement, agitation, disorder

Sc Who suld come whirling there in a post-chaise, but Monkbains in an unco carfuffle, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) xx Frf Robbie was in carfuffle aboot her, *WATT Poet Sketches* (1880) 34 Ayr The din and carfuffle o' the toons, *SERVICL Notandums* (1890) 52 Lth Jeanie's kirtle, aye sae neat, Gat there a sad carfuffle, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 65

[The pref *car-* (*cur-*) appears in *curglaff* (q v) and in *curjule* (q v), cp the Gael pref *car-* (with the sense of Lat *dis-*), as in *car-fhocal*, a quibble, a pun, *car-tuantheal*, a wrong turn See Car, *adj*]

CARFUMISH, *v* Fif (JAM) Also written curfumish To diffuse a very bad smell, to overcome by means of a bad smell

[For the pref *car-*, see above *Fumish* is a der of *fume*, Fr *fumer*, to smoke, reek (COTGR)]

CARG, *sb* Cor [kæg] Salted conger, also used attrib in phr to think no carg conger of oneself, to have a good opinion of oneself

w Cor Used in Scilly (M A C) Cor³

CARGO, *sb* Not Slang

1 A quantity, bundle, load of miscellaneous things

Not³ Well now, did yer ivver see sich a cargo o' rubbish? Whoy, Master, if yer 'oss runs away, a pack o' wimmin in a cart's the biggest cargo o' muck as is

2 In use at Winchester School a hamper of good things sent from home

Slang The boys rushed out from school court to see if the porter had letters or a cargo (a hamper of game or eatables from home), *MANSFIELD Life at Winch Coll* (1870) 77 (FARMER), *SHADWELL Wyke Slang* (1859-1864), *ADAMS Wykehamica* (1878) 418, *COPE Gl* (1883), (E F)

CARHAIL, *v* Sc To hail, to call out to, in a bantering manner

Edb Carhailing the folk on the street in their idle wantonness, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi

[For the pref *car-*, see Carfuffle]

CARIE, *adj* Obsol Sc 'Soft like flummery'

Sc 'He's of a carie temper', spoken of those who are soft and

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lazy, *KELLY Prov* (1721) 173 (JAM), Almost unknown now (G W)

CARING FAIR, *phr* Not Lin The fair held in some towns on the Monday, or some other day, before Passion Week See Care, *sb*¹

Not There is, or was, a fair kept on Monday before Palm Sunday at Newark known by the name of Caring Fair, *N & Q* (1893) 8th S iv 312, In *Gent Mag* (1785) 779, an advertisement for the regulation of Newark Fair is copied, which mentions that 'Careing Fair will be held on Friday before Careing Sunday,' *BRAND Pop Ant* (ed 1849) I 113 Lin The fair held at Grant-ham on the Monday before Palm Sunday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep is called 'caring fair,' *ALLEN Hist Lincoln* (1834) II 308

CARK, *sb* and *v* Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lan Pem Glo Suf I W Som [kerk, kark, kāk]

1 *sb* Care, anxiety, sorrow, greediness, *gen* used in phr *care and cark*

Abd My blud ran cauld, w¹ cark and care Through ilka vein, *Cock Strams* (1810) I 115 Lnk Up, up, my heart; and walk abroad, fling cark and care aside, *MOTHERWELL Summer Months* (1827) N Cy¹ Nhb But yet, for a' his care and cark, Dame Fortune sour Has hardly blessed him w¹ a sark, *STRANG Earth Friend* (1892) 1 st 10 n Yks² Lan GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 12, Th' cark an' wark uv this world, *AXON Black Kt* (1870) 12 Glo¹

2 *v* To fret, complain, be anxious

n Yks² Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 241, Lan¹ Suf A baby 'du cark an' puke, that fare right pingly wingly,' *e An Dy Times* (1892), How he do cark (C G B) w Som¹ Hot's the good to bide carkin and groanin over hot can't be a mended?

Hence (1) Carker, *sb* a peevish, troublesome child, (2) Carking, *vbl sb* pertinacious grumbling, (3) Carking, *ppl adj* anxious, careful, wearying, fretting, tiresome, (4) Carky, *adj* annoyed, vexed

(1) w Yks A woman at Bradfield said to a troublesome child, 'You are a little carker!' (R A G) (2) Lan¹ (3) Ayr Does a' his weary carking cares beguile, *BURNS Cotter's Sat Night* (1785) st 3 Kcb List'ning to the chirp O' wand'ring mouse or moudy's carkin hoke, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 62 n Cy GROSE (1790) Cum. Away fra business carkin' cares, *RICHARDSON Talk* (1876) 2nd S 103 n Yks¹, n Yks² A carking sort of a body (4) I W¹ He zims plaguy carky about it, I W²

3 To take care of

s Pem Carking the baby (E D)

[1 *Esmoy*, cark, care, thought, sorrow, heaviness, *COTGR*, Carke, care, *cura*, *cogitatio*, *LEVINS Manip* (1570).

2 I carke, I care, I take thought, *Je chagrine*, *PALSGR* (1530), For hire love Y carke ant care, *Lyr Poems* (c 1400), ed Wright, 54 Afr kärke, OFr *carche*, a load, burden, charge (LA CURNE), the same as Fr *charge*, a load (COTGR)]

CARKER, see Calker.

CARKET, *sb* Sc (JAM) A garland of flowers worn as a necklace

Sc There's a glen where we used to make carkets when we were herds, *Discipline* (1814) III 26 (JAM)

[A contr form of *carknet*, *carcanet*, necklace Carcanet, a rich chain to wear about the neck, *COLES* (1677) Dim of Fr *carcan*, 'collier d'or, de pierreries servant de parure aux femmes' (HATZFELD)]

CARKISH, see Carcase

CARL, *v* and *sb* Dur Yks. [kāl]

1 *v* To parch, *gen* used of peas w Yks²⁴

Hence Carled, *ppl adj* parched, *gen* used of peas

w Yks 'Carled' pudding is pudding that is baked too long until it is dry and haid, parched (H L.), T'owder end a foaks thay laupt like carld-peis, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barnsla Ann* (1874) 39, w Yks⁵

2 *sb* In *pl* grey peas steeped in water and fried the next day in butter or fat n Yks²

3 Comp Carl Sunday, Passion Sunday

n Cy Passion Sunday, called Care, Carle, or Carling Sunday, the proper fare for that day being grey-peas steeped all night in water and then fried in butter, *HENDERSON Flk-Lore* (1879) II Dur BRAND *Pop Anthq* (1777) 325 n Yks²

[1 *Groulé Febves groulées*, parched or carled beans, *COTGR* The vb *carl* is a back-formation fr *carlings*, q v]

3 Y

CARL(E), *sb*¹ Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Der [karl, kerl, käl]

1 A man, fellow, a peasant, clown, an old man

Sc Kiss a carle, and clap a carle, and that's the way to tine a carle, Knock a carle, and ding a carle, and that's the way to win a carle, KELLY *Prov* (1721) 228 (JAM), Gi'e a carle your finger, and he'll tike your hale hand, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737), They were pawky auld carles, SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) 1, There was never an auld carle but was a bit of an ettercrop, ROY *Horseman's Wd* (1895) 221 ne Sc Argus, or Fergus, or whatever auld-warld carl it was, GRANT *Keckleton*, 124 Elg He, honest cail, whiffs awa', COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I 10 Abd An auld-like carle steppit in, bedeen, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 143, A lang-heidit schaimin carle, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) 11 Kcd A carle cam to our ha' dooi Ae winter nicht at e'en, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 127 Per A cankered, contractit, auld carle, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 161 Fif No paltry vagrant piper carle is he, LENNANT *Anster* (1812) 57 Ayr 'O welcome most kindly,' the blythe carle said, BURNS *Kellyburn*, st 5, A carle that dauned about wi' his hands in his pouches, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) 221 Lth Canty carl, come prie my mou', ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 725 Bwk Jamie Bour, the auld gley'd carle, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 52 Sik Ye callous carle, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 306 Gail We'll empty the auld carle's meal ark, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 230 n Cy GROSE (1790), n Cy¹² Nhb Come in, auld carl, I'll steer my fire, *N Minstrel* (1806) 67, That grim carle Death has poor auld granny seized, PROUDLOCK *Boideiland Muse* (1896) 7, Nhb¹ Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) Cum¹ A rough carle Wm He's a gay rum carl (B K) n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ Gen applied to one of weak intellect Thoo greet carl m Yks¹ w Yks Sum wad liked to hev gaen ta Austwick ta see sum o' t'carles, *Nidderdull Olm* (1875), CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) Gl Ian DAVIES *Races* (1856) 241 [Pull hair and hair and you'll make the carle bald, RAY *Prov* (1678) 193]

Hence (1) Carled, *pp* Of a bitch served by a dog, (2) Carly, *adj* churlish, unmannerly

(1) Rxb If she could get hersel' but carl'd, RUICKBIE *Cottager* (1807) 177 (2) m Yks¹

2 *Comp* (1) Carl crab, the male of the black-clawed crab, (2) Carl's work, old-man's work, 1 e workings in a mine of which there is no record, (3) Carl wife, a man who interferes in household affairs See also Carl cat

(1) Fif (JAM) (2) Der² s v Old-man's work (3) Lnk (JAM) 3 v To act like a carl, to snarl n Yks²

[1 Carle, *rusticus*, *Prompt*, The miller was a stout carl for the nones, CHAUCER *CT* A 545, He was a stout carle, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) x 158 ON karl, man, male, man of the people 3 They carle many times as they sit, and talk to themselves, they are angry, waspish, displeased with everything, BURTON *Anat Mel* (1621) I u i v, ed 1896, I 240]

CARL(E), *sb*² Sc

1 A carol, also extended to the gifts bestowed upon carol-singers at Yule-tide, *gen* small cakes baked for the occasion Cf carol ewyn

Sc If ye come on Hogmanay I'll gie ye your carles (JAM *Suppl*)

2 A licentious song Sh I (JAM *Suppl*), S & Ork¹

CARL AGAIN, *phr* Sc

1 To resist, 'give a Rowland for an Oliver' Fif (JAM) 2 In *phr* to play carl again, to return a stroke, give as much as one receives

Sc Play carl again if you dare [spoken by parents to stubborn children], KELLY *Prov* (1721) 280 (JAM) Abd I'll gie ye cail again for that I'll play carl again on you for that (G W)

[Prob fr carl(e), *sb*¹]

CARL CAT, *sb* Sc Cum Yks Lin Nhp Also written karl N Cy¹ w Yks¹ Lin Nhp¹ A tom-cat

Bwk Wt carl cats they squeel'd, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 56 n Cy (K), n Cy¹² Cum¹ n Yks It's a little knarl'd with your carl cat, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) I 166, n Yks², w Yks¹ Lin SKINNER (1671) sw Lin¹ Some folks call them Toms, but the proper name is Carl-cat Nhp¹

[A carle-cat, *een kater*, SEWEL (1727), Carl-cat, a bore-cat, COLES (1677), And carle cats weepe vinegar with their eime, MONTGOMERIE *Flying* (ed 1629) 670 *Comp* of carl(e), *sb*¹ in sense of 'male.' Cp ON karl in karl-fugl, a male bird]

CARL DODDY, *sb* Sc [ka ri dodɪ] A stalk of rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata* Cf carl doddy

Abd A children's game is for two to take a supply of stalks, and alternately to try to knock off the head of each other's carl doddie The winner is he who loses fewest heads (W M) Frf I gai d the pows flee frae their boddies Like nippin heads frae carl doddies, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c 1820) 28 e Fif The gauger tribe were flecin' hither and thither like bumbees 100n' a buss o' withered carl-doddies, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii

[*Comp* of carl(e), *sb*¹ in sense of 'male']

CARLES, see Kyles

CARL HEMP, *sb* Sc Cum Lin e An s Cy Also written carle Sc, karl N Cy¹, karle e An s Cy The coarsest, strongest stalk of hemp, *Cannabis sativa*, also fig mental vigour, firmness

Sc You have a stalk of carle hemp in you [spoken to sturdy and stubborn boys], KELLY *Prov* (1721) 373 Ayr Come, Firm, Resolve, take thou the van, Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man! BURNS *To Dr Blacklock* (1789) st 8 n Cy (K), n Cy¹², Cum¹ n Lin¹ Hemp was much cultivated here until the end of the wars of the first French empire My father informed me that carl-hemp was used for ropes, sack cloth, and other coarse manufactures, the fimbile-hemp was applied to making sheets and other household purposes e An, s Cy RAY (1691) [GROSE (1790)]

[Karle hemp, the latter green hemp, BAILEY (1721), Karle hempe left greene Now pluck vp cleene, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 32 *Comp* of carl(e), *sb*¹ in sense of 'male']

CARLIN, *sb*¹ Sc Irel Nhb Yks Written carling Sc n Yks³, carline, carlen Sc Also in form carley Irel [ka rlin, ke rlin, käl lin]

1 An old woman, hag, shrew, witch Also used attrib

Sc 'Crooked carlin,' quoth the cripple to his wife, KELLY *Prov* (1721) 78 (JAM), Three frightsome carlines wi' besoms, SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) 22, I could have beaten the old carline wife with a cudgel, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1895) x Abd That carline o' a wife, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xliii Frf For, vow! ye are an ugly carlin, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c 1820) 21 Ayr Shaking hands wi' wabster loons, And kissing barefit carlins, BURNS *Ep to R Graham*, st 2, His maternal grandmother—one of those clachan carlins who keep alive traditions and sentiments, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) 1 n Cy Borden Gl (Coll L L B) Nhb¹, n Yks²³

2 *Comp* (1) Carlin cat, a she-cat, (2) heather, fine-leaved heather, *Erica cinerea*, (3) spurs, needle furze or petty whin, *Genista anglica*, (4) teuch, hardy, tough as an old woman

(1) n Yks² (2, 3) Sc (JAM) (4) n Sc (JAM)

3 The last handful of corn which is cut down in the harvest-field when it is not shorn before Hallowmas See Cailleach, 2

Sc FRAZER *Golden Bough* (1890) I 339 n Sc (JAM) Ant FRAZER *Golden Bough*, I c

[Sum ald carlingis, sworne to witchcraft, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist Scot* (1596) I 287 ON kerling, a woman, used almost always of an old woman (VIGFUSSON)]

CARLIN, *sb*² n Yks² Also written carelin [ka rlin] The portable beam beneath a hatchway in the floor, for giving cross-support to the hatch-lid

[The same as carlings (among shipwrights) Carlings, timbers from one ship-beam to another, COLES (1677) Cp F1 carlingue (HATZFELD) Icel kerling, one of the fore and aft timbers supporting the planks of the deck (VIGFUSSON) Prob a fig use of kerling, a woman, see Carlin, *sb*¹]

CARLIN(G)S, *sb pl* Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs [ka rlinz, ke rlinz, käl linz]

1 Grey or brown peas prepared and eaten on Passion Sunday (the fifth Sunday in Lent) Cf carl, v

Sc Will feast in the heart of the ha', On sybows, and rilarts and carlings, RAMSAY *Tea table Misc* (1724) I 86, ed 1871 n Cy Formerly doles of carlings were made to the poor, HENDERSON *Flk Lore* (1879) 11, n Cy¹ Nhb They are called carlings, probably a corruption of carings, BRAND *Pop Anthq* (1777) 325, Tid, Mid, Misera, Carlin, Palm, Pace egg day, Old Rime (J Ar), Nhb¹ Choice grey-peas, of the preceding autumn, steeped in spring water for twelve or fifteen hours, till they are soaked or macerated, then laid on a sieve, in the open air, that they may

be externally dry Thus swelled, and enlarged to a considerable size, and on the verge of vegetating, they are put in an iron pot, or otherwise, on a slow fire, and kept stirring They will then parch, crack, and, as we provincially call it, bustle when they begin to bust, they are ready to eat, *Gent Mag* (1788) A tradition associates this custom with a commemoration of the disciples plucking the ears of corn on the Sabbath day Another associates it with a famine in Newcastle, which was relieved by the arrival of a ship in the Tyne loaded with a cargo of grey peas The remembrance of their deliverance was thenceforth proclaimed by the people in observing a feast of carlins on the second Sunday before Easter Large peas of a brownish yellow spotted colour, called 'brandlings,' are quite different from the ordinary grey pea, and are much fancied and in request for carlins *Dur*¹ *e Dur*¹ Carlins cooked in melted butter *Lakel* It was a very common custom for boys and others to carry their carlings in their pockets and salute each other in the house or upon the roads with a handful of them, *Earwood* (1895) *Cum* Here the peas are more commonly eaten without any preparation, and the young people are also in the habit of filling their pockets with them, sallying forth into the street, and, in fashion of less sombre carnival, saluting the passers by, particularly their own friends, with a handful, *FERGUSON Noithmen* (1856) 208, *Cum*¹ *n Yks*¹ A name formerly, if not still, employed, at least occasionally, to designate the peas thus called, was Little godmothers, *n Yks*² *ne Yks*¹ The custom has nearly died out *e Yks*¹, *m Yks*¹, *w Yks*² *Lan* Various viands appropriated to special occasions, as carlings, to Mid-Lent Sunday, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore* (1867) 258, *Lan*¹, *Chs*¹²³

2 *Comp* (1) Carling day, see Sunday, (2) groat, the money spent by farm-labourers in drink on Carling-Sunday, (3) Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent, Passion Sunday

(1) *Nhb* *GROSE* (1790) (2) *Nhb*¹ Our labouring people assemble at their accustomed alehouses, to spend their carling-groats The landlord provides the carlings, *MACKENZIE Hist Nhb* (1825) I 216 *Yks* The rustics go to the public-house of the village on this day and spend each their carling-groat in drink, for their carlings are provided for them gratis, *BRAND Pop Antiq* (1777) I 114 (3) *Nhb*¹, *Dur*¹, *e Dur*¹ *n Yks* *Karlins* Sunda' we keep up, *TWEDDELL Clevel Rhymes* (1875) 2, *n Yks*¹ The custom is still so far retained that bags of grey peas, specially provided to meet the demand, may be seen in the country shops as the day draws on, *n Yks*², *e Yks*¹

[The perched or bustled peasen which are called in Northumberland Carlines, *TURNER Herb* (1562) 93 b Peas parched on Care-Sunday, see Care, *sb*¹ (2) *Care + ling*]

CARLISH, *adj* *Sc Nhb* [ka.rliʃ]

1 Churlish, rough See *Carl(e, sb)*¹

Sc The morn I wad [wed] a carlish knight, Or a haly cell maun drie, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) I 236, A good and learned man, but rude and carlish in nature (*JAM*)

2 Hard, stiff, difficult to bend

*Nhb*¹ Applied to ropes, &c He's as carlish as a piece o' bend leather

[*Carlysche, rusticanus, Prompt* 77]

CARLOCK, *sb* *Yks* Not Rut *Nhp* Wor Shr Hrf Glo Oxf Bck Bdf Hnt Suf Ess Sus Also written carlic Bdf, careluck Glo¹, karlock *Yks* Bck *Nhp* Suf Ess, kerlock *Yks* Shr¹ Glo¹ Sus, kerlack Not *Nhp*², kerlick Bck Oxf [kã.lək, keə.lək] (1) *Brassica rapa*, wild turnip, (2) *Smagis alba*, white mustard, (3) *S. arvensis*, charlock, (4) *S. nigra*, white mustard

(1) *Sus* (2) *Glo* (3) *Yks* (*H W*), Not (*L C M*) Rut¹ That's carlock—some calls it 'charlock' *Nhp*¹², *w Wor*¹, Shr¹, Hrf¹, Glo¹, Oxf Bdf *BATCHELOR Anal Eng Lang* (1809) Hnt (*T P F*), Suf (*C T*), Ess (*W W S*) (4) *Glo*, Ess

Hence Carlocking, *vbl sb* the act of weeding out charlock

Suf There are five kinds of broad work—stone-picking, carlicking, mangel-pulling, pea picking, and gleaning, *Macmillan's Mag* (Sept 1889) 359

[(1) *Rapistrum aruorum* is called Charlock and Carlock, *GERARDE Herb* (ed 1633) 235 (3) *Lampsana* Pliny semeth to be the weede that we cal communely in Englishe wylde Cole, and in other places Carlocke, *TURNER Names of Herbes* (1548) 46 Cp OE *cerlic* (Leechdoms)]

CARLOCK CUPS, *sb pl* *Som* Name given to various species of *Ranunculi*, and perhaps also *Caltha*

Som Known about Bristol, *Trans Medico-Bot Soc* (1832-33) 84

CARL TANGLE, *sb* *Sc* A species of seaweed, the large tangle, *Lanundria digitata*, see Cairn tangle

*Bnff*¹ *Rnf* It is covered with different small pieces of fuci, espec of a greyish colour, which give it the appearance of hoariness or age (*JAM*)

[Comp of *carl(e, sb)*¹ in sense of 'old man']

CARLY COW, see *Kyloe Cow*

CARMANTREE, *sb* *Dev* [kã.məntri] The axle and wheels of a carriage

n Dev Two carmantrees, a pony saddle, *Rock Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 70

CARMELE, *sb Obs?* *Sc* Also written carameile, carmylie. The root of the heath-pea, *Lathyrus macrorhizus*

Sc Carmele, a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres, it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower, *SHAW Append to Pennant's Tour* (1769) 310 *Lnk* Caramelle, the root so much used in diet by the ancient Caledonians, *Statist Acc XV* 8 (*JAM*)

[*Gael carmeal*, wild liquorice, wood pea, also *carra-melle* (*MACBAIN*)]

CARMOVINE, see *Camomine*

CARMUDGEON, see *Curmudgeon*

CARN, see *Corn*

CARNAPTIOUS, *adj* *Sc Irel* Also written curnaptious *NI*¹ *Uls* [kar, kər.nə.pjəs] Irritable, ill-tempered, quarrelsome

Gall She's a carnaptious body (*A W*) *n Ir* (*MB S*), *NI*¹ *Uls* *Uls Jrn Arch VI* 44 *Ant Ballymena Obs* (1892) s *Don SIMMONS Gl* (1890)

CARNATION GRASS, *sb* *Shr Glo Sus Som* [kã.nə.ʃən.gras, grās] (1) *Aira caespitosa*, tufted grass, (2) *Carex panicea*, pink seg, (3) *C. glauca*, (4) *C. hirta*, hairy seg

(1) *Glo* *MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1789), *GROSE* (1790) (2) *w Sus* (3) *Shr* (4) *Glo* Sheep are more liable to the fluke when kept on land where the sedge called 'Carnation Grass' grows, *Science Gossip* (1880) 147 *w Som*¹ Kurnae urshun graas, a common dwarf sedge found in undrained meadow land, which is by some believed to be the cause of the coe in sheep

CARNAWING, see *Curnawing*

CARNEY, *adj* *Shr* [kã.ni] Giddy, thoughtless

*Shr*¹ *Yo*' bin al'ays forgettin', I never see sich a carney piece i' my days

CARNEY(E)Y, *v, sb* and *adj* *Yks Nhp War Glo Lon* e *An Sur Sus Wil Cor* Written canny *Nhp*¹ [kã.ni]

1 *v* To coax, flatter, wheedle, sometimes foll by *over*, about, or of

n Yks He carned about her a gud deal, *TWEDDELL Clevel Rhymes* (1875) 13, *n Yks*², *e Yks*¹ *m Yks*¹ He carned about him for ever so long *w Yks WILLAN List Wds* (1811) *War*² I got no money to buy sucks carney yer dad *Nrf* He come carneying up, *SPILLING Daisy Dimple* (1885) 21, *COZLNS HARDY Broad Nrf* (1893) 34 *Suf Gen* foll by 'over' (*FH*) *Wil* A's allus carneyin' of un, and takin' th' owld chap presents, *AKERMAN Tales* (1853) 66 *Cor*¹ He thought to carny over me, *Cor*²

Hence Carneying, *ppl adj* coaxing, wheedling, flattering *Nhp*¹ *Glo*¹ I don't like the Welsh people, they've such a carneying way wi' em *Lon* This answer was given in a tone of real and natural—not an affected, or overdone, or 'carneying'—cheerfulness, *Sunday Mag* (1877) 182, When I tried to turn 'em off they'd say, in a carneying way, 'Oh let us stay on,' *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) II 566, ed 1862, (*G P R B*)

2 *sb* Cajolery, flattery *e Yks*¹

3 *adj* Deceitful, false, 'humbugging'

Sur Eh, she was carny when she was a-sayin' that, *N & Q* (188r) 6th S III 318 *Sus* She is a canny girl (*R P C*)

CARNSEY, **CARNSWAY**, see *Caunsey*

CARN TANGLE, see *Cairn tangle*

CARNWATH(-LIKE), *adj* and *adv* *Sc*

1 *adj* Awkward, wild-looking, rustic, boorish

Sc 'Carnwath' is said in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh and Glasgow (*G W*) *Ayr* (*J F*)

2 *adv* Out of line

Sc An object is said to lie very Carnwath like when it is out of the proper line (JAM)

[Perh fr the wild appearance of the country about the village of Carnwath in former times]

CAROL, *sb* *Obs* *Dur* Also written *cairel*, *caroll* *Dur* A small pew, enclosed seat, closet, or apartment n Cy¹ *Dur* (K), *RAINE Charters, &c* (1837) 36

[Cairiel, a closet or pew in a monastery, BAILEY (1721) OFr *carole* 'le mur du cloistie ou caioles de l'abbeye et monastere de Saint-Bavon,' *Chron Belg* (GODEFROY)]

CAROL EWYN, *sb* *Per* (JAM) Carol-even, the last night of the year, so called because people go from door to door singing carols and receiving gifts in return See *Carl(e, sb*²

CAROLINE HAT, *sb* *Obs* *Irel* A kind of black hat Ir Going about with a shop cloth coat, cassimoor small-clothes, and a caroline hat, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 85 Wxf I had on a new caroline hat, KENNEDY *Banks Boio* (1867) 221

[Black hats, commonly call'd Caroline, *Lond Gazette* (1687) No 2246, 4]

CAROUGHGLE, see *Coracle*

CARP, *sb*¹ *NI*¹ The sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*, see *Carf, sb*²

CARP, *sb*² and *v*¹ *s* *Wor* [kāp]

1. *sb* In phr *All of a carp, all o' the carp*, on the look-out, in expectation

s *Wor* Folks wuz all ov a carp all the mainin' Th' 'ounds wuz about, an' a've bin a' o' the carp 's marnin' (H K)

2. *v* To look out or listen for, expect

s *Wor* I wuz out i' th' court an' carpin' about, but a never 'eerd a soun' o' th' bells for the weddin' (H K)

CARP, *v*² *Obs* *Sc* *Lan* To talk, also, to recite as a minstrel

Sc Then aye he harped and aye he carped, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) I 423, ed 1848 Bwk Wi' thy gude harp! Come, strike its strings, and sing and carp The kindlin' spree, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 173 n Lan¹

[To carpe, talke, colloqu, confabulari, LEVINS *Mamph* (1570), In felawship wel coude she laughe and carpe, CHAUCER *C T A* 474 Cp ON *karp*, biagging, boasting (FRITZNER)]

CARPENTER, *sb* *Chs* *War* *Shr* *Glo* [kāpintə(r)]

1 In *comp* (1) Carpenter's apron, the plant *Lapsana communis*, (2) ('s) grass, (3) 's hei b, *Prunella vulgaris*

(1) *War*³ (2) *Chs*¹⁸ Supposed to be very efficacious for the healing of cuts (3) *Glo*¹

2 The wood-louse, *Porcello scaber*, *gen* used in *pl* *War*³ *Shr*¹

CARPER, *sb* *Irel* See quot

NI¹ Hundreds of men, women, and children, called carpers, are ready to catch the fish [herrings] that break from the net on its drawing on shore, MASON *Paroch Survey* (1819)

CARPET, *sb* and *v* *Yks* *Chs* *Lin* *Rut* *Lei* *War* *Wor* *Hrf* *Glo* e An *Ken* *Wil* [kāpɪt]

1. *sb*. In phr (1) to have on the carpet, to reprimand, scold, (2) to be up on the carpet, to be sent for into the parlour to be scolded

w *Yks* He ed im on thāpit (J W) Lei¹, War²³ Glo His partner went and had him on the carpet over it—said they would be ruined (S B) Wil¹ I had my man John on the carpet just now and gave it him finely (2) n Lin¹

2. *v* To summon for the purpose of inquiry or reprimand, to scold a servant

*Chs*¹, *Chs*² When bare boards were commoner than they are now, the servant to be scolded was sent for to the carpeted room, the drawing room I have heard a servant boast that she had never been carpeted *s* *Chs*¹ Ky'aa rptit Rut¹ The squire called him into his own room and carpeted him a good 'un Lei¹, War³ *s* *Wor*¹ I knowed as'er'd be carpeted if'er carried on so Hrf², Glo¹, e An¹ Wil¹ Measter carpeted I sheamvul s'marning

Hence Carpeting, *vbl sb* a reprimand, scolding

*Chs*¹³ *s* *Chs*¹ I've just been giving one of my maids a ky'aa rptitin Lei¹, War³, e Ken (G G)

CARPET WAY, *sb* *Obs* e An *Ken* A 'green way,' path across the turf

e An RAY (1691) *s* *Cy* GROSE (1790) Ken¹²

CARP MEALS, *sb pl* *Obs* n Cy (K) A kind of coarse cloth

[Carpmeals, a course kind of our noithein cloth, COLLES (1677), Course cottons and capmeales made within the said townes and parishes of Carptmeale, Hawkeshead, and Broughton in the said Countie of Lancaster, 7 Jac I (1610) xvi Carptmeale is now Carptmel, near Morecambe Bay]

CARP PIE, *sb* *Sus*¹² In phr to eat carp-pie, to submit to another person's carping at one's actions

CARR, *sb* *Yks* [kar] A rock

n Cy (K), GROSE (1790) MS add (H) Nhb¹ In place-names, as Beiling Carr, near Warkworth w Yks¹

[OE (Nhb) carr, 'petram' (Malt vii 24) Of Celtic origin Gael carr, rocky shelf, Ir carr, rock (MACBAIN)]

CARRAGEEN, *sb* *Irel* Also written carageen Irish moss or pearl moss, a kind of seaweed, *Chondrus crispus* Also called Carragheen moss

Cla This is well known in Kilkee The water in which it is boiled is drunk by consumptive patients (P W C)

[Named fr Carragheen (or Carrageen, in *Post Office Guide*), a place near Waterford]

CARRE, *sb* *Obs* n Cy Nrf A stoat, polecat

n Cy DENHAM *Durham Tracts* Nrf The Mustelidae in order of size are the pole cat or weasel, the stoat or carre, the mouse-hunter or lobster, N & Q (1854) 1st S ix 136

CARR GULD, *sb* *Lan* The coin-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*

Lan Fines for all carr guldts that were found among the corn, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 290

CARRIAGE, *sb* *Stf* *Lin* *Shr* *Hmp* *I W* *Wil* *Som*

1 A vehicle having springs and four wheels

n Lin¹ A two wheeled vehicle is never called a carriage You call that basket-work thing you ride in a carriage, but it's noht o' th' soort, it's a gig, for ther's nobbt two wheals undernean it

2 So much of the framework of any vehicle as is directly connected with the wheels, the carrying part as distinct from the body or the shafts

w Som¹ We speak of the 'vore carriage' and the 'hinder-carriage' of any vehicle The former includes everything except the shafts and body, attached to the fore-wheels, and the latter the same as to the hind wheels Hence a 'timber carriage' [tum ur kaar eej] consists of a frame and wheels only Mus ac u nue bau dee tu dhik wag een, bud dhu kaar eej oa un z vuur ee geo d [I must have a new body to that wagon, but the carriage of it is very good]

3 A wagon-load of corn, &c, a load of ten quarters

Hmp¹ I expect he'll have a carriage of wheat in Basingstoke market o' Wednesday I W²

4 A watercourse, a meadow-drain

Stf (K), Hmp¹ Wil GROSE (1790), Wil¹ The 'carnages' bring the water into and through the meadow, while the 'drawn' takes it back to the river after its work is done w Som¹ In draining land, it is usual to put in a 'carriage'—i e main drain or artery, into which the smaller ones empty themselves

5 *Comp* Carriage gutter, the main drain into which the branches in draining a field are made to run w Som¹

6 A sling attached to the leathern girdle worn by a mower, in which he carries the whetstone at his back Shr¹

CARRICK, *sb* *Sc* (JAM) [ka rik]

1 The game of shintie or hockey Hence Carrickin, *vbl sb* a meeting among the boys employed as herds for playing shintie, held at Lammas (Aug 1) e Fif

2 The wooden ball driven by clubs, or hockey sticks, in the above game Per, Kn¹

CARRIED, *ppl adj* *Sc* *Irel* *Cor*. Also in form *carriet*, *cairyit* *Sc*, *carrit* *Bnfi*¹

1 Delirious, light-headed, wandering in mind

Per Domsie's fair carried, it cowes a', IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1894) 23 Uls (M B-S) w Cor w *Morning News* (Mar 29, 1876)

2 Conceited, vain, puffed up, also in phr *carried up in the air*

Bnfi¹ She's a cairrit lassie a doot she winna come to gueede Rxb Jenny's gotten an heirscaip left her, and she's just carryit about it (JAM) Ant *Ballymena Obs.* (1892), Carried cnttur (W H P)

CARRIER, *sb* Sc Yks War Wor Glo Sus Hmp Wil

1 (a) An arrangement of rollers used in a spinning-frame to carry and support the wool thread between the front and back rollers w Yks (FR), (b) part of a spinning-wheel fitted with wire hooks through which the thread passes to the wheel Sus¹

2 A bearer at a funeral

War³ Wor Walking by the side [of the hearse] were the carriers, who were deceased's workpeople, *Evesham J'n* (Jan 7, 1896) Glo (ES)

3 A ditch, watercourse in a water-meadow Cf carriage, 4

Hmp (WMEF), Wil¹

4 A small detached cloud floating low and said to betoken rain s Wor¹ See Messenger

5 In phr (1) to come back with the blind carrier, to return only after a very long time, never to return, (2) carrier off, a brickmaker's lad

(1) Dmb I trow, the principal and interest wad come back to me w' the blind carrier, *Cross Disruption* (ed 1877) xviii (2) n Yks (IW)

CARRIER SARK, *sb* Obs Cum A loose overcoat of coarse grey woollen material, see Top sark

Cum Much worn forty or fifty years ago by farmers as well as farm servants (JA), Cum¹

CARRIN, see Carrion

CARRION, *sb* Sc Irel Wm Lan War Shr Hif Hnt Som Also written carrin w Som¹, carron Wm, carrun Hrf², karrin Lan, careyn Shr¹² [ka rin, kær in]

1 *sb* In phr (1) A carrion won't poison a crow, there are some people to whom nothing comes amiss, (2) a box of carrion, a corpse

(1) NI¹ (2) w Som¹ I tell ee hot 'tis, hon I can't ate my breakfast, I shall very zoon be a box o' [kaar een].

2 *Comp* (1) Carrion corp, carrion, dead bodies, (2) gull, the Greater Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*, (3) -plant, the fungus *Phallus impudicus*

(1) Fif To rot among the kirkyard dust, Like carrion corp for aye, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 73 (2) Ir SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 208 (3) s Ir A fetid fungus around which bluebottle flies gather as around carrion (ASP)

3 A term of reproach applied to man or woman

Bnft He's a nasty fool carrion o' a chiel, *GREGOR Notes to Dunbar*, III 46 Wm Dule tak her for an unlucky carrion, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 26, ed 1821 Lan Thei wur a mischeevos unlucky karrin ot Stely Brige, *WALKER Plebeian Pol* (1796) 47, ed 1801 War³ Shr¹ Obsol Yo' bin a nasty, dirty [kaar' i'n], that's whad yo' bin, Shr² Yah! you nasty careyn! Sich a careyn of a cratur Hrf²

4 *attrib*, passing into *adj* Disgusting, filthy

Hnt A woman, describing the expressions dealt out to her by an angry neighbour, said, 'And then she called me all sorts o' carrion names,' N & Q (1867) 3rd S xi 32.

CARRIS, *sb* Wgt (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] Flummery

CARRITCH, *sb* Sc. Yks Also written caritch, carriage Sc [ka ritʃ]

1 A Catechism, *gen* used in *pl*, also *fig*

Sc I can say the single carritch, and the double carritch, *Scott Midlothian* (1818) xvi, I'll no be putten through my carritches upon the word by nae matter wha, *Roy Horseman's Wd* (1895) xii Per Can I forget how lang and weel The carritches ye made me read? *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 89, Say yit carritches What's the chief end o' man? *IAN MACLAREN K Carnegie* (1896) 71 Dmb Be sure to drill him weel in the langer and shorter carritch, *Cross Disruption* (ed 1877) x Ayr He's better in the Mothers' Carritches, but that a' comes o' the questions and answers being so verra short, *GALT Entail* (1823) viii, (JM) Lth Savoury Shorter Carritch That vext me, perplext me, An' put me past my parritch, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 34, He spiered them their questions from the 'singles questions,' or the 'Carritch,' as the Westminster Shorter Catechism is called, *STRATHESK More Bits* (ed 1885) 222 Edb Making great progress in the Single and Mother's Carritch, *Moir Mansie Wauch* (1828) 19 Gall I will even leave you, as says the Carritches, to 'the freedom of your own will,' *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) iii, n.Yks.² Mah skeal-carritch.

Hence Carritch, *v* to catechize

Per The minister himsel' Cam' duly carritchin' the bairns, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 83

2 Reproof, scolding, in phr to give any one his carritch

Sc The very first night the strife began And she gae me my carriage, *HERD Coll Sings* (1776) II 219, I gae him his carritch (JAM)

[Carritches is a corr of Fr *catechese*, catechism (HATZFELD), and being treated as a *pl* has given the sing *carritch*]

CARRITER, *sb* Som Character, reputation

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), Aay-v au vees u keep ti geod kaa reetur vue pai gz [I have always kept a good character for pigs—I e for having a good breed]

CARRLING, *sb* Obs n Yks A grayling (?)

n Yks Used at Ryedale, N & Q (1853) 1st S vii 231

CARROCK, see Currock

CARRON, see Carrion

CARRONS, *sb pl* Hrt [kær ronz] A variety of wild cherry, *Prunus avium*

Hrt A cultivated variety called carions, which are larger and much finer flavoured than the common sort

CARROT, *sb* Sc Nhb Yks Lin Brks Suf [ka rit, kær rət]

1 In phr. Smart as a carrot half scraped, prov Suf (FH)

2 *Comp* (1) Carrot(y) poll, a red-haired person; (2) pow, a head of red hair, (3) powed, (4) (y) scauped, red-haired

(1) n Lin¹, Brks¹ (2) Sc Thy carrot pow can testify That none thy father is but I, *MESTON Poems* (1767) 121 (JAM) (3) Nhb The hat was won By carrot pow d Jenny's Jackey, O, *ALLAN Tyneside Sings* (1891) 94, Nhb¹ (4) n Yks²

CARRUN, see Carrion

CARRY, *v* and *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written carrie Sc, kerrie NI¹

1 *v* To take, convey, conduct

Ir 'If you are going out will you carry us with you?' said by schoolboys to their master That is the wagonette we carried to Powerscourt (GMH) w Crk They will say 'Will you carry the mae and ear to so and so?' or 'How many sheep will you carry to the fair?' and suchlike, *Flt Lone Rec* (1881) IV 118 Cum¹ He carryt his yowes to sell, and hed to carry them back ageann w Yks¹ I'll carry t'oud cow to t'fair

2 To understand, keep in mind, remember

Mid (?) I can't carry everything, I can't indeed, *BLACKMORE Kit* (1890) III xii *Dev Reports Provinc* (1887) 5

3 Of pasture land to sustain, provide nourishment for

War³ This low lying land is not good enough to carry sheep

4 In phr (1) To carry along, to bring to the grave, be the death of; (2) to — coals, to submit to any indignity, (3) to — corn, to behave appropriately when raised to an influential or lucrative position, (4) — my lady to London, a children's game, see below, (5) to — old bones, to be long-lived, (6) to — one's age well, of persons to wear well, be well preserved, (7) to — out, of a drain to empty itself, discharge, (8) to — the blacksmith, of a horse to strike the hinder shoes against the fore ones, (9) to — the grindstone, to fetch the doctor to one's wife at her confinement, (10) to — the hatchet, to be the ugliest man in any village or small community, (11) to — the queen a letter, a children's game, see below, (12) to — the world well, to prosper, succeed in life, (13) to — to church, to stand sponsor to, (14) to — to the ground, to bury

(1) Wil¹ I be afeard whe'er that 'ere spittin' o' blood won't car'n along (2) Sc 'If you do,' said his comrade, 'you may get a broken head—he looks not as if he would carry coals,' *Scott Nigel* (1822) 1 (3) Yks He can't carry corn, *Brighouse News* (Sept 14, 1889) w Yks It macks ma comfatubble to think at ah can carry corn withaght be nockelated awther wi sauce or pride, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Thowts, &c* (1845) 3, w.Yks²³ (4) NI¹ In this game two children grasp each other by the wrists, forming a seat, on which another child sits, who is thus carried about, while the bearers sing—'Give me a pin, to suck in my thumb, To carry my lady to London' (5) Nrf He won't carry old bones, *COZENS-HARDY Broad Nif* (1893) 24 (6) n Yks (IW) (7) s Chs¹ Wee ur dun yir dree nz ky aar i aayt? [Wheer dun yur dreens carry ait?] (8) e An.¹ (9) se.Wor¹ (10) e Yks¹ The ugliest man

in a village is said to carry the hatchet until he meets with one uglier than himself, to whom he transmits it (11) Not, Lin The king and queen have a throne formed by placing two chairs a little apart with a shawl spread from chair to chair. A messenger is sent into the room with a letter to the queen, who reads it. He seats himself between them on the shawl, up jump the king and queen, and down goes the messenger on the floor, GOMME *Games* (1894) I (12) Ayr He was lifted up to an extraordinary degree to see me carrying the world so well before me, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 98 (13) e Ken Annie will carry baby to church (G G) (14) Ken *Pluckley Overseers' Acc* (1781), (P M)

5 *Comp* (1) Carrying cloth, a cloth in which rape is carried after being threshed, (2) day, a wool-comber's term the day on which combed wool was carried in, or delivered to the employer, (3) Carry merry, a kind of small day consisting of two poles mounted on four very low wheels, (4) tale, a tale-bearer

(1) n Yks Also, previous to the day of thrashing, a 'rape-cloth,' 'carrying cloth,' and other necessities, are to be provided, LUKK *Aginc* (1800) 136 (2) Yks At the risk of being 'pent' at 'carrying day,' Yks *N & Q* (1888) I 78 w Yks (S K C) (3) Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Kaa ree muur ee, or kuur ee muuree Any sized barrel rides securely on this vehicle without any fastening (4) n Lin¹ She's the newsyest ohd carry taale i' all Blyton, an' that's saayin' a deal

6 sb A kind of wagon with solid floor but unplanked sides, a two-wheeled barrow used for moving short heavy weights

Lth Alexander then asked a loan of her carrie, *Caled Merc* (July 20, 1820) (JAM), The sort of barrow employed in moving harrows from one field to another (J M) n Yks The full complement of animals dragging each of these 'carries' was a pair of horses and a yoke of oxen, ATKINSON *Moorl Parish* (1891) 40, n Yks¹ The sides are, usually, only rails Used for carting stone, wood, &c, and also in hay and harvest-time

7 The bulk or weight of a burden Abd (JAM)

8 The movement, drift, direction of the clouds, applied also to the clouds themselves, sometimes used in pl, the sky

Sc When the carry gaes west, Guid weather is past, When the carry gaes east, Guid weather comes neist, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 377, Cluds o' the carrie, WADDELL *Ps* (1891) xviii 11 n Sc Clouds are said to have 'a great carry' when they move with velocity before the wind (JAM) Frf Dearer to me is the blythe c'enin' hour, When the wee starnies keek through the cary, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 47 Rnf Mirk and rainy is the night, No a starn in a' the cary, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 224, ed 1817 Ayr The skies were dismal both with cloud and carry, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiv Slik Like carry ower the morning sun, HOGG *Poems* (ed 1865) 101 NI¹ Nhb And o'er the fields at midnight hour, 'Neath pit-mirk carry, STRANG *Earth Friend* (1892) 11 st 2 Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) Cum¹ It'll be fair to-day because t'carry's i' t'west

CARRY, sb² Irel [ka ri.] A weir in a river

n Ir *N & Q* (1873) 4th S xii 479 NI¹, Uls. (M B S)

[Carrick on Shannon got its name from an ancient carra or weir across the Shannon The Four Masters write it *Caradh-droma-rusc*, the weir of the ridge of the marsh, JOYCE *Irish Names* (1869) 3 Ir. *caradh*, a weir across a river (Mayo) (O'REILLY, 592)]

CARRY ON, vbl phr Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

1 To behave, conduct oneself, gen used in a bad sense NI¹ Chs¹ He carried on shameful, Chs³ s Not She saucers 'er mother, an' stops out late, an' carries on as I wouldn't let no child o' mine (J P K) n Lin Sum'ats is tied to happen afoor long, if he carries on at this rate, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 88 War², s Wor¹ Glo I never did see folks carry on as they did (A B)

Hence Carrying on, vbl sb behaviour, conduct, proceedings, gen used in a bad sense

Ayr What carryin's on have I no seen there! SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 80 NI¹ Cum. Sixty years hev meade a gert change i' t'way o' carryin on, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 181, Cum¹ They'd fine carryin's on ne.Yks¹ Sike carryings on as you miver heared tell on Lan Thou'd weary th' patience of a jackass wi' thy carryins on, BRIERLEY *Fatchingsdons* (1868) 1, There were sed to be some queer carryins on i' th' country then, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 7 s.Not Coming home drunk too!

I told him I couldn't live where there were such carryings on (J P K) s Wor¹, Glo¹

2 To scold, use violent language, talk passionately, make a fuss

n Yks She carried on desperately (I W) e Yks¹ When he fan it oot, he did carry on aboon a bit w Yks (S K C) Chs¹ Th' mester's been carryin' on like anything aw mornin n Lin¹ He carri'd on aboon a bit when him an' th' chaps cum'd hoäme, an' ther' wasn't noä dinner ready Ken¹ He's been carrying on any how Sur¹ You should just have heerd him, he did carry on something like

Hence Carry on, sb fuss, excitement

Ayr Byla [baile] Sleek, who had been cheated out of his dinner by a' the carry on, was still warslin' awa in a corner wi the teuch leg o' a guck [duck], SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 29

3 To mourn, complain, take to heart

w Yks When they tell'd her her barn ud been runn'd ower shoo did carry on (Æ B) n Lin An' theare thaay stan's bealin an' carryin' on, till thaay'd o'must wept enif to fill a wesh-tub, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 62, n Lin¹ n Dev Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) *Gl* Slang There's a woman down there screechin' and carryin' on like mad, MAX ADELER *Hurly Burly* (1878) vi

4 To flirt, court, gen with prep with

Ant Him and her hae been carryin on tegither this guid while, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) n Lin¹ She does carry-on bonnily wi' th' chaps sw Lin¹ That lass of Shaa's [Shaw s], she carried on shameful, she s a real brazen wench I reckon she carries on wi' that young chap of Smith's Glo He got a carrying on as er'd no business to wi' Molly Green's daughter, BUCKMAN *Darhe's Sojourn* (1890) xi

5 To continue, also in phr to carry on the war, to continue the fun

Cum Carry on, min¹—carry on, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 80, In the thick of the thrang thysel, Mercy carryin' on the war, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) I 40, Cum¹ Wm An thus it carried on for years, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 17

6 To bewitch, charm, afflict by means of witchcraft

n Yks Well, John, thou s come to ask me about Tommy Frank's black beast, that is carried on in yon strange way, ATKINSON *Moorl Parish* (1891) 115, There would be no great difficulty in fishing out the position of the creature in the byre even, and much more the general way in which it was 'handled' or 'carried on,' ib 117

7 In phr to carry on bonnily, to recover from an illness, to be exempt from painful suffering w Yks¹

CARRYVAN, see Callyvan

CARSACKIE, sb Sc

1 A coarse covering worn by workmen over their clothes

Fif (JAM) Ayr They had on a coorse kind of carsackie owre their claes, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 171

2 A woman's nightgown Fif (JAM)

CARSE, sb Sc Also written kers [kars, kers] Low, fertile land, gen adjacent to a river

Sc All the flat lands on the Forth are called the Carse of Stirling, those in the vicinity of Carron, the Carse of Falkirk (JAM) Frf A carse is a district of country consisting of deep horizontal depositions of alluvial or diluvial clay, on one or both sides of a considerable river, and gen com prehends a large tract of country, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 10 Ayr In the parish of Dalry a large barony lying along the south bank of the Gainock water is called Kaarsland or Kersland, *N & Q* (1873) 4th S xii 234 Slik In the Kerse o' Gowrie the sile's fifty yards deep, CHK NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 32

Hence Carsons, sb the lady's smock, *Cardamine pratensis*

sw Sc The Ladies' Smock is called 'Carsons' because it grows on carse land, *Garden Work* (1896) 111

[Dounie in the kerss, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) xii 392]

CARSEESE, v and sb Sc Also written curseese (JAM)

1 v To examine strictly, reprove

Bnf¹ The minister carseest the barns for mair noi twa oors Abd (JAM)

2 sb A reproof, strict examination.

Bnf¹ A widna likit t'hae gotten sic a carseese is he got. CARSEY, see Kersey.

CARSICK, *sb Obs Yks* Also written *carrsick*, *carresike* The gutter, kennel See *Sike*

Yks GROSE (1790) *w Yks* Used in Sheffield, RAY (1691) [(K)]

[Carr-sick, a kennel, BAILEY (1721)]

CARSTONE, *sb e An* A peculiar stone found principally near Swaffham

*e An*¹² *Nrf* The hard beds, locally termed Carstone, or 'Quern stone,' are worked for building purposes, WOODWARD *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 230 *Suf* A large stone used as a horse block (F H)

CART, *sb* Var dial usages in Sc and Eng Written *cairt* Sc *Nhb*¹, *keert* I W¹

1 In *comp* (1) *Cart axtree*, a cart-axle, (2) *arse*, the loose end or hinder part of a cart, (3) *aver*, a cart-horse, (4) *baulk*, a roadway within a field, *gen* close by the hedge, (5) *bleck*, cart-grease, (6) *body*, the wooden body of a cart or wagon, (7) *bote*, *obs*, the right of getting wood for making and mending carts, (8) *chest*, one of two strong pieces of oak placed parallel to each other, forming the foundation of a cart, (9) *coom*, see *bleck*, (10) *dogs*, the projecting ends of a cart on which it rests when tipped up, (11) *ears*, iron eyes at the end of the shafts to which the traces of the fore-horses are attached, (12) *gear*, the harness of a cart, (13) *gum*, see *bleck*, (14) *heck*, the end or tail of a cart, (15) *jack*, a prop of two limbs used in supporting the body of a cart in order to take a wheel off, (16) *ladder*, a framework increasing the power of capacity in a cart, and fastened on to it behind, (17) *lammers*, the shafts of a cart, (18) *loose*, a cart-rut, (19) *piece*, *obs*, a kind of ordnance, (20) *rung*, the iron projections to which the end-board of a cart is secured, (21) *saddle*, the saddle worn by a horse in the shafts, (22) *shelvings*, (23) *sloats*, portable sideboards for heightening a cart to make it hold more, (24) *snubbers*, a piece of iron going round the shafts of a cart, and a projecting piece of the cart body on the shafts, to prevent the cart from tilting up, (25) *spurling*, (26) *spurrin*, (27) *swoe*, the rut made by a cart-wheel, (28) *tail*, the end of a cart, (29) *trams*, the shafts of a cart, (30) *wheel*, a large silver coin, a five-shilling piece or dollar

(1) *Nhb*¹ (2) *Nhb*¹, *w Yks*¹, *n Lin*¹ (3) *Or I* The carles and the cart avers make it all, and the carles and the cart avers eat it all, SCOTT *Private* (1822) iv (4) *Hrt* Used, as the name implies, for the passage of carts to and from the field, CUSSANS *Hist Hrt* (1879-1881) III 320 (5) *n Yks*² (6) *Nhb*¹ (7) *n Yks*², *n Lin*¹ (8) *Chs*¹, *War* (J R W) (9) *n Yks*², *Lin*¹ *Bdf* Grease, when it exudes foul and dark into the box, is so called (J W B) (10) *w Yks* (B K) (11) *n Lin*¹ (12) *n Yks* I've bowt a set of cart-gear (W H), *n Yks*² (13) *n Lin*¹ Ther' was a chap what wanted straanage an' bad to hev' sum whiskers grow, so I tell'd him if he nobbut rubb'd his cheeks wi' cart-gum oher neet he'd find 'em grawin' e' th' mornin' (14) *w Yks* Flogged at t'cart-heck (F P T) (15) *Dur*¹ (16) *Bdf* (J W B), *Som* (W F R) (17) *Nhb*¹, *Cum*¹ *n Yks* Nū, mī lād, thū mōn bī varē kāifōl wen tō yōk's dhat hōss intōt kaatlummers (W H) (18) *Cum* LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 299 I W¹ (19) *Sc* Their cart-pieces whilk quietly and treacherously were altogether poisoned by the Covenanters, and so rammed with stones that they were with great difficulty cleansed, SPALDING *Hist Sc* (1792) 102 (JAM) (20) *w Yks* (B K) (21) *n Yks* (W H), *Chs*¹, *nw Der*¹, *n Lin*¹, *War* (J R W), *se Wor*¹, *w Som*¹ (22) *Nhb*¹ *Cant* shilvins *n Yks*² (23) *n Yks*² (24) *n Yks* (W H) (25) *Dur*¹ (26) *Nhb*¹ (27) *Lan*¹ (28) *Nhb*¹, *Hnt* (T P F) (29) *Sc* He had neives like forehammers on the ends o' cart-trams, WATT *Post Sketches* (1880) 26 (30) *w Yks* I'll bore a hole through the cart wheel you've given me, FETHERSTON *Farmer*, 43, Can you change us a cart-wheel, lad? (H L) [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 414]

2 In *phr* (1) *At cart*, carrying, hauling, &c, (2) *to get into the —*, to get into a bad temper, (3) *up by carts*, in great honour, high up in the world, (4) *to cart-wheel*, or *to go cart-wheeling*, see below

(1) *Wil*¹ We be at wheat-cart [coal-cart, dung-cart, &c] to-day (2) *n Lin*¹ Na, noo, thoo needn't get into th' cart, for I wean't draw thee (3) *Abd* Dawvid was up b'carts the screen, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix, It winna be in oor day that Willie M'aul an' the lassie'll be so far up b'carts as be needin' a castell to haud

their braw company, *ib* xlv, Tradition founds the prov expression 'up by carts' on an anecdote of a fool of the last century, Jamie Fleeman Being in Aberdeen one snowy night, he tethered his mare to the 'lumhead' of a low cottage (as he thought) A thaw came during the night, and he found the mare in the morning dangling from the steeple of the tolbooth 'Ay, faith,' quoth Fleeman, 'ye're up by carts this mornin' (W M) (4) *Ken* Cart-wheeling is a process sometimes adopted in ploughing clover and sanfoin leys A horse drawing a two-wheeled cart walks behind the plough, so that one wheel of the cart is on the unploughed land and the other in a seam between two furrows In this way the seam is pressed down and closed, and the run of wire worm prevented (P M)

3 The harvest-home festival *Nhp*²

4 The shell of a crab *e An*¹

CARTE, *sb Sc* Also written *cart*, *cairt*. [kert] A playing-card

Sc Take a hand at the cartes till the gudeman comes hame, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xv *Abd* Gin ye play'd yei carts the richt gate, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi *Dmb* I ken wha's before me just as weel, I daiesay, as ye could see't on the carts, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) viii *e Lth* Sing a song, or tak a han' at the cartes or crack about the markets, wi' ony o' them, HUNTER *J Inwiche* (1895) 33

[Item, the saim da to the king himself to play at the cartis xj royse nobillis and a half, *Acts of the Lord High Treasurer* (1488) I 95 in Gregor's *Notes to Dunbar*, III 248 *Fr carte*, a playing-card (COTGR)]

CARTEE, *sb Lin* A lightly-built cart having springs *n Lin*¹ To be sold by auction, by Mr John Thorpe, wagon, carts, cartee, *Gainsburgh News* (Mar 23, 1867)

CARTER, *sb Sc Glo Brks Hmp Wil*

1 The headman in the stables on a farm, a wagoner *Glo* (S B), *Glo*¹ *Brks*, *Hmp*, *Wil* The man on a farm in whose charge are all the cart-horses and (more or less) all the work immediately done by the cart horses, such as ploughing He has under him 'under carters' and 'boys' (W H E)

2 *Comp* Carters'-play, an annual holiday, yearly procession of the Carters' Society

Slg Anciently plays were acted at these festivals, hence the term (G W) *Edb* We were just in time to see [the Carters'-play] The whole regiment of carters were paraded up at my lord's door, for so they call their box master, and a beautiful thing it was, I can assure ye What a sight of ribands was on the horses! [See the whole of the chapter], MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv

CARTHALLAGH, *sb Irel* An angry discussion or argument

s Don SIMMONS Gl (1890)

[A comp of *Ir talach*, dispraise, reproach (O'REILLY) For the pref *car*, see *Carfuffle*]

CARTIES, see *Certes*

CARTIL, *sb Sc* A cart-load

Abd A cartel o' peats, a cartel o' neeps (G W) *Ags* (JAM)

CARTOUSH, *sb Sc* A loose-fitting jacket worn by women when working, see *Bedgown*

Fif Strait about the waist, with short skirts having their corners rounded off (JAM)

[*Fr courte*, short + *houche* (housse), 'manteau' (LA CURNÉ) *MLat houcia curta* (DUCANGE)]

CARTRAKE, *sb Yks Der e An s Cy* Also written *cart rack* *Suf*¹ *Ess*¹ A rut or track made by the wheel of a cart

*w Yks*², *Der*², *nw Der*¹, *Suf*¹ *Ess* (K), GROSE (1790), Cart-racks on No race-coas shud be sin, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) st. 104, *Gl* (1851), *Ess*¹ *s Cy* RAY (1691)

CARTY, *adj w Som*¹ *nw Dev*¹ Of a horse too clumsy to be fit for riding or for carriage work, and yet not of the regular cart-horse stamp

CARVE, *v Lan Chs Der Shr* Also written *calve* *Lan*, *kerve* *Chs*¹²⁸, *karve* *Chs* [kāv] Of milk or cream to curdle, turn sour, grow thick

n Cy (HALL) *Lan* Fairies were believed to commit depredations, such as churning the milk whilst 'calving' by the fire side, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Folk-Lore* (1867) 53 *Chs* RAY (1691), (K), GROSE (1790), *Chs*¹ The general system of butter making is to collect the milk or cream in a deep earthenware pan called a steen When sufficient is collected for a churning, the steen is brought to the fire, and remains there till the milk thickens and

becomes curdy, it is kept covered up, and is occasionally stirred round with a wooden stick, and the steen also is occasionally turned round to prevent the milk becoming unequally warm. This is called carving the milk, and when sufficiently curdled the milk is said to be carved, *Chs* 23 s *Chs* 1 Taak)th krée ūm mug of dhū 1a rth ūz soon ūz ev ūr it's ky'aa rvd [Tak th' cream-mug off the heath as soon as ever it's carved] *nw Der* 1 *Shr* 1 Are you going to churn to day?—No, Ma'am, the milk i' this stane inna ready, it's too thin—it hanna [kaa r'd] a bit

Hence (1) *Carved*, *ppl adj* Of cream clotted, fermented, (2) *Carving*, *vbl sb* clotting, fermenting

Chs (1) *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II 42 (2) In winter the cream mugs are placed near the fire to forward the carving, or clotting of the milk, *ib*

CARVE, see *Carf*, *sb* 1

CARVEL, *sb* 1 *Obs*? *Sc* A kind of light, round ship

Sc Proudly the pageantry of carvels floats As if the salt sea frisk'd to carry it, *TENNANT Auster* (1812) 38

[Fr *caravelle*, a carvell, the little ship so called (*COTGR*)]

CARVEL, *sb* 2 *I Ma* [kã v1] A carol

I Ma Sometimes he crooned a Manx carvel, *Caine Deemster* (1889) 219, 'Carol' is unknown except to educated people (*TEB*)

CARVET, *sb* *Ken* (P M), *Ken* 12 A thick hedgerow, a copse by the roadside, a piece of land carved out of another

CARV(E)Y, *sb* *Sc* *Irel Nhb Yks Som* Also written *carvie* *Sc*, and in form *carvis* *Yks* [kar vi, kã v1]

1 A caraway-seed, caraway-comfit, sometimes used also as *pl*

Sc The seed cake down at the confectioner's yonder, that has as many dead flees as carvey in it, *Scott St Ronan* (1824) 11 *Inv* (H E 1) *Edb* Never failed getting a clap on the head and a wheen carvies, *Moir Mansie Wauch* (1828) 205 *Nhb* (R O H)

2 A confection made from caraway-seeds, eaten with bread and butter

Sc She brought an ancient French pickle-bottle in which she had preserved the remainder of the two ounces of carvey, *Blackw Mag* (Oct 1820) 14 *w Sc* The piece of bread was elegantly dipped in a saucer containing the carvey (*JAM*) *Slk* Dooks his butter and bread deep into the carvey, *Chr North Notes* (ed 1856) III 284

3 *Comp* (1) *Carvey cake*, a flat round cake made of oatmeal flavoured with caraway-seeds, (2) *comfit*, a caraway-seed coated with sugar, (3) *seed*, a caraway-seed, (4) *sweetie*, see *comfit*

(1) *w Yks WILLAN List Wds* (1811) (2) *Nhb* 1 (3) *Sc* A carvy seed would sink the scale, *Scott Antiquary* (1816) xv *Edb* Half a peck of shortbread, with two ounces of carvie-seeds in it, *Moir Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii *NI* 1 *Som W & J Gl* (1873) *w Som* 1 A cake made way [kaa rvee-zee ud] (4) *Abd* There was always a plentiful supply of carvy and coriander sweeties, *ALEXANDER Rur Life* (1877) 81 *Ayr* How to mak a bawbee bap into a fine cookey w' carvey sweeties, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 280

CAS, see *Cause*

CASALTY, see *Casualty*

CASAR, *sb* and *v* *Dev Cor* Also in form *caser* *nw Dev* 1, *casier* *Cor* 2, *cayer*, *cazier*, *kayer* (?) *Cor* 123 [kã zə(r)]

1 *sb* A coarse sieve used to winnow corn

Dev MOORE Hist Dev (1829) I 354, *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (C) *nw Dev* 1 The size of the mesh varies according to the kind of grain treated, the different sieves being distinguished by the name of the grain for which they are used, as 'wheat-casers,' 'barley-casers,' 'wut casers' (s v *Case*) *w Cor* So I throwed down a kayer of huddicks, *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 9 *Cor* 123

2 *v* To sift corn through a sieve

Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544 [Cp *MCOR kazher*, sieve (*STOKES Gl in Trans Phil Soc* (1870) 154)]

CASCADE, *sb* *Lon* A gymnastic performance

Lon Cascades and valleys are trundling and gymnastic performances, *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) III 146, ed 1861

CASCADE, *v* *Hmp Amer*. [kæskē d] To vomit

Hmp. HOLLOWAY [*Amer Dial Notes* (1896) I 385]

CASCROM, *sb* *Sc* (*JAM Suppl*) Also written *cas chrom* A crook-handled spade used by Highlanders, a kind of foot-plough

Sc It consists of a strong piece of wood, five to seven feet in length, bent between one and two feet from the lower end, which is shod with iron fixed to the wood by means of a socket. The iron part is 5 or 6 ins long, and about 5 ins broad. At the angle a piece of wood projects about 8 ins from the right side, and on this the foot is placed, by which the instrument is forced diagonally into the ground and pushed along, *Scottish Gael* (ed 1876) II 96

[*Gael cas-chrom*, lit crooked foot *Fr cas*, foot + *crom*, crooked]

CASE, *sb* 1 and *v* *Sc Cum Yks Lan Der Shr e An* *I W Dev* Written *caas w Yks* 1, *caicē w Yks*, *cass w Yks nw Der* 1, *keas I W* 2 [kēs, keās]

1 *sb* A press, cupboard, shelf for glasses, &c

w Yks A delf caice, we pidgeon hoyles up t'sides like, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barnsla Ann* (1838) 9, *w Yks* 1 I gangs up to t'glass caas, an tack's up t'saap, 11 293

2 A cushion or cloth case for pins

w Yks Reyk me t'pin cass, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Mar 4, 1892), (*J T*) *nw Der* 1

3 *Comp* (1) *Case bait*, see *worm*, (2) *clock*, an eight-day or 'grandfather's clock', (3) *knife*, a carving-knife without sheath or case of any kind, (4) *worm*, the caddis-worm, the larva of a *phryganea*, a bait used in angling

(1) *Cum* 1 (s v *Cod-bait*) (2) *w Yks* (*J T*) (3) *Shr* 1 Why dunna yo' get the case-knife to cut the bacon? Yo'n 'urt yoreself worse than the fitchen ooth that little thing *Nrf* (M C H B), *I W* 2 (4) *e An* 1

4 *Shape, size*

Fr He borrow't John Arbuckle's face, His belly, too, o' richt guid case, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 155

5 *v* To shut up, confine

Ayr A royal ghaist wha ance was cas'd A prisoner aughteen year awa, *BURNS Among the Trees*.

6 To skin an animal

w Yks 2, *ne Lan* 1 *Shr* 1 'Er'd case them rabbits awilde yo' bin lookin' which way to begin' This term, though used chiefly with respect to small animals, as rabbits, hares, squirrels, &c, is not restricted to them, rooks are cased in preparing them for pies [O! deer Be as quick as possible in casing, *MAYER Spitsmull's Direct* (1845) 29]

7 An agricultural term, see below

Suf Known only to elderly people living on the borders of *Nrf* 'To riddle clover' is the term in use now (*F H*) *Ess* The whole was clover, part of it what is called cased, in June—that is, made a bastard fallow, the operations of this casing were, first to clean plough it shallow, then it was roved across, then stitched up, and ploughed once more, *Young Agric* (1813) I 261, *Obs* The custom of fallowing a field has quite gone out, and with it the term 'to case' (*H H M*)

8 To separate large corn from small in the operation of winnowing

nw Dev 1 In hand winnowing this is done by means of special wooden sieves, called Casers In machine winnowing the process of casing consists merely of passing the corn through the machine a second time, when finer wire sieves are used than in the first process, which is called heaving (*q v*)

9 To beat with a cane, &c

w Yks 2 I'll case thy hide for thee, *w Yks* 5

[8 We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him, *SHAKS All's Well*, III vi 111]

CASE, *sb* 2 *Sc Irel Yks* [kēs, keās] In *phr* (1) *Case-alaek*, see — *equal*, (2) — *be*, lest, in the event, in case, perhaps, (3) — *equal*, all the same, as broad as it is long, (4) *if in so case*, perchance, possibly, (5) *a poor case*, (a) a bad condition of affairs, (b) a person in a bad way from drunkenness, &c, (6) *sure case*, certainly, an exclamatory phrase

(1) *Sh* 1 Bit what's da odds? It's case-alaek, An ye hae maet an drink, *BURGESS Rasmus* (1892) 106 (2) *Sc An* case be ye meet him (*JAM Suppl*), Or a's sequester'd out an'in, Case be he mak' a slopin, *WATSON Poems* (1877) 74 (3) *NI* 1 It's case equal (4) *n Yks* 2 If-in-seea-kecase that I wer te tumble (s v *Nanthers-kecase*) (5) *a* Ant Not often used I never saw a man in such a poor case in my life (*A J I*) *w Ir* 'Tis a poor case, God knows, to be telling stories to them that knows nothing, a poor

case, a very poor case! LAWLESS *Gramma* (1892) I pt II 11 (b)
Ant Common of a drunken man He's a poor case (A J I)
(5) w Yks Nay, sewer case, lad, thah'll roar thi een up if thah
goas on like that (Æ B)

CASE, sb ³ e An Cause

e An ¹ He did it without any case whatsoever Nrf Frequently
heard He had no case to do so (M C H B)

CASE, see Cause, conj

CASE HARDENED, ppl adj Yks Chs Lin Nhp
War Wor Shr [kē s ādend]

1 Hard on the outside only

n Lin ¹ This bread's nobbut caase hardened, it's not haif fit e'
th' inside

2. *Fig* Incorrigible, lost to all sense of shame, depraved
w Yks ¹ s Chs ¹ Ee)z ū ky'at s aa rdnd raas kil, ee taak s noo
eed ū wot ahy see too im [He's a case-hardened raskil, he taks
noo heed o' what I see (say) to him] n Lin ¹ sw Lin ¹ He's that
case-hardened, there's no doing owt wi' him Nhp ¹, War ²³,
Wor (J W P) Shr ¹ 'E's a [kais aa 'r dnd] scoundrel, if 'e dunna
come to the gallus it'll su'prize everybody as knows 'im

CASELINGS, sb pl Obsol Chs (K) Chs ¹³ The
skins of animals that die by accident or any violent death
[Case, hap, chance + -ling]

CASELTY, see Casualty

CASEMENTS, sb pl Sc (JAM) [Not known to our
correspondents] The kind of planes called 'hollows'
and 'rounds'

CASERTLY, see Casualty

CASE WEED, sb n Cy The plant Shepherd's purse,
Capsella Bursa pastoris

[*Malette de bergier*, caseweed, the herb Shepherds purse,
COTGR, Called in the north part of England, Toy-wort,
Pick-purse, and Case-weed, GERARDE *Herb* (ed 1633)
276]

CASEY, see Causey

CASH, sb ¹ Sh I Written kash (JAM) A tobacco-
pouch

Sh I In common use (K I) S & Ork ¹

[Dan kasse, a case (*Ordbog*)]

CASH, sb ² Irel A pathway, a covered dian made
to leave a passage for water in wet ground or bog

N I ¹ Ant You approach the house by the cash, HUME *Dial*
22 Tyr Uls *Jin Arch* (1860) VIII 313

[Cp Ir *casan*, a path (O'REILLY)]

CASH, sb ³ Nhb Dur Cum [kaf] A soft band
sometimes found separating one stratum from another in
coal mines

Nhb ¹ Nhb, Dur Cash partings, *Borings* (1881) II 76, GREEN
WELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) Cum ¹

Hence **Cashy, adj**, containing thin, soft layers or beds

Nhb ¹ Nhb, Dur Whin girdles with cashy partings, *Borings*
(1878) I 36, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) Cum ¹ A varra
cashy reuff

CASHHORNIE, sb Fif (JAM) A game played with
clubs by two opposite parties, the aim of each being to
drive a ball into a hole belonging to their antagonists

CASHIE, adj Sc

1 Delicate, not able to endure fatigue

Sik, Dmf (JAM) Rxb Sheep in a going back condition are
described by shepherds as 'cashie' (J M)

2 Soft, flabby, not of good quality Also used *fig*

s Sc *Obsol* (R O H) Rxb Still known A cashie turnip An old
woman remembers her old customers stigmatize mutton as 'cashie'
An old retired shepherd says that while his father would apply the
word to articles of inferior quality, not so good as they ought or
pretend to be, he would describe a man who easily yielded to the
influence of another, or was of easy or no principle, as a 'cashie
fellow' (J M), (JAM)

3 Of plants, &c luxuriant, succulent Of animals of
rapid growth

Cid, Dmf Deep down in the sauchie glen o' Trows, Aneth the
cashie wud, *Ballad in Blackw Mag* (Oct 1818) 328

[Fr *casé*, broken, quasht in pieces, also, cased, also,
decayed, worn, or broken with age (COTGR)]

CASHION, see Casion

CASHLE, sb and v Rxb (JAM) 1 *sb* A squabble,
broil 2 *v* To squabble

VOL I

CASHLICK, adj Sc Careless, rash, regardless
s Sc A cashlick fellow (JAM *Suppl*)

CASHUN, see Casion

CASIER, see Casar

CASIERS, sb pl Dev [Not known to our corre-
spondents] Broad, wide sleeves (HALL)

CASING, see Casson

CASION, sb Nhb Yks Lan Chs Dor Som Written
cageon Lan, cagion Lan Chs, cashin n Yks, cashion,
cashun w Yks, cayshun e Yks ¹, kashun Lan [kē zən,
kē zən] Occasion, need, cause, necessity

Nhb If Judy's in the courts above, then for Awd Nick ther'll be
ne casion, OLIVER *Sngs* (1824) 8 n Yks To be ferdeen they hev
neea cashin, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 25 e Yks ¹ He's neeah
cayshun to waak [work] w Yks Tha'll hev no cashun to
grummal, *Yksman Xmas No* (1878) 10, (R H R), Ther's noa
cashion for it, HARTLEY *Sts Yks and Lan* (1895) 1 Lan Thou'd
ha' no cagion t'put thisel on th' hooks, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884)
157, Tha'st no cageon ston' hanklin' theere, HARLAND *Lyrics*
(1866) 137, But chaps has no 'kashun to chuckie, *ib* 195
e Lan ¹ Chs That's the cagion o' the blood upo' my chin,
WARBURTON *Hunting Sngs* (1860) 95 Dor (W C), (A C)
w Som ¹ Noa kizh un vur tu zai noa urt [(you have) no necessity
to say anything]

[Chill not let go, zir, without vurther 'casion, SHAKS
K *Lear*, iv vi 240 Aphetic form of *occasion*]

CASKET, sb Nhb Dur Written caskit Nhb ¹
[ka skət, ka skit] A cabbage-stalk See **Castock**

N Cy ¹ Nhb Her heed was dressed wi' docken leees Stuck round
wi' cabbage caskets, RONSON *Evangelme* (1870) 356, Nhb ¹, e Dur ¹

Hence **Caskety, adj** soft, sappy

Nhb ¹ Anything caskety, or full of sap and easily broken, is said
to be 'frush'

[From *castock* by metathesis]

CASKIT, sb Obs? Nhb ¹ Lunar caustic, nitrate of
silver

CASLING, see Castling

CASLY, sb Cum Also written casselly A peg- or
spinning-top See **Castle top**

Cum Ooar brain is reelin' like a casselly, FARRALL *Betty Wilson*
(1886) 29, He turned it [his clog] upside down, and out rolled
a casley, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 293, Cum ¹

CASN(T, see Can, v

CASP(E, sb Chs Shr

1 A portion of an old-fashioned cow-tie Chs ¹

2 The cross-bar at the top of a spade-handle

Shr ¹ The casp o' that spade's cracked, I see, it mun 'ave a
cramp put through it, Shr ² Shovels are commonly made with
a T casp, and spades with a D casp

[1 The caspe for the sole is the top of it which hath
the holes in, HOLME *Armory* (1688) bk III 243 2 Parts
of a yelve (dung-fork) The kaspe is the top part on
which the man holds, *ib.* 337, Parts of a spade, the head,
or handle, or kaspe, *ib.* 329]

CASS, sb Hmp A spar used in thatching

Hmp (J R W), Hmp ¹

CASS, mt w Som ¹ [k'ss] The sound for driving the cat

CASS, see Cast, v

CASSABULLY, sb Cor The winter cress, *Barbarea*
vulgaris

Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C),
Cor ¹²

CASSALTY, see Casualty

CASSELLY, see Casly.

CASSEN, see Cast, v

CASERTY, see Casualty

CASSEY, see Causey

CASSHES, sb pl Obs Cmb The cow-parsley,
Anthriscus sylvestris

[*Persil d'asne*, Myrrhis Cash, or Kex, COTGR, Myrrhis
is called in Căbrygeshyre casshes, TURNER *Names of*
Herbes (1548) 54]

CASSIE, sb Sc Also in forms cazzie (JAM) S &
Ork ¹, caizie Or I, cosie (JAM).

1. A basket made of twisted straw

Or I Neither do they use pocks or sacks as we do, but carries
and keeps their corns and meal in a sort of vessel made of straw,

3 Z

called cassies, BRAND *Orkney* (1701) 28 (JAM), The seed oats never enter into a riddle, but are held up to the wind either in a man's hand, or in a creel, called a cosie, made of straw, *Statist Acc* XV 201 (ib), There are two kinds of cassies. Besides the larger kind, which may contain a boll of meal, they have one of a smaller size, made in the form of a bee skep, and from the use to which it is applied called a 'peat-caizie' (ib), The ordinary caizie, used for carrying on the back by a rope or 'fettle' passed across the breast, would hold a bushel or so. There was in use a generation back a much larger kind, called 'meel's caizie' (holding about half a boll of oatmeal or malt) and used as panniers for ponies before the common introduction of wheeled carriages (JG), (SAS) Cai They carry their victual in straw creels called cassies, made very compactly of long oat straw woven with small twisted ropes of rushes, and fixed over straw flets on the horses' backs with a clubber and straw ropes, *Statist Acc* X (JAM)

2 Comp (1) Cassie cazzie, see Cassie, (2) Cazzie chair, an easy chair made of straw plaited in the way bee-hives are made, (3) riva, the straw netting in which the peats are placed to be 'flitted' to the peat-stack

(1) S & Ork¹ (2) Fif (JAM) (3) S & Ork¹

[1 Dim (with suff -ie) of Norw dial *kasa*, an osier-basket (AASEN)]

CASSOCK, sb Hmp Wil [kæ sək] Couch-grass, any kind of binding weed

Hmp Wise *New Forest* (1883) 166, Hmp¹, Wil¹

[OE *cassuc*, hassock-grass, rushes, sedge or coarse grass]

CASSON, sb and v Nhb Yks Der Lin Lei Also in forms casing N Cy¹² n Yks¹, casin Nhb¹, cazon Der¹, cazzan e Yks¹, cazzon n Yks² ne Yks¹ e Yks m Yks¹, kasing Lei¹ [ka sən, ka zən]

1 sb Dried cow-dung, formerly used for fuel Gen in pl Also called Blakes, Cow blades (q v)

N Cy¹² Nhb GROSE (1790), Nhb¹ n Yks Clawt some cassons out o'th burne, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l 75, n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ Sometimes used with clay intermixed for fuel e Yks The cassan was formed either by casting the soft dung against a wall, from which it could easily be detached when dry, or it was spread, two or three inches thick, on a piece of level ground, and cut into squares, oblongs, diamonds, or other shapes. When dry, it was stacked or stowed away ready for use. A fire made of cassans and chalk stones burnt well and long, giving off great heat, little smoke, and a pleasant perfume, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 18, A common article of fuel in Holderness, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks DYER *Dial* (1891) 101 Der¹ Lin Stercus siccum jumentorum quod pauperes agri Lincolnensis ad usum focorum colligunt, SKINNER (1671) n Lin Nicky and Abe are stackin' peats and cassons aback o'th' laithe, PEACOCK *R Skirlough* (1870) II 105, n Lin¹ I was that dry for a sup o' gin, 'at if I'd seed any o'th' top o' a casson I should hev sup'd it s Lin *Obsol* (TH R)

Hence Cassoning, prp (1) getting 'cassons' for fuel, (2) breaking 'cassons' and spreading them on pasture n Lin¹

2 In phr (1) As dry as a cassan, very dry indeed, (2) a primrose in a casson, a prov answering to 'a jewel of gold in a swine's snout'

(1) e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 18 Lei¹ (2) Lin N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 105 n Lin¹ I alus reckon a ugly lass wi' a smart bonnet on to be just like a primrose e' a casson

3 v With on to adhere by coagulation e Yks¹

[Casings, cow-dung dried and used for fuel as it is in many places where other fuel is scarce, WORLIDGE (1681), Casard, netes donge (Pynson), casen (ed 1516), *bozetum*, *Prompt* Cp also Sw dial. *ko-kase*, cow-droppings (RIETZ)]

CASSY, see Causey

CAST, sb¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Written kest n Yks² Lan¹ n Lan¹ ne Lan¹

1 The width of the space covered by hand or machine, in sowing, in one journey across a field.

Nhb¹ Lin¹ My cast was one rood nw Dev¹ It is a sure sign of death in a farmer's family to miss a cast in sowing

2 A length of gut, three feet or more, used on a line in trout-fishing Nhb¹

3 A handful or 'throw' of fish, &c

Sc They count casts or warps, till they come to thirty-two of

these, which make their 'lang hundër' (JAM) Nrf Two ciabs are counted as one, the two being called a 'cast,' JARROLD *Guide to Cromer* (13th ed) 39 Dev A very common custom of selling by count instead of weight 'I have given e wan cast awver,' w Times (Mar 19, 1886) 2 col 2 n Dev The herrings are counted by the handful of three fish, called a 'cast' and thus when 40 casts have been counted 120 fish have been reckoned, equal to a 'long hundred', 10 more casts are counted, then the fisherman calls out 'cast' and throws in another 'cast' 'Cast' probably means the same as 'throw,' as many fish as can be conveniently thrown or handed at once, N & Q (1874) 5th S ii 167

4 A turn, twist, direction, bias Also used fig

Sc His neck has gotten a cast (JAM) Abd Things ye see have ta'en Another cast, and maun be lat alane, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 127, ed 1812 Bwk Your life's had mony a bitter cast, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 173 Kcb To give a right cast of his hand to my marred and spilled salvation, RUTHERFORD *Letters* (1660) No 189 Ay I doubt he has nae got the cast o' grace needful to a gospel-minister, GALT *Sir A Wyhe* (1822) vi Nhb¹ The frame-work hes gotten a cast n Yks¹ Lan He had not 'cared a cast of the shuttle' for his life, BANKS *Manch Man* (1876) xiv ne Lan¹

5 A stone with which to pitch in the game of 'cots and twys' (q v) w Yks²

6 The earth thrown up above the ground by moles, ants, worms, &c

Ken If mole casts (newly thrown) are seen in a severe frost it is supposed to denote a thaw before long (P M), Ken¹ Them wum caastes do make the lawn so very unlevel, Ken² w Som¹ Not applied to mole hills

7 A mound of earth cast up as a boundary of land or as a fence, a trench, ditch, or channel for the passage of water

Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Nhb¹ The Angerton cast was the boundary between the meadow ground for mowing hay upon, and the Pow burn on the tillage side of the Angerton grounds

8 Of corn crops yield, produce

Nrf There's a sight of boke [straw] t'year, but there mayn't be much cast (A S P), (F H), MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787)

9 Of a staff, handle of a wooden implement, &c form, shape

s Chs¹ It's got n ü rey't ky'aas t füt ü pahy kil-steel l [It's gotten a right cast for a pikel steel] A good straight piece of wood is said to have 'a bit o' cast in it'

10 The second swarm of bees from one hive

Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum Duh they 11ng t'kurk bells here when they git a kest (of bees)? SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 17 Der², nw Der¹, Not (L C M), Not¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ The first flight is termed a swarm, the second a cast, the third a colt, or second cast, should they migrate a fourth time—a rare occurrence—it is called a spew A swarm from a swarm in the same season is termed a virgin swarm 'A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay, A swarm of bees in June is worth a silver spoon, But a swarm in July is not worth a fly', Nhp² War The third [is] termed a spindle, HONE *Every-day Bk* (1826) I 648, War², se Wor¹, s Wor¹, Shr¹ Hrf¹ The third is called a hob Oxf¹ Brks¹ The following may come from the same hive in a summer—swarm, smart, cast, and hitch (s v Baze) Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) 129 Hrt Many hives have four swarms, that is from one hive, a swarm, a cast, a colt, and a spew, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) IV 1 Ken (P M) Sur N & Q (1853) 1st S viii 440 Sus¹

11 A district, tract of country, the particular course in which one travels

Sc John Pirner attended Tyrrel, to shew him the casts of the river, Scott *St Ronan* (1824) v Abd Gang east, but ay some northward had your cast, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 85, ed 1812

12 A try for the scent here and there when it has been lost by the hounds

War² The fox was difficult to hunt, and there were several very good casts made by the master, Field (Jan 1892) w Som¹ When the hounds are at fault, the huntsman 'makes a cast' [Take a cast over the fields with a pointer, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 136, Let your first cast make good the head, MAYER *Spism's Direct* (1845) 6]

13 Fig Throw or stroke of fortune, chance, lot, fate, destiny

Sc The sea's a kittle cast, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxx, A black

cast to a' their ill-fa'ur'd faces, *ib* *Old Mortality* (1816) xiii Abd
Wha wad be proud of ony happy cast, *SHIRREFFS Poems* (1790)
137, 'What cast has fashen you sae far frae towns?' *Ross*
Helenore (1768) 84, ed 1812 N Cy¹

14 A chance lift, ride, help forward on a journey

Sc I have taken post on my ain shanks, forby a cast in a cart,
Scott Redg (1824) vii Bnf¹ A got a cast in a gig Ayr We got a
cast as far as Bow Brig in Alister Ringan's gig, *JOHNSTON Kilmalhe*
(1891) II 14 Gall (A W), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Gi's a cast i' yor cairt
Lan¹ n Lan¹ I gat a kest in a coup, er I wod a' bin teer't Nhp¹

15 Help, assistance, 'good turn'

Sc A gentleman rode up and asked if Archy would give him
a cast of his office by securing one of the shoes of his horse,
Wilson Tales (1836) II 53, 'If you owe me my love for the cast
I have given you, *Scott Nigel* (1822) xxvii We obtest all
not to delay their soul business, hoping for such a cast of Christ's
hand in the end, *GUTHRIE Tral* (1755) 82 (JAM) Abd Swankies,
-lang bred at the squeel, Mith gie't a cast o' learn'd squeel, *Cock*
Strains (1810) I 21 Rnf To Charlie he his word had passed
To play for him that nicht a cast, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 14
Ayr I'll hae to take another cast o' your sleight o' hand, *GALT*
Entail (1823) xviii Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 701,
Lin¹ I'll give you a cast

16 Appearance, character, style, manner, slight resemblance

Sc Some cast of a priest, *Scott Monastery* (1820) xxiv Abd
Your looks ha'e got anther cast Than what they had when we
saw ither last, *SHIRREFFS Poems* (1790) 31 Ayr I think she has
a cast o' thee but it will be late in the day befoe she'll can com-
pare, *GALT Lauds* (1826) xxxvii n Yks² 'Of an onderneest kest,'
of the lower order n Lin¹ I knaw d by th' cast o' his faace that
he was leein'

17 A degree, a little, a small amount

Ayr A cast o' decent pride about him (J F) e Lth Shichtin'
ilka friend A cast aneth thy station, *MUCKLEBACKIT Rur Rhymes*
(1885) 19 Gall (A W)

18 In phr (1) the cast of the bauk, the turn of the balance or scales, (2) to want a cast, to be weak in the intellect, mentally deficient

(1) Sc Give your neighbour the cast of the bauk, 'good measure
heaped up and running over,' *MILLER Schools* (ed 1879) xii
(2) Sc (JAM)

CAST, sb² Glo Oxf Hmp Also in form casty Hmp¹
[kást] A cask, barrel

Glo Pl castès (SSB) Oxf When be 'e goin' to get they
castys filled? (W B T) Hmp (H C M B), Hmp¹ A casty of beer

CAST, adj Nhb Dur Also in form castrey [kast]
Of a very hard nature, applied to strata

Nhb¹ Post girdles and cast partings Nhb, Dur Hard splint or
castrey metal with water, *Borings* (1881) II 52

CAST, v Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng

I Gram forms

1 *Pres Tense* (1) **Cass**, (2) **Cus**, (3) **Kest** [For further
instances see II-X below]

(1) Nhb¹ (2) Nhb If on Saint Nicolas ye once cus an e'e,
Tyneside Sngster (1889) 7 (3) n Yks³ w Yks *WRIGHT Gram*
Wndhill (1892) 29 Lan, nw Der¹

2 *Pret* (1) **Coost**, (2) **Cuist**, (3) **Cust**, (4) **Kast**, (5)
Keest, (6) **Keist**, (7) **Kest**, (8) **Kested**, (9) **Queest**

(1) Sc He coost it in, and I coost it out, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads*
(1806) I 215 Ayr Maggie coost her head fu' high, *BURNS*
Duncan Gray, st 1 Lth The beggar, he coost aff his wee wooden
peg, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 55 (2) Sc *MURRAY Dial* (1873)
204 Frf Ilk ane That e'er cuist an e'e on auld Dander Alane, *WATT*
Poet Sketches (1880) 98 (3) Sc *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (C)
N Cy¹ Nhb A man cust off his shoo, *ROBSON Bk of Ruth*
(1860) iv 7 (4) Dur¹ (5) Abd Him an' me keest it up in a han'
clap, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix (6) Sc *GROSE* (1790)
MS add (C) (7) Sc (JAM) Nhb¹ In gen use Dur¹, Cum¹
n Yks A vast gets what they nuver kest, *Broad Yks* (1885) 61
w Yks *WRIGHT Gram Wndhill* (1892) 140 Shr (8) w Yks
Kestèd, less common form, *WRIGHT Gram Wndhill* (1892) 140,
w Yks⁵ (9) Abd I queest aff my shoon and hose, *BEATTIES*
Parings (1801) 62, ed 1873

3 *Pp* (1) **Caist**, (2) **Cas'en**, (3) **Cas'n**, (4) **Cassen**,
(5) **Casten**, (6) **Cayz'd**, (7) **Caz'd**, (8) **Coosten**, (9)
Cuis'n, (10) **Cuist**, (11) **Cuisten**, (12) **Cussen**, (13) **Custen**,
(14) **Kesn**, (15) **Kessen**, (16) **Kested**, (17) **Kussen**

(1) Ess¹ (2) Abd They had never cas'en oot in their lives,

ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb (1871) xiii (3) Abd (4) S & Ork¹
n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B), n Cy¹ Nhb Now have I
cassen away my care, *RITSON N Gail* (1810) 51, Nhb¹, n Yks¹,
ne Yks¹, w Yks¹, n Lin¹ (5) e Fif The laird an' twa o' his
drucken cronies with their coats casten, *LATTO Tam Bodkin*
(1864) vii n Yks², w Yks¹ (6) Rut¹ I fell quite cayz't down
(7) *ib* There is a caz'd sheep in the pasture (8) Sc He has
coosten his cloak on the ither shoulder, *RANSAY Prov* (1737)
Ayr Cheer up man—binna coosten down, *SILLAR Poems* (1789)
160 (9) Sc *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 204 (10) Per She's neither
cuist me glance o' giace, *HALIBURTON Horace* (1886) 17 Lnk
He's never cuist doon, *THOMPSON Laddy May* (1883) 109 Rnf
Queer auld-farrant grates They seem the first 'twere
cuisten, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 160 (12) Nhb Aw've cussen off
me coat, *ROBSON Sng Sol* (1859) v 3, Nhb¹ w Yks (E G),
w Yks⁴ Der¹ Obs (13) w Yks Ye're not custen dahn, then,
maister? *BRONTE Shirley* (1849) v, w Yks³ Der¹ Obs (14)
w Yks Less usual form, *WRIGHT Gram Wndhill* (1892) 140 (15)
Nhb¹, s Dur (J E D) Cum¹ Kessen metal Wm Thae hevvent
o been kessen i' ya moold, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt 11 8 n Yks¹²³
e Yks *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889), e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks⁵ Heh
gorran sich a cowl as thah wèant a kessen this dāay month
ne Lan¹ (16) w Yks *WRIGHT Gram Wndhill* (1892) 140 (17)
Rnf Now fortune's kussen me up a chance, *WILSON Poems* (1816)
Ep to Mr W M w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Aug 25, 1894)

II Var·dial uses To throw

1 To throw, fling, bowl, to scatter, spread abroad

Sc He coost it in, and I coost it out, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads*
(1806) I 215 Abd The young man now cast on his plaid,
BEATTIES Parings (1801) 25, ed 1871 Ayr He'd ne'er cast saut
upo' thy tail, *BURNS Ep H Parker*, He cuist it into the plate
without a thocht, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 10 Wm Cockfight-
ing and casting pancakes are still practised on Shrove Tuesday.
We met some lads and lasses gangin' to 'kest their pankeaks',
WALKER Dial (1790) 35, in *BRAND Pop Anthq* (1848) I 84
w Yks In occasional use He cast him down (CCK) War³
The only left-handed batsman who can 'cast' left handed, *Five*
Foresters (1895) 341 nw Dev¹ I toald n to go out castin' dung

Hence (1) **Cassen top**, sb a top spun or thrown off
with a string, (2) **Casting net**, a kind of fishing-net

(1) N Cy¹ (2) se Wor¹

2 To toss the head

Ked Kitty Primy cuist her head, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 99 Per
Our proud friends scorned us sair, And coost their heads fu' hie,
NICOLL Poems (1843) 231 Ayr Ye'll cast your head anther airt,
BURNS Tibbie, st 4

III To throw down, overthrow, defeat

1 To throw over, fling on its back, used esp of animals
overthrown for purposes of farriery, &c

Sc Aged ewes are cast and sold from a breeding flock The
cast here probably refers to turning a sheep on its back purposely
in order to look at its teeth to ascertain its age, *MORTON Cyclo*
Agric (1863) n Lin¹ The animal is first cast or thrown, and his
legs bound together, *Treatise on Live Stock* (1810) 63 Shr¹ We'n
'ad a desperit job to cast that cowl w Som¹

Hence (1) **Cassen**, (2) **Cast**, pp of sheep that have
accidentally got on their backs and cannot rise Cf awelt

(1) Nhb¹, n Yks¹, ne Lan¹ n Lin¹ Ther's a sheāp cassen i' th'
Fimblestangs (2) sw Lin¹ The sheep get kest while the wool is
offen them Lei¹, Nhp¹, s Wor (F W M W), se Wor¹ Shr¹
Theer's a yeow cast i' the biens, an' 'er'll be dyed direc'ly Oxf¹

2 To throw an opponent in wrestling *Obsol* w Som¹

3 To be thwarted, defeated, lose an action at law, to
be sentenced, condemned

Abd The enterdick was cas'n by a hunnei an' seventy three
votes, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxii Ayr Her trial was
a short procedure, and she was cast to be hanged, *GALT Provost*
(1822) ix n Lin¹ He went on for ten years or better, but was
cassen at last, an' he'd th' expences all to paay War³ He went
to law about it but was cast in costs Shr¹ *Obsol* Theer's bin
a lung law-shoot about a right o' rôdād, but the newcomer's got
cast, Shr² Lon We resisted this, and got Mr Humphreys to
defend us befoe the magistrates at Clerkenwell, but we were
'cast,' *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) II 91, ed 1861 Ken¹ They
talk of carr'ing it into court, but I lay he'll be cast *Colloq* The
major's cast Damages five thousand pounds, *MURRAY Novelists's*
Note Bk (1887) 92

IV To throw off, shed, discard, get rid of

1 Of clothes to take off, lay aside, remove

Sc Peter, casting his black coat, set on the kettle, *SWAN Gates*

of Eden (1896) III. Abd. [I] goost aff my sheen to warm my feet, Cock Shams (1810) II 121. Ayr Tho' they should cast the vera sark and swim, Burns *Bngs of Ayr* (1787) st 6. Lnk Johnnie cuist aff his auld gray plaid, WARDROP *Johnnie Mathieson* (1881) 10. Lth I canna cast my ain claes, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 93. Nhb¹ He kest his claes ow'er syun an' gat caad n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ Wa maun't kest wer flannin skets yit, it's ower cau'd bi hauf w Yks¹ Dem at kest ðə tluoz i Meə əl suin bi leəd i tleə [They, who cast their clothes in May, will soon be laid in clay] (J W), w Yks⁵ 'Kested his kester,' given up wearing his hat se Wor¹ Cast not a clout till May be out

Hence (1) Cassen-clothes, (2) Castings, (3) Cast offs, sb pl discarded clothes, worn-out clothing

(1) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Just like cassen claes, WILSON *Humble Petition* (1832) Wm Ner seeaner landt, ner t'kessen cleas wer thraan on Betty's kist, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt II 37. e Yks¹ 'Hez thā onny kessen cleas ti give away?' is a question ironically asked of a proud, patronizing person w Yks¹ (2) Sc (JAM) Abd Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk, With castings rare and a gueed nooriss iec, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 68, ed 1812 (3) Lan What I had on, thoos wuia meh meastur's owd kest offs, PAUL BOBBIN *Siquel* (1819) 34. Nhp¹, Hnt (T P F)

2 Of hair, teeth, &c to shed, drop, cast off

Ayr Buy a new wig to the laird, For his auld head had cuist the hair, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 85. Nhb Like ony chicken efter moot, When its awd coat it fairly casses, WILSON *Putman's Pay* (1843) 43. w Yks He's cast his teeth (J T)

3 Of cows, &c to give birth, gen prematurely

Sc I'll gie ze four and twenty gude milk kye Were a' cast in ae year, May, HIRD *Sngs* (1776) II 7. e Lan¹ Chs A whole dairy of near twenty cows, cast their calves in one year, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 40, Chs¹ Oo's cast her cawf s Chs¹ n Lin¹ 'Pick' is the more common word, but 'cast' is considered the refined term se Wor¹ Shr. BOUND *Prov* (1876), Shr¹ Daisy's cast'er cauve, Shr²

Hence (1) Cast, ppl adj born prematurely, (2) Caster, sb a cow who 'casts' her calf

(1) Lth Just a pair [of lambs] still-born at the hinner en', Puir dwarfed last anes, Wee, deid, cast anes, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 64 (2) Shr²

4 To yield, bear fruit, produce, gen used of crops

Lan Onybody knaws that t'forends o' t'milk casts varra hie cream, EAVESDROPPER *Vill Life* (1869) 16. War³ The corn looks like casting above the average, *Evesham Jn* (July 18, 1896) se Wor¹ The whate casses well this year Shr¹ Ow did that w'eat cast as yo' wun throsin'?—Middlin' like, but it dinna cast like it did last'ear Glo They tell me as the Lammis wheat be a casting badly, GISSING *Vill Hampden* (1890) I vii, Glo¹ e An¹ How did your wheat cast? In Suf the question would be, How did it rise? Nrf. How did this field cast? (F H), Nrf¹

5 Of soil. to bear crops which do not come to maturity

Bnff¹ That park eye casts the corn

Hence (1) Castan, vbl sb the act of casting or not bringing to maturity, (2) Casting, ppl adj applied to land on which crops do not come to maturity

Bnff¹ (1) That bare scaup o' a knou's unco ill for castan (2) The farm's some dear, there's a heap [or haip] o' castin' lan' on't

6 Of bees. to swarm

Sc When the hive grows very throng, and yet not quite ready to cast, MAXWELL *Bee-master* (1747) 34 (JAM) Abd Our bees—never keest Bit hang at the skep moo, *Goodwife* (1867) st 29 s Dur Our bees is kessen in a berry bush (J E D) w Yks A swarm a bees at wor kestin, FOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1853), w Yks¹ The bees are cast Lei¹

Hence (1) Casting, vbl sb the act of swarming, (2) Kesting time, vbl sb about May, when bees cluster for the purpose

(1) Sc The bees are juist at the castin' (JAM) Ayr We were as thrang as a skep at the casting, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 168 (2) n Yks² The alighting or gathering of the swarm to the hive at 'kesting-time'

7 To lose colour, become pale, fade.

Lth (J M) Gall Quite common (A W)

Hence Casting out, sb phr the fading out of colours from articles of dress N I¹

8 Of walls, floors, &c to exude damp, moisture.

e Lan¹ Stone floors out of certain strata of rock becoming wet at the approach of rainy weather are said to kest damp Der² Walls are said to give or cast in damp weather (s v Give)

9 To vomit, eject from the stomach, gen used with up Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), FLEMING *Scripture* (1726) S & Ork¹ Abd That gut and ga' she keest wi' braking strange Ross *Helenore* (1768) 60, ed 1812 Ayr The dog, that has cristen his meat because of the pain of his stomach, DICKSON *Sel Writings* (1660) I 168, ed 1845 Yks THORSEBY *Lett* (1703) n Yks¹, w Yks²⁴ Lan GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) n Lin¹, Lei¹, War³, Shr², e An¹, Nrf¹ Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544

Hence Castings, vbl sb the pellets cast up by owls, &c, vomit, dung n Lin¹, Lei¹, War³

10 In phr (1) to cast accounts, (2) to cast the stomach, to vomit, eject from the stomach

(1) Cum The bride she kest up her accounts In Rachel lap, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 13 Der¹ Dor An' zome begun to cast accounts, An' gie ther breakfast to the fishes, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 7 [He's about to cast up his reckoning or accounts [is drunk], RAY *Prov* (1768) 63] (2) Shr² Suf My stomach fare thoroughly out o' repair, I ha' cast my stomach, e An *Dy Times* (1892), Suf¹

11 To get rid of, throw off, used esp of an ailment

Wm He hes niver kessen it, ner niver will ea this ward, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 62, ed 1821 n Yks He'll nut kest it of a while (I W) ne Yks¹ T'lahle lass has had t'kinough a fo'tnith, an' sha hesn't kess'n t'ytit w Yks⁵ Ah sal niver kest what I've gotten to neet I knawh

12 To throw away, reject, discard on account of some imperfection

N I¹ w Wor¹ If I gits aowl't [hold] uva sart o' taters as dunna suit my gardin, as doesna come kind yu knaows, I casts 'um perty soon

Hence (1) Cassen, ppl adj Of meat or fish spoilt, worthless, (2) awa', sb, see Cast by, (3) Cast, ppl adj rejected as being faulty, worthless, (4) Castaway, sb an old worn-out horse, (5) Cast by, sb a person or thing, thrown aside or neglected as worthless, (6) -ewe or yow, sb a ewe not fit for breeding, (7) off, see by

(1, 2) S & Ork¹ (3) N I¹ Them's old cast yins, A wouldn't tak them (4) N I¹ (5) Sc Wha could tak interest in sic a cast-bye as I am now? SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xx n Lin You'll alus hev' to put up wi' uther foaks cast bys if yē doān't buckle to an' do sum'ats fer yērsen (M P), n Lin¹ These Ritualists are bringing in all sorts of old things which I thought had been cast bys ever since Popery was done away with (6) Rxb (JAM) (7) n Lin¹

V To throw up earth with a spade, &c

1 To throw up earth or soil from a ditch, &c

Sc They were casting ditches and using devices to defend themselves, SPALDING *Hist Sc* (1792) I 121 (JAM) Nhb¹ Cast is always distinctly pronounced, and is associated with the act of cutting or shovelling and lifting a thing 'A gutter cast in the Close for water,' *Munc Accts Newc* (Oct 1656)

Hence (1) Cassen oot, pp thrown out, used of the ordinary debris of pits, as well as of natural outcrops and faults, (2) Caster, sb a shoveller of coal from a keel to a ship, (3) Castings, vbl sb pl the curled lumps of earth cast up by worms, (4) Casting shovel, sb, see below, (5) tool, sb a wooden spade shod with iron, used by 'bankers', (6) Cast way, sb a raised footway, (7) Cussen or Kussen earth, sb earth that has been dug up and cast aside in making railway embankments, &c

(1) Nhb¹ 'Casten oot to the day,' cropping out at the surface, MILLER *Geol of Otterburn and Elsdon* (2) Nhb¹ On the Wear, and at Blyth, the casters were men who entered a keel when it arrived at the ship and cast the coals Keelmen, casters, and trimmers were formerly distinct sets of men at those ports Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) (3) n Lin¹ (4) Ken Wheat is universally cleaned in Kent with a casting shovel, and flat broom, called a spry, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 438 (5) n Lin¹ (6) Sur (T S C) (7) w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl.* (Aug 25, 1894), w Yks³ Der¹ Obs

2 To dig or cut peat by means of a spade

Sc Peats and fire was very scarce, though want of servants to cast and win them, SPALDING *Hist Sc* (1792) I 166 (JAM), The folks had been casting peats that very day, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) II Ayr Pate Glunch, who was casting peats by himsel', SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 246

Hence Casting, vbl sb a quantity of peats

Ayr A casting of peats from Mossmulloch or the Auchentiber, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 121

3 In ploughing to turn the furrows away from each other Cf **gather**

War³ Casting down is ploughing 'lands' from ridge to furrow **Hrt** Plowing his land by ridging it up, or casting it down as they here call it, **ELLIS Mod Husb** (1750) II n **Bdf** When ploughed for wheat, let it be cast to cover the drains, **BACHELOR Agric** (1813) 474 **nw Dev**¹ [The several modes of ploughing such as casting or yoking, or coupling ridges, **STEPHENS Farm Bk** (ed 1849) I 171]

4 To repair or raise a hedge by banking it up with 'clats' of earth or by laying turves on the top

nw Dev¹ Shall not cut shrid lop or steep any hedge or hedges but such only as they shall now make cast plant and lay with layers and plants, **Extr fr lease** (1741) **Cor**³ The operation is frequently combined with plashing, in the sense of repairing a hedge to make it secure

VI To reckon, calculate, forecast

1 To reckon, add up, compute

Abd Cast up the wecht, **ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb** (1871) xv **e Lth** A mighty puir show they made o't, as onybody might see by castin up hoo mony Tory members cam frae a' Scotland, **HUNTER J Inwuch** (1895) 99 **Nhb**¹ **Nhb**, **Dur** At castin' counts aw grew As cute and gleg as ony clerk, **WILSON Pitman's Pay** (1843) 58 **Cum** Dan cud kest up 'counts wid enny body, **GARRALL Betty Wilson** (1886) 25 **n Yks** A vast gets what tha niver kest, **CASILLO Poems** (1878) 24 **m Yks**¹ **w Yks**⁵ Doan t mak a din, thee faather's kessening doesn't tuh see! **Lan** We read an' write, an' spell an' kest, **LAYCOCK Rhymes**, 60 **e Lan**¹, **s Lan** (S W), **nw Der**¹, **n Lin**¹ **War**³ The boys were 'care fully taught reading, writing, and casting accounts,' **Nat and Arch Field Club** (1894) **Ken** 1789 Cast to [too] much, **Lo** 19s 3d, **Maylam Farm Acc**

Hence **Kesting**, *vbl sb* working sums in arithmetic **s Lan** What dost larn at schoo?—Readin', writin', an kestin' (S W)

2 To count rabbits

e An¹ Rabbits are not counted per head, but two or three for one according to size and quality Rabbits that 'cast' twelve to the dozen are called 'full' rabbits

3 To estimate the quantity of grain in a stack by numbering the sheaves

Bnf¹ Selecting commonly each twenty-first sheaf, threshing the selected sheaves, measuring the quantity of grain produced from them, and from that quantity, calculating the whole This work was done by a birrlie-man

Hence **Castan**, *vbl sb* the act of estimating the quantity of grain in a stack *sb*

4 To foretell events, to divine

n Lin He's cassen her planets, and he's sure she'll dee, **PEACOCK R Skurlaugh** (1870) II 48 **w Yks** Very common (J W) **n Lin**¹ A person is said to cast another's water who pretends to discover diseases and their cure by the inspection of urine These impostors, of whom several yet exist, are called water-casters or water doctors **Shr** He wanted very bad to know which cock 'ud win, so he went to old Todley Tum an' give him something, and he was to make the cock appear He kest the planets, I suppose, to show it, **BURNE Flk Lore** (1883) xiv

Hence **Casting of the heart**, *phr* a mode of divination See below

S & Ork¹ **Or I** They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in decay or not, and if they will die thereof, which they call casting of the heart, **BRAND Orkney** (1701) 62 (JAM)

VII **1** To meditate, think over, consider, *gen* with *over* **Sc** Youth never casts for perrill, **RAY Prov** (1678) 394 **Fif** Cast what I was sayin' through yer mind, **ROBERTSON Provost** (1894) 75 **Ayr** Cast it owre in your mind, **SERVICE Notandums** (1890) 6 **n Lin**¹ I've been castin' oher what you said iver sin' I seed you last **w Som**¹ Aay-v u-kaa s oa vur au l yue-v u toa l mee [I have carefully considered all you have told me]

2 With *about* to plan, look about for

Fif I'd buried twa wives by the time I was that age, an' was castin' aboot for a third, **BARRIE Thrums** (1889) ix **Ayr** I began to cast about for the means of exercising my knowledge to a satisfactory issue, **GALT Provost** (1822) xvii **Colloq** I wish you would cast about for some creditable body to be with me, **SMOLLETT H Clinker** (1771) 383

3 With *fore* to look forward to, expect.

Dev³ I doant cast-voie tu goodie much b' the 'arrest this year, the zayzen [season] is tu wet

VIII To warp, twist

Sig It [the larix] is liable to cast or to warp, **Agne Surv** (JAM) **NCy**¹ **Nhb**¹ Them dyels is aa cussen **Wm** The stick is kessen with the heat (B K) **n Yks**¹ **w Yks**¹ T board is cast **ne Lan**¹ **Chs Sheaf** (1879) I 237, **Chs**¹ **Lin**¹ The plank is cast **n Lin**¹ That door s cassn soa as it duzn't fit th' standard **Nhp**¹, **e An**¹, **Nrf**¹, **w Som**¹ [Fell [oak] in Dec or Jan, when the tree is clearest of sap, by which means the timber will not cast, rift, or twine, **WORLIDGE Dict Rusticum** (1681,)]

IX To give a coat of lime or plaster

Sc Our minister kest with lime that part where the back of the altar stood, **SPALDING Hist Sc** (1792) II 63 (JAM)

X Senses of doubtful position

1 To tie, join together, knit

Sc My faithless lover wooed her, and coost the bridal knot, **CUNNINGHAM Snags** (1813) 73 **Abd** Sic knots are easy casten, **ROSS Helenore** (1768) 117, ed 1812 **Kcb** When Christ cast th a knot, all the world cannot loose it, **RUTHERFORD Lett** (1660) No 125 **Cum** I learn'd to kest a loup, **RELPH Misc Poems** (1747) 16. **Wm** He hes niver kessen it, **WHEELER Dial** (1790) 51

2 In hunting to try to recover the scent by putting the hounds on the line, or to the right or left of the hunted animal

War³ Only one check and the hounds were never cast **MORDAUNT & VERNEY War Hunt** (1896) I 271 **Shr**¹ The old hunting rule is to cast forwards for a fox, and to cast backwards for a hare [Older hounds on coming to a check cast round, that is, make a small circle till they find it again, and some are very clever at this, **JEFFERIES Red Deer** (1884) viii]

3 Of the clouds, sky to clear, disperse, esp after rain or daybreak

Sc It's castin' up (JAM) **Abd** The sky's now casten, and wi' thrapples clear The birds about were making merry cheer, **ROSS Helenore** (1768) 70, ed 1812

4 Of clouds to gather, to threaten rain

Sc The clouds are said to cast up, or be casting up, when they rise from the horizon so as to threaten rain (JAM) **Cum**¹ T'sky's ower-kessen **w Yks** When the sky is over-cast, they say it is over-cusson, **WATSON Hist Hlfr** (1775) 536

Hence **Cussen**, *ppl adj* heavy, lowering

w Yks A cussen sky, **Yks N & Q** (1888) II 112

5 With *up* to reproach, recriminate, bring up bygones With *at* to object to, find fault with

Abd Nane cud cast up I ever wore the bonnet and cockade, **SHIRRES Poems** (1790) 111 **Rnf** She ca'd Mrs Nails a she tiger, cast up her nose, red wi' drinking, **BARR Poems** (1861) 112 **Ayr** It might hereafter be cast up to my barns, **GALT Ann Parish** (1821) 1 **Lnk** The only way to testify against what they judge amiss in the minister, to cast at his ministry, **WODROW Church Hist** (1721) III 204, ed 1828 **e Lth** A bonny man you, to cast up to ony wumman that she hasna her wits aboot her! **HUNTER J Inwuch** (1895) 209 **Gall** Ye can ill afford to gang aboot the hoose castin' up my age to me, **CROCKETT Bog Myrtle** (1895) 201 **NI**¹ **Uls Uls Jrn Arch** (1858) VI 41 **NCy**¹ **Nhb**¹ If aa was to de see, ye wad cast it up to me fyece. **n Yks**¹ **Lin** A cast oop, thot a did, 'bout Bessy Marris's barne, **TENNYSON N Farmer, Old Style** (1864) st 4 **n Lin**¹ He cast things up at me, that happen'd afore we was wed **Lei**¹ **Gen** followed by 'agen' A cast up agen 'im as he didn' gie 'im the roight peepers an' wills **s Oxf** 'Ee'll be castin' of it up to 'ee some day as 'ee married on'y a servant gal, **ROSEMARY Chilterns** (1895) 151

Hence (1) **Cast up**, (2) **Casting up**, *vbl sb* a taunt, reproach, upbraiding

(1) **Gall** It would be a great cast up all the days of his life, **CROCKETT Grey Man** (1896) 197 (2) **Ayr** But for the clashin' and the castin' up to me o' that story aboot Bell, I could a' liket her fine, **SERVICE Notandums** (1890) 111

6 With *out* to quarrel, disagree, fall out

Sc Better kiss a knave than cast out wi' him, **RAMSAY Prov** (1737) **Dmb** Ye maunna speak o' onything like thirty pound, mistress, or we'll cast oot, **CROSS Disruption** (ed 1877) xviii **Rnf** When ye're wantin' to win at backgammon You mauna cast oot wi' the dice, **BARR Poems** (1861) 183 **Ayr** The men cast out in party-matches, Then sowther a' in deep debauches, **BURNS Twa Dogs** (1786) st 32, **Sanny Soople** and **Star** had cuisten oot aboot a lass, **SERVICE Dr Duguid** (1887) 104 **Lnk** They were a curious couple, ay castin' oot, syne greenin', **FRASER Whaups** (1895) xii **Lth** Gif they dinna cast oot among themsel's by ordinar', **LUMSDEN**

Sheep-head (1892) 296 e Lth It's an awfu'-like thing to cast oot wi' your wife, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 202 Slk If we three cast out in that gate, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 210 Ant (W H P), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Lan Ill health's never been out o' So-and-so's hoose sin he keest oot wec So and so, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) 1 n Lin¹

Hence (1) **Cast out**, (2) **Casting out**, *vbl sb* falling out, quarrel

(1) Sc A bonny kippage I would be in if my father and you had any cast out, *Petticoat Tales* (1823) I 267 (JAM) e Lth We had had oor bits o' cast-oots whiles, like ither folk, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 188 (2) NI¹

7 To appear unexpectedly, turn up, to happen, befall

Sc We could buy a bargain when it coost up, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I 109 (JAM) Rnf Iae me a dear laddie will cast up ere lang, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 60 Ay I advised him to wait till Jennie cast up—which was the next morning, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxviii, If a better casts up, *ib* *Legalees* (1820) x Edb There was but one of our company that had not cast up, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Hes the dog cast up yit! Cum (E W P) n Yks T'lad ll keest up ageean (I W), n Yks¹

8 In phr (1) **Cast about**, to manage, arrange, (2) — *at*, to spurn, condemn, (3) — *back*, a relapse, (4) — *by*, to make oneself ill, (5) — *open*, to open suddenly, (6) — *up*, (a) to resign, discontinue, (b) to throw up a scum, esp used of milk, (c) to throw off, reject, (7) — *upon the line*, a fishing term, see below, (8) — *with*, to cast upon one, (9) — *a clod between*, to widen the breach between, (10) — *count*, to make account of, care for, regard, (11) — *a dash*, to make a great show, (12) — *eggs*, (a) to beat them up for a pudding, &c, (b) to drop them for the purposes of divination, (13) — *ill on one*, to subject to some calamity by the influence of witchcraft, (14) — *a stack*, to turn over a stack of grain when it begins to heat, that it may air and dry, (15) — *a stone at one*, to renounce all connexion with, (16) — *words*, to quarrel, (17) *to be cast*, to be behindhand, (18) *to be cast away*, to be lost through any accident, to come to grief, (19) *to be cast for death*, to be seized with mortal illness

(1) Sc I would cast about brawly for the morn, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) ix (2) Sc They have broken the covenant, casten at his ordinances, and turned otherwise lewd and profane, GUTHRIE *Sermon* (1709) 25 (JAM) (3) Lin I haven't had a cast-back this long while (R E C) (4) Bnf¹ He vrocht sae hard, it he keest himsel' by for a lang time The doctor's cassen by himsel' noo (5) Sc The gates are casten open, SPALDING *Hist Sc* (1792) I 126 (JAM) (6, a) *ib* His wife cast up all labouring, *ib* II 115 (JAM) (b) Sc It is said that such a cow is not 'a gud ane, for her milk scarce casts up any ream' (JAM) (c) Nhb¹ They'll cast up my barns, when I'm dead and gane (7) Bnf¹ When a hook gets entangled on the bottom, the line is pulled with as great a strain as it will bear and then suddenly let go, and the hook commonly springs 'Cast upon the line, man, an' nae brack 'ir' 'Shot to' the line has the same meaning (8) Per He had plenty o' news, And he clatter'd, and coost me wi' glamour, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 141 (9) Sc (JAM) Abd And for himsel to mak the plainer road, Between them sae by casting o' a clod, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 116, ed 1812 (10) Abd (JAM) (11) Abd For fa by wark has gained their cash, They getna it for nought, Yet they, nae fau't, maun cast a dash, COCK *Strains* (1810) II 62 ne Abd An individual who has donned any very smart or gay article of apparel is often addressed in a bantering way 'You cast a dash at a distance, like sharn [cow-dung] on a lea rig, N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 105 (12, a) Sc Mix with it ten eggs well cast, *Receipts in Cookery*, 7 (JAM) (b) Sc By running lead, and casting eggs, They think for to divine their lot (JAM) (13) Sc (14) Sc (15) Frf In casting the stack, the steward takes up the sheaves in the reverse order in which the builder had laid them in harvest time, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 401 (15, 16) Sc (JAM) (17) s Chs¹ I'm terribly cast (18) Chs¹ Commin daun Buxton Road it snowed and blewed and raint till a felt fair cast away (19) Dor N & Q (1871) 4th S viii 458

CAST, see Can, v

CASTACK, see Castock

CASTEEG, v Cor³ To flog

CASTEN, see Cast, v

CASTES, see Custis

CASTING, *sb* Dev Written **kestin** Dev⁴ A species of small plum

Dev⁴, s Dev (F W C)

Hence **Casting tree**, *sb* a tree that bears small plums (*ib*)

CASTING, *prp* Lan In phr *casting out the ague*, see below

Lan 'Casting out the ague' was but another name for 'cast out the devil,' for his possession caused the body to shiver, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk Lore* (1887) 80

CASTLE, *sb* Nhb Yks Lan Not Brks

1 In *comp* (1) **Castle cake**, Pomfret cake, a sweetmeat consisting of burnt sugar, liquorice, &c, (2) **steeds**, remains of Roman castella on the line of the Roman wall, (3) **ward**, a rateable division

(1) w Yks T'Pomfret stall, we menny a bushil a cassal cakes on it, *Joabes and Smiles* (1845) 10 (2) Nhb They are constantly called castles or castle-steeds by the country people, HORSLEY *Brit Romana* (1732) 118 (3) Nhb¹

2 *pl* A game of marbles

Not² Two marbles are placed side by side on a mark made across a longer one, the object being to dislodge them from this cross mark by shooting from a certain distance Brks¹ Each boy makes a small pyramid of three as a base, and one on the top, they aim at these from a distant stroke with balcers, winning such of the castles as they may in turn knock down

3 A round peaked hill e Lan¹

CASTLE TOP, *sb* Irel Yks Der [ka sl top] A peg-top See Casly

Giw (G M H) w Yks (H L), w Yks⁵ Tak this cassel-top art o' me pocket, t'peg's ramming intul mah, 4 Der¹

CASTLING, *sb* Lan Shr Also Cor Written **casting Cor**¹², **kestlin** Lan¹ A prematurely-born calf or animal of any kind

Lan GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), Lan¹ Shr¹ Kass dlin, Shr² Cor¹ The skins are often made into waistcoats, Cor²³

[*Cadel*, a casting, a starveling, Cotgr]

CASTOCK, *sb* Sc Nhb Also in forms **castack** Sc (JAM) Abd, **custoc** Sc (JAM), **custock** Rnf Ayrl Lth Slk, **kaistock** Nhb¹ [ka stak] The stem and pith of cabbage or colewort Cf **casket**

Sc The initiatory Halloween ceremony of pulling kail stocks According as the stalk is big or little, straight or crooked, so shall the future wife or husband be of the party by whom it is pulled. The taste of the pith or custoc indicates the temper, CHAMBERS *Bk Days* (1869) II 520, And there will be meal kail and castocks, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 87, ed 1871 Abd As fieugh as kail castacks, FORBES *Jin* (1742) 15 Rnf Wears a heart no worth a custock, LANAHLILL *Poems* (1807) 35, ed 1817 Ayrl An' gif the custocks sweet or sour, BURNS *Halloween* (1785) st 5, The fresh green kail and custock like nature o' barns, GALT *Entail* (1823) viii e Lth His seimon seemed to me just about as wersh as a kail custock, HUNTLY *J Inwack* (1895) 40 Slk Physiicians, ane might think, would become as callous as custocks, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III, 110 Gall If I peel the bark aff a kail castock, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) xxix Nhb Every day's no Yule day—cast the cat a castock, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk* (1846) VII 257, Nhb¹

[ME *cāl-stok*, ON *kālstokkr*, cabbage-stem]

CASTREL, *sb*¹ Shr¹ [kæ strl] A worthless person [The same as *kestrel*, a small falcon A kestrel or kastrel, *quercelle*, *cercerelle*, HOWELL (1660) Fr *quercerelle*, kastrel (Cotgr)]

CASTREL, *sb*² Hrf² A labourer's wooden cider-bottle See Costrel

CASTREY, see Cast, *adj*

CAST WEEDS, *sb pl* Sc Perennial weeds growing on bean-stalks

Sc e Lth *Jrn* (Oct 15, 1827)

CASUALTY, *sb* and *adj* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Written **casalty** s Wor Glo¹ Wil Dor, **cas'alty** Rut¹ Lon., **caselty** s Wor Shr¹, **casertly** Shr¹, **casilty** Nhb¹ s Stf Hrt, **cassalty** Nhp¹, **casseity** n Lin¹ w Wor¹ se Wor¹, **casserty** nw Der¹, **casulty** Wil¹, **cas'ulty** Hrf² Oxf¹, **caelty** Hmp Dor, **cazhalty** w Cy, **caz'ulty** s Wor¹, **cazzelty** Nhp¹, **cazzlety** Chs¹³, **kasilty** Nhb¹

1 *sb* The flesh of an animal that dies by accident or chance
 e An¹ He gave a bullock to the poor at Christmas, little better than a casualty Gipsies feed on casualties This mutton is so pale and flabby it looks like a casualty Nrf¹

Hence (1) *Casualty meat*, *phr* the meat of animals which have died or been slaughtered while diseased, (2) — *sheep*, *phr* a sheep, that has died by casualty or by disease

(1) Not¹, n Lin¹, s Lin (T H R), Nhp¹ w Som¹ Kaz ltec mai t
 (2) Glo 'What's thee got thur?' 'Oh! just a bit o' a casualty ship,' I sed 'I seed 'er wur a bit middlin' like, an' so I took and killed un, not to lose the mate,' BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xiv

2 A chance crop, one taken out of its proper rotation Sur¹
 3 A man temporarily employed

Lon The 'casuals' or the 'casualties' (always called among the men 'cazzelties'), may be more properly described as men whose employment is accidental, chanceful, or uncertain, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) II 221, ed 1861

Hence *Casualty boy*, *phr* a boy who hires himself out to a costermonger

Lon Such lads, however, are the smallest class of costermongering youths, and are sometimes called 'cas'alty boys' or 'nippers,' MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 33

4 An incidental payment

Kcb I think the very annuity and casualties of the cross of Christ Jesus, my Lord, better than the world's set rent, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1660) No 70

5 *adj* Casual, accidental, chance

Sir² Lon Red herrings, and other cas'alty fish, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 64 Sur¹ A cas'alty colt is where the mare has stolen the horse, and so of other animals

6 Precarious, risky, uncertain, not to be relied upon, fickle, changeable

Chs¹ Caves is cazzlety things to rear, Chs², nw Der¹, Lin (J C W) Wor Early potatoes is very cazzeltly things (C W) s Wor That hunting seems a casualty sort of game, PORSON *Quaint Wds* (1873) 26, s Wor¹ A casu'ly job Erks Hollies are said to be 'casualty things' to plant (M J B) Bck That 'low caseltly fellow' Hurd was attacking his game, WARD *Marcella* (1894) 93 Bdf She was caseltly, which means flighty, haphazard, excitable, WARD *Bessie Coshell* (1895) 28 Hnt (T P F) w Eng Plums, they're a cas'alty crop, there mid be years as there weren't a plum upon the trees, BAYLY *J Merle* (1890) viii Wil¹ Plums are a 'casalty crop,' some years bearing nothing

7 Of weather uncertain, unsettled, doubtful

s Stf The weather looks casilty for a outin', PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) n Lin (E S), n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, War²³ w Wor¹ Thahr's no tellin' w'at to be at in such caseltly weather s Wor. (H K), se Wor¹, Shr¹², Hrf² Glo Casualty weather, master!—Yes, it'll rain before morning (A B), Glo¹ Oxf¹ Kyaz lti s Hmp There was clouds rising as I come along, and I hoped we might ha' had caseltly weather, VERNEY *L Lisle* (1870) xxiii Wil¹ Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), (C W)

8 Insecure, shaky, uncertain

s Stf I do' like the look o' that ladder, it's rother casilty, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) s Wor I must plaster it up on the stand, because it's a caseltly hive (H K) Shr¹ Now, John, ðon 'ee think o' yore stack by daylight!—It looks mighty caseltly Hrt (J W) Cmb (J D R), (W W S)

9 Of persons feeble, shaky, infirm

n Stf There's Mrs Bede getting as old and cas'alty as can be, GEO LLIOU *A Bede* (1859) II 287. Not¹, Lei¹, War (W C P), War², s War¹, ne Wor (J W P) Str¹ Poor owd Betty Jones lies in a very caseltly condition, they sen 'er leg an' thigh bin broke Glo¹ Erks He's very old and kaszhulty now (W H Y)

10 Of animals weakly, of doubtful health, sickly

Nhb¹ Some o' the lambs is nobbut casilty sw Lin¹ A very cazzlety horse Rut¹ Horses is casalty things, you're sure! Nhp¹, Glo¹ Oxf¹ Put dhat dhahr yoa in dhü tudh uur pen, uurz kyaz lti [Put that thar yo (ewe) in the t'other pen, 'er's casu'ly]

11 Of crops indifferent, inferior, bad

s Wor They be a caseltly crap (H K) Hrt. (J W), Sur¹

12 Of timber unsound, of uncertain quality

Glo¹, Wil (G E D)

13 Particular as to food Glo¹

CAT, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel Eng and Amer

1 *Incomb* (1) *Cat arries*, an eruptive skin disorder, which has a similar appearance to the scratches of a cat, (2) *beds*, a children's game, see below, (3) *blash*, (a) weak,

thin drunk, (b) *fig* silly talk, worthless argument, (4) *boil*, a small boil or festered pimple, (5) 's *brams*, (a) a rough clayey soil full of stones, (b) a mixture of clay and chalk soil, such as occurs above the gault, (6) 's *carriage*, a game in which a seat is made by two persons crossing their hands, in which to place a third, called also *Carry my lady to London*, *King's* or *Queen's Cushion* or *Chair* (q v), (7) *clipping*, the tea-drinking which takes place at the birth of a child, (8) *collop*, the milt or spleen of an animal, cat's-meat, (9) *cornered*, a corruption of *cater cornered* (q v), (10) 's *crammacks*, see 's *hair* (c), (11) 's *crop*, the crop from small potatoes left in the ground during the winter, which spring up in an irregular manner in the summer, (12) *dirt*, a species of limestone, (13) *fat*, see below, (14) *feet*, marks left on linen after it is washed and dried, (15) *footed*, having the feet turned out, (16) *gate*, a narrow path separating the buildings of adjoining owners, a space left round a corn-mow in a barn, (17) 's *hair*, (a) the down that covers unfledged chickens, (b) the down on the faces of boys before the beard comes, the thin hair that grows on the bodies of people in bad health, (c) streaky clouds called *currus* and *carro-stratus*, which have somewhat the appearance of hairs streaming from an animal's tail, (18) *ham* or *hammy*, to knock the ankles together in walking, *fig* to do anything blunderingly or awkwardly, (19) *hammed*, (a) of animals having crooked hind legs, so that the hocks knock together in walking, (b) *fig* awkward, ungainly, without dexterity, (20) *-handed*, see *hammed* (b), cf *car handed*, (21) *harrows*, (a) fuss, worry, a quarrelsome state, at cross purposes, (b) a game like *cat and dog* (q v), (22) *-haw chap*, a fop, (23) *head*, (a) an ironstone nodule, (b) a hollow square box made of wood to collect wind for the purpose of ventilation, at the top of a pit-shaft, cf *cap head*, (24) *head band*, a coarse ironstone, (25) *-s head*, (a) a 'pit-head' standing on three legs, (b) the knuckle end of a leg of mutton, (26) *hearted*, cowardly, (27) *hocked*, of horses having an ugly hind leg, (28) *hole*, a loop-hole or narrow opening in the wall of a barn, a niche in the wall, in which keys, &c are deposited, (29) *-hud*, a large stone serving as a back to a fire on a cottage hearth, (30) *ice*, ice from under which the water has receded, very thin ice, (31) *jungles*, the shingles, *Herpes zoster*, (32) *kidney*, a game somewhat resembling cricket, played with a wooden 'cat' instead of a ball, (33) *knockles*, the peculiar manner in which some boys hold their marbles when shooting, (34) *lampus*, a sudden, clumsy, scrambling fall, (35 a, b) *lap*, see *blash*, (36) *lather*, (a) an open slit in a stocking caused by dropping a stitch, cf *Jacob's ladder*, (b) a ladder placed perpendicularly against a wall in a shippon or stable, for climbing into the loft, (37) *legged*, of animals lanky, (38) *s leg*, nonsense, (39) *-lick*, a hasty, indifferent washing, also used as *v*, (40) *-loup*, (a) a short distance, (b) a moment of time, (41) *malson*, (a) a recess or cupboard in the ceiling, in which meat, &c is hung, (b) a dog given to worry cats, (42) *maw*, in *phr* to *tumble the cat-maw*, to tumble, fall topsyturvy, (43) 's *meat*, a bribe, or present intended as a bribe, (44) *nod*, a short, light sleep, (45) *rigged*, marked with folds or ridges, as linen or cloth which has lain too long in the fuller's stocks, (46) *saddle*, a form in which boys arrange their fingers in a game, (47) *-scalp* or *scaup*, clay ironstone, (48) *shingles*, see *jungles*, (49) *silver*, the mineral mica; (50) *skip*, a species of leap, (51) *snifter*, a very short space of time, (52) *stairs*, a child's plaything made of tape or string, twisted into the shape of stairs, (53) *steps*, the projections of the stones in the slanting part of a gable, (54) *stone*, one of the two upright stones which support a grate, (55) *stone head*, the flat top of the cat-stone, (56) *stones*, steps near a wood, (57) *talk*, idle conversation, small talk, (58) *s' tongues*, a meagre dish or meal, (59) *wa*, a stone wall which divides a house into

two apartments, (60) wab, see blash, (61) wash, see lick, (62) 's whelp, a kitten, (63) witted, (a) harebrained, whimsical, (b) silly, conceited, of small understanding

(1) Wm *Guide to Lales* (1780) 289 (2) Per One cuts with a knife the turf in very unequal angles These are all covered, and each player puts his hand on what he supposes to be the smallest, as everyone has to cut off the whole surface of his division The rate of cutting is regulated by a throw of the knife, and the person who throws is obliged to cut as deep as the knife goes He who is last in getting his bed cut up, is bound to carry the whole of the clods, crawling on his hands and feet, to a certain distance measured by the one next him, who throws the knife through his legs If the bearer of the clods lets any of them fall, the rest have a right to pelt him with them (JAM) (3, a) n Lin¹ You call this tea maay be, I call it sore cat-blash sw Lin¹ (b) n Lin¹, sw Lin¹ (4) Nhp¹, Som (WFR) (5, a) Stf (K), Shr¹² (b) Sur¹ Sus The mottled variety is generally known as Cat's brains, Woodward *Geol Eng and Wal* (1876) 215 (6) Lth (JAM) (7) n Yks² (8) Nhb¹, Cum¹, Wm (BK), n Yks¹², ne Yks¹, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ (9) Nhp² (10) S & Ork¹ (11) Nhb¹ (12) Der MAWE *Mmeralogy* (1802) (13) n Lin¹ 'As short as cat fat' signifies something that breaks very readily and in an unexpected manner 'This warp is as short as cat fat, it weant hing together a bit' (14) w Yks² (15) [Ill-bred dogs are cat-footed, MAYER *Sptsman's Direct* (1845) 47] (16) Cum¹ (17, a) Fif Also called Puddock hair (JAM) (b) Sc (ib) (c) Bnff¹ (18) Lin¹ What the plague are you cat-hamming about? Cor³ (19, a) w Cy HOLLOWAY nw Dev¹ [The udders of cows are chafed by rubbing against their thighs, when they are cat-hammed and go close behind, Lowson *Mod Farmer* (1844) 190] (b) n Dev Why tha dest things vore and back, a cat hamm'd, *Exm Scold* (1746) l 120, GROSE (1790) (20) w Som¹ Let n alone, vore thee's a spould-n, you [kyat an dud] son of a bitch! Dev An a cathandid chap thort ha'd gofen ta last—Bitha hadden! NATHAN HOGG *Post Lett* (1847) 32, ed 1865, Dev¹ How univerty and cat-handed you go about et, 20 n Dev Sent cat-handed Humphrey to the d—l, Rock *Jm an' Nell* (1867) st 109 (21, a) Sc 'They draw the cat-harrow,' they thwart one another, KELLY *Prov* (1721) 329 (JAM) Yks I'd a regular cat harass wi' em this morning (E L), Ah's at cat-harras wiv 'im (WAS) (b) Ags, Lth (JAM) (22) n Lin¹ (23, a) Nhb¹ A thin compact stratum is sometimes called 'a girdle,' or 'cathead' Or these strata are described as 'cathead girdles' Nhb, Dur Nodules of iron pyrites commonly called cat-heads, FORSTER *Strata* (1821) 102, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) n Yks² (b) Shr² (24) Lnk. (JAM) (25, a) Shr¹ (b) Hmp¹ Slang Winch Sch Obs (A D H), SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-64) (26) Rut¹ He cries everytime he's so cat hearted, you see! (27) w Som¹ Kat-uuk ud The upper part is very hollow, so as to make the hocks very prominent (28) Sc He has left the key in the cat-hole [a man has run away from his creditors], KELLY *Prov* (1721) 145 (JAM) Rxb Thio' a cat hole in the wa' He saw them seated on the hay, A SCOTT *Poems* (1811) 25 (ib) (29) Dmf The fire, a good space removed from the end wall, was placed against a large whinstone, called the cat hud, CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng* (1810) 259 (30) Not¹ s Not It won't bear, it's only cat-ice (JPK) n Lin¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ The cat-ice chatters where the schoolboy pass'd, CLARE *MS Poems* Hnt (T P F) Ess A scum of fat foiming on the gravy just like cat-ice on my duck-pond, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 329 Wil¹ Som The sheet of thin 'cat's ice' formed around the rushes in the ditches and rhines, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 15 w Som¹ Kats uy s Dev A dead film had formed over her sombre eyes, like cat-ice on a pool, BARING-GOULD *Urith* (1891) II xxviii (31) n Lin¹ A disease with which elderly persons threaten children who are fond of nursing cats The symptoms are said to be large red spots which grow around the waist, one fresh one growing on each side every day When they meet over the spine the patient dies (32) Wil¹ (33) e Dur¹ (34) e Yks¹ He cum doon reglar cat lampus (35, a) Cum (J Ar) w Yks Am goin where I can get some beer, I care nowt for such cat lap as yon (H L), w Yks³, Not¹, n Lin¹, Nhp², s Wor (H K), s Wor¹ 6, Hnt (T P F), Cor² (b) Not¹, n Lin¹ (36 a, b) Chs¹ (37) n Lin¹ (38) Som (WWS) (39) w Yks Thah's nobbut gien thusen a cat lick astead ov a reight wesh, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Mar 12, 1892) s Not Yer may ev catlicked the floer, yer hevn't weshed it She just gied 'ersen a catlick (JPK) Wor (JWP) (40, a) Sc They are foremost by a lang cat loup at least, Blackw *Mag* (Jan 1821) 402 (JAM) Rnf O' what was yon? some waefu' howl—Lord! they're no a cat-loup fiaer our winnocks, WEBSTER *Sc Rhymes* (1835) 32 Ayr. I was just a bit lassock at the time within a cat-loup o' seventeen, SERVICE *Dr Dugund* (1887) 230 Cum Abeunacat-loupawayfraus, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 214, Cum¹

(b) Sc I'se be wi' ye in a cat-loup (JAM) (41, a) n Cy GROSE (1790) Cum It was on one side the fire-place, and had crooks and means for hanging and drying meat In the room above, the cat-malison projected upwards for a good space, nearly a yard (M P), Cum¹ n Yks Fixed to the beams of the upper floor was a row of cupboards, called the Cat malison (the cat's cuise), because from its position it was secure from poor grimalkin's paw, SEDGWICK *Mem Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 72 w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) ne Lan¹ (b) Cum¹ (42) n Sc (JAM) (43) War³ The election is coming on—they have been round with the cat's meat A city phrase (44) w Yks Ah'll just hev a cat-nod on t'sofa (B K), My barn gets nowt but cat-nods, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Mar 14, 1892) (45) w Yks Yks N & Q (1888) II 109, w Yks⁴ (46) Cum¹ (47) Cum Bluish iron ore, catscaup, or cat's scalp (so called by the workmen), HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I App 52, Cum¹ (48) sw Lin¹ As soon as ever the Doctor saw him, he said it were the cat-shingles (49) Sc (JAM) [(K)] (50) Cum¹ (51) Cum¹ In a cat snifter (52) Dmf, Gall (JAM) w Yks¹, e Lan¹ (53) Rxb Also called Corbie steps (JAM) (54, 55) Rxb Only found in kitchens now (ib) (56) w Yks Yks N & Q (1888) II 109 (57) Cum¹ They talk't nought bit a heap o' cat talk (58) Yks When they saw what a dish o' cats'-tongues there was going to be for dinner, one o' the party shipped out, HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) ix (59) S & Ork¹ (60) n Lin¹ I can bear to hear bairns chitter, for thaay know noa better, bud I wean't listen to cat-wab like this, soa I tell ye (61) w Yks Ah nobbut hed a catwesh this mornin' (Æ B) (62) n Yks¹², m Yks¹ (63, a) Ayr A cat-witted thing ca'd Willie Puing, SERVICE *Dr Dugund* (1887) 110, My own serving man is a camstray, not to say cat-witted man, JOHNSTON *Kilmalhe* (1891) I 143 Sik What ails the owld cat-widdied carle? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 656, ed 1866 (b) Cum (M P), 'A slape cat-witted taggelt' his father often called him, to signify his opinion that he was untrustworthy, conceited, and dissolute, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii, Cum¹

2 Comb in plant-names (1) Cat bed, *Centranthus ruber*, redspur valerian, (2) berries, *Ribes Grossularia*, (3) choops, fruit of *Rosa canina*, (4) 's claws, (a) see 's clover, (b) *Ranunculus repens*, (5) 's clover, *Lotus corniculatus*, bird's-foot trefoil, (6) 's ear, *Hieracium pilosella*, mouse-ear, (7) 's face, *Viola tricolor*, (8) 's foot, (a) *Nepeta Glechoma*, ground ivy, (b) *Antennaria dioica*, (9) foot poplar, *Populus nigra*, (10) glimmer, *Certhia familiaris*, tree-creeper, (11) gut, (a) *Fucus filum*, sea-laces, (b) the ribs of the plantain leaf, (12) haws, the fruit of *Crataegus oxyacantha*, hawthorn, (13) haw blows, *Heracleum sphondylium*, cow-parsnip, (14) head, a variety of the codlin apple, (15) heads, the catkins of *Salix Caprea*, (16) heather, a species of heath which grows in separate upright stalks with flowers only at the top, (17) hep or hip, (18) jugs, the fruit of *Rosa canina* and *R. spinosissima*, (19) keys, catkins of *Fraxinus excelsior*, ash-tree, (20) locks, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, (21) 's love, *Valeriana officinalis*, garden valerian, (22) 's lug, *Auricula ursi*, (23) 's meat, see 's love, (24) 's milk, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, (25) mint, (a) *Calamintha officinalis*, (b) *Nepeta cataria*, (26) nut, *Bunium flexuosum*, earth-nut, (27) oak, *Acer campestre*, common maple, (28) 's paws, catkins of the willow while still young and downy, (29) pease, fruit of *Vicia sativa*, vetch, (30) poddish, see 's clover, (31) posy, *Bellis perennis*, common daisy, (32) rose, (a) *Rosa arvensis*, (b) *R. spinosissima*, (33) rushes, var species of *Equisetum*, (34) trail, the root of *Valeriana officinalis*, garden valerian, (35) tree, (a) *Cornus sanguinea*, dog-wood, (b) *Euonymus europaeus*, (36) whistles, *Equisetum palustre*, (37) wood, see tree (b), (38) —s and dogs, catkins of *Salix*, willow, (39) —s and eyes, catkins of *Fraxinus excelsior*, ash, (40) —s and kittens, (a) see —s and dogs, (b) catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, hazel, (41) —s and keys, (a) see —s and eyes, (b) fruit of *Acer pseudo-platanus*, sycamore, (42) —s and kitlings, see —s and eyes, (43) i' clover or catten clover, see 's clover, (44) i' keys, see —s and eyes, (45) o' nine tails, (a) *Typha latifolia*, bulrush, (b) catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, hazel

(1) n Lin (2) Cum (M P) Wm Applied only to hedge goose berries (3) sw Cum n Yks (W H) (4, a) Eck *Science Gossip* (1869) 29 (b) Lan ib (1882) 164 (5) Nhb¹ Called also Craa-taes and Craa's foot. (6) s Pem (W M M) (7) Sus (8, a) N Cy¹²

Nhb GROSE (1790), Nhb¹ (b) w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 290 Rut (9) s Lan This name is in use amongst cabinet makers, and refers to the dark knots in the wood, which are said to resemble the marks of cats' feet (10) Dev Doubtless a corruption of clumber, often pronounced clummer, *Reports Provinc* (1887) 5 (11, a) Or I NEILL *Tour* (1806) 191 (JAM) S & Ork¹ (b) Wil¹ So called by children when drawn out so as to look like fiddle strings (12) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Call'd Bull-haa when of large size Dur¹, e Dur¹, Cum (M P) Wm Ther's a good crop o' cat-hos ta year—it'll be a hard winter (B K) n Yks (W H), n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks *Science Gossip* (1869) 70, e Yks¹ Kaat au z m Yks¹ w Yks The catars are gettin' red (F P T), Off ah starts wisahin like a thosah in a kato-o-tree, *Nadder dill Olm* (1873) *Fortnt Hallida* n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ They'd been eating a lot of cat-haws and such trash Nhp¹ (13) Cmb (I W) (14) Chs¹, s Chs¹ Ky'aat-yed n Lin¹ Oxf¹ Kyats ed Mid The Lord might just as well never have made a Williams pear, or a catshead codlin, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I xiii Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹, w Som¹ (15) Cmb, Nrf, n Ess (16) Abd (JAM) (17) Nhb¹, sw Lin¹ (18) Dur Yks *Science Gossip* (1869) 94 n Yks Sheea had a gown on, trimm'd w' catlugs, I WEDDELL *Cleval Rhymes* (1875) 43 m Yks¹ (19) n Yks Hrt LLLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) VII 11 (20) Cum¹ (21) w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 274 Wil *Garden Work* (1896) 76, Wil¹ Cats' love, on which cats like to roll (22) Rxb (JAM) (23) War³ (24) Wor (25, a) Yks (b) N Cy¹ Cats are said to have a remarkable antipathy to this plant, tearing it up wherever they meet with it Nhb¹ (26) n Yks w Yks BANKS *Wekfld Wds* (1865), Yks *N & Q* (1888) II 109 (27) w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 187 (28) Wil¹ (29) Nhb¹ (30) sw Cum (31) Cum (32, a) Chs (b) w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 225 (33) Chs¹, m Chs (34) n Yks¹, n Yks² Attractive to cats, and used for 'tialing' or enticing them into traps laid where they infest (35, a) Shr¹ (b) s Bck (36) Suf (37) s Bck (38) s Dev, e Cor (Miss D) Cor The substitute for palms [on Palm Sunday] is the catkins of the willow, locally termed 'cats and dogs', COLCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 152, Cor¹² (39) ne Yks¹ s v Kitty keis (40, a) Nhp¹ (b) War³, Wor (41, a) Dev⁴ (b) Dev (42) L n¹, Nhp¹ (43) s Sc (JAM) (44) Dur¹ (45, a) Lin, War³ (b) Dev⁴

3 Comb in the names of birds, &c (1) Cat bill, a woodpecker, (2) fish, (a) the sea-wolf, *Anarhichas lupus*, (b) the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*, (3) gull, the herring-gull, *Larus argentatus*, (4) ogle, the eagle-owl, *Bubo ignavus*, (5) swallow, the black tern, *Hydrolus chelidon nigra*, also called Blue darr (q v), (6) swirrel, the common squirrel, *Sciurus vulgaris*

(1) n Cy (HALL) (2, a) Fif *Lupus marinus* Schonfeldt et noshas our fishers call it the sea-cat or cat fish, SIBBALD *Fife* (1803) 121 (JAM) [SATELL (1879)] (b) NI¹ (3) Kcb These birds have probably earned their name and character by their cat-like depredations amongst the newly-hatched young birds and eggs on the moor, *Zoologist* (1878) 428, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 207 (4) Or I [So called] from its similarity in habits and appearance to the cat They pursue the same prey (mice) by night, and the owl's round white head, with tufts resembling ears, and eyes gleaming bright in the darkness, gives it an additional resemblance to pussy, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 130, The eagle owl, our 'kat ogle' or stock owl, is but rarely met with, and only on the hilly and retired parts of the country, BARRY *Orkney* (1805) 312 (JAM) S & Ork¹ (5) Lin (E H G) (6) n Yks T taim when a cat-swirrel could gan a' t'way down fra Commondale End to Beggar's Bridge wivoot yance tooching t grund, ATKINSON *Moort Parish* (1891) 409, *Science Gossip* (1882) 161, n Yks¹² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788).

4 In ph1 (1) Cat after mouse, a children's game, see below, also called *Threading the needle*, (2) — and dog, (a) a boy's game, see below, (b) a species of the game 'trap and ball', (3) — and-dog-hole, see — and dog (a), (4) — s and kittens, a child's game, (5) — and trap, the game called sometimes 'trap and ball', (6) — in the hole, a boys' game, see below, (7) — in-barrel, obs, see below, (8) — in pattens, used as a mode of comparison in var cases; (9) — of a kind, amply provided for; (10) — of-nine-tails, the earwig, (11) — under lug, the sweep of a flail over the left instead of the right side, given by a learner or one not proficient in threshing, (12) — with two tails, the earwig, (13) — washing dishes, the sunlight reflected from a pail of water on to the wall or floor, (14) to be as lame as a cat, prov, (15) to be no cat-muck, to have a good opinion of oneself, (16) to live under the sign of the cat's foot, to be

henpecked, (17) not to have a d'word for the cat, to be very silent, (18) to slave like a throttled cat, prov, (19) to hold of the cat by the tail, to be at home, by one's own fireside, (20) to let the old cat die, to let a swing in motion gradually slow down until it stops, (21) to nurse the cat, to be idle, (22) to put the cat among the pigeons, to cause discord, (23) to put the cat in the churn, to play a trick, do mischief, (24) to shoot the cat, to vomit, esp from too much drinking, to be drunk, (25) to turn cat in the pan, (a) to turn head over heels over a bar while holding on to it, (b) to change sides, turn traitor, (26) to whip the cat, (a) a practical joke, see below, (b) to go from house to house to work, as tailors, &c, formerly did, (27) the cat has a gale of wind in her tail, see below.

(1) Dor. Played by children forming a ring, with their arms extended and hands clasped, one—the mouse—goes outside the circle and gently pulls the dress of one of the players, who thereupon becomes the cat, and is bound to follow wherever the mouse chooses to go until caught, when he or she takes the place formerly occupied in the ring by the cat, who in turn becomes mouse, *Ffk-Lore Jrn* VI 24, in GOMME *Games* (1894) 64 (2, a) Abd A famous resort for the 'Cattie an' Doggie'—A game quite familiar to every young rogie, *Ogg Willie Waly* (1873) 76 Ays, Lth Three-play at this game, who are provided with clubs. They cut out two holes, each about 1 ft in diameter, and 7 ins in depth, with a distance between them of about 26 ft One stands at each hole, with a club, called a 'dog,' and a piece of wood of about 4 ins long and 1 in in diameter, called a 'cat,' is thrown from the one hole towards the other, by a third person. The object is to prevent the cat getting into the hole (JAM) (b) Shr² Somewhat resembles trap ball, the ball being substituted by a piece of wood of box or yew, and when laid on the ground and smartly struck at either end, it will rise high enough for the striker to hit it away from him as it descends. The 'dog' is the stick with which it is struck (3) Bnff¹ (4) Dor (C W) (5) Ess. (W W S) (6) Sc If seven boys are to play, six holes are made. Each stands at a hole, with a short stick, the seventh stands at a short distance, holding a ball. When he gives the word all the six must change holes, each running, and putting his stick in the hole, which he has newly seized. The boy who has the ball tries to put it into an empty hole. If he succeeds, the boy who had not the stick (which is called the cat) in the hole to which he had run, is put out and must take the ball (JAM) (7) Rxb In the town of Kelso there is a meeting once a year for the purpose of viewing the merriment of a 'cat in barrel'.

The cat is put into a barrel partly stuffed with soot, and then hung up between two high poles upon a cross-beam, the barrel, after many a frantic blow, being broken, the wretched animal makes her reluctant appearance amidst a great concourse of spectators, who terminate her life and misery by barbarous cruelty, *LAZARUS Kelso* (1789) 144, in BRAND *Pop Anthq* (ed 1849) 39 (8) w Yks Shoo goas on like a cat i pattens, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Mar 12, 1892) n Lin¹ He fraemes like a cat i' pattens, said of a person who does anything in an unworkmanlike manner Nhp¹ 'You are as busy as a cat in pattens' A common comparison when any one is needlessly busy about trifles War³ (9) Ant HUME *Dial* 34 (10) Cum¹ (11) Cum (J P) Wm Bits a barns er larnan ta threysh, an will threysh cat undre lugg, CLARKE *Jonny Shippard's Journa* (ed 1872) 15, Thee thresh! Thoo can nobbut thresh cat under-lug (B K) (12) N Cy¹ Nhb GROSE (1790), Nhb¹ (13, 14) n Lin¹ (15) Yks She's nae cat-muck (T K) (16) [He lives under the sign of the cat's foot, RAY *Prov* (1678) 68] (17) w Yks Tha hesn't a word for t'cat (S K C) (18) s Chs¹ 'Tü stae r lahyk ü throt lt ky'aat,' a common proverbial saying (19) n Yks² 'I wish I had our cat by t'tail,' a saying among country people, when a long way from home they wish to be at their own fire-sides n Lin¹ I wish I'd holed o' oor cat taail (20) e Dur¹ [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 25] (21) Suf (F H) (22) War² (23) Per Them 'at pet the cat e'y kinn, can best fesh't out, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 59, ed 1887 (24) Hmp HOLLOWAY [RAY *Prov*] (25, a) Stf *N & Q* (1855) 1st S xii 415 Cor¹² (b) Brks¹, Cor¹² [I turn'd a cat in pan once more, And so became a Whig, sir, *Vicar of Bray*] (26, a) Yks; Lan. *N. & Q* (1888) 7th S v 310 Hmp A bet is laid that one man shall tie a cat to another, and by whipping it, shall make it draw him through a pond of water, the man has a rope tied round his waist, and the other end is taken to the opposite side of the pond or stream, and to this end is tied the cat, which is then whipped to make it draw the man through the water, [to do] which it is assisted by men on the same side with the cat, HOLLOWAY (b) Wm.

BIGGS *Remains* (1825) 230 * (27) Naut Sailors have a great dislike to see the cat, on board ship, unusually playful and frolicsome such an event, they consider, prognosticates a storm and they have a saying on these occasions that 'the cat has a gale of wind in her tail,' SWAINSON *Weather Flk Lore* (1873) 230

5 A ferret

e An¹ A coped cat is a muzzled ferret Nrf¹, Ssf¹ [MAYER *Splsum's Direct* (1845) 117]

6 A stand formed of three pieces of wood or iron, crossing and uniting in the centre, used to place toast, &c on before the fire

Cum The centre of the cat was a ball of dark oak, from which six spokes projected like a star (M P). Cum¹ So called from the impossibility of it being upset w Yks², Lei¹ Nhp¹ *Obsol* Shr¹ *Obs* I'll butter the flaps straight off the backstun, if yo'n fatch me a plate an' the cat to put it on—they'n keep whot till taye

7 An instrument with four projecting spikes, used to scatter on the ground and so lame cavalry

w Yks In the Chartist days the conspirators provided themselves with iron cats, so made of four spikes that, however thrown, they stood on three, the fourth projecting upwards, *Sheffield Indep* (1874), w Yks²

8 A piece of wood used as a ball in various games

Sc (JAM) Nhb¹ Used in the boys' game of kitty-cat War³ Used in the game of 'tip cat' se Wor¹ Used in the game of 'bandy' The cat is knocked with the bandy in opposite directions by the opposing players Wil¹ A game played with a wooden 'cat' instead of a ball (s v Cat-kidney) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 414]

9 The game of 'tip-cat' See below

Con Cat is played with a stick four inches long, bevelled at each end, called the cat This stick is laid on the ground, and hit with a stick to make it rise, when it is hit by the player, who runs to a mark and back, *Flk Lore Jrn* (1884) II 264 Yks² 319 Lan GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 9 Glo A short piece of wood shaped for the purpose, commonly much bigger in the middle than at the ends, which being raised by a touch or tap of the cat stick at one of the ends, is stricken away, instead of a ball, to be caught by the adversary, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)

10 A game played with a bat and 'cat,' somewhat resembling cricket

Con Three or more players on each side, two stones (or holes) defended by batsmen, one 'lobber' who throws ball (or stick) When the stick is hit the batsmen change places, *Flk-Lore Jrn* (1884) II 319 w Yks In Wilsden 'cat' is the name of the Huddersfield game of 'pig,' Leeds *Merc Suppl* (July 11, 1891), w Yks² Glo GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) Hmp There are two holes in the ground, 5 or 6 inches in diameter, and these are nearer to one another than the wickets in cricket There is a thick piece of stick about 5 inches long called 'the cat', instead of bats there are strong sticks Bowling takes place from each end alternately, the object being to get the cat into the hole (W H E)

11 The stick used in the game of 'cat in the hole' (q v), a light bat used in tossing or driving a ball; a stroke with the bat

Sc The boy who had not his stick (which is called the cat) in the hole to which he had run, is put out and must take the ball (s v Cat i' the hole) (JAM), (JAM *Suppl*)

Hence Cat or Cath, v to toss or drive by striking with the hand or a light club or bat Sc (JAM *Suppl*)

12 A soft cake made of clay, salt, meal, &c, employed to lure pigeons into a dove-cote, gen called salt-cat

n Lin¹ The use of the cat is said to have been illegal ne Wor (J W P), e An¹, Nrf¹ Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY

13 A piece of soft clay mixed with straw, thrust in between the laths in building mud walls, &c, and afterwards daubed or plastered Gen in phr cat and clay

Sc The houses were so slightly built with cat and clay, *Fountainhall* (1759) I 380 (JAM), A claurt o' caul comfortless purtatoes whilk cling to ane's ribs like as muckle cat and clay, *Blackw Mag* (Nov 1820) 154 (ib) Ant HUMM *Dial* 34. s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) N Cy¹, Nhb¹

Hence (i) Catter, sb *Obs*, a plasterer, (2) to cat a chimney, phr to close a vent by the process of cat and clay

(i) Nhb¹ The fraternity of plasterers in Newcastle were anciently styled 'catters and daubers,' BRAND *Hist Newc* II 268 (2) Sc (JAM)

14 A ball made by mixing coal and clay together, used as fuel

N Cy¹ Nhb I well remember sitting opposite Molly in the kitchen,—watching the red glow of the burning 'cats' in the whitewashed fireplace, *Tynedale Stud* (1896) iv, Nhb¹ The 'Crow coal' burns with a foetid smell To prevent the discomfort thereby occasioned, cats are used in the domestic hearth Placed in a peat fire they soon become incandescent, producing a hot, lasting glow Sometimes called clay-cats

15 A chump of clay stone

Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863)

16 A handful of straw or of reaped grain laid on the ground without being put into a sheaf

Rxb, Dmf A reaper having cut down as much corn as can be held in the hand, lays this handful down till one or more be added to it What is thus laid down is called a cat (JAM) Rxb Now some mak bands, some cast in cats, A SCOTT *Poems* (1808), 104

17 A small piece of rag, rolled up and put between the handle of a pot and the hook which suspends it over the fire, to raise it a little Rxb (JAM)

18 A quart pewter pot

Lon slang At this lodging-house cats and kittens are melted down, sometimes twenty a day A quart pot is a cat, and pints and half pints are kittens, MAYHEW *Lon Labour* (1851) I 414

CAT, sb² Nhb Also Ken

1 *Obs* A large unwieldy vessel or collier

n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) Nhb Cat or bark, from the coal trade, of 350 tons, estimated at about £2,000, FRANKLIN *Wks* (1771) II 406

Hence Cat built, ppl adj built on the old style of ship-building.

Nhb¹ The stern was much narrowed, and the planking swept up in an elliptical fashion, giving a barrel shaped appearance The 'tumble in' was so considerable that a man could stand on the side and paint the bulwark The last of the old cat built ships is said to have been wrecked about 1850

2 A row-boat with a single mast and lug-sail

Ken It's only a little Deal-cat (D W L), Still in use, esp at Deal It is similar to a second class lugger, without a 'fore peak,' and not carrying a 'cock-tail,' i e a small row boat carried by luggers It is becoming rare, like the lugger itself (E R O)

[Olcel *kati*, a kind of small ship (VIGURSSON) Cp MLat *calla*, 'navis species' (DUCANGE)]

CAT, sb³ Nhb [kat] The shorter Catechism

Nhb The shorter Catechism is vulgarly called single cat or single carrich, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk* (1846) VIII 70, Only used by Presbyterians and south of the Tweed by importation (R O H)

CAT, sb⁴ w Yks [kat] The short form of catechu, a vegetable brown dye, containing a large proportion of brown extractive matter and tannin (S K C), (J G)

CAT, v Lin War Slang [kat] To vomit

n Lin¹ War³ Only heard amongst town labourers Slang (FARMER)

CATABRANDTAIL, sb Wor Written catahrand tail [sic] w Wor¹ The redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicurus* Wor (W B), w Wor¹

CATACLU, sb¹ Sh I The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (K I) See Cat's-clover (Cat, sb¹ 2) (5)

CATACLU, sb² Sh I A number of persons running in disorder and impeding each other Sh I (K I), S & Ork¹

CAT A MOUNTAIN, sb Dev Slang Also in form catamount (FARMER) A shiew, vixenish old woman

Dev Wheer's the man livin 'ud want a hugly, cross tempered cat a-mountain, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 151 Slang She was a dreadful cross grained woman, a real catamount, as savage as a she-bear that has cubs, HALIBURTON *Clockmaker* (1835) 1st S XII (FARMER)

[A name applied orig to the leopard And the beast which I sawe, was lyke a catt of the mountayne, TINDALE (1526) *Rev* XIII 2]

CATAPIKINS, mt Der² nw Der¹ An exclamation

CATASTROPHES, sb pl Sc Fragments, pieces

Per Rare Sic a lot o' catastrophes I have made o' that dish (G W) Ayr John Angle wi' a rueful countenance gathered up the catastrophes of his oglet, GALT *Laids* (1826) viii

CAT BAND, sb Sc Nhb Dur [kat band]

1 An iron bar or band for securing a door or gate, or for fastening down the cover of a hatch in a keel, hooked into a staple at one end, and locked at the other

Sc (JAM) Frf One of the folds to be fastened in the inside with an iron cat band, and the other provided with a good lock and key, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 378 Nhb¹ Still in common use on the Tyne

2 An iron loop placed on the underside of the centre of a flat corf bow, in which to insert the hook

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

3 A chain across a street for defence in war

Sc He had his entrance peaceably, the ports made open, and the cat bands casten loose, SPALDING *Hist Sc* (1792) II 159 (JAM)

[1 Paide for a catt-bande and a staple for the dore that the priest brunte in prison, 6d, *Newcastle Municipal Acts* (1593), Nhb¹]

CATCH, sb¹ Sc Nhb Yks Chs Lin Shr Wil Also Colon Written *ketch* Chs¹ Shr¹

1 In phr *a ketch o'-frost*, a slight hoar frost

Shr¹ Their wuz a bit of a ketch-o' fros' last night, an' these wite frosses al'ays brings rain

2 An acquisition, profit, gain

Per Jean's expectations made her unquestionably a catch for the beadle, CLELAND *Inchbriacken* (1883) 261, ed 1887 Lth There is one whose discreet mind Deems him a catch, LUMSDEN *Sheep head* (1892) 102 n Yks There isn't mitch catch at it (IW) Chs¹ When harvest has been successfully got in, it is said to be a good catch We'n had a good catch wi' us clover Ah Mary's made a good catch, he's gotten a ruck o' brass i' th' bank Colloq 'Dombey, Ma'am,' said the Major, 'is a grent catch,' DICKENS *Dombey* (1848) xxvi [Aus Some of those squatter toffs that come to Monaro for store catch, BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* (1892) III xxi]

3 A meadow on the slope of a hill, irrigated by a stream or spring, which has been turned so as to fall from one level to another Also in *comb* Catch meadow, Catch work meadow

Wil The water is immediately thrown over the meadows Two or three days are sufficient for each catch at this season of the year, DAVIS *Gen View Agric* (1811) xii, The 'catch work meadow' is made by turning a spring, or small stream, along the side of a hill, and thereby watering the land between the new cut and the original water-course, *ib*, The first kind is called 'catch work-meadows,' and the latter 'flowing meadows,' MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 195, Wil¹

4 A sneck or hasp for fastening a door or gate, the movable check by which a tub is held in its place in a pit-cage

Nhb¹, Chs¹, n Lin¹

5 A sudden pain, a 'stitch'

Per A' started ae day, an' the catch in ma side a' hed tae come back, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 305 Nhb¹ Aa've gotten a catch i' me side

6 Knack, trick

Per Shakspeare¹ says I, gie's a swatch o't! Weel dune, my bairn, ye hae the catch o't, HALIBURTON *Hosace* (1886) 76, Very frequent (G W) Gall (A W)

CATCH, sb² Lin Wor Nrf Sus Written *ketch* Sus [katf, ketf] A small river-boat, used in inland navigation, also, a boat used for fishing and coast work

Lin SKINNER (1671), They are known as 'Trent Catches,' and are specially constructed for the shallows in that river, being broad and shallow as well as long, BROOKE *Tracts*, 5, STREATFIELD *Lin and Dunes* (1884) 320 n Lin¹ Tooke a Scottish barke, and a Dover barke, and a pram or hute and a catch, HUSBAND *Coll of Orders* (1643) II 261 s Wor A vessel with two masts, formerly used on the Severn (H K) Nrf MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv Sus Common used for fishing and coast work (EES), (FES)

Hence **Catchman, sb** the master or owner of a 'catch' n Lin¹

[Catch, a kind of swift-sailing sea-vessel, lesser than a hoy, and so built that it will endure any sea whatsoever, PHILLIPS (1706)]

CATCH, sb³ Som See below

Som The catch or point of the rump, YOUNG *Annals Agric* (1784-1815), Still well known (W P W).

CATCH, v Var dial uses in Sc Irel Eng and Amer. [katf, ketf, kitf, kotf, Wil also kitf]

I Gram forms

1 *Pies Tense* (1) **Cotch** (kotch), (2) **Ketch**, (3) **Kitch** (1) w Ir Cotch fish on a Friday for the king, LOVER *Leg* (1848) 15 s Ir If he cotches a hould o' ye he'd tear ye to tattheirs, TROLLOPE *Land Leaguers* (1885) 12 Wxf¹, Not¹ Lei¹ Common, though not so general as 'ketch' War² Wor (J W P) e An² Let me cotch you at that agin Suf (F H), Ess¹, Hmp¹ Wil Slow Gl (1892) (2) Lan. We mun contrive to ketch him, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed 1849) bk 11 i Chs¹, nw Der¹, War (J R W), se Wor¹ Glo Sell everythink as yer can ketch houl on, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) iii, Glo¹ Oxf¹ MS add Brks¹, Ken², Sur¹ Wil Slow Gl (1887), Wil¹ w Som Du kaech wauns, doan ur² [(He) catches wants [moles], does he not?] ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 51 e Dev Deu'ce ketch us th' foxes, PULMAN *Sng Sol* (1860) 115 Ess (W W S) Wil¹ s v Catch Colloq What is it as they ketches in seas? DICKENS *Mutual Friend* (1865) bk IV xv (3) Glo GROSZ (1790) MS add (M)

2 *Pres Tense* (1) **Catched**, (2) **Catcht**, (3) **Caucht**, (4) **Cotch**, (5) **Cotched**, (6) **Ketched** (cetched), (7) **Kitched**

(1) Sc He catched her by the yellow hair, JAMILSON *Pop Ballads* (1806) I 43 Ayr And ay he catch'd the tither wivch, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st 10 Sik Like me catched in an ill turn Hogø *Tales* (1838) 297, ed 1866 Ir I catched her up, PADDIANA (1848) I 100 Nhb¹ So hycm he com an catched the beast, CATCHESIDE *Lambton Worm* (1867) Wm Yan o't nebbors yance catch'd him, wi his coot off, *Sper Dial* (1880) pt 11 44 s Not That's what you never catched me at, PRIOR *Renne* (1895) 59 n Lin¹, Lei¹ War² *Introd*, War² w Wor A catched some on'em, S BLAUCHAMP *N Hamilton* (1875) III 257 Ken For Guy, Guy, him they catched, With a dark lantern and a light match, *Guy Fawkes, Sng* (D W L) [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 7, 276] (2) Sc Catcht, MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 204 w Yks Katst, WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 143 Chs¹ w Som The -d of the past tense and pp (which after *k*, *ch*, *sh*, &c becomes -t) falls away except when followed by a vowel, in that case it is pronounced as the initial of the following word Uur kaech dhu bwuuyz [she caught the boys] Uur kaech t u bac ud koa [she caught a bad cold], ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 44 (3) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 204 (4) Ayr Thomas cotch him by the coal sleeve, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 10 Wxf So he cotch the tay-cup by the handle, KENNEDY *Banks Boio* (1867) 216 Ess He cotch an' pass'd him, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) 22, Either 'cotch' or 'ded cotch', as 'he cotch it' or 'he ded cotch it' The latter is the more emphatic (W W S), Ess¹ (5) Lan She cotched her side again a wheel, GASKELL *M Barton* (1848) viii Lin 'E cotch'd howd hard o' my harm, TENNYSON *Owd Roa* (1889) Nhp¹ I runn'd ater him, till I cotch'd him 'By God's providence they were cotch'd With a dark lantern and a lighted smatch' War², Oxf¹ Brks¹ Us cotch'd um at ut (6) Hrf She ketched him holt [hold] by the middle so small, *Flk-Loie Jm* (1886) IV 164 Brks Eight catches ketched I by the legs HUGHES *Scorn White Horse* (1859) vi Ess I ketched it more than thirty years ago, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 4 Hmp I cetched 'un eating the apples (H C M B) (7) Suf (F A A)

3 *Pp* (1) **Catched**, (2) **Catchen**, (3) **Catcht**, (4) **Caucht**, (5) **Cotch**, (6) **Cotched**, (7) **Cowt**, (8) **Ketched**

(1) Edb He had catched a bullet with his ankle over in the north at Culloden, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 1 Cum For there's as guid fish i' the river As onie that ever were catch'd, GILPIN *Sngs* (1866) 52 w Yks² 'Yon galloway has a varia bad fault, yo cannot catch him' 'Ah, master, he's a waur nor that, he's nowt when he is catched' Lan You'd ten to one get catched an' put i' prison, WESTALL *Buch Dene* (1889) II 16 Not² I've catched you Sus If they'd catch'd him at it, EGERTON *Flks and Ways* (1884) 8 Sur Have your catched that in your book yet? JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 6 [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 7, 276] (2) e Yks¹ (3) Cum I could ha' catch't him, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S 35 e Yks¹ w Yks Katst, WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 143 Lan Aw could ha' catcht yo', BRIERLEY *Laycock* (1864) iii w Som U-kaech (t, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 46, w Som¹ (4) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 204 (5) Ir. Now that we've cotch him, we'll hang the villain up, CARLETON *Fardougha* (1848) x, We've cotch them any how, LEVER *H Loriequar* (1830) xiv se Wor¹, Oxf¹ s Hmp If you're cotch, it'll be a soie job for us all, VERNEY *L Lisle* (1870) xiii (6) Lan. If he's cotched, you'll stand [a quart] then, may be? WESTALL *Buch Dene* (1889) II 3 Lin Thou'd niver 'a cotch'd ony mice, TENNYSON *Spensier's Sweet arts* (1885) st. 9 n Lin¹, Oxf¹, Hmp¹ n. Dev.

Ah! I ha' cotched thia' Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 30 (7) n Yks² (8) Lan Loike a heand ketched poaching, KAY SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II 213, O cawr gang bur one chap is ketched Teyn o been ketched, ib III 75 Stf, War (H K) s Wor I've ketched two or three coulds one atop o' the t'other (H K) Oxf¹ Th' fire was t'quick to bwile milk, and tis ketched agen, MS add

II Dial meanings

1 In phr (1) *to catch cotton*, to get a beating, (2) — *foul*, to dislike exceedingly, protest against, (3) — *hold of*, (a) to seize, light upon, take, (b) to understand, (4) — *hold on*, to catch, (5) — *heat*, to get wai m with exercise, (6) — *hot*, to take a fever, (7) — *hunt*, to meet with an accident, (8) — *a bat*, to depart 'cut one's stick', (9) — *a fell*, to be doubtful if a piece of work, &c can be finished in a specified time, (10) — *a hop*, to manage to dance, (11) — *the-long-tens*, a game of cards, (12) — *a mind*, to take a fancy to, (13) — *the-plack*, money grubbing, (14) — *a weasel asleep*, to catch napping, off one's guard, (15) — *and rouse*, to collect water See *Catch*, sb¹ 3

(1) Lin¹ I mun make haste, or I shall catch cotton (2) w Yks. Naay wat! ah think it wur that 'at Matilda caught foul on (F P S) (3, a) w Som¹ Dhu poa lees kaech oa ld oa un jis eens ee km aew t [the police lighted on him just as he came out] (b) ib Aay ded n kaech oa ld oa ut nuzaa klee [I did not understand it exactly] (4) n Lin¹ (5) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) Som Can you catch hct this morning? (F P T) w Som¹ Not applied to getting heat from a fire, or from hot drink Spae ur vuurk—kaa n kaech yut tue ut [slow work—(I) cannot get warm at it] Dev Canst catch yett, Sam? 'Tez uncommon cold's marning, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 60, Cas² ketch yet? [a familiar form of salutation] PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 83, ed 1871 (6) Sus¹ (7) Sus In coming down in the train she had caught a hurt, EGERTON *Fiks and Ways* (1884) 100, Sus¹ An old man once told me that he caught hurt at Chidding Church, meaning that he got married there (8) Wxf¹ Ich mosth kotch a bat [I must catch the bat], 106 (9) Nhp¹ Used by artisans and mechanics 'I'm afraid I sha'n't catch a fell this week' A workman has caught a fell when he has completed his work (10) Elg I can make a pretty good footing on dry land, and can catch a hop with the bare-shanked Nine, COUPER *Townifications* (1803) I 42 (11) Ayr Also called Catch honours (JAM) (12) Som George have caught a mind to Miss Upcott, RAYMOND *Gent Upcott* (1893) 82 (13) Ayr Ev n love an' friendship should give place To catch-the plack! BURNS *Ep J Lapraik* (Apr 1, 1785) st 20 (14) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Wor (J W P) (15) Wil In the catch meadows it is necessary to make the most of the water, by catching and rousing it as often as possible, DAVIS *Gen View Agric* (1811) xii, Wil¹

2 In *comb* (1) *Catch ball*, a hand-ball, (2) *chain*, a chain for making fast the wheel of a wagon in case the 'drug chain' breaks, or the wheel jumps off the 'drug-shoe', (3) *corner*, the children's game of 'puss in the corner', (4) *crop*, an additional crop grown between two crops in the ordinary rotation, (5) *day*, a tenant's obligation, see below, (6) *fly*, the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, (7) *grass*, goose-grass, *Gahum Aparine*, (8) *man*, a man who earns his living by 'catch-work' (q v), (9) *match*, a match of great advantage to one side, (10) *rogue*, (a) a constable or bailiff, (b) see *grass*, (11) *water*, a drain for the purpose of catching water from higher ground and carrying it into a main drain, without flowing over the lower lands, (12) *weed*, see *grass*, (13) *weight*, a term used by hay-cutters when they cut hay into trusses of no particular weight, (14) *work*, chance work, a day here and there without regular employment; (15) *work men*, men who take irregular work in agriculture, &c

(1) Lan That ut mak' a rare catch-bo if it ud some hoosted lapt reaud, Ab o' th' Yate's Xmas Dinner (1886) 12, Just like a bit of a catch-bo, WAUGH *Owd Cronies* (1875) 221 (2) nw Dev¹ Ketch (3) Som JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869) (4) n Yks (I W), War³ Wor As good a turnip crop could be grown after early peas as without them, that was a catch crop, *Evesham Jm* (Jan 30, 1897) (5) Nhb¹ To go from the lord's house with a horse-load of his goods, after sunrise, and return before sunset, but during that time not beyond a reasonable distance, HOPGSON *Northumberland*, III 67 (6) n Lin¹ (7) Chs¹ (8) n Lin¹ (9) Sc She made out her catch match and she was miserable, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) vi, (10, a) e, An¹ (b) Sc (JAM) (11) Lin

A catch water drain to collect the extraneous water, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) vi n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ A new outfall and drain from the main drain to Torksey Lock, which would act as a catchwater, *Lin Chion* (Dec 15, 1882) (12) Yks, Lan (13) Chs¹ (14) n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ He s only been at catch-work sin' he left the mester w Som¹ Well, I'ant a had noit but [kaech wuirk] since I comed away vrom Mr Bond nw Dev¹ (15) Lin The large class of catch-work-men, with their wives and families, have to herd where they can, HEATH *Eng Peas* (1893) 67

3 To fetch, take

Gmg Catch in some taters and cabbages (I D) Oxf, Bdf Go and keetch a pail of water (J W B)

4 Of milk, puddings, &c to burn slightly and stick to the pan in boiling *Gen* used in pp

War², Wor (J W P) Shr¹ The milk's a bit ketcht this mornin' Oxf¹ I telled ee th' fire was t'quick to bwile milk, and tis ketched agen What a okkurd wench thee bist, MS add nw Dev¹ The pud'n's onny jis ketcht a bit 'pon top [Amer Dial. Notes (1896) I 18]

5 Of water to film over, begin to freeze Cf keech

n Wil A bright clear moon is credited with causing the water to 'catch'—that is, the slender, the ead likespicules form on the surface, and, joining together, finally cover it, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) xx, 'Leant much of a vrost, the pit is but just ketched auver (E H G) Wil¹ w Som¹ The frost wadn very hard, the pond was just a-kitcht over nw Dev¹ The pon' 's jst a ketcht auver

6 Of wax, melted fat, &c to congeal, grow thick, set. See *Keech*

Nhp² Those coals be kitcht Glo GROSE (1790) MS add (M), Glo¹ Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) Wil¹ Oils, animal fat, &c, are said to catch or kitch when they grow cold enough to congeal Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) w Som¹ Why, 'tis all cold, and the gravy's proper a-kitcht

Hence *Kitch*, sb congealed fat or wax, a roll of offal fat w Som¹ Dhur wuz u rae ul geod keech u faat paun um, eens kèod u puut u vaaw ur paewn stoa un paun um [there was a real good cake of fat upon them, so that (one) could put a four pound stone upon them] Dev How minny kitches ov fât willee 'ave tu spae tu day than, butcher? HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892)

7 To be pregnant, enceinte

Stf, War (H K) s Wor I'm ketched again (ib)

CATCHED, CATCHEN, see *Catch*, v

CATCHER, sb Dev A catch or fastening of a gate Dev 160½ Pd for making of laches and catchers for the chui chyard gates, y² m², Woodbury *Chwardens Acc*, 1722 A catcher for y² wicket, *Littleham Chwardens Acc*, Commonly applied to the fixed catch or retaining part of all pivoted latch fastenings, that part of the fastening which is lifted being called the latch (R P C)

CATCHERS, sb pl Cor [kætʃəz] A boy's game See below

Cor *Fik-Love Jm* (1886) IV 120, A boy with bat and ball stands on a bicken or sand heap He sends ball off bat It is caught by one of other players The latter asks 'how many?' Boy on heap replies 'Two [or other no] a good scat, Tiy for the bat' If the ball stops within two bat lengths of the bicken, batsman is out, *Cornishman Xmas* (1881)

CATCHIE, sb Sc. [ka tʃi] One of the smallest hammers used by stone-masons, for pinning walls, &c. Also called *Catch hammer*.

Ayr (J F), Rxb (JAM) Gall Still in use (A W)

CATCHIE, adv Sc Merry, jocund

Sc Nae doubt he itchin' langs To crack w' San' and hear his catchie glees, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 2 (JAM)

CATCHING, adv Som Slightly lame

w Som¹ Haut ae ulth dh oal au s² Aay zum u gor uth kaech een luyk [what ails the old horse? I fancy he goes catchling like]

CATCHING, prp Chs. Nhp Dor In *comb* (1) *Catching ends*, cordwaners' wax-ends, (2) *pen*, a place in which sheep are kept ready for the shearers, (3) — *the owl*, a practical joke, see below

(1) Nhp¹ [Also called] Codgers ends (q v). (2) Dor In one angle a catching pen was formed, in which three or four sheep were continually kept ready for the shearers to seize without loss of time, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii (3) Chs¹ The novice is persuaded to hold a riddle [sieve] at the 'owlet hole' in the gable end of the building He is told to hold it very fast, as an owl is a very strong bird, and whilst all his efforts are directed to catching the owl, as he supposes, somebody pours a bucket of water (often filthy water) over him.

CATCHING, *ppl adj* Yks Chs Lin Nhp War Wor Shr Hrf Glo Hmp Wil Som Dev Cor Also Amer Written catchin s Chs¹ [ka tʃɪn, kætʃɪn, ke tʃɪn] Of the weather showery, uncertain, changeable See **Catchy**, *adj*

Chs¹ s Chs¹ It's bin sich ky'ech in wedh ur, wi)m ü bit bi ahy ndaand wi' ur ee [It's bin sich catchin weather, we'm a bit behind-hand wi' ur hee (our hay)] Lin¹ sw Lin¹ It's very catching weather Nhp¹ It's a catching hay time War², s Wor¹, Hrf² Glo I don't know whether to tell the girl to hang out the clothes or not this catching weather (A B), Glo¹, Hmp (H C M B) Wil In 'catching weather,' great barns may be convenient, DAVIS *Gen View Agric* (1811) III, Wil¹ Som That summer was the 'most catchingest' ever experienced in the memory of man, RAY *MOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 20 w Som¹ Dhu moo ees kaech nees haa ymaek een uv ur aay nau d [the most catchingest haymaking I ever knew] Dev There had been catching weather, a few days of bright sunshine, and then thunder-showers, BARING-GOULD *Unth* (1891) II XXVI nw Dev¹ Cor But the season had been catching when they saved their crop of hay, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 18, Cor¹ The weather was so catching that I could not put my sheaves of corn into shocks (s v Mair), Cor²

Hence **Catching time**, *sb*, a wet season in which people working in the fields are caught by frequent showers

n Yks² A desperate catching time s Wor It's been a catching-time for hay making (H K) Shr¹ It is called [kach in teim] when in a wet season they catch every minute of favourable weather for field work

CATCH LAND, *sb Obs e An Wil*

1 Land, of which it is not known to which parish it belongs, and of which the tithe for the year is taken by the first claimant, who 'catches' it

e An¹ Tithe so taken was called catch tithe Nrf RAY (1691), BAILEY (1721), GROSE (1790), WORLIDGE *Diet Rustic* (1681), (K), Nrf¹

2 The arable portion of a common field, divided into equal parts, whoever ploughed first having the right to first choice of his share

Wil DAVIS *Agric* (1813), Wil¹ Obs

CATCHT, see **Catch**, *v*

CATCH UP, *vbl phr* Dev Cor [kætʃ ʊp]

1 To relight a fire Dev³, Cor²

2 Of clothes, &c to dry

Cor¹ The clothes will soon catch up this windy weather The roads are nicely caught up, Cor²

3 To finish work, &c

Cor¹ Applied to household work When the chuis are caught up I've caught up my chuis [I've finished my work] (s v Chur)

4 To be changeable

Dev³ 'E'le catch up dree or vour times a day differt jobs

CATCHY, *sb* Nhb [ka tʃɪ] A child's game, in which one catches another

Nhb A player who is 'it' chases the others until he catches one This one becomes 'it' and gives chase in his turn (R O H), Nhb¹

CATCHY, *adj* Sc Nhb Cum Yks Not Lei War Hrf Glo Brks Sur Wil Som Dev Also Amer In form catchly Glo, ketchly Som, ketchy Brks¹ [ka tʃɪ, kætʃɪ, ke tʃɪ]

1 Of the weather showery, changeable, uncertain See **Catching**, *ppl adj*

Cum¹ n Yks (I W), The people of the farm had been leading—that is, carting—hay in a 'catchy' time, ATKINSON *Moort Parish* (1891) 64 Not¹, Lei¹, War³, Hrf², Glo (J S F S), Brks¹, Sur¹, Wil¹ Som 'Tis very catchy weather for the hay (W F R), Yerhaay's aal laaying about becas o' thaketchly weather, 'AGRIKLER' *Rhymes* (1872) 24, (F A A) Dev³ The weather's so mortal catchy twal be a winder ef us ouzes the wets in the dry! [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I 331]

2 Ready to find fault, irritable, quick at playing on the expressions of another

Sc Sometimes applied to language, but more commonly to conduct, as denoting one ready to circumvent (JAM) Nhb¹ [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I 396]

CATE, *sb* Nhp. [kæt] A cake.

Nhp² A pancake is still called a pancate

CATE, *v* Sc Also in form **cait**, **cater** (JAM). [kæt] Of cats. to desire the male or female.

Sc Of the language used by cats, When in the night they go a catering, COLVIL *Mock Poem* (1681) pt II 66 (JAM) Fif The cats caterin' (ib)

CATECHIS, *sb* Sc [ka tækɪz] The shorter Catechism

Abd The mole catcher would not be subject to the catechis lesson on Saturdays, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xv Ked I cud hae gien ye clair The Catechis fae en' to en, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 27

[The Catechise, and Liturgy, with which they were, or might have been, well acquainted, GAUDEN *Tears of the Church* (1659) 55]

CATECHIZE, *v*. Bdf Hmp To scold, reprimand, to punish, chastise

Bdf That's right, Sir, catechize un well (J W B) Hmp He catechised him cruel (T L O D)

[They might have been reclaimed, if used with gentle means, not catechised with fire and fagot, FULLER *Holy War* (1639) III xx]

CATEN AROES, *sb pl* Lan The great ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*

[*Science Gossyp* (1882) 164]

CATER, *sb*¹ Sc Also written **catter** (JAM) [kætər, ka tər] Money, cash Cf **catter**, *v*

n Sc (JAM) Abd He's left a fouth o' cater, Now he's dead, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 240, Routh o' jobs were to be had For ready cater, Cock *Strains* (1810) I 130

CATER, *v*¹, *adv* and *sb*² Yks Lan Chs Der Not Lin Lei War Shr Bdf Ken Sur Sus Hmp Amer Also in form **catie** w Yks² [kætər(r), keətər(r)]

1 *v* To cut, move, go, &c, diagonally

Ken, Sur, Sus A drain caters a hull [runs diagonally across it], N & Q (1883) 6th S VII 354 Ken Cater over the road (D W L), To cater across a field is to walk from corner to corner, N & Q (1872) 4th S IX 517, Ken¹, Sur (T S C) Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY

Hence **Catering**, *prp* slanting, oblique, out of the square

Ken, Sur, Sus A fence runs catering, N & Q (1883) 6th S VII 354 Ken. You go up that catering road (D W L) Sur¹, Sus¹²

2 *adv* Diagonally, crossways

Lei¹, War³ Ken When a square piece of any stuff was cut straight across from corner to corner, it was 'cut cater', if when one half was placed on the other, they were not equal, 'they don't cater', N & Q (1873) 4th S XII 38

3 **Combed** (1) Cater a fran, on one side, askew, (2) **cornelled**, irregular of form, out of proportion, (3) **corner**, oblique, corner to corner, (4) **cornered**, (a) diagonal, (b) see **cornelled**, (5) **cross**, cornerwise, (6) **de flamp**, slanting, not perpendicular, (7) **flampered**, twisted, awry, lop-sided, (8) **-slant**, not rectangular, out of shape, (9) **snozzle**, to make an angle, to 'mitre', to cut diagonally, (10) **swish**, (11) **switch**, (12) **ways**, see **corner**, (13) **wiff**, across, from one side to the other in an oblique direction, (14) **wise**, see **corner**

(1) w Yks³ s v Caper-a fram (2) Shr¹ I never sid sich a cater-cornelled thing as this, for turn it which way yo' ddn, yo' canna get it squar' nor round (3) w Yks They stood cater-corners (S P U), Not very common To put things cater-corner is to place them corner to corner instead of parallel The black squares of a chess-board 'go cater-corner', *Sheffield Indep* (1874), w Yks², Der (L W), nw Der¹ Not I wouldn't fence it a that how, it makes quite a cater corner of it (L C M), Not³ Bdf, BACHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) 129 [Amer. Dial Notes (1896) I 236] (4, a) w Yks Put that necluf on cater-cornered way, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Mar 12, 1892), (J T.), w Yks¹, w Yks² He crossed the field in a cater-cornered fashion Howd that sack catie-cornered ne Lan Yō mean a cater-cornered pad? (H M) Der², nw Der¹, Lei¹, War³ Shr¹ A house standing diagonally to the street would be cater cornered [USA I played that tune backward and sideways and cat-a-cornered, ADELER *Hurly-Burly* (1878) IV] (b) s Chs¹ Wel, yi aan bruwt ü ky'ai tür-kau nründ looüd this tahym, yi)n put it on des pürt baad li [Well, ye han browt a cater-cornered looüd this time, ye'n put it on des pürt badly] So of a badly made stack and the like (5) Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 701 Ken You must go cater-crass dat daie fil, GROSE (1790). Sus¹ (6) w Yks² A man said

of a sack which was not standing upright, but inclining to one side, that it was cater-de flamp (7) *ib* (8) *ib* A carpenter said, 'Tha doesn't call this true, does ta? It's cater-slant' (9) *Lei* 'Yo' mut keeter-snozzle it to match,' said an upholsterer of a border for a carpet, meaning, you must cut it so as to make the pattern at the angles or 'mitics' symmetrical 'Ah wur oblig'd to cut 'em [some drains through a wood] keeter-snozzled on account o' the tices' War³ (10) Not¹ (11) nw Der¹ (12) Ken (F A A), Ken¹ He stood aback of a tree and skeeted water caterways at me with a squib Sur¹, Sus (M B-S) (13) Shr¹ I seed as 'e wunna sober by the way 'e went cater-wiff along the rōrd (14) Ken (H M) Sus¹ If you goos caterwise across the field you'll find the stile Hmp¹

4 *sb* The crossway of cloth, &c

Ken You must cut it on the cater (D W L)

CATER, *v*² Yks [kē tər] To beat, thrash, punish severely

n Yks He did cater his horse (I W)

CATER, *adj* Cum¹ ne Lan¹ Written kayter Cum¹ [Not known to our correspondents] Kind, friendly, affable, 'on good terms with one's companions Cf cater cousins

CATERAN, *sb* Sc Also written katherane (JAM), kettrin Abd [ka tərən] A Highland robber

Sc Nre cateran, mang his highland braes, DONALD Poems (1867) 184, A party of Caterans¹ Yes, robbers from the neighbouring Highlands, Scott Waverley (1814) xv Abd Ask yon highland kettrin what they mean, Ross Helenore (1768) 132, ed 1812 Kcd Takyc my word, they're catheran loons, JAMIE Muse (1844) 98 Per A'm dootin' they were Hielan' caterans, IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne (1895) 47 Lnk The unfortunate caterans had gone in quest of a vessel in which to carry the carcase to their quarters, HAMILTON Poems (1865) 248 Gall So the old cateran would depart, CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle (1895) 296 Slk A band of caterans would scarcely dare to do so, Hogg Tales (1838) 575, ed 1866

[Full many catherin hes he cheist, DUNBAR Sir T Norray (c 1505) 13, ed Small, II 192 MLat cateranus, BOWER (c 1430) (JAM) Gael ceatharn, a troop, MlR ceithern, whence Anglo-Ir kern (MACBAIN)]

CATER COUSINS, *sb pl* Yks Lan Lin Dev Colloq Good friends, intimate friends, sometimes, though not gen, distant relations

w Yks Leeds Merc Suppl (Mar 12, 1892), w Yks¹²⁴ Lan Still in common use, N & Q (1872) 4th S ix 456, Never applied to relationship, but only to friendship, *ib* 517 Lin THOMPSON Hist Boston (1856) 701, Lin¹ We had a chip, but now are cater-cousins Dev We had vallen out but are now cater cousins, w Times (Mar 19, 1886) 2, col 2, Dev¹ Es havn't a be cater cousins since last hay harvest, 61 Colloq Stickle not to aver that you are cater cousin with Beelzebub himself, BARHAM Ingoldsby (ed 1864) Leech of Folkestone, [They are not cater-cousins, RAY Prov (1679) 234]

[His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are scarce cater-cousins, SHAKS M Ven. II ii 139]

CATERPILLAR, *sb* Hrf Glo Wil Dor Som Dev Written caddypillar Dev; caterpillar Glo¹ Som [kæ tɒpɪlə(r)] The cockchafer, Scarabeus Melolontha Also called May beetle, Oak web (q v)

Hrf² Glo (J S F S), GROSE (1790) MS add (H), Glo¹ Wil¹, Dor (C V G) Som (W F R), (F A A), JENNINGS Obs Dial w Eng (1825) Dev When bats da creype the'r holes vrem out, An' caddypillers vlies about, PULMAN Sketches (1842) 27, ed 1871

CATERPILLAR, *v* Hrf To plague, torment, to render helpless

Hrf (T G A), Hrf² I was never so caterpillared in my life

CATERPULLER, *sb* War² [kæ tɒpɪlə(r)] Cata-pult

CAT FRAT, *sb* Cth (W W S) The game of tip-cat

CAT GALLOWS, *sb* Nhb Dur Cum Yks Chs Der Not Lin Lei Nhp Wai Wor Shr Hnt Som Slang Also in form cats' gallows Shr¹ A leaping-bar formed by two upright sticks stuck in the ground with a third placed across them

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹, n Yks (I W), n Yks¹, e Yks¹ w Yks (J T), (R H H) s Chs¹ Ky'aat-gy'aal ūz Der¹, Not¹, s Not, (J P K), n Lin¹, s Lin (T H R), Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³, se. Wor¹ Shr¹² Jumpin' cats' gallusses is a favourite game with

children Hnt (T P F) w Som¹ Kat gaalecs Slarg Winch Sch (A D H)

CATGUT SCRAPERS, *sb pl* Lon Slang An orchestra, players on stringed instruments

Lon. slang Now then you catgut scrapers! Let's have a ha'purch of livelincss, MAXHEW Lond Labour (1851) I 19

CATHARINE BLADES, *phr* Dui See below

Dur Amongst the services in kind which the bond tenants (in the vill of Middridge) rendered to the lord (formerly the Bishop of Durham) was a certain number of bushels of 'oats of scate' or 'scate blade' This was commuted for money payment, and the entry became 'scate blade 2s', it then changed to 'cat blade,' and about 200 years after the first entry to 'Catharine Blades 2s,' and it so continues in the books of the successors of the Bishops of Durham to the present day, N & Q (1890) 7th S ix 67

CATHEDRAL, *sb* Lin¹ A bully

CATHEL, *sb*, Sc A hot-pot made of ale, sugar, and eggs, caudle

Sc HERD Snags (1776) Gl, PICKEN Poems (1788) Gl, The cathel cum in in a bicker, JAMIESON Pop Ballads (1806) I 296 Gall Obsol (A W)

CATHEL NAIL, *sb*, Sc The nail by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axletree Cf cannon nail

Fif (JAM) Ayr Occasionally used (J F)

CATHER, *sb* Obs Dor Hemp

Dor HAYNES Voc (c 1730) in N & Q (1883) 6th S vii 366

CATHERINE'S MAS, *sb* S & Ork¹ December 22

CATHIGLIN, *sb* Pem [kapi glin] An affair, shanty

s Pem A [I] upset the whole cathiglin, man (W M M)

CATILL, *v* and *sb* Dmf (JAM)

1 *v* To thrust the fingers forcibly under the ear, a barbarous mode of punishment

2 *sb* In phr to give one his cattills, to punish in this manner

CATKINS, *sb* n Yks² [ka'tkinz] The cones of the fir-tree See Chat, *sb*¹

CATLING, *sb*, Sc [ka'tlin] Catgut, a fiddle-string Fif On their catlings, fiddlesticks, I wot, Bicker d and skipt in funny furious wise, TENNANT Anster (1812) 127, ed 1871

CATLOG, see Cadlock

CATON, *sb* Hmp (R F P) The long-tailed titmouse, Acredula rosea See Capon, *sb*²

CATOOSE, *sb* Chs An implement of any kind, gen used in pl, belongings, gear

s Chs¹ Kum, taak jur kutoos siz ofth tai bl, ahy waan t i fur set din ūr on [Come, tak yur catooses off th' table, I want it fur set dinner on]

CATRAH, see Cattera(h)

CATRIBAT, *v* Rxb (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] To contend, quarrel

CATRICK, *sb*, Sc [ka'trik] The disease cataract n Sc A most absurd theory is received as to the cause of this disease If a cat pass over a corpse, it is believed that the person whom it first leaps over after this will be deprived of sight (JAM). Inv (H E F), Per (G W)

CATRIDGE, *sb*, Sc (JAM) Also in form catrous [Not known to our correspondents] A diminutive person fond of women

CATS, *sb pl* Chs. [kats] Salt-making term masses of salt formed under a pan when it leaks Cf cat, *sb*¹ 12

Chs¹ Cats of salt are only made of the worst of salt, when yet wetish from the pans, molded and intermixt with interspers'd cummin seed and ashes, and so baked into an hard lump in the mouths of their ovens The use of these is only for pigeon houses, Philos Trans (1669) IV 1077 They are still made for the same purpose

Hence (1) Called her draughts up, (2) Catting a pan, phr See below

Chs¹ 'Catting a pan' is knocking the cats from the underside of a pan when discovered If allowed to remain for some time the flues are filled up, and the pan is then said to have 'catted her draughts up'

CATS, *int* nw Der¹ [kats] A word used to scare away a cat when in mischief

CAT'S EYES, *sb* In form *cat eyes* Cum (1) *Veronica Chamodrys*, germander speedwell (Cum Glo¹ Ess Ken Hmp¹ Dev⁴ Cor), (2) *Veronica Buxbaumii* (Ess), (3) *Myosotis sylvatica* (Hrt), (4) *Epilobium angustifolium*, willow herb (Shr¹), (5) *Geranium Robertianum* (Hmp).

(1) Dev The cat's eyes, that are as blue as ether, with a little white pupil in the centre, BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I 318 (5) Hmp (G E D)

CAT'S TAILS, *sb* Also in form *Cattail* (1) The catkins of the hazel or willow (w Yks¹ Nhp¹ War² Sus¹ Hmp¹ Wil¹ w Som¹ Dev¹⁴), (2) Var species of *Equisetum*, esp *E. arvense* (Chs² s Chs¹ War³ Glo Brks s Bck Mid Suf Ken Hmp Wil¹), (3) *Aconitum Napellus*, wolf's-bane (Shr¹), (4) *Echium vulgare*, viper's bugloss (Hit Cmb Nrf n Ess), (5) *Amaranthus caudatus* (Nif Dev⁴), (6) *Hippuris vulgaris*, mare's-tail (Oxf¹ MS add Hnt (T P F) e An¹), (7) the seedling stalks of *Eriophorum vaginatum*, cotton-grass (Abd Kcb Nhb¹ Cum¹), (8) *Phleum pratense* (Sus), (9) *Anacharis alsinastrum*, American weed (Frm), (10) the heads of *Typha latifolia*, bulrush (Yks n Lin¹)

(2) w Mid The flies being bottomed with twitch-grass, bethwine cat's tail, and fifty other kinds of weed, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I 111 Suf Called also horse-tail and colt's tail and Prince-of-Wales's feather (F H) Wil She pulled the 'Cats tails,' as she had learned to call the Horse-tails, to see the stem part at the joint, JEFFRIES *Gt Estate* (1880) II (4) Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III 1 [TURNER *Herbes* (1548)] (7) Kcd The cat tails whiten through the verdant bog, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 10 (JAM) (8) Sus MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV 45 [GERARDE *Herbal* (ed 1633) 12, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 614] (10) n Yks The fine olive brown spikes are commonly known by Cleveland lads as Cats' Tails, TWEDDELL *Hist Cleveland* (1873) 38 e Yks¹ [TURNER *Herbes* (1548), BAILEY (1721), In English, cats taile and reed mace, GERARDE *Herbal* (ed 1633) 46]

CATTAN, *sb* Hmp [kætən] A noose or hinge joining the 'handstick' to the flail, made in two parts Cf *capel*, *sb*¹

Hmp The joint next the 'handstick' is of ash or elm, that next the flail is of leather, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 281, Hmp¹

CATTED, *adj* Cum Wm [kætɪd] Bad-tempered, cross, ill-natured

Cum (J P) Wm A catted auld thing (B K), Wm¹

CATTEL, see *Caddie*, *sb*¹

CATTER, *sb* Sc Also in forms *caterr*, *cattrick* (JAM) [kætər] A disease to which the roots of the fingers are subject

Sc Said to be caused by handling cats too frequently This account undoubtedly respects the belief of the peasants on the Border (JAM)

CATTER, *v* n Cy Lan [kætə(r)] To lay up money, to thrive Cf *cater*, *sb*¹

n Cy GROSE (1790) Lan *Monthly Mag* (1815) I 127, Lan¹ [From ME *catour*, OF *acateur*, buyer]

CATTERA (H, num *adj* Obs Dur Wm Yks In form *catrah*, *cotrah* Dur, *katra* Wm Eight Used by shepherds in scoring sheep

Dur Catrah, Lucas *Stud Niddendale* (c 1882) 39, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Nov 1, 1884), Cotrah (Æ B) Wm N & Q (1871) 4th S viii 540 w Yks Used at Knaresborough, Lucas *Stud Niddendale* (c 1882) 38, (Æ B), *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Nov 1, 1884)

[Cp Ir *ceathau*, four, Gael *ceithir* The dial forms go back to a borrowing before the aspiration of the dental]

CATTERBATCH, *sb* Fif (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A broil, quarrel

CATTERBATTER, *v* Twd (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] To wrangle good-humouredly

CATTERN, *sb* Woi Shi (?) Bck Sus Wil [kætən] St Catherine's Day, Nov 25, on which it is customary for children to go round begging for apples and beer See also *Clement*

Wor Until within a very recent period it was the custom of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, yearly, on St Catharine's Day, being the last day of their annual audit, to distribute amongst the inhabitants of the college precincts, a rich compound of wine, spices, &c., which was especially prepared for the occasion, and called the *Cattein* or *Catharine bowl*, BRAND *Pop Antiq* (ed

1849) I 413 n Wor The custom of begging is still kept up, the verses sung being as follows — Catten and Clemcn come year by year, Some of your apples and some of your beer! Some for Peter, some for Paul, Some for Him as made us all Clement was a good old man, For his sake give us some Plum, plum, cherry, cherry, Give us good ale to make us merry, Apples to roast and nuts to crack, And a bariel of cider on the tap Up the ladder and down the can, Give us a red apple and we'll be gone (J W P) Shr NORTHALL *Fl Rhymes* (1892) 226 Bck On Cattern Day [lace makers] hold merry-makings, and eat a sort of cakes they call 'wigs' and drink ale The tradition says it is in remembrance of a Queen Catharine, who, when the trade was dull, burnt all her lace, and ordered new to be made, N & Q (1862) 3rd S 1 387 Sus Cattern' and Clemcn' be here, here, here, Give us your apples and give us your beer, *Flk-Lore Jm* (1884) II 327

Hence (1) *Catterning* or *Cattering*, *vbl sb* going round begging for apples and beer on St Catherine's Day, (2) *Cattern tide*, *sb* the feast of St Catherine

(1) Wor A custom, called going 'a cattaining' from St Catharine, in honour of whom, and of St Clement, it originated There were set verscs for the occasion, BRAND *Pop Antiq* (ed 1849) I 412 w Wor¹ Sus The children in some parts of e Sus still keep up the custom of Catterning and Clemmening, *Flk-Lore Jm* (1884) II 326, Sus¹ (2) Wil (G E D)

CATTERSPAN, *sb* Yks [kætspan] A somersault Cf *cat*, *sb*¹ 4 (25, a)

w Yks² He turned a catterspan

CATTER WAUL, *v* Yks Lan Der Lin Glo Written *chatterwaw* e Yks¹ To go courting, staying out at night

e Yks¹ Frequently used in reference to unmarried men who stay out late at night, without apparent reason

Hence *Caterwauling*, *vbl sb* intriguing, courting, philandering

Lan Awr ino fettle for catterweawin, TIM BOBBIN *Vnw Dial* (1740) 27 Der², nw Der¹, n Lin¹ Glo BAYLIS *Dial* (1870) [GROSE (1790)]

CATHERN PEAR, *sb* Chs A Catherine pear

Chs¹ A small early pear Beautiful in appearance, being freely streaked with vivid crimson Its beauty, however, is only skin deep, for it is dry and mealy, though very sweet, and having an intensely musky flavour Still by no means uncommon in Cheshire orchards, and is still valued by the country people

CATTIE BARGLE, *sb* Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Also in form *bargie* A noisy, angry quarrel among children Cf *argle bargle*, *cattie wurrle*

CATTIE WURRIE, *v* and *sb* Sc [kætɪ wərɪ]

1 *v* To contend violently, to dispute

Bnff¹ Ye needna cattiewurrle aboot that Commonly used when the subject of contention is of little moment, and when the disputants show peevishness of disposition

Hence (1) *Cattiewurrlean*, *vbl sb* a continuance of violent disputing, (2) *Cattiewurrlean*, *ppl adj* peevish

(1, 2) Bnff¹ He's a peer cattiewurrlean' cratur He macks himsel' oonhappy an' a' bodie it liz ony thing t'dee wee 'im

2 *sb* A violent dispute, a noisy, angry quarrel among children Sc (JAM *Suppl*), Bnff¹

CATTIJUGS, *sb pl* Yks [kætɪdʒʊz] The fruit of the dog-rose, or cat whin, *Rosa canina* Cf *cat*, *sb*¹ 2 (18)

n Yks *Science Gossip* (1882) 66, Cattijugs stuck into a bit of moss, LINSKILL *Betw Heather and N Sea* (1884) lvi, n Yks¹²

CATTIKEYNS, *sb pl* Wil¹ [kætɪkēnz] The fruit of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*

CATTIS, see *Caddis*, *sb*¹

CATTLE, *sb* Sc Cum Yks Lin Glo Lon

1 In *comp* (1) *Cattle close*, a cattle-yard, (2) *creep*, a low arch or gangway, designed to allow cattle to pass under or over a railway, (3) *folk*, those who attend to the live stock on a farm, (4) *gate*, pasturage for sheep, (5) *people*, well-to-do people, who keep horses, cows, &c, (6) *-rake*, (a) the rough land on hill farms, (b) the pasturage on a common, &c, on which the live stock of a parish were allowed to depasture, (7) *reed*, cattle-straw-yard

(1) e Lth The names he ca'd me were mair fit for a cattle close nor a kirk yard, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 192 (2) [N & Q (1893) 8th S iii 151] (3) Glo The carter, shepherd, &c — 'the

cattle folk,' in fact—consider themselves certainly superior to the ordinary 'day men,' BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) III (4) n Yks The common contained nearly 800 acres which, *communibus annis*, was estimated, in depasturing, to be equal to 300 cattle gates, or the support of 1,500 sheep, reckoning five sheep to one cattlegate, TUKE *Agric* (1800) 199, note (5) n Cy (S A K) (6, a) Cum (E W P) (b) Sc (JAM), n Lin¹, e Lin (T H R) (7) Sc MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

2 Horses

Glo. (S S B) Lon The cattle I drive are equal to gentlemen's carriage horses, MAYHEW *Land Labour* (1851) III 344 Colloq The travellers, who arrived on horseback, having seen their cattle properly accommodated in the stable, SMOLLETT *Sir L Greaves* (1762) I

3 Applied to lice and other similar insects

Ayr Wither kindred jumping cattle, BURNS *To a Louse*, st 3

CATTLE, see Caddle, sb¹

CATTLES, sb pl Obs Lin The plural of cattle n Lin¹ Keep from biting, treading underfoot, or damage of beasts, horses, and cattles, *Lease of Lands in Brunby* (1716)

CATTON, see Cotton

CATTY, sb Dur Cum Wm Lan Shr Also Dev Cor Written katty Dui¹ Cor² [ka ti, kæt ti]

1 The game of 'tip-cat'

Cum¹ (s v Shiny) Wm Lets lake at catty (B R) Lan¹, n Lan¹

2 The crook-ended piece of wood used instead of a ball or stone in the game of 'catty' Cum¹ (s v Shiny)

3 Comp (1) Catty ball, a child's ball, (2) keys, the pods containing the seeds of the ash-tree, (3) tree, the common spindle-tree, *Euonymus europaeus*

(1) s Dev Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874) Cor¹² (2) Dur¹ (3) Shr¹ There's a piece o' catty-tree o' the fire, it stinks enough to pison a body, jest like as if a Tum-cat 'ad bin about

CATTY, int Dei [ka ti] In phr my good catty' a mild exclamation prefixed to a command or assertion Cf my word'

nw Der¹ My good catty, dha munna do that

CATTY WATTY, sb Lan [ka ti watl] Rubbish, 'balderdash'

Lan That's o' catty-watty! How can we prove it? WAUGH *Sphur* (1870) III 238 s Lan Very commonly used (S W)

CAT WHIN, sb [Yks ka tʃin, ka t win] (1) *Rosa canina*, dog-rose (n Cy Yks), (2) *R spinosissima*, burnet rose (Nhb Yks), (3) *Ononis arvensis*, rest-harrow (n Yks), (4) *Ulex nanus*, dwarf furze (Cum¹), (5) *Gemsta anglica* (Cum Yks), (6) The valerian or herb 'set-wall' (?) (m Yks¹)

(1) n Yks *Science Gossip* (1882) 66, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ (2) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) (3) n Yks (1 W) (5) Cum HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I App 42 n Yks Our land is tewgh, and full of strang whickens, Cat-whins, and seavy furs, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) I 107, (1 W) (6) [We cannot help suspecting some error here, B & H]

CAUBAUN, sb Wxf¹ A tent used at fairs

CAUBEEN, sb Irel A hat

Ir Two dozen caubeens sought the sky, CARLETON *Truith Peas* (1843) 130, A tall, fizee coated man, wearing a hopelessly battered caubeen, SMART *Rathkelly* (1888) I x, He'd got a young plantation of big fern-leaves stuck round the brim of his caubeen, BARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 59 w Ir Wearing a caubeen instead of a beaver, LOVER *Leg* (1848) I xvii s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Wxf De oul caubeen an de brogues, KENNEDY *Even Duffrey* (1869) 291

[Ir *caubin*, a hat, cap (O'REILLY)]

CAUCH, sb Som Dev Cor Also written cawch, catch, kautch, and in form caunch Dev [kōtʃ, kōtʃ]

1 A mess, disagreeable mixture See Cack, v²

Dev This food is awful cauch, *Reports Prounc.* (1889), Whot a catch thee art amaking ov that pudden, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), Dev¹ What clibby cauch iz et? n 13 nw Dev¹ I niver did zee sich a cauch in all my born days s Dev Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874) Cor THOMAS *Randgal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*, Cor¹²

Hence Cauchy, adj dirty, muddy, messy

Dev Well, 'er 'ouze is alwes za cauchee I'd be aveard tū zit down in 'n, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 90 n Dev Et dith more good than kautchy vizzick, ROCK *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 13 Cor,

PENGELLY *Verbal Prov* (1875) 49, Cor¹ The roads be cauchy, Cor²

2 A nasty place, nastiness in general

Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P), *Gent Mag* (1793) 1083

3 A poultice, plaster

w Som¹ I've a bath'n way wboil-'ot water, and now I've made a [kau uch] way some scal' bran an' tuiptentine in a flannen Dev *Reports Prounc* (1889)

4 Foolish tales, nonsense

n Dev Law! massy, Jim, ot kautch be tellin', ROCK *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 110

[OCor *cauch*, *cac*, ordure, manure, dung (WILLIAMS)]

CAUCH, see Couch

CAUCHEE PAWED, CAUCHER, see Couch

CAUCHERY, sb Dev [kō tʃəri] *Gen* used in pl medicine, slops, a plaster See Cauch, sb

Dev GROSE (1790), Well, whot caucheries hath Mackenzie zende now?—Aw, tez zomthung tū muve tha pain, 'e zaith, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) n Dev To make metcens and leckers and caucheries, *Linn Scold* (1746) I 183

CAUCHT, see Catch, v

CAUCIOUR, sb Cum [kō siər] A surveyor.

Cum *Gl* (1851)

[Lit one who has to do with the 'causey' (causeway) ME *cauce*, a 'causey' (q v) + -our, Fr *cau*, OFr -*eor*, the agent suff.]

CAUD, see Coe, Cold

CAUDLE, sb¹ and v Cor [kō dl]

1 sb A mess, muddle, entanglement See Caddle, sb¹ Cor A tangled line is said to be 'all in a cawdle,' N. & Q (1854) 1st S x 179, Cor¹²

2 A miners' term for a thick and muddy fluid

Cor Used at Polperro, N & Q (1854) 1st S x 179

3 v To do household work in an untidy manner Cor¹²

4 To make a slop, to waste one's money Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 544, Cor¹ Caudling away all his money

Hence (1) Caudler, sb an improvident person, a spend-thrift, one who messes and muddles, (2) Caudling, ppl adj of weather sloppy

(1) Cor¹² (2) Cor GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

CAUDLE, sb² Lin [kō dl] Any warm drink See Caddle, sb¹

n Lin¹ Mis Baayley of Messingham, she ewsed fer to mak' sum vey fine caudles fer badly foak

CAUF, see Calf, Corf

CAUF/F, see Caff, sb¹

CAUK, sb Dev Also in form caukrum nw Dev¹ [kōk] A frightful object, a scarecrow.

nw Dev¹ 'A proper cauk' is equivalent to 'a perfect fright'

CAUK, see Calk.

CAUK, see Cawk, v¹, Couk.

CAUKIN, see Calkin

CAUKUM, sb Chs¹⁸ [kō kəm] A practical joke, a foolish frolic

CAUL, sb Chs¹ n Lin¹ Glo (S S B) w Som¹ Also in form cale Chs¹ [kōl] The thin fatty membrane covering the intestines of the edible animals

[*Omentum*, the caul or sewet covering the bowels, COLES (1679)]

CAUL, see Cawl, Cole, Coul

CAULD, sb Sc Nhb Also in form caul Sc [kōld]

A weir on a river to divert the water into a mill-lead

Sc He commanded him to build a cauld or dam head across the Tweed at Kelso, SCOTT *Last Mmst* (1806) Note, The situation of the great sluice at the dam or caul on the river Ewes, *Ess Highl Soc* III (JAM) Nhb Dykes, caulds, bridges, &c, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Tale-bk* (1846) V 319

CAULD, see Cold

CAULDER, see Colder

CAULDRON, sb Nhb In comp (1) Cauldron-arses, (2) bottoms, cone-shaped masses of stone occurring occasionally in the roof of a coal-mine

Nhb¹ They have smooth sides, and, when the coal is excavated below, they are apt to drop out without warning and form one of the serious dangers to which the miner is liable. Sometimes called pot-stones,

CAUL(E), *sb* Irel Also written *kawle* Wxf¹ A horse

Wxf¹ Caulès will na get to wullaw to-die, III
[The same word as ME *cabylle*, 'caballus,' *Nom* (c 1450) in Wright's *Voc* (1884) 697.]

CAULER, see *Caller*, *adj*

CAULIFLOWER, *sb* Sc Lin

1 The head, froth, foam on ale
Elg The cheering cauliflower of her light home-brewed ale, *COUPER Tounifications* (1803) II 101

2 A little fungus-like knot on the top of the wick of a candle, which enlarges, becoming first red and then black n Lin¹

CAULK, *sb* •Cor [kōk] A 'drop' of liquor

Cor I've a had a toothful of liquor since and a bit o' a caul, but not a drap more, *PARR Adam and Eve* (1880) III 155, (M A C), Cor²

• **CAULK**, see *Calk*, *sb*¹

CAULKER, *sb* Sc Nhb Aus Also written *cawker*, *cauker* Sc [kōkər] A bumper, drink, esp of spirits

Per Weel geizen'd guisers May be expectit, An' they maun cake and caulker hae, *HALIBURTON Horace* (1886) 9 e Fif When Mr Gowlanthump veeisted the Horse-Shoe in a pastoral capacity he aye got a cawker oot o' that bottle afore leavin', *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xvi e Lth I dinna mind if I hae a cawker, *HUNTER J Inwuch* (1895) 37 Edb There's a cawker to keep your heart warm, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) x Sik What's your wull, sir? a caulker? CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 97 Dmf The magistrates w' loyal din Tak aff their cau'kers, *MAYNE Siller Gum* (1808) 89 Nhb Now a 'caulkei,' the finest, of rich mountain dew, *Neuc Fishers' Garl* (1840) 137 [Aus, NSW When a man's cold and tired, and hungry, and down on his luck as well, a good caulker of grog don't do him no harm to speak of, *BOLDREWOOD Robbery* (1888) II 1]

CAULKER, see *Calker*, *Corker*

CAULKER BRIDGE, *sb* Sus¹ A rough bridge made of logs and faggots

CAULKERBUILT, *ppl adj* n Yks Written *cauka* built n Yks² The kind of shipbuilding where the edges of the planks rest one upon another in their downward course to the keel

n Yks This word is applied to vessels the exterior planking or covering of which is placed edge to edge, flush with each other so as to leave very little space between them This space, in order to make the vessel watertight, is filled up or caulked by driving oakum tightly between the planks with a caulking iron and caulking mallet or hammer, after which the seams, in which the oakum has been driven, are covered with hot melted pitch to keep the oakum from rotting when completed the sides of a caulkerbuilt vessel present a comparatively smooth surface (T S), n Yks²

CAULM, see *Calm*, *sb*², *adj*

CAULMS, *sb pl* Sc Also written *calmes* The small cords through which the warp is passed in the loom Cf *calm*, *sb*²

Sc Also called 'heddles' (JAM), The cluck-click of the caulms, *COBBAN Andaman* (1895) iv

CAUM, see *Cam*, *sb*², *Calm*, *sb*²

CAUMERIL, **CAUMRIL**, see *Cambrel*, *sb*¹

CAUMY, *adj* and *adv* Nhp

1 *adj* Of weather close, sultry See *Calm*, *adj*
Nhp¹ It's very caumy weather

2 *adv* in phr *Caumy warm*, sultry Nhp¹
[The same as lit E *calmy*, characterized by absence of wind Six calmy days, *POPE Odyssey* (1725) xv 511]

CAUNCH, see *Canch*, *cauch*

CAUNDER, see *Cornder*

CAUNSE, *sb* Cor. Also written *cawnse*, *coanse* Coi¹² [kōnz]

1 Flagstones, a paved footpath, any paved surface Cf *cause*, *sb*³

Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545, At last she haalled me down 'pon my back right 'pon the coanse, *TREGELLAS Tales* (1860) 7 w Cor Come stroathing [walking quickly] o'er the caunse, *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3, Cor¹²⁸

Hence *Caunse way*, *sb* a paved footpath

Cor¹ Coanse way Head, a street in Penzance, Cor²

2 The yard of a dwelling-house Cor³
[A shortened form of *caunsey*, see below]

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CAUNSEY, *sb* e An Also written *cansey* e An¹ Nrf¹, *cansey* e An¹ Suf, and in forms *canser*, *cancer* Nrf Suf, *cahnser* Suf, *carnswey* Nrf [kōnɪ, kānɪ, kānɪ] A causeway, raised footpath See *Causey*

e An¹ Heigham *Canser*, e An² Nrf In the lokes and canseys I'll seek him as my sou' du love, *GILBERT Sing Sol* (1860) III 2, Black mud jest by the canceis longside of the roads, *ORTON Beeston Ghost* (1884) 7 e Nrf *Rur Econ* (1787) Nrf¹ Suf e An Dy *Times* (1892), (C T)

[Cawnce-way, *Calcetum*, *Prompt* (Winch MS), *Cauncè*, *Prompt* (Heb MS) MLat *cancetum* (DUCANGE) The same as *causey* (q v)]

CAUNTER, *sb* Cor [kōntə(r)] A cross-handed blow Cor¹²

Hence *Caunter lode*, mining term See below

Cor² Then a couldn't be a caunter, for a caunter is slanting, or caunting an east and a west lode, and that is the meaning of a caunter lode, for suppose there is an east and a west lode, and another lode running north east and south-west—slanting the east and west lode—the north-east and south-west lode is a caunter, *Cor-mushman*

CAUP *sb* Sc The shell of a snail

Sc Ane canna expect to carry about the Saut-market at his tail as a snail does his caup, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) xxxiv, A snail in his caup → *not gen* used (G W)

CAUP, see *Coup*

CAURE, *sb pl* Sc Also in form *carr*, *car* [kār, kar] Calves

Abd (J M) Fif Bairns maunna be followed like cair, *MACDONALD Alec Forbes* (1876) 5 Rnf (JAM)

[OE (Anglian) *calferu*, 'vitulos,' *Ps* xlix 9 (Vesp), pl of *calf* (WS *cealf*)]

CAURE, see *Cower*

CAURRY, see *Car*, *adj*

CAUSA, see *Causey*

CAUSE, *sb*¹ and *v* Var dial usages in Sc and Eng

1 *sb* Trial in phr *in the hour of cause*

Sc I will be with you in the hour of cause, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) xxxvii, He would meet him at MacCroskie's in the hour of cause, *ib Midlothian* (1818) xxiii

2 *Sake*

Abd For Guld's cause, Helen, will ye a' explain, *SHIRREFFS Poems* (1790) 139 Per I have heard an old person say 'For God's cause' (G W)

3 *Comp Cause house*, the magistrate's room in which causes are tried

Cum Our Tib at the cwoase house hes been, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 9

4 *v* Of children to cut or produce (teeth)

Nhp¹ The child is so tatchey, it's causing its teeth

5 In phr *to cause make*, to have made

Sc I caused make a table, *Monthly Mag* (1798) II 438

CAUSE, *sb*² e An Cor Case

e An¹ Oh, if that be the cause, indeed! Cor¹ If that's the cause I must work later, Cor²

CAUSE, *sb*³ Som Dev [kōz, Dev also kōs] The pavement, footpath Cf *caunse*

w Som¹ At Taunton Assizes, a servant-girl giving evidence as to a stabbing case said 'I saw blood on the cause' Dev You can't walk on the cause or anywhere, *Reports Provinc* (1885) 89 nw Dev¹

CAUSE, *conj* In *gen* dial and colloq use Also written *caws* Nhb, and in forms *cos* Wm w Yks¹ n Lin¹ se Wor¹ Lon Ess¹ Sur, *coss* w Yks Nhp¹ Hnt, *coz* w Yks¹ Not War², *cose* e Lan¹, *case* Chs² Shr² Dor, *caase* Cor, *kaise* Dor, *caze* Chs¹, *cas* Nhb Som, *caas* Nhb¹ Chs³ [kōz, koz, kos, kāz]

1 *Because*

Nhb 'Caws he hesent skrimpit his kindniss, *ROBSON Bk of Ruth* (1860) II 20, It's not 'cas thoo's wantin the will, *ROBSON Evangeline* (1870) 335, Nhb¹ Wm Cos o' t'sniff o' thy good ointments thy neeam's as ointment teamed oot, *RICHARDSON Sing Sol* (1859) 13, Folk eats mair flesh cos addings better, *GIBSON Leg and Notes* (1877) 67 w Yks I rhyme cos I can't help it, *TWISLETON Poems* (1867) *Introd* st 6, Aw think, it's coss he isn't here, *HARTLEY Dilthes* (1868) 1st S 51, w Yks¹ Lan Cose our folk wur Church folk, *WESTALL Old Factory* (1885) 119 e Lan¹, Chs¹²⁸, Not (J H B) n Lin¹ He hesn't cum'd just 'cos I tell d him, he's that

4 B

stupid Nhp¹ Coss it is so War², se Wor¹ Shr² Case as how ye sin he wunna yable s Oxf Jest cause 'ee went out a-shrovin' with the other children, ROSEMARY *Chilrens* (1895) 31 Lon We didn't have no lantern, 'cos it keeps on falling out of his hands, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) III 11 Hnt (TPF) Ess Parson he come to see us through the snaow Old Warty say tha's on'y cos he's päid, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) 16, Ess¹ Sur 'Cause of course they'd believe what you say, HOSKYNs *Talpa* (1852) 91, ed 1857 Dor Kaise the air wer cwoold an' damp, YOUNG *Rabin Hill* (1867) 23, (A C) Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1827) w Som¹ Cor He ded loff, caase he do know, HIGHAM *Dial* (1866) 7, Cor²

2 In phr (1) *Cause for why*, why so, (2) *Cause why*, because, for the reason that

(1) Midl NORTHALL *Gl* (1896) (2) Som An' dash my wig, zo tis! Cause why? By gar, da sar me right, ta last, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 14 w Som¹ Kau z wuy — kae uz wuy — vurkau z wuy — vurkae uz wuy — kuz wuy The first form is a little fine talk, though very common, the second, fourth, and fifth, more usual, and used indifferently among the less sophisticated The third is the form of the sedate village politician Aay bee saa f te-z noa jis dthing—kau z wuy muy mus us meet-n aup m taew n uun ee beeneaw [I am certain it is no such thing, for the reason that my wife met him up in town only just now]

CAUSER, see Causey

CAUSEY, sb In gen dial use in Sc Irel Eng and Amer Also written cawsey Sc Irel Nhb, w Yks e Yks¹ Sur¹ Wil, causay w Yks ne Yks¹, causy Som, cawsay Dur¹, causa, causeh w Yks, causey Sc w Yks², causer ne Yks¹ m Lan¹, cassy NI¹ Amer, cassey Hmp¹ Som, caasy Nhb¹, casey Shr¹ Som, corsey Not Rut¹, coursey Der² nw Der¹, corser Lan; korser w Yks¹, calcie n Lin¹, calsey w Yks², cosy Nhb¹ Lan, cozey Nhb¹, kosey Lan [kō sə, kō zə, kās] 1

1 A raised footpath the pavement, side-walk See Caunsey

Kcd Aften staggered hame Barely fit to keep the causey, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 33 Ayr Sundry improvements both in the causey of the streets and the reparation of the kulk, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiv N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Keep on the causey aal the way, the road's se dorthy Dur¹, n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ Ah went thruff t'toon a-top o' t'cawzer w Yks T'causeys are made o' wood, HARTLEY *Grimes' Trip* (1877) 37, Sometimes I fan mysen on t'cawsa, an sometimes i' t'middle o' t'road, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1877) 24, When we could scarcely pick be t'leet The causay from the mud, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 50, w Yks², w Yks⁵ Isn't t'korser big enuff to hod thuh now? Lan Hoo koom thrutchin past un wantin o th' Kosey to hursel, SCHOLs *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 54, Lan¹, e Lan¹ m Lan¹ A causer is just aside o' th' channel hoyle i' ony street as is paved Der², nw Der¹ Not Can you slurr?—Ah! there was a stunner on th' corsey (J H B), Not³ n Lin¹ *Obsol* Rut¹ A man one days work at the Corsey, is, *Par Acc* (1766) Lei¹, Nhp², War², Shr¹, Suf¹, Sur¹, Hmp (J R W), Hmp¹ WIL KENNARD *Diog Sandals* (1893) vi Som HERVEY *Wedmore Chron* (1887) I 203, (W F R) [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 73]

Hence (1) Causey, v to pave, (2) Causeyer, sb one who makes a 'causey'

(1) Sc These London kirk yards are causeyed with throug stanes, panged hard and fast thegither, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii n Lin¹ We mun hev' oor coort yard caused, it clicks up soa e' a raany time (2) Rnf With masons, and founders, and plumbers, Bricklayers, and caus'yers, a mob, M'GILVRAV *Poems* (ed 1862) 333

2 A raised road across a moor or boggy land

Nhb¹ Spec applied to the remains of Roman paved roads, which are popularly ascribed to supernatural agency, as 'Cob's Cawsey,' or 'Devil's Cawsey,' a branch from the Walling Street striking off north of the Wall Yks Used gen, but perhaps most frequently in the flat districts, where its necessity was first felt and has most palpably continued, Yks *Whly Post* (1883) n Yks The formal or more elaborate 'high-way' of the times was the flagged causeway, pannier-man's causey or 'horse-road,' ATKINSON *Whitby* (1894) 182, n Yks¹ Many of these [roads] have been worn out and never replaced, or have been taken up, and others are nearly or quite overgrown by the ling and other moor herbage, so that it is only by the revelations afforded by a moor-track, or a moor current in wet weather, that their position and general direction can be ascertained e Yks² A raised and paved way across a fold-yard e Lan¹

Chs¹ A paved road, of which there are still a good many, is always spoken of as 'the causey' I can recollect the whole length of road between Mobberley and Knutsford being paved with round cobbles, the side roads which branched off being merely sandy ruts When anyone asked the way to Knutsford, he was pretty sure to be told 'Yo mun keep to th' causey, an' yo'n be reet' n Lin¹ Made by raising a bank above the level of the water as it stands in flood time Shr¹ Paths or roads between the beds from which the peat, or 'turf,' is cut on Whirlall Moss Oxf Causey commonly taken with us for a high-way, or bank raised in marshy ground for foot passage, tho' even sometimes the ways for horse passage are also known by this name, such as that beyond Fryer Bacon's Study by Oxford (to S Hinksey), HEARNE *Gl Langtoft* (1710) 597 Cmb¹ Aldreth Causey crosses the Old West River at a place called High Bridge

3 The street

Sc I'll gang awa' about the toon in the causeys, ROBSON *Sng Sol* (1860) iii 2, Some misleard rascals abused my country, but I think I cleared the causey of them, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii Ayr Jeanie was fonder of outgait and blether in the causey than was discreet, GALT *Provost* (1822) ix Lnk Since first we met gaun up the causey, WARDROP *J Matheson* (1881) 77 Kcb The faim gaed to jap, an' the bummers cam' in An' hoisted pur Tam to the causey, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 218

4 The paved yard of a farm-house or cottage, the flagged footway behind the cows in a cow house

NI¹, w Yks (J J B), Lin (J C W) Shr¹ Sally, han' yo' aumst done sloppin' out theer!—I've on'y got the causey to swill, I shanna be lung

5 Comp (1) Causey clash, street talk or gossip, (2) clothes, dress in which one may appear in public, (3) crown, the middle of the road or pavement, (4) dancer, a gadabout, one who is continually in the street, (5) edge, the edge of the road or pavement, (6) faced, brazen-faced, unashamed, (7) raker, a street-sweeper, (8) stones, cobble-stones, paving-stones, (9) tales, street news, (10) -talk, see clash, (11) webs, in phr to make — webs, to neglect one's work and idle in the street

(1) Ayr It's no for a courtesy o' causey clash he's birlin' his mouldy pennies in sic filots, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxxiii (2) Sc From that day we kept in, providing for causey cloaths, BAILIE *Left* (1775) I 398 (3) Per Down the stieet the Baile comes—Faith, he keeps the causey-croon, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 105 Fif Wishart, gentle, guid, and kind Had traeh'er causey-croon, Ascendit upwaits traeh his pyie In chariot of whirlin' fire, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 72 (4) Ayr She had a wife for me, far more to the purpose than such a causey dancer as Annie Daisie, GALT *Lairds* (1826) vii (5) w Yks⁵ It pitch'd o' t'corsei-edge an' wur mash'd to bits, 74 (6) n Sc (JAM) (7) s Sc I'd rather 100st wi causey rakers, RAMSAY *Poems* (1727) iii, ed 1733 (8) Fif Some said he doukit down at anes Betwixt the weil pav'd causey stanes, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 52 Nhb Just then along the causey stanes Clank'd Bella's steps, PROUDLOCK *Muse* (1896) 338 (9) Sc Ye needna mak causey-tales o't (JAM) (10) Ayr Just a wheen havers, causey talk—vox populi, GALT *Sir A Wythe* (1822) xcvi Edb Causey talk in the forenoon, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 133 (11) Abd (JAM)

6 In phr to take or keep the crown or cantle of the causey, to keep the middle of the road, also fig

Sc Truth shall keep the crown of the causeway yet, RUTHERFORD *Left* (ed 1765) II 24, My auld auntie taks ay the crown o' the causey, CROMIEK *Nithsdale Sng* (1810) 93 (JAM) Ayr Who should I see passing along the crown of the causey but Mr M'Lucr himself, GALT *Provost* (1822) iv

[Chaussee, the causey, bank, or dam of a pond, or of a river, COTGR, Causey in a hye way, PALSGR *AFI cauce*, OFr *chaucce*, see HATZFELD (s v Chaussee)]

CAUSH, sb and v Lei 1 sb A small rick 2 v To stack, make into a rick

Lei MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

CAUSHE, sb Wxf¹ A way or road Cf cause, sb²

CAUSSEY, see Causey

CAUTCH, see Cauch

CAUTION, sb and v Sc Yks Nhp Also in form cation Sc

1 sb Security, guarantee, also in phr to set or find caution, to give security

Sc He was ordained also to set caution to Fiendtaught that he

and [his] servants should be harmless and skaitless in their bodies, goods, and gear, SPALDING *Hist Sc* (1792) I 45, Caution is either simple and pure, for payment of sums of money or performance of facts, or conditional, depending on certain events, *Spottiswoode MS* (JAM) Kcb I cannot take God's word without a caution, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1660) No 108 Yks He has no hold of his money, as he got no caution in lending it (C C R)

Hence (1) **Cautioner**, *sb* a person who acts as surety for another, (2) **Caution money**, *sb* a deposit paid by a person on entering an infirmary, to provide against the expenses arising from death or other contingencies, (3) **Cautionry**, *sb* suretyship

(1) *Sc* Oftimes the cautioner pays the debt, KELLY *Prov* (1721) 272 (JAM), FLEMING *Scripture* (1726) Ayr Thou art cautioner both for God's part and my part of the covenant, DICKSON *Sel Writings* (1660) I 114, ed 1845 (2) *Nhp*¹ (3) *Sc* (JAM) Kcb I cannot read distinctly my surety's act of cautionary for me in particular, and my discharge, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1660) No 116

2 One who is surety for another

Sc Never fear, I'll be caution for them, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) 1311

3 *v* To be surety, to wager

Ayr I'll caution ye for tippence he raise again quieter'n he sat doon, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 204

CAUTION BOARD, *sb* *Nhb* *Dur* A notice board warning workmen against going into the workings until directed by the deputy

*Nhb*¹ The deputy does not permit a naked light or an unlocked safety lamp to be carried beyond the point indicated by the caution board *Nhb*, *Dur* NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1838)

CAUTIOUS, *adj* *Sc*

1 Unassuming, kindly, obliging

Per He's a cautious body, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 162, He's a cautious man, the laird, aye helpin some poor body 'Be cautious, noo, sherra an' no put a big fine on me'—iemark made at a sheriff's court (G W)

2 Quiet

Abd Be cautious, bairns, I'm deaved wi' yer din (G W)

CAUTS, *sb* *pl* *Sc* A tremulous appearance near the surface of the earth in warm sunshine

Abd The summer cauts were trembling here and there, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 26, ed 1812, Known, but not *gen* used (G W)

CAUVE, see *Calv*, *Calve*

CAUVEN, see *Calven*

CAUVINS, see *Caving*.

CAVABURD, *sb* *Sh I* (JAM) Also written *kavaburd* A thick fall of snow, snow drifted violently by the wind [Norw dial *kave*, a dense fall of snow + *burd*, that which is borne along (AASEN) See JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 76 Cp ON *kafa fjúk*, a thick fall of snow]

CAVALAKER, *sb* *Cor*² [kəvæləkə(r)] A slovenly, untidy person

CAVALDRY, *sb* *Dur* *Chs* *Stf* *Wor* *Shr* *Wil* *Som* Also in form *calvary* *Chs*¹² *Stf*², *calvatry* *w* *Som*¹, *cavaltry* *se* *Wor*¹ *Shr*¹ A troop of cavalry, esp the Yeomanry cavalry

*Dur*¹, *Chs*¹², *Stf*², *se* *Wor*¹ *Shr*¹ Cavaltry [kav u'tl'r'i] is the more general form The cavalry [kav u'ld'r'i] called up in Oswestry to quell the colais at Chirk (Jan 1, 1831) *n* *Wil* The cavalry's a comin' (E H G) *w* *Som*¹ Mæ ustui ed n au m—ai-z u goo aup tu Tar nun een dhu kaal vutree [Master is not at home—he is gone up to launton in the yeomanry]

CAVE, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ *Glo* *Som* *Dev* *Cor* Written *keeve* *Cor*², *keive* *Dev*² [kēv, keəv, kiəv]

1 *sb* A grave, vault, an ancient burial-place, a kistvaen *w* *Som* Wuul, haun wee kau m tu puut ur een dhu kee uv, neef dh oa l mae ün waud-n u tuurnd rai t raewn [Well, when we came to put her in the cave if the old man (her husband) was not turned right round], ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 99, *w* *Som*¹ *Dev* Hannaford, who is somewhat acquainted with what he calls these caves, BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I 393

2 A heap of potatoes or other root crops earthed up and thatched over for the winter

w *Som*¹ Zoa, dhai v u-ruub Faa rmur Vruyz tae udee kee uv, aa n um? [So they have robbed Farmer Fry's potatoe heap, have they not?] *Dev* I reckon us 'ad better hale up the keives wi plenty ov straw an' hellums vur us chell 'ave a 'ard viast avore long, HLWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), *Dev*¹², *s.Dev.* (G E D), *Cor*²

3 *v* To store root crops during the winter by banking them over with earth and thatching them with straw

w *Som*¹ *Dev*² They'm out in Barnsclose keiving the mangold, they'm veard tweel vreeze avore morning, zo they m busy

Hence **Caving**, *vbl sb* the act of storing root crops in 'pits'

Glo There was little now to look forward to except the caving of the few mangolds, and the winter ploughing, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii *Dev*²

CAVE, *sb*² *Abd* (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A deficiency in understanding

CAVE, *sb*³ *Sh I* A square-shouldered bottle, *gen* used for gin, a case for holding spirit-bottles (K I), S & Ork¹

CAVE, *sb*⁴ *n* *Cy* A cabbage

CAVE, *sb*⁵ *Hmp* (W M E F) A fir-cone.

CAVE, *v*² and *sb*⁶ Var dial uses in *Sc* and *n* counties to *Der* *Shr* Written *kaive* *Bnff*¹, *kave* *n* *Yks*¹ *ne* *Yks*¹ *ne* *Lan*¹ *nw* *Der*¹, *kayve* *Lan*¹, *keav* *Nhb*¹, *keave* *Cum*¹ *n* *Yks*², *keeve* *Chs*¹²³ *Shr*¹, *keive* *w* *Yks*⁴⁵ *s* *Chs*¹ *Der*¹, *keve* *Sc* (JAM), *keyve* *Lan*, *kyev* *Nhb*¹ [kēv, keəv, keiv, kīv, kiəv]

1 *v* To tilt, raise the front of a cart, &c, so as to overturn the contents

n *Cy* GROSE (1790) *Yks* THORESBY *Lett* (1703) *m* *Yks*¹ *w* *Yks*⁴, *w* *Yks*⁵ Keive it ower! *Lan* Whawl aw welley thaut us e'd o keyved hur oer, ORMEROD *Felley fro Rachde* (1851) 1, *Lan*¹ *Chs* RAY (1691), *Chs*¹²³, *s* *Chs*¹ *Der*¹ *Obs* *nw* *Der*¹ *Shr* Weer are ye goin to keeve this cart? (A J M), BOUND *Prov* (1876), *Shr*¹ Now then, look afore yo', or yo'n cave thit bouk o'er an' sheed all the milk

Hence (1) **Keiving**, *vbl sb* the children's game of 'pey-swey,' or see-saw, (2) **Keivity** or **Keyvy**, *adv* in a position for being easily thrown over or upset, as a cart when too heavily weighted behind.

(1) *Der*¹ (2) *e* *Lan*¹

2 To tilt up, set on end

e *Yks* The sheaves, their toppes caven up, BEST *Rur Econ* (1641) 45

3 *intr* To topple over, fall suddenly, *gen* used with *over*

Sc (JAM) *Chs*¹ Th' stack's keeved o'er into th' lone *s* *Chs*¹ Of a person who fell asleep in chapel 'He keived o'er asleep'

4 To toss the head, to paw the ground, rear, plunge, as a horse Cf *cavie*, *v*

Sc Stan up, ye auld jade! what are ye caving at? OCHILTREE *Redburn* (1895) 11 *Bnff*¹ *Slk* In the chay drawn by four horses, cavin their heads till the foam flees ower the hedges, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) II 271 *n* *Cy*¹, *Nhb*¹, *Cum* (M P), *Cum*¹, *n* *Yks*¹², *ne* *Yks*¹

Hence (1) **Cave**, *sb* a toss either of the head or fore-legs, (2) **Kaivan**, *vbl sb* the act of rearing, (3) **Kaiving**, *phl* *adv* having a habit of rearing and plunging

(1) *Sc* (JAM), *Bnff*¹ (2) *Bnff*¹, *Nhb*¹ (3) *Bnff*¹

5 To stumble, stagger, dance about awkwardly, to bounce about Cf *kevel*

*Nhb*¹ He grins keavin aboot, dingin iverybody ower *Cum* He keav'd reet away to th' haymu', GILPIN *Sigs* (1866) 534, He'll sweer like mad, An' keav an prance, GWORDIE GREENUP *Yance a Year* (1873) 6, (M P) *ne* *Lan*¹

6 With *up* to climb a steep precipice or wall Hence (1) **Kaivan**, *vbl sb*, (2) **Kaive**, *sb* the act of climbing

Bnff (JAM), *Bnff*¹

7 To push, drive backwards and forwards. Hence **Cave**, *sb* a stroke, push *Sc* (JAM)

8 In the game of marbles to push the hand beyond a mark or given distance Hence, to win rapidly at marbles

w *Yks* By gow, bur he did cave em in (B K), *w* *Yks*² 'Knuckle down, shoot full, and don't cave' In games of marbles a mark or hole is often set to shoot from If a boy in shooting his taw pushes his hand beyond the mark he is said to cave

9 *sb* A large awkward foot

Nhb 'The keaves o' Lorbottle' was a saying used in fun against the Lorbottle folks, who were alleged to have huge shapeless feet

CAVE, *v*³ and *sb*⁷ *Sc* (JAM) *Nhb* *Cum* *Yks* *Lan* *Nhp*. War Bck. Hrt Suf Sus Hmp I W Wil Also

written kave N Cy¹ n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ n Lin¹, keave Cum¹ n Yks¹² I W¹² Also in foin caff Wil¹ [kēv, kīv]

1 v To separate by raking the short straws and detached ears from the threshed corn. See Chave

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* n Cy¹ Nhb¹ This operation is done by holding a rake and kicking the short straw against the teeth to separate the corn Cum¹, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) Nhp² s & e Cy RAY (1691) Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY Wil¹

Hence (1) Caving, *vbl sb* the act of separating the corn when threshed from the straw, (2) Caving up, *vbl sb* sweeping the barn floor after threshing and throwing the corn into a heap preparatory to 'dressing', (3) rake, *sb* a wooden rake, with a short head and long teeth, used for separating the grain from the straw, (4) riddle, a large sieve used in separating the grain from the straw, (5) rudder or rudderer, (a) the winnowing-fan and tackle, (b) see riddle, (6) sieve, see riddle

(1) Lin¹ STREATFIELD *Lin and Daves* (1884) 339 n Lin¹, I W¹² (2) n Lin¹, Nhp² I W² I wants to begin keaven up (3) n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* n Yks¹² e Yks Trees will serve for caving-rake shaftes, BEST *Rur Econ* (1641) 121, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) n Lin¹, Nhp¹, War³, I W¹, Wil¹ (4) n Yks¹², n Lin¹, Nhp¹ War³ Obs Suf (F H), Sus¹ (5, a) Wil DAVIS *Agric* (1813), Wil¹ (b) *ib* (6) w Beck 2 Lll Rakes and 2 Cavin Sieves, N & Q (1866) 31d S x 267 Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) VI iii

2 *sb* The chaff of wheat and oats See Cavings

Wil DAVIS *Agric* (1813), Wil¹

[Cave, with a large rake to divide the larger chaff from the corn or smaller chaff, WORLIDGE (1681), I cave corne, *Jescoux le grayn*, PALSGR (1530) 479 A der of OE *ceaf*, chaff]

CAVE, see Calve, v²

CAVEL, *sb*¹ and *v* Sc Nhb Dur Lin Also in form cafle (JAM), cavil N Cy¹ e Dur¹, kavel Sc (JAM) Nhb¹, kevel Nhb¹, kevvil Nhb¹, kyevel Nhb¹ [ka vl, ke vl, ka vil, ke vil]

1 A lot, share, *gen* in phr to cast cavel

Sc And they cast kevels them amang, And kevels them between, Wha suld gae kill the king, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II 81, ed 1803 (JAM) N Cy¹ Nhb GROSE (1790), Nhb¹

2 A distribution by lot, the ballot by which the working places in a pit are fixed

N Cy¹ I've gotten a canny cavil for this quarter, however Nhb Lang's the road an dip's the weitor, what a kevvil mall is mine, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 326, Nhb¹ Each collier draws his cavel, and the number on his ticket is the number of the 'bord' at which he must hew for a stated period, till another cavelling takes place e Dur¹ [Gl Lab (1894)]

3 Lot, fate, destiny, chance

Sc Let ilka an be content wi' his ain kavel, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 8, ed 1881, Happy man, happy cavil, RAY *Prov* (1678) 370 Abd I should be right content For the kind cavel that to me was lent, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 141, ed 1812, Ye wish't it to my kavel, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 9 Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur When Sall was for maw kyevel drawn, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52

4 A division or share of property made by lot, a strip of tillage land in the common field

n Sc They got about 40 chalders of victual and silver rent out of the bishop's kaval, SPALDING *Hist* (1792) I 230 (JAM) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, n Lin¹

5 A ridge of growing corn, esp where the custom of 'run-rig' is retained

Per It is common to say 'there's a guid cavel o' corn' (JAM)

6 *v* To divide by lot Hence Cavelling, *vbl sb* the division by lot

n Sc The heritors of Don met every fortnight after the cavelling of the water in April, LESLIE *of Pouns* (1805) 123 (JAM) Nhb¹

[1, 2 Pan kest þai cauel þam emell, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 18907 6. Quhene þe maste party Of þe folk distroyt war vtrely Be sic cuttis and cawelynge, BARBOUR *St Georgis* (c 1375) 101 Cp. Du kavel, lot, parcel, kavelen, to cast lots, parcel out by lot EFRIS *kafel*, a lot, portion (KOOLMAN)]

CAVEL, *sb*² Sc Also written cavil, kavel, kevel (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A low, mean fellow

Sc The bride about the king she skipped Till out starts carle and cavel, WATSON *Coll* (1706) III 50 (JAM)

[Ane cavell quhilk was never at the scule, LYNDESAY *Satyre* (1535) 2863]

CAVEL, see Kevel

CAVEND, CAVENS, see Caving(s)

CAVER, *sb*¹ Obs Der One who follows in the track of the regular miner to pick up any ore that has been left

Der What caver stole the bing ore, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 26, In search of small particles of ore which had been thrown away by the miner and perhaps by one or two previous sets of cavers like themselves, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV 112, To keep in awe such as be cavers, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) I 116-7

CAVER, *sb*² w Sc (JAM) Also written kaver [Not known to our correspondents] A gentle breeze

CAVEY, *sb* Hrf A mantelpiece (WWS)

CAVIE, *sb* Sc [kē vi]

1 A hen-coop

Sc Ye'll ne'er crawl in my cavie, HENDERSON *Prov* (1832) 150, ed 1881, Huzza! cocks and hens, Flee awa to your cavey, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 159 e Fif Flanked on the left by a swine's cruive an' chicken cavie, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) 1 Ay The fiddler rak'd her fore and aft, Behint the chicken cavie, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) st 43 Lth Roast chuckies in dizzens frae the cavie, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 13 e Lth I was amang them somethin like a rotten in a cavie, HUNTER *J Inweith* (1895) 74 Dmf Cioose as a cock in his ain cavie, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 56

Hence Cavied, *pp* coopd up

Sik You hae been cavied a' your days in touns, like poultry, CHR NORRI *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 59

2 *Obsol* The lower part of the 'aumrie' or meat-press Hence Cavie keek bo ing, *sb phr*, see below

Sc This often stood at a little distance from the wall, and was the place where courtship was carried on Hence cavie keek-bo-ing 'There wad be as muckle cavie keek bo in, and pauntrie smurkin, as wad gar the dawpetest dow in a' the Saut Market o' Glasco cour her face wi' her temming apron,' *Blackw Mag* (Apr 1821) 351 (JAM)

[Flem *keve*, *kavie*, 'une cage a poulains & autres' (PLANTIN), MHG *keve*, 'vogelhaus' (LEXER), G *kufig*]

CAVIE, *v* Obs² Sc

1. To rear, prance See Cave, v² 4

Abd Auld Hornie cavie't back and fore And flapt his sooty wings, ANDERSON *Poems* (1813) 126 (JAM)

2 To toss the head, walk with an airy and affected step Abd (JAM)

CAVIL, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Yks Lan War Glo Cor [ka vil, kae vil]

1 *sb* A quarrel, squabble, a question in dispute

w Yks³ It used to be a cavil whether Christmas day was one of the twelve or one of the twenty s Lan (S W) Cor Don't let's begin a cavil—that ain't becomin' o' Sundays, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) II 14

2 *v* To argue, quarrel

War³ They have been cavilling all day Glo 'I'll cavil wi' thee The man meant he would argue in opposition, out of sheer contrariness (S S B)

[OF *caviller*, to mock, jest, rail]

CAVIL, *sb*² Sur¹ I W² [kæ vl] The chaff and refuse of wheat after threshing See Cavings

CAVIL, *v*² Sh I Written kavle, kavvle (JAM) To take hooks out of the mouths of large fish by means of a small stick notched at one end Sh I (JAM), S & Ork¹ [Cp ON *kefti*, stick, piece of wood]

CAVIL, see Cavel, *sb*¹

CAVING, *adv* Nhp [kē vin] Slow, sluggish, in an idle, loitering manner

Nhp¹ How he goes caving along How caving he goes

CAVING, *sb* Hrf Also in form cavend Hrf¹, kevin Hrf¹² [kē vin, ke vin] Part of the round of beef near the 'atch-bone,' q v, the same as the 'lift' (q v)

Hrf BOUND *Prov* (1876), In common use (T G A), Hrf¹²

[Prob the same as Wel *cefn*, back, ridge]

CAVINGS, *sb pl* Sc (JAM) Nhb Yks Lin Nhp War Oxf Brks Bdf Hrt Hnt e An Ken Sur Sus Hmp Wil Dor Dev Also written *caayvins* Brks¹, *caivins* Oxf¹, *cauvins* Brks¹, *cavens* e An¹, *cavins* Nhp² Wil¹, *civvens* Sui¹, *kavings* n Yks¹, *keeavings* n Yks², *kevvins* Oxf¹ [kēvinz, kevinz, kīevinz] Chaff, refuse of threshed corn, beans, &c, *gen* given to horses and poultry See *Cave*, *v*², *Cavil*, *sb*² Nhb¹, n Yks¹², n Lin¹ Midl *Poetry Prov* in *Cornh Mag* (1865) XII 33 Nhp¹², War³ Oxf¹ Kyevinz Brks¹ Bdf Working horses will consume some 56 pounds of chaff in a week, half of which is hay, and the rest cavings, oatstraw, &c, *BATCHLOR Agnc* (1813) 88, (JWB) Hrt Take a handful of oats in the straw and put them upon some cavings of wheat, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) I 1 Hnt (TPF), e An¹, Cmb (WWS), Nrf¹ Suf (FH), *CULIUM Hist Hawsted* (1813), Suf¹ Ken¹ Called tuff, toff, in e Ken Sur (TSC), Sus (MB-S), Sus¹, Hmp (HE), Wil¹ Dor *w Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889) 6, col 7, (CVG) nw Dev¹

CAVLETH, *sb* Flt Shr Mtg Also in form *cavlet* [ka vləp] Toffee, butterscotch Flt (IKJ) w Shr The 'th' is dropped in these parts (EO) Mtg Used alike when speaking Welsh or English A person who used 'cavlet' instead of 'cavleth' would be thought Anglicized, but would be quite understood (*sb*)

CAVASSING ABOUT, *phr* Lin [ka vəsɪn] Of sickly people who cannot rest wandering about, restless, unsettled

n Lin¹ m Lin Why can't you be quiet, and not be always cavassing about in this way? (THR)

CAVY, *sb* Sc Yks Chs Suf Written *cavey* Suf¹, *kavey* w Yks², *cave'e* Sc (JAM) [kēvi, keəvi]

1 In *phr* to beg or cry *cavy*, to ask pardon, retract, 'to knock under,' give in

n Yks Commonly used among boys, esp. in a threatening way A'l mack thee cry *cavy* if ta duz nt be quiet (WH), (IW) w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Mar 14, 1892), w Yks¹, w Yks⁶ He'll beg kavey o' nobody—he's nut one o' that soart Chs *Sheaf* (1884) III 178, Chs¹ s Chs¹ Kyavi Suf¹ A begun to cry *cavey*

2 A state of commotion, perturbation of mind Abd (JAM)

[Lat *peccavi*, I have sinned]

CAW, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Sc Yks Not Lin [kō, kə]]

1 *v* To breathe with difficulty, make a hoarse noise, gasp for breath

m Yks¹ He suffers a deal, he can't get his breath, he does nought but *caw* Lin He keb'd and *caw'd*, *Brown Lit Laur* (1890) 82 n Lin¹ I'll mak thee *caw* for it [I will knock the wind out of you]

2 *sb* Power of breathing or speaking, quick and oppressive respiration, sometimes used in *pl*

Sc He has a great *caw* at his breast (JAM), There was a severe heaving at his breast, and a strong *caw*, *Ogilvy and Na'm Trial* (1765) 83 (*sb*) m Yks¹ One can hear his *caws* all over the house Not¹ A man with a cold is said 'to have lost his *caw*' Lin¹ n Lin¹ He run'd so fast up th' hill he'd lost his *caw* afore he got to th' top

[To *kaw*, to fetch one's breath with much difficulty, to gape for breath, *BAILEY* (1721), To *kaw* for breath, *aege spinum ducere*, *COLES* (1679)]

CAW, *sb*² and *v*² Nhp Glo Oxf Brks Dev Also written *kaw* Oxf¹, *kyaw* Glo¹ [kjō, kō]

1 *sb* A fool

Oxf *ELLIS Pronunc* (1889) V 126, Oxf¹ Nudh en, *kyau*, *wos bin udoo in an nuw?* [Now then, *kaw*, *wos* (what have you) bin adoin' an now?] Brks¹

Hence *Caw baby*, *sb* an awkward, timid boy Dev *GROSE* (1799), Ott a *cawbaby* Jimmy is, *Rock Jim an Nell* (1867) st 112

2 *v* To stare about foolishly or awkwardly

Nhp¹ Don't stand *cawing* there, but go and do something Glo¹ Hence *Cawing*, *phl adj* clumsy, awkward, gawky Nhp¹ To a female with a bare, uncovered neck, we should say, 'How *cawing* you look, why don't you put a handkerchief on?' To a sempstress working with a long, thick needle, not suited to the cloth, 'What a *cawing* needle you've got!' Glo¹

CAW, *sb*³ ne Lan¹ A rocky cliff inhabited by jack-daws

CAW, see *Call*, *Car*, *adj*, *Coç*
CAWAW'D, *ph* Lth (JAM) Fatigued, wearied of anything to disgust

CAWCH, see *Cauch*

CAWD, *adj* Nhb [kōd] Cross-grained in temper Nhb¹ He's a *cawd* chep He's terrible *cawd*

CAWD, see *Cold*

CAWDAW, see *Caddow*, *sb*¹

CAWDRA, see *Condrat*

CAWDRUN, *sb* n Yks Also written *cawdrin* [kō drən] A large quantity

n Yks There's a greet *cawdrun* of cinders onder t'fire (IW) [The same word as lit *E cauldron* (ME *caudron*), a large kettle or boiler, and *chaldron*, a dry measure used for coals What shal comune the *caudron* to the pot, *WYCLIF* (1382) *Ecclus xiii 3* Fr. dial (Norm) *caudron*, 'chaudron' (Moisy)]

CAWDY, see *Caddie*

CAWDY MAWDY, *sb*. n Cy Nhp Hnt (I) The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*, (2) the curlew, *Numenius arquata*

(I) n Cy. *SWAINSON Brds* (1885) 86 Nhp¹ (2) n Cy *SWAINSON Brds* (1885) 200 Nhp¹ The sun without beams burns dim o'er the floodlands, Where white *Cawdymaudies* slow swiver and sail, *CLARE MS Poems*, I think so full oft' on the banks o' the meadows, Where the pale *Cawdymaudy* flies swopping all day, *sb* Hnt (1 PF)

CAWED, see *Coe*

CAWEL, see *Cowl*

CAWEL, *sb* s Pem Cor Also written *cawl*, *cowall* Cor¹ A basket Cf *cawl*

s Pem *LAWS Little Eng* (1888) 419, Yea can bring them things in the *cawel* (WMM) Cor¹

[Wel *cawell*, 'sporta, corbis' (DAVIES)]

CAWER, see *Cower*

CAWF, see *Caff*, *sb*¹, *Calf*, *Corf*

CAW HOO, *int* e An Also written *carwoo* e An¹ Nrf, *cawoo* Suf, *carwo* e An¹ [kā wū] The common call or cry for scaring rooks.

e An¹ The Nrf boys say 'Bird a bird, a wooh, Heie come the clappers, To knock ye down back'ards, Caiwo! Carwoo—oh!' Nrf *COZENS HARDY Broad Nrf* (1893) 72 Suf (FH), Suf¹

CAWILLY, *sb* Cor The ringed plover, *Actitis macularia* Cf *dulwilly*

Cor *RODD Brds* (1880) 314

CAWK, *sb*¹ Der [kōk] In *phr* *cawk and corve*, a basket measure at the mines Der², nw Der¹

CAWK, *v*¹ and *sb*² Cum Yks Lin Som Also written *cauk* Lin, *cork* Cum¹ n Yks w Som¹ [kōk]

1. *v* To flog, beat, chastise

e Yks *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889), e Yks¹ *MS add* (TH) Hence (I) *Cawker*, *sb* a severe blow, (2) *Cawking*, *vbl sb* a flogging

n Yks A bunch [kick] might be a corker (IW) n Lin He gie'd him a *cawker* o' th' side o' his head (MP) w Som¹ When a boy stoops to avoid a feint, and then gets a full blow on the posterior, he is said to get a [kau rkur] (2) Cum¹ e Yks¹ *MS add* (TH)

2. *sb* A blow

n Lin¹ He gev him a big *cawk* o' th' side o' th' head 'at sent him awaay roarin' like a bull

CAWK, *v*² Wil Also in form *cawket* Wil¹ To cry out, make a noise like a hen when disturbed on her nest Wil *Slow Gl* (1892), Wil¹ Ther's our John, s'naw—allus a messin' a'ter the wenchin, s'naw—cawin' an' *cawketin'* like a young rook

CAWK, see *Calk*, *Cork*, *Cowk*

CAWKER, see *Calker*, *Caulker*, *Corker*

CAWKEY, *adj* Glo Of a man touchy

Glo¹ *Cawkey* oat

CAWKIN, see *Calkin*

CAWKING, *phl adj* Nhp¹ Glo¹ Also in forms *kyawking*, *kyawketin'* Glo¹ Awkward, gawky

CAWL, *sb* Nhb Yks Ken Also in forms *cawel* N Cy² Nhb¹, *cawil*, *cowell* e Yks¹, *caul* n Yks² [kōl]

1 A hen-coop Cf *cawel* (I)

N Cy², Nhb¹, n Yks², e Yks¹, Ken¹

2 A kitchen-dresser with hutches underneath for young chickens or ducks in cold weather e Yks¹

[OE *cawel*, basket (*Corpus Gl*)]

CAWL see Caal, Coul

CAWLER, see Caller, *adj*

CAWLIE, see Coule

CAW MAGGING, *ppl adj* Nhp Idle, lazy, gaping

Nhp¹ What a caw magging gull that is

CAWMER, *v* Cld (JAM) To quiet, to calm

CAWMIN, *adj* w Yks [kō min] Awkward, ungainly
w Yks Tha cawmin beggar! if tha does that agecan aw'll gie the a clart o' t'side o' t'head (J S.), w Yks² As cawmin as a cow in a cage

CAWMPLE, see Cample, *v*¹

CAWNEY, *sb* Biks [kō n] -A very stupid person, one who is almost an idiot

Brks *Gl* (1852), Brks¹

CAWNEY, see Canny

CAWPER, *sb* Sc Bargain, benefit, advantage

Bnff¹ He's bocht the nout, but he hiz nae great cawper o' thim The lad's gotten a richt cawper in 'u for a wife

[A der of the old Sc legal term *caupe*, *calpe*, 'ane gift, sik as horse or uther thing, quhilk ane man in his awin life-time, gives to his Maister,' SKENE *Expos* (1597), ed 1641, 36]

CAWPER, *v* Chs¹⁸ To answer saucily Cf *camper*, *v*¹

CAWSAY, CAWSEY, see Causey

CAW SINK PIN, *sb* w Yks²⁸ An old pin picked up from the gutter

CAWT, see Can, *v*

CAWVE, CAWVEN, see Calf, Calve, Calven.

CAWZER, see Cozier

CAX, see Kex

CAXEY, *sb* Dev The coriander.

Dev *Science Gossip* (1873) 235

CAYER, see Casar

CAYL(EY, see Cail(ey

CAYSHUN, see Casson

CAY THOLLIC, *sb* Cor¹ In phr *Lake Cay-thollic, the more he eats the thinner he gets*

CAYZ'D, CAZ'D, see Cast, *v*

CAZE, see Cause, *conj*

CAZELTY, CAZHALTY, see Casualty

CAZIER, see Casar

CAZON, CAZZAN, see Casson

CAZZARDLY, see Kazzardly

CAZZELTY, see Casualty.

CAZZIE, see Cassie

CAZZLE, *sb* Yks Also written cassle [ka zl] Of fruit-trees or bushes to wither away, die

Yks Nobbut yah tree's cazzl'd oot ov all t'lot (A S)

CAZZLETY, see Casualty

CAZZON, *v* Yks [ka zən] To retch

n Yks² He cazzons at it

Hence (1) Cazzon- or Cassen hearted, *adj* out of heart, dispirited, sick on the subject, (2) Cazzoning, *pp* half choking

(1) n Yks¹² (2) n Yks²

CEAGUE, *sb* Cor [kig] A cheat, deceiver, rogue

Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*

CEARSE, see Searce

CEAWER, see Cower.

CEAWTCH, see Couch.

CECKLE, see Keckle

CEDAR PENCIL, *sb* e An [sī dē pensil] A lead pencil

Nrf Will you lend me your cedar-pencil, please? (W R E)

Suf (F H)

CEFFLE, *v*. Lan¹ [ke fl] To cough slightly and sharply

[Cogn w LG *heffen*, *käffen*, 'ein leichter Husten' (BERGHAUS), Du *heffen*, to barke or yalp as a foxe (HEXHAM)]

CEGLY, see Kegly

CEILED, *pp* w Yks⁸ With off. Of a room, divided or partitioned off

CEILING, *sb* n Cy Yks Lan Der Also written cieling n Cy Der¹, sealing n Cy e Yks [sī lin] The wainscotting of a room, a wooden partition

n Cy GROSZ (1790) e Yks MARSHALL *Rm Econ* (1788) w Yks (S P U), w Yks⁸, e Lan¹, Der¹

CELERY SEED, *sb* Sus The plant *Rumex obtusifolius* Cf butter dock

CELLAR, *sb* Cum Yks Wor¹ [se lə(r)] In *comp* (1) Cellar head, the landing or shelf at the top of the stairs leading to the cellar, (2) opening, a benefit-night for the new occupier of a public-house

(1) w Yks Then came the rising of the water step by step to the cellar head, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Oct 24, 1896) Wor (J W P)

(2) Cum¹

CEMPLE, see Cample, *v*¹

CENK, see Cank, *v*¹

CENSIONER, *sb* w Yks [se nʃənə(r)] A judge at,

a bell-ringing match

w Yks⁸ Formerly each set of ringers had their own censioner, but now only two are appointed, who are placed in a room isolated from other persons, listen to the ringing, mark the blunders, and give judgment This room at Almondbury was in the top storey of a lofty house, and the windows were covered with whitewash, so that the censioners might not be informed, by any signal from outside, what set of ringers was performing

[Formed fr *cension*, assessment, rating]

CENSURE, *sb* and *v* Som Cor [se nʃə(r)]

1 *sb* Opinion, judgement, judicial sentence

w Som¹ All the time the judge was gee in the [saɪ nʃur], you could a-yearad a pin drap Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545, I do give my censure 'pon it (W S), Cor¹ I gived [or gov] my censure for they, Cor⁸ I think gambling is wicked, what is your censure upon it?

2 *v* To give an opinion

Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545, Cor⁸ What do you censure is the best course to follow? He's ready to censure everything whether he understands it or not

CENTAGE, *sb* Yks [se ntɪdʒ] Percentage

w Yks⁸ He ligg'd his brass theer, and gate six per cent, and that's a very gooid centage

CENTRE BAR, *sb* Nhb Dur Mining term an iron bar in a tub or tram, passing underneath its body, to which the coupling-hooks are fastened, the bar in a pit-cage carrying a falling catch at each end for holding the tubs in their place

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888)

CENTRY, *sb* Wil¹ [se ntri] The bog pimpeincl, *Anagallis tenella*

CEOBB, see Cob

CEOUT, see Keout

CEP, see Kep

CEPIN, *conj* Sc [se pin] Excepting

Abd I never tyeuk active part 'cep in twice, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv.

CEPT, *prep* and *conj* Sc Chs Lin War Lon Cor Also in forms *cep* Sc, *ceps* Sc Cor. [sept]

1 *prep* Except, but

Abd Ilka nicht 'cep Sunday, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii

Ayr All goes to his daughter, 'ceps a jointure of three thousand pounds to his disconsolate leddy, GALT *Lairds* (1826) ix Lth Thro' the welkin' wing'd nae creature 'Cept ae solitary crow, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 316 Lon One gets reconciled to anything, 'cept, to a man like me, a low lodging house, MAYHEW *London Labour* (1851) I 268 Cor. Why I wor a standard lhest wras'len', an' throw'd every man in the ring 'ceps won, FORFAR *Pentowan* (1859) 1

2 *conj* Except, unless, but.

nw Abd Never gyangs it o'er my hawse 'Cep at an antren time, *Goodwife* (1867) st 10 Dmb For my part I see no difference cep that the inglishers preatch wi' a sark abune their claes, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) xiii Chs¹ Their's nowt for me to do 'cept get drunk Lin Ye niver 'eard Steevie swear 'cep' it wur at a dog coom' in, TENNYSON *Spinsters' Sweet arts* (1885) st 10 War (J R W)

CERE, *sb* Obs? n Yks² Salve

[The same word as the vb *cere*, to wrap in a cerecloth, to anoint with spices I cere a thyng or person in a cere clothe, *Je envelope en toylle de cire*, FALSCH]

CEREMONY, sb Ken A fuss, bother

Ken¹ A woman once said to me, 'There's quite a [ser r'umun] if you want to keep a child at home half-a-day' By which she meant that the school regulations were very troublesome, and required a great deal to be done before the child could be excused

CERONCEPELS, sb Dur [sɪro nsɪplz] Erysipelas

Dur As the Rev Rowland Webster, Vicar of Keloe, was visiting an old man in his parish, paralytic and suffering from erysipelas, he was told by the old man's daughter that she was gradually but certainly charming away the erysipelas. The charm was written on an old bit of paper, thus 'A Recet for the Ceroncepels As our blessed Lady sat at her Bowery Dower, Wating on the Snock Snowls and the Wilfier And the Ceroncepel coming in at the town end By the name of the Lord I medisen thee,' *N & Q* (1873) 4th S xi 421

CERTAIN, adv Der War Hrf Oxf Sur Sus Wil In phr *certain sure*, quite sure, perfectly confident

nw Der¹, War² Hrf² I am certain sure of that Oxf Sartinsure, NORTHALL *Gl* Sur The finer the soil's worked down, the greater the effect of the manure of that I'm certain sure, *HOSKINS Talpa* (1852) 192, ed 1857 Sus¹ I hope you are pretty well to-day Certain sure, indeed! Wil And certain zure all had that night to cross, *PENRUDDOCKE Content* (1860) 46

CERTES, adv and sb Sc Nhb Cum Der Also written *certis* Sc, *certies* Sc Nhb, *carties*, *sarties* Nhb¹ In form *certie* Sc, *certy* Sc Dei. Of a truth, certainly, *gen* used in phr *my certie*

Sc By my certie, some o' our necks wad hae been ewking, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) 221, My certes, there's ane less in heaven aboon, *ALLAN Lills* (1874) 295 Elg My certie, the scene is unco soon chang'd, *ELSTER Poems* (1865) 107 Abd This hairst, my certy 's been a kittle ane, *Gudman Inglishmail* (1873) 28 Frf My certie! were I ance within, I'd ding your guid for-naething hie oot, *WATT Poet Sketches* (1880) 102, At first, it appears, they limited their comments to 'Losh, losh,' 'my certie,' *BARRIE Tommy* (1896) 74 Per But ma certes, he's hed his kail het this mornin', *IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush* (1895) 191 Fif I've eneuch adae without kiltins, my certy, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 57 Rnf When they spak, they said 'mem,' wi' a curtsey, My certy, that's no the way here, *BARR Poems* (1861) 116 Ayf 'My certies!' said the elder lady 'So you disapprove o' spirits?' *JOHNSTON Glenbuchie* (1889) 62 Lak My certy, I wonner what a lot o' men wad dae wi' the purse, *WARDROP J Mathieson* (1881) 26 Lth Eat hearty! my certy, If no, yersel's to blame, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 14 Slk My certy! he wasna lang in turning, *HOGG Tales* (1838) 7 ed 1866 Rxb, My certis, ye're sure to hear, *RIDDLELL Poet Wks* (1871) 1 37 Gall My certie, I would like to see any one of her an try that, *CROCKETT Stickit Min* (1893) 55, Certes, hoo wad ye like to sleep ayont that, *ib Bog Myrtle* (1895) 213 Nhb An' if 'an Englishman's hoose is his castle, here, cartes, thor's a kung an' a queen iv a castle o' thor aan, *HALDANE Geordy's Last* (1878) 6, Nhb¹ Sarties, y'or iv a horry Cum¹ Der He's a queer un, is Joshua, my certy, *VERNEY Stone Edge* (1868) vii

[For, certes, these are people of the island, *SHAKS Temp* III iii 30, Now certes, I wol do my diligence, *CHAUCER CT B* 1729 OFr *certes* (Roland, 255)]

CESS, sb¹ and v¹ Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lin War Sus Som [ses]**1 sb** A rate, tax, *gen.* a local tax, also *fig*

Sc All payment of cess or tributes to the existing government was unlawful, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xviii Rnt He calls for their cess, on the uth who can pay, *M'GILVRAE Poems* (ed 1862) 59 Ayf Thomas Wilson's wife and all his weans, an awful cess thrown upon the parish, *GALT Ann Parsh* (1821) xvii Gall The evils of paying the 'cess' o' King's tax, *CROCKETT Moss Hags* (1895) 22 Ir GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C), County cess, borough cess (G M H) Nhb¹ Dur It is common to hear people speak of paying their rates and cesses (J E D) Cum The tenant covenants to pay the rent, cesses, taxes, and to keep all in repair, *MARSHALL Review* (1808) 1 177, Their cesses an' taxes iv aw maks, *RICHARDSON Talk* (1871) 149, ed 1876 n Yks¹ The different kinds of rate are distinguished as Church-cess, County-cess, Highway-cess, and Poor-cess ne Yks¹ We awlus pays wei cess e Yks¹ w Yks. In Claven, the Imperial taxes are generally known as 'T'cess' (J T), w Yks⁵ Ah piay six paund an' awal 'at comes agean it, watter cess an' ivvrything n Lin¹ Ih diannge cess is higher then iver t year. Wai. This

throws a heavy cess on the landed property, *MARSHALL Review Agric* (1814) IV 309, War³ e Sus HOLLOWAY w Som¹ Dhur z dhu poo ur saes, un dhu kaewn tee saes, un dhu saes taak suz [there is the pooi-rate, and the county rate, and the assessed taxes]

2 Comp (1) Cess collector, (2) gatherer, a tax-collector, (3) money, money paid in rates or taxes, (4) payer, a ratepayer

(1) w Som¹ Saes kulak tui (2) n Yks¹², ne Yks¹, e Yks¹ n Lin¹ John Lockwood, th' cess-getherer's been for th' coort o' sewers raate (3) Sc Contrived to keep this blackmail a secret from him, and passed it in his account for cess-money, *SCOTT Waverley* (1814) xv. (4) Ir There d have bin a heavy clam agin the cess payers of the barony, too, *M'NULTY Misther O'Ryan* (1894) 221

3 An allowance made to the poor, parish relief

Dur¹, e Yks¹ w Yks 'Cos t'wife and childer, dus ta see, Hes liv'd fur months o' t'cess, *PRESTON Poems, &c* (1864) 16

4. Energy, stress, also in schoolboy parlance, a flogging

n Yks² ne Yks¹ 'Lie cess on,' shouted to blockers at cricket [hit harder] e Yks¹ Ah'll gi thā sum cess if thā dīzn't behave thi-sen Ah'll give it sum cess [work at it energetically] m Yks¹ Thou'll get some cess yet

5. A disfurbance, fidget, irritation, trouble in domestic life m Yks¹, n Lin¹**6 v** To rate, assess

Nhb¹ The hoose is cessed at ten pund a 'eer n Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks⁵ Cess'd at so much w Som¹ Aiy zum wee bee u sacs wus -n uv ur [I consider we are taxed worse than ever]

7 Fig To chastise

m Yks¹ I'll cess thee!

[Cesse is none other but that which your selfe called imposition One (cesse) is the cessing of souldiours upon the countrey Another kind of cesse is the imposing of provision for the Governours house keeping, *SPENSER State Ireland* (1596), *Globe* ed 643 For sess, aphetic form of assess]

CESS, sb² Irel Chs Dev [ses]**1.** Luck, success, *gen* used in comb *Bad cess*, bad luck

Ir Bad cess to them, man and beast, *BARRINGTON Sketches* (1830) III 205, Och bad cess to the could an' the snow an' the win', *BARLOW Bogland* (1892) 19, (G M H) N I¹ Ant Bad cess tae you, why didn't you come in when you were going by the ither night? *Ballymena Obs* (1892), Chs Bad cess to this kink aw've gotten, *CLOUGH B Bresskittle* (1879) 5, Chs¹ Dev Gude cess tū his sawl, poor blid! He hadden much ov theāse world s gudes yer, *HEWETT Peas Sp* (1892)

2 In phr. *Bad cess to*, used as a strong negative, see below

Ir Bad cess to the dhrop [not a drop at all], *LOVER Leg* (1848) I 95

CESS, sb³ Chs Der e An Som Dev [ses]**1** A layer or stratum of any material

e An¹ Suf MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), (F H)

Hence Cessed, pp piled up in layers

Chs Bricks, slates, boards, or other articles piled up neatly are said to be cessed (R H)

2 A pile of unthreshed corn in a barn.

w Som¹ Bae ud oal jaub! dhur-z vaaw ur ae ukurz u wai t een dhik beet uv u zas [bad old job! there is four acres of wheat in that bit of a cess] n Dev How dedst thee stertlee upon tha zess last harest, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 32, *MARSHALL Rur Leon* (1796), Jan, clare tha 'cess in t'other houze, *Rock Jim an' Nall* (1867) 4 nw Dev¹ Zess

3 A portion of hay cut from top to bottom in a mow or rick Der², nw Der¹**CESS, sb⁴ and v²** Lin [ses]**1 sb** The foreshore of a drain or river, a space of ground lying between a drain or river and the foot of its bank

Lin To be sold the meadow now growing on the cesses of the River Ancholme, *Ancholme's Hand bill* (May 21, 1896), (A A) n Lin¹ The occupiers of the land adjoining the cesses of the Navigation are authorized to discharge all persons trespassing theicon, *Ancholme Navg Not* (Oct 6, 1874).

2 v To cast back earth from the brink of a drain or cutting
 n Lin (AA), n Lin¹ Noo then, Bob, get thý spade an' help Abraham to cess that thcare muck back, we shall be hevín' e' th' drcan else

CESS, sb⁵ ne Lan¹ A projection of a cop or fence

CESS, v³ Irel Lin IW [ses]

1 House-painter's term Of water to run into separate drops, as on an oily surface

Ni¹ Lin If a greasy window pane is sponged with water it cannot be wetted all over, and the water is said to cess (A A)

2 To spill water about IW¹

CESS, int and v⁴ Der War Wor Hrf Glo Brks IW Dor Som [ses]

1 int Said to a dog, or to hounds, when giving food, to induce them to eat, also addressed to a dog to direct it to the scent, used also *fig* in inviting to begin a meal

Der², nw Der¹, War² ne Wor Now then, what are you waiting for? Cess! (JWP) Hrf N & Q (1859) and S viii 195 Glo¹² Brks¹ Cess to 't IW¹ w Som¹ Saes¹

2 v Of children to take to, become accustomed to food
 Dor 'She will not cess to it'—said of a child who would not take kindly to the bottle (CKP)

CESSSES, sb pl Rut¹ [se siz] The narcissus

[Aphetic form of *narcissus*]

CETCHIN, see *Catching*, *phl adj*

CH, *pron Obsol* or *obs* Wxf Dor Som Dev Also in uncontracted forms *ich*, *utch*, *utchy*, see below I, *ego* Used *gen* with auxiliary *v* or before a vowel

Wxf¹ Ch am a stouk [fool], 84 Chote [I wot] well, 100 A portion ich gae her Dhicka die fan ich want to a mile [that day when I went to the mill] Ich zide [saw], 102 'Chamafear'd ich moth cress a Shanaan [I am afraid I must cross the Shannon], 104 Dor Chad, HAYNES *Voc* (c 1730) in *N & Q* (1883) 6th S vii 366, Ich ben [I've been] hunting, *Mummers' Play* in *Flk-Lore Rec* (1880) VIII 111, Ich, uch, in some of the lower parts of Dor, BARNES *Gl* (1863) [Not known to our correspondents] Som *Monthly Mag* (1814) II 127, What shall utchy do? Bread and cheese 'c'have a had, That 'c'had 'c'have a eat, JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) 188, Uch'll go, W & J *Gl* (1873) sw Som 'Uchty' [is] used at present, but rarely, amongst old peasants [at Cannington], *Trans Phil Soc* (1877) 579, At Merriott, near Crewkerne,

utchy and *utch*, and *utch* or *us* [?] at Montacute

I will, I would, are rendered *utchill*, *utchhood*, *ib* 580, [In 1880] the Land of Uch occupied the angular space between the two railways which have their vertex at Yeovil The foll villages [use] *utch* — East Cokei, E Chinnock, Mid and W Chinnock, Merriott, Chisselborough, Montacute, Martock, Norton, S Petherton, and possibly Kingsbury, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 84, In a small district containing two or three villages, among which is Kingsbury, the use of *utch* for 'I' is still common Uuch un uum-l goa [I and he will go] This very limited district hes close to Hamdon Hill above Montacute, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 34, Sull [1897] survives in this locality, though worn down to a mere faint *ch* (FTE). Dev WHITE *Countryman* (1701) 126 n Dev Cham all vore, and so chawr zo zoon's es hired o'et, *Exm Crisshp* (1746) 1 565, Chur a lamps'd in wone o' mayears, *ib* 1 555, Mey be chell, and mey be chont, *ib* 1 598, Chad et in my meend, and zo chave still Bet chawnt drow et out bevore tha begen'st agen, and than chell, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 244, 5, Chant zo bad's thee, *ib* 1 231, Entirely *obs* and forgotten in the district, ELWORTHY *ib* Note

CHA, CHAA, see *Chaw*

CHAAK, see *Chalk*

CHAAM, see *Cham*, *v*

CHAAMER, see *Chamber*

CHAAYNGE, see *Change*

CHABBLE, see *Chobble*.

CHACE, sb Bck [tfeis] A field formed by clearing the forest See *Buskyleys*

Bck MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV 521 n Bck In very common use We still speak of a farm in the chace or of working in the chace, yet all the land has been cleared at a period beyond living memory (A C)

[A parke is inclosed, and a chase is alwaies open and not inclosed, and therefore the next in degree unto a franke chase is a parke, MANWOOD *Forest Laws* (1615) 24 Fr *chasse*, 'terrain réservé pour la chasse' (HATZFELD)]

CHACK, sb¹ and v¹ Sc Irel Nhb Also written *check* Ayi NI¹, *chak* Sc (JAM) [tʃak, tʃek]

1 sb Slight refreshment taken in haste, a snack, mouthful

Sc Gives a bit chack of dinner to his friends, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) Lett ix e Fif Havin' partaken o' a chack o' dinner, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv Rnf We ca'd for a chack and a dram, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 82 Ayr. Ye'll stop and tak a check o' dinner wi' me, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii Lth Their masters took 'a chack and a jug o' toddy,' STRATHFERN *More Bits* (ed 1885) 97 Edb Ask the honest man to sit still and take a chack of supper, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi Hdg A chack o' white bread an' a mouthfu' o' ale, LUMSDEN *Sheep head* (1892) 260 Bwk Watie Ross o' the Crawbutt, Never took a supper, But just a chack o' cheese and bread, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 99 NI¹ Nhb¹ Aa just had time to get a chack

2 A slight bruise or knock.

Lth In common use (I M) Gall Limping slightly from what he called a 'bit chack' on the legs, CROCKETT *Shokit Min* (1893) 71

3 v To bite, chew, to lay hold of anything quickly so as to give it a gash with the teeth.

Sc Wi' their teeth green threshes chackit, WILSON *Poems* (1822) *Twa Mice* Edb I mostly chacked off my tongue in chattering, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x Silc For chasin' cats, an' craws, an' hoodies, An' chackin' mice, HOGG *Pastoral* (1801) 23 (JAM)

4 To cut or bruise any part of the body by a sudden stroke or knock Also used *fig*

Sc. (JAM) Per I have chackit my hand (G W) Edb Poor brute, nearly got one of his foie paws chacked off, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxi

5 To clack, make a clinking noise, to chatter the teeth when very cold

Sc Some's teeth for cold did chack and chatter, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 35 (JAM) Silc Sic an yirlich skrighe that myne teith chackyt in mine heid, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 110, ed 1866 Ant Chackin' wi' coul, BALLYMENA *Obs* (1892)

Hence *Chackie* mill, sb the death-watch Ags (JAM)

CHACK, sb² Sc Also written *chak*. [tʃak] A rut in a road, the track of a wheel

Sc Ye couldna hae gone a dozen o' yards on the road without meetin wi' as many chaks ilk ane deep aneugh to tak the cart up till the ax-tree, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II 161 Lth (JAM)

Hence *Chackie*, *adj* (1) unequal, full of ruts or inequalities, (2) gravelly Cf *chocky*

(1) Lth A chackie road (JAM), (J M) (2) s Sc Ground that abounds with gravel may be denominated 'chackie land' because it checks the steady motion of the plough (JAM)

CHACK, sb³ Or I Also written *check* (JAM), *chacks* SWAINSON [tʃak, tʃek] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*

Or I The white ear, here denominated the chack, BARRY *Orkney* (1805) 308 (JAM), So called from its short, quickly repeated cry, resembling a slight blow, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 9 S & Ork¹

CHACK, *adj* Sc [tʃak] Check, having a check pattern

Abd In chack apron and calico wrapper, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) vi nw Abd Syne pit yer clean chack apron on, *Goodwife* (1867) st 15

Hence *Chackit*, *phl adj* checkered, having a check pattern

Sc His chackit plaid the speckl't spink outvies, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 1 (JAM) e Fif The chackit apron that saired for a blind, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) 11

CHACK, v² Dev Cor [tʃæk] Used in forms (1) *Chacking*, *prp* half-famished, thirsty, (2) *Chackt*, *pp* very thirsty, dry in the throat

(1) Cor I'm chacken with hunger and thust, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 6, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545, Cor¹ I'm chacking with hunger, Cor² (2) Cor²

CHACK, v³ Sur Sus Of plants to stop in growth
 Sur (FSC) Sus They be quite chacked by the frost (FWL)

[A pron of lit E *check*]

CHACK, v⁴ Dmf (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] To pierce with a pointed instrument, to 'job'

CHACK, see *Check*

CHACK A-PUDDING, sb *phr* Silc (JAM) A selfish fellow, who always seizes what is best at meals.

CHACKART, *sb* Sc Also in form **chackie** (JAM) [tʃa kərt]

1 The stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola*
Bnff¹ Bch Death traitt him aff i' his dank car As dead's a
chackart, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 10 (JAM)

2 The whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra* Bnff¹
3 A term of endearment, a term of affectionate reproach
Bnff¹ Sic a dear chackart o' a lassie Ey! ye weenin' [boasting]
chackart, that's nae true it ye're sayin'

CHACKET, *v* Sus Also written **chocket** To
cough (FWL), Sus¹

Hence (1) **Chocket**, *sb*, (2) **Chocketting**, *vbl sb*
coughing

Sus Oh, what a chocket you are making Do stop that chocket-
ting (FWL)

CHACKIE, *adj* Sc Dimpled (?) See below
Sc Cheek, cheek cherry, Chin, chin chackie, CHAMBERS *Pop*
Rhymes (1870) 20

CHACKLE, *v* and *sb* War Wor Glo Oxf Brks
I W Dor Som Dev Also written **chackle** Som
[tʃæk l]

1 *v* Of a hen to cackle
War² ne Wor The cock sat up in the yew-tree, And the hen
came chackling by, *Xmas Carol* (JWP) se Wor¹, Oxf¹ Brks¹
I yeard 'un a-chacklin', zo a mus' hev a ne-ust zome'er yer I W¹
Som W & J Gl (1873) w Som¹ Haut s aup wi dhu vaew ulz
—dhai bec u chaak leen zoa? [what's up with the fowls—they
are cackling so?] nw Dev¹

2 To chatter, also used of the noise made by ferrets
s Wor 'Earken thahy ferrets, 'ow a do kip chacklin' to be suer
(HK) w Som¹ Why 's n hold thy bawl, neet bide there
chacklin, same s an old hen avore day! You do keep on chackle,
chackle, chackle from day s light to daik night nw Dev¹

Hence **Chackly**, *adj* chattering, talkative
w Som¹ I niver didn zee no jis [chaak lee] maands you be,
niver in all my born days

3 To rattle, make a rattling noise, *gen* used in a good
sense, as of a cart, &c, running properly

s Wor I heard the bottles chackle in the cart (HK) Glo
To the practised ear of a carter the chackle of a cart indicates
whether it runs easily or otherwise Ee don't chackle as ei d
ought to, how er do rattle (SSB), Glo¹ You could hear the
crut chacklin a mile off Oxf¹ The cups and saacers begun a
chackle, chackle, chackle

4. *sb* Gossip, complaining chatter. Dor (CVG)

5 A rattling noise

Glo Yer can tell that thur ceart a mile off by the chackle ov un
(SSB), Glo¹

CHACKLOWRIE, *sb* Sc (JAM) Mashed cabbage,
mixed with barley-broth

CHACK PIE, *sb* Cor Also in form **chag pie** Cor²

1 The magpie, *Pica rustua* w Cor (MAC), Cor²

2 Abuse, nagging See **Chack**, *sb*¹ 5

Cor Thee dost git some chack-pie of her sometimes, HIGHAM
Dial (1866) 7 w Cor Also called 'tongue pie' (MAC) Cor²

CHACKS, *sb pl* Dev Cor Also written **chak** Cor¹
[tʃæks] The jaws, chops, cheeks

Dev Iss longed to gee some hearty smacks Upon their little rosy
chacks, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) pt 1 156, ed 1824
nw Dev¹ I'll scat thee chacks, eef thee disn behave thezell Cor
I'll bet a pound she'd scat my chacks, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865)
84, I gov sich a scat in the chacks as maade um rattle, HIGHAM
Dial (1866) 6, Cor¹², Cor² He've had one of his chacks broken
taking out a tooth

CHACKY, *adj* Stf¹ [tʃa ki] Ricketty.

CHACKY, see **Chucky**

CHAD, *sb*¹ Sc e An [tʃad]

1 Gravel, small stones which form the bed of a river

Sc FORBY *Gl*, NALL *Gl* n Sc This term always denotes
compacted gravel When it yields to the tread, or is loosened in
digging, it is called chingle or gravel (JAM)

Hence **Chaddy**, *adj* gravelly

Sc Chaddy ground (JAM) [MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)]

2 *pl* Dry, husky fragments amongst food e An¹, Nrf¹

Hence **Chaddy**, *adj* Of bread made of meal not
properly sifted e An¹, Nrf¹

CHAD, *sb*² Nhp Bdf. [tʃad, tʃæd]

1 A small, narrow trench for draining land.

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Nhp¹ In some places the first spit only, whether of turf or soil,
is termed the chad, in others the last spit

Hence **Chadling**, *vbl sb* making a small groove or
trench for the purpose of driving in a wedge to facilitate
the splitting of large stones Nhp¹

2 A long narrow spade used for digging out the bottom
of a drain Bdf (JWB)

CHAD, *sb*³ Stf Der In *comp* **Chad farthing** or
penny, (1) a payment made for the purpose of hallowing
the font for christenings, (2) the contributions in aid of
the repairs of Lichfield Cathedral

(1) Der¹ Obs [HALL] (2) Stf HEWITT *Lichfield Cathedral*
(1875) 53, Pentecostals or Whitsun Farthings are mentioned by
Pegge as being paid in 1788 by the parishioners of the diocese of
Lichfield to the Dean and Chapter The payment went by the
name of Chad pennies or Chad farthings, the cathedral there being
dedicated to St Chad, N & Q (1850) 1st S 11 269

CHAD, *sb*⁴ Cor [tʃæd] A young bream, *Pagellus*
Centodonotus

Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545, Cor¹² [SATELL (1879,)]

CHAD, *sb*⁵ Cor [tʃæd] A turn of rope

Cor¹ Put a chad in the horse's mouth, Cor²

CHAD, see **Ch**, **Chat**

CHADDERED, *pp* Nhb Wm [tʃadɪd] In phi
(1) *Chadder* and *chloved*, having an irregular and frayed
edge, (2) *Chittered* and *chadder*, indented

(1) Wm It was o' chadder d an' chov'd as if t rattans hed bin
at it (BK) (2) Nhb Used 50 years ago Applied to a spoon of
thin silver much indented 'Aal chittered and chaddered by laal
Robbie's teeth' (WHH)

CHADEN, see **Chawdon**

CHADLENS, see **Chitteilings**

CHADS, *sb pl* w Yks [tʃadz] The imperfect ends
of stuffs, &c after weaving Cf **chats**

w Yks 'Tabs' is the more usual word (RHR), w Yks²

CHAETRY, see **Cheatery**

CHAFER, *sb* Chs Lin Also in form **cheever** Chs¹
[tʃɛ fə(r)] A brown-coloured beetle, a cockchafer,
Melolontha vulgaris

Chs¹ n Lin¹ Chaafers hes maade pretty wark wi' leaves o' yon
elmin-treä [GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, MAYER *Spisinn s Direct* (1845)
135]

[The great appearances of Chafers, or other insects are
omens of a future time of scarcity, and if in very great
numbers of mortality and sickness to man and beasts,
WORLIDGE *Syst Agric* (1681) 314 OE *ceafor* The form
cheever repr the cogn OE *cefer* (*Erfurt Gl*) Du *kever*
(HEXHAM), MHG *kever* (LEXER)]

CHAFERY, *sb* Stf. Der Sus [tʃɛ frɪ] A furnace,
fire in a forge

Stf¹, Der², nw Der¹ Sus In every forge or hammer there are
two fires at least, the one they call the 'finery,' the other the
'chafery' At the 'chafery' they only draw out the two ends
suitable to what was drawn out at the 'finery' in the middle, and
so finish the bar, RAY (1691) 14 [(K)]

[Chafery, a forge in an iron-mill, where the iron is
wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection,
PHILLIPS (1706) Fr *chaufferie*, 'forge ou passe le fer,
lorsqu'il a été affiné, pour être mis en barres' (HATZFELD)]

CHAFEWEED, *sb* Nhb [tʃɛ f, tʃa f wɪd] The cud-
weed, *Filago germanica*

Nhb Chafe weed, according to Sir W Hooker, from its use in
Nhb to prevent heavy loads from galling the backs of beasts of
burden, or as Ray expresses it 'quoniam ad interligines valet,'
PRIOR (1879), Nhb¹

[*Herbe Bourreuse*, Cudweed, Chaffweed, Cotgr, *Gna-
phalon* in English, Cotton-weed, Cud-weed, Chaffe-
weed, and petty Cotton, GERARDE *Herb* (ed 1633) 644,
Gnaphalon .. in English Chafe-weed, LYRE *Dodoens*
(1578) 90]

CHAFF, *sb* and *v*¹ Sc Yks Chs Not Lei

1 *sb* In *comp* **Chaff riddling**, a mode of divination by
means of a 'riddle' and chaff on St Mark's Eve See
Caff, *sb*¹ 2 (6)

Yks At midnight the enquirer repairs to a barn and leaving the
doors open riddles chaff through a sieve—if he is to die during the

year, two persons carrying a coffin will pass the doors, HENDERSON *Full Lore* (1879) 1, ANDREWS *O'dun Tunes* (1890) 128

2 *v* To choke up, suffocate as with chaff *Obsol*
n Yks Rare now, only in use among old people (R B) m Yks 1
An asthmatical person will say 'The bit of fog this morning fair chaffed me up'

Hence (1) **Chaffery** or **Chaffering**, *adj* Of stuff like the seed of the bulrush or pampas grass, &c fluffy, (2) **Chaffing**, *vbl sb* *Obs* or *obsol*, see below, (3) **Chaffrie**, *sb* refuse, rubbish

(1) Chs 13 (2) Not, Lei When a husband ill treated his wife the villagers emptied a sack of chaff at his door, to intimate that 'thrashing was done within,' *Y's Whly Post* (1883), thirty years ago very common, but now of very rare occurrence, *N & Q* (1854) 1st S iv 371 (3) Lnk (JAM)

CHAFF, *v* 2 Yks [tʃaf]

1 To chafe or gall m Yks 1 Cf *chafeweed*, *chaffer*, *sb* 2
2 To use intentionally irritating or highly provoking language, to quarrel outright Cf *chaffer*, *v* 2

n Yks Fairly common (R II H), n Yks 1
[The same as lit E *chafe*, to fret, gall, inflame, OFr *chaufier* (mod *chauffer*), to warm]

CHAFF, *v* 3 Sc Yks Lan [tʃaf]

1. To bite, chew See **Chaft**
w Yks 5 He chaffed his pen aboon a bit i' trying to make crabby,
67 Lan 1 s Lan *Obs* BARNFORD *Dial* (1854)

2 To chatter, be loquacious

Per We chaff'd a lot wi' ane anither (G W) Lth (JAM)

CHAFF, see **Chaff**

CHAFER, *v* 1 and *sb* 1 Sc Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin
Lon Ken Cor In form *chaffie* Sc (JAM) e Lan 1,
chaffer, chiffer Cor 1 [tʃa fə(r), tʃæ fə(r)]

1 *v* To bargain, exchange, to haggle over a bargain
Sc They were thus 'chaffin' back an' for'a't, as Angus would have described their conversation, *St Patrick* (1819) III 197 (JAM)
Cum 1 Wm They wad chafferlang eneuf ower a ho'penny (B K)
w Yks (C C R), w Yks 4, e Lan 1 n Lin 1 He chaffers as long
oher buyin' hauf a score lambs, as thoo w'd oher five hundred
poond woth o' beas Lon What quanta denare have you chafered?
MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) III 49, ed 1861 Ken (K) Cor 1
I never heard a woman chaffer like she do

Hence **Chaffering**, *vbl sb* haggling over a bargain

Lan. Don't waste no more time in chaffering, HOCKING *Dick's Fany* (1883) n

2 *sb* A bargain, haggling

Lan After the brief chaffer for lime, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II 29

[1 Chaffare 3e, til Y come, WYCLIF (1388) *Luke* xix 13,
þe borgeys wylnep to chapfari an to wynne, *Ayenbite*
(1340) 162 Cp ON *kaupfor*, lit trading-journey]

CHAFER, *sb* 2 Sh I The round-lipped whale, *Delphinus orca* Also in *comb* **Chaffer whale** See **Chaffer**, *v* 1
Sh I When this whale [chaffer-whale] follows a boat the fishermen have a practice of throwing a coin of any kind towards it, and they allege that the whale disappears in search of the coin, and ceases to molest them, EDMONSTON *Zelland* (1809) II 300 (JAM) S & Ork 1

CHAFER, *sb* 3 Sc A chafing-dish

Rnf May the deil Roast the loon on his hot chaffer, Wha our roguery would reveal, MCGILVERAY *Poems* (ed 1862) 45

[Lay þem vppon youre galantyne stondynge on a chaffire hoote, RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* (c 1460) 639, in *Meals & Manners*, ed Furnivall, 45 Der of *chafe* (*chaff*), to warm, OFr *chaufier* See **Chaff**, *v* 2]

CHAFER, *v* 2 Yks Lin [tʃa fə(r)] To use provoking language, short of a serious quarrel

n Yks 1 n Lin 1 He duzn't saay 'oh't that's much wrong, bud he's alus chaffern' at me

CHAFF HEARTED, *adj* n Yks 2 Also in form *chaffy*. Cowardly, timid See **Chaff**, *v* 3

CHAFFIE, *sb* Abd Sur [tʃa fi, tʃæ fi] The chaff-finch, *Fringilla coelebs*

Abd SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63 sw Sur *Nature Notes*, No 10

CHAFFINGER, *sb* Hmp The dragon-fly (W M E F)

CHAFFLE, see **Chaffer**, *v* 1

CHAFFY, *adj* *Obsol* e An Thursty

e An 1 Suf Occas used by those who have been imbibing freely overnight (C G B); Rare (F H);

CHAFFY, see **Chaff hearted**

CHAFT, *sb* Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan
Also in form *caff* m Yks 1, *chaff* N Cy 1 Nhb 1 n Yks 12
m Yks 1 w Yks 1 Lan 1 ne Lan 1, *cheft* Nhb, *chuff* Lan 1 [tʃaft]

1 The jaw, jawbone, *gen* used in *pl* jaws, chops, cheeks
Sc The piper wants muckle that wants his nether chafts, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737) Abd A meikle man Rax'd me along the chafts a wham, SKINNER *Sngs* (1809) 3 Kcd Waggit's tail and lickit's chafts, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 22 Frf Thrice wi her teetheless chafts she mumpit, BEATTIE *Amha* (c 1820) 22 Fif I'll cloot his chafts the next time I meet him, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 180 e Fif The Gael blawin' oot his skinny chafts like the snother o' an angry bubbly-jock, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1861) vii Rnf Thoth your chafts are fa'in' in, WILSON *Watty* (1792) 5 Ayr I have rackit my chafts lauchin', SERVICR *Di Duguid* (1887) 149 e Lth She gart me shave mysel till my chafts were like a year auld ban'n's, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 69 Lnk Yell ne'er see Richie Witherspoon scam the chafts o' the ungodly for a bawbee, a' you days again, PROCTER *Barber's Shop* (1856) 3 Bwk There's as good cheese in Choicelac As ever were chow'd wi' chafts, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 16 Feb Gaed her a desperate bash on the chafts, NICOL *Poems* (1805) *Daft Days* N Cy 1 Nhb The hurcheon iaxed his scory chafts, RICHARDSON *Borderers Table bl* (1846) VII 141, Nhb 1, Dur 1, e Dur 1 s Dur D'ye like chafts? because if ye dee I'll bring ye some when we kill t'pig (J E D) Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) Cum I'll owder stop't, or I'll rive t'chafts off't DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 112, (II W) Wm (B K), n Yks 12 ne Yks 1 Commonly used of pigs e Yks MARSHALL *Rui Econ* (1788) m Yks 1 w Yks 1 Mally jowls her heed an left chaff, n 288 Lan 1, n Lan 1, ne Lan 1

Hence (1) **Chaff**, *v* to tie up the jaws, (2) **Big chaffed**, *adj* having large jaws, (3) **Chafy**, *adj* talkative

(1) n Yks 2 We chaff'd her up with a garter (2) Sc He was a big-chaffed, ruddy, lusty man, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xxii (3) Yks A very chafy fellow (K)

2 *Comp* (1) **Chaff blades**, (2) **bones**, jaws, jawbone, (3) **fallen**, (4) **lowered**, dispirited, 'down in the mouth', (5) **talk**, prattle, idle talk, (6) **tooth**, a jaw tooth

(1) Fif Chaff blades and chafts, and teeth and stumps, Now rattlet in a huiy, TENNANT *Papishy* (1827) 53 Edb I saw the blae marks of my four fingers along his chaff blade, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii n Cy 1, Nhb 1 (2) n Yks 12 n Yks, Lan N & Q (1887) 7th S iv 373 (3) n Yks 1, w Yks 1 (4) n Yks 2 (5) Sc GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Bch As far in chaff taak he exceeds Me wi' his sleeked tongue, *Poems in Bel Dal* (1785) *Ajax's Spee h* (6) Sc (JAM)

3 In phr *to have the chaffs tied up*, to be dead

Nhb And he's as deed as bacon, A' tied his chafts, and laid him out, ROBSON *Sngs of Tyne* (1849) n Yks 12

[A chaffe, *maxilla, mala, Cath Angl* (1483), And scok þam be þe berdes sua þat i þair chaffites raue in tua, *Cursor M.* (c 1300) 7510 Cp Sw *kaff*, jaw (WIDEGREN), ON *kyaft*]

CHAG, *sb* Yks Shr [tʃag] A branch of a tree, a branch of broom or gorse

w Yks (D L) [Not known to our other correspondents]
Shr 1 Theer's a djel o' bread, beside apple fit, so mind an' ave the oven whot, put tuthree more chags o' brum in, an' chër it well

[Cp Bavar dial *hag*, '(im Ries) der Strunk oder Stengel vom Kohl' (SCHMELLER), see DILFENBACH *Gl* (1867) s v *Maguder*]

CHAG, *v* Dur [tʃag] To chew Cf *chaw*, *chug*
Dur GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl* (1870)

CHAICE, see **Choice**

CHAMBER, **CHAIMER**, see **Chamber**

CHAIMERLY, see **Chamber lye**

CHAIN, *sb* Irel Nhb Dur Yks Lan Som Dev
Also written *chean* Lan 1, *chaine* Som, *chen* Lan [tʃeɪn, tʃiən, tʃen]

1 In *comp* (1) **Chain horse**, a horse not in cart-shafts, but helping to drag one that is in shafts; (2) **pump**, a pump formerly used for raising water from mines, (3) **shot**, the petrified remains of a kind of cuttle-fish resembling tubes tapering to a point See **Thunderbolt**

(1) Lan A pair o' chen horses couldn't drag her away f'io' th' clod, WAUGH *Hermut Cobbler*, ix (2) Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) (3) n Yks 2

2 A weaver's warp

s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (June 7, 1884), (S K C) Lan¹ Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ The warp, of whatever material, whether woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, or flax (all of which are woven in the district), is always the chain. Dev *Reports Provinc* (1882) 10

3 *Comp Chain beam*, one of the long rollers extending the full width of a loom, on which is carefully wound the series of threads composing the warp or chain, which is to form the groundwork of the cloth

w Som¹ As the weaving progresses, the chain is unwound from its beam and re-wound at precisely the same rate upon the cloth-beam

CHAINEY, see Cheeny

CHAINGE, see Change

CHAINY, see Cheeny

CHAINY ASH, sb Chs The Laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum*

Chs¹ There's newt here but chainy ashes, ma am, and them s upo' th' hedge bonk

CHAIP, v Bnff¹ [tjēp] To inquire the price of a thing offered for sale Hence Chaipan, vbl sb the act of inquiring the price

[I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye, *Je marchande*, PALSGR (1530) OE *chapian*, to bargain Cp G *kaufen*, to buy]

CHAIR, sb Nhb Yks Der

1 In *comb* (1) *Chair day*, old age, (2) *platt rush*, the plant *Scirpus lacustris*, (3) *pow*, the head or top of a chair

(1) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Yks *Poetry Prov in Cornh Mag* (1865) XII 38 (2) w Yks *LEES Flora* (1888) 456 (3) Nhb (K)

2 The frame used for drawing up materials and men from the mines

Der MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802)

CHAISE, sb pl n Yks [jēz] The bathing-machines on the beach, sometimes Bathing chaise

n Yks² A lot o' chaise

[Chaise pl as if for *chay-s*, pl of *chay*, corr of *chaise*, a term applied to various kinds of carriages Fr *chaise* (HATZFELD)]

CHAIT, sb Wor The spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola* So called from its note Cf bee bird (2)

Wor SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 48

CHAITS, sb pl e An Also written chates Nrf¹ Suf¹ [tjēts] Broken victuals, scraps, esp the remnants of turnips left by fattening sheep Cf chate

e An¹ Nrf The brown rat, whose depredations upon mangolds and swedes are easily traceable by the chates or orts which it invariably leaves, e *Dy Press* (Aug 18, 1894) 7, Nrf¹ Suf (CT), Suf¹ Leaner or more hungry stock is turned in 'to pick up the chaits' or orts

Hence Chatin' croom, sb a kind of hoe for chopping chates Suf (CT)

[The same word as ME *chetes* (*escheytes*), *escheats*, property falling to the king I horw *zowre law*, as I leue, I lese many chites (*escheytes*, C-text), *P Plowman* (B) iv 175 AFr *eschaetes*, forfeitures, der of *chaet*, pp of *chaour* (mod Fr *chour*)]

CHAITY, adj Som [tjēti] Of persons neat, trim, tidy in appearance

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Uui-z u chattee lee dl uum un [she is a neat little woman]

CHAK, see Chack, sb¹²

CHAKKY, see Chucky

CHALDER, sb Sc Nhb Dur Yks Lin Suf Also written chawder w Yks¹ Lin, chawdie e Yks¹, chauder n Lin¹, choder n Yks [tjā dər, tjō dər(r)] A measure of capacity for coals, coke, lime, corn, &c., varying according to contents, and to the district where it is used, the same form is sometimes used as pl See Chaldron

Sc Drawing a stipend of eight hundred pounds Scot and four chalders of victuals, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xlii, Nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure, of coin, 16 bolls Sig Of lime, in some places, 24 fir lots, each of 23 Scotch pints Dmb Of lime, 64 bushels, of lime shells, 32 bushels Rnf Of lime, 32 bushels, of lime shells,

16 bushels, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), He was also thoroughly up in the mysteries of the Tind Count, was at home in localities, chalders, and free and unexhausted tiends [tithes], MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 65 N Cy¹ 53 cwt Nhb In exchange for a chalders of wheat, RICHARDSON *Borden's Table-bk* (1846) VIII 243, Nhb¹ Lime, corn, and even grindstones were measured by the chalders Dur¹ n Yks A' git a choder a lunc an' mix wi' yon lump ov eorth, it'll mak a gude compost fer yon lahl field (WH) e Yks¹ Used only as a measure of coals or lime w Yks¹ Lin Coals is dear, they've raised me a shillin' this last three chawder, PEACOCK *J Markenfield* (1872) I 110 n Lin¹ 4 quarters of grain, 1½ tons of coal Suf Gen used of coke and lime, not of coals (FH), Suf¹

CHALDER, v e An Also written cholder, cholter e An¹ Nrf¹ To crumble and fall away, as by the action of frost, moist air, &c

e An¹ Nrf Bits of mortar, &c, dug into the soil will 'chalder away' (EM), Nrf¹ Suf MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863)

CHALDER, see Chaulder

CHALDRICK, sb Obs Sh & Or I Also in form chaldor S & Ork¹ The pied oystercatcher, *Huematopus ostralegus* Cf skeldrake

Or I SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 188 S & Ork¹

CHALDRON, sb Nhb Dur Yks Der Cmb Sur A measure of capacity for coal, coke, lime, &c, varying according to contents, and district where it is used See also Chalder

Nhb The Newcastle chaldron is a measure of 24 bolls, containing 53 cwt of coals The London chaldron has been variously estimated at from 26 5 to 28 462 cwt, NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888), Nhb¹ The old colliery waggon contains a chaldron, and is called a chaldron waggon The original chaldron (of coals) was 2,000 lbs weight The content of the chaldron waggon (custom house measurement) is 217 989 cubic inches, and that of the boll being 9676 8, the chaldron is therefore equal to 22 526 bolls, and not, as usually but erroneously stated, as 24 bolls Nhb, Dur Sold, as lately it was, or now is, for 8s per chaldron, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 5 n Yks Another viable part of the said farm shall be one-fifth a summer fallow, with two chaldrons of lime per acre, TURN *Agric* (1800) 70 e Yks Of lime, 32 bushels Der Of lime, in some parts, 32 heaped bushels, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Cmb Of lime, 40 bushels Sur Lime, 32 bushels, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) [All coal and coke were formerly sold by measure, the standard being the chaldron of 36 (and later 48) bushels Coke is still largely sold by measure, and the chaldron represents 12 full sacks, each sack containing 4 bushels, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

CHALK, sb and v Var dial and slang uses Also written chaak Nhb¹, chawk w Yks, choke Cum¹ Yks Lan Oxf¹ [tjāk, tjōk]

1 sb A mark made in chalk by illiterate shopkeepers and publicans to indicate the amount of anything purchased by a customer who does not pay ready money, also fig credit

Nhb The chalks cast up, the reck'ning they Get thummel'd out, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 61 Wm They marked a chalk on the buttery door for every quart, *Lonsdale Mag* (1822) III 15 w Yks He dealt in 'toffee' and gave 'chalk' till pay day, BINNS *Tull to Toun* (1882) 15 Lan Unlimited chalk in the bar, BRIDLEY *Out of Work*, 1

2 *Comp Chalk scrawl*, the chalk-marks made in the above kind of account-keeping n Lin¹

3 In phr (1) *Chalk and pipeclay*, gypsum, (2) *as like 'as chalk is to cheese*, quite unlike, (3) *by chalks*, by fair, (4) *to take one's chalks*, (5) *to walk one's chalks*, to go away, 'make off', also fig

(1) Nhb¹ (2) Wor (JWP) Oxf¹ You be as much like 'ee, as choke's like cheese (3) Cum¹ Better by chalks [Aus It was the worst road by chalks we'd ever seen in our lives, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) I xii] (4) Lin When clock struck ten she'd tek hei chalks, BROWN *Lit Laur* (1890) 83 (5) w Yks Till at last he wok'd his chokes off, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1881) xvii Lan Good luck to him That walks his chalks and heeds no talks, WAUGH *Buckle To* (1866) 1 29 Chs Chs N & Q (1881) I 148 Suf He had to walk his chalks (FH)

4 v To run up an account at a shop or public-house, to give credit, sometimes with *up* and *down*

Nhb She chalks up scores at a' the shops, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11, Nhb¹ w Yks It isn't fair ta chaulk double to a

man when he's fresh, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsla Ann* (1850) 41, Has this chap been chawkin up? HARTLEY *Sls* (1895) vi
 Lan Bring two gallon, an' choke it up, we'll pay sometime,
 DONALDSON *Tooth Drawn*, 7 n Lin¹ Benny MASON's been to
 th' Gohden Cup, an' hed two quarts o' aale chalk'd doon to you
 w Som¹ To be chau kd aup is to be entered as a debtor

Hence (1) **Chalk back day**, *phr* the third Thursday in
 September, the day before the Hiring Fair at Diss,
 when children try to mark each other's clothes with
 chalk, (2) **Chalk back neet**, *phr* the evening before the
 Whitsuntide Fair at Bridlington, (3) **Chalking deal**, *sb*
 a flat board, on which accounts, &c, are chalked, (4)
Chalking Sunday, *sb* the first Sunday in Lent

(1) Nrf *N & Q* (1851) 1st S iv 501 (2) e Yks¹ Boys and
 others assemble on the church green, where the fair is held, and
 amuse themselves by endeavouring to chalk each other's backs,
 accompanied by shouts of uproarious merriment (3) Nhb¹
 Chalkin dyel Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) (4)
 Lim On Chalking Sunday all the maids and bachelors are marked
 or chalked on the back, *Flk-Lore Record* (1881) IV 107

CHALKER, *sb* Brks A boy's marble made of
 chalk, or of chalk and clay mixed

Brks¹ Held in the lowest estimation, those next above these in
 value are called 'stoners'

CHALK LINE, *sb* w Som¹ The string used by car-
 penters to strike a line, the line struck by the chalked
 string, also *fig* in *phr* to walk a chalk-line, to be circum-
 spect in conduct, not to deviate from the straight path of
 duty

CHALL, *sb*¹ Cor [tʃɔl]

1 A cow-house, shed

Cor The ox and cow challs being under the chamber for
 thrashing the corn, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 537, Inside the
 chall the only sounds were the slow chewing of the cows, the
 rattle of a tethering block, 'Q' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 226,
 Cor¹²

2 **Comp Chall barn**, a large farm-building

Cor MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 537

[A pron of E *stall*]

CHALL, *sb*² Dev [tʃæl] A twist or turn of a rope
 halter put into a horse's mouth to act as a bit

Dev Putt a chall in the mouth o'n, an' thee'll be able to hold'n
 better, *Reports Prounc* (1893)

CHALL, see Chawl.

CHALLENGE, *v* and *sb* Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks
 Lin Also in forms challenge Nhb¹, chanelge, chanalze
 e Yks¹, channelge n Lin¹, channels Cum Wm n Yks
 [tʃa lɪŋz]

1 *v* To claim, to claim acquaintance, to accost a person
 in case of doubtful identity, to recognize

Nhb¹ Aa wad gyen clean past if he hadn't challens'd us
 When he challens'd us, aa says tiv hum—'Ye he'the better on us'
 Cum, Wm 'He challens't me, a' t'market', said of a recognition
 by an old schoolfellow, in widely superior position (M P)
 n Yks Ah channels him in t'crowd (I W.) ne Yks¹ He vary
 seean challeng'd ma Sha's good to challenge e Yks¹ He didn't
 seem to knaw mā, kenspeckle as Ah is, wī my blind ee, till Ah
 chanelg'd him n Lin I challenged him i' a minnit, an' I was that
 scarr'd blud seem'd fair to chelter i' my heart, bein' I thoht hē
 was his awn goāst (M P), n Lin¹ I challenge that theare plew
 as mine, an' you'll get wrong if you sell it, I can tell yē that
 I hedn't seen him for moore then ten year, but I challenged him
 at once sw Lin¹ He challenged me at Gainsborough Station
 I met your husband, and challenged him

2 *Obs* To rate, reprimand

Sc FLEMING *Scriptures* (1726), He was first challenged by his
 neighbours, and afterwards quarrelled by the Ephori, *Scottisms*
 (1787) 120, He challenged the boy for playing the truant,
Monthly Mag (1800) I 322

3 *sb* A call, summons (to death)

Abd He has gotten a hasty challenge (JAM)

CHALLENGE, see Challenge

CHALM, see Cham, v

CHALMER, *sb* Sc [tʃɔ mər, tʃā mər] A room,
 chamber See Chamber.

Sc Fit for a king's chalmer, Scott *Nigel* (1822) v, The perishin'
 cauld chalmers, STEVENSON *Cathiona* (1895) xv, Whiles in our
 ain chalmer, whiles neist door, Roy *Horseman's Wd* (1895) vii

Fif The chalmer, in and round it, Wi' thuds o' merriment resoundit,
 TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 24

[He was stikkit in his secret chalmyr, *Compl Scot*
 (1549) 134 AFR *chambre*, chamber]

CHALTERED, *pp* Lei¹ Overcome with heat

CHAM, *v* Sc Lan Chs Lin Nhp Glo Oxf Brks
 Hnt e An Sus Hmp I W Wil Dor Som Dev Also
 written chaam e An¹, chalm Nhp¹ e An¹ Nrf¹, charm
 n Lin¹ sw Lin¹, chom Lan¹ Chs¹² [tʃam, tʃām, Lan
 Chs also tjom]

1 To chew, bite, to nibble into small fragments, to
 gnaw Cf *chamble*, *champ*

Gall Some said that his chaming and chirking of the paper was
 very ill done of him, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) xxxiv, Still in
 use and quite well understood (S R C) Lan¹ He looks as if he
 wui awlus chommin' summut in his meawth Chs¹, Chs³ I've
 gien that chap summut to chom, ennyhow Lin The net that goes
 over the pipes has been charmed by the rats, FENN *Dick o' the Fens*
 (1888) viii, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv n Lin¹ If
 you doan't get them oāts sell'd th' mice'll charm em all awaay
 sw Lin¹ There's a mess of silver-fishes (small moths) in the closet,
 and they've charmed a hole in my woollen stocking Nhp¹, Glo
 (F H), Glo¹², Oxf (A L M), Brks¹, Hnt. (I P F) e An¹
 Books and papers are chaamed by mice Nrf¹ w Sus, Hmp
 HOLLOWAY Hmp¹ I W¹, I W² The pigs ben and chammed my
 smock-frock all to pieces Wil BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), Wil¹
 Now cham thee vittles up well Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) Som
 JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Soni¹
 Aay bee dhaat wai k, neef aay d u-guut u beet u mai t, aay keod n
 chaa m ut [I am so weak, if I had a bit of meat, I could not
 masticate it] 'Champ' is unknown to dialect speakers Dev² Li
 chammed'er mayte vast 'nuff tū chuck'er n Dev Chammed a
 crume mite o' warm clit-bread, Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 103

Hence **Chammings**, *vbl sb pl* the husks of corn or
 malt n Lin¹

2 *Fig* To cogitate, hesitate, ruminate, to say the same
 thing over and over again

Brks¹ 'A chammed awver t a goodish bit' expresses hesitation
 and unwillingness to do a thing I W² He keeps on chammen
 on t over Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) Dev³ What's
 the use to cham that awver again, idden wance zaying et za gude's
 twenty times?

3 To hesitate in dislike, said of one who seems to be
 out of temper

Hmp You've no 'casion to cham it (J R W), Hmp¹

Hence **Chamming**, *vbl sb* quarrelling, angry talk
 Hmp (H E)

[1 Chamme the breed in your mouthe or ever you fede
 your byrde, PALSGR (1530), (The meat) must be chammed
 afore by the nurse, & so put into the babe's mouthe, MORR
Works (1529) 241]

CHAM, *adv* Obs Nhb Lan Awiy Cf *cam*, *adj*
 n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Lan GROSE (1790) *MS add*
 (C)

CHAM, see Ch

CHAMBER, *sb* Gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng
 Written chaamber n Lin¹, chaamer Wxf¹ e Yks¹,
 chaamer Dur¹ n Yks, chammer w Yks, chāmer Som;
 chāmer Sc, chammar Cum, chammer Dor¹, charmber
 Ess¹, chaumber w Yks³ Lin¹, chaumer Sc Nhb w Yks¹,
 chawmber n Yks w Yks², chawmer e Lan¹, chaymer
 e Yks¹, cheamber Lan, cheammer Dor, cheaymer
 Som, chimber nw Dev¹, chimmer Dor w Som¹ e Dev,
 choamer, chomer Lan

1. An upper room, either in a house or outbuilding,
 a bedroom

Sc 'O, wha's blood is this,' he says, 'That lies in the chamer?'
 JAMIESON *Ballads* (1806) I 181 Abd The chaumer over the
 stable, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii, Aft when a' the lave
 were sleepin', To the cham'er she wad steal, STILL *Cottar's Sunday*
 (1845) 35 Ayr He would fa' upon a rosy sleep and throw he saw
 ane chaumer fair lit up wi' lights, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 100
 Wxf¹ Nhb The king hez browt me intiv his chaumers, FORSTER
Newc Sng Sol (1859) 1 4 Dur¹ Cum The king hes brong me
 intui his chammar, RAYSON *Sng Sol* (1859) 1 4 n Yks She's
 aboon ith chawmber, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1884) 1 252, n Yks¹,
 ne Yks¹, e Yks¹ w Yks We agreed ta go up intut chamber,
 TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsla Ann* (1852) 51, w Yks¹, w Yks²

The ground floor is the room, the first floor the chawmber, the second floor the garret, w Yks³ Lan A long beaver hat ov his yhed 'at nearly touched th' choamer boards, *STANDING Echoes* (1885) 22, Opposite the fire-place were the chamber, pronounced 'chomer,' and the pantry, *THORNBUR Hist Blackpool* (1837) 86 e Lan¹ s Lan BAMPFORD *Dial* (1850) Lin Thou slep i' the chaumber above us, TENNYSON *Owd Roa* (1889) n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Bedroom is seldom or never used 'The house has two low rooms and two chambers' e An¹ The bedroom over the parlour is the parlour chamber Suf (M E R) Ess¹ Dor What was that noise in your chimmer, mother, last night? *HARDY Vess Tales* (1888) I 74, Dor¹ Wil Th' king ha' vot m' into huz cheammurs, *KILL Sng Sol* (1860) 1 4 Som (W F R) w Som¹ Wuur-z mau dhur? —Aup m chum ur [Where's mother?—Up stairs] Dev Us ant got but wan chimber vur vower aw us tü zläpe in, *HEWERT Pens Sp* (1892), Dev¹ 14 n Dev Es must g up in chember, *Erin Citsph* (1746) l 426 nw Dev¹

Hence (1) Chambered, (a) *pp* closeted, shut up, (b) *pl* *adj* having a second story, (2) Chaumerie, *sb* a small bedroom

(1, a) Abd They war chaumerit in the Manse wi' the lawvyers, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii, As he is chambered up, he hears a grain, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 50, ed 1812 (b) n Lin¹ Within it stood a great copper, just under the thatch, the room not being chambered (2) Abd Him an' me sleepit i' the aul' chaumerie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvix

2 Comp (1) Chamber bed, the bed in the best bedroom, (2) chiel, the groom of the chambers, (3) floor, the bedroom floor, (4) height, having two or more stories

(1) Abd For this he gets the chamber bed, An' raff o' brose and butter, BEATTIES *Parings* (1813) 30, ed 1893 (2) s Sc He presented the white towel with its enclosure to the 'chaumer chiel' of Robert Bruce, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V 365 (3) Ess (W W S) (4) w Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Mar 19, 1892), BARKS *Wkfld Wds* (1865)

3 A bedroom on the ground floor

Chs¹ s Chs¹ W1 aad [nū ūnōo ū ruwmz soa w1 mai dn dh] uwd tlos it in tü ū chai mbūr-plai s [We hadna enoo o' iowms (rooms), so we madden th' owd closet into a chamber place] Shr¹ Bedrooms on an upper story are called 'upstairs' It's a despart poor little 'ouse, no loft o'er it, but chambers ððth lime flurs, an' I canna bar a place athout upstairs

4 *pl* At Winchester the bedrooms of the scholars

Slang I have left my books in chambers (A D H), SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864)

5 Comp Chamber day, a day at the beginning of each half when 'chambers' were open all day for the re-arrangement of their occupants

Slang SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864)

6 The police court, magistrate's room

Abd Hine to the cham'er I maun gae, I trow, to tak' the aith, *Cock Shams* (1810) I 104 Ayr It was a guid thing they never were gruppit [apprehended],—there would been naething for them but the chaumer if they had, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 72 Gall (A W)

7 Comp Chamber master, a small master boot- or shoe-maker

Lon In the shoe trade, for instance, they are called 'chamber-masters,' MAYHEW *Lon Labour* (1851) II 376, ed 1861 [In some parts called 'garret masters,' working for wholesale firms or factories in their own homes, and generally assisted by members of their own family, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

CHAMBER LYE, *sb* *Obsol* Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin Sur Also written chaamber lee n Lin¹, chaimerly Dur¹, chamerly n Yks¹, chammerly Cum¹ n Lan¹, chaymerly e Yks¹, chemmerly Nhb¹ e Dur¹ Cum¹ Urine, bottled until it ferments, and used for washing clothes and for dressing wheat, &c

N Cy¹ Nhb Steeping in chamber-lye and powdering with quick lime [are] generally practised, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I 74, Nhb¹, Dur¹, e Dur¹ Cum Git cow-scairn an chammerley, Nowt meks a pulstess better, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 63, ed 1840 Wm Stored in a 'chammerly troff' on large stone trough (B K) n Yks², e Yks¹ w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), w Yks¹, n Lan¹ n Lin¹ Freq kept in a vat for a considerable time to be mixed with lime as a 'dressing' for seed wheat. Formerly much used for washing clothes and also as a 'drink' for horses to 'make them look well in their skins', also for outward application to

harden horses' feet Sur¹ What would do these onions good would be some chamber-lye

[The word occurs in SHAKS I *Hen IV*, II 1 23]

CHAMBLE, *v* Not Nhp War Shr e An Also in form chomble War² Shr¹ [tʃæ mbl, tʃo mbl]

1 To chew into small bits, to gnaw, nibble See Chimble Cf cham, champ, chassel

Not (W H S) Nhp¹ A horse chables the bit when by repeated action of the teeth he attempts to bite it n War I don't wonder at his being badly, he bolts his meat and never half chomble it (W B T) War² Shr¹ Yo'n got a nice lot o' cheese, I ope the mice ððnna tak' a fancy to chamble 'em e An¹, Nrf¹

Hence Chamblings, *vbl sb pl* husks of corn or other scraps gnawed by vermin e An¹, Nrf (F H)

2 To peck, to break into small fragments, as birds do seeds

Shr¹ Dunnā püt the canary so much sid to chamble an' flirt about, 'e covers the window-sill ððth 'is chimblin's

CHAMBRADEESE, *sb* *Obsol* Sc

1 A parlour

Fif Still used by some old people (JAM)

2 The best bedroom

Sc 'Chamber of Deese' is the name given to a room where the laird lies when he comes to a tenant's house, *Memiors Creechton* (1731) 97 (JAM), They are a' in the chamber of deas, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxvi, Just opposite the chamber of deas which his master occupied, *ib Redg* (1824) Lett xi Gall Used but rarely (A W)

[Item, in the chalmer of deis ane stand bed, *Inv* (1580) 301 (JAM)]

CHAMCIDER, *sb* Hmp The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis* Also called Channy (q v)

Hmp SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 28

CHAMER, see Chamber

CHAMERLY, see Chamber lye

CHAMMAR, CHAMMER, see Chamber

CHAMMER, *v*¹ Sc To silence, settle, 'quash'

Rxb If I had heard him, I wad hae chammer'd his talk till him (JAM)

CHAMMER, *v*² and *sb* Wil

1 *v*. To talk loudly and foolishly

Wil Bit a this advice thay took no heed Bit went chammering about, *SLOW Rhymes* (1889) 79

2 *sb* Loud, frivolous talk Wil (E S)

CHAMMISH, *adj* *Obs* Dor Awkward Cf scam mish

Dor *Voc* (c 1730) in *N & Q* (1883) 6th S vii 366

CHAMP, *v* and *sb* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Yks Not Der Lin Nhp Bdf Hnt e An Wil Dor Dev. Written champ nw Der¹ [tʃamp, tʃæmp]

1 *v* To chew, grind between the teeth, to bite audibly

Cf cham, chomp

Nhb Seeing them champ what she thowt was her share, *Tyneside Sngs* (ed 1891) 224 w Yks (J T), w Yks⁵ Not¹ You must champ it well nw Der¹ Lin S1REATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 321 n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Mind you champ it well Nhp¹, Hnt (T P F) Nrf He keep champion' his wittles, COZENS *HARDY Broad Nrf* (1893) 41 Suf (F H), Ess (W W S), Dor¹

2 To chop, mash, to crush, bruise.

Lth Boil the pitatties by their lanes, then beat them, or, as we ca't, champ them, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed 1891) 120 Slk The potatoes were poured and champit, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 363, ed 1866 Cum Ah champit oa t' fingers ommeh amang t'steans an gravel, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 226, Cum¹ He champ't his thoom in a yat sneck Nhp¹

Hence Champed, *pl* *adj* mashed, beaten

Nrf To grace a cog o' champit kail, PICKEN *Poem s* (1788) *Now-a-days* Ayr A diet o' champit neeps, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 165 Edb Mashed turnips and champed potatoes, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 11 Slk How do you mean when you say the bodies were hashed?—Champit like, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 22, ed 1866 Gall That first, and, beyond the limits of the south country, least known of all delicacies, 'champit potatoes,' NICHOLSON *Hist Tales* (1843) 114

3 To scold in a savage, snarling fashion, to mutter, make a surly rejoinder.

Bdf A child muttering sullenly to itself when reprimanded for

some misbehaviour is said to champ. You little champing thing, have done! (JWB) Wil¹ Now dwoant 'ee gwo an' champ zo at I!

4 *sb* Appetite, 'feed'
n Lin¹ You're off your champ to daay. What's matter wi' ye?
5 Potatoes, boiled and mashed, mixed with milk, parsley, beans, &c, and eaten with butter
NI¹ Uis (MB S) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Dwn Knox *Hist Down* (1875)

Hence **Champies**, *sb pl* mashed potatoes Bwk (JAM)
6 A mire, bog
Twd That's a perfect champ, trodden down or mashed by the feet of animals (JAM) Gall (AW)

7 A mean, stingy peison, a curmudgeon, cross-grained peison

Lan I'm not a champ, and don't mind standing treat, Brierley *Red Windows* (1868) 216

8 *Obs* A scuffle (?)
n Dev Rather than tha wudst ha' enny more champ, *Eam Scold* (1746) 1 219, GROSE (1790)

[1 To champ, to chew, as a horse that champs the bit, BAILEY (1721)]

CHAMP, *adj* and *adv*¹ Sus [tʃāmp]

1 *adj* Firm, hard
Sus¹, Sus² This river has a champ bottom e Sus² Holloway

2 *adv* Firmly, closely
Sus Wot be dat in yei arm wot ya be cuddlin so kiddie an champ loike! Jackson *Southward Ho* (1894) 1 433

CHAMP, *adv*² Yks Used in ref to one's progress in health, occupation, &c excellently, 'first-rate'

w Yks Hah aie tah getting on i—Aw, champ, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Mar 19, 1892)

[Shortened fr *champion*]

CHAMPER, *sb*¹ Sur¹ Dev³ [tʃāmpə(r)] An iron implement used in threshing barley, to cut off the 'ails' or beards. See *Barley champer*, s.v. *Barley*, *sb* 1 (7)

CHAMPER, *sb*² and *v* Dev [tʃāmpə(r)]

1 *sb* A chamfer, edge, fluting

nw Dev In common use (R P C)

2 *v* To chamfer, channel, flute as a column

Dev w *Times* (Mar 19, 1886) 2, col 2 nw Dev In common use Champer'n off a bit, Bill (R P C)

CHAMPERON, *sb* Oxf Brks Written *champerroom* Oxf¹ MS add [tʃæmpərən]

1 The St George's mushroom, *Agaricus gambosus* Brks So called about Abingdon, *Science Gossip* (1869) 27, N & Q (1868) 4th S 1 564

2 A toadstool Oxf¹ MS add

[The form *champeron* is a contam of *champignon* (see *champignon*) and *mushroom*, ME *muscheron*, Fr *mouscheron*]

CHAMPILLION, *sb* Chs The horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*

[Fr *champignon*, a mushroom (COTGR) The form *champillon* is due to dissimilation, cp *mullion* for *munimon* (Fr *morgnon*), *Boulogne for Bonoma*]

CHAMPION, *sb* Lei [tʃa mpiən] Open country Also used attrib

Lei¹ Champion turnips, pease, &c are such as are grown in, or suitable for open country, but perhaps not in Agricultural Shows

[Champion, lands not inclosed, or large fields, Downs or places without woods or hedges, WORLIDGE *Dict Rust* (1681), Five hundred pointes of good Husbandrie, as well for the Champion, or open countrie, as also for the woodland, Tussler *Husb* (1580) Title A variant of lit E *champaign*, OFr *champagne*]

CHAMPIONING, *prp*. Ken [tʃæmpjənɪŋ] Going round as mummers at Christmas time, singing carols and songs

Ken *Obs* or *obso* (WFS), Ken¹ Prob the word is connected with St George the Champion, who is a leading character in the Mummers' play

CHAMPION LODGE, *phr* Col¹² A large vein of metal

CHAMY, *adj* Cor² [tʃāmi] Used of the profile of a toothless person, when it falls in at the mouth

CHANALZE, see *Challenge*

CHANCE, *sb*, *adj*, *v* and *conj* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Written *chanch* n Lin¹ sw Lin¹, *choance* e Lan¹, *chonce* w Yks

1 *sb* An illegitimate child; an animal whose paternity is unknown

w Yks Yks N & Q (1888) II 110, (J T) n Lin¹

Hence **Chanceling**, *sb* an illegitimate child

s Yks Offspring of a pair a chancelins! BYWATER *Shevuld Ann* (1853) 13 w Yks² s Not We've bro't up eleven children of our own, besides two chancelings o' his'n (J P K) n Lin¹, sw Lin¹

2 *Comp* (1) **Chance bairn**, (2) **begot**, (3) **born**, (4) **child**, an illegitimate child, (5) **come**, (a) **see child**, (b) an animal whose paternity is unknown, (c) an object acquired by chance

(1) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Cum¹, n Yks¹², w Yks (H L), w Yks¹, n Lan¹, n Lin¹ (2) n Lin¹ (3) Sur¹, Sus¹ (4) w Yks (J T), w Yks², w Yks³ Such a child is said to have been 'gotten in a raffle' Lan Hadn't caw'r Tum three choance childer! STATION *Loominary* (c 1861) 41 e Lan¹, Chs¹³, s Chs¹, nw Der¹, War²³, Shr¹ Lon 'Chance children,' as they are called, are rare among the young women of the costermongers, MAYHEW *Lord Labour* (1851) 1 21 Dev I'd had a chance child, BARING-GOULD *J Herring* (1888) 287 (5) n Lin¹

3 **Doubt**

Suf He will come without a chance (F H)

Hence (1) **Chanceable**, *adj* risky, precarious, (2) **Chancer**, *sb* one who makes rash, inexact statements,

(3) **Chancy**, *adj* uncertain in operation, precarious

(1) Lei¹, War² (2) s Wor¹ (3) Nhb¹ A chancy horse

4 *adj* Occasional, solitary

Suf That there field is middlin clean, you might find a chance bit o' spear grass in it (C 1), (F A A), Think 'haps we can find a chance one surely, e An *Dy Times* (1892)

5 *Comb* **Chance times**, occasionally, now and then

e Dur¹ Very common Cum Very common (J A), (J P) Wm Freq heard (T E) Wil Not in common use (G E D) Dor He might have a drop of beer chance-times (C V G), Oh ah, I mid zee'n chance times (H J M), (C W) Som (W P W)

6 *v* To risk, give the chance, to speculate

Per Ye ne'er had but ane [child], an' the Lord ne'er chanced ye wi' anither, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 189, ed 1887 Ayr Grandmother's cheenie is owre good to chance wi' them, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) 1 49 sw Lin¹ I'll chanch it while to morrow w Som¹ Aal chaa ns ut, un ee aew [I'll run the risk of it, anyhow] I tell ee hot'tis—I'll hab m an' chance it

7 *conj* Lest, perchance

e Yks Quite common (R S) w Yks I daied not show it, chance he should see me woman side out, SNOWDEN *Web of Weave* (1896) 11, Go thee now, chance it's forgotten (J 1), In common use (J H)

CHANCELLOR, *sb* Sc The foreman of a jury

Sc 'Have you agreed on your chancellor, gentlemen?' was the first question of the judge, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxiv

CHANCE PENNY STONE, *sb* Shr¹ The highest bed of ironstone in the coalfield

CHANCET, *sb* War [tʃanst] A chance, opportunity

War In common use (J W R), War² Gi'e us a chancet

CHANCH, see *Chance*

CHAN CHIDER, *sb* Wil The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*

Wil¹ So called because it scolds so (s v Johnny Chider)

CHANCY, *adj* Sc

1 Auspicious, lucky, foreboding good fortune *Gen* used with negative

Sc There was aye a word o' her no being that chancy, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) 11, A crooning cow, a crawling hen, and a whistling maiden were ne'er very chancy, HENDERSON *Plov* (1832) 65, ed 1881, There's something no chancy about this travelling, and I've just been out o' one trouble into another ever since I began it, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 239, ed 1894 Abd She was never ca'ed chancy, but canny and slim, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 134 (JAM) Per It's no chancy when a minister begins at the tail o' his subject, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1894) 222 Gall There are people hereabouts that are not vey chancy, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) 11

2 **Fortunate**, happy

Sc They knew Sir Andrew Wood to be, so chancy in battle,

that he oft times gauded the victory, *Pittscoffe Hist Sc* (1728) 100 (JAM). Per Fient a stap her or me sall gang out ower yer door afore Sawbith! We micht na get in sae chancy next time, *CLEAND Inchbracken* (1883) 274, ed 1887. n Cy *Boider Gl* (Coll L L B).

3 Safe to deal or meddle with, *gen* used with negative. Sc Tak tent o' yoursell for my horse is not very chancy, *Scott Old Mortality* (1818) v. It is nae chancy thing to tak a stranger traveller for a guide, *ib Redg* (1824) Lett xi. Per The stair is no chancy noo, *IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 14. Frf I fear it is not chancy for thee to go, *BARRIE Tommy* (1896) xxii. Edb The upshot however proved that such a length of teth is not chancy for youth, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

[2 Desyre to be chancy and fortunate, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, IV 126.]

CHANDER, *sb* Yks [tʃɑndə(r)] A chaldion. See Chalder, *sb*, Chaldron.

n Yks Fairly common with old people (R B) m Yks¹.

CHANDLER, *sb* Obs Sc Yks Also written chanler Sc (JAM), chaundler w Yks².

1 A candlestick.

Sc They took out the stately insight and plenishing, sic as bedding, napery, vessels, cauldrons, chandlers, *SPALDING Hist Sc* (1792) II 198 (JAM). Have you any pots or pans, Or any broken chandlers? *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 99, ed 1871 w Yks RAY (1691), w Yks².

2 *Comp* (1) Chandlei chafed, lantern-jawed, hollow-cheeked, (2) chafis, lantern-jaws.

(1) Sc Lang neckit, chandler chatit, *CHAMBERS Sugs* (1829) II 269. Abd Sae sair guidged by a chanlei-chafed auld runk carlen, *FORBES Jm* (1742) 15. (2) Abd Deil ran his chandler chafis, co' Kate, *SKINNIR Poems* (1809) 3. Frf Chow'd his chanler chafis at John, *BEATTIE Anna* (c 1820) 53.

[1 The goldin alter, the chandelaris of lycht, *Comp Scot* (1549) 76, þe chef chaundeler charged with þe lyzt, *Cleanness* (c 1360) 1272, in *Allit P* 73. A Fr chandeler.]

CHANDLER'S CUT, *sb* *phr* Som (F A A), w Som¹ [tʃændləz kət]. A joint of beef cut from the flank.

CHANELGE, see Challenge.

CHANEY, see Cheeny.

CHANG, *sb* and *v* Sc Cum Wm Lan [tʃɑŋ].

1 *sb* A loud, confused noise, uproar, the cry of a pack of hounds.

Abd To fear the chirmin chang Of Gooses grave, *SKINNER Poems* (1809) 45. Cum They were mackin' a greet chang about some hoond-trail, *GWODIE GREENUP Anuddel Batch* (1873) 6, Cum¹ Wm An o' the legion at his heels They ras'd a hellish chang, *WHITEHEAD Leg* (1859) 30, They war kickin' up seck a chang (B K) ne Lan¹.

2 Loud talk, noisy gossip, loud complaint.

Cum Bit lads and lasses went to meet, Wi' merry changs their teales to tell, *STAGG Misc Poems* (1805) 118, Cum¹ Wm Yah couldn't hear yer aansell speek fer udder folkses chang, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt 11 51, I sud a hed ther boots reddo for Michael ta ga ta't fair in, en he'll mak a gay chang when ther net dun, *TAYLOR Sketches* (1882) 7. Lan¹ n Lan (W S), n Lan¹.

3 *v* To make a great noise, din, row.

Cum The fiddlers chang'd and play'd, *STAGG Misc Poems* (1805) 10, ed 1807, Not so commonly used as the *sb* (J A) Cum, n Lan. Well known (T E).

CHANGE, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng. Written chaaynge Brks¹, change Rnf, chaunge w Som¹ n Dev, choinge w Yks², chonge n Dev.

1 *sb* Money payment, ready money.

NI¹ Not merely 'the change' coming back after a payment, but money itself. 'Sir, I've called for the change for them peards' e Yks¹, w Yks².

2 Custom, practice of buying from certain persons.

Sc People to them strange Will use them much discreeter for their change, *TRAIN Mount Muse* (1814) 95 (JAM). Abd Still in use Dinna gyang bye ma door, bit gie me yer change (W M).

3 A shirt, 'shift', *gen* in *pl* underlinen in general.

Brks For shirts and smocks they say changes, *NICHOLS Bibl Topog Brit* (1790) IV 56, (W W S), *Gl* (1852), Brks¹ Ken¹ I have just put on clean changes, Ken² Sus¹ If you ask what a girl or boy stands most in need of on first going to service, you are sure to be told 'changes'. Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ An old woman who had got 'leave out' from the Union, came to ask in all seriousness if 'you wud be so kind,

mum, as to give me a change—eenç I can put n away in there—'cause I zim I should like to be a buried 'spectable like' n Dev To buy some canvest for a new change *Exm Crisph* (1746) I 631, GROSZ (1790) w Cor Common (M A C).

4 A small inn or ale-house, a tavern.

n Sc They call an ale house a change, *BURT Lett* (1754) I 80 (JAM). Kcd Wha keeps a change an sells guid drink, *BURNES Thrummy* (c 1796) 75.

5 *Comp* (1) Change folk, tavern-keepers, (2) house, an ale-house, tavern, (3) keeper, one who keeps an ale-house or tavern.

(1) Rnf He lo'ed a drappy till his mouth, *Dumbarton change-fok ken its truth, WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 28. (2) Sc Puffing tobacco reek as if he were in a change house, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xlv, Got some supper at a change house, *STEVENSON Catriona* (1892) vii. Rnf What fules keep to the change-house shinkin, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 167. Ayr Mrs Fenton kept a small change-house not of the best repute, *GALT Provost* (1822) xxvii, Now, butt in' bcn, the change house fills, *Wi' yill-caup commentators, BURNS Holy Fair* (1785) st 18. Lnk The boniface of the 'change-house' at the Church yard gate, *HAMILTON Poems* (1865) 224. Gall He had gone as far as the change house for his morning glass of strong waters, *CROCKETT Grey Man* (1896) xxviii. (3) Per, Lnk Nobody went into the house but the three brothers, and Nelson, the change keeper, *Trials Sons of Rob Roy* (1818) 130 (JAM).

6 In *phr* not to have her change, said of a woman who is mentally deficient.

Ess¹ The expression for a man is 'He has not got all his buttons'.

Hence (1) Changeable, *adj* Of silk, cloth, &c showing different colours, 'shot', (2) Change or Changer wife, *sb* an itinerant apple-woman or dealer in earthenware who takes old clothes or rags in exchange for what she sells, (3) Changer and grather, *sb* the man who changes and repairs the pumping buckets in a pit, (4) Changy, *adj* Of weather changeable, unsettled.

(1) nw Der¹ (2) N Cy¹ Cheap apples, wivies! Seek oot a' your and rags, or aud shoes, or aud claize to day, *Newe Cry*, Nhb¹ (3) Nhb¹ Nhb, *Dur GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl* (1849) (4) w Som¹ We baint gwain vor t'ave much rain I zim, but 'tis [chau njee] sort o' weather like n Dev Tha't so deeve as a haddick in chongy weather, *Exm Scold* (1746) I 123.

7 *v* To exchange, give in return for something.

Lnk Our collie is bath dull and doul, Nae dogs near him to change a bouf, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 178. Slk Turn round and change a blow with me, *HOGG Poems* (ed 1865) 88. Gall. Quite common (A W).

8 To substitute, exchange, as fairies are supposed to do with children.

Ayr She was alooted to be a wonnerfu' braw woman and my granny never liked her, said she was 'changed,' *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 201. n Lin¹ When a child, usually good tempered, becomes suddenly irritable without any obvious reason, it is common to remark 'Bless th' bairn, he must hev been changed'.

Hence Changeling, *sb* a child supposed to have been changed by the fairies, an idiot.

N Cy¹ The fairies have been represented as famous for stealing the most beautiful and witty children, and leaving in their places such as were either prodigiously ugly and stupid, or mischievously inclined. Der¹ Obs n Dev Grosz (1790), *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545.

9 Of milk, &c to turn sour. Of meat, &c to decompose, show signs of decomposition.

n Yks¹, ne Yks¹ n Lin¹ That milk's changed, fling it i'to th' swill tub. He was a straange han'sum kerpse an' didn't change a bit afore buryin. Suf Commonly used of the effect of lightning on meat, beer, and milk. 'I am afraid you will find the mutton changed by the tempest last night.' 'What with the lightning or the thunder, or both on 'em together, all the milk in my daisy was changed,' *N & Q* (1882) 6th S v 407.

10 Of fruit or grain to pass out of the green state and assume its final colouring.

n Lin¹ Plums, aw yis, you can get 'em, I seed sum at New Holland an thaay was beautiful changed s Lin (T.H.R.) sw Lin The wheat begins to change (R E C).

11 To be somewhat intoxicated. n Yks¹.

12 In *phr* (1) to change back, to return articles mutually exchanged, also used as a *sb*, (2) — a life, (a) to

marry, (b) see below, (3) *change one's feet*, to put on dry shoes and stockings, (4) — *one's self*, to change one's clothes, (5) — *seats, the king is coming*, a children's game, see below

(1) s Not Children used to have a jingle with which to ratify an exchange. They put their hands on iron, at the same time chanting 'Touch cold iron, no change backs, A cart load of silver, a faithing back' (J P K). (2, a) Sur¹ He thinks of changing his life shortly (b) n Dev But cham to change a live for three yellow-beels, *Linn Cityship* (1746) I 406, A good deal of land was until very recently held upon leases for lives, renewable upon payment of fines and quit rents. The custom was and is to pay a smaller fine during a survival for the right to exchange an old life for a young one. This is still called 'changing a life'. The tenure is becoming rarer, *sb Note*, 87. (3) Sc I am afraid she did not change her feet when she came in, *RAMSAY Remin* (ed 1859) 100 NI¹. (4) Lnk Gae change yourself! I've laid out claes, hose, mittens, and a sark, *BLACK Falls of Clyde* (1806) 171. (5) Sc Patience! patience! — we may ae day play at 'change seats, the king's coming,' *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi. s.Sc, Lth In this game, as many seats are placed round the room as will serve all the company save one. All the rest being seated, he, who has no seat, stands in the middle, repeating the words 'Change seats,' while all the rest are on the alert, to observe when he adds, 'The king's come' or 'is coming,' as they must then all rise and change their seats, every one endeavouring to avoid the misfortune of being the unhappy individual left without a seat (JAM).

CHANGEABLE, *sb* Lin The hydrangea, *Hydrangea hortensis*

Lin (W M E F) s Lin Very occasionally (T I I R)

CHANGINGLY, *adv* n Cy Alternately (HALL)

CHANK, *v* e An Ken Also Amer [tʃʌŋk] To chew, bite Cf cham, champ

e An A mother would say to her child 'I'll gee ye a dod [sweet], but ye marnt chank it—you must suck it,' *N & Q* (1875) 5th S III 166 Ess (W W S), *Trans Arch Soc* (1863) II 183 Ken¹ [Amer Dial Notes (1895) I 385]

Hence (1) **Chankings**, (2) **Chanks**, *sb pl* scraps, fragments, bits

(1) e An¹, Su^f (F H) [Amer Dial Notes (1895) I 385] (2) e An¹², Su^f (F H)

CHANKER, *sb* Dor Som A chink

Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) Dor *N & Q* (1883) 6th S VII 366, *Gl* (1851), BARNES *Gl* (1863)

CHANKS, *sb pl* Dor [tʃʌŋks] The under-part of a pig's head

s Cy NALL *Gl* Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), Commonly used (H J M), (C W)

CHANLER, see **Chandler**

CHANNEL, *sb* and *v* Sc Nhb Dur Yks Chs Stf Lin Som Also written chanil w Yks, channel n Yks² w Yks⁵ Chs¹, chunnel Nhb¹ In forms cannel Nhb¹, chinnerly e Dur¹

1 *sb* A ditch, kennel, gutter, watercourse
w Yks Sweet him reight aght a doois intat chanil, Tom TREDDLEHOVE *Barnsle Ann* (1843) 9 Stf¹, n Lin¹, w Som¹

Hence **Channelling**, *vbl sb* making gutters

w Som¹ Money was borrowed at Wellington for 'paving and channelling' the streets

2 *Comp* **Channel hole**, a street gutter, hole by which sewer-water escapes w Yks⁵, Chs¹³

3 Gravel from the 'channel' or bed of a river See **Chanter**, **Chingle**

Sc Having only sand and channel below it, *MAXWELL Sel Trans* (1743) 109 (JAM) e Sc As lang as there's sacks i' the world and backs to carry them, we'll no want for channel, *SEAROUN Sunshine* (1895) 153 N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Channel and coarse sand with water, *Borings* (1878) I 45

Hence (1) **Channelled**, *adj* gravelled, (2) **Channelly**, *adj* gravelly, full of small stones

(1) Lth The coachroad had to be cleaned, the edges paired [sic] strecht, an' the hail o't, frae the tae end tae the tither, new channelled owre, *LUMSDEN Sheep head* (1892) 295 (2) Per Grey oats, which yield a pretty good crop upon our channelly ground, *Statist Acc* III 207 (JAM) Nhb¹ Channelly clay is clay with admixture of gravel Yks *MORTON Cyclo Agric* (1863)

4 *Comp* **Channel stane**, *sb* (1) the stone used in the game of curling, (2) the game of curling

(1) Bwk Ane can hardly get a bit club for a chaunlestane rink, *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) 83 Kcb The vigorous youth, In bold contention met, the channelstane To shoot wi' might and skill, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 158 (JAM) Gall Curlers swing the channelstane, *HARPER Bards* (1889) 5 (2) Sc There's no game among them a' Can match auld Scotland's Channel Stane! *HOGG Whistle Bunkie*, I 347 (JAM Suppl) s Sc The guidman's at the channel stanes, he'll no do a day's wark as lang as the ice lasts (S R C) Gall I wad as sune marry a heather cow for soopin' the rink at the channel stanes, *CROCKETT Grey Man* (1896) xxxii

5 *v* To separate the dust or smallest coals from larger Nhb¹, e Dur¹

Hence (1) **Chennely** or **Chinley coals**, *sb pl* small coals without the dust, (2) **Chinnely**, *adj* small, as gravel or coal separated from the dust

(1) N Cy¹ Nhb, Dur Chinley coals are neither round (or large) nor small, but such as will pass over the skreen and among the best coals, *GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl* (1849), *Borings* (1881) II 154 n Yks (I W), n Yks² (2) Nhb¹

[1 Channele of a strete, *Canalis, aquagum, Prompt OFr channel* (LA CURNE)]

CHANNEL BONE, *sb* n Lin¹ w Som¹ The collar-bone

[*Fourcelle*, the channel-bone or craw-bone, *COTGR*, The fell dart fell through his channel-bone, *CHAPMAN II* (c 1611) xvii 266]

CHANNELGE, see **Challenge**

CHANNEL GOOSE, *sb* Dev The gannet, *Sula bassana*

n Dev SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 144

CHANNELLY, *adv* Yks [tʃʌn lɪ] Grandly

n Yks Not common (R B) ne Yks¹

CHANNELS, *sb* and *v* Cum Wm Yks Lei [tʃʌ nɪz, tʃʌ nɪz] A corr of *challenge*

Cum, Wm (M P), n Yks (I W), m Yks¹ Lei¹ It wur the Sutton men as gen the channuls

CHANNER, *sb*¹ Sc Irel Also in form channers Sc (JAM) Gravel See **Channel**, 3 Abd (JAM), Ant (S A B)

Hence (1) **Channery**, *adj* gravelly, (2) **Channery ground**, *sb* ground with a great many small stones in it

(1) Abd (JAM) (2) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892), (S A B)

CHANNER, *v* and *sb*² Sc Irel Nhb Lin War Also written chauner Sc In form chander NI¹ [tʃʌ nɔɪ, tʃʌ nɔ(r)]

1 *v* To scold in a complaining way, to grumble, mutter, complain See **Chunner**, **Chunter**

Sc Pedlars Ay channern' and daunerin' In eager search for coles [money], *WILSON Poems* (1790) 235 (JAM) Ayr Ye who will not give his Spirit leave to dwell with you for channering, barking, and misconstruing of his works, *DICKSON Writings* (1660) I 42, ed 1845 Lnk The cuif wad be only a pur doitt sumph, That wad channer at fate for gien' him a humph, *THOMSON Laddy May* (1883) 110 NI¹, Ant (W J K) N Cy¹ She keeps channer, channering, all the day long Nhb¹, War (J R W)

Hence **Channering**, *ppl adj* complaining, fretful, querulous

Sc The cock doth caw, the day doth daw, The channern' worm doth chide, *SCOTT Minstrelsy* (1802) III 261 (ed 1848) Gall She's a bit channern' bodie [a fretful, querulous person] (A W)

2 *sb* Strife, complaining

Sc Ye hae redd me frae the chauner o' the folk, *WADDELL Ps* (1891) xviii 43

3 The suppressed noise between a bark and a whine which a dog makes when watching for a rat. n Lin¹

[1. Quhy channeris þu My gret god agane now? *Agatha*, 123, in *Leg Saints* (c 1400), ed Metcalfe, II 361]

CHANNEST, *sb* and *v* Dev A corr of *challenge* n Dev GROSE (1790) nw.Dev I gie'd 'n a channest, He'th a-channest ma to a game o' skittles (R P C)

CHANNIE, see **Cheeny**

CHANNINGE, *v* Cor [tʃʌ nɪŋ] A corr of *challenge* Cor Aw' channinged Will Polmear I'd fight un, *DANIELL Poems*, (M A C), Cor²

CHANNISH, *v* Lan [tʃa nɪʃ] A corr of *challenge*
Lan Aw channish'd 'im to run a hundred yard for five shillin'
(S W) e Lan¹

CHANNY, *sb* Hmp [tʃæ nɪ] The sedge-warbler,
Acrocephalus phragmitis See *Chamcider*
Hmp SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 28

CHANRY KIRK, *sb* Obs. Sc Also written *channery*
Canonry church

Sc The bishop of Ross used the service book peaceably within
the chanry kirk of Ross each sabbath day, SPALDING *Hist Sc*
(1790) I 64 (JAM), This college or channery kirk wanted the
roof since the Reformation, *ib* 288

[Cp Fr *chanonerie*, a canonship (COTGR)]

CHANT, *v* and *sb* Sc Also written *chaunt* Or I
(JAM *Suppl*)

1 *v* To speak much in a pert manner Bnff¹
Hence (1) *Chantan*, *vbl sb* the act of thus speaking,
(2) *Chantie beak*, *sb* a prattling child, a chatterbox, (3)
Chanting, *ppl adj* loquacious, pert

(1) Bnff¹ (2, 3) Rxb (JAM)

2 To speak with a twang or strange accent, esp to
speak with an English accent

Or I In very common use 'Boy, tho' re chantan', is a common
remark addressed to a young man who revisits his home and omits
to resume his ancient drawl (J G), (JAM *Suppl*)

3 *sb* Pert language Bnff¹

4 A person much given to pert language *ib*

CHANTER, *sb* Sc Irel Nhb Yks Also Lon Slang
Also written *chaunter* Sc

1 A singer, a chorister
n Yks Common A funeral chanter is one who used to head all
funerals and sing Still seen occasionally (R B) w Yks Fifty
year sin' choristers wor called chanters, *Yks Wkly Post* (May 2,
1896)

2 A street seller and singer of ballads
Lon There are now 200 chaunters, who also sell the ballads they
sing, MAYHEW *Lon Labour* (1851) I 308 Cant I trust, when-
ever the chanter culls and last-speech scribblers get hold of me,
they'll at least put no cursed nonsense into my mouth, AINSWORTH
Rookwood (1834) bk iv vi

3 The fingering part of a bagpipe, on which the air is
played

Sc Part of the stand of bagpipes containing the reed and finger-
holes on which the tunes are played The chanter is given to the
novice to practise on until he qualifies to the full stand of pipes
(J Ar), Steenie saw that the chanter was of steel, and heated to
a white heat, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) Lett xi Elg Our piper, wi'
chanter afore him, The sweetest o' music will play, *TESTER Poems*
(1865) 181 Abd His chaunter didna easy bust, *SHIRREFS Poems*
(1790) 219 Kcd He quickly gried the bags a hease, The chanter
round did gently fease, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 102 Fif He shall
acquire from pipe and drone and chanter, *TENNANT Anster* (1812)
xlv Rnf Tune your pipes and gar them skul, Come kittle up
the chanter, *BARR Poems* (1861) 253 Ay Then I maun run
amang the rest An' quit my chanter, *BURNS Ep J Lapraik* (Sept
13, 1785) st 9 Lnk Covenanters, wha bann'd baith pipes and
chanters, *HAMILTON Poems* (1865) 96 Lth Auld Hornie could
na blaw his chanter, *SMITH Merry Dindal* (1866) 98 Edb A piper
with his drone and chanter, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii Kcb
When he took the floor, He tripped to the lilt o' the chanter,
ARMSTRONG Ingleside (1890) 216 s Ir Inflating his bag, he let forth
his chaunter into one of his best jigs, *LOVER Leg* (1848) II 401,
His chanter and bags were laid scientifically across his body,
BARRINGTON Sketches (1830) I vi n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B)
Nhb¹

CHANTER BONE, *sb* Cum Wm The extreme
point of the back-bone

Cum Rare (J P) Wm Mi feet shot oot an Ah went slap on
ta mi chanter bian (B K)

CHANTICLEER, *sb* Sc The fish dragonet, *Trachinus*
Draco

e Sc NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 4 (JAM) [SATCHELL (1879)]

CHANTY, *sb* Sc A chamber-pot.

Abd, Kcd On him plump she toom'd a chanty, *LOCHORE Foppish*
Taylor (1796) 13 Fif, Rxb, Ay That on youi pow an envoice
light, Het ieekan frae some chanty, *PICKEN Poems* (1788) 52
(JAM)

CHANY, see *Cheaney*.

VOL I

CHAP, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng
Written *chep* N Cy¹, *chaup* Abd [tʃap, tʃæp, Nhb also
tʃep]

1 *sb* A customer, purchaser, formerly, a dealer
N Cy¹, Cum¹ n Yks¹, n Yks² I've some bacon te sell, can ye
finnd me a chap for 't' n Yks³, w Yks¹ Lin I wish you would
find me a chap for my horse, *THOMPSON Hist Boston* (1856) 701
Nhb¹ Hrt If the chap is a ready money one, then he shall have
the better sort, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) I i e An¹

2 A male sweetheart, lover, sometimes a husband
w Yks CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) Gl, Duz thy chap smook,
Nancy? *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bannsla Ann* (1867) 44, w Yks²
Lan There wur women un' fellis, un lasses un their chaps,
SCHOLEZ *Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 15, Lan¹, e Lan¹ s Chs¹
Pol i)z got n ü chaap [Polly's gotten a chap] s Stf PINNOCK
Blk Cy Ann (1895) nw Der¹ n Lin¹ Oor 'Liza's gotten a chap
ageān ne Wor (J W P) Shr¹ A lady was expostulating with
her maid servant upon some unwise love affairs—'I know it's all
right whad yo' sen, Ma'am,' said the girl, 'but indeed, Missis,
I canna 'elp it, I've bin in trouble along o' the chaps ever sence
I knowed anythin'.' Lon On the suspicion of an offence, the
'gals' are sure to be beaten cruelly and savagely by their 'chaps',
MAYHEW *Lon Labour* (1851) I 477 Dev Ta git min a chap es
tha rais'n thay doo et, *NATHAN HOGG Poet Lett* (1847) 26, ed
1865 Dev, Plaize, missis, may I go tu zee tha wild baistes? My
chap zaith 'e'll pay vur me, *HEWETT Peas Sp* (1892)

Hence (1) *Chapping*, *vbl sb* courting, 'sweethearting',
(2) *Chappy*, *adj* addicted to male society

(1) Lan 'Matty,' said he, 'heav is it theau's ne'er begun o'
chappin yet?' *BRIERLEY Marlocks* (1867) 15, Lan¹ (2) s Stf. Sal
wo' suit we, her s teu chappy (T P)

3 A farm servant, 'odd man'

Lin It'll be Natty Tock's hosses comin' home They'll hev gotten
away frae th chaps, *PEACOCK R Shulaugh* (1870) II 93 n Lin¹
Servant chaps are a fumer s unmarried yearly servants When
a man takes a wife he ceases to be a chap, even if he continues to
'let his sen by th' year' War (J R W) Shr¹ All farm servants
below the 'bayly' are chaps Glo 'Chaps' signifies the daymen
on a farm chiefly It may sometimes include the helpers in the
sheep and cattle departments (S S B) Wil A chap is part man,
part boy, 'wi' no belongins,' *SWINSTEAD Parish on Wheels* (1897) 9

4 Used humorously of a woman

n Sc (JAM) Abd But I maun gang, that bonny chap to woo,
ROSS Helenore (1768) 36, ed 1812

5 In phr *the old chap*, the devil.

Lnk Speak truth and be just, then ye needna fear Tae meet the
auld chap face to face, *THOMSON Musings* (1881) 150 Yks Tha
knows t'oud chap war a genn'man once, *BARING-GOULD Oddities*
(1874) I 241

6 *v* To buy and sell, make a bargain, close with

Sc 'Hech! husto!' quo' Habbie, 'I chaps ye,' *JAMIESON Pop*
Ballads (1806) I 299, 'Chaps ye,' or 'I chaps ye,' or simply
'chaps,'—said when a person at once accepts an offer or bargain
(JAM) m Yks¹ The last I saw of him he was chipping and
chapping about at Barnaby [the great fair held at Boro'bridge,
beginning on St Barnabas' day]

Hence *Chap fair*, *sb* a fair where miscellaneous articles
are offered for sale Opposed to horse-fair, &c Suf
(F H)

7 To choose, fix upon [I'll *chapse* is due to the
expression *chaps me* I choose]

Sc Chap ye, chuse ye (JAM), 'Chaps me' is a common ex-
pression of choice or preference (A W) Abd Chaup out as
many youngers frae the glen, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 136, ed 1812
Fif I chap this thing Mine be the embassy, *TENNANT Papistry*
(1827) 107 Ay. 'I'll chapse [sic] that place,' said Walter, *GALT*
Entail (1823) xix, I chapse ye! we'll wat thoomb's on that
bargain, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 78 Lnk You's hae at will
to chap and chuse, *RAMSAY Poems* (ed 1800) I 48 (JAM) SIK
Thou wast a great feul no till chap him, *HOGG Poems* (ed 1865) 371.

Hence phr *Chap and choice*, great variety

Abd For chap and choice of suits ye hae them there, *ROSS*
Helenore (1768) 126, ed 1812

CHAP, *v*² and *sb*² Sc Yks Not Lin Also in forms
chaup, *chawp* Sc, *chop* n Cy, *shap* Sh I. [tʃap, tʃop]

1 *v* To knock, strike, rap Of a clock to strike the
hour

Sc Whan he cam till that lady's bower, He chappit at the
chin, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) 95, It had, as his guide

assured him, just 'chappit eight upon the Tron,' SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xxxvi, Ane at the door chapt loud and lang, CHAMBERS *Sngs* (1829) I 141, Chap, an' it sall be openet until you, HENDERSON *St Matt* (1862) vii 7, Twa chappit and a fine morning, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xxx Sh I Tak a staen An shap at dee, my tinnic, BURGESS *Rgsnne* (1892) 27 Abd Ga's thit chappin' at the doo? (WM) Kcd Unto the doo, Whae Thrummy chappit wi' his stuck, BURNES *Thrummy Cap* (c 1796) I 49 Per As roond an' soond as ony wheel Ye ever chappit, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 84 Knr The plooman staunds to chap his haunds, HALIBURTON *Ocht Idylls* (1891) 43 Rnf The drawboy's duty was to chap up his master in the morning, GILMOUR *Weavers* (1876) ii Ayf If he chaps at the front door, Peggie, shew him into the best room, JOHNSTON *Kilmalhe* (1891) I 125 Lnk Haik! Somethings chappin' at the doo, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 108* e Lth Weel, what wi' me tormentin him, an' the other fallows eggin him on, Geordie chappd han's HUMER *J Inweh* (1895) 39 Slk I wush it would only chap twal, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 134 Gall Whcn I chappit at the door, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxi N C3 1, n Yks 1

Hence (1) Chapper, *sb* a door-knocker, (2) Chappie, *sb* a name given to a ghost from the frequent knockings which it made, (3) Chapping, *vbl sb* a knocking, (4) Chapping stick, *sb* a weapon used for striking

(1) Sc (JAM) (2) Bwk The ghost was usually called 'chappie,' HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 73 (3) Ayf A terrible tuliv' at the pin, and chappin' on the window-blod, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 15 (4) Sc Fools should not have chapping sticks, KELLY *Coll Prov* (1721) 18 Fff Your hands are toom o' chappin-stick, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 51 Lnk 'My man,' said he, 'but ye're no nice o' your chapping-sticks,' HOGG *Perls of Man* (1822) II 38 (JAM)

2 To chop, pound, bruise, break small

Sc Lifts off a pot o' tatties frae the fire and chaps them wi' a beetle, SMITH *Archie and Bess* (1876) 64 Fff He got bath his hands chappit aff, ROBERTSON *Priost* (1894) 109 Ayf Byde till I chap up the coal, SERVICE *Notendums* (1890) 114 Edb To go cunnids, chap sand, and keep the housie clean, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 1 Gall He has chappit the firewood, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 396

Hence (1) Chapped, *ppl adj* mashed, (2) Chapper, *sb* an instrument for mashing potatoes, (3) Chapping hammer, *sb* a hammer for breaking stones, (4) Chapping knife, *sb* a butcher's knife

(1) Sc Chappit tatties and neeps (JAM *Suppl*) n Sc With chapped kail buttered fu' weel, HERD *Coll Sngs* (1776) II 79 Kcd Neeps an' tatties, hale an' chappit, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 72 (2) Abd Lip-top tumber tooters, an' trim tawty-chappers, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 60 (3) Fff Some to the windocks up did clamber, And daddit in, Wi' chappin'-hammer The staney-frames and lead, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 190 (4) Fff The bloody butchers, and the baxters, Had chappin'-knives beneath their oxters, *ib* 54

3 To step, walk, also in phr *to chap one's soles*.

Per I'm gaun out to chap my soles for a wee (GW) Slk I'll chap rwy up to Matthew Hyslop's house, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 186, ed 1866

4 To snub, also in phr *to chap in the toes*

Baff 1 The gangin' smatcht got's taes chappit in in fine order, in he geed awa unico hingin'-luggit Abd Im rael glaid 't ye chappit 'er in, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix

5 To answer saucily

Not Don't chap me (JHB) n Lin 1 He chapped agean when I tell d him what I thoit on him sw Lin 1 She d chap again at her She began to chap at me dnectly

6 *sb* A knock, stroke, blow, rap

Sc Lie still, ye skrae, There's water-kelpie's chap, SCOTT *Mmstrelsy* (1803) III 363 (JAM) Abd Will Winter gae the ba' a chap, SKINNER *Sngs* (1809) ix Per Was not that a chap at the door? BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) 25 Fff The knicht fisher, ere the chap [of a clock] In bed lay sleepin' like a tap, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 32 Ayf Then Burnewin comes on like Death At evry chaup, BURNS *Sc Drmk* (1786) st 10, A solid chap o' his nieve would be as deadly as a forehammer, GALT *Sir A Wylhe* (1822) v Edb The bell struck ten Every chap went through my breast like the dunt of a forehammer, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x

7 Impertinence

Lin STRATFIELD *Lin and Dances* (1884) 320 n Lin 1 Noo then,

noan o' thȳ chap She niver gev me naather sauce nor chap i' her life

Hence Chappy, *adj* saucy, impertinent

n Lin 1 He's as chappy as Lord Yairb's nineteen staable-boy sw Lin 1 He's a chappy young beggar To a barking dog 'You're so chappy, you rackapult, you!'

8 In phi (1) *to chap a halter*, to tie a knot on the cord of a halter so as to hinder it from fwitching, (2) — *at the bar*, the noise of the waves on the pebbly beach, (3) *to — hands*, to join hands in betrothal, (4) *a — of drought*, a long period of drought, (5) *to — out*, to call a person out as by a tap on the window, (6) *to — yont*, to get out of the way

(1) n Lin 1 (2) Baff 1 It is regarded as a weather-sign by the people in the interior of the county If in winter the noise comes from the east, frost is looked for, if from the west, a thaw (3) Abd Syn Lindy has wi' Bydby chapped hands, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 120 (4) Baff 1 (5) Sc 'Chappin out' is the phr used to denote the slight 'tirl on the lozen,' or tap at the window, given by the nocturnal wooer to his mistress, *Diad w Mag* (1818) 531 (JAM) Edb It was fauly concluded that it was the auld gudeman that had come and chappit her out, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi (6) Abd Sae chap ye yont, ye filthy dud, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 38 (JAM)

CHAP, *v* and *sb* Yks Chs Lin Lei Nhp War Hrt Hmp Wil Dev Also in form chop Chs 1 Lei 1 Hmp [tʃap, tʃæp, also tʃop]

1 *v* To crack like ground in hot weather, and the skin in winter

w Yks (JT) Chs 1 Her maith's aw chopped wi goin i' th' cowl n Lin 1 Lei 1 To chop like clay land in July Nhp 1 War (JR W) Hmp Ground that is subject to over heat and chap much, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757), The plums in a cold summer 'did all chop in several places,' *ib* Wil 1 Hev'ee zeed how thuck ther ground is aal chapped wi' th' dry weather?

Hence (1) Chapful, *adj* filled to opening or cleaving, (2) Chapping, *vbl sb* the action of cracking due to exposure to heat or cold

(1) Dev I can recall several instances of the old scholar parson, a man chap-ful of quotations, BARING-GOULD *Old Cy Life* (1890) v (2) Hrt Keep the bottom and sides [of the pond] from chapping by the sun and wind, LLLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) IV ii

2 *sb* A fissure or crack in soil, fruit, &c, caused by extreme heat or cold

Nhp 2 Hmp Gum issued out of the chops [in the plums], LISLE *Husbandry* (1757) Wil 1 They chaps be so gashly big, the young pa'tridges 'ull purty nigh fall in

CHAP, *sb* 4 Sc Nhb Yks Not Lin Nhp [tʃap]

1 The jaw, *gen* in *pl* the jaws, sometimes the cheeks

Slk They sit on their hurdies wi' wateim' chaps, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 204 Nhb 1, w Yks 1 s Not 'E' ad got some chaps on 'im Gie 'im a slap i' the chaps (JPK) Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Dances* (1884) 320

2 A pig's cheek

w Yks An' boil d some chap an' tongue, SENIOR *Smithy Rhymes* (1882) 5 n Lin 1 Pigs chap and chap ham are dainties in the farmhouse kitchen Nhp 1

3 In *pl* the jaws of a vice w Yks 2

CHAPE, *sb*, w Som 1 Cor 12 [tʃæp] The loop on harness, or on any leather strap close to the buckle, through which the end of the strap is passed

CHAPEL, *sb* Cum Lan War Sus Also written chappel n Lan 1, cheppel Cum 1 In *comb* (1) Chapel 1 laa, a mode of punishment resorted to by the boys of Furness for pulling hazel-nuts before they were ripe, (2) master, a dissenting preacher, (3) Sunday, a Sunday set apart annually in August or September, when people assemble from a distance to attend Divine Service in certain villages, and to spend the rest of the day with their friends

(1) n Lan 1 The boys dividing themselves into two rows, laid themselves down with their feet together, the culprit was then made to run the gauntlet amongst their legs, when each boy, as opportunity presented itself, saluted him with a kick (2) War 2, s War 1, Sus 1 (3) Cum The old weaver was resplendent in the apparel usually reserved for 'Cheppel Sunday,' CAINE *Shad Crime* (1885) 73, Cum 1 Held at Bassenthwaite, Thornthwaite, Wenlands, &c After Divine Service, people dine with their friends, and then

adjourn to the inns to make merrily in honour of the saint to whom the chapel was dedicated

CHAPELLER, *sb* Stf [tʃa pɪlə(r)] A Nonconformist, dissenter

Stf He's a chap'ler, he is, SAUNDERS *Diamonds* (1888) 29 [The chappellers made no bones about utilising the clergyman, JEFFERIES *Hdgrw* (1889) 73]

CHAPELLING, *vbl sb* Stf Lei. War [tʃa pɪlɪn] A meeting or service in a chapel

n Stf Seth's gone arter some o's chapellin', GLO ELIOT *A Bede* (1859) I 56 Lei¹, War²

CHAPMAN, *sb* Sc Irel Yks Lan. Lei Nhp Shr e An [tʃa pmən]

1 A pedlar, small dealer

Sc *Scotchisms* (1787) 21, If he thought his chapman had made a hard bargain he wad gie him a luck penny, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi Kcd The chapmen tribe with faces lang, And book vendeis wi' mony a sang, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 110 Per The oily tongued chapman, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 141 Ay Which chapman billies leave the street, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l r Gail He seemed most like a chapman, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) 118 Cum Chapmen from all the counties round, GILPIN *Pop Pocty* (1875) 229 n Yks A considerable population of sea-faring folk and of other people depending upon them, to wit chapmen the bargainers, or merchants, ATKINSON *Whitby* (1891) 163, n Yks¹, n Yks² Hucksters and chapmen w Yks LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 61 Nrf A man advertised as a draper, mercer, dealer, and chapman COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 86

2 A customer, buyer

Lan Ivi cud leet ov a chapmon, TIM BOBBIN *Vicw Dial* (1740) 20 Lei¹ Plenty o' chaps an' nivver a chapman Shr¹ *Obsol* I took a right useful cow an' cauve [to the fair] an got never a chapman—nod a biddin'

Hence Chapmanry, *sb* money given back to a purchaser on completing a bargain See *Chapmoney*

Midl MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II Nhp²
3 *Comp* Chapman gill, a toll of one shilling levied annually by the sheriffs of Carrickfergus from each vessel trading to the port, to pay the cost of burying the bodies of sailors and others cast on shore NI¹

4 A distinctive name applied to horses of the Cleveland breed, sometimes also Chapman horse, mare

n Yks¹, n Yks² Is she a caiting meear or a chapman meear? The chapman mare in this quater is a breed between the cart-horse and one of higher blood

[1 ME *chapman*, a trader, merchant (*P Plowman* (c) 1 62) 2 He is gone To seche about. His stone to selle, And lefte it with his chapman there, GOWER *C A* (1393) II 298]

CHAPMONEY, *sb* *Obsol* Lei Nhp Wor Shr Hnt A gift of money from a vendor to a purchaser made at the time of receiving payment or completing a bargain, 'lucky' money

Lei¹ The ancient form of allowing discount on the settlement of an account Nhp¹ Wor Money returned for luck (H K) Shr¹ I gid seven pun ten for 'er at the far, an' got five shillin' for chapmoney Hnt (I P F)

CHAPPEL, *sec Chapel*

CHAPPER, *sb* Lan The stonechat, wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*

Lan Used at Preston, *Science Gossip* (1882) XVIII 164

CHAPPIN, *sb* Sc Nhb Written chapin, also in forms choppin, chopin Sc [tʃa pin, tʃo pin] A liquid or dry measure nearly equal to an English quart Also used *attrib*

Sc And the neist chappin new begun, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) II 237, Bring me my dinner, and twa chappins o' yill, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) III, MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Knr Let's see! What's left fra last New Year? Haud up the crock!—a chappin clear! HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 41 Rnf Our laird gaed east, and had a crack wi' some wise weavers, ower a chappin, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 31 Ay Sit down to tak a social chappin, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 39, If the Lord has dealt out the brains o' our family in mitchins and chapins—it's my opinion that Watty has got his in the biggest stoup, GALT *Entail* (1823) VIII, I've set Hughie to pook a chappin o' grozets for me in the yaid whare I can see him, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 14 Lth Growl when your chappin bowl is empty,

MACNEILL *Poet Wks* (1856) 172 pmf Weel ken they wha loo then chappin, Drink makes the auldest swack and stirpen, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 10 Nhb A chappin of yale, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk* (1846) VI 235, Nhb¹ *Obs*

[The n form of *chopin*, Fr *chopine*, the Parisian half-pint (COTGR)]

CHAPTER FIGURES, *sb pl* Lin The Roman numerals

n Lin¹ So called because they are used for numbering the chapters in the authorized version of Holy Scripture

CHAR, *sb* and *v*¹ s Chs¹ [tʃā(r)] 1 *sb* Ordure 2 The yellow sediment in water flowing from peaty soil Also called *car*(r (q v)) 3 *v* To void ordure See *Char(e, sb*²

CHAR, *v*² Yks Lân [tʃā(r)]

1 To chide, use querulous language, grumble, to mumble

n Yks¹² e Yks MAPSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) ne Lan¹

2 To baik at n Yks¹².

[1 Norw dial *kjæra*, to complain of (AASEN), ON *kæra*]

CHAR(R), *sb* Lakel A fish belonging to the salmon and trout genus, *Salmo umbla*

N Cy¹ Lakel Onely proper to Winander meere in Lancashire, AINSWORTH *HOLY OKR Dict Elyn* (1640) sub Pisces, British Char are found chiefly, if not wholly, in Windermere and the neighbouring lakes Coniston Lake and Gaits Water Larn in Torver vie amongst the most favoured resorts of the Charr, ELLWOOD (1895) [SATCHELL (1879)]

CHARBOB, *sb* Der The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs* Der SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 63

CHARD, *sb* Or I (JAM *Suppl*) A ridge or bank of sand in golf-links

CHAR'D *Obs* Sc In phr *at char'd*, at a leaning-place (so Kelly's note)

Sc You are like to the dogs of Dunragget, you dow not bark unless you have your arse at char'd [spoken to people when they scold with their back at a wall], KELLY *Prov* (1711) 383

CHAR(E), *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Vai dial uses in Eng and Amer In forms cher Hrf¹, chewer Dev, chur Glo², choor Hmp¹ Wil¹ Dor² Som¹, chore w Wor¹ w Som¹ Dev Cor², chuer n Dev, chur I W¹ Cor¹, chure Dev¹ [tʃā(r), tʃē(r), tʃoə(r), tʃō(r)]

1 *sb* *Obs* or *obsol* In phr. *a chare* or *at chare*, ajar, on the turn Cf *ashore*

Dur The door stands a chair (K) Nhp¹ Set the door a chare

2 A particular business or job, an errand

n Cy Grose (1790), I have a little char for you (K), N Cy² n Yks To slave and spin, and run an odd char, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l 591 w Yks (C C R), Stf² Der I canna get thee to do a char (S O A), Der¹ Glo If we find 'e at this char [loping wilches] sure enough we'll pitch ye into the buick, GISSING *Both of this Parish* (1889) l 279 [That chai is char'd (as the good-wife said when she had hanged her husband), RAY *Prov* (1678) 234]

3 A turn of work, an odd job

n Yks I have neay time now up the town to rame, There is odd charrs for me to deau at hame, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l 363 Der¹ *Prov* Wait meals, flee [char'iz] nw Der¹, Not (L C M) n Lin¹ We doant keap noā sarvant, bud I send oot noo 'n' then for Sally Knox to cum an' do bits o' chaires e Lin (G G W), Nhp² w Wor¹ When thee'st done up ahl the choies thee canst go out if thee's a mind Hrf¹, Glo¹² Bdf A hand's chaire [a small job], BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) Hmp She's so slow at her choois, VERNLY *L Lisle* (1870) vi, Hmp¹, I W¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beantes* (1825), Mrs Yates, who had often done a choir, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) v, Wil¹ One good choir deserves another Still in use Doi BARNES *Gl* (1863) Som I does her choirs vor un (W F R), JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ Aay-d u guut u mud leen choa r vur tu puut een dhik lun turn [I had a difficult piece of work to put in that lintel] Going over a bill for labour, the payee said, 'There's a good man chores I 'ant a put down at all, sir' Dev Now than be peart, Sallie, there's plenty ov chures tū be adued tū day, HEWERT *Peas Sp* (1892), She was that weak, she could not do her own chivers, *Reports Provinc* (1882) 10, Dev¹ I've a gurt many chures to do vust, and here be I drilng away my time, ro n Dev Chewers ban't gwain to cick my back, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 7, When tha shudst be about tha Yeaving's chuers, *Evni Scold*

(1746) 1 223 Cor She had cttched all her churs, and was waiting for me, *T Townse* (1873) 28, 'What a chure!' means 'What a heavy piece of work!' (J W), Cor¹²³ [Amer Not to have any servants at all, and to do the 'chores' yourself, *Standard* (Oct 1, 1889) 5, col 2]

4 *Comp* (1) Chare woman, a charwoman, one who assists at odd times in the house, (2) Char man, a man who does the work of a woman, (3) -wean, (4) Choor or Chore woman, see Chare woman, (5) work, job-work, piece-work

(1) w Yks⁴, n Lin¹, Hnt (T P F) (2) n Lin¹ A nist soort on a charman you are wi' yer carpit shakkin' an' kettle fillin' (3) n Yks² (4) n Wil (E H G) Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ Choa r uum un (5) w Som¹ Aay gut lab m shul eenz rig'lur, un aay gits u geod beet u choa r wuirk [I have eleven shillings (per week) regular (wages), and I get a good deal of piece work]

5 v To do odd jobs, to go out to work for the day, *gen* used only of household work

w Yks² Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 230, Lan¹ Hoo weshes for th' folk at th' Rectory, and chars for a day now and then nw Der¹ Lin I remember well in 1828 the maids had to char the wool, and we spun at home (J T F) n Lin¹ Only used in relation to women's work Lon My wife went out and chaired about, THACKERAY *Miscell* (1855) 128, There was a party used to come and 'cheer' for us at my master's house, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) III 43, ed 1861 Wil BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), Wil¹, Hmp¹ Som Hester han't a bin a choorin there, JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869) 140 w Som¹ Spoken only of women Uuiz u goo tu choa ree vur mus'us Joa unz tu shau p [she is gone to char for Mrs Jones at the shop] Dev An starchey, an' hireun, an chewy a mite, PENGELLY *Frounc* (1875) 51 n Dev Tha wud lustree, and towzee, and chewree, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 291 Cor¹

Hence (1) Chareing, *vbl sb* house-work, the work of a charwoman, (2) Chewree(-ring, *v* to assist in house-work, (3) Chorer or Churrer, *sb* a charwoman, any person working at odd jobs and not employed regularly, (4) Choring, *vbl sb*, see Chareing

(1) n Lin¹ She's a loän woman an' gets her living by charein (2) Wil HOLLOWAY, Wil¹ (3) Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1829) w Som¹ Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H) Cor¹ She's a very good churrer (4) w Som¹ Uur kaa n saa r vuui ee muuch tu choa reen [she cannot earn very much at charing] Never pronounced in any of its forms except with long o, 'chaar' is never heard n Dev Tha wut net break the cantlebone o' tethet eend wi' chuering, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 281 Cor²

[1 The pipand wynd blaw wp the dur on char, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, II 146 2 Sulche monne fe him deß wiken and cherres, *Hom* (c 1175) ed MORRIS, I 137 3 The maid that milks And does the meanest chares, SHAKS *A & C* IV xv 75 OE *cerr*, a turn, 'temporis spatium' (BOSWORTH)]

CHAR(E, *sb*² Cmb Also written chair(e [tʃeə(r)] Low, marshy land Cf car(r, *sb*¹, char, *sb*

Cmb Occurring freq in the Cambridgeshire Fens There is a Chare Fen at Cottenham, and at Littleport is a place called Littleport Chair, *N & Q* (1854) 1st S ix 351

[Cp Norw dial *kyerr*, bog, fen (AASEN)]

CHAR(E, *v*² n Cy Lan [tʃā(r), tʃeə(r)]

1 To stop, turn back

n Cy (K), GROSE (1790), N Cy¹, N Cy² Char the cow. Lan¹

2 To counterfeit

n Cy GROSE (1790), (K), N Cy¹, N Cy² To char a laughter

[1 To chare, *remoror*, *repello*, COLES (1679), And chare away the crowe, *Cov Myst* (c 1400) 325 (MATZNER) OE (Anglian) *cerran*, to turn, WS *cyran*]

CHARE, *sb*¹ Nhb Dur War Wor Glo Wil Written chair Nhb, also in forms chewer War¹²³ w Wor¹, chore Wil¹; chur(e Glo¹ [tʃer, tʃoə(r)]

1 A narrow lane or alley, a narrow passage between two houses See Ture

Nhb A large dwelling-house in the Broad Chair in Newcastle upon Tyne, *Lond Gaz* (1707) No 4293, Aw've heerd a deal o' gob an' tauk About Newcassel streets, man, Ov lanes, an' chares, an' entrees, BAGNALL *Sngs*, (c 1850) 29, The labyrinth of chares and alleys, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk* (1846) V 175, Nhb¹ In very common use in Newcastle, 'A laughable misunder-

standing happened at our assizes some years ago, when one of the witnesses in a criminal trial swore that he saw three men come out of the foot of a chare!' *Hist Newe* (1801) 30, note Dur BROCKETT *Gl War B'ham Wkly Post* (June 10, 1893), War¹²³, w Wor¹, s Wor (H K), Glo¹, Wil¹

2 *Comp* Chare foot, the end or bottom of a narrow lane or alley

N Cy¹ Lord Eldon once said in Court that he was born in a chare foot Nhb As he was standing on the bidge, he saw two men come out of a chare foot, *Gent Mag* (1829) 4, ed Gomme

CHARE, *sb*² *Obsol* Sc A care, charge In phr *chiel nor chare*, belongings, kith and kin, 'chick nor child'

Sc Wi¹ a gude stane house, an' a pantry-bien, An chiel nor chare to want them frae him, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1809) I 348 Abd Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel or chare? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 79, ed 1812, But gin they anes brak loose, they winna spare Sakeless nor guilty, man, wife, chiel nor chare, *ib* 118

[Prob the same word as OE *cearu*, care]

CHAR FILLERS, *sb pl* Sc A blast-furnace worker

Sc The men who fill the barrows and take them to the 'table-loader' at the hoist which conveys them to the furnace top, whence they are tipped into a blast furnace with ironstone and ore which has been burnt in the kiln In England these men are called mine fillers and ore fillers, *Gl Lab* (1894)

CHARGE, *sb* Sc Nhb Written charge Nhb¹ [tʃɜrdʒ] Expense, cost *Gen* used in *pl*

Sc Still in common use (JAM *Suppl*) Ay (J F) Gall Quite common (A W) Nhb He wis at a great charge ti gi' his son a good skeulin (R O H), Nhb¹ [He rioted so long, He them to charges put, HALLIWELL *Nurs Rhymes* (1886) 51]

[Wood asketh more charge, and nothing so good, TUSSEK *Husb* (1580) 173]

CHARGER, *sb* Yks Chs Also Sus A large platter or meat-dish

n Cy GROSE (1790) w Yks⁵ Not often used of earthenware Chs¹, Sus¹

[Give me here John Baptist's head in a charger, BIBLE *Matt* xiv 8 AFR *chargeour* (LA CURNE)]

CHAR HOLE, *sb* e An The place in the roof of a stack in which the harvestman stands to take the corn from the man below him

e An¹ Nrf Nrf *Archaeol* (1879) VIII 168

CHARIOT AND HORSES, *phr* Hrt The monks-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*

CHARITY, *sb*¹ Irel Yks Stf

1 A person in need of alms, a deserving beggar, an object of pity

N I¹, Ant (W J K) Ldd Very common (A J I)

2 A school supported by charitable donations

w Yks *Obsol*, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891), (J W)

3 A Sunday School anniversary, a special annual service, at which collections are made for funds to carry on the Sunday School

w Yks Ther's plenty o' summat to interest a body i' a West Ridin' village charity, *Yks Wkly Post* (May 16, 1896), Joe Popplewell, who never reckoned to dress up to dick except on 'charity' Sunday, CUPWORTH *Dial Sketches* (1884) 40, *Obsol*, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891) s Stf They raised o'er £50 at our last charity, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895)

CHARITY, *sb*² Cum¹ The Greek Valerian, *Polemonium caeruleum*

CHARK, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Yks War Wor Hif Glo Also Cor Also in forms cherk Cor¹²³, chirrk Cor² [tʃāk]

1 *sb* Charcoal, half-burnt coal, a cinder

War² Wor Charks, a word us'd in Wor for pit-coal chaik'd or charr'd, which about Newcastle and elsewhere is call'd coke, PHILLIPS (1706) Hrf¹², Glo¹ Cor She 'catched' up a cherk and she strammled [threw violently] at my head, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8, Cor¹², Cor³ The mother stated her child had been kept at home 'to fetch a bag o' chirks from the barrow,' or pile of waste stuff on which the ashes from the engine house of a mine were thrown away

2 *v* To burn coal to charcoal

w Yks² To go a charkin Wor (K), Hrf¹

Hence Charker, *sb* one who makes charcoal Hrf¹

[2 To charr, to chark, *Festucas in carbonibus reducere*, *Festucarum partes liquidas et volatiles igne admoto exhaurire*, COLES (1679)]

CHARK, *v*² Sc [tʃerk]

1 *v* To make a grating noise as the teeth do in biting any gritty substance, to make a grinding, grunting noise
Sc MACKAY (1888) Dmf (JAM)

Hence (1) **Charker**, *sb* a cricket, *Acheta domestica*, (2)

Charking, *phl adj* making a sharp noise

(1) Dmf (JAM) (2) Sc The charking whutthroat and the taed, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II 43

2 To be continually complaining, to be in a querulous humour

Sc MACKAY (1888) Dmf (JAM) Gall Hatefu' to hear the whut-throat chark, HARPER *Bards* (ed 1889) 207

[Charkyn as a carte or barow, *arguo, alu dicunt stridere*, Prompt OE *cearcian*, 'stridere' (ÆLFRIC Gr).]

CHARK, *sb*² and *v*³ Yks [tʃāk]

1 *sb* A crack, a chap or crack in the hands, chilblains

w Yks In common use (BK), w Yks³

2 *v* To crack, to have the skin broken or chapped by the cold

w Yks M1 hands are charked (BK), w Yks¹

CHARK, *sb*³ Obs Yks Lin Small beer

w Yks GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) Lin Dicitur autem de musto cerevisiae ubi diutiuscule in vase aperto aeri exponitur donec aliquem aciditatis gradum adipiscatur, quo clarior et citius potiri apta reddatur, SKINNER (1671), *Obs* (REC)

CHARK, *v*⁴ Lin [tʃāk] To line a well with stones or bricks

n Lin Th' charkin' 's g'en waay i' th' well we mun ha' it chaik'd afresh (MP), n Lin¹ Saa'nt John Well is all chark'd wi' gravil stoans

Hence (1) **Charking**, *vbl sb* the lining of a well, (2)

Charking bricks, *sb pl* curved bricks made for lining wells

(1) n Lin *N & Q* (1852) 1st S v 375, (MP), n Lin¹ (2) n Lin¹

CHARK, *v*⁵ Yks [tʃāk] To drink to intoxication w Yks⁵

Hence (1) **Charked**, *pp* drunk, intoxicated, (2) **Charky**, *adj* talkative, noisy, intoxicated

(1) w Yks⁵ (2) w Yks³ Of a man in liquor 'Tha a't gotten varra charky'

CHARKY, *adj*¹ Nhp War Wor Hrf Glo Oxf Wil Also in forms cherky Nhp¹ Glo¹ Wil¹, chirky Glo Oxf [tʃā ki, tʃā ki]

1. Of soil dry, sun-baked, lumpy Of bread, cheese, &c. dry, stale, breaking into small pieces Cf chocky

Nhp¹ This cheese is very cherky War², s Wor¹, se Wor¹ Glo I don't like brown bread, it's chirky (AB), Glo¹ Oxf (MAR)

2 Dry in the mouth or throat, having a peculiar dry taste, as beans, &c

Hrf² Glo My mouth be dry an chirky (SSB), Glo², Wil¹

Hence **Cherkiness**, *sb* dryness

Glo¹ A person will tell you that he wakes up with a cherkiness in the mouth

CHARKY, *adj*² Yks [tʃā ki] Resentful of teasing, 'touchy' See Chark, *v*²

w Yks He wor inclined to be a bit charky aba'at it, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1878) 29, In common use (BK)

CHARLIE, *sb* Var dial uses in Sc, Irel and Eng

1. In *comp* (1) **Charlie bag**, the stomach, also called **Geordy bag** (qv), (2) **cock**, the mussel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, (3) **muftie**, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, (4) **pitcher**, a gambler

(1) n Yks (TK) (2) e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk-Lore* (1890) 133

(3) Sig It is called Charlie muftie because its light-coloured head and neck feathers stand out more thickly than in other birds, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 23 (4) Lon 'Charley-pitchers' and other low gamblers, defrauding those with whom they play, MAYHEW *Lon'd Labour* (1851) IV 24, ed 1861

2 In *phr* (1) *It's long o' comin', like Royal Charlie*, said of a thing long expected, (2) *to play the Charlie*, to play truant

(1) NI¹ (2) Suf. (FH), (CGB)

3 A young frog, a toad

Suf (CT), Always restricted to a toad In use by elderly and middle aged people, but not taken up by the rising genera-

tion (FH), In common use (CGB) Wil The lads, who still pelt the frogs in the ponds, in spite of so much schooling, call them chollies, JEFFERIES *Hdgrw* (1889) 201

4 A hump on the back

w Yks He possessed to a gurt extent that weel known shape in his back, called in modern times 'Charely', BICKERDALE *Beacon Ann* (1872) 12 Lan The boys said I had a 'Charlie' growing out between my shoulders, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 64 m Lan¹

CHARM, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ In *gen* dial use in Irel and Eng [tʃām]

1 *sb* An action, sentence, or material thing supposed to possess the power of curing disease or preserving from evil

Nhb The weary cough Which baffles byeth the drugs and charm, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 16, Nhb¹ The use of charms for the cure of disease and for warding off ills of any kind is not yet extinct There are still coins in the pocket—thru'd for luck, or the small bones from a sheep's head to charm off ailments Lakel A charm to be used to cure an attack of hiccough 'Hiccough, hiccough, gang away An cum agean some udder day When aw brew an when aw beake, An than awl māk a hiccough ceeake,' ELLWOOD (1895) Cum¹, Wor (JWP) Shr Any talisman or preservative from evil is nowadays called a charm The uneducated make a distinction between the meanings of 'charm' and 'spell'

A spell is used to work evil, a charm to counteract it, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 163 Sus¹ The use of charms, esp in cases of ague or wounds, is still prevalent in the country

2 *Comp* Charm stuff, ague-medicine

Sus¹ Medicine is *gen* spoken of as physical medicine, but it is carefully distinguished from doctor's stuff, by which a tonic is meant

3 *v* To cure some disease by a supposed supernatural cure, to bewitch

Sif Soom folk says it's hall bosh about charmin' yer cock Mah feyther took a feather o' his cock to t'old witch an she charmed un, Good Wds (1869) 175 w Som¹ Tu chaa im zuum ur vauy z [freckles]—tu chaa rm wau urts. If the cure be perfected, they are said to be chaa rmd uwar

Hence **Charmer**, *sb* an elderly woman supposed to be gifted with supernatural power, which she exercises for good

Cor I happed once on a manuscript account-book of a white witch or charmer, Couch *Hist Polperio* (1871) 8

4 In *phr* to charm the heart of a wheelbarrow, or of a beggar-man's crutch, used in derision to a person singing or whistling badly NI¹

CHARM, *sb*² and *v*² In *gen* use in midl and s counties

1. *sb* Of birds, bees, &c. a confused intermingled song or hum See Chrm

Nhp¹ War (JRW), War²³ Wor If I didn't feed those fowls well at night they'd make such a charm and a clank that I could get no rest in the morning (ES) Shr¹ Ow the birds bin singin' this mornin', the copy's all on a [chaa r'm] Glo (AB) Hnt The cuckoo's the first bird to be up in the morning, and he goes round and calls the other birds You may hear him a hollerin' and waking them, and then they set up their charm, *N & Q* (1868) 4th S 1 551 IW² Don't they fowls kick up a charm n Wil Thousands of starlings, the noise of whose calling to each other is indescribable—the country folk call it 'a charm,' JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) xii Wil¹ Also used of hounds in full cry Doi. BARNES *Gl* (1863) Som W & J *Gl* (1873)

2 A confused, murmuring noise, the sound of many voices, esp in *phr* all in a charm, all talking noisily

Rut¹ A fox gets into a henroost 'The fowls clucked, the cocks crowed, turkeys gobbled, geese hissed, dogs barked, men shouted, and, my word! there was a charm!' Nhp¹ What a charm there is with you War², s Wor¹ Shr¹ What a charm them childern bin makin' i' school, Shr² Hrf² What a charm you young 'uns keep Glo Bring in the ale and cider and we'll stop this charm, GISSING *Both of this Parsh* (1889) I 118, Glo¹², Oxf¹ Brks. (WWS), *Gl* (1852), Brks¹ Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) Hnt The old schoolmistress of a little school, when the children became restless and talkative, used to rap the cane sharply on her desk, and exclaim 'Give over do! What a charm you are making,' *N & Q* (1877) 5th S vii 433 Hmp¹ IW They'm all in a charm like a butter market (JDR), IW¹² Wil BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), Wil¹ Dor 'I thought it was a good charm there,' said of a roomful of people, all talking

at once (C V G), Dor¹ Then we da zwarm, O, Wi' such a charm, O, 169 Som It's no use to come in school time, there's all the while such a charm with the children (W F R), SWEETMAN *Win canton Gl* (1885)

3 *v* To chatter noisily, to talk glibly
Glo¹ 'She did charm away anyhow,' of a girl repeating a psalm bdf (J W B), Dor (C V G)

4 To make a noise or clamour Nhp², Wil¹
5 In phr (1) *to charm bees*, to follow a swarm of bees, beating a tea-tray, &c, see *Churm*, *sb*, (2) — *birds*, to catch birds by night by carrying a light and ringing a bell Cf *bat folding*, *bird batting*

(1) Wil¹ (2) Som The birds are so terrified that they suffer themselves to be taken by the hand (W F R)

[1 With charm of earliest birds, MILTON *P L* (1667) iv 642 2 The hymne which that same heavenly quier of Angelles syng all together in one charme, UDALL *Erasmus* (1548) *Luke* 11, fol. xxxii a]

CHARM, see *Cham*, *v*

CHARMING, *adj* Woi Glo¹ Som Dev Cor [tʃā min] In good health

s Wor (H K), PORSON *Quant Wds* (1875) Glo¹ w Som¹ Wuul, Saa lee, an aew bee yue ?—Oa chaa rmeen, Jan, dhang kee [Well, Sally, and how are you?—Oh very well, John, thank you] Dev I be quite chermin', thank ee, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 83, ed 1871 Cor An' how's Coden Rachel?—She's charmin', thankee, 'Q' *Three Ships* (1890) iv, O'DONOGHUE *St Aughton* (1864) *Gl*

CHARN, see *Churn*

CHARNEL, *sb* Gmg [tʃā ni] A place raised in the roof for hanging bacon

Gmg COLLINS *Gower Dial* in *Trans Phil Soc* (1848-50) IV 222 [Ofr *carne*, also *carmer* (mod *charmer*), 'endroit ou l'on gardait les viandes,' see LITTRÉ and HATZFELD]

CHARRED, *ppl adj* Yks Ken [tʃād]

1 Of wood half rotten with the effect of the weather
n Yks This wood is char'd w't weather (I W)

2 Of drink soured in the brewing

Ken (K), Ken¹ If, in brewing, the water be too hot when it is first added to the malt, the malt is said to be charred and will not give its strength, hence beer that is brewed from it will soon turn sour The word 'charred' thus applies properly to the malt, and then passes to the drink brewed from it, Ken²

CHART, *sb* Ken Sur [tʃāt] A rough common, overrun with gorse, broom, bracken, &c, freq in names of places

Ken¹² Several places in Kent called Chart, e.g. Great Chart, Little Chart, Chart Sutton, Brasted Chart Ken Sur The tops of the hills being all wild common land or 'chart,' as a man on the road called it, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 167 Sur¹

Hence (1) *Chartland*, *sb* a wood, (2) *Charty*, *adj* Of land rough, uncultivated

(1) Ken In the Vale of Homesdale a wood is frequently termed the Chart, or Chartland, N & Q (1889) 7th S ix 308 (2) Ken¹²

CHART, *v* Obs Sus To take part in the Chartist riots

Sus I wish de unioners wud cum, I'd soon be off a charten, Lower *Jan Cladpole* (ed 1872) st 5

CHARTER, *sb* Not [tʃā tʃ(r)] An institution, ancient custom or privilege

s Not Plough Monday is a very oad charter At ship clippin' time the farmers allus used to gie the men thrummaty, but now all the hoad charters is done away wee (J P K) Not¹ *Obsol*

CHARTERER, *sb* Obs Chs A freeholder
Chs PHILLIPS (1706)

[This word Swaine, in the Saxons speech is a Bookeland man which at this day is taken for a Charterar or a freeholder, MANWOOD *Laws Forest* (ed 1615) 217]

CHARTERMASTER, *sb* Lan Stf Shr Written chorter Lan A sub-contractor for getting the coal or other mineral at agreed prices, employing his own workmen See *Butty*, *sb*¹ 3

Lan A movement is reported to be on foot for doing away with the chorter-master system in coal mines In the past chorter-masters (or butty men, as they are called) have been allowed to appoint their own men, and to pay them what wages they liked This practice is gradually being stopped by several firms Two of the largest firms in Lancashire are dispensing with chorter-

masters at certain of their collieries in the Manchester district, *Manch Guardian* (Oct 2, 1896) Stf After making his fortune as a charter master or 'butty-collier,' MURRAY *Nov Note Bb* (1887) 45 Shr¹² [*Gl Lab* (1894)]

CHARVE, *adj* Or I (JAM) S & Ork¹ Great
[The same word as ON *djafir*, bold, 'improbis,' see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 132]

CHARWICK, *sb* War² The plant charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*

CHASE, *sb*¹ e An [tʃēs] A green lane or road leading up to a farm-house or into fields, a by-road

e An¹ Ess A notherly line over the s'd orchard to a walnut tree in his green chace, *Surv Gestingthorpe Pish* (1804) 40, A diive up to a farm-house lying a little distance from the road In everyday use (H H M), (S P H)

[Fr dial (Norm) *chasse*, 'un petit chemin' (DUMÉNIL)]

CHASE, *sb*² Hrf [tʃēs] A stone trough used in cider-making

Hrf 'A stone trough' into which apples are thrown, and then crushed by a stone drawn by a horse into a kind of paste, provincially 'must,' *Reports Agric* (1793-1813)

[The same word as Fr *châsse*, an ark, shrine, Lat *capsa*]

CHASE GRACE, *sb* Irel A scapegrace

NI¹ Runnin' about like a chase grace

CHASER, *sb* Sc Nhb Cum Also in form chasser Cum¹ [tʃēsər] A male sheep imperfectly developed

Sc Sometimes one of the testicles does not descend into the scrotum, in which case the lamb becomes what is called a chaser, that is, one which constantly follows the ewes from insatiable desire, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1855) I 599, Too well aware of the trouble which even a single riglin and chaser gives on a farm, *ib* (ed 1849) I 534 S1k When selling my eild ewes and chasers, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 51, ed 1866 Nhb¹, Cum¹

CHASE ROW, *sb* Hmp A row of quicksets

Hmp In planting quicksets a single chase is a single row, a double chase means another row planted below the first, not directly underneath the upper plants, but under the middle of the intermediate spaces, LISLE *Husb* (1757), Hmp¹

CHASS, *sb* and *v* Nhb Wm Yks Lan Dor Also in forms chess Nhb¹, chase Lan¹ Dor [tʃas, tʃēs, tʃes]

1 *sb* Haste, hurry

Wm Bet yance oolside, an onta t'trap, Tha seem'd i' parish chass, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt ii 49 n Yks¹, n Yks² We've ower-mickle chass on t'way In a murtherful chass Mak chass¹ m Yks¹ Lan¹ Wot are yo in sich a chase for?

2 *v* To hurry n Lan¹

3 To follow, walk after

n Yks¹ Ah's bin chassin' t'harras maist o' t'daay [been busy harrowing the land]

4. To search

n Yks² I's chassing my pockets [hunting for the change]

5 In phr (1) *to chase and re-chase sheep*, to drive sheep at particular times from one pasture to another, (2) *to chess the ropes*, mining term to run up and down the shaft after the winding-engine has been standing for some time, to see that all is right before men are allowed to get into the cage

(1) Dor GROSE (1790), *Gl* (1851) (2) Nhb¹

CHASSEL, *v* Shr Also in form chisel Shr¹ To nibble, as rats do corn

Shr¹ The rats han [chas h'ld] away one 'afe o' the w'zat i' the rick

Hence Chassellings, *vbl sb* cut or nibbled grains of corn which fall out in the 'tail-ends' Shu¹

CHASSER, see *Chaser*

CHASTISE, *v* Nhb Chs Lin. War Wor Shr Hrf Glo Ken Sur Sus Hmp

1 To scold, find fault with, rebuke

Nhb He has 'chastised' his son for a very slight offence, *Tit-Bits* (Aug 8, 1891) 280 Chs¹³ Seldom, if ever, used to describe corporal punishment n Lin¹ I chastised him well, but I didn't tuch him sw Lin¹ She was a good lass, and often chastised her mother for her badness Midl N & Q (1874) 5th S ii 31a War (J R W), se Wor¹, Hif², Glo (A B), Glo¹ Sur N & Q (1874) 5th S i 517

2 To accuse, suspect charge with, sometimes with *of, on, with*

War³ w Wor¹ Us chastised im uv 'avin' done it, an' 'e couldn't deny of it Shr¹ I chastised Joe on it, but 'e flatly denied, an' toud me so straight for'at w'eer an' w'en 'e lef' it, as I believe 'e s innocent Glo¹ Ken N & Q (1852) 1st S v 351 e Ken. (G G) Sur¹ Sus¹ They've been chastising my boy of setting the faggot-stack a fire [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 378]

3 To catechize, ply with questions, sometimes with of
Wor A parishioner remarked to a clergyman how well he chastised the school children, N & Q (1871) 4th S viii 143 Hrf¹ Particularly to question as to mischief done Glo¹ Ken¹ He had his hearings at Faversham t other day, and they chastised him of it, but they couldn't make nothin' of him Sur Paison he ast hei and I chas'tised her myself (T S C) Hmp (T L O D)

CHAT, sb¹ and v¹ Var dial uses in Irel and Eng Also in form chad w Yks² Der² nw Der¹, tchat Don [tʃat, tʃæt]

1 sb A catkin of the hazel, maple, &c Usually in pl
Wm e Yks MARSHALL Rur Econ (1788) Lan¹

2 The keys of the ash, sycamore, &c
n Cy (K), GROSE (1790), n Cy², Nhb¹, Cum¹ Wm Trooad's full o' esh chats (B K) e Yks MARSHALL Rur Econ (1788) w Yks¹² Nrf, Su^r

3 A fir-cone
n Yks¹², ne Yks¹, e Yks (FPT), w Yks (JT), n Lin¹
4 Comp Chat gun, a pop-gun for shooting fir-cones w Yks (JT)

5 A chip of wood, a small twig or branch used for firewood
n Cy GROSE (1790), n Cy¹ Lake ELLWOOD (1895) Cum² w Yks HUTTON Tour to Caves (1781), w Yks² Lan Morton Cyclo Agric (1863) n Lan Hs gon into t'wud at gide a boi din a chats (WS) Lan¹ Chs¹ About Lindow Common small bits of sticks picked out of the dry moss are called chats, Chs³ s Chs¹ Y1(n let)th fahy ür gü ver i loa, w1)mün aav ü fyuw chaat s upon it, els w1)shn nev ur gy et)th ky'et I beylt [Ye'n let th fire go very low, we mun have r1)ow chats upon it, else we sh1n nevci geth' kettle bcytl Stf RAY (1691) MS add (JC), Stf¹ Der Love of lads and fire of chats is soon in and soon out, RAY Prov (1678) 54, Der² nw Der¹ sw Lin¹ I'll go and pick up a few chats Rut¹ I've been picking oop these little bits of chats in my wpern Nhp¹², War²³, w Wor¹, s Wor¹, se Wor¹ Shr¹ Dick, iun an' iatch tuthree diy chats to püt i' the oven, I canna get this big 'ödd to burn Hif BOUND Prov (1876), Hrf¹² Glo (WHC), G'o¹²
Hence (1) Chattocks, sb pl, (2) Chatwood, sb small chips, twigs, the refuse wood left after making laggots (1) Glo GROSE (1790), Gl (1851), BAYLIS Illus Dial (1870), Glo¹ (2) Lan¹, Lei¹, War³

6 A protruding bush of blackthorn, &c, running into a field from the fence Cf chatter bushes e An¹, Su^r
7 A small potato of inferior quality, also fig a worthless or insignificant person

s Don SIMMONS Gl (1890) Cav (M S M) Cum (M P), Cum¹², w Yks (JT), Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹ s Chs¹ Aar tau tüz bin nuwt bü chaat s [Ahr tatoes bin nowt bu' chats] n Lin¹ A Trent side farmer said on the eve of a general election, 'I reckon, Squine, we shan't hev noa voatin' this time i' this part, but it's matterless one way or th' uther, for all th' markit-stuff 'il goa for M1 Winn an' Sir John, thei ll be noht but th' chats left for th' tuther chap' sw Lin¹ The chats will do for the pigs Hrf Glo MORRISON Cyclo Agric (1863) Ken¹ Dev He had two large butts to receive the filled sacks—assorted into ware and chats, BLACKMORE Peilycross (1894) viii

8 A small piece of coal
s Stf Put a few three chats round this saucepan, PINNOCK Bll Cy Ann (1895) Stf¹

9 A piece of stone blended with lead ore
Nhb¹ When the ore has a portion of the matrix attached to it, it is of less specific gravity than the solid ore, and in process of dressing it comes to the surface, and the material so appearing is called chats It is raked off and dressed in a finer and closer set mill, called a chat mill, and the product is known as 'seconds' or chat ore Nhb, Dur These chats, &c cannot be separated, FORSNER Section Shata (1821) 340 Dur (J L D), m Yks¹

10 v To pick up chips or sticks for fuel Gen in phr to go (a-)chatting

(1) w Yks² s Chs¹ Gone a chattin' chips Lei¹ A gin us all leaf to goo a chattin' i' this spinney Nhp¹, War²³ s Wor¹ I got the grant to go a chattin, when they fall'd them big ellums Hrf² Gone with mother a chattin Common excuse for children not being at school n Glo (H S H), Glo¹

11 To pick stones in a meadow Chs¹

[1 It is lyche the chattes of haselle, MAUNDEVILLE (c 1400) 168 (MATZNER) Cp Fr chaton, jetton de certains arbres en façon de queue de chat, the catkins, cattails (MIEGE)]

CHAT, sb² and v² Sc Irel Nrf Ken Dev [tʃat, tʃæt]

1 sb Chatter, gossip, talkativeness, report, rumour
Lnk Haud yer chat, THOMSON Musings (1881) 118 Lth Your feckless, thowless, southlan' brats May deave ye w1' then gabbin chats, But can do little mair, BALLANTINE Poems (1856) 284 w Nrf He died worth hundreds of puns, so the chat wai, ORTON Beeston Ghost (1884) 11 Ken¹ They say he's a-going to live out at Hoo, leastways, that's the chat

Hence Chatsome, adv talkative Ken¹
2 The pith of the matter, question, point, in phr that's the chat, to give the chat, to talk or argue down, to beat in a debate

Ir (A S P) w Ir 'That's the chat,' says Suint K1vin Lovrr Leg (1848) I 9, Aye, that's the chat, another quat, 1b II 281, Shiel is the lad that will give them the chat 1b I 250

3 A gossip, one who tells tales
Dev WILLS w Times (Mar 19, 1886) 2, Dev¹ Dinging in my ears about thicca chat?—you uphold en,—that you do, 111 20

4 v To flirt with Ldd (M S M)
CHAT, sb³ and v³ Dor Dev Cor In form chet Cor¹² [tʃæt, tʃet]

1 sb A kitten
Dev Never keep May chats, cuz they brings vaimints intü 'ouze, zo they zay, HEWETT Peas Sp (1892) nw Dev¹ M1y-chats are always drowned, because it is believed by some that they would bring slow-worms into the house, by otheis long-cupples [vipers] Cor Theere's Giaace Peniose's cat, got chets, 1 REGELLAS Tales (1865) 47, Cor¹²

2 v To kitten
Dev Old old cat chatted ysterday, an' us be agwaine tu diownd um awl, HEWETT Peas Sp (1892)

Hence Chetten, v to bring forth young, used of cats, hares, or rabbits

Dor MASKELL Gl (1855) in N & Q (1883) 6th S viii 157, Dor¹

[Cp Fr chat, cat, chaton, kitten]
CHAT, sb⁴ Lin Nhp Glo Oxf Brks Bck Mid [tʃat, tʃæt]

1 The bird wheatear, Saxicola oenanthe
Nhp SWAINSON Buds (1885) 28, Nhp¹ Sometimes called h1y-chat So named from its note, crying 'chat' four or five times when it begins to fly

2 The sedge-warbler, Acrocephalus phragmitis
Glo, Oxf, Brks, Bck, Mid Many of its notes are very harsh, and the frequent repetition of one of these has guned for the species in some parts of England, particularly in the Valley of the Thames, the name of Chat, by which it is there mainly known, SMITH Buds (1887) 154

3 The chaffinch, Fringilla coelebs
Lin THOMPSON Hist Boston (1856) 701

CHAT, sb⁵ Dev [tʃæt] A child
n Dev A withely chat [a wayward and contrary child], GROSE (1790) MS add (M) Dev¹ The Pason called en a barbarous chat, 39

CHAT, v⁴ Sc To chafe, rub, bruise slightly Cf chatter, v²

Sc Goods are said to be chatted in the carriage (JAM)
CHAT, int Abd Also in form chatie A call to swine (GW), (WM)

CHATE, sb¹ Nhb Wm e An Also in form chat
N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Wm [tʃæt, tʃat] A short meal, refreshment, a feast, treat

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Wm (J H), Nrf¹ Ess There ov oysteis some had had a chate, CLARK J Noakes (1839) st 140, Gl (1851), (WWS), Ess¹

CHATE, sb² se Wor¹ Also in form chut The grasshopper warbler, Locustella naevia

CHATES, see Chats
CHATOES, sb pl Shr¹ [tʃā tɔz] Potatoes See Chat, sb¹ 7

CHATS, int Lin [tʃats] Exclamation used to drive away cats

Lin Common (G G W). n Lin¹

CHATTER, *sb* and *v*¹. Var dial uses in Eng

1 *sb* In *comb* (1) Chatter bag(s), a chatterbox, also used *attrib*, (2) basket, (3) can, a talkative person, chatterbox, (4) claw, to scold, abuse, (5) *ing* broth, dial slang for tea, (6) mag, (a) a magpie, (b) a talkative woman, (7) magging, chat, gossip, (8) pie, see mag, (9) wallet, see basket, (10) water, weak tea

(1) n Yks. Thoo's nout but a chatterbags (W H) sw Lin¹ Dor Do 'ee let grannie alone, you chatterbags, HARE *Vill Street* (1895) 151 w Som¹ Chaat ur bai g Dev He's a chatter-bag sort of a feller, never can't get much sense out o' un, *Reposits Provinc* (1886) 93 (2) w Yks¹ Lan¹ Come, little chatter-basht et, it's toime for bed n Lan¹ Thou's a fair lile chatter-basket, that ist'a e Lan¹ m Lan¹ A chatterbasket is one o' them clever foak as con put two an' two together an' mek 'em into five Chs *N & Q* (1852) 1st S v 141, Chs¹³ s Chs¹ Ahv nev ūr ee ūrd sich ū htl chaat ur-bas kit, ūr tungg runz ūpū weelz [I never heerd sich a little chatterbasket, hei tongue runs upo' wheels] nw Der¹ (3) Cum (M P) (4) w Yks¹ (5) Stf¹ (6, a) Dor¹ (b) Wil¹, Dor¹ (7) ne Wor (J W P) (8, a) e Lan¹, Stf¹, nw Der¹, Shr¹, e An¹ Nrf SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 76 (b) Nhp¹ War², War³ Run away, you little chatter pie If she hears of it, it will soon be all over the place, she is such a chatter-pie Glo¹, Wil¹ (9) Cum (M P), Cum¹ n Yks Thoo's nowt but a chatter-wallet (W H) (10) n Yks² w Yks Chatter-watter caant speik well a noabde, ROGERS *Nan Bunt* (1839) 15, w Yks¹, w Yks⁵ Wah this is cnatter-watter—nivver taaisted sich stuff i' my life Stf, War, Wor, Glo NORTHALL *Flk-Phr* (1894) Brks¹

Hence Chatterry, *adj* talkative, garrulous, complaining n Yks She's a chatterry woman (I W), Used rather in an objectionable sense, as of complaint, but not common (R H H)

2 The peculiar sound made by the hen before she sits, the chirp of the sparrow Nhp²

3 *v* To scold, rebuke, find fault with, sometimes with *at* w Wor¹ 'E didna ought to a sahced [sauced] the ma'ister, I chattered 'un well far it s Wor (H K), Hrf² Brks¹ Meuster 'ooll chatter at 'e when a comes to know on't

4. To rattle against one another, as crockery when loosely packed

s Chs¹ Yūr mugz ūn chaat ūr, mis is [Yur mugs 'un chatter, missis] Dheyz mugz ūn au chaat ūrd tū bit s [These mugs han aw chattered to bits] w Som¹ When a package of glass or crockery has any of its contents broken, the pieces rattle together when the case is moved, and are said to chaat uree I count there idn none o'm a-brokt, I don't year none o m chatterry

Hence Chatterry, *adj* shaky and noisy Ken (W F S)

CHATTER, *v*² Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm. Yks Lan Chs Der Lin

1. To tear, make ragged, wear into holes by friction, gnaw Cf chat, *v*⁴

Nhb¹ Dur It was all chattered to bits (J E D). w Yks¹ Nobbud see how t'rattons a' chatter'd t'lads book, 1 66, w Yks² Lan Treawse's chatter at th' bottom, BRIERLEY *Red Wind* (1868) 108 ne Lan¹, nw Der¹ n Lin¹ He's taa'en it to school wi' him an' chatter'd th' best part o' the leāves oot [said of a Bible] When hoose-thack gets to be rotten like oors th' sparras chatters it aboot soā 'at ther's noā keāpin' th' doār-stoan clean fer a minnit

Hence (1) Chattered, *ppl adj* ragged, torn, (2) Chatters, *sb pl* rags, tatters

(1) Lan Chattered folds of a dirtily washed shirt, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 10 (2) m Yks¹ Her gown was all in chatters

2 To break, shatter, splinter

Abd (JAM) Dur¹ Appl to a fracture in wood Cum The machine won't cut the grass when it is wet, it only chatters it (E W P), Aw chatter't and spoilt (M P), Cum¹ Chatter't into splinters Wm T'cart boddum's o' chattered away wi' leedin' stians in't (B K) n Yks T'board's cracked, and chatters when sawn (I W) Chs¹ Chattered to bits Der², nw Der¹

Hence Chatter, *sb* (1) hard stone broken small like gravel, (2) the act of shattering, (3) Chatterry, *adj* brittle, easily broken.

(1) Lan, Der Used for making the top surface of garden walks or footpaths Lime stone chatter is broken or made in the neighbourhood of Buxton (S W). (2) Bnff¹ (3) n Yks This is a chatterry piece of wood (I W)

3. To bruise

Bnff¹ He chatter't's finger atween twa stanes NCy¹, Nhb¹, ne Lan¹

Hence Chatter, *sb* a bruise Bnff¹

CHATTER BUSHES, *sb pl* e An

1 Picturing bushes of the blackthorn, &c, running into a field from the fence Cf chat, *sb*¹ 6 e An¹, Suf¹

2 The smaller branches of a tree

Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1849) 289, Su¹

CHATTER HEN, *sb* Cum¹ The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*

CHATTER HI TI, *sb* Lan. The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*

Lan *Science Gossip* (1882) 164

CHATTERHOUSE, *sb* Yks Der In phr *To put through the chatterhouse*, a form of punishment in use among schoolboys

w Yks² When a boy has committed an offence his comrades put him 'through the chatterhouse' About twenty boys stand in a row with their legs wide apart As the offender goes through each pair of legs he gets a good slap behind n Der *N & Q* (1887) 7th S iv 203

CHATTERING PIECE, *sb* Bnff¹ A piece of oat-cake eaten when one leaves the water after bathing in the open air Cf chitter

CHATTERY, *adj* w Yks¹ Stony, pebbly

CHATTERWAW, see *Catter waul*.

CHATTLE, *sb* and *v*¹ Lin Cor

1 *sb* A little chat

w Cor I will go to the builders and have a chattle about it (M A C)

2 *v* *Obs* To chat.

Lin SKINNER (1671)

CHATTLE, *v*² Sc Also in form chauttle Bnff¹ [tʃa tɪ] To nibble, chew feebly

Bnff¹ Abd He's chattle'm' raisins (G W) Slk (JAM)

CHATTY, *adj*¹ e An¹ [tʃa tɪ, tʃæ tɪ]

1 Well or neatly finished, 'natty' e An¹

2 Bright, vivacious, lively Suf (F H)

CHATTY, *adj*² Shr¹ Colliery term. Of ironstone crumbling

CHATTY PUSS, *mt* Rxb (JAM) A word used in calling a cat See Chat, *sb*³, Chitty, *sb* 3

CHAUDMELLE, *sb* Sc In form chaudmallet (JAM) A blow, beating, a sudden broil

Abd (JAM) Gall *Obsol* (A W)

[Chaud-melle, in Latine *Rixa*, SKENE *Expos* (ed 1641) 37 OFr *chaude melle*, heated affray or broil (LA CURNE)]

CHAUDRON, see *Chawdon*

CHAUDY, see *Chawdy*

CHAUF, see *Chauve*, *v*

CHAUFFER, *sb* Sc A person of a bad disposition

Bnff¹ He's a naistie chauffer o' a loon

[*Bronfatore*, a snorter, a huff snuff, a chafer, FLORIO (ed 1598)]

CHAUGH, *sb* Yks. [tʃaf] The chap or lower jaw. See Chaft

n Yks³ n & e Yks In everyday use (M C F M)

CHAUK, *sb* s Dev (S P F) Cor³ Written chaulk Cor³ [tʃɔk] The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*

[OCor *tshawc*, also *tshawka*, a jackdaw (WILLIAMS)]

CHAUKS, *sb*. Rxb (JAM) A sluice. Also called Flaws (q v)

CHAUL, see *Chawl*, *sb*

CHAULDER, *sb* e An In forms chalder, chaul dron e An¹ [tʃɔldə(r)] The husk of wheat or other grain, the cods of peas or beans See Colder e An¹ (s v Calder). Suf. Chaulder is the pron of elderly people (F H)

CHAULDRON, see *Chaulder*, *Chawdon*.

CHAUM, *sb* and *v*¹ War Wor Hrf Glo Hmp Wil Also written chawm s Wor¹ Hrf¹ Wil¹, and in form chaun War² se Wor¹, chawn Glo² Wil¹ [tʃɔm, tʃɔn]

1 *sb* A crack in the ground caused by dry weather, a crack in a wall or floor

War², w Wor¹ se Wor¹ The ground is so dry there be chauns in it big enough for me to put my fū in amwust s Wor¹ Summer chawms (H K), s Wor¹, Hrf¹ Glo (S S B), (H S H), Glo¹ Hmp¹ Wil BRITTON *Beantes* (1825), Wil¹

- 2 *v* To crack into fissures, to gape
 s Wor The ground was that cracked and chaumed, the rain didn't show (HK) Glo How the ground be chaumed open (SSB, (HSH), Glo¹, Glo² Spoken of apples chipped in the rind
 [Fendasse, a cleft rift, chop, choane, *crevasser*, to chop, chawn rive (COTGR)]
CHAUM, *v*² Sc Not Also written **chawm** Not¹
 To chew voraciously, munch, eat up See **Cham**, *v*
 Slk (JAM) Not¹ Whar a ye chawming at now?
CHAUMBER, **CHAUMER**, see **Chamber**
CHAUMP, see **Champ**, *v*
CHAUN, see **Chaum**, *sb*
CHAUNCE, *v*¹ Sus Dev Cor Written **chonce** Dev¹, **chounce** Sus [tʃɒns] To cheat, rob, swindle
 Sus Dey chounced all ma money, *Lower Tom Cladpole* (1831) 23, ed 1872 Dev¹ The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', but 'twill never gooddey way an I'll tell thee how I was chonced, 22 Cor¹
 [Perh the same word as Fr *joncher*, to deceive (COTGR), cp *DELESALLE Dict Argot-Français* (1896)]
CHAUNDLER, see **Chandler**
CHAUNGE, see **Change**
CHAUNNER, see **Channer**, *v*
CHAUNT, *v*¹ Cor [tʃɒnt, tʃɔ̃nt]
 1 To scold
 w Cor What are ee chaunting about now? She chaunts at him all day long (MA C) Cor¹², Cor³ Fairly common
 Hence **Chaunting**, *vbl sb* scolding Cor¹
 2 To prate Cor¹²
 Hence **Chaunter**, *sb* talk, prate
 Cor¹ Chea chaunter [cease chaunter! stop your prate]
 3 To mutter to oneself Cor³
 [The same as lit E *chant*, *vb*]
CHAUNT, *v*² Dev To annoy, spite
 n Dev Sh says thadst henn thyscl' in ony tei chaunt she, *Madox Brown Duale Bluth* (1876) bk II III
CHAUNT, see **Chant**
CHAUP, see **Chap**
CHAUT, *v* Sc To chew feebly, often with a crackling noise Cf **chattle**
 Bnff¹ There's a bit candie sugar Chaut it up
 Hence (1) **Chauttan**, *vbl sb* the act of chewing feebly,
 (2) **Chauttin**, *ppl adj* having the habit of chewing feebly
 Bnff¹ (1) (2) Chauttin' is more commonly used
CHAUTER, see **Chowter**, *sb*¹
CHAUVE, *v* Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Written **chave**, **chawve** Der² nw Der¹, **choave** Cum¹, **chorve** w Yks, **chove** Cum¹ Lan¹ e Lan¹, and in form **chauf** w Yks¹ [tʃɔ̃v]
 1 To become heated, to chafe, fret, be uneasy
 w Yks It did mack an owd lass chuf an nock hur stumps abaght, *Rogers Nan Bunt* (1839) 1, w Yks¹, Chs¹³
 Hence **Chauving dish**, *sb* a warming-pan
 w Yks Formerly very *gen* in cottages They were burnished and looked upon as an essential wall decoration (J 1)
 2 To rub together, to wear by friction, to rub the bark off a tree
 Wm Mi trooser's boddum's o' chauv'd w trailin' o' t'fleur (BK)
 w Yks When the threads of waip in the 'slay' do not work clear of one another as they rise and fall, they are said to chauve, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Mar 26, 1892), **Chorved** i' bits (JG), (BK), w Yks¹ The thread is chaufed Lan¹ It's gotten choved at th' edges e Lan¹, Der², nw Der¹
 Hence **Chove't**, *ppl adj* Of linen, &c frayed by being caught on the edge of a drawer, &c Cum¹
 [ME *chaufen*, OF *chaufier*]
CHAUVE, *adj* Sc [Not known to our correspondents]
 1 Used to describe that colour in black cattle when white hair is pretty equally mixed with black
 Sc *Surv Nairn and Moray* (JAM)
 2 Of a swarthy person when pale (1b)
CHAVE, *v* Yks Chs Shr Written **cheev** Chs¹³ [tʃɛv, Chs also tʃiv]
 VOL I

1 To separate by raking the short straws and detached ears from the threshed corn See **Cave**, *v*²
 s & e Cy RAY (1691)

Hence (1) **Chaving**, *vbl sb* the act of separating short straws, &c from threshed corn, (2) **Chavin riddle**, *sb* a coarse 'riddle' or sieve used in 'chaving', (3) **Chavins**, (4) **Cheevings**, *sb pl* bits of broken straw, dust, refuse, (5) **Cheevy riddle**, *sb*, see **Chavin riddle**, (6) **ruck**, *sb* the heap of threshed corn put together in a barn before it is winnowed

(1) Chs MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) (2) s Chs¹, Shr² (3) s Chs¹ Dhis strau'z rot n, it'll nok au tū chav'vins [This straw's rotten, it'll knock aw to chavins] (4) Chs¹³ (5) Chs¹ (6) Chs¹, s Chs¹

2 **Comp** **Chave hole**, a recess for chaff and corn in a barn w Yks²

[To cave or chav, is with a large rake, or such like instrument, to divide the greater from the lesser, as the larger chaff from the corn or smaller chaff Also larger coals from the lesser, *Worlidge Dict Rust* (1681)]

CHAVE, see **Chauve**, *v*

CHAVEL, *v* Yks Der Lin Lei Also written **chavle** n Yks¹ w Yks¹ n Lin¹, **chavvle** n Yks² e Yks¹ m Yks¹, **chovel** Lei¹ [tʃa vl] To chew slowly and imperfectly, to mumble, to gnaw, nibble, to tear with the teeth Cf **chawl**, *v*¹ 6

n Yks T'rattens hes chavvled a hole through t'door boddom (TK), n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ T'dog's chavvled t'raake shaft sadly e Yks NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp* (1889), MARSHALL *Rin Eion* (1788), e Yks¹ Leek how oor rwd coo's chavvled mah cap m Yks¹ A horse is also said to chavvle when biting the bit w Yks Lassies chavlin t'end a thei bonnit ribbin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannla Ann* (1865) 48, w Yks¹²⁴, Der¹ n Lin¹ That heise chavvles queerly, he wants his tith filin'

Hence (1) **Chavvelings**, *sb pl* the fragments of what has been gnawed or nibbled, husks and refuse left by rats or mice, (2) **Chavvlement**, *sb* (a) a mass of pulpy or fragmentary chewed or gnawed matter, (b) the ill-formed utterance of a toothless person

(1) n Yks² Lei¹ Ah knood they wur in the rick by their chovelins The chovelins o' the mortar wur a-lyin' agen the bottom o' the wall all along (2, a) e Yks¹ What a chavvlement that dog's mead o' this bridle (b) n Yks² It was all a chavvlement [a mumbling speech]

[He doth, as it were, chauell or chaw a little hay, MARKHAM *Masterpiece* (1610) I XII 34 ME *chauel*, the jaw, OE *ceaf* Cp LG *keveln*, 'die kinnladen offnen und offen halten' (BERGHAUS)]

CHAVISH, *sb* and *v* Suf Sur Sus Hmp [tʃɛ vɪʃ]

1 *sb* A chattering or noise of many birds or persons all singing or speaking together Cf **charm**, *sb*²

Suf BAILEY (1721), GROSE (1790) Sus Had I dared, I would have used our very pretty Sussex word 'chavish' It means the sweet confusion of melody that birds in spring time make in a wood, NEALE *Hymns* (ed 1865) 12, Note, in *N & Q* (1877) 5th S viii 155, (MB-S), RAY (1691), Sus¹² Hmp What a chavish you makes (JRW), Hmp¹

2 *v* To chirrup, twitter, chatter, make a confused noise
 Sur What be them ducks chavishin' about for? (ISC) Sus (FE), (FAA) Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY

CHAVISH, *adj* Ken [Not known to our correspondents] Peevish, fretful (K), Ken¹

CHAVOCKY, *adj* Sur [tʃæ vɔki] Stony, gravelly
 Sur¹ Soil is said to be chavocky when there are loose stones or gravel near the surface

CHAVVER, *v* and *sb* Yks [tʃa vɜ(r).]

1 *v* To mumble, to chew to pieces Cf **chavel**, *v*
 w Yks Yond bairn's nearly chavver'd it pinny throo (BK)

2 *sb* Food, provisions

w Yks That'll be dear chavver, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Mar 26, 1892)

CHAVYL, *sb* Obs Nhb [tʃa vl] A cleaver

N Cy¹ A butcher's chavyl Nhb¹

CHAW, *sb*¹ Sc Nhb Dur Yks Lan Der Lin Nhp War Shr Glo Ken Som Dev Also written **chow** Sc (JAM) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Dur¹ n Yks² e Yks¹ n Lan¹ Shr² w Som¹ [tʃɔ, tʃa, tʃou]

1 A mouthful, that which is chewed at a single mouthful
See Chaw, *v*

Sc (JAM) **Slk** Swearin he had swallowed the Thane o' Scotch Thrissles at a single chow, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 79
n Lan¹ Deavie, Deavie, corly pow, First a bite an' then a chow, *Old Rhyme*

2 A quid of tobacco

Kcd. Noo, turn the chaw into your cheek, JAMIE MUSE (1844) 58
Rnf They're never sweeter their mill to rax, Or gie a chaw, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 121 Wgt (A W), N Cy¹ Nhb Haud Dicky, till aw get a chow! WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26, Nhb¹, Dur¹, n Yks (R H H), e Yks¹, w Yks (J W) Nhp¹
Give him a chaw of tobacco Shr²

3 Mince-meat, so called from its masticated appearance
n Yks²

4 Feed, appetite

w Som¹ Ee z prau per oa f uz chuw [he has no appetite]

5 An agricultural labourer, a clodhopper, *gen* in *comp*
Chaw bacon

w Yks², Der², nw Der¹, s Lin (T H R), Nhp¹, War² Glo Look at some of these coarse, thick-lipped, large mouthed men—veritable chaw-bacons, you will say, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 39
e Ken (G G) Dev w *Times* (Mar 19, 1886) 2, col 2 Slang There's no music like the twang of the real old Saxon tongue as one gets it fresh from the veritable chaw in the White Horse Vale, HUGHES *T Brown* (1856) pt 1 i (FARMER)

CHAW, sb² Cor [tʃɔ]

1 The chough, *Pyrhocorax graculus*

Cor MALAN *Fin Royal Inst Cornwall* (1886), Cor²

2 The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula* Cor²

[OCor *tshauha*, a chough or red-legged crow (WILLIAMS)]

CHAW, *v* In *gen* dial use in Sc Irel and Eng [tʃɔ, tʃə, tʃou]

I To chew Gram forms. (1) Chaw, (2) Chay, (3) Chor, (4) Chow.

(1) Sc It is easy to say chaw, but wha is to gie us onything to chaw? SCOTT *Redg* (1824) iv w Yks¹, Lan¹, nw Der¹, Not¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹², War (J R W), War², Shr¹ Glo LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 26, Glo¹², Brks¹, Hnt (T P F), Nrf¹, Suf¹, Ess (W W S), Sur (T S C) Dor Don't ye chaw quite close, shepherd, for I let the bacon fall in the road outside, and maybe 'tis rather gritty, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) viii Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) Dev Zais I, 'chaw a hapmy', NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett* (1847) 10, ed 1865 [Amer Dial Notes (1896) I 329] (2) Brks¹ A be got awid an' can't chay nothin' now (3) e Yks¹ (4) Sc Ye can chow that at yet leisure, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1896) vii Ayrr I think I could chow a bit spaul o' that bubbly jock, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 27 Bwk As good as ever were chow'd, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 16 NI¹, N Cy¹ Nhb¹ 'Chow, chow, the baccy chow' is the chorus sung in a children's game at merry-go round Dur¹, Cum¹, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 40, e Yks¹, w Yks¹², Lan¹, n Lin¹, s Lin (T H R), Shr², e An¹, Suf (F H), Suf¹, Hmp¹ w Som¹ Aay kaa n chuw mee mai t [I cannot chew my food] Dev 'Tez a bit ov mutton, I've a bowled it an' I've a bowled et, I've a chow'd et an' I've a chow'd et, me an' my ole man tu, an' us cidden git et abroad, chow za hard's us cude, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) Cor¹²

Hence in phr (1) *Chow'd over*, used of an expression repeated to satiety, (2) *to look like a chow'd mouse*, (3) *to look like a bit of chow'd twine*, to look worn out, dissipated

(1) n Yks² (2) Rxb (JAM) e Lth I had a' the appearance o' a chow'd moose, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 222 (3) n Yks (R H H)

II Dial meanings

1 In phr (1) *to chow the quid*, to chew the cud, ruminate, (2) *can you whistle and chaw meal*? addressed to a person who boasts of doing difficult things, (3) *to chaw high, fig* to be genteel, scornful of the commonplace

(1) Sus¹ The old cow's better this morning, she's up and chowing her quid w Som¹ Au¹ uur z bad r zr, uur-z ae ubl vur tu chuw ur kwee d [Oh! she is better, sir, she is able to chew her cud] Dev Th' pankin' bullocks now At eyze the'r quid ta chow, PULMAN *Sketches* (1843) 16, ed 1853 (2) NI¹ (3) Dor The child was sure to chaw high, HARDY *Tower* (ed 1895) 16, That's the only way with these fanciful women that chaw high—innocent or guilty, *ib* Jude (1896) bk v viii, Only used by a few old people, but in common use 20 or 30 years ago (T H)

2 Of a vice to slip to one side without grasping properly w Yks²

3 To mumble in speaking

Shr¹ Dunna chaw your words, spake 'em

4 To think over, turn over in one's mind, consider, to brood upon anything unpleasant

Cum³ I'd chow't ower what fadder said and hoo he'd said it, 11 I W¹ He chaas that consarn now [he is still annoyed at that affair], I W²

5 To grumble, mutter, to scold

Cum Than tyelleye! he began to chow, GILPIN *Sngs* (1866)

275 Der² He chaw'd me up nw Der¹

Hence Chow rowing, *ubl sb* grumblng, repeated complaints, 'worriting'

w Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Feb 9, 1884) 8

6 To be sulky, feel annoyed, to vex, spite, to provoke

Ayr There was muckle waste of our precious time, which makes me chawt when I think of it, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 43, I'mf really cha'wt to lay doon the pen, *ib* *Notandums* (1890) 124 Lnk [He] w' a gully cut his whussel, An' let oot bath his bluid an' life, Tae chaw his ill faur'd canker'd wife, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 62 Lnk, Lth (JAM)

CHAW, *int* Cor Also in form chea Cor², chee ah Cor² [tʃə, tʃi, tʃiə] A word used to call pigs to then food Cf check, *int*

Cor Monthly *Mag* (1808) II 545 w Cor BOTTRELL *Trad* 3rd S Gl, Cor²³

CHAWAW, sb Cum¹ [Not known to our correspondents] Abundance of silly talk

CHAWDAW, sb Oxf¹ Also in form chawny [tʃɔ dɔ] A chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*

CHAWDON, sb Lei Glo Hrt I W Dor. Also in form chaden Dor¹, chaudron Glo¹², chaidron Hrt, chorton Lei¹, churn I W² [tʃɔ dən]

1 The entrails of a calf

Lei¹, Glo¹² Hrt ELLIS *Cy Hswf* (1750) 10 I W² I begwine to git a caave's churn to-morrow Dor (W C), (A C), Gl (1851), BARNES *Gl* (1863)

2 Forced meat or stuffing Glo¹²

[1 Calves chaldrons and chutterlings, DEKKER *Honest Wh* (1604) III 300 (NARES) The same word as ME *chaudoun*, a kind of sauce consisting of chopped entrails, spices, &c (*Cookery Bks* (c 1450) 124) OFr *chaudun*, 'tripes' (ROQUEFORT) Cp G *kaldunnen*]

CHAWDY, sb Nhb Yks Also written chaudy n Yks¹, choddy e Yks¹ [tʃɔ di]

1 The stomach of a pig, cleaned, boiled, and eaten as tripe Nhb¹ Cf chawdon

2 *Comp* Chawdy bag, the stomach of an animal n Yks¹², e Yks¹

CHAWL, sb and *v*¹ Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Stf Der Not Lin Lei Nhp War Woi Shr Glo Bdf Also written chall Shr² (K), chaul Stf¹ Lin¹, chole Lan¹ e Lan¹, chool Sc (JAM), chori Bdf, choul Cum¹ Shr¹², choule Wxf¹, chowl Sc (JAM) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Wm w Yks¹ Lan n Lin¹, and in forms chaw Lin, chew, chow Sc (JAM) [tʃɔl, tʃoul, tʃaul]

1 sb A pig's face or cheek, the lower jaw of a pig

s Chs¹, Stf¹, Der², nw Der¹, Not (W H S), Not¹, Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War², Wor (R W M), se Wor¹ s Wor 'Chawl' is not applied commonly to the cheek of a live pig, 'cheek' or 'jowl' is *gen* used (H K), s Wor¹ Shr¹ Bacon wuz a bit chepper at the far, I bought a prime par o' chawls for 7d a lb, Shr², Glo¹

2 The jaw, cheek *Gen* used in *pl* Cf jowl

Wxf¹, N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Cum¹ Wm His chowls hing ower his waist-coat (B K) w Yks Th' seet o' his chowl is enuff to drive all th' harmony aght ov a meetin, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1871) 31, I'll smack thee on t'chowl (S O A), w Yks¹ Lan I'll split the knave's chowl, ROBY *Trad* (1872) II 104, A rook o' th' prattist teeth as ever wur pegged into a pair o' choles, WAUGH *Birthplace Tim Bobbin* (1858) III, Lan¹, e Lan¹, Stf¹, Lei (K), Lei¹ Shr² Hit him in the choul

3 *Comp* (1) Chall bone, the jawbone, (2) Chaw- or Chowl band, the narrow band passing under the chin to keep a woman's cap on, bonnet-strings, (3) Chowl band, the strap of a bridle which goes under the jaws of a horse

(1) Shr² Broke his chall bwon (2) w Yks A wite tuley sawser bonnet w/ floors in an chowl bands doon ather side ov her face, *Nidderdill Olm* (1870) Lin. N & Q (1871) 4th S VII 74 (3) w Yks¹, n Lin¹

4 In phr (1) *Cheek by or for chow* (l, side by side, in close contact with or in confidential conversation with another, (2) *Cheek by chowled*, fondled in lovers' fashion

(1) Lnk Cheek for chew he'd seat him 'mang them a', RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1800) II 12 (JAM) e Lth It gied me a kind o' queer feelin to find mysel cheek by chow w/ Durie an' Liddell, HUNTER *J Inwuch* (1895) 71 Wxf¹ n Yks Did ya see yon tweek oad frends gahin cheek bi chawl? (W H), (R B) w Yks (B K) (2) w Yks An' taw'ed aar lovers' silly tawk, Then fratched, an cheek bi chowled, BICKERDIKE *Beacon Alm* (1874) 40

5 pl The jams or posts of a door, chimney, &c Wxf¹ 6 v To chew, eat slowly, munch Cf chavel, v

Nhb¹ n Yks T'cow's chowled this clout (I W) n Lin I'm gooin' to chowyle yé up, I am, says dog, PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 125 Wor Now then, keepin' on chawlin' I can't yer swaller it? (W B) se Wor¹ s Wor A chowls thur fittle up smortish (H K) Shr¹ Whad 'nee got i' yore mouth, chawlin' athatn? Bdf BACHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809)

Hence Chawelled, pp masticated Lin¹

7 Fig To repeat over and over again, esp to repeat words which have given offence

Wor What's the use o' chawlin that over when it's done with? (W B), Common (R E) se Wor¹ s Wor 'Er wuz that contrary, 'er kep' on chawlin' it over (H K)

8 To distort the face, make faces, gen in phr to chowl one's chafis

Sc Ye needna chowl yer crackit cheeks, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 7 Frf Syne chowl'd his chanler chafis at John, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c 1820) 39

Hence Chowln, ppl adj distorted

Frf Wi chowln chafis and burnin hair, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c 1820) 39

9 Of children or dogs to make a mournful cry, to whine Fif (JAM) Hence Chowl, sb a cry, whine (ib)

[1 ME *chaul*, the jaw (Wychl), also *chael*, OE *ceaf*, cp MLG *kavel* (Sc HILLER & LUBBEN)]

CHAWL, v² Chs [tʃɔl]

1 To beat

s Chs¹ Ey'z bin fey tin, ün got n chau ld [Hey's bin feightn', an' gotten chawled]

Hence Chawly chowly, sb a hand to hand scuffle s Chs¹

2 To vex

s Chs¹ Ahym ter üble chau ld übuw t it

CHAWLS, sb pl. Hrf² [tʃɔlz] The tines or prongs of a fork or pike

CHAWMBER, see Chamber.

CHAWNT, see Ch

CHAWNY, see Chawdaw.

CHAWP, see Chap, v²

CHAWR, see Ch

CHAWVE, see Chauve, v

CHAY, int Irel [tʃe] Used to quiet cows

N I¹ Chay, lady Chay-chay

CHAY, see Chaw, v

CHAYCE, see Choice

CHAYMER, see Chamber

CHAYMERLY, see Chamber lye

CHAYNEE, CHAYNEY, see Cheeny

CHAZE, see Cheese, sb

CHAZZY HOILE, sb Yks [tʃa zi oil] A dancing saloon

w Yks Brodgerthorpe hed no tahn's hall, theyater, or chazzy-hoile, *Yksmn Comic Ann* (1881) 26, Common (B K)

[For *chasse-hole*, i e a place for dancing Fr *chasse* is a particular step in a quadrille and other dances]

CHEA, see Cha(w)

CHEA CHAUNTER, phr Cor Hold your tongue! Stop your prate!

w Cor BOTTRFLL *Trad* 3rd S Gl Cor¹ (s v Chaunting), Cor²

CHEADLE DOCK, sb Chs The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea* See Kadle dock

Chs¹ Occas Cradle Dock, Chs²

CHEAMMER, see Chamber

CHEANY, see Cheeny

CHEAP, adj Sc Cum Som [tʃɪp, tʃɪp] In phr (1) *cheap o' or on*, well deserving of, (2) *so cheap's a dog in a halfpenny*, at the cost of a halfpenny, (3) *so cheap's a bull-beef*, (4) *cheap's dirt*, superlative absolutes of cheap

(1) Sc There's no such anither mistress in the whole country, and if she has given ye a flyte, I'se warrant ye were cheap o't, *Pethcoat Tales* (1823) I 281 (JAM), I'll warrant he'll prove a land loupin lord on their hand, and they will be e'en cheap o' the loss, SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) xv Abd I'd think her cheap, I do protest, Aye, o' a halter, COCK *Strains* (1810) I 101 Dum If ye touch a single farle ye'll be cheap of getting your neck drawn, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) xxvii Lnk Losing gey fast baith your honour an' fame, But really you're cheap o't, an' mair for your pains, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 120 Lth The only windows broken in Blinkbonny were those of Allan Crawford, and some hard-hearted people on both sides said 'he was cheap o't,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 268 Cum¹ He sud be hang't, and cheap on't (2, 3, 4) w Som¹

CHEAPEN, v Stf War Wor Shr [tʃɪpən, Shr also tʃe pən] To ask the price of anything

Stf, War, Wor I cheapened ever so much on Saturday, and I didn't find any butter more than eighteenpence a pound (H K) War² Shr BOUND *Provinc* (1876), RAY (1691), Shr¹ 'Ow's butter gweh this mornin'?—I dunna know, I hanna chep'ned it

[From obs E *cheap*, to ask the price of + suff -en]

CHEAPY, sb and adj Yks [tʃɪpɪ]

1 sb A present, a second-hand article

w Yks Ah want a coit, an' ah'sl hev ta gooa on t'cheapy (B K)

2 adj Rather cheap, of second-rate quality

n Yks (I W) w Yks Them trahsers are a bad fit, they're nowt nobbut cheeapy (B K)

CHEARER, see Cheerer

CHEAT, int Cor [tʃɪt] A call to pigs See Cha(w) Cor 'Cheat! cheat! cheat!' says Madge Out came the sow, and followed her home like a dog, HUNT *Pop Rom w Eng* (1865) II 101

CHEAT, sb¹ Nhb Yks Lin Som [tʃɪt, tʃɪət]

1 A loose shirt front, a 'dickey'

Nhb¹ w Som¹ Chai t [GROSE (1790) *MS add* (H)]

2 A cake plain on the outside but with fruit within Also called Sly cake

n Yks² (s v Slycake) m Yks¹

3 The conical hollow or 'elbow' at the bottom of a bottle n Lin¹

[Lit E *cheat*, fraud, deception]

CHEAT, sb² Lin Nhp I W Dor In plant-names (1) the bearded dandel, *Lolium temulentum*, (2) the wild oat, prob *Bromus secalinus*, (3) the Gold of Pleasure, *Camelina sativa*

(1) I W¹ Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), (C W), *W Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889) 6, col 7, From its resemblance to the grain amongst which it grows (B & H) (2) Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 701, Lin¹ The field is very full of cheats to year (3) Nhp

CHEAT, sb³ Wor

1 The grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia* w Wor¹, s Wor¹

2 *Sylvia cinerea*, whitethroat s Wor (H K)

CHEAT, v Sc Yks Lan Chs Der Wor Som. Cor [tʃɪt, tʃɪt, tʃɪt, tʃɪt]

I Gram forms

1. Pres Tense (1) Chait, (2) Chate, (3) Chet(t), (4) Chut

(1) w Som¹ 858 Cor² 95 (2) se Wor¹ (3) Lan Theaw may Nip and chett . an theyn no meddle with, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 20, Aw'll naw chet nur bi chetted, SCHOLTS *Tim Gamuatile* (1857) 19 e Lan¹ Chs¹ Mother, oi shanna play wi ahr Jack, he chets so, Chs² (4) se Wor¹

2 Pret Chet

w Yks. Tset, WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 141

3 Pp (1) Chet(t), (2) Chetten

(1) w Yks Ee! ah was chett! ah'd seven good rabbit-skins, an' a lot o' boans, an' 'e only gave me thruppence for 'em (F P T) Lan Theau's talk'd a deal o' th' bit aw've chet i' weight, DOHERTY *N Barlow* (1884) 20 (2) w Yks Tsetn, WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 141 Chs² 'Dunna chett, Tummas, but [unless] ye be

chetten, and dunna be chetten,' was the advice of an old man on his death bed to his son Der 'He's moir like to cheat nor to be cheaten, my lad, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) viii

II Dial meanings

1 In phr *cheat the wuddy*, to escape the gallows, one who deserves hanging Also used *althib*

Sc You, ye cheat the wuddy rogue, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii e Lth They ca'd ane anither leeais, an' cheat the wuddies, an' muckle fules, an' a' mainer o' ill names, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 76 Galt Even a broken, land loupin' cheat the-wuddy like Hector Faal CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xiii

2 *Comp Cheat law*, one who does not obey the law

Lan Is it bi sich chetlaws as him we mun be co'd to outhder? CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) v

3 To deceive, mistake, used *pass*, or *impers*

Abd It chaets me sair, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii ne Sc It chaets me, gin the candidate dinna fin' oot that the electors preter plain common sense in braid Scotch to empty rant in narrow English, GRANT *Kecklton*, 77 w Yks If ther husband duzzant hev a view at some patterns e ther awn glass palace at home, ah sal be chet, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnon* (1851) 23, If he doesn't rue ah sal be cheated, *ib* *Barnsla Ann* (1852) Lan If he doesn't get hissel' transported afore he's done, it'll chet me, WESTALL *Buch Dene* (1889) li 9

4 To dodge, avoid, elude pursuit

Lan A jackdaw wur very fond o' pickin' up old atticles, and if it could chet eawt o' th' heavse wi' um, Jack would fly on th' roof, WOOD *Sketches*, 40 e Lan.¹

CHEATER, sb Sus Also written *cheeter*. [tʃiːtə(r)] The red backed shrike, *Lanius collurio* Sus SMITH *Birds* (1887) 123

CHEATERY, sb Sc Irel Nhb Yks Chs Der Lin Lon Som Written *chaetry* Abd, *cheatry* Sc Nhb¹ w Yks¹ Der¹ nw Der¹, *chettery* Chs¹ [tʃiːt(ə)ri, tʃiːt(ə)ri] Cheating, swindling, fraud, deceit, deception Also used *althib*

Sc Cheatry game'll aye kythe [false play will show itself sooner or later] (JAM) Abd A' kin o' greed an' twa-fac't chaetry, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiii Per Maids are witches—we the fools They cast their cheatry glamour on, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 150 Ay What's brought them here, the cheatry dominie? GALT *Lands* (1826) xxxvii, It would be cheatry to bargain away a right and property that Mr Loopy's sae ready to gie a thousan' and fifty pounds for, *ib* xxxiv Lnk There's cheatry chieks yonder wi' tongues that wad wile the lugs frae a cuddy, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 1 e Lth She wad maist likely ha' bleezed up in a rage, an' ca'd Pringle a cheatry body, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 187 Edb Wi' hearts full of wickedness and a' manner of cheatry, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii Ir Telling how they won pins and buttons by cheatry, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 26 Ant Cheetry chin will never win a pin, *Children's rhymes*, Ballymena Obs (1892) Nhb¹ n Yks² All maks o' cheatry w Yks I ve no patience wi' sich-like cheatry wark, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1852) 35, w Yks¹ It's even down cheatry Chs¹, Der¹, nw Der¹ n Lin¹ He calls it business, I call it reight doon cheatry Lon He would be satisfied that there was some cheatry at the bottom, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 57 w Som¹ Dhur waud-n noa fae ur plaay tau l, twuz chai turee, au l oa ut [there was no fair play at all—it was cheating, all of it]

[Now I vnderstand by what chetory it was woon, *Dice-Play* (1532) D vij (N E D)]

CHEATH, sb Shr. A sheath

Shr² A knitting chéath

CHEATS, sb pl Sc (JAM) Also written *chits* (JAM) [tʃiːts, tʃiːts] The sweetbread See *Chitters*

Sc I have expended vast sums For panches, saucers, sheep-heads, cheats, plackpyes, WATSON *Coll* (1706) I 22, 'Chits and nears,' or kidneys and sweetbreads, is a common dish

CHEAYMER, see *Chamber*.

CHECH, see *Church*

CHECK, sb¹ and v¹ Yks Lin [tʃek]

1 sb A crack, a flaw See *Chack*, sb¹ n Yks This board hez a check in't (I W) n Lin¹ That theäre esh is full o' checks, it'll niver do to mak feik shafts on

Hence *Checky*, adj cracked, having a flaw

n Yks. This is a checky board (I W)

2 v To crack, split

n Yks This board is checkt (I W) e Yks The sunne shoulde not checke and rive them, BEST *Rur Econ* (1641) 15

CHECK, sb² Yks Der Also in form *chack* Der¹ [tʃek]

1 A pebble, small smooth stone, a road cinder Also in *comp Check stone*

w Yks (W A S), Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Feb 9, 1881) 8

2 pl Small pebbles or cubical-shaped pieces of bone or pot used in playing the game of checks (q v) Also in *comp Check stones*

n Yks (I W) w Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891), The smallest, many of which are water worn fragments of marble, are called checks or checker stones, Yks *Whly Post* (Nov 7, 1896), w Yks¹³

3 In pl a game played on the street pavement by girls See below *Gen* used in *comp Check stones*

w Yks Played with 4 pot cubes (pot checks), and a big porcelain bouncing taw, DYER *Dial* (1891) 108, w Yks³ A game played by children, similar to the dibs of the south and the talus of the Romans A set of checks consists of 5 cubes and a ball, the size of a moderate bagatelle ball, all made of pot They are called 'checkstones,' and the game is thus played —You throw down the cubes all at once, then toss the ball, and during its being in the air gather up one stone in your right hand and catch the descending ball in the same Put down the stone and repeat the operation, gathering two stones, then three, then four, till at last you have 'sammed up' all the five at once and have succeeded in catching the ball Der¹

[1 *Cailleau*, a chack-stone, or little flint-stone, COTGR]

CHECK, v² Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in form *chack* Sc (JAM)

1 In *comp* (1) *Check reel*, a reel for winding yarn, (2) *trap*, a loose trap, the weight of which retards the progress of the coals in passing down a screen, (3) *viewer*, one who checks the working of coal on behalf of the owner of the royalty, (4) *weigher* or *weighman*, the representative of the men, who checks the weight of coals at the surface, on behalf of the workmen at a colliery

(1) Sc It is thus denominated because it is constructed with a check, or perhaps from its clacking noise, when the quantity of yarn legally required for a cut has been wound on it (JAM) Edb Cracking with James Batter on check-reels for yarn, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii (2) Nhb, Dur *NICHOLSON Coal Tr Gl* (1888) (3) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur *GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl* (1849) (4) Nhb The election of a checkweighman for the above pit, *Newsc Dy Leader* (Nov 13, 1896), Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur *GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl* (1849) e Dur¹, n Stf (J I) [Gl Lab (1894)]

2 To chide, reprove, rebuke

N I¹ He checked me for going Dwn. (CH W) w Yks Jø out to tsek ðat lad æ jãz, 12 æ reit gudfönout (J W) n Lin¹

3 To taunt, reproach, bring up against

e An¹ He checked him by the favours he had done him Nrf He ha' checked me about that different [many] times (W R E), (M C H B), Nrf¹ e Sus *HOLLOWAY Sus*¹ He checked him of his cousin Tom (who had been sent to prison)

4 To half close shutters for mourning

e An¹ Nrf The houses were all checked (M C H B)

CHECK, int Yks Der Not Lin Also in form *chack* e Yks¹ Der¹ [tʃek, tʃak] A word used to call pigs to their food Cf *cha(w, int)*

e Yks¹, w Yks², Der¹, s Not (J P K), Not²³ n Lin 'Check' and 'Dak' are used coaxingly, 'Choor!' roughly, SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹ 'Check-check,' used in calling pigs, as 'choo-choo' and 'hugh-hugh' are in driving them away sw Lin¹

Hence (1) *Check*, (2) *Checkey*, (3) *Checkey pig*, sb a child's name for a pig

(1) s Lin Go turn them checks out of the paddock (F H W)

(2) e Yks¹ MS add (T H) Not (A E C) (3) e Yks¹ MS add (T H) w Yks², s Not (J P K)

CHECK, see *Chack*, sb¹³

CHECKER, sb¹ Yks Lin Written *chequer* e Yks¹ A small stone, a pebble See *Check*, sb² 1

e Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Dec 20, 1890), e Yks¹ Chequers or pebbles were formerly used in reckonings or computations on chequered or checkered tables, whence the name They were also used in the ancient game of merrils, or nine men's morrice, in place of the modern pegs, and were moved on the board so as to check the advance of those of the opposite side n Lin¹ I mun tak my boot off, I've gotten a checker in it

Hence (1) *Checkery*, adj Of land broken into small,

dry morsels, gravelly, (2) bits, *sb pl* small lumps of coal in size between 'big-uns' and 'sleck', (3) Checkory, *sb* lumpy coal

(1) *n* Lin¹ (2) *e* Yks¹ (3) Lin MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv

CHECKER, *sb*² Nhb Dur Also I W Amer
Written *chequer* I W¹ [tʃe kə(r)]

1 In *pl* The game of draughts

Nhb We played game after game at 'checkers,' DIXON *Whittingham* (1895) 272, Nhb¹ *e* Dur¹ Only word in use I W¹ U S A Playing checkers together, HOWELLS *Lady of Arcostook*, ix [The Chequers at this time [c 1600] a common sign of a public house, originally intended for a kind of draught board, called 'tables,' and showed that there the game might be played, BRAND *Pop Antiq* (ed 1849) II 353]

2 *Comp* Checker board, a draught-board Nhb¹

[ME *chekhere*, chess-board (Chaucer), AFR *eschekier* (LA CURNE)]

CHECKER BRAT, *sb* Yks Also written *chequer* [tʃe kə brat] An overall made out of checked linen, *gen* worn by wool-sorters See *Brat*, *sb*¹ 4

w Yks He'd some rare pockets, an as he wore a checkker brat thor wor nub'dy could see what he had, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1890) 25, His suit consisted of a pair of 'altered' cotton cord trousers, a home made waistcoat, and a 'chequer brat' to cover deficiencies in the fit of the underclothing, BINNS *Vill to Town* (1882) 73, We could goa to t Sunda' School wi' a clean checker brat on, Yks *Why Post* (Feb 22, 1896)

CHED, *adj* War² s War¹ [tʃed] At Rugby full to the brim with eating

CHEDDIES, *sb pl* Som [tʃe dɪz] Potatoes (J S F S), (F A A) Cf *chatoes*

CHEDLOCK, *sb* *n* Yks² *Sinapis arvensis* See *Carlock*

CHEE, *sb* and *v* Ken Sus Also written *chie* Ken [tʃi]

1 *sb* A hen-roost or perch, used esp in phr *go to chee*, *go to roost*

Ken I must put 'em away to chee (D W L), My bird goes to chee early (H M), Lewis *I Tenet* (1736), Ken¹², Sus¹²

2 *Comp* Chee house, a fowl-house

e Ken I have the eggs from the chee house (G G)

3 *v* To roost Ken (H E), (P M)

[The Kentish lads have considerable intercourse with the French ports and with Jersey When at home they shout to each other in noisy chaff—'Allez cou chee,' which is their way of saying 'Allez coucher' This freq becomes with them 'Go to chee with you' Hence *chee* is believed to mean 'bed' I was so told by a fisherman when a boy (H M)]

CHEE, *int* Ess [tʃi] An exclamation of incredulity
Ess Chee! don't tell me (H H M).

CHEE AH, see *Cha(w)*

CHEEANY, see *Cheeny*

CHEE EGGIN, *int* Chs¹ [tʃi eɡɪn] Said to a horse when he is to turn to the right See *Jee eggin*

CHEEGE, *sb* Ken Also written *chege* [tʃiɡ] A frolic

Ken Lewis *I Tenet* (1736), Ken¹

[Cp Fr (Norm) *giguer*, 'danser, sauter' (Moisy) The same word as lit E *jig*, see NARES]

CHEE HAW, *int* Shr [tʃi ɔ] A call to the leading horse go from me.

Shr¹ (s v Waggoner's words to horses)

CHEEK, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in form *chick* Cor [tʃɪk]

1 *sb* In *comp* (1) Cheek blade, cheek-bone, (2) bone, the bridle of the twelve-oxen plough, (3) clay, ordinary pipe-clay after having passed through a certain process, before making the pipe thin, (4) haffit, the side of the head or face

(1) Sc Some hungry tykes falls by the ears, From others cheek blades collops tears, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 77 (JAM). (2) Bnff¹ (3) Nhb Heer, gie's a kiss an' be kind to the lass, For ye knaw in the mowld o' cheek clay aw wis cast, CHATER *Tyneside Alm* (1869) 27 (4) Sc There is a sair change on his cheek haffit since I saw him last, SCOTT *St Roman* (1824) 11

2 In phr (1) *cheek and chowl*, cheek by jowl, tête-à-tête, (2) — *for chowl*, (a) side by side, close together, (b) tit for tat, by way of retort, (3) *to hold a hard cheek*, (4) *to keep in one's cheek*, to keep secret, not to divulge, (5) *to take cheek*, to put up with another's assertiveness or reprimands, (6) *to have a pipe stuck in the cheek*, to have a pipe in the mouth

(1) *w* Yks⁵ (2, a) Ayr. An' cheek for chow, a chuffie vintner, BURNS *Cry and Prayer* (1786) st 8, We cheek for chow shall jog thegither, *ib* *Ep Major Logan*, st 8 Slk Out comes the twa some cheek for chowe, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 372, ed 1866 *n* Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B) (b) Cor A begunned for to answer her chick for chowl, HIGHAM *Dial* (1866) 17, Cor² Not in common use A working woman tells me she hears it sometimes, 'but we do mostly say "give sauce for impudence," which is the same thing' (3) Ir To hold a hard cheek about it, CARLETON *Fardougha* (1848) xvii Ldd Not very common (A J I) s Ir Quite common (P W J) (4) Ldd (A J I) (5) Lan Them on yo' as loikes to tak' cheek mun tak' it, BURNETT *Lownie's* (1877) viii, (S W) (6) Nhb. A very common saying He was standing with a short clay pipe stuck in his cheek (J G)

3 The side of a place

Sc That dour, stour-looking caile that sits by the cheek o' the ingle, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) iii *ne* Sc Stood up wi' my back against the cheek o' the chimney, GRANT *Kekleton*, 41 Abd Frae the cheek o' the cutchok i' the bennermaist end o' my panty, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 317 Frf O couthy is my inglc-cheek, LAING *Wayside Flrs* (1846) 87 *e* Fif Aften hae I sat by the chimbla cheek, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii Lnk By our chimley-cheek when winter is severe, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 20 Edb The bottle of porter toasting by the cheek of the fire, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviv Bwk The cheek of the bay is the headland at each side of it (R O H) Slk How dear the lair on yon hill cheek, HOGG *Poems* (ed 1865) 268 Nhb Cheek is regularly used on the coast for the side of a bay (R O H), Nhb¹

4 The jamb or post of a door or gate *Gen* used in *pl*

Per While it e'en to our door check He comes, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 97 *e* Fif Mrs Snifters, wha was stannin between the door cheeks, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii Rnf At my dooi cheeks there's bread and cheese, BARR *Poems* (1861) 227 Ayr On his ain door cheek in the gloamin', SERVICE *Nolandums* (1890) 21 Gall To wile awa' decent folk's barns frae their ain dooi cheek, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v Nhb¹ Wm Thoo'll poo t'yat cheeks doon (B K) *w* Yks (J T), He bolted at sich an a speed at ah thowt for sure he'd a tain t'door cheek wi' him, TOM TRIDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1858) 12, *w* Yks¹⁵, *m* Lan¹, Nhp¹, Hnt (T P F)

5 *pl* The upright stones in a fireplace, to which the bars are fixed, iron plates placed inside a grate to reduce its size

Nhb (R O H), Nhp¹ War² The cheeks of a grate were removable

6 The rock or wall on each side of a lode of lead Nhb¹, *w* Yks¹

7 *v intr* To have assurance, impudence

w Yks. Hah can tah cheek to du sich a thing? Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Mar 26, 1892), *w* Yks⁵ Can't cheek to ass him agcan, av ast him so offuns Lei¹ A couldn' cheek to goo in A couldn' cheek it to ax me

Hence **Cheekish**, *adj* saucy, impudent

Lon Whose husband had got a month for 'gruddling in the main drag' and being 'cheekish' to the beadle, MAYHEW *London Labour* (1851) I 248

8 To flatter, court the favour of, *gen* in phr *cheek in with*

Bnff¹ He cheekit in wee the aul' man, an' he left something till 'im Abd (JAM)

Hence (1) **Cheekan** or *in*, *vbl sb* the act of flattery, (2) **Cheekin** or *in*, *sb* flattery, (3) **Cheekin'** or *in*, *adj* given to flattery, sly

Bnff¹ He's a cheekin'-in mannie

9 In phr (1) *to cheek up*, to use insolent language, (2) — *up till*, to make love to.

(1) Bnff¹ The twa loons cheekit up ane anither, till a heeld doon ma hehd (2) Sc She's cheeking up to the men already, TWEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 42 Bnff¹

Hence **Cheekan up till**, phr the act of making love

Bnff¹ Did ye notice sic a cheekan up till 'ir s he held?

10 To accuse

n Lin¹ I cheek'd him wi' it, an' he couldn't saay a wod

CHEEKIE FOR CHOWIE, *sb* *plur* Bnf¹ A dainty made of oatmeal, butter, and sugar

CHEEL(D, see Chiel(d.

CHEEM, *v* Or I (JAM) S. & Ork¹ To knock down

CHEEM, see Cheen

CHEEN, *v* and *sb* Cor Written *chuen* Cor.¹ Also in form *cheem* Cor.¹ [tʃin]

1 *v* To germinate, sprout, shoot

Cor Two or three quarts of the grain is damped, . then put into a small tray till it's beginning to cheeny, BOTTRELL *Trad* 3rd S 66, Cor¹ Potatoes in a dark cellar 'cheen,' in some parts 'cheem', Cor²

2 To break the shoots or sprouts off potatoes See Chump

Cor *N & Q* (1882) 6th S v 77

3 *sb pl* The shoots of potatoes

Cor *N & Q* (1882) 6th S v 77, (M A C)

[1 Cp LG *kun*, also *kum*, the germ of plants, *kunen*, to sprout (BERGHAUS), G *keum*].

CHEEN, see Chine, *sb*¹

CHEENS, *sb pl* Cor Also written *cheins* Cor.¹² [tʃinz] The loins, the small of the back

Cor I haived to un, right over his cheens, HIGHAM *Dial* (1866) 8, He was straight all the way down from shoulders to cheens, HUNT *Pop Rom* (1865) I 32 w Cor A nice little blog of a hoss, aw have got a great droke [groove] in his cheens, THOMAS *Randall Rhymes* (1895) 6 Cor.¹²

[O Cor *chein*, 'dorsum' (STOKES *Gl* in *Trans Phil Soc* (1870) 154, *cein* (WILLIAMS) Cp. Bret *kein* (DU RUSQUEC), Wel *cefn*]

CHEENY, *sb* In *gen* dial use in Sc. Irel and Eng Also written *cheeny* w Yks, *chene* n Lin¹ Dev, *cheeany* Wm Yks m Lan¹, *cheany* n Lin¹, *chany* NI¹ Chs Oxf¹ Dev³ Cor.¹², *chaney* Lan e Lan¹ Chs War² se Wor¹ Shr Oxf Nrf Cor, *chany* War Oxf¹ w Som¹ Dev Cor, *chaynee* Ir Dev, *chayney* I Ma Der, *channie* e Yks¹ [tʃi ni, tʃiə ni, tʃe ni, tʃei ni]

1 Dial pron of *china*

Ayr Some of them were as feared o' a wee wean as if it was cheeny and would break among their hauns, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 156 NI¹ Cum The cheeny fit fer lwordly chiel, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 97, ed 1840 w Yks I've solded t'wife's bonny tea-tay and set o' cheeny, BRONTE *Shirley* (1849) viii, w Yks² Lan Tom had the old fashioned 'chaney' spread upon the table, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) vi e Lan¹, m Lan¹ I Ma The best of chayney, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 68 War There's none of 'em got better chany, GEO ELIOT *Floss* (1860) I 319, War² se Wor¹ Broke all Nell's chaney Shr¹, Oxf¹ Nrf Sets o' chaney, SPILLING *Giles's Trp* (1872) 56 Suf¹ w Som¹ Twaud n noa un u yur tloa m, twuz rae ul chai nee, aay tuul ee [it was none of your crockery, it was real china, I tell you] Dev What's cheny thoft is clome, PENGELLY *Verbal Pron* (1875) 49 Cor A dollup o' tay, besides lace and chaney, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I 134, Cor²

2 Used attrib

Sc Put down the cheeny plate, SCOTT *St Roman* (1824) xxviii Ir A bull in a chaynee shop, LOVER *Leg* (1848) I, 194 Wm Thoos brockan mi bran new teepot and cheeany creem jug, SPEC *Dial* (1885) pt iii 6 w Yks, We say cheeny dishes, cheeny ware, SHEFFIELD *Indep* (1874) Chs 'Lijah reached down a chaney bowl, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8, Chs¹ Chaney cups and saucers Der His yead weie cracked all one as a chayney jug, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) xx n Lin¹ I once boht sum cheeny cups an' saucers for a penny a peade at a saale at Messingham War² Dev³ I've a-got a few ol' chany tay-cups Cor¹ A chany tay-pot

3 *Comp* (1) Cheeny bone, a small, delicate child, (2) eyed, having a peculiar china-like white appearance about the eyes, having one eye lighter than the other, (3) face, see bone, (4) oyster, the china aster

(1) w Yks Shoo is a little cheeany bone, LEEDS *Merc Suppl* (Mar 26, 1892) (2) Dev Whot, is Joe Strike agwaime tu marry thicke chaynee eyed baggage, old pumplee Trude's darter¹ HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) e Cor (Miss D) (3) w Yks LEEDS *Merc Suppl* (Mar 26, 1892) (4) Oxf¹ Chai ni auysh tuurz Wil¹

4. A kind of china marble, used by boys

e Yks¹ A marble returned by the victor in the game of marbles

to the boy whom he sheggared [cleaned out] s Chs¹ Oxf (J E), Oxf¹

CHEEP, *sb* and *v* Sc Irel Nhb Yks Lan Lin Also I W Also written *cheip* Sc (JAM), *cheup* I W¹ [tʃip, tʃiəp]

1 *sb* A chirp, the cry of a young bird Also used *fig*

Abd Now she is buried—you ll think I should moun, But the never a cheep, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 297 Ayr The silence sweetly broken by the Robin's cheep, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 123 Lnk The budies [are] dumb—There s no a cheep in a' the air, HAM LTON *Poems* (1865) 102 Lin STREATFIELD *Lun and Danes* (1884) 321 n Lin¹

2 A faint noise or sound, a creak

Sc I jist gaed awa intae the back kitchen . an' I never heard a cheep sin' syne, SWAN *Aldersyde* (ed 1892) 129 Per Yon man 'll keep a quiet cheep till he gets Sooth, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 179 Ayr Come, screw the pegs wi' tuneftu' cheep, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st 7 e Lth Sam never uttered . a cheep, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur Rhymes* (1885) 201 Edb The poor animal was crushed out of life without a cheep, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix Hdg If in yer grips ae cheep like Arian They dare to mew, Expunge them, LUMSDEN *Sheep head* (1892) 40 Sik No a word No a cheep aboon your breath, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 74, ed 1866 Gall The spence door gied a bit cheep as gin the cat were coming ben, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxii Ant In scolding children people say —No a cheep out o' your heeds, BALLYMENA *Obs* (1892) Lan At any rate they sing nicely, but this morning I never yerd a cheep, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 75

3 A soft, light kiss

Lth He'll gaur your mou' smack with sae couthie a cheep, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 178 Gall It's no ilka day Bell Mac-Turk gets the chance o' a bit cheep frae a laird CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xii

Hence Cheeper, *sb* a soft, light kiss without noise

Lnk Folk may say what they like aboot kissin', But, faith, I can tell ye it's gran', And often I think it's a blessin' Tae get a bit cheeper frae Ann, WARDROP *J Matheson* (1881) 126 Gall There's nae harm dune, for a gallant lad to tak a bit cheeper frae the maid on his way ben to the mistress, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii Wgt (A W)

4 A word, hint, least mention

Sc The young loons did na tell my father—not did he hea a cheep o' the matter, ST KATHLEEN (1820) III 212 (JAM) n Sc I heard a cheep o' the aventure ye speak, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 236 Abd Nae a cheep aboot Gushetneuk, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii Per So Andro's gane! An' noo he doesna hear a cheep o' a' we're talkin', HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 62 Fit Under Hughie's care they were brocht hame And no' even Mysie Chalmers kens a cheep aboot it, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 95 Lan Why, I never yerd a cheep on't, WAUGH *Chimm Corner* (1874) 22, ed 1879.

5 *v* Of birds to chirp, cry like a young bird

Sc Whispering lower than a wren cheeps, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) xix Ayr He cheeps like some bewildered chicken, BURNS *Ep W Creech* Edb The wee buds to cheep and churm, from the hedges, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. NI¹ Ant GROSE (1790) MS add (C) N.Cy¹, Nhb¹, n Yks¹², w Yks (J R), w Yks¹ Lan. I yerd it cheep then, WAUGH *Sneek-Bant* (1868) 1; Lan¹, e Lan¹, I W¹

Hence Cheeping, (1) *vbl sb*, (2) *ppl adj* chirping

(1) Sc Birdie! Oh, where is thy cheepin'? ALLAN *Lilis* (1874) 338 e Lth Assma' as the cheepin o' a sparrow, HUNTER *J Inwack* (1895) 70 (2) Lan. There's cheepin' layrocks, WAUGH *Sngs* (1866) 77, ed 1871

6 Of mice, rats, &c to squeak

Sc Better to hear the laverock sing than the mouse cheep, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xii, We re at the last gasp, an' cheepin' like a wheen deen' mice, DICKSON *Auld Min* (ed 1892) 121 e Lth Ye micht hae heard a preen drap, or a moose cheep in the kirk, HUNTER *J. Inwack* (1895) 36 Gall The black Galloway rats cheeped and scurried, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) ix

7 Of boots, doots, &c to creak, squeak

Sc (JAM) Frf His boots cheeped all the way, but no one looked up, BARRIE *Munster* (1891) xxx, His boots were cheeping like a field of mice, *ib* Tommy (1896) 236 Sik. An' ilka hinge o' cheepin' free, HOGG *Poems* (ed 1865) 276

Hence (1) Cheeping, *ppl adj* squeaking, creaking; (2)

Cheeps, *sb pl* creaking shoes, esp dress-shoes, pumps

(1) Sc. Wl cheepin shoon, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 193 e Sc The familiar sound of cheeping Sabbath day boots, SETOUN R

Urquhart (1896) vi (2) Sc Nor shall his cheeps and powder'd wig Protect him frae a lashin', *WILSON Hollander* (1876) st 2 (JAM Suppl)

8 To speak weakly or quietly, to make a slight noise

Per Ony gate steik yer eyen ticht, an' dinna cheep, what e'er may come o't, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 267, ed 1887 Lnk Be therefore ye as calm as puss, And never cheep, *RODGER Poems* (c 1838) 170, ed 1897 Lth Our callans, here, faith! daurnae cheep, For our Police sic order keep, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 141 Nhb¹ He wis hitten bad eneuf, yit he niver cheeped. Lan He'll sit by the fire, hour after hour, an' never cheep, *WAUGH Tuffs of Heather* (1867) 312, Lan¹

9 To disclose a secret, to mention, tell only a little

Rnf Fools who left her in a huff, Against you may be cheeping, *McGILVRAY Poems* (ed 1862) 264 Silk Blouterin about Byion, or cheepin o' Barry Cornwall, *CHR NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) III 192 Nhb I care nought for mesel, nor wad cheep,—But I'm wae for thy lads, *PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse* (1896) 274 Lan I ne'er thought o' cheepin' about that, *LAHEE Acquitted* (1883) xv, Lan¹, e Lan¹

[An imitative word]

CHEEPART, *sb* Bnff¹ 1 The meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis* See *Cheeper*, 2 2 A person of small stature with a shrill voice

CHEEPER, *sb* Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lan Also written *cheiper* Sc (JAM) Also in form *cheepy* Nhb¹ [tʃiːpər]

1 A half-fledged bird, esp a young grouse or partridge

Inv (H E F), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum Grouse nesting commenced early, but the want of feed is telling upon the 'cheepers,' *Carlisle Patriot* (June 19, 1891) 5, col 2 n Yks¹ A young partridge or grouse, whose cry of alarm is acuter than that of the full-grown bird

2 The meadow pipit or titlark, *Anthus pratensis* See *Cheepart*, 1

Nhb¹, e Lan¹ [SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 45]

3 The cricket, *Acheta domestica*

Rxb, Lth When cheepers come to a house, it betokens good luck (JAM)

4 The plant bog iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*

Rxb So called because childien make a shrill noise with its leaves (JAM)

[From *cheep*, vb + *-er*]

CHEEPING MERRY, *adj* Lan [tʃiːpɪn məˈri] Half-drunk, 'elevated'

Lan Well, well,—we'n say cheepin'-merry then, *WAUGH Chimm Corner* (1874) 125, ed 1879 e Lan Heard occas some time ago in Rochdale (S W)

CHEER, *sb* Sc Nhb Yks Also Ken [tʃiːər, tʃiːə(r)]

1 Entertainment

Silk And that's the cheer of Wat o' the Cleuch, *Hogg Poems* (ed 1865) 160 w Yks The ditty repeated by the lads who go about as mummers The time to cut up goose pies does now appear, And remember, good sirs, it is our Christmas cheer, *Yks Whly Post* (1883)

2 A raffle for game, &c, held at Christmas

w Yks⁵ At Christmas time it is customary with some of the publicans to purchase in a stock of game and other articles of Christmas cheer, which are raffled for, generally on the Saturday preceding the 25th, by shilling subscribers, to the number of a hundred or a hundred and fifty

3 In phr *what cheer?* a mode of salutation

Nhb¹ A common salutation is 'Watch hea!' or 'What cheer?' e Yks 'What cheer, mi hearty?' means 'How are you?' *Nicholson Flk-Sp* (1889), 'What cheer? my heartie!' is an everyday salutation among the seafaring people on the banks of the Ouse and Humber, *Yks Whly Post* (1883), e Yks¹ Ken Two words, 'what' and 'cheer,' are freq run into one and pronounced 'wəʃshir' (H M), Ken¹ Constantly used in n Ken 'What cheer, meat!'

[Here, master What cheer? *SHAKS Temp* 1.1.2, A, Gylle, what chere? *Towneley Myst* (c 1460) 109]

CHEER, see *Char(e, v)*

CHEERER, *sb* Sc Nhb Dur. Also written *chearer* Abd

1 A glass of spirits and hot water, 'toddy'

Sc Another cheerer, as Dinmont termed it, of brandy and water, *SCOTT Guy M* (1815) xxiv Abd Ye'se hae a cheerer Sall

heat your crap like ony spice, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 331 s Sc (JAM) Edb Ask in a reputable neighbour to take a cheerer with him, as maybe, he would not like to use the freedom of drinking by himself, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii N Cy¹ No bargain's made or money paid But over a canny cheerer Nhb A cheerer, Thy stomach as well as thy fingers te warm, *Advice to Advised* (1803) 4, Nhb¹ Buttered cheerer, a little butter added to spirit and warm water Dur A Durham worthy wanted to see a friend at Morpeth on business He got to the house of his client before eight o'clock Disgusted at hearing that he was still in bed, he broke into his room and thus delivered himself 'Get up wi' thee, thou lazy beast Here thou art ligging i' bed, and Aw've ridden nigh thrity mile—aye, wi' seventeen rum-cheerers i' my kite,' *Athenaeum* (May 25, 1895)

2 *Comp* Cheerer-glass, a large toddy glass Nhb¹

[1 Lit that which cheers]

CHEESE, *sb* and *v*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Also written *chaze* Brks¹, *cheise* s Chs¹, *ches* Lei Nhp¹, *chess* Sc (JAM), *che uzze* Brks¹

1 *sb* In *comb* (1) **Cheese binder**, a long narrow strip of coarse cloth used to wind round a cheese when taken from the press, to prevent it from breaking, (2) **board**, (a) a round board put between two cheeses when they are put to press one on the top of the other, (b) a shelf or board fastened in the wall on which cheeses are laid to dry, (3) **bone**, see *bug*, (4) **braid**, a cheese-press, see *Brad*, *sb*¹ 2, (5) **breaker**, an instrument usually made of tinned iron, used to break the curd in the cheese-pan, (6) **brig**, the frame which supports the cheese-mould when the cheese is being made, see *Brig(g, sb* 3, (7) **brizer**, a cheese-press, (8) **bug**, the common wood-louse, (9) **cake Monday**, see below, (10) **cover**, a wooden lid fitting into the top of the cheese-pan, (11) **cowl**, a shallow tub in which cheese is made, (12) **crusher**, a machine for crushing cheese, (13) **drainer**, a large vessel full of holes used to drain the whey from the curd, (14) **filets**, strong, broad, coarse tape used as a cheese-binder (q v), (15) **garth**, (16) **guard**, a hoop of tin used to raise the sides of a cheese-vat, (17) **hake**, see *rack*, (18) **hoast**, the curd for cheese before it is taken from the whey, (19) **hoops**, hoops or bands of tinned iron used to place round the cheese inside the 'chesford', (20) **ladder**, a wooden framework to support a sieve through which milk is strained into coolers or into the cheese-tub, (21) **lin**, the bag in which iennet is kept for cheese, see *Cheese lip*, (22) **loft**, a room in which cheeses are dried and stored, (23) **pan**, a large vessel, *gen* of brass, into which the milk from the cow is poured, (24) **pill**, a wood-louse, (25) **pins**, large pins used for pinning the binders on to new cheeses, (26) **rack**, a frame or tier of shelves on which newly made cheeses are placed to dry, (27) **rim** or **rum**, circular wooden frames in which the curds are pressed in making cheese, (28) **sinker**, a circular wooden die fitting the top of the rim when the cheese is in the press, (29) **stand**, a hoop wrapped round with hay, for the cheese to stand on, (30) **standard**, see below, (31) **steane**, see *wring*, (32) **stickler**, a judge at a cheese-show, (33) **tub**, the vessel in which the liquid is contained in the process of cheese-making, (34) **wring**, a cheese-press.

(1) s Chs¹ Cheyz-bahy ndür (2, a) Chs¹ s Chs¹ Cheyz-boodür More commonly called Shooter booard (b) Lei¹ (3) Sur (T S C) (4) e An¹ (5) Lei¹ (6) n Lin¹, Lei¹ (7) Bnff¹ (8) Ken¹ (9) e Yks A quaint custom celebrated at Bilton, a village in Holderness The day is known as 'Cheese-cake Monday,' and very singularly its celebration follows the annual camp-meeting and other religious services, including the 'love feast,' which are still common among the Primitive Methodists In the village is a fine old elm-tree, and the young men are privileged to meet under the elm, and elect two stewards, whose duty it becomes to go round the village, soliciting at each door a gift of cheese-cakes At eight o'clock the villagers, including the children, assemble under the elm-tree, the cakes are produced, and the 'small fry,' it is said, 'did ample justice to them' Persons who have no cakes to give contribute cash, and this is expended in non-intoxicating beverages for the assembled villagers, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (June 29, 1895) 8 (10) Lei¹ (11) Wor N & Q

(1894) 8th S vi 497 se Wor¹ w Cy MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Glo¹ (12) Lei¹ There are several kinds of cheese crushers, the lever crusher, screw crusher, &c (13) *ib* (14) Chs Some dairy women, instead of the binders use cheese fillets, which are a strong, broad, coarse sort of tape, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 57 (15) Chs¹ (16) *ib* The curd, which is at first so loose that the vat cannot contain it all, gradually sinks as it is pressed. The guard sinks into the vat with the curd. It is also, and perhaps more commonly, called a Fillet, Chs² (17) Sc (JAM) (18) Wm Sic deans as wod a welly mead yan hong ther sel, cheeshoast liggan ath flear, cream pot broacken ea twoa, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 65, ed 1840 (19) Lei¹ (20) Chs¹ It consists of two side bars into which two cross bars are mortised, like the staves of a ladder s Chs¹ Cheyz-laadh ür Glo MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1789) I 268, Glo¹ (21) s & e Cy RAY (1691) (22) n Wil Dairy farms are in general well accommodated with milk houses and cheese lofts, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 485 Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) (23) Lei¹ (24) Hmp (W M E F) (25) Chs¹, s Chs¹ (26) Sc My kirststaff now stands gizzen'd at the door, My cheese rack toom that ne'er was toom before, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II 3 (JAM) n Lin¹, e An¹ Hmp HOLLOWAY w Som¹ Chee z raak (27) Lakel They were circular vessels of coopered staves without top or bottom in which the curds were confined and pressed from above by a beam from which a stone was suspended as a lever (28) Cum¹ (29) Lei¹ (30) *ib* There are two kinds of cheese-standards, one, a long board on trestles, the other, in 1848, a comparatively late invention. It consists of a strong post or upright, revolving on pivots let into one of the main beams above and below, through which bars are placed at right angles at various heights, supporting shelves on which the cheeses are placed (31) Som W & J *Gl* (1873) (32) Glo A man is recorded to have died suddenly at 'a solemn somer meeting, wherein his son was to be a cheese-stickler,' N & Q (1867) 3rd S xii 245 (33) Chs The whey is returned to the cheese tub, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 52 (34) Dor¹ The butter-barrel An' cheese-wring, 58 w Som¹ Chee z ring n Dev A ribb an' cheese-wring, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 67 nw Dev¹

2 Comb in plant-names (1) Cheese cake, (a) the fruit of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, (b) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, (2) cake flowers, (3) cake grass, see cake (b), (4) flower, (5) log, (6) nut, see cake (a), (7) rennet, (8) renning, (9) running, Lady's Bedstraw, *Galium verum*, (10) seed weed, the wild oat, *Bromus secalinus*, (11) — and bread, the budding leaves of the hawthorn, *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, (12) — and bread tree, the hawthorn tree

(1, a) n Yks (G M T), Chs¹, n Lin¹, Wor, Dor (b) n Yks *Science Gossip* (1882) 66 Wor (2) Yks (3) n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, HOLLOWAY n Yks¹² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), (4) Sus, Wil¹ (5) s Bck (6) Dev *Science Gossip* (1873) 235 (7) Don, Cum, War² (8) Chs The people in Cheshire, especially about Namptwich, where the best cheese is made, do use it in their rennet, GERARDE *Herbal* (ed 1633) 1128 (9) Chs², s Cy (10) Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III 1 (11) Nhb¹ Picked and eaten by children e Dur¹, w Yks² (12) w Yks (J W)

3 In phr (1) Cheese and bread, bread and cheese, (2) — and bread bell, the Priory bell at Hexham rung at 7 o'clock p.m. on Christmas Eve, (3) — and cheese, two women, see below, (4) — and gingerbread, a Christmas dainty, see below, (5) one meal cheese, cheese made from one milking, (6) two meal cheese, cheese made with half skim and half new milk, (7) there's as good cheese in Chillingham as ever chaffs chewed, see below, (8) hard cheese, hard luck, hard lines

(1) Sc *Monthly Mag* (1798) II 435 Ay An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps, Was dealt about in lunches, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st 23 w Yks (J W), w Yks² (2) Nhb¹ (3) Nhp¹ Two females riding on one horse are so denominated 'Bread and cheese is very well, but cheese and cheese is no sense,' was the salutation of a countryman to two females thus travelling. Two ladies kissing each other are also so called (4) n Yks² Early on Christmas day morning, every door has its callers, chiefly among the boys, the first lot being sure to be treated with money, and the local combination, cheese and gingerbread, Pref 5 (5) e An¹ (6) Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III 1 (7) Nhb¹ Denham quotes the above and says the 'gird' in it is at the local pronunciation at those places, sh being sounded for ch (8) e Yks. It's hard cheese when yan o' yan awn bayns tons ther

backs o' yan, NICHOLSON *Fil Sp* (1889) 90 Lan It's hard cheese for a man to owe everything to his father in law, BANKS *Manch Man* (1876) xlii War² His meadows have been flooded in hay time two years running—it is hard cheese for him Slang Common (FARMER)

4 The quantity or charge of ground apples in cider making, which is put into the press at one time, the cake of alternate apple and straw from which the cider is pressed se Wor¹, s Wor¹, Hrf¹², Glo (A B), Glo¹ Dor A cider-making apparatus and wring-house for his own use, building up the pomace in great straw 'cheeses,' as they were called, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) II ix, There were the fellers round her wringing down the cheese and saying 'Wate o' the pummy, ma'am,' *ib* *Madding Crowd* (1874) lii, BARNES *Gl* (1863) w Som¹ The grinding of the apples and piling the pummy (q v) upon the press with layers of straw is called 'putting up a cheese' The pile of apples and straw, after being pressed down very tightly for about twenty-four hours, is then sliced down on all sides, and the cuttings are piled on the top of the central mass, which is again pressed down, and the process is repeated till the pile, originally five feet square, becomes a solid cake of one fourth the size. This operation is called 'workin' the cheese' w Dev MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) Cor Until recently the lever press was used to squeeze out the juice from the cheese, COUCH *Hist Polperro* (1871) 119, Cor¹

5 The fruit of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, sometimes, but less gen, *M rotundifolia* Gen used in pl Nhb¹, Dur¹, sw Cum w Yks *Sheffield Indep* (1874) s Lan (F R C) Chs¹ Also called Dutch Cheeses, and Cheese Cakes, Chs², Not (W H S), s Not (J P K) Lin BROOKE *Tracts*, 5 n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ Picking from mallows, spoit to please, Each crumpled seed he called a cheese, CLARE *Shep Cal* (1827) 51 War² Common 'Children often amuse themselves with gathering and eating the unripe seed-vessels [of the mallow] which they call cheeses, they are insipid but not unwholesome,' JOHNS *Flowers*, 4th ed 114, War², s War¹, w Wor¹, se Wor¹, Shr¹, Glo¹, Brks (W H Y), Brks¹, Bck, Hrt, Hnt (T P F), Cmb, Nrf, Suf, Ess, Ken, ne Ken (H M) Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY Hmp¹, I W¹ Wil The circular carpels of the Common Mallow set close round a central column might well suggest a likeness to 'cheese,' *Sarum Dioc Gazette* (Jan 1890) 6, col 1 Wil¹, w Som¹, Dev²⁴, Cor¹²

6 The receptacle of *Carduus lanceolatus* Dmf (B & H)

7 A kind of cement made by putting ale and cheese into common mortar

n Lin¹ The practice if now obs has only become so of late years '2 quarts of ale and 2 pound and a half of cheese' were used for this purpose in Louth Church in 1714, *Ch Acc* IV 887

8 Wool-trade term a cylinder with a short axis on which the yarn is put after carding

w Yks We are shown the 'sizing' process, whence the yarn is wound on to 'cheeses' and made ready for the loom, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 355, (J M), (S P U)

9 v To make cheese

Chs¹ What are you doing with your milk?—We're cheesing this year

Hence (1) Cheesing, *vbl sb* cheese-making; (2) Cheesing meat, *sb*, (3) time, *sb*, see below

(1) Sus I'd churning twice a week, and cheesing twice a week, EGERTON *Fibs and Ways* (1884) 41 (2) S & Ork¹ It was formerly the custom that the women who had attended an accouchement brought a present of meat next day to the lady in the straw, it gen consisted of a stoup full of 'eggallourie' and 'a cubbie' of bannocks, and was conveyed by stealth into the bed of the invalid (3) Hrt. While the harvest lasts, the men about four in the afternoon sit down for about half an hour which they call cheesing time, by reason that they eat a piece of bread and cheese, ELLIS *Cy Hsuf* (1750) 73

10 To vomit as little children do when milk curdles on their stomachs

Chs¹ Poor little thing! how it does cheese!

11 To spoil a slide on the ice by scratching it with nailed boots

w Yks A'll serve 'em out Wait while they go and a'll cheese it for 'em (H L)

[1 (17) *Chasiere*, a cheese-heck, the long and round rack whereon cheese is dried, CORGR 2 (8) *Florable*, cheese-renning, our Ladies Bedstraw, *ib* (9) *Petit muguet*, cheesewort, cheese-running, our Ladies Bedstraw, *ib*]

CHEESE, *v*² Nhb Yks Lan Lon Cor [tʃiːz] A slang term Only used in *imp* desist, leave off, *gen* in *phr* *cheese it*!

Nhb¹ At a concert in Newcastle Town Hall, a band had played a very long classical piece of music At a piano passage a man rose up in the audience and shouted—'Cheese that, an' gi's "The Woodpecker"' w Yks (H L), w Yks⁵ When an angry man is being subjected to annoyance, his annoyers is told snappishly to 'Cheese it' Lan Cheese it! (F R C) Lon Cheese it! be silent, *Lexicon Balatronicum* (1811) (FARMER), Cheese that the genelman's agoin' to read, and I am goin' to listen, *Lon Figaro* (May 13, 1871) 3, col 3 (*ib*), Come, cheese your patter, Jem, and let's get to business, *CADW Autob Gipsy* (1891) xxxv Cor²

CHEESE LIP, *sb* n Cy Yks Lin Lei Also in forms *cheese lop* n Yks¹ n Lin¹, *chees lib* Lei, *cheslip* n Yks¹² e Yks, *cheslop* n Yks¹ n Lin¹, *chislock* n Lin¹, *choshp* e Yks¹ [tʃiːz, tʃeːz lip]

¹ The dried stomach of a calf, used for curdling milk for cheese, rennet See *Keslip*

n Cy (K), n Yks¹², e Yks (F P T), e Yks¹, n Lin¹, Lei (K)
² *Comp* *Cheslip* skin, the calf's bag, used in making rennet

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* e Yks MARSHALL *Riv Econ* (1788) w Yks GRAINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 226

[1 The word orig meant rennet for curdling milk in cheese making *Cheslop*, *coagulum*, SKINNER (1671) OE (Anglian) *cēslib*, rennet, WS *cyslib*]

CHEESER, *sb* Nhp [tʃiːzə(1)] The yellow-hammer, *Emberiza cinerella*

Nhp SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 70, Nhp¹ A name which it receives from the peculiar note it utters

CHEESE VAT, *sb* Sc Nhb Yks Chs. Stf Der Lin Lei Nhp Shr Also in forms *chesfat* nw Der¹ n Lin¹, *chesfit* Nhb¹ Chs¹, *cheese foot*, *ford* Rxb Lei Nhp, *chesfut* Chs¹², *chespit* Shr¹, *chess fat* w Yks¹, *chesvit* Shr², *cheswit* Shr¹ [tʃiːz, tʃeːz] The vessel in which the curd is placed to be turned into cheese See *Chessart*, *Cheswell*

Rxb (JAM), Nhb¹, w Yks¹ Chs MARSHALL *Review* (1818) 11 54, Chs¹² Stf N & Q (1875) 5th S in 115 nw Der¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹ Shr¹ I never sid sich a noggen fellow as that cowper is I axed 'im to mak' me a squar' frame for crame cheese, an' 'e's gwun an' made a [chez wi't] big anuf to shoot a Cheshire mon, Shr²

[*Cagerotte*, a chesford, or cheesfart (of wicker), COTGR, see also *ib* under *Caseret*, *Eschisse*]

CHEET, *sb* Sc [tʃiːt] A call to a cat Cf *chit*
Sc You've hurt poor baudrans wi' your lang wet clout, Cheat! cheat! waesucks, I doubt poor thing she's dead, *Black Falls of Clyde* (1806) 169 (JAM) Per (G W)

Hence (1) *Cheetie*, *sb* (a) a cat, (b) a call to a cat, (2) *Cheetie bauthrin*, *sb* a cat

(1, a) Sc There was a wee bit mousikie That lived in Gilberaty, O, It couldna get a bite o' cheese For cheetie-poussie cattie, O, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 26, Bnff¹ (b) Abd (G W) (2) Bnff¹

CHEET, *v* Yks [tʃiːt] To creak, make a slight noise, to squeak, call out *Gen* used with *out*

w Yks Theaze a fiddle cheetin' aht, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Baunsla Ann* (1865) 48, If a fiddle happend to cheet aht, at it they whent pell mell wal he wor fit ta drop, *ib* (1872) 32, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Feb 9, 1884) 8, w Yks² Birds cheet, and it is said esp of a robin, as winter approaches If shoes cheet they are supposed not to have been paid for

Hence *Cheete*, *sb* a young pigeon for the first four weeks of its existence w Yks³

CHEET, see *Chit*, *sb*⁴

CHEETER, see *Cheater*

CHEETY CHOW, *sb* Yks [tʃiːti tʃəʊ] A see-saw e Yks Ah's boon ti hev a cheety chow Common (R S), e Yks¹ w Yks Also known as *Ranting* (B K)

CHEE UP, *int* Chs¹ A call to a horse when he is to move forward See *Jee*

CHEEUP, see *Cheep*

CHEEV, see *Chave*, *v*

CHEEVER, see *Chafer*.

VOL I

CHEEVY, *adj* Cor¹² [tʃiːvi] Thin, miserable-looking

[Cp obs E *chivie* Pale, chivie people (= *pallidi thepidi*), JAMES MINUCIUS (1636) 42 (N E D)]

CHEEVY, see *Chevy*

CHEF, see *Chip*, *sb*²

CHEFFER, see *Chaffer*, *v*¹

CHEFT, see *Chaft*

CHEG, *v* Nhb Dur Cum Yks Der Also in form *cheggle* N Cy¹ Nhb¹ w Yks [tʃeg]

¹ To gnaw, chew See *Chig*, *v*¹, *Chiggle*

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ s Dur I calves gat at t claes on t'hedge an' chugged me some aprons te bits (J E D) Cum¹ w Yks WILLAN *List IVds* (1811) nw Der¹

² To pull sharply or suddenly Cum¹

Hence *Cheg*, *sb* a jerk, pull

Cum Ah gev't a bit of a chegg at reav t'lard nail oot, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 232

CHEGE see *Cheege*

CHEGGLE, see *Cheg*

CHEIM, *v* n Sc (JAM) To divide equally, esp when cutting down the backbone of an animal See *Chine*, *v*

CHEINS, see *Cheens*

CHEIP, see *Cheep*

CHEISE, see *Cheese*

CHEITLE, *v* Per Knr (JAM) Of birds to chirp, warble See *Chittle*, *v*²

CHELDER, see *Childer*

CHELL, *v* w Yks [tʃel] To sting, cause pain w Yks² A cricketer, who had caught a ball which had been sent with great force, sud, 'That ball has chelled my hand'

CHELLIP, **CHELLOP**, see *Chelp*

CHELP, *v* and *sb* Cum Wm Yks Lan Stf Der Not Lin Rut Lei Nhp War Wor Glo. Also in forms *chilp* Cum Wm Lan War², *chellop* Lan, *chellip* Stf, *chilip* Cum¹, *chep* Lin [tʃelp, tʃe lip, tʃe'lep]

¹ *v* To produce a chirping or squeaking sound, as a bird; to yelp, also *fig* of children, &c to chatter

sw Cum Dhiar's ten chikins kumt aut on A hwar enuder chilpen in t'skel (W S) n Yks T'grund chelps under yan's feet [makes a noise with being wet] (I W) w Yks Yond whelps wor chelpin' all t'neet (Æ B), Theaw'rt chelpin ogen, arta? Chelp! chelp! chelp! fro' mornin till neet (D L) e Lan¹ Stf NORTHALL *Flk-Phr* (1894) Not¹ Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 701 n Lin¹ Rut¹ If you think to correct them, children now-a days will chelp at you and sauce you Lei¹ When yo' come anigh the magpie, he chelps at ye The young boods are chelpin' as feece as can be What are yo' a chelpin about? Nhp And sparrows chelp glad tidings from the eaves, CLARE *Poems* (1820) 195, Nhb¹ War (J R W), War² Chilp, chilp, chilp, like a cock sparrer up i' th' air, War², s War¹ Wor, Glo NORTHALL *Flk-Phr* (1894)

Hence (1) *Chelping*, *phl adj* chuping, shrill, saucy, (2) *Chelloper*, *sb* a young bird, *fig* a baby

(1) n Lin¹ A chelpin' chicken's sewer to dee s Lin Stop that chelping tongue o' your'n, or I'll lay this thackpeg about your shoulders, quick (T H R) (2) Lan. A bird's nest containing four young ones,—four gaping 'chellopers,' BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 6, Yorn as bonny a little chelloper as ever a moather had need to be preaud on, *ib Weaver*, 20

² *sb* The cry of a young bird, a shrill noise, also *fig* impertinent or contentious talk, chatter

Cum¹ Wm Their chilp an squeak for nar a week Declared the deed she'd done, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 39 w Yks Number Three's all hev his chelp in in a bit, *Why Post* (Dec 5, 1896) s Stf I heerd a chellip an' I know'd the dog was bein munched, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) Der Said to be used to the s of Chesterfield, ADDY *Gl* (1891) n Lin¹ Ho'd thy noise, an' let's hev noan o' thy chelp Rut¹, Nhp¹

CHELT, *sb* n Lin¹ The chirp of a young bird (s *v* *Chelp*)

CHELTER, *v* Yks Lin [tʃelɪtə(r)] To clot, coagulate, congeal

n Lin Blud seem d fair to chelter i' my heart (M P), n Lin¹ All his head an' neck was cheltered wi' blood

Hence *Cheltered*, *phl adj* clotted, congealed

w Yks HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 355, BANKS *Wlfd Wds*

4 F

(1865), A drop o chelter'd blood fell on his shoolder (BK), w Yks³⁵

CHELVER, see Chilver

CHEM, sb Chs Shr [tʃem] A team of horses

Chs¹²³ Shr The object of it ['crying the mare'] is to taunt the laggards by a pretended offer of the 'owd mar' to help out their 'chem,' BURNE *Flk Lore* (1883) xxvii, Shr¹ Theer wuz a grand stand off at the love-carnage lrs' Saturday—thirteen waggins Mr Bromley's chem come in first, an' Ben looked pretty proud on 'is for' orse, 'e gid two shillin' for a star for 'im

CHEMIC, sb and v w Yks Also in form chimic [ke mɪk, kɪ mɪk]

1 sb A mixture of chloride of lime and soda used for bleaching purposes (RS), (JG), (SKC)

2 v To mix chloride of lime with water or soda for bleaching purposes (RS), (SKC)

CHEMIS, v Dev [ke mis] To treat a patient with chemist's prescriptions and medicine

Dev I chemis'd him a few days first, sir, but finding him no better I've brought him to you, *Reports Provinc* (1885) 89

CHEMISE, see Shimmy

CHEMISTER, sb e An Also in form chymister Suf [ke mɪstə(r), kɪ mɪstə(r)] A chemist

Nrf My missus had to go to the chemisters, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 74 Suf (CT), (FH)

CHEMMERLY, see Chamber lye.

CHENEY, see Cheeny

CHENNEL, see Channel.

CHENT, see Be

CHEP, see Chap, Chelp Chip, sb²

CHEPITER DAY, sb Cum¹ The Bishop or Chancellor's Visitation Day, so called from the meeting being held in the Chapter-house of the Cathedral

CHEPSTER, sb Nhb Lan Der Also written chep stow Lan [tʃe pstə(r)] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*, see Shepster

n.Cy SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 73, n.Cy¹, Nhb¹ Lan Heloved to hear the sparrows through the leaves, The youngling chepstows creaking in the eaves, DOHERTY *N Barlow* (1884) 32 n.Lan¹, ne Lan¹, nw Der¹

CHEQUER, sb Ken Sus [tʃe kə(r)] The service-tree, *Pyrus torminalis*

Ken The fruit is called chequers, no doubt in allusion to its chequered or spotted appearance, and from this the tree takes its names of chequer wood and chequer tree The farm labourers use it in preference to any other wood for flails (B & H), HOLLOWAY Sus¹²

CHER, see Char(e, sb¹

CHERCOCK, sb Wm Yks The missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*

Wm SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) i w Yks¹

CHERK, see Chirk

CHERKY, see Charky, adj¹

CHERM, see Chirm, Churm

CHERN, see Churn milk

CHERRILL, sb Yks [tʃəɪl] The plant wild parsley, *Chaerophyllum temulum*

w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 263

CHERRUP, sb Yks Also written cherrap e Yks¹ [tʃə rəp] A sharp blow

e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 24 e Yks¹ Ah'll gĩ thā a cherrap oweɪ lug

CHERRUP, v Yks [tʃə rəp] To chirp

e Yks¹ w Yks Tšə rəp, WRIGHT *Gram Wndhil* (1892) 72

CHERRY, sb and adj Sc Irel Dur Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Lin Lei Nhp War Wor Cmb Ken Som Dev
1 sb In comp (1) Cherry apple, the Siberian crab or choke-cherry, (2) beer, a kind of drink made from cherries, (3) bounce, brandy, (4) chopper, the spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*, (5) clack, a contrivance placed in a cherry-tree to frighten away the birds, also fig talk, chatter, (6) cob, a cherry-stone, (7) fair, a fair held at Peterborough originally on July 10, but now on the second Wednesday and Thursday in July, (8) feast, an annual gathering at How Town on Ulleswater, (9) gob, (10) hob, see cob, (11) -odds, cherry-stones, also a game of pitch played with cherry-stones, (12) peg,

a red spot on the nose, (13) 's boose, a comfortable stall or situation, see Boose, (14) stones, a boys' game, (15) suckei, see chopper

(1) Ken¹ (2) Ken Pudding-pies and cherry-beer usually go together at these feasts [in Easter week], BRAND *Pop Anthq* (ed 1849) I 180, Ken¹ (3) Qco A prologue of cherry-bounce preceded the entertainment, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I v (4) w Wor Thee'st no better nor a kitty-wien, or a cherry-chopper, *Berrow's Jn* (Mar 3, 1888) (5) Chs¹ Gen in the form of a small windmill with wooden sails To the spindle upon which it revolves, or rather which revolves with the sails, two or three links of a chain are fastened, and these as they are carried round, strike against a piece of wood, and make a considerable noise Another favourite pattern for a Cherry Clack is that of a soldier carved in wood and painted with a scarlet coat His arms consist of two windmill sails attached to a spindle which works through his shoulders, and he himself works on a perpendicular spindle When the wind blows, the soldier turns round and at the same time, his arms revolve Lei¹ Hold your cherry clack War³ (6) Cmb¹ Please, teacher, he's nicked some of my cherry-cobs (7) Nhp (P G D) (8) Wm *Quarterly Review* (1867) CXXII 380. (9) Dev The plate was covered with cherry gobs, *Reports Provinc* (1891) (10) n Lin¹ (11) w Som¹ Don't you zwaller the [chuur ee aud z, chuur ee aud zez], Billy Jim, wi't thee play to cherry odds? 'As a got any? (12) Der Used at Ashorn (S O A) (13) Chs If theaw's gotten up i' th' world a bit, theaw hasno' gotten into Cherrys boose this time, CROSTON *Eno h Crump* (1887) 11 (14) Dur¹ (15) Ken They frequent oichards and have been accused of eating cherries and raspberries, YARRELL *Hist Brit Birds* (ed 1845) I 175 [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 48]

2 A knot of worsted

Ayr A bawkie-bird scuffed the cherry o' my bonnet, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 107

3 adj Ruddy

w Yks⁵ A cherry faace A countryman's visage is generally described as 'cherry' ne Lan¹ Dev¹ Her look'd as cherry as a crap of fresh apple blooth, 6

Hence Cherry looking, adj ruddy

w Yks⁵ Fat an' cherry loking

CHERRY CURDS, sb pl Lin Nhp War Wor Glo Oxf Also written churry Oxf¹, cherry crud Lin [tʃə rɪ kɜdz]

1 The first milk drawn from a cow after calving, also called cherry curd milk Cf beestings

War², s War¹, Wor (E S), Glo¹ Oxf (K), Oxf¹ The second and third meals of milk after calving It is used for puddings, which are rather like custards

2 A preparation made from the above, a kind of custard

Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 701, Lin¹, Nhp¹² War Be quick and boil them beestings and make some cherry-curd (J B)

CHERRY PIE, sb In gen dial use A name given to various plants from their scent (1) *Heliotropium peruvianum*, heliotrope (in gen use), (2) *Epilobium hirsutum*, great willow-herb, (3) *Valeriana officinalis*, all-heal, (4) *Tussilago fragrans*, fragrant coltsfoot

(1) Wor (J W P), e Ken (G G) w Som¹ Chuur ee puy (2) s Not (J P K), Wor (L S), Dor (C W) (3) Wil¹ (4) Lan *Science Gossip* (1873) 90

CHERSEN, see Christen

CHERSMAS, see Christmas

CHERT, v Irel To bite

N I¹ If you can't tell the truth, you had better chert your tongue and say nothing

CHERTS, sb pl Cum¹ The first blades of grass in the spring

CHERTY, adj Obs Der¹ Like flummery, from jerking or slipping about See Jert, v

CHES, see Cheese, Choose

CHES-FAT, **FIT**, **FORD**, **FUT**, see Cheese vat

CHESHIRE, sb Lan Chs In comb (1) Cheshire acre, 10,240 sq yds or 2½ standard acres, see Acre, (2) —bushel, of oats 40, 45, or 50 lbs, of wheat 70 or 75 lbs, of barley, rye, and beans 60 lbs, (3) —cat, in phr *to ginn like a —cat*, see below, (4) —round, obs, a dance peculiar to the county

(1) Chs Land was formerly very gen measured in this county by what is known as the Chs. acre, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) 11.

128, Chs¹ Although the statute acre is always spoken of in farm agreements and legal documents, the Chs acre is in actual use both in Chs and s Lan, the farmers themselves always reckon their crops by Chs measure, the size of their farms, and the rent per acre. Chs land measure is as follows — 64 square yards = 1 rood (10d), 40 roods = 1 quarter, 4 quarters = 1 acre, Chs² (2) Chs³ (3) Chs³ Also used in phr 'to grin like a Cheshire cat chewing gravel,' and 'to grin like a Cheshire cat eating cheese' [Unknown to Chs¹ For various attempts, all unsatisfactory, to explain the origin of the common phr, see Chs¹³] (4) Chs N & Q (1850) 1st S 1 383, Chs¹

CHESIL BOB, see Chissel bob

CHESLE MONEY, sb Obs Glo Roman brass coins found in some places, and so called by the country people Glo Coins found near King's-cotte (K), Glo¹

[The same word as obs E *chesell*, a pebble, OE *cisl*]

CHES LIP, LOP, see Cheese lip.

CHES PIT, see Cheese vat

CHESSE, sb¹ Obs or obsol Sus Plaid pattern, used attrib Hence *Chessy*, adj

Sus The little black and white plaid shawls worn over the shoulders were called 'chess' or 'chessy' shawls, but I doubt whether you would hear the term now (E E S), Sus¹ I brought a chess shawl for mother

CHESSE, sb² Sc [tʃes] The sash or frame of wood for a window

Sc (JAM) Per The Bible's on the window chess (G W)

[Fr *châsse*, 'monture servant d'encadrement' (HATZFELD)]

CHESSE, sb³ Obs? Hrt Amer Rye brome grass, *Bromus secalinus*, sometimes known as *Chess grass*

Hrt Ellis *Mod Husb* (1750) VIII 304 [Amer BARTLETT]

CHESSE, sb⁴ and v¹ Sc Yks Lin Hmp Som Also in form *chest* w Yks² Hmp w Som¹ [tʃes, tʃest]

1 sb One tier or layer above another, a low side by side

w Yks A Bradfield farmer said to me that there was 'a great chest of hills running across those moors,' *Macmillan's Mag* (Apr 1889) 479, w Yks² People in Bradfield speak of a 'chest of hills' 'There's chests o' hills right away' Men who work in stone quarries speak of a set of dressed stones piled up as a chest When cutlery or other goods are packed in barrels each layer is called a chest n Lin¹ I've been tell'd that 'e plaaces wheäre thaay graw silk worms, thaay keäps 'em on traays, chess aboon chess, like cheney i' a cupboard

2 A school bench w Yks³

3 In pl the rows of corn in the ear

Hmp The smutty ears are perfect in the chests, and almost so in the fullness of the grain, even so far that the chests of many ears did strut, *Lisle Husbandry* (1757) 154 w Som¹

Hence *Chested*, pp having rows of corn in the ear

w Som¹ Capital sort o' wheat, 'tis most always six and zeb'm chested [i.e. there are usually six or seven rows of grain in a single ear]

4 The quarter or any smaller division of an apple, pear, &c, cut regularly into pieces

Sc I've a cherry, I've a chess, I've a bonny blue glass, *Chambers Pop Rhymes* (ed 1870) 158 Rxb The chess or lith of an orange (JAM)

5 v To arrange in order, to pile up.

w Yks¹, w Yks² Come, chess them stones up, William¹

[1 It would be set with three chesses or 10wves one aboue another, J R *Notes to Fitzherbert's Husb* (1598) 142]

CHESSE, v² Lin [tʃes] To crack

Lin¹ Chess those brown-shillers (q v)

CHESSE APPLE, sb Wm Lan The berries of the white-beam, *Pyrus Aria* Also known as Red chess-apple

CHESSEARON, sb Som A Bristol name for an apparently poisonous fungus

Som A basket of supposed mushrooms having been exposed for sale was seized and examined, when it was found that 'the large majority consisted of that species of fungus locally called "chessarons," which are found in abundance in Leigh woods, and more particularly in the vicinity of Portishead,' *The Newspaper* (Sept 14, 1850) (B & H), A coarse kind of mushroom (W F R)

[For the ending -*aroon*, cp *champeron*]

CHESSEART, sb Sc Written *chessart*, *chesswrit* Fif (JAM) A tub for pressing cheese-curd, a cheese-vat (q v)

Sc *Morton Cyclo Agric* (1863) Ayr After the curd has been continued in the boyn or vat till it has become hard, it is put into the chessart or cheesevat, *Agric Surv* (c 1800) 453 (JAM), Lth Tubs, boy nes, water-stoups, cheese presses and 'chessarts,' *Strathesk More Bits* (ed 1885) 109

CHESSEED WEED, phr Hrt Rye brome grass, *Bromus secalinus* See Chess, sb³

CHESSELL, see Chesswell

CHESSE FAT, see Cheese vat

CHESSEL, see Chesswell

CHESSE MAY, sb Cor^a The lilac-tree, *Syringa vulgaris*

CHESSEWELL, see Chesswell

CHESSEY, sb¹ Cum [tʃesɪ] A chestnut horse or mare (J P), (J A)

CHESSEY, sb² Cum [tʃesɪ] Any kind of rejoicing (J P)

CHEST, sb and v Sc Nhb Yks Chs e An [tʃest]

1 sb The body of a wagon or cart s Chs¹

2 Part of the foundation of a cart

Chs¹ The body of a cart consists of the foundation and the sides The foundation is made of two strong side pieces of oak placed parallel to each other called chests

3 A coffin

Sc The marquis' friends—lift his corps frae Dundee, his chest covered with a black taffeta, *SPALDING Hist Sc* (1792) I 52 (JAM) Yks Occas heard (C C R) e An¹

4 v To put into the coffin

Sc The corpse were chested, *Monthly Mag* (1800) I 238 Nhb¹ He will have to be chested to-night Suf (R E L)

Hence *Chesting*, vbl sb the ceremony of putting a corpse into the coffin

Per Here s he Bible, gin ye come t're m'r chestin' wull ye see it be pit in? IAN MACLARN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 262, Have you been at the chestin', joiner? (G W)

[3 He is now in the grave and in his chest, CHAUCER *C T D* 502 4 He dieth and is chested, *BIBLE Gen* 1 (headnote)]

CHESTER BEAR, sb Sc A coarse kind of barley, with four rows on each head, also known as *chester barley*

Aggs Per The chester [barley] is that kind which has been most anciently sown here, and which is still most in request in the high grounds, *Bendishy Stat Acc XIX* 351 (JAM)

CHESTLECRUMB, sb s Dev A dormouse (F W C)

CHESVIT, see Cheese vat

CHESWELL, sb and v Sc Nhb Also written *chesswell*, *chessell* N Cy¹ Nhb¹, *chessel*, *chessil*, *chissel*, *chizzel* Sc [tʃesl, tʃesil]

1 sb A cheese-press or vat Also *fig*

Sc He has got out of the chesswell he was made in, *HENDERSON Prov* (1832) 114, ed 1881, Mrs Waugh was considered by some to be too big for the chesswell she was stined in, *OCHILTRER Redburn* (1895) vi, Ne'er jump oot o' the chessle ye've been chested in (G W) Abd There's some towk lcyks then chessels square, *Goodwife* (1867) st 26, There's the kirn to ca', chessels to fill, *Guidman Inghsmail* (1873) 30 Kcd Cheese chessels, butter kits, an' kirs, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 3 Dmf Ken ye (quo I) o' yon new cheese our wyfe took but frae the chessel yestreen, *CROMER Nithsdale Sng* (1810) 286 (JAM) N Cy¹, Nhb¹

2 v To press in a cheese-vat

Sc Here's some ewe milk cheese, milked wi' my ain hand — pressed and chisselled wi' my ain hand, *Blackw Mag* (1820) 379 (JAM)

CHESWIT, see Cheese vat

CHESWOOD, sb Dur¹ A cheese-vat

CHET, sb and v Yks [tʃet]

1 sb Food for infants, pap-milk n Yks¹, m Yks¹

2 v To suck as an infant

n Yks 1'bairn chets an' sooks (I W), n Yks² Chetting at the breast

CHET, see Cheat, v

CHETLENS, **CHETTERLENS**, see Chitterlings.

CHETTERY, see Cheatery

CHE UZZE, see Cheese

CHEVE, see Cheive

CHEVEN, *sb* Yks Also written **chevvon** n Yks², chevonn e Yks [tʃe vɪn, tʃe vən] The chub, *Cyprinus cephalus*, also *fig* a blockhead with a large heavy head

n Yks² e Yks MARSHALL *Rm Econ* (1796) w Yks¹ [Ofr *chevesne*, 'chabot,' see HATZFELD (s.v. *Chevanne*)]

CHEVEREL, *sb* Wil Written **chevil** Wil¹ Also in form **chevil** A large variety of goldfinch with a white throat, also known as **Chevil** goldfinch

Wil SMITH *Buds* (1887) 203, Wil¹

CHEVIL, see Cheverel

CHEVIL HEN, *sb* w Yks³ The Lesser Redpole, *Fringilla lunaria* Cf chevyl linnet

CHEVISE, *v* Bdf (JWB) To trouble, try, harass See **Chevy**, *v* 2

CHEVON, **CHEVVON**, see Cheven

CHEVY, *v* and *sb* Irel Cum Yks Not Lei Nhp War Wor Hrf Brks e An Ken Sus Hmp Dor Som Cor Aus Also in forms **chivy** NI¹ Not¹ Lei¹ Nhp¹ War³ Wor Brks e An¹ Ken Sus Hmp Som, **chevy** NI¹, **chivvy** Cum Not Nhp² Brks¹ Mid Cor², **chvie** Wxf¹, **chivey** Wxf [tʃe vi, tʃi vi]

1 *v* To pursue, chase, hunt about

NI¹ He chivied me s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Cum (JP), Not¹ Lei¹ They chivied the wull lot o' beast ovi ei Nhp¹ War³ They chieved him [the fox] round the wood several times *B'ham Dy Gazette* (Sept 2, 1896) w Wor He chivies the ducks at the ferry, S BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I 247 Hrf¹, Brks¹, e An¹ Ess He arter me may chevy, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) st 172, *Gl* (1851), Ess¹, Sus² Dor If you only knew how he do chevy me round the chimmer in my dreams, you d pity me, HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) II 1 [Aus I don't know what old Ben's going to do with the man he found chevying his daughter, BOLDREWOOD *Robbery* (1888) III 1]

2 To tease, worry

Cum (JP) War³ They chivied him so, he ran away from school

3 To throw

War³ He chivied a stone at me and then ran away

4 *sb* A hunt, chase

NI¹, Wxf¹ m Yks¹ He led me a bonny chevy Not They had a good chivvy after him afore they worried him (LCM) Nhp¹ We've had a good chivy The dogs gave the hare a good chivy, Nhp² Cmb I have had such a chevy this morning (WMB) Sus² Our dog gave that rabbit a good chivy Hmp, Som HOLLOWAY

5 A dispute, uproar, fuss

Wxf If we have a cheivy with a Protestant about religion, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffey* (1869) 99 Cor²

6 A boys' game similar to prisoner's base

Yks N & Q (1888) 7th S vi 497 Wor (JBP) Brks The players are divided into two parties One end of the playing ground is marked off by a straight line drawn across, and the piece thus marked off is divided by a second line, drawn from the first and at right angles to it, into two 'homes'—one for A, and one for B At the opposite end of the ground are the two 'prisons,' A's prison being opposite to B's home, and B's prison opposite to A's home In each prison there is a 'base,' which is something fixed, such as a tree Any player who has left his home, whether by running out in front or by going into the home of the other side, if he be touched by one of the opposite party before he regain his home, must go to prison In order to rescue a prisoner a player must run from the home to the prison and touch his prisoner, without having first been touched himself by any one of the opposite side (WHE) Ken Let s have a game of chivy (HM)

CHEVY CHASE, *sb* and *v* Yks Lin Cor Also written **chivy chaae** Lin, **chevy chace** Cor¹ [tʃe vi, tʃi vi tʃes]

1 *sb* A noise, confusion, chase, pursuit

m Yks¹ Cor I warn't long afore the rest gather'd ound to larn what the mess was, an' then there was Chevvy chace, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi, Cor¹ What's all the Chevy chace about?

2 *v* To rush about wildly

n Lin Pigs got oot an' them an' barns was chevvy-chaasin' about i' garden fer long enif (MP)

CHEVY LINNET, *sb* w.Yks The Lesser Redpole Cf **chevil** hen

w Yks SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 66

CHEW, *v* Lin *Fig* use of lit E *chew* to meditate upon, think over

n Lin I've gin him sum'uts to chew as 'all last him all his life

CHEW, *int* Irel A term of reproof used to a dog NI¹ Uis Chew Sir (MB-S) Cav (MSM)

CHEWER, see Char(e, sb)¹

CHEWERY, *adj* Dev Of food sour, on the point of going bad, not fresh

nw Dev I don't think these herrings are very good, they taste all chewery Rancid butter would be called chewery (RPC)

CHEWIDDEN DAY, *sb* Cor The Thursday a clear week before Christmas Day, in commemoration of black tin being first melted, by fusion, into white Also known as **Chewidden Thursday**

Cor GILBERT *Cornwall* (1817) I 104, Chewidden Thursday, a tinner's holiday, *Flk Lore Jm* (1886) IV 114, Cor¹²

[St Chwidden was held in veneration by the Cornish miners as the person to whom St Perran (Piran) communicated the discovery of tin, HUNT *Pop Rom w Eng* (1881) 274 In OCor *chwidden* means 'white house, i.e. a smelting house' *chu* (for *ti*, *ty*), house + *gwidn*, white, earlier *gwyn*, Wel *gwyn*]

CHEWN, *sb* Nhb¹ A dish-clout.

CHEWP, see Choop

CHEWREE, see Char(e, v)¹

CHEWSE, **CHEZ**, see Choose

CHI, *sb* Irel A small quantity

Wxf¹ A chi of barach [bailey]

[Fr (Béarnais) *chic chic de fruit*, 'peu de fruit' (LESPY)]

CHIB, *sb* Wil¹ [tʃib] The grown-out shoot of a potato in spring See **Cheen**, **Chimp**

CHIBBAL, **CHIBBEL**, see Chibbole

CHIBBLE, *v* Lei Nhp War Bck [tʃi bl]

1 To break off in small pieces, to chip, crumble Cf. **chamble**, **chumble**

Lei¹ The putty chibbles off so Nhp¹, War²

2 To gnaw, as a mouse n Bck (AC)

CHIBBLY, *adj* Wor [tʃi bli] Of the effects of frost crisp, chippy, crackly

s Wor A meant to a 10'd it 'smarnin', 't 'ud 'a done ov this chibbly fros' The groun' wuz a bit chibbly 'smarnin, but a ve gone off now (HK)

CHIBBOLE, *sb* War Wor Glo Oxf IW Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Written **chibbal** War² s Wor¹ Cor³, **chibbel** IW¹, **chibble** Oxf¹ Dev⁴ Also in form **chipple** Wil¹ Dor. [tʃi bl] A young onion with the green stalk attached, eaten with salad, a scallion Cf **gibbles**

War², s Wor (HK), s Wor¹, Glo (AB), Oxf¹, IW¹, Wil¹ Dor 'They swared me down that they hadn't got such things as chippols' 'They call them young onions here,' HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) I xxv, w *Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889) 6, col 7 Som (FAA), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Chib oal n Dev Zee, yer's zum yerly chibbol, Rock *Jm an' Nell* (1867) st 15 Dev²⁴ nw Dev¹ Applied also to young leeks Cor³

[ME *chibolle* (P *Plowman* (B) vi 296) OFr (Picard) *chibole* (mod Fr *caboule*)]

CHIBE, *sb* Nhb Cum [tʃaib] A species of onion Cf **chibbole**, **chive** n Cy (K), NCy², Nhb¹, Cum¹

[Cp OE *cipe* (*Corpus Gl*)]

CHICE, *sb* e An [tʃais] A small quantity or portion of anything See **Chi**, **Jice**

Suf I haven't bought a chice of meat, Macmillan's *Mag* (Sept 1889) 358 Ess Just a little chice more salt (HHM), (SAB), NALL *Gl*, *Gl* (1851), Ess¹

CHICE, see Choice

CHICHELINGS, *sb pl* n Cy Vetches, prob *Vicia sativa*

CHICK, *sb*¹ Yks Lin Nhp War Wor Shr Brks Suf Sus IW Som Cor [tʃik]

1 *Comb* (1) **Chick** or **Chook** a biddy, (a) a child's name for a chicken, (b) a term of endearment applied to children, (2) **Chick!** **chick!** *int* a call to chickens, (3) **Chick wittles** (victuals), the plant chickweed, *Stellaria media* See **Chicken weed** (a), **wort**; (4) **Chicky birds**, chickens

(1, a) Nhp¹, Brks¹, IW¹ Som (FAA), JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ Go and see the purty [chik ubid eez]

(b) Som A taalish chap, but still hes mother's own cock chicka-biddy, *AGRIKLER Rhymes* (1872), (F A A), W & J Gl (1873) Colloq Who'd murder sich chickabiddies as you? *DICKENS B Rudge* (1841) lix (2) n Lin¹, Nhp¹ War² Common (s v Call-words) Wor (J W P) Shr¹ (s v Call words) (3) Suf (F H) (4) n Yks Then hez sum nice chickybods (I W)

2 The pl of chicken Cf chicken, 2

Sus¹ In e Sus I reckon you have got a good sight of chick here

3 Of hens the desire to sit Cor²

CHICK, sb² and v¹ Sc [tʃɪk]

1 sb A tick, beat

Ayr Slowly counting every chick of the clock, as it slowly, slowly numbers over these lazy scoundrels of hours, *BURNS Lett to Ann* (1791) 499, *Globe* ed

2 v To make a clicking noise, as a watch does, to tick Sc (JAM), (A W)

CHICK, v² and sb³ Nhp e An [tʃɪk]

1 v To germinate, sprout, as seeds or leaves in bud Cf chit, v

e An¹ Nrf Grosz (1790) *Suppl* e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Eron* (1787) Nrf¹ Suf There's a lot o' canker-seed chicked a'riddy (M L R), (F H), Suf¹

2 To crack, chap, as the skin in frosty weather Cf chark, sb³ and v³ e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf (P H E)

3 sb A flaw in earthenware Nhp¹, e An¹, Nrf¹

CHICK, see Cheek

CHICK CHACKER, sb Cor Also in form chick chack Cor² [tʃɪk tʃækə(r)] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe* See Chickell, Chicker

Cor She jawed me agen like a chickchacker, *Iligham Dial* (1866) 6, Cor¹ So called from its note, Cor², Cor³ Of a delicate person it is often foretold that when winter arrives he'll 'die like a chickchacker'

CHICK CHOCK, see Chock, adv²

CHICKELL, sb Dev Cor [tʃɪkl] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe* See Chick chacker

Dev SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 9 Cor RODD *Buds* (314), *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545, Cor¹ Chick chacker

CHICKEN, sb Var dial uses in Sc and Eng

1 In comp (1) Chicken butcher, a poulterer, (2) -corn, inferior grain only fit to feed fowls with, 'tailings', 'hunderends' (q v), (3) flesh, the roughening of the skin caused by cold, 'goose-flesh', (4) hawk, the sparrow-hawk, *Accipiter nisus*, (5) -s meat, (a) the plant chickweed, *Stellaria media*, (b) see corn, (6) rawed, said of barley, when cut too soon and the grains retain a brown stripe which they lose if allowed to become fully ripe, (7) weed, (a) see 's meat (a), (b) the common mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium triviale*, (c) the groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*, (8) wort, see 's meat (a)

(1) n Yks² (2) n Lin¹, Nhp¹ Wil The second share has only yielded chicken corn, *Wil Cy Mirror* (Sept 27, 1895) 2 (3) Oxf¹ MS add (4) Cum 'Chicken-hawk' is another of the keeper's names for the Sparrow-hawk, *Watson Nature* (1890) viii (5, a) e An¹ (b) Brks¹, e An¹ Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY (6) n Lin¹ (7, a) Cum, Chs¹, n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Nrf (b) s Cum (c) n Yks Because *gen* used for feeding birds (8) Sc (JAM) e Fif A pair of velvet knee-breeks, glazed wi' dirt, threedbare wi' auld age, and tender as chickenwort, *Latto Tam Bod'm* (1864) iii

2 The pl of chick

Glo¹, Oxf (J B P) Ken All the chicken will be drowned (D W L), Ken² Sus¹ In m Sus used as the pl of 'chick,' while in e Sus 'chick' is used as the pl of 'chicken' Som 16 hens and 7 chicken, *Advt fr. Som newspaper* (Nov 1895), She was as proud as a hen with chicken, *RAYMOND Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 82 w.Som¹ 'Chickens' is unknown

3 pl The plant London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* Dev⁴

4 A small pewter pot

Lon The hens and chickens of the roguish low lodging-houses are the publicans' pewter measures, the bigger vessels are 'hens', the smaller are 'chickens,' *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) I 256

CHICKEN CHOW, sb. Obsol Yks A swing See Cheety chow

w Yks (B K), w Yks¹ He tacks efter her, to lake at chicken-chow i' t'laithe, II 287

CHICKER, sb Cor² [tʃɪkə(r)] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe* See Chick chacker, Chickell

CHICKERING, ppl adj Lin. Nhp [tʃɪkərɪn] Of a cricket, sparrow, &c chirping

Lin (J C W) Nhp Chickering crickets, *CLARE Poems* (1835) 12, Nhp¹

CHICKET, sb Dev [tʃɪkɪt] A dormer window Also in comp Chicket window

Dev The green shutters and chickets [of the Escorial] are offensive, *FORD Spain* (1845) pt II 811 [Ford lived from 1835 at Heavith near Exeter], A Hartland farmer, a native of Combmartin, was heard to say, 'The chamber is rather scammy I shall foace [be forced] to put up a couple of chickets' Both 'chicket' and 'chicket-window' are quite common, *Reports Province* (1893) n Dev N & Q (1892) 8th S II 85

CHICKET, adj Dev [tʃɪkɪt] Cheerful

Dev Her's a nice chicket woman, *Reports Province* (1895) [How blithe wast thou, how buxome, and how chicket, N O *Boileau's Lutrin* (1682) 12]

CHICKNY WEED, sb Dev [tʃɪknɪ wɪd] The plant chickweed, *Stellaria media* Also applied to var species of *Veronica*

Dev The plant shown me was a species of *Veronica*; stated to be 'good for sore eyes' Several species of *Veronica* are so called, *Reports Province* (1893)

[A form of the word *chickweed*, or rather *chicken-weed*, which became through the common Dev interpolated vowel *chicken-a-weed*, hence *chickny-weed*, cp *Dart-a-moor*, *Good-a-Friday*]

CHICKSTANE, sb Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Also in form chiskin The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*

CHID, sb and int Yks Also Hmp I W [tʃɪd]

1 sb A young ewe sheep *Gen* used in comp Chid lamb Cf chilver

Hmp (H C M B), I W¹²

2 int A call for sheep n Yks (R H H) Hence Chiddy¹ used in addressing lambs Chiddy O! Chid ewe! used in calling lambs

e Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Dec 20, 27, 1890)

CHID, see Chit, sb¹

CHIDDICK, sb Ess [tʃɪdɪk] A small quantity

Ess *Trans Arch Soc* (1863) II 183, (W W S)

CHIDE, sb Sc Yks Also Dor [tʃaɪd] A chiding, scolding

Sc Nocht tae fear, save a bit chide Frae thy pained victim, *QUINN Heather* (ed 1863) 139 Gall Not common (A W) w Yks A gav ai a guid tsaid (J W) Dor 'Tony,' she says, in a sort of a tender chide, 'why did ye desert me for that other one?' *HARDY Wessex Flk in Harper's Mag* (Mar 1891) 590

CHIDLINS, see Chitterlings

CHIEF, adj Sc Also Ess [tʃɪf] Intimate, friendly, 'thick'

Sc She was awful pleased and chief with Alan, *STEVENSON Cahiona* (1892) xxx Frf To be ower chief wi' this other woman, *BARRIE Tommy* (1896) 108 Fer They were coming up as chief as ye like, *IAN MACLAREN Brer Bush* (1895) 160 Arg Shudder-man was chief enough with the Glenurchy woman, *MUNRO Pibroch* (1896) 193 e Lth Archie an' Jess were aye awfu' chief, *HUNTER J Inwick* (1895) 143 Gall Gin you an' her are so chief, *CROCKETT Sunbonnet* (1895) xviii Ess They two were very chief (S P H)

[I am cheife a counsayle with one, *Je suis de son segret priue*, *PALSGR* (1530)]

CHIEL(D, sb. Sc Nhb Cum Also Dor Som Dev Cor Also written cheal Cor, cheel Abd Cum¹ Dev Cor², cheeld Cor¹²³ In forms chill nw Dev¹, chul Cor³ [tʃɪl(d), tʃɪəl(d)]

1 A child of either sex

Sc G'e a gawn man a drink, and a quarrelsome chiel a cuff, *RAMSAY Prov* (1737) Abd My loo'd chiel is, now, anes mair my ain, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 31 Lnk His kindness to our ain poor chiel, *BLACK Falls of Clyde* (1806) 131 Edb My son Benjie, poor wee chieldie, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii Slk He's a clever chiel that kens his ane father, *CHR NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) III 17 Kcb My Peg has gien me lasses three, An' ae big strappin' chield, *ARMSTRONG Ingleside* (1890) 165 Dor Their daughter was not at all a pretty chiel at that time, *HARDY Madding Crowd* (1874) viii Som Like a chiel tired out wi' passion, as caan't hoold 'oop no langer, *LEITH Lemon Verbena* (1895) 44 w Som¹ The only form in the *sing* U chee ul wuz u buurn tu dath aup m taew n

has nai t [a child was burnt to death up in (the) town last night]
Dev Ha tuk tha yung cheel æz moather be nite, BAIRD *St Mait*
(1863) 11 14, I niver did zee sech a cheel as Zacky Arters is,
HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892) nw Dev¹ e Dev Her s her meuther's
saul chuel' an' hei dorlin', PULMAN *Sng Sol* (1860) vi 9 Cor¹
Like Malachi's cheeld, chuckful of sense, Cor²³

Hence Cheeldin, *prp* pregnant, in labour with child Cor²

2 In *phr chiel nor chare*, kith nor kin, belongings, see
Chare, *sb*²

Abd Heard ye nae word, gin he had chiel nor chae? Ross
Helenore (1768) 79 ed 1812

3 A female child, a girl See also Child, 3 Cf
bairn, 3

w Som¹ Well, Missus, zo you be about agee an! Well, what
is it thee as time, a chiel or a bwoy? Dev *Reports Provinc*
(1884) 14, HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892) Cor Common (M A C),
Cor³ w Cor I can't hardly mind whether 'tis a boy or a chield,
LOWRY *Wreckers* (1893) 5

4 A familiar term of address to adults as well as chil-
dren Cf bairn, 4

Dor Why didn't ye speak to me, chiel? HARDY *Trumpet-
Major* (1880) iv w Som¹ A person might say to his or her
mother or grandfather, or to any one with whom he was familiar,
'Doa n ee blee v ut, chee ul' [don't you believe it, child] Cor³
Look'ee chul

5 A friend, one very intimate, a queer character

Nhb Some varry canny chiels, ALLAN *Coll Tyneside Sngs*
(1891) 51, Twa chiels by chance, or by design They met, and
'greed to drink together, GRAHAM *Moon! Dial* (1826) 5, Nhb¹
'He's a queer chiel' is applied to a familiar as a pet description
of a quaint or queer character

6 A fellow, man, used both in a good and bad sense

Sc Up gets a lang-tongued chield, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xiv,
Canny chiels carry cloaks when 'tis clear, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737)
Eig John Barleycorn, thou desperate chiel, TESTER *Poems* (1865)
78 Abd Nae mair ye want, But get fool chiels again to chant,
SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 15 Kcd Ane was a sturdy bardoch
chiel, BURNES *Thrummy Cap* (c 1796) l 9 Frf Some chiels comin'
hame frae their ale, LAING *Wayside Fhs* (1846) 29 Per It 'ill dae
us gude, wumman, tae get a handshak frae Lachlan himsel',
though he be a stiff chiel, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895)
82 Ff A friend o' his, a chield that comes frae the west end o'
oor toon, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 51 e Ff Ploomen chiels by
the half-dizzen, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv Ayf Wae betide
the luckless chiel who met them [fairies], SERVICE *Notandums*
(1890) 100 Lth A stalwart chield, to redd the ice Drives
roarin' doon like thunder, STRATHESK *Moss Bts* (ed 1885) 275
Edb He was a drucken, blustering chield, MOIR *Mansie Wauch*
(1828) xiv Gail 'Satisfy me whar ye are gaun sae late,' says the
ill contriving chiel, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xl Kcb Ye
ne'er maun pine for the glauket chiel that sailed awa owre the
sea, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 20 N Cy¹ Nhb Wi' simple
faith the farmer chiel Accepts his offer, STRANG *Earth Friend* (1892)
pt iii 15, (W G)

7 A young man or woman, a stripling

Sc A swanking young chield, SCOTT *Bride of Lam* (1819) xxiv
n Sc Applied indifferently to a young man or woman (JAM)
Abd 'That's aye the gate wi' you chiels, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb*
(1871) viii, He s ay pointed at, As ane wha had, we [with] sic
a chiel, the brat, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 67 Ff Young anes
[women] screeched, and fell into the aims o' ony chiel wha was
willin' eneuch to support them, M'LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 14 e Sc
I was a simple chield, an' didna understand lassies, SEROUN
Sunshine (1895) 208 Rnf The lady enter'd at last, A chiel
tae tak' notes for her followin' fast, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 50
Ayf Burdly chiels, an' clever hizzies, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786)
st ii Gail He's a rale quate chiel, oor minister, CROCKETT
Stickit Min (1893) 126 N Cy¹ Cum The fathei bids the chiel
come in, GILPIN *Sngs* (1866) 49, Cum¹

8 A valet, servant

Sc He called for his chamber-chiels, and caused them to light
candles, PRISCOTTIE *Hist Sc* (1728) 27 (JAM)

CHIEN, see Cheen

CHIERS, *sb pl* Cum. Also in form shiers Cum¹
Small, thin pieces

Cum¹ My teeth's gone, and I'se fworst to cut my meat into
chiers

[Perh the same word as ME *chire* (*schyre*), a slender
blade of grass]

CHIEVE, *v* Nhb Yks Lan Lin Nhp Also written
cheve Nhp¹ [tʃiv] To thrive, prosper, succeed, to
achieve, accomplish

n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹, N Cy² It chieves nought with
him Fair chieve you [I wish you good luck] Nhb¹ w Yks¹
Thou'll niver chieve Lan As I hope to chieve, TIM BOBBIN
View Dial (1740) 6, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 278, Lan¹, n Lin¹
Nhp¹ The apples don't chieve well, they won't be good for much
Still in use [Fau chieve all where love trucks, RAY *Prov*
(1678) 55]

[Yvele mote he cheve' CHAUCER *C T G* 1225 OFr
cheur, chevier, 'sortir d'une affaire, en veni a bout'
(ROQUERORT)]

CHIFE, *sb* Nrf Suf [tʃaif] A fragment, lump,
or piece

Nrf The fire is nearly out for want of a chife o' coal, COZENS-
HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 41 Suf EASHER *Gl* (sv Chivs),
NALL *Gl* (sv Chice)

CHIFF, *sb* Yks [tʃif]

1 A part or fragment of bran

w Yks It's a chift aht o' t'bran Far fiom common (B K)

2 *pl* Bran ne Yks¹

CHIFF, *v* Bnff¹ [tʃif] To spit, making a noise or
puff with the lips

CHIFF CHAFF, *sb* Nhb War Wor Hmp Cor

1 The chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs* Cor¹

2 The willow wren, *Phylloscopus rufus* Also applied to
P trochilus

Nhb (R O H), War³ w Wor *Borrow's Jin* (Mar 10, 1888)
s Wor So called from his song, which consists of these two
syllables uttered continuously (H K) Hmp The smallest un-
crested willow wren or chiff chaff is the next early summer bird,
WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 279, ed 1853 [The chiff chaff (*Phyllo-
scopus rufus*) resembles the willow wren or willow warbler
(*Phylloscopus trochilus*) very closely in size, colour, and habits,
hence many names common to the latter bird are applied to it,
SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 25]

CHIFF CHAFF, *phr* Lei Shr [tʃif tʃaf] See below
Lei¹ 'Chiff chaff, never change agen As long as the world
stands, Amen' is a schoolboy formula solemnly ratifying an
exchange of property Shr Common, EVANS *Lei Wds* (1881)

CHIFFER, see Chaffer, *v*¹

CHIG, *v*¹ and *sb* Cum Wm Yks Lan [tʃig]

1 *v* To chew, gnaw to pieces, tear with the teeth
See Cheg, Chiggle

n Cy GROSE (1790) Cum¹ Wm That dog hed bin chiggan
es hard es ivver it cud chig, JACK ROBINSON *Auld Tales* (1882)
18 w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), The pencil was all
chigg'd at the end (F P T), w Yks¹, Lan¹, n Lan¹, ne Lan¹

2 *fig* To consider, ruminate on, meditate Cf chaw,
v II 4

w Yks¹ I've geen him summat to chig Lan¹ Let him chig that

3 *sb* A quid of tobacco Cf chaw, *sb*¹ 2

Wm Giv us a chig o' bacca (B K) w Yks¹

CHIG, *v*² Lan¹ [tʃig] To remove the stalks from

gooseberries. Cf strig

CHIG, *int* Nrf [tʃig] A call to pigs Cf chook,

chuck

Nrf [He] scratched the backs o' the pigs, calling 'em 'chig,

chig', SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 10

CHIGGIN, *int* Shr² [tʃiɡin] A call to horses to

go on

CHIGGLE, *v* Cum Yks Lan [tʃiɡl]

1 To chew, gnaw with the teeth See Cheg, Chig, *v*¹

w Yks (F P T), w Yks¹, ne Lan¹

2 To cut wood unskilfully Cum¹

CHILD, *sb* Var dial uses in Eng In form chilt

s Chs¹, chylt Lan¹

1 In *comp* (1) Child age, childhood, used in contradis-
tinction to old age, (2) bed, the matrix or womb,
(3) little, infancy, childhood, (4) 's maid, a nursemaid,
(5) wit, see below

(1) e An¹ (2) n Yks¹, n Lin¹ (3) Lan Luke as knows her
sin' they was both child-little, FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* (1895) 72,
Lan¹ As thick as iv we'd every one bin mates together iro' chylt
little, WAUGH *Yeth Bobs* (1869) ii e Lan¹ Have known him fiom
child little' (4) Nhb Child's maid in a clergyman's house,

RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk* (1846) VII 30 (5) Ess Within the manner of Writtle every reputed fater of a base child pays to the Lord for a fine 3s 4d, which custom is there still called Child-wit (K)

2 In phr (1) *Child's first visit*, the first time an infant visits a neighbour or relation, when it is given a small quantity of salt, bread, and an egg, (2) *wetting the child's head*, a drinking in celebration of the birth of a child

(1) N Cy¹ (2) w Yks (J W) s Chs¹ (s v Meiry meal)

3 A female child, a girl See also Chiel(d, 3

Lan Still common, N & Q (1876) 5th S v 37r Shr Is it a lad or a child? ib 337 Glo N & Q (1876) 5th S v 37r, Glo¹ Oxf¹ *Obsol*, MS add Dev Glosr (1790) MS add (C), *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545

4 Obs At Winchester a scholar

Winch Sch If you are a commoner you may say your prayers in your own chamber, but if you are a child or a chorister, then do avoid the interruptions of the common chambers, go into the chappel, between first and second peal in the morning, *Manual of Prayers* (1681), SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-64)

[3 *Shepherd* A very pretty barne' a boy or a child, I wonder? SHAKS *Wint I* III III 71]

CHILDAG, sb Hmp Som [tʃɪldæg] A chilblain Cf chil bladder

Hmp Wise *New Forest* (1883) 281, Hmp¹ Som SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885)

CHILDER, sb pl In gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms chelder Cor², childher Irel, childhre NI¹ e Yks¹, chiller w Som¹, chilther Lan¹ e Lan¹ [tʃɪldər, tʃɪldə(r), tʃɪldə(r), tʃɪldə(r)] Children

Sc Still in common use in many parts of Sc but the synonym bairn, bairns, being gen used in s Sc, cheyld, chylder, have become nearly obs, MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 159 Per There come your childer an' their joes, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 117 Lth Ye'll find ye hae muckle to learn, An' ye d still be but childer to auld Willie Nairn BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 36 Ir Him an' his childer wor keennin' as if he had lost thim all, TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885) NI¹ Uls *Jrn Arch* (1858) VI 45 Lns Men, women, and childer, CROKER *Leg* (1862) 243 Qco Very few of us on either side will tell the story to our childer! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I II N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum The usual expression is 'bairns' or 'barns'—'childer' is more in use by those of Irish descent (J A) Wm 'Childer' is used, but would be regarded as an affected substitute for 'barn' or 'bairn' (B K) n Yks Show'd ther childer hoo Ther fayders kept ther sollem voo, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 33, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹, e Yks¹ w Yks In the sing we use bān, the pl of which is bānz, and is in more gen use than tsilde(r), WRIGHT *Gram* *Widdhill* (1892) 108, Childer threng i mischief, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 10, *Obsol*, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891), Childers, N & Q (1854) 1st S x 400, w Yks¹²³⁴ I Ma Shakes aut every mooin fer his childer, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 19 Lan Come whoam to the childer an me, WAUGH *Title* Lan¹, n Lan¹, e Lan¹, m Lan¹, Chs¹³ n Der They're a makin' fools o' th' pooi folks childer, HALL *Hathesage* (1896) vii Der¹², nw Der¹, Not¹ Lin I niver not wish d fur childer, I hev'n't naw likin' fur brats, TENNYSON *Spruster's Sweet-arts* (1885) n Lin When childer begun to cum, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 66, n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Lei¹ Shr¹ Chil dur', Shr² Not of freq occurrence in the central parts of Shr, chiefly confined to the Hif and Chs outskirts Glo Folks like we can't be a minding childer all day, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xviii, Glo¹ s Oxf Call the childer in, ROSEMARY *Children* (1895) 61 Ess Childer stay at home and don't go to school, BARING GOULD *Golden Feather*, s Hmp When childer takes to their ranties, VERNEY *L Lisle* (1870) iii 37 Dor Gie oul childer the chance you never gied to me, *Dorica* (1888) 173 Som Chul ui is the commonest form of children amongst the farm labourer class, the d (in children) is dropped by every one Poo ūr blid, uur v u ae ūd sū munēe chul ur [poor thing, she has had so many children], ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 8 w Som¹ Dev Us have brought up zix childer, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xiv Cor¹²

Hence Childer's Day, Innocents' Day, Dec 28 Lan¹ See Childermas(s) Day

[ME *chiden* (WYCLIF) OE *cildru*]

CHILDERIN, see Childern

CHILDERMAS(S) DAY, sb In gen dial use in Eng In form chiller mas w Som¹ Dec 28, Innocents' Day, also, the day of the week throughout the year answering to the day on which the feast occurs

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ n Yks² One of our 'unlucky days,' so that the day of the week on which it falls is marked as a black one for the whole year to come No important affair is taken in hand on Childermas day, such as that of a sea-voyage, entering fresh premises, and so on w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), Yks *Wkly Post* (1883), w Yks¹², s Lan (S W), Chs¹³, Der¹, n Lin¹, Nhb¹, e An¹ w Som¹ Chul ur mus Cor To the present hour the housewives in Cor, and prob also in other parts of the country, refrain scrupulously from scouring or scrubbing on Innocents' or Childermas Day, CHAMBERS *Bk Days* (1869) II 776, Cor¹ It s unlucky to sail on Childermas day, Cor² [None are ever married on Childermas Day, for whatever cause, this is a black day in the calendar of impatient lovers, BRAND *Pop Anthq* (ed 1849) II 167, Rav (1691)]

[A little boy told her that he was to go into join-hand on Thursday 'No, child, you shall not begin upon Childermas-day, tell your writing-master that Friday will be soon enough,' *Spect* (1711) No 7]

CHILDERN, sb pl Yks Lei War Wor Shr Brks Nrf Sus Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Amer Written cheldern Cor², childerin n Yks Shr¹², -childun se Woi¹ Sus, childurn Cor Also in form chilern nw Dev¹, chilurn Som Children

n Yks God bliss the maister o' this house, An' all yer little childerin, TWEDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 7 Lei¹ (s v Childer) War² Common se Wor¹ Shr¹ Chil du'r'in is a form of rare occurrence, Shr² Gen Brks¹ Nrf My mother's childern wor snasty wi' me, GILLET *Sng Sol* (1860) 1 6 Sus My mother's childun was mad wud me, LOWER *Sng Sol* (1860) 1 6 Wil Slow *Gl* (1892) n Wil My mother's childern wer' angeded wi' m', KITE *Sng Sol* (c 1860) 1 6 Dor You'll gi' the childern their tea, HARE *Vill Street* (1895) 164 Som Moi mother's chilurn wer angry wi' me, BAYNES *Sng Sol* (1860) 1 6 Among those slightly above the farm labour class, with a little culture, chul un is the usual form, but the d is dropped by every one, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 8 nw Dev 'Chilern' may be occas used, but the form now in gen use is 'childern' (R P C), nw Dev¹ (s v Chiel) Cor Our cheldurn too, as well as we, TREGILLAS *Farmer Brown* (1857) 4, Cor¹² [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 7]

[3unge childeine, *Beket* (c 1300) 79, Percy Soc (1845) XIX]

CHILDREN, sb pl Bck e An Wil Dor Dev Slang In phr (1) *Children of Israel*, (a) a small garden variety of *Campanula*, (b) the Virginian stock, *Malcolmia maritima*, (c) the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, (d) a garden species of aster, with very numerous small flowers, (2) to make children's shoes, to suffer oneself to be made fun of

(1, a) Wil¹ From the profusion of its blossoms (b) Wil¹, Dev⁴ (c) Dor (d) Bck (2) e An¹ Slang BARRERE & LELAND (1889)

CHILD VEAN, int Cor. Written cheel(d Cor¹² Little child' used as a term of endearment

Cor Why what a taw tellen, cheeld-vean? FORGAR *Cousin Jan* (1859) st 4, 'I was a mere cow's courant, after all, child vean—all hammer and tongs, HUNR *Pop Rom w Eng* (1865) II 244, Cor¹²

[O Cor vean, vyan, little, small, a mutation of byan, byhan, bechan (WILLIAMS) Wel bychan]

CHILL, sb Cor [tʃɪl] An earthenware or iron lamp, in shape like an old Roman lamp, used for burning train or pilchard oil

Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*, Cor¹²

CHILL, v Yks Chs Der Not Lin Lei War Wor Shr Glo e An Ken Sus Dor Som Dev [tʃɪl] To warm slightly, to take the chill off liquid

Yks Freq heard with reference to water, beer, milk, &c, N & Q (1883) 6th S vii 395 Chs¹ Yo mun have a sope o' porter at neet, bu' yo munna drink it cowl, bu' just nicely chilled s Chs¹ Put th) milk i)th o' n, wensh, un chil it u bit [Put th' milk i' th' oon, wench, an' chill it a bit] Der², nw Der¹, Not¹ n Lin¹ I doan't reckon to give oor hosses cohd watter, I alus chill it sw Lin¹ Lei¹ Did you chill the water for the hosses? War² s War¹ I took and chilled a drop of milk s Wor¹ Shr¹ Bring that 'orn, wench, to chill this drink for the maister's bayte, Shr², Glo¹, e An¹ Nrf Shall I chill the beer for you, it's werry cold to night? (W R E), Nrf¹, Suf¹, Sus¹² Dor *Gl* (1851) w Som¹ Sh I ur chil dhu suy dui? [shall I warm the cider?] Dev I han just chilled the water, *Reports Provinc* (1877) 128

Hence (1) **Chilled water**, *phr*, (2) **Chill water**, *sb* lukewarm water, water with the chill taken off
(1) *Chs Sheaf* (1879) I 237, *Chs*¹ It is customary to give newly-calved cows 'chilled water' s Not Give the man a bucket of chilled water (J P K) (2) *Ken*¹ w *Som*¹ Draap u chul w u dr vur dh aus [the hoise]

CHILL, see *Chiel*(d)

CHILLARY, see *Chillery*

CHIL(L)BLADDER, *sb* Pem Hmp I W Som Dev Cor [tʃil blædə(r)] A chilblain. Cf *childag* s Pem *LAWS Little Eng* (1888) 419 Hmp *Wis* *New Forest* (1883) 281, Hmp¹, I W¹² Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w *Som*¹ Chul blad ur Dev¹ Es poor hands plim'd up like pumplies way chilbladders, 15 n Dev Et squashed tha chill-bladder on's hand, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 117 nw Dev¹ Cor *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*

CHILLER, see *Childer*, *Choller*

CHILLERIN, *sb* Cmb See below

Cmb The drainage of the adjacent fen common the chillerin, and the north fen [Prob a field name or a particular area or district (A A)], *Reports Agric* (1793-1813)

CHILLER MAS, see *Childermas*(s Day)

CHILLERN, see *Childern*

CHILLERY, *adj* Der Ken Written *chillary* Der¹ [tʃiləri] Chilly

Der¹ *Obs* nw Der¹ Ken *Obs* (P M), Ken¹

CHILLIPERS, *sb pl* Cum [tʃilipəz] Nut coals.

Cum In common use (J A), (J P), Cum¹

CHILLIRN, see *Childern*.

CHILP, see *Chelp*

CHILPY, *adj* Sc [tʃilpi] Chilly, chilled

Abd He was chilpy stan'in' aboot amo' the gutters, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlviii, A chilpy day (W M)

CHILTED, *pp* Ken (P M) Ken¹ [tʃiltid] Thoroughly and injuriously affected by the cold

CHILTH, *sb* Cor [tʃilθ] The chilliness of the atmosphere

Cor³ 'I cumd home early to avoid the chulth' Never heard in sense of the effect on the human body The chulth would give a person not a 'chulth' but a 'chill'

Hence *Chilthy*, *adj* chilly

Cor³ Still in occasional use

[*Chill*, *adj* cold + -th, as in *warmth*]

CHILTURN, *sb* *Obs* Hrt A light, sandy soil Also used *attrib*

Hrt Hertfordshire and many other counties abounding in chalky, sandy, gravelly, and loamy soils are deservedly called chiltturn countries, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) II 1

[Champion or chilterne counties, *WORLIDGE Syst Agric* (1681) 12, Many maner of groundes and soyles some grauell or chylturne, *FITZHERBERT Husb* (1534) 9]

CHILVER, *sb* Wor Hrf Glo Hmp Wil Dor, Som Also in form *chelver* Glo¹ [tʃilvə(r)]

1 A ewe-lamb

s Wor *PORSON Quant Wds* (1875) 12, s Wor¹, Hrf¹, Glo (W W S), Glo¹² Wil *BRITTON Beauties* (1825), Wil¹ Dor (A C), *BARNES Gl* (1863), (W C) n Dor (S S B) Som (W F R), W & J *Gl* (1873)

2 *Comp* (1) *Chilver hog*, a ewe under two years old, (2) *lamb*, a ewe-lamb, a lamb kept for breeding purposes

(1) Wil *DAVIS Agric* (1813), Wil¹ The word 'hog' is now applied to any animal of a year old, such as a hog bull, a chilver-hog sheep A 'chilver-hog sheep' simply means in the dial of the Vale of Warminster, a female lamb a year old Som. Ram lambs, chilver hogs, *Wellington Wkly News* (Apr 8, 1896) 1, col 1, W & J *Gl* (1873) (2) Glo *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (H) Hmp The shepherd still tends his chilver-lamb in the barton, *Wise New Forest* (1883) 193, Hmp¹ Dor (C W), In the summer and autumn the chilver-lambs are frequently folded, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) V 280

3 Ewe-mutton

Glo *Gl* (1851), Glo¹

[OE *cilfor-lamb*, ewe-lamb Cf *Tirol dial kilber*, 'weibliches Schaf, das noch keine Jungen hat' (SCHOPF)]

CHIM, *sb* Sc [tʃim] A friend, 'chum'

Buff¹ He's chums noo wee 'im A'm nae chims wee ye

CHIM, *v* Slk (JAM) To take by small portions, to eat nicely

CHIM(B, see *Chime*, *sb*

CHIM BALD, *sb* Bdf A piebald horse (B K)

CHIMBER, see *Chamber*

CHIMBERLEY, **CHIMBLA**(Y, see *Chimney*

CHIMBLE, *v* Rut Lei Nhp Shr Oxf Bck Bdf Hnt Cmb Also in form *chumble* Nhp¹ [tʃimbl]

1 To nibble, gnaw as mice, &c, do See *Chamble*, *Chibble*

Rut¹ The ow'd doe rot wur chumbling the gress up of the trap, an' it ketcht her jest of the nose Lei¹ Woon't 'e chumble a wa nut? The rots 'a bin chumblin' the hee Nhp¹ The mice have chumbled the cheese all to pieces, Nhp² Oxf, Bck, Bdf 'Oh, they chumbled it so!' was said of a heap of grain in the corner of a cottage (J W B) Bck (s v *Chamble*) *NALL Gl* n Bck (A C), Hnt (T P F)

Hence (1) *Chumbling*, *ppl adj* gnawing, nibbling, (2) *Chumblings*, *vbl sb pl* bits gnawed or pecked off or chewed into small pieces, scraps, shreds

(1) Nhp And the little chumbling mouse, *CLARE Poems* (1821) *Solitude*, I 202 (2) Rut *Chumblings* of paper (A S-P) Nhp¹

Shr¹ The rots or mice han cut the bags i' the granary, an' I know theer's my 'at full o' chimblin's on the flur

2 To crumble into small pieces

Rut The soil chumbles away in dry weather (A S-P) Nhp² Oxf, Bck, Bdf The reducing of a piece of bread to crumbs would be called chumbling it (J W B) Cmb A woman sweeping the church remarked 'The walls chumble so' (W W S)

CHIMBLEY, see *Chimney*

CHIMBLINS, *sb pl* Shr [tʃimblinz] Chilblains

Shr¹ Mother, I canna bar oðth these chumblins no longer they itchen so —Well, dunna scrat 'em no more than yo' can 'elp, an' I'll axe yore farther to fatch a good 'olly bough to squitch 'em oðth

CHIMBLY, **CHIMDY**, see *Chimney*

CHIM CHAM, *v* and *sb* Sc Also Som Dev In form *chum chim* Sc, *chum chāā* Dev.

1 *v* To talk in a long-winded, undecided way, to beat about the bush

Slk Folk that do naething but chim chim at the same thing ower again, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 80, ed 1866 w *Som*¹ Wee sh Mus tur Uur chuts wud n km een yuur cheem chaam een, ee doa n wau n noa urt [(I) wish Mr Richards would not come in here hindering with his inquiries—he does not want (to buy) anything] e Dev An' zo while Dan did light his pipe An' chum-cham all the while, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 29

2 *sb* Undecided talk Also in form *chum to cham* Sometimes used *attrib*

w *Som*¹ 'You niver can't get no sense like out o' un, 'cause he's always so vull o' [cheem chaam]', said of a certain candidate for Parliament Dev A chum-chāā story up ee twold, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 38, ed 1853

CHIME, *sb* and *v*¹ Rut Lei War Wor Hrf eAn Sus I W Dor Som Dev Also in forms *chim* Hrf² I W², *chimb* s Wor¹, *chine* Rut¹ eAn¹ Nrf¹ Dor w *Som*¹ (K) [tʃaim, tʃim, tʃain, Lei tʃoim]

1 *sb* The stave of a cask or barrel, that part of a cask formed by the projecting ends of the staves, the end of a barrel

Rut¹ The doctor put my leg in pieces of wood like bucket chimes Lei¹, War (J R W), War³, s Wor (H K), s Wor¹, se Wor¹, eAn¹, Nrf¹ eSus *HOLLOWAY I W*² Dor *BARNES Gl* (1863) Som (W F R), W & J *Gl* (1873), *JENNINGS Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w *Som*¹ Never called 'chime' now It is very common to hear He 'ont hold, the [chuy n] o' un's a-brokt n Dev *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl* [It enters the end of the cask close to the lower chime, *STEPHENS Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 479]

Hence *Chiming*, *sb* the projecting end of a barrel Hrf²

2 *Comp* *Chine hoops*, the two end hoops on a cask, usually much stouter than the others, which cover the 'chime' or projection of the staves beyond the heads

eAn¹, Nrf¹ Dor Each man carrying a pair of tubs one on his back and one on his chest, the two being slung together by cords passing round the chine-hoops, *HARDY Wess Tales* (1888) II 154-5 Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w *Som*¹ Chuy n eops

3 A wedge-shaped block to keep a barrel from rolling Suf (F H)

4 *v Obs* To chink, gape, show chinks or crevices as a tub or barrel does when the hoops give way Ken (K)
[1 The stream of lyf now droppeth on the chumbe, CHAUCER *CT* A 3895 Cp LG *kimm*, the chume of a cask (BERGHAUS), EFRIS *kim* (KOOLMAN)]

CHIME, *v*² Irel Cum Wm [tʃam]

1 Of a harrier when it finds the scent in hunting to bay, bark

Cum (JA), Common (TE) Wm Yan can hardly sit still when t'hoods chime i' yans lug like yon (BK)

2 To sing NI¹ [Not known to our correspondents]

CHIMIC, see *Chemic*

CHIMINS, *sb pl* Sc Nhb Cum [tʃiminz] The seeds or inner husks of oats, soaked in water to become a jelly and then boiled in water or milk, and eaten as a delicacy

Sc Most and best made in Sc, HESLOP *GI* Nhb¹ Nhb, Cum HODGSON *MS*

CHIMLA (Y, CHIMLER, CHIMLEY, see Chimney

CHIMMER, see Chamber

CHIMMING, *vbl sb* Cor⁸ One of the operations of cleaning tin in a 'kieve' or tub, before it is sold to the smelter

CHIMNEY, *sb* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng In forms chemby Hmp Cor, chamberley War², chumbla Fif, chumblay Sc (JAM), chumblay Lan¹ m Lan¹ Chs¹³ Hrf¹² Glo¹ Brks¹ Sur¹ I W¹ Col¹², chumby Chs² Not¹ Nhp¹² War² e An¹ Nrf¹ Cmb¹, chimdy Lan¹ Nhp¹ War² Shr¹ e An¹ Nrf¹, chumla Sc (JAM) e Dur¹ Cum¹ n Yks² m Yks¹ n Lin¹, chumlay N Cy¹, chimler e Yks¹, chumley Sc (JAM) NI¹ Nhb¹ Dur¹ w Yks¹²⁴⁵ e Lan¹ Der¹ Not³ n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Nhp¹ War² Shr¹ e An¹ Nrf¹ Suf¹ Hmp¹ w Som¹ Dev¹ nw Dev¹ Cor², chimly Chs² Rut¹, chumla Sc Nhb¹ w Yks¹, chymla Wm & Cum¹

1 In *comb* (1) Chimney back, (a) a large iron plate which stands at the back of the hearth, where wood fires are used, (b) the back of a hearth fireplace where there is no iron plate, (c) the upper part of the back of an old-fashioned fireplace, (2) bar, (3) bawke or boke, an iron bar or wooden beam placed across a large chimney, and on which the 'chimney-crooks' (qv) or 'reckin-hooks' (qv) are hung, (4) bit, the mantelshelf over the fireplace, (5) brace, (a) the mantelpiece, (b) the beam which supports the cat-and-clay (qv) chimneys in cottages, (c) the screen that conducts the smoke from a fire on the hearth upwards through the roof, (6) breast, the front of the chimney over the fireplace, the projection of masonry into a room, consisting of the fireplace and the chimney above it, (7) cans, chimney-pots, (8) cheek, (a) the fireside, (b) *pl* the stone pillars at the side of a fire, (9) crook, a bar of iron with a hook at its lower end on which to hang pots, having a contrivance of notches by which it can be lengthened and shortened at pleasure, (10) doctor, a person who professes to cure smoky chimneys, (11) end, the wall of a room where the fireplace is, (12) head, a chimney-top, (13) hole, a chimney of the old open kind, (14) jawm, *obsol*, the solid masonry forming the sides of the fireplace in very old houses, (15) lug, chimney-corner, fireside, (16) money, *obs*, a payment made to the rector or vicar, or to the lord of the manor, by all persons who had chimneys, (17) nook, see lug, (18) pot plover, the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*, (19) rent, see money, (20) ribs, the bars of a grate, (21) swallow, the common swallow, *Hirundo rustica*, (22) sweeps, (23) sweeper, (a) the field woodrush, *Luzula campestris*, (b) the black heads of *Plantago lanceolata*, (24) tun, that part of the chimney which rises detached from a house-top, (25) vents, chimney-holes

(1, a) w Som¹ Its use is to protect the wall, which would be liable to be much battered by heavy logs being thrown against it, and also to be burnt out by constant fire against it (b) *sb* This is *gen* built specially to bear fire and blows It is very common to see a space some three feet or more square, built up with rows of small slates placed on edge, each row sloping differently to that

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next to it (c) Cum¹ On this beam [chimla boke] a slanting wall was built, forming the large open flue for the 'reek' to pass, the inner side of the wall being the chimla breast, and the part in the upstairs the chimla back (2) w Som¹ Chum lee-baar (3) Cum¹, n Lin¹ (4) Cum (J Ar) (5, a) Sc (JAM) (b) Tev (16) (c) NI¹ (6) Cum¹ The inner side of the wall being the chimla breast on the breast, the drying leg of beef was hung, with sausages and black puddings, and for a time the 'flicks' of bacon n Lin¹ w Som¹ It is common to find a [chum lee brus] in the bedrooms of old houses with no fireplace in them, and containing only the great chimney of the room below (7) e Lth A muckle, weel-biggid hoose it was—it had fourteen chimley cans, nae less, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 158 (8, a) Sc At last they reach the chumla cheek, WILSON *Poems* (1822) *Cawther Fair* Abd Cheerfu' by the chimla cheek, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 159 e Fif After hae I sat by the chumbla cheek, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) 11 Lnk By oor chimley-cheek, When winter is severe, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 20 e Lth Men quarrelled wi' their wives an' sat glunshin an' gloomin at the chimley cheeks, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 122 n Lin¹ (b) Sc (JAM), (J M) (9) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Som Put back the chumblay-crooks, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 22 w Som¹, Dev¹ (10) n Lin¹ (11) Ayr My grannie gruppit by tae chimle-end, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 202 (12) Frf His blasts. May roar themsel's wud i' oor auld chimla-heid, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1800) 49 Silk That's only chimley-heids in the auld toun, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) II 3 (13) w Yks LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 243 (14) Shr¹ 'Theer's nuthin' lef' but the chimley jawm,' said old Hannah Fletcher, describing the utter wreck of her house, which was swept away by the flood on the Superstones, May 27, 1811 There was literally nothing left of it 'but the chimley jawm,' on which hung a ham, and on a nail over it the good old dame's bonnet, these escaped being carried away (15) Fif Yestreen Tam was sittin' dowie at the chimla-lug, McLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 19 Ayr While frosty winds blaw in the drift Ben to the chimla-lug, BURNS *Ep to Davie* (1784) st 1 e Lth Tam Arnot's awa in the heid, an' spen's his days in his chair at the chimley lugs knittin' stockings, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 250 Edb I fled, and scougged myself at the chimley-lug, MORR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv (16) n Lin¹ It is almost *obs*, but has been paid to the Vicars of Kirton in Lindsey and Messingham within human memory, and at North Kelsey, very recently Nhp, Ken *Obs*, N & Q (1850) 1st S ii 379 War³ (17) Fif Sat in her chimla-nook astoundit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 24 Ayr Some ither dioll story in a chap-book that he would be lauchin' at in the chimla neuck to himsel', SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 49 N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Yks Wi pipe and book, et chimly newk, ECCLES *Sngs* (1862) 47 n Yks², w Yks¹ (18) Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 52 (19) n Lin¹ (20) Sc Coal between the chimley ribs, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 190 (21) [The ruddy-throated chimney swallows, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow* (1889) 95] (22, a) Lan, Chs¹³, s Not (J P K) (b) Nhp¹, War, Wil¹ (23, a) Lan Chs¹ When childien first see this plant in the spring they repeat the following rhyme —Chimney-sweeper, all in black, Go to the brook and wash your back, Wash it clean, or wash it none, Chimney-sweeper, have you done? Wil¹ (b) Nhp¹, War (24) Glo (S S B) Wil On the great chimney tuns, as country folk call them, tribes of birds have taken up their residence, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1875) viii, Wil¹ (sv Tun) Dor Commonly used (H J M) Som (W F R) (25) w Yks (J J B)

2 The grate, fireplace, the large open fireplace in a cottage

Sc She showed me the place all very finely swept and the fires glowing in the two chimneys, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xxiv, *Scoltisms* (1787) 20 Lth A beautiful, black-leaded, shinning Carion grate in the 'chimley,' LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 278 Cor More than one tale had Aichel heard the droll tellers whisper in the chimney when they gathered around the fire in the long winter nights, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk 1 ii

3 The fire

Sc I was nearly perished, for the chimney was gone out and the frost keen, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) xxiv Gall Rare, chiefly poetical (A W)

CHIMP, *v* and *sb* Hmp Wil Dor Som [tʃimp]

1 *v* To germinate, sprout as stored potatoes, &c Cf cheen

Dor Our potatoes is chimped out a bit (C W)

2 To pick off the shoots of potatoes after they have been stored before planting them Cf burf, 3

Wil N & Q (1881) 6th S iv 478, Wil¹ Dor BARNES *GI* (1863) Som (G E D)

3 *sb* The grown-out shoot of a stored potato Cf *chub*

Hmp (HE) WIL SLOW *Gl* (1892), WIL¹ DOR *Gl* (1851), BARNES *Gl* (1863) Som SWEETMAN *Wimantion Gl* (1885)

CHIMPINGS, *sb pl* n Cy Yks [tʃɪmpɪnz]

1 Grits, oatmeal of a coarse kind or only roughly ground n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, HOLLOWAY n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Lion* (1788) m Yks¹

2. Cumbrous particles of any kind, as wood when hacked on the surface m Yks¹

CHIN, *sb* Sc Wm Yks War Wor Bks e An Wil Dor Som Dev

1 In *comb* (1) Chin bow dash, the tie of the cravat, (2) chopper or choppy, a blow on the mouth or under the chin, (3) music, (a) the noise made by children crying, (b) too much talk, chattering, scolding, (c) impertinence, 'cheek', 'sauce', (4) -pie, a trick played by boys, see below, (5) stay (chingstey), (a) the string of a baby's cap, capstrings tied under the chin, (b) the strap passing round the jaws of a horse by which the bridle is fastened, (6) strap, see stay (b)

(1) Dor *Gl* (1851) (2) e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 24, e Yks¹ (3, a) Wm 'What the's a lot o' bairs ther's illus a bit o' chin-music (B K) n Yks (I W), Nrf (E M) (b) War³ 'Let us have less of that chin music'—said by one workman to another chaffing him s Wor (H K) Brks *Gl* (1852) Ess (M R) (c) n Yks (I W) e Yks¹ Shut up, and let's he' ni more o' thy chin-music Brks¹ 'Dwo ant gie I none o' thee chin music,' is a common retort (4) Wm It consists of the question, 'Will thoo hev a bit o' chin-pie?' If the answer is 'Yes,' then the questioner seizes the other by the chin and squeezes it with his finger and thumb till he cries out with pain or releases himself (B K) w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Apr 2, 1892) (5, a) Wil¹, w Som¹ n Dev Her hath a chucked ma wi tha chingstey, *Erm Scold* (1746) 1 302 (b) w Som¹ New Chinstay and rep^{rs} Head collar is 6d, *Saddler's Bill* (1885) (6) w Som¹

2 The knocker on a door

Sc When he cam till that lady's bower, He chappt at the chin JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) I 97, Before the introduction of lions' heads with rings in their mouths, and the like fantasies, the primitive knocker was a boss, *gen* of metal, fixed on the door check, upon which boss the guest desirous of admittance struck with sword-hilt or the like (J Ar)

CHINASTONE, *sb* Cor The production of the granite rock which furnishes the kaolin or 'china-clay,' but in a less advanced state of decomposition

Cor WOODWARD *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 380

CHINCE, CHINCH, see Chintz.

CHINCH, *v* Ken [tʃɪntʃ] To point or fill up the interstices between bricks, tiles, &c, with mortar Ken¹ [The same as the naut. word *chine* (*chine*), to caulk slightly or temporarily]

CHIN COUGH, *sb* In *gen.* dial use in Sc Irel and Eng In form *chink cough* w Yks⁴ [tʃɪn kɒf] The whooping-cough See *Kink cough*

e Fif Disquisitions on teething, watery pox, measles, an' chin-cough, LATTO *Tam Bodhan* (1864) xxii Edb My travels, with Benjie, in search of a cure for the chin cough, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii s Don I know a spring-well called the kink-well, because it had—and I believe still has—the reputation of curing chin-cough, SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) w Yks Eawr choilt is some poorly, hoo's gettun th' chink-cough very bad (D L), w Yks²³⁴ Lan¹ Yo' mun tak him onto th' Whoite-Moss every day if yo' want'n t'cure him o' that chin cough ne Lan¹, m Lan¹ Ch² Mester So and so's choilt gotten th' chin cough, *Chs IV & Q* (1884) IV 23, *Ballads and Leg* (1867) 44, Chs¹ The superstitious remedies for this ailment are very numerous A woman who has not changed her name in marriage can cure it by simply giving the patient something to eat The hair of a donkey's cross, i.e. the dark line upon its shoulders, is another very popular remedy It is administered in two ways A small portion of the hair is chopped up very small and placed between bread and butter and is given to the child to eat, or the hair is sewed up in a strip of flannel, and is worn round the throat The mountain ash also figures as a remedy for chin cough A certain mountain ash grew in my garden at Mobberley, . . . the tree was well known in the neighbourhood and was used as a cure for the whooping cough A small lock of hair from the head of the patient was brought on

sent to one of my men servants, who thereupon bored a hole in the tree, placed the hair in the hole, and fastened it in with a plug, Chs² We have several curious recipes for it—roast hedgehog, fried mice, &c Another is holding a toad to the mouth, which is supposed to extract the cough from the patient This, however, does not seem infallible, as an old woman complained that 'her boy could not get shut of the chin cough, though he had sucked two toads to death' s Chs¹ Ching kof Stf Find a briar growing in the ground at both ends, pass the child under and over it nine times, for three mornings, before sunrise, repeating 'Under the briar, and over the briar, I wish to leave the chin-cough here' The briar must be cut, and made into the form of a cross, and worn on the breast, POOLE *Customs*, 37, in NORTHALL *Gl* „Stf¹ nw Der¹, Not³ Lin Iussis sicca et vehemens pueris frequens, SKINNER (1671) n Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War², w Wor¹ Shr At Whittington the remedy is to pass the child three times under and three times over a briar which simply grows out from the hedge, saying meanwhile, 'Over the briar, and under the briar, and out goes the chin-cough' Usually a briar of which the root grows in one parish, while the end hangs over into another, is prescribed If the further end have rooted, so much the better At Market Drayton, which stands close to the boundaries of Shr, Stf, and Chs, a briar which grows in three counties is required (See whole chap, Superstitious Cures), BURNE *Flk Lore* (1883) 195, Shr¹ Chin ku't Hrf², Glo¹, Wil¹

CHINE, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Yks Lin Wor Shr Suf Wil Som Cor Also in form *chean* Lin, *cheen* Cor² [tʃaɪn, Cor also tʃeen]

1 *sb* The backbone, line of spinal marrow

e Yks She's natherneest awd woman Ah ivver seed, she's ommastr natherred her chine away, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 91 w Som¹ Muy n un kuut n fae ur daewn drue dhu chuy n [be sure to cut it (the carcase) fairly down through the line of the spine]

2. A slice containing the spine cut out of the back of an animal, *gen* a pig

w Yks (J T) Lin A big stuff chean to give relief Upon the table there was put, BROWN *Lit Laur* (1890) 73 se Wor¹ It is usually cut up into four or five lengths, each of which is called a chine Shr¹ *Obsol* The chine may be cut broad or narrow to suit the circumstances of the household The ordinary breadth in a large pig is about three inches 'Cut a good chine, as the offil lasses us most the 'ear, the fitchens an' the 'ams bin wantin' for rent an' other things' n Wil (E H G) w Som¹ U pees u chuy n u beef U chuy n u paark Cor²³

3 *v* To divide up a 'crop' of pork by sawing between the ribs

Suf (F H), In everyday use (C G B)

CHINE, *sb*² Hmp I W A cleft or ravine in a cliff, formed by the action of running water

Hmp¹ I W The 'chines' of the I of W, and the 'bunnies' of Hmp, are gullies which have been formed by the action of springs in making their way over the cliffs into the sea, WOODWARD *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 406, I W¹²

[Conn w ME *chunen*, to burst asunder, OE *cīnan*]

CHINE, *sb*³ Nhb

1 A chain. Nhb¹ In farm work, 'lang chines' are plough chains, 'short chines' are trace chains, 'shooter chines' are the chains for yoking to the cart shafts

2 The small bubbles rising from an otter as he dives across the bottom of the water. *ib*

CHINE, *v*² Suf [tʃaɪn]

1 To beat *Gen* used with *up* Suf John's tow'd him he'd have to chine him up, *Macmillan's Mag* (Sept 1889) 360, In common use (F H)

Hence Chining, *vbl sb* a beating, thrashing

Suf I'll give you a good chining (F H)

2 With *up* to pay up what is owing Suf (F II)

CHINE, see Chime, *sb*

CHING, *sb* Cor¹²³ [tʃɪŋ] The chin

CHINGLE, *sb* Sc e An Sus [tʃɪŋɡl]

1 Gravel free from dirt, loose stones, sea-gravel, shingle Fit Commix and mingle Upon the crowdit rink-room's chingle, Papists and faes in dieldfu' pingle, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 153 Bwk Chingle, I presume, is the old Sc word, synonymous to the mod term 'channel' The name is descriptive of the nature of the soil, which is in *gen* a light thin earth, on a deep bed of sandy gravel, *Statist Acc XIII* 384 (JAM), BROCKETT *Gl*, e An¹ e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787) Nrf¹

Hence **Chingily**, *adj* (1) gravelly, abounding in small stones, &c, (2) applied to small coal from which the dross or 'culm' has been separated

(1) Cth In some parts it consists of a mixture of clay and loam, and in several parts it is gravelly or sandy, or chingily, *Statist Acc XIX* 4, 5 (JAM) e An¹ Commonly applied to a newly repaired road Nrf¹ e Sus Holloway (2) w Sc (JAM Suppl)

2 Lump sugar e An¹

CHINGSTEY, see Chin, sb 1 (5)

CHINING, *sb* e Lan¹ [tʃaɪnɪŋ] A chilblam

CHINK, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Suf Ken Sus [tʃɪŋk]

1 *sb* A catch, a twist in a rope, chain, &c See Kink Ken N & Q (1880) 6th S ii 86, (P M) Sus In use, but not very common now (E E S)

2 *v* To twist, catch up

Suf The chain is chunked (F H)

CHINK, *sb*² and *v*² [tʃɪŋk] Nhp e An Sus

1 *sb* A sprain on the back or loins, seeming to imply a slight separation of the vertebrae Nhp¹ e An¹

2 *v* To cause a slight sprain in the back or loins

Nhp¹ The fall chunked his back e An¹ Suf The horse has chunked his back (F H)

Hence **Chunk backed**, *adj* Of a horse weak-backed, having strained the back

Sus (F A A), (F E) Slang The chunk backed 'un would go sound enough until subjected to the test of backing a load downhill, CAREW *Autob Gipsy* (1891) iv

CHINK, *v*³ and *sb*³ [tʃɪŋk] Lan Chs

1 *v* To catch or draw the breath in laughing or coughing, to laugh until one catches the breath

Lan And then he laughed and chuckled till he chunked, DOHERTY *N Barlow* (1884) 67, Lan¹, e Lan¹ Chs¹ When a child first begins to make a noise in laughing, it is often said 'it fairly chunks again' s Chs¹ Said esp of a child It laafs dhūn it chingks ugy'en [It laughs than it chunks again]

2 *sb* A catch in the breath, a hiccough

Lan Children were taught to say 'God bless me!' every time they hiccoughed The custom was said to have originated during the visitation of an epidemical and fatal disorder, which began with the hiccough While suffering from that malady, the youngsters were instructed to repeat the pious ejaculation whenever they felt a 'chunk' coming on, N & Q (1870) 4th S vi 211

CHINK, *sb*⁴ Sc Nhp Shr Glo Bck Ess Sus Hmp Wil Cor In form chunker Ess Sus [tʃɪŋk]

1 The chaffinch, *Frangilla coelebs*

Glo¹ Bck *Science Gossip* (1891) 119, (A C) Ess (R G C), Sus (F W L) Hmp (H E), (W M E F), Hmp¹, Wil¹ Cor *Rodd Birds* (1880) 314

Hence (1) **Chink chaffey**, (2) **-chawdy**, (3) **chink**, *sb* the chaffinch

(1) Hmp From its reiterated monotonous call-note, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 62 (2) Bck *Nature Notes*, No 10 (3) Shr SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 62, Shr¹ So called from its ringing, musical 'call-note'

2 The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoenclus*

Sc SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 72

3 A fool Nhp²

CHINK, *sb*⁵ Dev [Not known to our correspondents] A slang word for prison

Dev Her shivered all over when she seed the gert walls o' chunk a towerin' afore 'em, PHILLPOTTS *Bill Vogwell in Black and White* (June 27, 1896) 825

CHINK, *v*⁴ Der Not [tʃɪŋk] To rustle, as hay, &c does when dry

Der In common use in the hayfield It chunks as if it was ready to lead (T A H) s Not The hay begins to chunk (J P K)

CHINK, *v*⁵ e An [tʃɪŋk]

1 To loosen earth for planting

Nrf¹ Suf (F H), In common use (C G B), Suf¹

2 To cut into minute pieces, to scatter manure on a field e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf (F H), (C G B)

CHINK COUGH, see Chin cough

CHINKERS, *sb pl* I W² [tʃɪŋkəz] Chinks, fissures

CHINKIE, *sb* Sc [tʃɪŋki] The chin

Lth No a spunk o' fire To stop the chitterin' chunkie, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 297, 'Chitterin' chunkie,' the motion of the chin when shivering with cold (A W)

CHINLIE, *adj* Sc Gravelly Cf channel, chingle Mry The hard chinlie beach at the east end, SHAW *Hist Mry* 78 (JAM)

CHINNEL, *sb* Yks Ken Sus [tʃɪnɪl] Bran e Yks Known round Hull (G A W) Ken, Sus (P R)

[Cp E Fris *kennel*, 'krumel, Geringste, kleinigkeit' (KOOلمان)]

CHINNEL, **CHINNERLY**, see Channel

CHINNUP, *sb* Yks Lin Written chin up n Lin¹ [tʃɪnəp] A game played with hooked sticks and a ball, somewhat resembling hockey Also called **shinnup** (q v) e Yks¹, n Lin¹

CHINNY MUMPS, *sb pl* w Yks² [tʃɪnɪ mumps] 1 A schoolboys' game, consisting in striking the chin with the knuckles 2 A throat malady

CHINTIE CHIN, *sb* Sc A long chin, a chin which projects

Inv In occas use (H E F) Per (JAM)

CHINTZ, *adj* Yks Lan Lin Also in forms chunce w Yks, **chunch** n Lin¹ [tʃɪnts, tʃɪns]

1 Black, mingled with various shades of brown or other colours

n Lin¹ I shall buy her a chunch dress next time I goa t'Ep'uth

2 **Comp Chintz cat**, a kind of tortoiseshell cat, of mingled colours, black, yellow, and brown Cf **calamanco**

w Yks¹ A chunce tom cat, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882), (W F), (B K), w Yks³ The yellow portion seems to be that specially called the chintz A cat slightly spotted with yellow was said to have 'that bit of chintz' e Lan¹ n Lin¹ The prettiest chunch cat I ever seed

CHIP, *sb*¹ Yks Der Nhp War Wor Hnt [tʃɪp] In phr (1) *chip in milk*, (2) — *in porridge*, a person or thing of no importance, useless, (3) *not to give a chip to choose*, to have no choice or preference

(1) ne Wor He's no good in the business, he's no more than a chip in milk (J W P) (2) w Yks Like a chip i th' porridge pot, *Prov in Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887) nw Der¹ Nhp¹ It's like a chip in porridge, it will do neither good nor harm War²³ Hnt (T P F) (3) n Yks Which ə dhɪz ɔrɪŋz wɪl jə ev?—Whyə ɛðər ɔn ɔm, A wadent giv ə chip tə chūz (W H)

CHIP, *sb*² Oxf Ken Sus Wil Dev Cor Also in form **chep** Ken, **chef** [sic] Ken¹ [tʃɪp] The wooden part of a plough to which the share is fastened

Oxf No longer in use, as the old-fashioned wooden ploughs are out of date (M A R) Ken (H M), Ken¹, Sus¹, Wil¹ Dev The sole-piece or chip, showing the splay of the two halls or hurdles, together with the share, and cradle-pins, MOORE *Hist* (1829) I 296 nw Dev¹ The 'beam' is mortised and fastened by a 'beam wedge' to the 'hal,' or left handle, a peculiarly-shaped stiff piece of wood, extending beyond the beam and formed at its lower end with a foot, by which it is secured to the chip or sliding bed The beam and chip are connected by two spills, or stout pegs (s v Sull) Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) Gl, Cor³ [The chip of a plough, *burra*, COLES (1679) OE *cipp*, 'dentale' (ÆLFRIC Gl)]

CHIP, *v*¹ and *sb*³ Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Not Lin Rut Lei Nhp War Wor Hrf [tʃɪp] 1 *v* To step along nimbly, to trip along

m Yks¹ Yonder she goes, chipping along w Yks⁵ Chip it, ther's a Bobby, 6

2 To trip, stumble In wrestling to trip up and throw an opponent

Dur¹ When boys are sliding there is a cry among them, 'Het foot het, chip up hollow, them 'at can' Cum (J P), (H W), He was bellaren an screamen when ah chippt im up, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 94, Cum¹ Wm A chipt im up et seeam time, an browt im doon wi sick a soss reet av his back, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt iii 24, (R H H) n Yks¹²⁸ ne Yks¹ Ah chip'd up ower t'decar-st'n e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks Bob by chance chipt up poor Jack, *Nidderdale Alm* (1878), (R H H) Lan¹, n Lan¹, ne Lan¹

3 In phr (1) *to chip up the heels*, (2) *to chip a fall*, to trip up and throw as in wrestling

n Cy GROSE (1790) Suppl e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788)

4 To quarrel, fall out, disagree Gen with out

e Yks¹, Not¹ n Lin¹ Thaay chipp'd about th' election for coroner, an' hevn't spok' to one another sin sw Lin¹ They chip out and chip in Rut¹ He lodged with his own brother while

they chipped out **Lei**¹ They chipped out while they were drinkin' Nhp¹, War²³, s Wor (F W M W)

5 sb A term in wrestling a leg-movement to trip up and throw an opponent

n Cy Mind thy chips, now, an' thou'll bring him down, *N & Q* (1869) 4th S in 160 Cum A conquerin' chip in a tussle, *DICKINSON Cumbr* (1876) 252, To hipe a chip (H W) (J P.), Cum¹ Wm His favourite chip is the 'buttock' (BK) w Yks (R H H) n Lan Which chip did Dik thrā hēm wī!—O! hi haip'd hēm (W S)

6. A quarrel, disagreement *Gen with out*
e Yks *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889), e Yks¹ We've nivver had a chip sin we wis wed s Lin We've had a thorough chip out, an' ah'l ha'e nowt to do wī him eny moore (T H R) War² Jack and me 'ad a bit of a chip out last night Hif²

[2 Cp LG *khippen*, to overturn (BERGHAUS)]

CHIP, v² Sc Nhb Dur Yks, Lin Nhp War Brks Hit [tʃɪp]

1 To chop, cut up with an axe

Per Very common More used than 'chop' (G W) Ay¹ (J F) Gall Quite common (A W)

2 To crack, chap, as the skin does in cold weather Cf chop

n Yks My hands is chipt (I W), n Yks¹², m Yks¹, w Yks², n Lin¹

Hence **Chipped**, *ppl adj* chapped, cracked *

w Yks Chipped hands, *LUCAS Shid Niddisdale* (c 1882) *GI*

3 Of seeds, buds, &c to break open, burst, germinate
Sc Bushes budded and trees did chip, *COLVIL Poems* (1681) II 3 (JAM), Grain is also said to chip, when it begins to germinate (ib) n Sc Also applied to ale, when it begins to ferment in the working vat (ib) War² The hedges are beginning to chip

Hence (1) **Chipping**, *ppl adj* germinating, sprouting, (2) **Chipping time**, *sb* the period of germination

Hrt (1) The chipping part of the wheat, *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) VI n (2) A good sprouting or chipping time, *ib* I 1

4 Of young birds to break or begin to crack the shell Also used *fig*

Sc The egg is chipped, the bird is flown, Ye'll see na mair of young Logie, *SCOTT Minstrelsy* (1802) I 248 (JAM) Ay¹ (J F) n Cy *GROSE* (1790), n Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ s Dur Our black hen chipped last week an' brought out ten chickens (J E D) n Yks¹ e Yks *MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1788) w Yks¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹

5 Of salmon to cut the surface of the water without leaping Nhb¹

6 To break into a conversation going on between others Brks¹

[3 The rois knoppis . . Gan chyp, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, IV 84 4 Cp *MLG khippen*, 'excludere ova' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN)]

CHIP HAT, *sb*. Sc. [Not known to our correspondents] A beaver hat

Ayr There was only his auld chip-hat that I couldna see, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 19

CHIPPER, *sb*¹ Chs¹ [tʃɪ pə(r)] Salt-making term a kind of small spade at the end of a long handle, used for keeping the rims of the pans clear from incrustations of salt Also called **chipping paddle**

CHIPPER, *sb*² Cor¹² [tʃɪ pə(r)] The crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*.

CHIPPER, *v* e An I W [tʃɪ pə(r)]

1 Of a bird to chirp e An¹

2 To speak rapidly, in an excited manner, to be impertinent

I W² I heard 'em chipperen

Hence **Chippering**, *vbl sb* impertinence, 'cheek'

I W² Don't let's hay noan o' yer chipperen here

CHIPPER, *adj* Sus [tʃɪ pə(r)] Lively, cheerful

Sus Very common (E E S), Sus¹

CHIPPY BURDIE, *sb* Sc A term used in a promise made to a child, for the purpose of pleasing or pacifying it

Lth. I'll gie you a chippy burdie (JAM) e Lth Gie me your votes my bonny lambs, an' ye'll get a chippy burdie to play yourselves wi' some day, *HUNTER J Inwack* (1895) 91

CHIPPING, *sb* Obs? Glo A market or open place where cattle, &c, are sold only used in names of places

Glo The Chipping at Wotton under edge and Ietbury, *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (H)

[Children sittynge in chepyng, *WYCLIF* (1388) *Luke vii* 32 OE *cēapung*, trading]

CHIPPINGS, *sb pl* Lan Som [tʃɪ pɪnz]

1 Potato parings

e Lan *WILKINSON Spenser* (1867) e Lan¹

2 Stones or road-metal broken vey small so as to be used instead of gravel

w Som¹ In these days of 'asphalt' pavements [chup eenz] are made and sold in large quantities To 4 loads Westleigh chippings delivered, £1 4s 0d

CHIPPLE, see **Chibbole**

CHIPPY, *adj* Yks Nhp War Wor^{*} [tʃɪ pɪ]

1 Of wood or stone brittle, easily splitting or breaking off into small pieces

n Yks This is chippy stean (I W) Nhp¹

2 Of land dry, broken up by the frost w Wor (W B) See **Chibbly**

3 Petulant, irritable, 'touchy,' cross

Yks You look chippy and down in the mouth, *FETHERSON Farmer*, 84 War³ The master is quite chippy to day, you can hardly speak to him but he snaps at you

CHIP UP, *vbl phr* Yks e An [tʃɪp up, ʊp] To recover from a state of weakness or depression, to cheer up, enliven

w Yks It ad be a bonny shame if wun cuddant hev a bit ov a run aht just ta chip up ther health a bit, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barnsle Ann* (1865) 37. At last ah wor chipt up, be sum watter bein browt ma, *ib* (1869) 48 e An¹ Nrf I think she fare to chip up a bit this morning (W R E), (G E D), Nrf¹

CHIRK, *v* and *sb* Sc Also in forms **cherk**, **chork** (JAM) [tʃɪrk, tʃɔrk]

1 v To emit a grating sound, to squeak, creak

Sc The doors will chirk, the bands will cheep, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) II 338 Lnk 'Chork' is used to denote the noise made by the feet when the shoes are full of water (JAM)

Hence (1) **Cherking**, *ppl adj* squeaking, (2) **Chorking**, *ppl adj* of shoes, &c, when full of water 'squelching'

(1) *Sik* Thick, thick the cherking weasels ran, *Hogg Mount Bard* (1807) 12 (JAM) (2) Lnk Aft have I wid thro' glens with chorking feet, *RAMSAY Poems* (1727) II 393, ed 1800 (ib)

2 To grind with the teeth, to gnaw

Sc (JAM) Gall Some said his chaming and chirking of the paper was very ill-done of him, *CROCKETT Moss Hags* (1895) xxxiv

3 sb A grating sound, the sound made by the teeth on by any hard body when rubbed obliquely against another Sc (JAM) *Sik* The cherk of the pyat, *Hogg Poems* (ed 1865) 290

[1 By chirkyng of dores, *CHAUCER C T* I 605]

CHIRK, see **Chark**, *sb*¹

CHIRK UP, *vbl phr* (?) Lan Amer [tʃɪrk] To cheer up, enliven

Lan I've had a bit o' company an' it's chirked me up summat, *BURNETT Lownie's* (1877) xvi [Amer Don't you worry now Chirk up and you'll come out all right, *ROE Fell in Love, Dial Notes* (1896) I 236]

[A horse-rider cheering and cherking up his horse, *HOLLAND Phny* (1601) xxxv x]

CHIRKY, see **Charky**, *adj*¹

CHIRL, *v*. Sc Also written **churl** (JAM) [tʃɪrl]

1 To chirp, sing as a bird, to warble merrily.

Sc Chirlin' sung without being frighted, *WILSON Poems* (1822) *Twa Craus* Cld. The laverock chirl't his cantie sang, *Blackw Mag* (Oct 1818) 327 (JAM) Ayr O, her cheek is like the rosy glow That maks the burdies chirl, *Ballads and Snags* (1847) II 12 Rxb (JAM)

Hence (1) **Chirl**, *sb* a chirp, the single emission of a low, melancholy sound, (2) **Chirling**, *ppl adj* chirping, murmuring, used esp of the sound made by moorfowl when rising from the ground

(1) Cld (JAM) *Sik* Warble his waesome churl, *Hogg Queer Bk* (1832) 179 (2) Dmf (JAM) Kcb The churlin' moor cock woes his valentine, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 9 Gall The churling partidge, *HARPER Bards* (ed 1889) 191

2 To emit a low, melancholy note, as birds do in winter or before a storm, to whistle shrilly Cld, Rxb (JAM)

Hence **Chirling**, *ppl adj* having a melancholy sound
Cid The chirling echoes went and came, Hogg *Hunt of Eildon* (1807) 323 (JAM)

3 To laugh immoderately Dmf (JAM)

CHIRL(E), *sb* Sc Written churl Rnf A double chin, the wattles or barbs of a cock See **Choller**

e Fif Kissed her sweet facie a' ower, frae the churl on her wee bit chin to the very roots o' her raven hair, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii Rnf Red brawny arms, and shoulders wide, And double churls below her chin, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed 1862) 48, Wi' clippet feathers, kame an' chirle The gamester's cock, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 82

CHIRLE, *sb* Sc

1 A small piece of anything, esp of edibles Lnk (JAM), Lth (JF)

Hence **Chirly**, *adj* well-shaped, of a handy size, hence *fig* suitable, handy

Sc Applied to pieces of coal, stone, or brick that are suitable for *gen* use (JAM *Suppl*)

2 *pl* Pieces of coal of an intermediate size between the largest and 'chows' (qv) Fif (JAM)

CHIRM, *sb* and *v* In *gen* dial use in Sc Irel and Eng Also written *cherm* Brks¹ Dev¹, *chorm* Nhb¹, *churm* Sc Nhb¹ Hmp¹ [tʃɪrm, tʃəm]

1 *sb* Of birds, persons, &c a confused, intermingled noise or hum See **Charm**, *sb*²

Nhb¹ s Wor The nightingales was all of a chirm down at the brake (HK) e An¹, e An² They keep up sitch a chirm, that I don't know what you say Hmp Like a swarm of bees all in a churm, WISE *New Forest* (1883) 190, Hmp¹ Wild ducks are said to be 'in a churm' when they are in a confusion, flapping their wings before they settle or rise Dev What a cherm o' children! PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 83, ed 1871

2 The note or song of a bird

Sc A chirm she heard When she pooi Philip saw, TRAIN *Poet Reverses* (1806) 79 (JAM) Nhb The churm o' the tortleuve is hurd i' wor country-side, ROBSON *Sng Sol* (1859) ii 12, Nhb¹

3 A low, murmuring, mournful conversation

Ayr We all fell into a kind of religious churme about the depths and wonders of nature, *Steamboat* (1822) 138 (JAM)

4 *v* Of birds to chirp, sing

Sc The goldspink chirm'd from dewy bush, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs* (1813) 19 Abd Tho' linnets chirm on ilka spray, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 284 Per It's the bonnie wee Croodlin Doo, That churm'd its sang where the beeches grew, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 241 Lnk To hear the birds churm o'er their pleasing rants, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 20, ed 1783 Edb A thousand wee birds were churm churning away, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii Gall (AW) Nhb An the bords churmin' softly a sweet music myed, CHATER *Tyneside Alm* (1869) 30, Nhb¹ Cum They're chirming and chirping like as many sparrows, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) i 40, Cum¹

Hence **Chirming**, *ppl adj* singing, chirping

Ayr The sweet sangs o' the chirmin birds, BROWN *Ballads* (1850) 174

5 To chirp, make a low, melancholy note, as before a storm

Sc She heard the corncraik chirmin' among the corn, WRIGHT *Janet Hamilton* (ed 1889) 20, November winds blaw loud and shrill, The bird chirms ower the leafless tree, CHAMBERS *Sngs* (1829) i 229 Lnk The corn craike was chirming His sad eerie cry, MOTHERWELL *Weaver's Well* (1827) Lth Birdies churm in ilka bower, A welcome to the feeding shower, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 29 N Cy¹ Among fancy cock-fighters, to mutter an unpleasant noise, as 'These cocks chirm goodbye' Nhb¹ Dur¹ The swallow chirms upon the chimney top

6 To sing, warble, croon, hum

Ayr Stood before the vintner's door churming with anticipated delight, GALT *Legatees* (1820) x Edb The Englisher came in churming to himself like a young blackbird, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii Kcb Or let me, rather, on the heathy hill, walk an' churm my Lallan lays, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 55 NI¹, Ant (W J K) Nhb Aw was norsin' wee Fan at the breast An' chormin' some bee-a-baw sang, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 335, Nhb¹

7 Of children to crow, babble

Cum And he would chirm and talk, And say, Ded, ded, Mam, mam, and aw, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 19

8. To murmur, fret, find fault, complain

Sc Thou keeps churmin sae til us, ROBSON *Sng Sol* (1860) v 9 Ayr Even ye who daily whirne and chirme, to whose pleasure God cannot work, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) i 42, ed 1845 Ant What are you churming about now? (W J K)

Hence **Churming**, *ppl adj* fretful, fault-finding, complaining

Abd But may be gin I live as lang As nae to fear the churmin' chang Of gooses grave, SKINNER *Poems* (1809) 45

9 To 'churm' in, to back up or second what has been said by somebody else

Ant 'Heai' hear!' he chirmed in (W J K)

10 In *phr* to *cherm* bees, to follow a swarm of bees, ringing a stone against a spade or watering-can See **Charm**, *sb*² 5 (i)

Brks¹ This music is supposed to cause the bees to settle in the neighbourhood, another object in doing this is to let the neighbours know who the bees belong to if they should chance to settle on adjacent property

[1 What a cherme these byrdes make, *comment ces oyseaux jargonnet*, PALSAR (1530) 617, The3 crowe bigrede him And gob to him mid heore chirme, Owl & N (c 1225) 305 OE *cyrn*, a noise, *cyrman*, to 'make a noise' Cp MLG *kermen*, *karmen*, 'jammern' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN)]

CHIRMS, *sb pl* Sc Nhp 1 The early shoots of grass Ayr (JF), Rxb (JAM) 2 The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris* Nhp

CHIRNELS, *sb pl* Sc Nhb Also written *chornels* Nhb¹, *churnels* Sc (JAM *Suppl*) N Cy¹ [tʃɪrnlz, tʃərnlz] Mostly in *comb* Waxing churnels, small hard swellings in the neck-glands of young people See **Kernel**

Sc This ailment is also called 'waxen churnels,' a corr of waxing [growing], because it is common to young people during periods of growth (JAM *Suppl*) N Cy¹, Nhb¹

[OE *cyrnlu*, swelled glands (*Leechdoms*)]

CHIRP, *v* Yks Lin To argue saucily with a superior, to answer impertinently

Yks (WWS), Lin (*sb*), n Lin¹

CHIRPING, *ppl adj* Irel Foaming, frothing

Ir Some with their chirping pints of ale or porter, CARLETON *Triants Peas* (1843) i 9, (A J I)

CHIRPLE, *v* and *sb* n Sc (JAM), Inv (H E F) 1 *v* To twitter as a swallow 2 *sb* A twittering note

CHIRRUP, *v* and *sb* Cum Yks [tʃɛrɒp]

1 *v* To chirp

Cum¹, n Yks² w Yks WRIGHT *Gram Wndhill* (1892) 72

Hence (1) **Chirruping**, *vbl sb* chirping, (2) **Chirrupy**, *adj* talkative n Yks²

2 *sb* The noisy chattering of incipient inebriety Cum¹ **CHIRT**, *sb*¹ Dur Der Not [tʃɛrt]

1 A hard, flinty, stratified, white or black substance

Der My good trustees are chirt and crackin'-whool, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 59 [Chirt, in mining, a flinty substance of great hardness found in limestone, WEALE.]

Hence **Chirty**, *adj* black

Dur GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl* (1870)

2 **Comp** Chirt stone, a stone used in making glass

Not Chirt-stone for the glass manufactories, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV 157

CHIRT, *v* and *sb*² Sc Nhb. Written **chort** Nhb¹ [tʃɪrt, tʃɛrt]

1 *v* To squirt with the teeth, to send forth suddenly Rxb (JAM), N Cy¹, Nhb¹

2 To press, squeeze, to suppress (laughter). Also used *fig*

s Sc Lads an' laughing lasses free Chirt in to hear thy sang, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 205 (JAM) Ayr Na, na, Mary, ye needna chirt my arm, for ye ken weel it's true, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) lxxxvii, I whyles had a terr'ble facht to chirt in the lauch, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 19 Lnk An the saft haun I chirted, and preed the wee mou', HAMILTON *Poems* (1885) 66 SIK Your lips are no like cherries, and when chirted thegither—Oh! man, but they have a scornfu', savage, and cruel expression, CHH *NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) II 108, Noo clippin like shissors, noo chirtin like pinshers, *sb* III 146 Gall How chirt ye on through

life ava' In this tremendous clachan, *HARPER Bards* (ed 1889) 97 Kcb His fav'rite nymph, wi' glad uplifted heart, Stands chirtin in a corner, Davidson *'Seasons* (1789) 88

Hence *Chirting*, (1) *vbl sb* squeezing, pressing, effort, also used *fig*, (2) *phl adj* squeezing, gripping

(1) *Ayr* It would tak' a heap o' chirtin, *JOHNSTON Kulmallie* (1891) II 27 (2) *Sc* 'A chirting fallow,' a covetous wretch, an extortioner (JAM)

3 *sb* A squirt Rxb (JAM)

4 A squeeze

Sc An we cou'd but get ae meenit o' him i' the wud here, it wudna be ill dune tae gie his craig a chirt, *St Patrick* (1819) III 45 (JAM)

5 A small quantity

Sc We're gaun to ha'e a bit chirt o' frost, *OCHILTREE Redburn* (1895) vii Rxb 'A chirt of gerss,' a small quantity of grass, 'a chirt of water,' very little water (JAM)

CHISEL, *sb*¹ Nhb Dur Chs [tʃɪ zɪ] A tool used in boring, or when making holes for blasting

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Screwed on to the bottom rod for the purpose of cutting the strata, *NICHOLSON Coal Tr Gl* (1888) Chs¹ A salt mining tool, from four to eight feet long, about an inch and a half thick in the middle and tapering to about three quarters of an inch towards each end Each end spreads out again to an inch wide, and is sharpened to a cutting edge Also called a drill

CHISEL, *sb*² Nhb Dur Wm Yks Lin Lei Also Ken Sus Written *chizzel* (1 N Cy¹² Nhb¹ n Yks¹² m Yks¹ Ken¹² Sus², *chizzle* Dur Wm e Yks¹ w Yks⁴ Sus¹ Also in *pl* Lei¹ n Lin¹ [tʃɪ zɪ] Bran, coarse flour N Cy¹² Nhb¹ A caad chisel crowdy Dur Mak a chizzle crowdie for t'cow (JED) e Dur¹ Wm GIBSON *Leg and Notes* (1877) 92 Yks THORESBY *Lett* (1703) n Yks¹² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), In every bushell of meale that commeth from the mill there is neare a pecke of chizell drossed out, *Best Farming Bk* (1641) 105, e Yks¹, m Yks¹, w Yks⁴ Lin Chisel, *silqua, gluma*, SKINNER (1671), The mice charmed the harden poke and let out the chisels, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Finland* (1878) iv n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ When you get your corn grun, first comes the bran, then the chisel, then the fine flour Lei¹ Ken GROSE (1790), (HM), Ken¹² Ken, Sus RAY (1691) Sus¹²

[*Cantabrum*, chycelle, *Harl MS* (c 1450) in Way's note to *Prompt* 76 The same word as ME *chysel*, gravel (*Prompt*) OE *cisel*]

CHISEL, see Chassel

CHISELL, see Cheswell

CHISELLER, *sb* nw Dev¹ A kind of cultivator, having any number of feet, which are adjustable and arranged in various ways

CHISELLE, *adj* Yks Nhp e An Sur Sus Hmp Wil Som Also written *chisley* Wil¹, *chizzel* (1) y n Yks² Nhp², *chizzly* e An¹ Nrf¹ Sus¹ Hmp w Som¹ [tʃɪ zɪ]

1 Of gravel, earth gritty, full of small, hard bits n Yks¹, Nhp¹² Hmp When the ground in ploughing breaks up into small, hard pieces it is called 'chiselly' (H C M B), Holloway Wil¹ w Som¹ Ter'ble grawl [gravel] this yer, 'bout wearin out anybody's boots like, 'tis so chuz lee

2 Of bread, &c harsh and dry to the taste, friable n Yks² The bread eats quite chizzely Nhp¹ Used in ref to wheat that chips and breaks instead of grinding down to flour Cheese that eats hard and dry is chiselly e An¹, Nrf¹, Sur (T S C), Sus¹ Wil¹ [Applied to] the yolk of an over boiled egg, or a very dry cheese

[1. A light mixed chissely land, *BLITH Eng Improv* (ed 1653) 208 (NED) Der of ME *chisel*, gravel See *Chisel*, *sb*²]

CHISKET, *sb* Not¹ Lei¹ Nhp¹² [tʃɪ skət] A cheesecake See *Cate*

CHISKIN, see Chickstane

CHISLOCK, see Cheese lip

CHISM, see Chissom

CHISSEL BOB, *sb* Brks¹ Bck (J Ar) Hmp¹ I W¹ Also written *chizzle* Brks¹, *chesil* Hmp¹ [tʃɪ zɪ bob] The wood-louse

[A corr of older *cheslop* (pe *Porcelet de S Anthoine*, a cheslop or woodlouse, *COTGR*, Chesloppe, a worm, *clo-porie*, *PALSGR*]

CHISSOCKED, *phl adj* Dev Suffering from cold on the chest

Dev Her husband had a very bad cold on his chest, and was terribly 'chissocked' up Also in form 'tissick d' (q v), *Reports Provinc* (1893)

CHISSOM, *sb* and *v* Glo Hmp Wil Dor Som Dev Written *chisum* Wil¹ Som, *chisom* Dor¹, *chizzom* Glo¹, *chizzum* nw Dev¹ [tʃɪ zəm]

1 *sb* A shoot, budding out, the sprout of a potato Cf *chit*, *sb*¹

Hmp The corn is checked in its chissum, *LISLE Husbandry* (1757), Hmp¹ Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873), (WFR) nw Dev¹

2 *v* To sprout, bud, germinate

Glo¹ I scatted up some of the beans to day, maister, and they was just chizzomed, Glo² Esp applied to the first shoots in newly cut coppice Hmp *LISLE Husbandry* (1757), Hmp¹ Wil BRITTON *Beautes* (1825), Wil¹ The wheat doesn't make much show yet, John—No, zur, but if you looks 'tes aal chissoming out ter'ble vast Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), Dor¹ Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873), (WFR) Dev The seed potatoes had chissomed out beautiful

[Cp Flem *keesem*, a shoot, a sprout, *keesemen*, to sprout (SCHUERMANS) Fr the same root as OE *cīd*, a young shoot]

CHISSUP, *v* w Yks⁸ [Not known to our correspondents] To sneeze

CHIT, *sb*¹ and *v* n Cy Der Not Lin Rut Lei Nhp War Wor Glo Oxf Brks Bck Bdf Hnt Cmb Ken Hmp Wil Dev Also in form *chid* nw Dev¹ [tʃɪt]

1 *sb* The first sprout of seeds, esp corn, the shoot of a potato

s Not (JPK) sw Lin¹ I have set him to rub off the chits Lei (K), Lei¹, Nhp², War²⁸ se Wor¹ Them taters wans sartin', but you must be keerful 'ow yū 'ondles um else you'll knock the chits off Oxf¹ MS add Oxf, Bck (K) Bdf BACHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1800), The person preparing the 'taters' for boiling, picks off the chit (JWB) Cmb (MJB), Ken (K), nw Dev¹

2 *v* Of corn, potatoes, &c to sprout, germinate N Cy², Der², nw Der¹, s No (JPK) n Lin¹ Sud of corn only It's not sprooted to no meanin', but ther's here an theare a graam 'at s chitted a bit sw Lin¹ The corn has not chitted a deal Rut¹ His potatoes were more chitted than ourn The turps [turnips] is beginning to chit Lei¹, Nhp¹², War³, s Wor (HK), s Wor¹ Glo The potatoes are chitted well (AB) n Glo (HSH) Glo¹ Gen used by maltsters of the first protusion of the rootlet Oxf¹ (s v Strike) Brks¹, Bdf (JWB), Hnt (TPF) Cmb The potatoes are chitting (WMB), (MJB) Hmp *LISLE Husbandry* (1757), Hmp¹ Wil The whate be chitin, AKERMAN *Springtide* (1850) 33, Wil¹ nw Dev¹ These yur taties be chidded out, they want peckin' auver [WORLDGL *Dut Rust* (1681)]

3 To break off in small pieces

Not² Commonly used of the shell of an egg when the chick is being hatched

CHIT, *sb*² Sc Der Not Nhp [tʃɪt] Applied to various things on account of their small size

1 A young bird

Not² 'To go a chitting' is to kill young small birds in the hedgerows in the early summer

2 A small apple Nhp¹ 3 A small stone Dei², nw Der¹ 4 A bit of bread or other food Sc (JAM)

5 In phr *chits and chats*, the trimmings of a hedge Nhp¹

CHIT, *sb*³ Wil [tʃɪt] The third swarm of bees from one hive

Wil¹ Of swarms, only the first is a Swarm, the second being a Smart, and the third a Chit (s v Bees)

CHIT, *sb*⁴ Sc Cum Wm Lan Chs Also written *cht* Chs¹ [tʃɪt] A cat; the word used in calling a cat See *Cheet*, *Chitty*.

Ayr She wi' the besom lounged poor chit, An' syne she clapp'd my doggie, *Ballads and Songs* (1846) I 112 Cum (MP), (JAr), Cum¹, Wm (BK), e Lan¹ Chs¹ In calling a cat we do not say 'puss' puss' but 'Cht! Cht!' s Chs¹

CHIT, *sb*⁵ *Obso* Sus (FES), (EES.) A knife used for cleaving laths

CHITCHAT, *sb* Hrf Wil Also in form **chit-jack** Wil [tʃɪt tʃæt]

- 1 *Pyrus Aucuparia*, mountain ash Wil¹
- 2 Sprigs of oak, worn on King Charles's Day, May 29 Hrf Chit-chat Day (E L) Wil Chit Jack and Shitsack (q v) are both in use at Barford St Martin (G E D)

CHITREL, see **Chatterlings**

CHITLING, *sb*¹ Nhp¹ A sprout from the stems of coleworts See **Chit**, *sb*¹

CHITLING, *sb*² Not Nhp

- 1 A small summer apple Nhp² See **Chit**, *sb*² 2
- 2 A little child a Not (W H S)

CHIT PERL, *sb* Nrf The Lesser Tern, *Sterna minuta* Nrf COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 43 w Nrf Common on the w coast, and used amongst local bird catchers (M C H B)

CHITS, see **Cheats**

CHITTER, *v* and *sb* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Lan Lin Nhp War Also Som Dev Cor [tʃɪtər, tʃɪtə(r)]

1 *v* To shake, vibrate

Lin (J T F) n Lin¹ Th' peacock set o' th' wall-top chittern' it taal feathers (M P)

2 To tremble, shiver, esp from cold Of the teeth to chatter

Ayr A chap comes in chitterin' at daylight an' says, 'An awfu' caul' mornin', mistress,' SERVICE *Nolandums* (1890) 37 Lnk Your teeth they chitter, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1800) II 168 (JAM), I'm fair chittering wi' cauld, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) viii Edb I mostly chacked off my tongue in chittering, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x e Lth Wad seek their bunks, wi' hearts a quakin', To chitter hours in sweat, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 90 SIK There I was sittin in the cave, chitterin like a drookit cock, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) II 10 Gall One moment I chittered with heat, and the next shivered with cold, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxvi Nhb My heart seem d chittering wi' the cauld, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 296, Nhb¹, n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ He alwys chitters so with his teeth

3 Of birds to twitter, chirp

Gall They spread Their little wings, an' chitter their farewell, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 129 (JAM) Wm Magpies er sparras chitorean, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt II 24, Tha chitter ov i' music ov o' maks o' buds, WILSON *Old Man's Talk*, 89 Lin (J C W), n Lin¹, Nhp¹, War² w Som¹ Aew dhu spaa iuz due chut uree!

Hence **Chitter-hut**, *sb* the sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*

n Lan *Science Gossip*, XVIII 164

4 To gabble, talk noisily, chatter, gossip

Cum He began teh chitter summat, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 126, Chittered like a magpie, DALBY *Mayoyd* (1888) II 71 Lan¹, n Lan¹ e Lin I laughed and chittered for a bit, BROWN *Lit Laur* (1890) 42 n Lin¹ I can't abide to go near th' hoose, she's alus a chittering w Som¹ They maaidens'll bide there chitterin vore darknight, let em alone Dev They chillern chitter like a tree vull ov sparrars, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) Cor There was Bedlam let loose, for up five minnits, ivery mother's son chitterin' an' laffin, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi

5 To grumble, mutter complainingly

Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

Hence (1) **Chitterbag**, *sb*, (2) **Chitterbox**, *sb* a 'chatter-box', (3) **Chitter chatter**, (a) *sb* foolish talk, the chattering of the teeth from cold, (b) *v* to chatter, to talk foolishly, also used as *adv*, (4) **Chittering**, (a) *ppl adj* trembling, shivering, (b) *vbl sb* talking, chattering, (5) **Chittering bite**, (6) **chow**, (7) **piece**, *sb* a piece of bread eaten immediately after bathing, (8) **Chitter waow**, *sb* the caterwauling of cats, (9) **Chittrie chattrie**, *sb*, see (5) (1) Lin (R E C), (E P), (J C W) (2) Dev HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) (3, a) Bnf¹, Nhb¹ (b) Bnf¹ His teeth geed chitter chatter for mair nor an oor (4, a) Ayr Where wilt thou cow! thy chittering wing? BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) Lnk Scarce a spunk o' fire to warm their chitterin' bairnies' fingers 1ed, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 103 n Dev Iha wart a chittering moil, *Exam Scold* (1746) l 65 (b) Cor I hears a chittern' an' a chatterin', 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi (5) Sc N & Q (1866) 4th S iii 41 (6) Sc (JAM) (7) *ib Suppl* (8) Cum¹ (9) Bnf¹ A piece of oat-cake eaten when one leaves the water in bathing Also called Chatterin' piece

6 *sb* A rattling noise, a vibration

Lin (J T F) n Lin¹ The noise made by a door or window

which does not fit tightly, a shrill vibration or slight rattling sound such as church windows sometimes make when the organ is played

7 In *pl* Fragments, small pieces broken by a fall Edb He was found at the bottom wi' his legs and arms broken to chitters, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii

8 Loud whispering, chatter

Cum¹ s Lin Do ho'd yor chitter, I'm tired to death o' hearing such clat (T H R)

CHITTER, see **Chitty**

CHITTERILS, see **Chatterlings**

CHITTERLING, *sb* NI¹ 1 A swallow 2 The chattering noise made by swallows See **Chitter**, *v* 3

CHITTERLINGS, *sb pl* Sc and in *gen dial* use in Eng Also in forms **chadlens** Wil, **chetlens**, **chetter lens** Dor¹, **chidlin(g)s** Oxf¹ Brks¹ Cmb¹ Ken¹ Wil¹, **chithrel** e Yks¹, **chiddlens** Wil¹, **chitlin(g)s** w Yks² sw Lin¹ Nhp¹ Hrf² e An¹ w Som¹, **chitterils** n Yks², **chittlins** se Wor¹ [tʃɪtəlɪnz, tʃɪtɪnz, tʃɪdɪnz]

1 The small intestines of animals, usually pigs, dressed and cooked for food

Dur¹, e Yks¹, n Yks¹², w Yks¹², Not (W H S), n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹², War (J R W), War², w Wor¹, e Wor¹ Shr¹ Chitterlings, after being thoroughly cleansed, are prepared for table by boiling them—the smaller ones being pluted together—and cutting them into short lengths Served up thus, or else fried, they are eaten with mustard and vinegar, and are considered quite a delicacy of farm house or cottage fare Hrf (W W S), Hrf², Oxf¹, Brks¹, e An¹, Hnt (T P F), Cmb¹ Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 6, Nrf¹, Suf¹, Ken (D W L), Ken¹ Sus HOLLOWAY *Hmp*¹, I W¹ Wil SLOW *Gl* (1892) s Wil At Deverill the intestines of calves are called Calves'-chadlens (G E D), Wil¹ Dor (A C), BARNES *Gl* (1863), Dor¹ Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), Well begin wi chitlin, and black puddin, AGRICKER *Rhymes* (1872) 52 w Som¹ Chut lecnz Dev Us lived on chitterlings and such like for pretty nigh a month, O NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 40 Cor¹

2 *Comp* (1) **Chitterling pasties**, (2) **puffs**, mince-pies made with chopped pigs' 'chitterlings'

(1) Lei¹ 'Some folks,' said a farmer's wife, 'call 'em chitterlin' pasties, I allays call 'em light pies' (2) Shr¹ 'Ack em as small as small, an' get some corrans and rais'ns an' ome candied pecl an' spice, an' ack some apples, an' blend 'em all together, an' mak' puffs on it

3 The intestines of a human being

Lin¹ Those crabs I growed have given me a pain in the chittlings

4 *Obsol* or *obs* An old-fashioned shirt-frill

Sc A little, old, shrivelled man, with a snuff-coloured broad-tailed coat, chitterlins, &c, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V 348 w Yks¹, Nrf¹, Suf¹, Hmp¹ Wil BRITTON *Beauties* (1825) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), (A C), Dor¹ Som JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869) Dev A man may ha the best o' heats, Although no chitteilins to 's shirts, PETER PINDAR *Dev Hob's Love* (1816) III 252 Cor¹²

5 A sliver of wool neatly folded up with the end wrapped round Also used *attrib* w Yks (E G)

[1 A chyttering, chitterling, *omasum*, LEVINS *Mamph* (1570)]

CHITTERS, *sb pl* Nhb Cum [tʃɪtərz] The small intestines of a goose or a sheep

Nhb¹ Used in making a giblet pie Cum¹

CHITTERY, *adj* n Yks² Der² nw Der¹ [tʃɪtəri] Full of small stones, shaley, crumbling

CHITTLE, *v*¹ Sc To eat corn from the ear, to pull off the husks with the teeth Dmf (J M), (JAM)

CHITTLE, *v*² Sc Of birds to twitter, warble

Per The birds are chittlin' bonnily (G W) Dm (J M), The linte chittles sad in the high tower wa', CROMER *Nithsdale Sng* (1810) 119 (JAM)

CHITTLED, *ppl adj* e An [tʃɪtɪld] Of seed sprouted, vegetated See **Chit**, *sb*¹

e An¹ Suf I shan't buy this onion seed, since I see it's chittled Still heard occas The common substitute in e Suf is 'chicked' (F H)

CHITTY, *adj* and *sb* Sc. Irel Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Sif Lin Rut Lei War e An Ken. Cor. Also in form **chatter** Ken¹ Wm Cor¹² [tʃɪtɪ]

1 *adj* Small, thin, baby-faced

Wm T'chitty garth belongs d' t'skul (B K) e An¹, Cor²

2 *Comp* (1) Chitty balk, (2) -beam, a small joist in the roof of a building, (3) face, (a) a thin, pinched, or childish face, one who has a thin face, (b) a hobgoblin, (4) faced, having a small or babyish face, (5) whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, the whitethroat

(1) Cum (M P), Wm (B K), Wm¹, ne Lan¹ (2) ne Lan¹ (3, a) Sc Her pale chitty face, Scott *Nigel* (1822) xviii Cum Ihou lall chitty feace, thow (M P) Wm What a lal chitty feace that barn hes (B K) Lan¹ s Stf Tak thy chitty face off to bed, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) Lei¹, War³, Cor² (b) n Cy *Denham Tracts* (ed 1895) II 79 (4) Cum¹ Wm A poor lal chitty fast thing (B K) w Yks¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹, War³, e An¹ w Cor Thank the Lord that chitterfaced wummon ed'n gwayne to the weddin', PHILLIPOTS *Lyng Prophets*, 96 Cor¹ (5) Rut¹

3 *sb* An endearing name for a cat, also in *comp* Chitty puss Cf *chit*, *sb*⁴

Cum Chitty Puss Lane in Keswick, LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 299, (M P) sw Cum Opn t'duær on' let t'chiti in (W S) Wm (B K), Lan¹, n Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹

4 The wren Also used *attrib*

N¹ Chitty wran Cum (H W), (M P), Cum¹ Wm A chitty nest w' fifteen eggs (B K), The chitter wren, HURTON *Bian New Warb* (1785) I 95 w Yks Usually designated a chitty w' wren' (R H H) Lan¹ Chitty-wer wren n Lan¹, Ken¹

5 The Lesser Redpole, *Linota rufescens*

Lan A little fellow imitated the song of the 'grey-bob' or 'chitty', BRIERLEY *Tales* (1854) 157 Lan¹ In Manchester and suburbs also called the greybob

[3 (a) Chittiface, *puellulus*, *improbulus*, COLES (1679), A chittiface, *proprie est facies parua et exigua*, MINSHEU *Ductor* (1617)]

CHITTYPRAT, *sb* Yks Lin [tʃɪtɪpræt]

1 A black and white speckled hen

w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Apr 9, 1892), (S P U) n Lin¹

2 The rags of a speckled cloth w Yks (M F)

3 A pet name for children, a little upstart

w Yks Out o' t'mouth of a chitty-prat like him, Philip *Neville*, ix, Bless m' little chittyprat, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Apr 9, 1892)

CHITUP, *sb* Shr [tʃɪtʌp] A saucy, pert girl

Shr¹ Dun yo think as I wuz gwein to be 'ctored o'er by a little chitup like that

CHIUC, *sb* Irel A hook or sickle to shear or cut grass with

Ant Go and get me the chiuc till I shear some grass (G M H)

CHIVE, *sb*¹ Nhb [tʃaɪv] A small wild onion, *Allium schoenoprasum* Cf *chibe*

Nhb¹ Found on the Roman Wall at Walltown, &c 'In the crevices of the whin rock chives grow abundantly The general opinion is that we are indebted for those plants to the Romans,' BRUCE *Roman Wall* (1884) 171

[*Civette*, a chive, little scallion, or chibol, Cotgr OFr (Picard) *chive* (mod Fr *cive*), a leek]

CHIVE, *sb*² War (J W R), War² The stave of a barrel

CHIVEL, *v* and *sb* Lei [tʃɪvɪ]

1 *v* To chip, slit, tear, crumble in pieces, to grate, nibble Cf *chibble*

Lei¹ The bricks wur all chivelled w' the frosst Yo'll chivel the net all to pieces agen them thoins

Hence *Chivellings*, *sb* *pl* fragments, refuse, fragments nibbled by mice Lei¹

2 *sb* A small slit or tear, a hollow from which a piece has been chipped, a chip, a fragment

Lei¹ This 'ere ground s all full o' chivels an' 'ools

CHIVEN, *sb* Suf [tʃɪvən] A slice, portion

Suf Give me a good chiven of bread and cheese *Obsol* (F H)

CHIVER, *v* Cld (JAM) To shiver, tremble, shake

Cld Boys call their bit of bread after bathing, their chivein piece or chow, corrupted into chivery chow

CHIVES, *sb. pl* e An [tʃaɪvz] The roots of kiln-dried malt

Nrf MORTON *Cylo Agric* (1863) Suf (F H)

CHIVEY, CHIVIE, see *Chevy*

CHIVS, *sb. pl* w Yks³ [Not known to our correspondents] Small scraps of dead branches

CHIVVELS, *sb. pl* Hrf Hmp Cor [tʃɪvɪlz]

1 Small onions, eaten as salad See *Chive*, *sb*¹

Hmp So called in the New Forest (J Ar) Cor²

2 Old onions which have sprouted after being stored Hrf (W W S)

CHIVVY, CHIVY, see *Chevy*

CHIVY, *sb* Wil¹ s Som (H G) [tʃɪvɪ] The chaf-finch, *Fringilla coelebs*

CHIZEN, *v.* w Yks² Der² nw Der¹ Written chyzen Der² [tʃaɪzən] To munch, chew, eat slowly

CHIZZEL (L, CHIZZLE, see *Chisel*, *sb*²

CHIZZLE, *v* Der To beat

Der² I did chizzle him nw Der¹

CHIZZLE BOB, see *Chissel bob*

CHIZZLY, see *Chisselly*

CHIZZOM, see *Chissom*

CHOAK, see *Choke*, *sb*¹

CHOAMER, see *Chamber*

CHOANCE, see *Chance*

CHOATY, *adj* *Obs* Ken Chubby, broad-faced, *gen* used of children

Ken LEWIS *I Tenet* (1736), GROSE (1790), Ken¹²

CHOAVE, see *Chauve*, *v*

CHOBBLE, *v* and *sb* Yks War Wor Glo Also in form chabble War² Glo [tʃɒbl, tʃa bl]

1 *v* To chew, bite into small pieces, munch

Yks Mrs A lost a child's dress, and the coo chobbled it oop (F P T) War², War³ Do'ant chobble your food so The rats have been chobbling the straw s Wor 'E doan't kip suckin in quiddin' at 'is fittle, but a chobbles it up like (H K) se Wor¹ Glo NORTHALL *Flk-Phr* (1894)

Hence *Chobblings*, *sb. pl* pulped fragments, as of apples chewed by rats s Wor¹, Glo (A B)

2 *sb* A bite, chew

War² Wot a opple, g'e us a chobble

CHOBBS, *sb. pl* e An [tʃɒbz] Unripened grain, adhering to the husk when threshed by a flail Nrf¹, Suf (F H), Ess (H H M)

Hence (1) *Chobbins*, *sb. pl* the same as 'chobs', (2) *Chobby*, *adj* abounding in 'chobs'

(1) e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 290, ed 1849, MORTON *Cylo Agric* (1863), (F H) (2) e An¹ Suf RAINBIRD *ib*, Suf¹ When many of the grains adhere to the chaff, the corn is said to be chobby

CHOCH, see *Church*

CHOCK, *sb*¹, *v*, *adj* and *adv*¹ Nhb Dur Yks Lan Stf Not Lin Lei War Wor Glo I W [tʃɒk]

1 *sb* A wedge, a small piece of wood used to prevent rattling, &c

n Yks¹, m Yks¹, w Yks² Lan¹ Put those chocks in [for fastening the cart to the shafts] an let s'bc gooin' se Wo¹ I W¹

2 A square block of wood, used to support the roof of a coal-mine

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) Dur (J J B) w Yks (S K C), w Yks²

3 A piece of wood placed across the rails in a siding, &c, to stop the wagons n Cy (B K), Nhb¹, Dur (J J B)

Hence *Chocker*, *sb* a railway employe who stops wagons, &c, with a 'chock' n Cy (B K)

4 A block of wood or stone used to 'scotch' a wheel n Lin¹

5 *Comp* Chock (Choke) deals, deal boards fitted closely together

Nhb¹ We lay choak-deals (as we call them), which is deals put in as fast, or all along, as we dig the sand or eath, J C *Compleat Collier* (1708) 21

6 *v* To block up, fill to overflowing, to wedge

Nhb¹ The spoot wis chocked up w' clarts n Yks², m Yks¹

7 To build a support of wood for the roof of a mine n Cy (J J B)

8 To stop or 'scotch' a wheel Not², n Lin¹

9 *adj* Full to overflowing, chock-full

Not¹ Lei¹ The reum wur that chock, ah couldn' git anough anew to 'ear 'im War³ Stf, War, Wor, Glo The very devil chock! [choke-full of the devil], NORTHALL *Flk-Phr* (1894)

10 *adv* Full, straight, completely

Nhb¹ Chock up again'd w Yks A went t'sok agien im (J W) Lan His een fixt chock on th' operator, STATION *Bobby Shuttle*, 56

11 *Comb* (1) **Chock and block**, tightly filled up, (2) **Chok edge full**, brim-full (1) *Nhb*¹ (2) *n Yks*²

[1 *Fr* (Picard) *choque*, a block of wood, cp *Norm चौque* (Moisy), Berry *choche, soche* The same as mod *Fr souche*, see *LITTRÉ*]

CHOCK, *sb*² and *adv*² *Chs Nhp War* [tʃɒk]

1 *sb* An inequality, roughness in a road *s Chs*¹

Hence **Chocky**, *adj* Of a road uneven, full of ruts
*s Chs*¹ Dhür z süm des purt baad chok i roa dz of für dhu ilz
[There's some desperate bad chocky roads off for the hills] *Nhp*¹
The roads were so chocky, we could hardly get along to market
*War*³

2 *Comp* **Chock hole**, a deep, rutty hole in a country road *Chs*¹³

3 *adv* Joltingly

*s Chs*¹ Dhée ür yoa gon chok (chik -chok) oa r ü stoa n [Theer yo gon chok (or chick chok o ei a stone)] Also in form *chockin'*

CHOCK, *sb*³ *Not Nhp War* [tʃɒk]

1 A blow *Nhp*²

2 A game of marbles, also called **Chock hole** See **Chuck**, *v*

s Not The player holds a number of marbles in his hand, and from a marked distance strives to throw them into a small hole (called a chock-hole) made in the ground, *gen* against a wall (JPK) *Nhp*¹ A ring for the marbles, a hole for the chock, *CLARF MS Poems War*² Any 'remainders'—that is, marbles undeposited by one player at a cast—become the property of the other player, *War*³

[*Fr choc*, a shock (COTGR)]

CHOCK, *sb*⁴ *Nrf* The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe* *Nrf SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 9

CHOCK, see **Choke**, *sb*¹, **Chuck**, *y*

CHOCKETTY, *adj* *Sur* (TSC) Of a bad cold affecting the throat

CHOCKLE, *v* *Dev* [tʃɒkl] Of a hen to cackle Of persons to talk loudly, scold Cf **chackle**

Dev Zee whot ole Polly's a chockling vur' I zim her 'th astawled her nist, and layed uppen tha hädge, *HEWETT Peas Sp* (1892) *n Dev* Than tha wutchocklee, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 232

Hence **Chocking**, *pl* *adj* scolding, hectoring

n Dev lhee art a chockling baggage, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 44, *GROSE* (1790)

CHOCKLY, see **Chocky**

CHOCKREL, *sb* *e Lan*¹ [tʃɒkrɪl] A kind of hinch-pin or pin to secure an axle-tree

CHOCK TEETH, *sb pl* *Glo*¹ *Som* (WFR) [tʃɒk-ti:p] The molar teeth See **Choke**, *sb*¹

[*Muela de baxo*, — *de encima*, the lower chocke tooth, the upper chock-tooth, *MINSHEU* (1623)]

CHOCKY, *adj* *Sur* *Sus Hmp* Also in form **chockly** *Sur* *Sus*¹ [tʃɒki] Of fruit, cheese, &c dry, difficult to swallow

Sur A chockly pear (TSC) *Sus*¹ *Hmp* *LISLE Husbandry* (1757) *Hmp*¹

[Sower, rough, and chokely peares, *LYTE Dodoens* (1578) 713]

CHOD, *sb* *Cor*¹² [tʃɒd] A stew, 'stodge' (qv)

[A pron of *stodge*, for *ch-* (tʃ) representing *st-* in Corn-wall cp *chall*=*stall*]

CHODDY, see **Chawdy**

CHOFF, see **Chuff**, *adj*¹

CHOG, *sb*¹ *Lin Glo Hmp* [tʃɒg]

1 A small log or lump of wood See **Chock**, *sb*¹ *Glo*¹

2 A block to scotch a wheel, a wooden ball for securing a headstall rope *n Lin*¹, *Hmp* (HWE)

CHOG, *sb*² *n Yks*¹ [tʃɒg] A neckcloth.

CHOGS, *sb pl* *Ken Sur* *Sus* [tʃɒgz]

1 The refuse cuttings of hop-plants when dressed in the spring before being polled

Ken, *e Sus* *HOLLOWAY* *Sus*¹²

2 The refuse of apples after cider-making *Sur* (TSC)

CHOICE, *adj* *Stf Not Nhp War Wor Shr Glo Oxf* *Brks* *Ken Sur* *Sus* *Wil Som* Also in form **choist** *Not*¹, *chuce* *Glo*¹ *Brks*¹, *chance* *Wil* [tʃɔis, tʃais]

1 Careful of, setting great store by

*Not*¹ Ye're very choice of yer chink. *War*², *War*³ You must not touch those medlars, the master's very choice of them. *Shr*¹

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They han but that one little lad, an' they bin mighty choice an' tid on 'im *Ken*¹ Sure, he is choice over his peas and no mistake! *Sur* (TSC), *Sus*¹ *Hmp*¹ Tom's mortal choice over 'em peasen *w Som*¹ Tuur ubl chaury s mae un baewt s dthingz [very particular man as to his live stock] *Au* *n-kaum* un chaury s oa vur ur daa rturz [extremely careful of her daughters]

2 Dainty, fastidious with regard to food

s Stf Her's awful awk'ard to cook for—her s soo ch'ice, *PINNOCK Blk Cy Ann* (1895) *Nhp* *NORTHALL Wd Bk* (1896) *War*² The cat won't eat this meat, she's a choice (or 'choice mouthed') madam *s War*¹ He's very choice over his victual *s Wor* (HK) *Glo*¹ I bent a bit chice, I can eat anything as comes fist *Oxf*¹ *MS add* *Brks*¹ A choice or pampered child is teased by being called 'Gaargie' *Wil* (EHG)

CHOICE AND CHEEP, *sb phr* *Dev* The chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*, so called from its note.

Dev *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 25

CHOIL, *v*¹ and *sb* *w Yks* [tʃɔil]

1 *v* To file the junction of the tang and edge of a pocket-knife, whereby the general shape of the blade is improved

w Yks Before the 'whetter' proceeds to put a cutting edge on the blades, he takes his 'three square' file, and nicks out the corner of the steel where the tang and the edge of the blade join [This] is commonly known in Sheffield as choiling, *N & Q* (1889) 7th S vii 197, They're choil'd, if they're not fether-edged ones, *BYWATER Sheffield Dial* (1877) 52, *w Yks*²

2 *sb* The indentation in a pocket-knife, or the rounding off in a table-knife where the cutting edge ends

w Yks *N & Q* (1889) 7th S vii 198, *w Yks*²

[1 *Fr* (Norm) *choler*, 'tourner autour' (Moisy)]

CHOIL, *v*² *w Yks*

1 To assist, help, defend one's cause

*w Yks*² I'll choil for thee Fifty years ago this was very common amongst school boys, and is still freq heard

2 To cheat, overreach 3 *In imper* to depart, be off *ib*

CHOINGE, see **Change**

CHOISE, *v* *Sc* Also written **choyce**, **choyse** (JAM) [tʃɔis] To choose

Sc Let such as choise straw, be sure to put it on thick, *MAXWELL Bee master* (1747) 21 (JAM) *s Sc* *Prei* and *pp* choist, *MURRAY Dial* (1873) 204

CHOKE, *v* and *sb*¹ *Sc* *Irel Nhb Lin Shr IW* *Wil Dor Dev Cor* Also in forms **choak** *n Lin*¹, **chock** (JAM) *I W*² *Dor*¹, **chouk** *Sc* *N Cy*¹ *Nhb*¹, **chowk** *Sc*, **chuck** *nw Dev*¹ *Cor*¹²³ [tʃɒk, tʃɔək, tʃæk, *Sc* and *n Cy* tʃauk]

1 *v* *In comp* (1) **Choke children**, the fish *Alosa vulgaris*, allis-shad, so called from its bony nature, (2) dog, very hard, tough cheese, (3) ill, a cold or stoppage in the throat; the distemper in dogs, (4) pear, a very hard winter pear, (5) rope, a rope put down a cow's throat when it is choking, (6) sheep, a term of contempt, (7) sparrow, bearded wheat, which birds are said to find difficult to swallow

(1) *Cor*¹² [SATCHELL (1879)] (2) *I W*² *Dor* *BARNES Gl* (1863), Bread and choke dog, as he calls his countys cheese, *Good Wds* (1870) 98, *Dor*¹ (3) *nw Dev*¹ (4) *Shr*¹ (5) *n Lin*¹, *nw Dev*¹ (6) *Cor* He sneaked out o' them peas like a chuck sheep dog, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi, *Cor*¹, *Cor*² Ah! you old chuck-sheep (7) *Wil* (GED)

2 *sb* The jaw, cheek, neck, glands of the throat *Gen* *in pl*

Sc He who has the king's evil, is vulgarly said to have 'the cruells in his chouks' (JAM) *Fif* Their helmets hid their chouks, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 143 *e Fif* Tibbie fortified her chowks wi a new sable boa, *LATTO Tam Bodkm* (1864) xxv *Ayr* A corp with the chowks o't a' tied up, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 172 *Slk* Get a flannel petticoat and wrap it roun' your chowks [a cure for toothache], *CHR. NORTH Notes* (ed 1856) II 153 *N I*¹, *N Cy*¹, *Nhb*¹

3 *Comp* **Choke band**, a thong of leather by which a bridle is fastened round the jaws of a horse *Sc* (JAM), *n Lin*¹

4 The throat, 'swallow' *Cor*²³ 5 Part of a neck of veal *Dor*¹ 6 The core of an apple or artichoke *n Lin*¹

7 The croup. *w Sc* (JAM)

CHOKE, *sb*² *Obs* *Glo* A mistake in a country dance

n Glo At Dumbleton, 30 years ago, they used once a year to dance against a neighbouring village, Ashton under Hill, for a cake and ribband. It was called 'the cake and ribband dance,' and was a very solemn affair, with intricate steps, each side had a leader, and there was an umpire, every mistake was called a 'choke,' and the side which made fewest 'chokes' won the victory (H S H)

CHOKE, *sb*³ *Dev* The twist or turn at the end of a straw-bind for sheaves, &c, by which the bind is secured
Dev 'Turn in the choke vitty, or the sheave'll vall all to pieces'
The bind for a goat (qv) is known as a cable, and is formed without a choke, *Reports Provinc* (1893)

CHOKE, see *Chalk*

CHOKKED, *ppl adj* *Yks* Obstructed choked up
*w Yks*² Water is said to be chokked in its progress through a pipe when it is impeded by earth, stones, &c

CHOKKY, see *Chucky cheese*

CHOLDER, *sb* *Nrf* A considerable number or quantity

Nrf There seems to be such a cholder of these phrases, *COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf* (1893) 55

CHOLICKY, *adj* *Obsol* *e An*¹ *Suf* (F H) Choleric

CHOLLER, *sb* *Sc Irel Nhb Cum* Also *Som Dev* Also in form *chuller* *N I*¹, *cholly* *Dev*, *chuller* *Sc* [tʃo lər, tʃo lə(r)]

1 The flesh covering the lower jaw of man or beast, esp when fat and hanging, a dewlap, a double chin, the hanging lip of a hound

Abd A great chuller ower his cheeks like an ill scraped haggis, *FORBES Jrn* (1742) 13 *N I*¹ *Ant Ballymena Obs* (1892) *N Cy*¹, *Nhb*¹ *w Som*¹ Very common Huug lee look een uum un—dhu chaul urz oa ur du ang daew n sae umz u bèol dung [ugly-looking woman—her cheeks hang down like a bull dog's] *Dh-oa l* Bau b v u-gaut u guurt uump rait een dhu chaul ui oa un [the old Bob (a horse) has a great hump right on his cheek] *Dev* He has a rare pair of chollers A common word *Reports Provinc* (1891) *s Dev* What a cholly you've got! (F W C)

2 In *pl* the gills of a fish

Cld, *Rxb*, *Dmf* (JAM) *w Som*¹ The way to groa pee is to tickle'n, gin you can slip your fingers into the chollers o' un

3 The wattles of a cock or turkey-cock

Ant. Ballymena Obs (1892) *N Cy*¹, *Nhb*¹ *Cum* His feace grew reed as the chollers of a bubbley jock, *FARRALL Betty Wilson* (1886) 27 *Dev* Lúkee, zee tū our ole barn-door cock, ef tha chollers aw'n bant za rid's blid, *HEWETT Peas Sp* (1892)

[OE *ceolur*, the throat. *Cp* OHG *chelero*, the throat, dewlap (Graf)]

CHOLLOUS, *adj* *Yks Lin* Written *chollos* *n Yks*², *chollus* *e Yks* *n Lin*¹ Also in form *churlish* *n Yks*¹ *ne Yks*¹ [tʃo ləs]

1 Of persons. harsh, stern, irritable

n Yks (I W), *n Yks*¹, *n Yks*² To be dour and chollos *ne Yks*¹ *e Yks*¹ He's a nasty chollos soot of a chap *n Lin* Strange an' chollos w' her tongue, *PEACOCK J Markenfield* (1874) 1 136, *n Lin*¹

2 Of weather or wind cold, bleak

*n Yks*¹² *ne Yks*¹ T'wind's vary chollos *e Yks* *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889)

3 Cold to the taste, sour

n Yks A chollos apple (I W), *n Yks*¹, *n Yks*² Certain medicines, as saline solutions, are cold and chollos

4 Difficult to work, stiff

n Yks (I W), *n Yks*¹, *n Yks*² A chollos road A chollos bit of wood *n Lin*¹ Strong clay land is described as chollos That theare Wood Cloās' is chollos, ten load o' lime on a aacre wo'd reightle it finely

[*Cp* lit E *churlish*. 1 The man was churlish and evil in his doings, *BIBLE 1 Sam xxv 3* 2 Churlish winter's tyranny, *SHAKS 2 Hen IV*, 1 iii 62 4 In Sommer the ground is to hard and churlishe, *GOOGE Heresbach's Husb* (1577) 22 (N E D) With the form *chollous* *cp ME cherlous*, churlish A cherlous condicion is alle contrarie, *La Tour-Landry* (c 1450) 160]

CHOLTER HEAD, *sb* *Yks Lan* Also in forms *choolter* *Yks*, *chewter*, *chowter yed* *Lan*¹, *chotter*

n Yks, see below [tʃo lɪər iəd] A blockhead, simpleton See *Jolter head*

n Yks Get out i' t'rood, thou greeat chotterheead (I W) *w Yks* Iverybody wor capt whativver shoo could see i' sich a choolter-heead as him, *HARTLEY Tales*, 38, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Apr 9, 1892) *Lan* 'Well, I said, 'owd chap, what do you sell here?' 'Why,' he said, 'we sell Loggerheeds' 'O! I reckon, those are what we call Chouter yeads?' 'Ycs,' he said! *GASKEL Snags* (1841) 42, *Lan*¹ *e* Chewter-yed, *m* Chowter-yed

Hence Cholter headed, *adj* stupid, dull *n Yks*¹²

CHOM, see *Cham*, *v*

CHOMBLE, see *Chamble*

CHOMER, see *Chamber*

CHOMMER, *v* *Chs* Also in form *chonner* *Chs*³, *chummer* *Chs*¹ [tʃo mə(r)] To chew, to beat, crush to powder See *Cham*, *v*

*Chs*¹ My father bought some guano which was rather lumpy. One of the men told him 'he geet a shoo and chommered it aw' up,' which meant that he had beaten it with the back of a spade, *Chs*³ *s Chs*¹ Wey, iv dhaat yung fok saaynd aa)nu chom uid mahy slip ur au tū bit s [Whey, if that young foxhaind hanna chommered my slipper aw to bits]

CHOMP, *v* *Yks Lan e An Hmp Sus* [tʃɒmp]

1 To chew vigorously, to eat noisily or with effort *Cf* *champ*

n Cy *GROSE* (1790) *w Yks* They're nivver reight but when they're awther heitin or drinkin or chompin summat or anuther, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bannsla Ann* (1872) 52, A donkey chompin thisals, *ib* (1848), *w Yks*²⁵, *e Lan*¹, *m Lan*¹, *e An*¹ *Sus*, *Hmp* *HOLLOWAY*

2 To chop up small, to mince

n Cy *GROSE* (1790) *w Yks*⁵ To chop, as in preparing apples for mince pies *Sus*, *Hmp* *HOLLOWAY*

CHONCE, see *Chance*, *Chaunce*

CHONGE, see *Change*

CHONNER, see *Chommer*

CHOO, *int* *Irel Lin Nhp e An* A word used in driving pigs or poultry, or to silence a dog

Uls Addressed to a barking dog, *Uls Jrn Arch* (1853-62) *n Lin*¹, *Nhp*¹, *e An*¹

CHOOGEY, *sb* *Som Dev Cor* Also written *chuggie* *Dev*, and in form *choog* *Cor*² [tʃœ gi]

1 A child's name for a pig Also in *comp* *Choogey pig* *Cf* *chook*

*w Som*¹ Yuur, Bul ee! kau m un zee dhu cheog eez [Here, Billy! come and see the piggies] A common play with very little children is to take the toes between the finger and thumb, beginning with the great toe and chring with each line 'This choogey-pig went to market, This choogey pig stayed at home, &c' *Dev* *HEWETT Peas Sp* (1892) 16 *Cor*²

2 A call to pigs *Cor*²

CHOOK, *int* *Wor Oxf I W Som Dev* Also in form *sook* *I W*¹ [tʃūk, also tʃœk] A call to pigs, or occas to poultry *Cf* *choog*, *s v* *Choogey*

*w Wor*¹ (*s v* *Calls*) *Oxf*¹ *MS add* *I W*¹, *Som* (*J S F S*) *w Som*¹ Farm maid servants, when shouting to the pigs, cry out in a very shrill tone 'Cheo eek! chèo eek!' *nw Dev*¹

CHOOK, see *Chuck*, *v*

CHOOKER, *sb* *Yks* A fieldfare

w Yks *LUCAS Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) *Gl*

CHOOKIE, see *Chuck*, *int*

CHOOTER, see *Cholter head*.

CHOONER, see *Chunner*

CHOOP, *sb*. *Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan* Also in forms *choup* *N Cy*¹ *Nhb*¹ *Lan*¹, *chowp* *n Yks*² *e Yks*¹; *joop* *Cum*¹, *chub* *m Yks*¹, *chewp* *w Yks*. [tʃūp, also jūp]

1 The hip or fruit of the wild rose

Sc The waking blackbirds were already busy at their breakfast on the choops, *CUNNINGHAM Broomeburn* (1894) xiv, *Garden Wk* (1896) 112 *N Cy*¹, *Nhb*¹, *Dur* (*J E D*) *Lakel* Rotten as a choop, *Prov*, *ELLWOOD* (1895) *Cum* (*H W*), *Cum*¹ *Wm* We shall have a hard winter, there are so many choops (*B K*) *n Yks*² Also called *Cattjugs*, *Dog-chowps*, *Dog-jumps*, *n Yks*³, *ne Yks*¹ *e Yks* *MARSHALL Rur Lion* (1796) *m Yks*¹, *w Yks* (*R H H*) *Lan*¹ Her cheeks were rosy as a choup, *MORRIS Maggie Ball* (1872)

Hence *Chowp heead*, *sb* a blockhead *e Yks*¹

2 A wild-rose bush
w Yks When Turner Carr was ripped some years ago, a many chewps were taken away, *LUCAS Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) [Norw dial *kyupa*, the fruit of the wild rose, a forth of *hyupa*, the hip (AASEN), OE *hēope*]

CHOOR, *inf* Lin Also written *chur* Lin¹ [tʃuə(r)]
A word used to call or to drive away pigs

Lin¹ n Lin *Sutton Wds* (1881)

CHOOR, see *Char*(e, sb¹)

CHOOSE, *v* Se Nhb Yks Lan Chs Der Nrf Sus Amer Also in forms *chewse*, *chez*, *chus*(e, *chuz*, see below [tʃuːz, tʃuːz, tʃeuz])

I Grammatical forms

1. *Pret* 1 (1) *Chaise*, (2) *Ches*, (3) *Choozed*, (4) *Choz*
(1) n Sc *MURRAY Dial* (1877) 204 (2) w Yks *Tseaz*, *WRIGHT Gram Wndhill* (1892) 131 s Lan (J A P) (3) e Yks¹ Sus Any farmer who wanted a servant come and choosed one, *EGERTON Flk and Ways* (1884) 41, Sus¹ (4) e Yks¹

2 *Pp* (1) *Chose*, (2) *Chozen*, (3) *Chuis't*, (4) *Chuz*
(1) Nhb The Londoners long for example we've chose, *OLIVER Sngs* (1824) 13 (2) w Yks *Tsozn*, *WRIGHT Gram Wndhill* (1892) 131, w Yks¹ Nut to tack on hissell—'bout he wor regularly choozen, n 311 Lan Iv aw adnah choozun the buke, *SCHOLES Tim Gamuaitle* (1857) 7 (3) n Sc *MURRAY Dial* (1877) 204 (4) Lan What theau's chuz as thine, *DOHERTY IV Barlow* (1884) 80

II Dial usages

1 To wish for, desire
Nrf Do you chuse any more? *SPILLING Giles's Trip* (1872) iii [Amer 'Thank you, I would not choose any,' to decline a dish at table, *Dial Notes* (1895) I 385]

2 Foll by redundant *to*
Lan Aw choosed to a glass o' bitter ale, *STATON B Shuttle*, 77
3 Foll by *infin* to do as one chooses about a thing, to please oneself

s Chs¹ Ahysl chōoz tel im [I shall tell him or not, as I choose]
4 In phr (1) *Choose how*, however, in any case, at all events, (2) — *what*, whatever, no matter what, (3) — *whatever*, no matter what, (4) — *where*, (5) — *wherever*, no matter where, (6) — *which*, whichever, (7) — *who*, no matter who, whosoever

(1) w Yks A local preacher announced in chapel, 'Ä give noatis 'at Mester Smith'll preitch next Sunday 't morn, D V Ä sall preitch at neet, chewse ä' (S J C), Horses must be fed choose how, *Yks Whly Post Xmas No* (1894) 1, (J T), w Yks³ He will have to do it choosehow Lan Chus how hee ith wo'd I get, I'll never turn my back o' thee, *BRIERLEY Out of Work*, xv, It's not my Jem as would go foi to kill any man, choose how a girl had jilted him, *GASKELL M Barton* (1848) xx n Der I shall go to Baslow, choose how, *ADDY Gl* (1891) (2) w Yks Sam had made up his mind to have a day at Warely May-pow, chuss-what come, *BICKERDIKE Beacon Alm* (1873), w Yks¹, w Yks³ They cannot mak it grow gooid crops, choosewhat manure they put in Lan Chuz whot Seroh o' Rutchot's dus, *TIM BOBBIN View Dial* (1740) 51 Chs On Christmas day, chuse what comes, theree ought to be peace an' goodwill, *CROSTON Enoch Crump* (1887) 15 (3) Lan Off it went, an' chus whatever he did after he could no' coax it nee th' heawse agen, *BRIERLEY Irkdale* (1868) 141 (4) w Yks A pratty article that, chuse where he lives, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barnsla Ann* (1859) 51 (5) w Yks¹ He'll niver do weel, chez whariver he gangs (6) w Yks I swore I'd niver rock ageean chewse which way t'wind blows, *Weyver's Olm* (1885) (7) w Yks A sowger iz noa disgrace ta noa family, chuse ao thay ar, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Barnsla Ann* (1861) 46 Lan I'll knock th' proud little heeod off, chuz who tha art, *BOWKER Tales* (1882) 149

CHOOOWOW, *v* Fif (JAM) To grumble, grudge
Hence Choowowin', *vbl sb* grumbling

CHOP, *sb*¹ In *gen* dial or slang use in Eng Also written *chup* n Dev [tʃop]

1 In *pl* The jaws, cheeks, lips, mouth, the bill, beak of a bird, also used *fig* impudence, 'cheek'

Nhb The cuckoo instrucks him how to use his slender scissor-like chops, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table bk* (1846) VIII 94, Nhb¹ For hay but seldom blest their chops, *WILSON Ducky's Wig* (1826) To find out the nyem, now each woired his chops [bit his lips], *GILCHRIST Skipper* (1824) Cum¹ e Yks¹ Ah'll slap thy chops fo' thā w Yks ða mən šut ði in ən opm ði tšops ən si wot God I send ðe Al e nō muər ə ðai tšop, əv ed inf on it (J W), w Yks² He fetched him such a slap i' t'chops Lan Aw ll smash his chops for him (S W) n Lan¹, e Lan¹ m Lan¹

A slap o'th chops Chs¹ s Chs¹ Shut dhi chops [Shut thy chops] Der (H R), Not¹ Lei¹ Freq used in composition, as in 'fat-chops,' 'bawn-chops,' 'slobber-chops,' &c Nhp¹, War (J R W), War³ se Wor¹ Shut yer chops an' keep yer belly warm Brks¹ Cut on the chops Hnt (T P F) Ess To their chops tares trinkled down, *CLARK J Noakes* (1839) st 155, Es¹ Sus Holloway Hmp¹, I, W¹ w Som¹ Lik een uz chaups [licking his chops] n Dev Or a zlat in the chops, *Exm Scold* (1746) l 101, Vor ah es chucky chups, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 109, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545 Dev¹

2 The cheek or half of the under-jaw of a pig when cured.

w Yks² w Som¹ We know nothing of 'Bath chaps,' and 'mutton-chops' have to be so distinguished

CHOP, *v*¹ and *sb*² Cum Yks Chs Not Lin War e An Sur Wil Dor [tʃop]

1 *v* In *comb* (1) *Chopping clog*, a log of wood on which sticks are chopped, a butcher's block, (2) *knife*, a kind of chopper with several blades arranged gridiron-wise, formerly in use to cut the awns from barley, (3) *Chopt eggs*, the toad-flax, *Limaria vulgaris*, (4) *Chop gos*, a boor, churl, peasant, (5) *loggerhead*, a stupid person, (6) *stick*, see *gos*

(1) e Yks¹ (2) s Not (J P K) (3) Cum (B & H) (4) War² (5) e An¹ One who has a head to all appearance thick and stout enough to bear a blow of a hatchet Nrf¹ (6) Wil Our chopstick didn't venture to look behind him till he had cleared the little garden, *AKERMAN Tales* (1853) 32 Dor Don't be a fool, young chopstick, *HARDY Ethelberta* (1876) II xlvii

2 To thrash, flog with a whip, *fig* to beat in argument
Ess One sorry steed, they'd well chopp'd on, *CLARK J Noakes* (1839) st 114, *Gl* (1851), Ess¹, Sur (I S C)

3 To break small, to pulverize

w Yks She had been seeking a boy to chop some sand, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 17, 1891)

4. *sb* Food for horses, consisting of chopped hay, clover, straw, &c. Also known as *Choppy*

n Yks¹ w Yks Ah can eyt bran, an' thirds, an' turnips, but ah can't dahn choppy, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Apr 9, 1892) Chs¹, s Chs¹, s Not (J P K), Not², n Lin¹, War. (J R W) [*Gl Lab* (1894)]

5 Half a 'swath,' or row of cut corn or grass as left by the scythe e An²

CHOP, *v*² and *sb*³ In *gen*, dial or slang use in Eng [tʃop]

1 *v* To exchange, barter

n Lin¹ He chopped his graay mare awaay at Scotter Shaw for a blind hoss Chs *Sheaf* (1879) I 237 Not¹, Lei¹, War³, se Wor¹, Oxf¹, Brks¹ Nrf I chopped horses with him (W R E) Hmp¹ Wil¹ Wool ye chop wi' I, this thing for thuck? Dor *BARNES Gl* (1863) Cor¹ Slang Palm oil, that I afterwards chopped for soap, *Raby Ratiller* (1845) ix

Hence *Chopping*, *vbl sb* an exchange, changing, also in phr *Chopping and choosng*, choice, preference, making distinctions

Cum¹ Sec choppin' an changin' they mek w Yks Am bān tō ev nua tšopin ən tšuzin, wen jōv satid it (J W)

2 In phr (1) *to chop and change*, (a) to barter, exchange, sell, (b) to change, in *gen* use, (2) *to chop and choose between*, to make a distinction, choose between

(1, a) n Yks He'll sell owt he ez ef he thinks he can mak owt on't, he's all'as chopping an' changing (W H) e Yks¹ MS add (T H) w Yks⁴, Lan (S W), Nhp¹ (b) w Yks It won't do for t'classes to chop an' change about fra one room to anoother (F P T), w Yks¹ Chop an change wer kye fray ya field to anoother, n 341 n Lin¹ He's alus choppin' and chaangin' aboot, can't be eāsy no-whaeas w Som¹ You never can't depend 'pon he, a's always choppin' and changin' about (a) w Yks Der iznt mits tō tšop ən tšuz bitwīn əm (J W).

3 To change

Nhb¹ The wind chopped round to the nor'rard n Lin¹ Th' wind s chopped roond to th' nor east agean Nrf Some o' them new lights they've been a shiftn' an' a choppin' of, *GIBBON Beyond Compare* (1888) II vi I W¹

4 *sb* An exchange, barter

Hrf We had a chop (N G) w Som¹ Wur-s buy dhik au s?—Aay ded n buy un—aay ad-n een u chaup [Where didst buy that horse?—I did not buy him, I had him in an exchange] Slang Let's make a chop (H W)

CHOP, *v*³ Sc Nhb Wm Yks Lan War Shr Wil Som [tʃɒp]

1 To put, thrust

Nhb Have good strong wooden plugs ready made, whilst boeing, to chop into the bore hole immediately, *Compleat Collur* (1708) 14 Wm Fadder fowk dud let us chop hei intulther parrak ith winter, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 15, ed 1821 w Yks¹ He d chopp'd his yaud i' t'lathie, u 293 Shr¹ Jest chop that basket down, an' run an' fatch me a pail o waiter to wesh the butter I chopt a ferret i' the stack, an' the 1ots come towthern out

2 To come suddenly, burst in, to break or cut across

Yks *Wkly Post* (May 12, 1883) n Yks¹ Chopyont!—of a sheep-dog run ahead of and across the flock Chop amell!—run in amidst the flock Lan When he wur i' Lunnon it chopt into his yed that he wur amung a lot o wakken uns, *STATON B Shuttle*, 27

3 Hunting term to kill in lair or covert before the quarry has time to get away fairly

War After the first fox had been chopped, *MORDAUNT & VERNEY Hunt* (1896) I 168, War³ Wil His retriever suddenly 'chopped' a fox, and got him at bay, J. FFERIES *Gamekeeper* (1878) 73, ed 1887 w Som¹ The hounds chopped a fox in Tripp brake

Hence **Chop**, *sb* the seizure of a fox or hare by the hounds in cover w Som¹

4 To go, proceed

Sik The horny knuckled rascal chop'd on his way, gaping as he went, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 241, ed 1866

5 To meet by chance w Yks¹

CHOP, see **Chap**, *v*²

CHOP BACK, *sb* Nhb¹ [tʃɒp bak] Mining term an excavation driven the reverse way

CHOP BACKS, *sb pl* Sus [tʃɒp bæks] A nickname given to Hastings fishermen, who are also known as **Hatchet backs**

Sus The origin of this nickname is obscure, but one informant states that the fishermen, many years ago, chopped off the hands of some Dutch sailors clinging to a wreck, so as to cause them to fall into the sea, *N & Q* (1884) 6th S ix 343

CHOPE, see **Jup**

CHOPPEKIN, *sb* I W [tʃɒpəkin] The chap or under-jaw of a pig salted and smoked

I W² We had a choppekin that day vor dinner

CHOPPER, *sb*¹ nw Dev¹ A large knife with a cranked tang used for chopping potatoes in a frying-pan during the operation of frying

CHOPPER, *sb*² Sur (T S C) Sus¹ Hmp.¹ [tʃɒpə(r)] A dried pig's face

CHOPPERS, *sb pl* Cum¹ Snuffers

CHOPPING BOY, *sb plr* Obs Der¹ n Lin¹ A fine healthy boy

[Chopping-boy, quod dicimus de puero grandiusculo, & pro aetate robusto, *SKINNER* (1671), *Pinchellone*, a chopping-boy, a tall stripling, *FLORIO*]

CHOPPY, see **Chop**, *sb*¹

CHOPSE, *v* Nhp. [tʃɒps] To abuse, call names See **Chop**, *sb*¹ 1.

Nhp¹ An old woman went to a village schoolmaster, to complain that 'his boys were always chopsing her'

CHOP STICK, *sb* Irel Nhb. Ken [tʃɒp stɪk] The cross-stick of iron wire, whalebone, &c, attached to a sea fishing-line to keep the snood and hook clear of the sinker

N I¹ Nhb All about the south pier is good whiting ground We used the ordinary chopstick form of tackle, *DAVIES Sch Field-club* (1881) xxxv Ken¹ Two old umbrella iron ribs make capital chopsticks

[A chopstick is an iron about the bigness of a curtain rod, and a yard long, and upon this iron is a hollow pipe of lead, eight or nine inches long, and weighs about 4 lbs, and the iron weighs about a pound, E S *Britan's Buss* (1615) in *Arber's Garner*, III 642]

CHOP STRAW, *sb* n Lin¹ A person fond of arguing

CHOR, *v* n Yks Also written **chorr** n Yks³ [tʃɔr] To stir, strike, or poke violently or clumsily

n Yks Stop noo, or thool chor all't cinders oot o't range Whatver duz t'a chor like that for, stir't roond (W H), n Yks³

CHOR, see **Chaw**, *v*.

CHORE, *sb* Sc A company, party

Peb Ilk ane prics the chriscent creat're, 'Bettei trade' gaed round the choie, *ATFLECK Poet IVhs* (1836) 121

CHORE, see **Chare**, **Char**(e), *sb*¹

CHORK, see **Chirk**

CHORM, see **Chirm**

CHORNELS, see **Chirnels**

CHORP, *v* Sc To emit a creaking sound

Lth My shoon are chorpín [creak because of water in them] (JAM)

CHORT, see **Chirt**, *v*

CHORTER MASTER, see **Charter master**

CHORTON, see **Chawdon**

CHORUS, *sb* Coi Also written **choris** Cor¹ [kō rəs] A feast Cor¹²

Hence **Chorus**, *vbl sb* feasting

Cor² A grand chorusing

CHORVE, see **Chauve**, *v*

CHOSLIP, see **Cheese lip**

CHOTCHWARDNER, see **Churchwarner**

CHOTTY, *sb* Lan¹ [tʃɒtɪ] A blockhead Cf **cholter head**

CHOUGH, *sb* Dev Also written **chofe** [tʃɒf] The jackdaw, *Corvus monedula*

e Dev. John Stafoird for killing chofes, o ro o, *E Budleigh Overseers' Acc* (1711-2), The present name for the bird among the poorer classes [fishermen] (T N B)

[A chough, *monedula*, *COLES* (1679)]

CHOUGH(IN), see **Chuff(in)**

CHOUK, see **Choke**, *sb*¹

CHOUL, *sb* Shr¹ [tʃɒl] The stump of a tree Cf **chowl**, **stoul**

CHOUNCE, see **Chaunce**

CHOUNTING, *ppl adj* Dev Also written **chaunting** [tʃaʊntɪn] Taunting, jeering, grumbling

n Dev How! ya gurt chounting grumbling, glumping yerring trash! *Exm Scold* (1746) I 39, Jim looked tha chounting chap ta paise, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 115, *GROSE* (1790)

CHOUP, see **Choop**

CHOUR, *sb* Irel A giant

Wxf *HALL Irel* (1841) II 161

[Ir *caur*, a hero, see *O'CURRY Ancient Irish* (1873) *Gl*, Wel *cawr*, a giant, Cor *caur*, in *caur-march*, camel (lit giant-horse) (*WILLIAMS*), see *STOKES* in *Fick*², 84]

CHOUS, see **Chows**

CHOUSKIE, *sb* Sh I A knave Sh I (JAM), S & Ork¹

CHOUT, *sb* e An¹ Nrf¹ Also written **choot** Nil¹ A frolic, merry-making

CHOUTEE, *v* Irel [tʃaʊtɪ] To mumble, talk indistinctly

Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

CHOVE, see **Chauve**, *v*

CHOVEE, *sb* e An Written **chovy** e An¹ Nrf¹ [tʃɒvɪ] A small beetle, *Scarabaeus hortícola*

e An¹ The chovy invades gardens and orchards in hot summers, in our sandy districts, in such swarms as to be nearly equal to a plague of locusts, devouring every green thing before them It is common to drive ducks into a garden, or swine into an orchard, and shake the insects from the trees to be devoured Nrf *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (P), Nrf¹ Suf Of a bright chestnut colour, and with a green gilded head and corselet, *CULLUM Hist. Hawsted* (1813), e An *N & Q* (1866) II 327

CHOVEL, see **Chavel**

CHOW, *sb*¹ Sc

1 A wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Mry, Bnff (JAM)

2 The game of shinty

Mry, Bnff The players are equally divided After the chow is struck off by one party the aim of the other is to strike it back, that it may not reach the goal on their side, as soon as it crosses the line the other party cry 'Hail!' as denoting that they have gained the victory (JAM), Still popular in the Highlands (W C)

3 A bullet-head Bnff¹

[Fr (Norm) *choule*, 'une boule en bois' (Moisy), *Jouer à la choule*, 'ce jeu consistait a se renvoyer une boule de bois avec une raquette' (DUMÉNIL)]

CHOW, *sb*² n Yks Also in form *cow* A kind of shed or shelter in which quarrymen dress slates or flags (W H)

CHOW, see *Chaw*

CHOW AND CHUMP, *phr* Chs^{1a} Remains of wood, old stacks, and roots only fit for burning

CHOWBENT GRUBS, *phr* Chs Nails embedded in old timber, which spoil a carpenter's tools
Chs¹, Chs² 'Confound these chow-bent grubs,' says a carpenter

CHOWDER, see *Chowter*, *sb*¹

CHOWDY, *sb* Bck (A C) The chaffinch See *Chawdaw*

CHOWER, *sb* Som A mess, confusion (W W S)
See *Char(e, sb)*¹

CHOWER, see *Jower*

CHOWK, see *Choke*, *sb*¹

CHOWL, *sb* Glo¹ [tʃoul] A log of wood Cf *choul*

CHOWNDER, see *Chunter*

CHOWNY, *sb* Sur (T S C) [tʃou nɪ] A pig Also applied in contempt to an obstinate person

CHOWP, *v*¹ Chs To chatter

s Chs¹ Wot's dhaat mon chuwpin aat? [What's that mon chuwpin' at?]

Hence *Chowper*, *sb* a prattler, chatterer

s Chs¹ A little chowper [said of a child]

CHOWP, *v*² e Yks¹ [tʃoup] To chew

CHOWP, see *Choop*

CHOWR, *CHOWRE*, see *Jower*

CHOWS, *sb pl* Obs Sc Nhb Written *chous* Nhb A particular kind of coal, smaller than the common kind, much used in forges

Sc *Statist Acc* 198 (JAM) Nhb BEAUMONT *Coal Mining*, in *Impartial Hist Newc* (1801) 478

CHOWSEL, *v* Lin To masticate

Lin Very common (G G W) n Lin¹

CHOWTER, *sb*¹ Som Dev Cor Written *chowder* w Som¹ Dev ; *chauter* Dev [tʃau tɜ(r), tʃau dɜ(r)] A female fish-vendor See *Jowter*

w Som¹ Dev The word *chowter* should seem to imply a voluble and clamorous disputant As a check upon the vociferous eloquence of those fish ladies, it was not unusual to station a pair of stocks and a peace officer in the market place In some towns (as at Truro), there was a large cage, for the confinement of such women, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545 s Dev (Miss D) Cor With cowals for the chowters, JAN TRENOODLE *Spec* (1846) 39, Cor¹ Gen those who go about the country in carts, Cor²

CHOWTER, *v* and *sb*² Sur Dev

1 *v* To grumble, growl

Dev *EASTHER Gl* (1883) s v *Chunter*

2 *sb* Noise, dispute, quarrelling

Sur Let a goose waddle on to the green now, and see what a chouter they make, *Cornh Mag* (Nov 1888) 530, In a huff the swain remarked that 'he'd had enough chouter, an' he should goo,' *Times* (Dec 7, 1894) 13, col 4

[1 To chowter, to mumble and mutter, as froward children are apt to do, PHILLIPS (1706)]

CHOWTLE, *v* Sc (JAM) Also in form *chuttle* To chew feebly, as a child or old person

CHOWTS, *sb pl* Cor² [tʃauts] In *phr* a dish of *chowts*, a 'kettle of fish,' confusion, quarrelling

CHOYSILY, *adv* Lan [tʃoi sɪlɪ] Easily, comfortably
Lan Aw'll carry thee, as choysily as a babby, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1865) 132, ed 1868, 'Well, tak' it choysily, *ib Red Wind* (1868) 85

[The same as lit *E choicely*, daintily, with special care]

CHOZ, **CHOZZEN**, see *Choose*

CHRISMER, *sb* Pem Dev Written *chrisomer* n Dev, *crisomore* Dev Also in form *cristmal* Pem

1 A weakly child, a poor creature, ne'er-do-well See *Chrisom*

s Pem *Laws Little Eng* (1888) 420 Dev¹ It hath made my heart ache to zee the crismore, 26

2 An unbaptized child

Dev *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545 n Dev A parish sexton pointed out a portion of the churchyard which he designated *Chrisomers' Hill*, where, said he, 'the unbaptized children be always buried, and strangers that us don't know if they be baptized or no,' *N. & Q* (1886) 7th S II 96

CHRISOM, *sb* Yks Also in form *chrislom* w Yks² [kraɪ zəm] A fright, a pitiable object Cf *scrisum*

Yks He is an owd chrysom, *Prov in Brighthouse News* (Sept 14, 1889) w Yks² Do you think I'd marry an old chrisom like that? w Yks³

[The same word as obs *E chrisim* (*crism*), often occurring in parish registers in the sense of a child that has died shortly after baptism, and been shrouded in its 'chrisom-cloth' See *BLOUNT* (1670)]

CHRIS(T) CROSS, *sb* Nhb Dur Yks Chs Lin Nhp e An Ken Sus Hmp Wil Dor Som Cor Also written *chris* (s Nhb¹ n Lin¹ Som Cor¹, *cris* (s N Cy¹ Dur¹ s Chs¹ Lin Nhp¹ e An² Suf¹ Ken Sus¹ Hmp Dor¹ w Som¹, and in form *kerse* Nhb¹)

1 A mark in the shape of a cross, the mark of a person unable to write his name

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ In a child's game a distinction is carefully observed between a *chris* and a *cross*, the former being made thus x and the latter thus + Dur¹, w Yks¹ s Chs¹ Kris kros n Lin¹, Ken¹ w Som¹ Aay bae un nea skaul urd, bud aay kn puut mee kuur s kraus [I am no scholar, but I can put my Christ cross] Tue aa rts un u kuur s kraus [two hearts and a Christ-cross] are drawn with the forefinger on the mash in brewing, or the sponge in baking, and are supposed to be quite effectual in keeping off the mischievous sprites or witches 'The drink wid'n never work vitty, nif wadn to put two hearts and a Christ-cross 'pon the mash'

Hence (1) *Chris cross*, (a) *adj* awry, bad-tempered, cross, (b) *sb* a fit of temper, (2) *Chris cross cushion*, *sb*, see below, (3) *Chriss crossed*, *adj*, (4) *Crissy crossy*, *adj* cross-barred, checkered, (5) *Cristy cross*, *adj* and *adv* cross-wise

(1, a) N Cy¹ Everything is criss-cross to-day Nhb¹ (b) Nhb¹ The said W^m Smith in his cair crosses abused the Beadle, *Keelman's Books* (1772) (2) Nhp¹ A sort of seat made by two persons taking hold of their own and each other's wrists, thus forming a square with their hands, so as to enable them to carry a child thereon for amusement (3) Cor¹ (4) Cor² (5) s Chs¹

2 The cross formerly printed at the beginning of the alphabet in hornbooks, hence the alphabet itself

w Yks¹ Ken¹ She larnt her A B C ya know, An all dats in de criss-cross row, *MASTERS Dick and Sal* (c 1821) st 57 Sus Taunt in de criss cross, *JACKSON Southward Ho* (1894) I 432, Sus¹ Cor His earliest education was at the dame's school, where he learned from his horn book, first his Christ cross, great A, little a, b, c, d, &c, *Couch Hist Polperro* (1871) 4

3 *Comp* (1) *Criss cross lain* (line), (2) row, the alphabet

(1) s Hmp Couldn't you learn him his criss cross line? *VERNEY L Lisle* (1870) XII Dor *BARNES Gl* (1863), Dor¹ Som *JENNINGS Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J *Gl* (1873) (2) N Cy¹ e Lin *THOMPSON Hist Boston* (1856) 703 e An² The alphabet as it stood in the horn book, in the shape of Christ's cross, the consonants in the vertical, and the vowels in the horizontal part The horn-book was a small board, on one side of which was the alphabet, as above mentioned, and on the other a crucifix, pasted to the board, and covered with a piece of clear horn as a defence Suf¹ Wil Recited thus 'Chriss cross, girt A, little a, Girt B, little b, &c (K M G) Cor (M A C)

CHRISTEN, *v* In var dial forms and usages in Sc and Eng [krisən, kōsən]

1 Dial forms (1) *Chersen*, (2) *Cirssen*, (3) *Cursen*, (4) *Cursten*, (5) *Kersen*, (6) *Kersn*, (7) *Kersun*, (8) *Kessen*, (9) *Kess'n*, (10) *Kessun*, (11) *Kirsen*, (12) *Kirsn*, (13) *Kirsten*, (14) *Korsen*, (15) *Kursen*, (16) *Kursin*, (17) *Kursten*

(1) w Yks³ (2) Inv (H E F) Som *AGRIKLER Rhymes* (1872) 119 (3) Cum *Gl* (1851), They cursen'd me Jonathan Slee, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1805) III, ed 1840 w Som¹ (4) Cum It wad be nae mair like an honest woman's wedding nor it wad be like a curst'ning, *LINTON L Lorton* (1867) XXIII (5) e Lth Waddins an' kersenins, *HUNTER J Inuch* (1895) 32 N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Dur 'Teldest lad wez kersent ed church, *EGGLESTONE Betty Podkin's Visit* (1877) 8 w Yks¹³⁵, Lan¹, e Lan¹ w Som¹ Kur sn, kur sn (6) Lan *Monthly Mag* (1815) I 127 w Som¹ (7) Lan Gooin fur to hav hur first choilt kersunt, *ORMEROD Felley fro Rachde* (1864) IV (8) n Yks Ah thowt about kessenin him William, *TWEDDELL Cleeve Rhymes* (1875) 65; n Yks, n Yks, NICHOLSON

Flt Sp (1889), *e Yks*¹, *m Yks*¹, *Lan*¹, *m Lan*¹ (9) *n Yks*¹ (10) *Lan* When wi kessunt fawr poor Robert HARLAND *Lynce* (1866) 197 (11) *e Lth*. Oor weans were kirsened, HUNTER *J Inwuch* (1895) 210 Gall HARPER *Bards* (ed 1889) 239 *N Cy*¹, *Nhb*¹, *Dur*¹ *w Yks* PRESTON *Ylsman* (1880) 23 *Lan* 'Twould be loike flingin' th' choilt's soul to Owd Scrat gin he wur no kirsened at o', BANKS *Manch Man* (1876) 11 Som JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1866) *Gl* (12) *Dur*¹ (13) *Nhb* All wor bairns may kirsten'd be WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1843) 86, *Nhb*¹ *w Yks* (F P 1) (14) *Nhb*¹ (15) *N Cy*¹, *w Yks*² (16) *Dur*¹ (17) *Cum* (J Ar)

II Dial usages

1 In phr *Christen your own child first*, 'Charity begins at home' *Sur*¹

2 To baptize in church, as distinguished from privately or 'half baptize'

*s Wor*¹, *Hrf*² *Glo* The youngest boy was took ill, and the parson come and half-baptized him, but the others was all christened (A B)

3 To name, nickname

w Yks It woi past his skill to kursen it [to tell what breed a dog was], HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1884) 30 *Lan* O' soourt o' red dog, or bitch, I know no gredely, nah heau the keisunt it, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 4, He spied a dish containin summat which ith state uv drunken mopes ut he wur in he couldnt kestun, STATON *B Shuttle*, 31 *n Lin*¹ We christen'd him He'll Fire Dick up o' accoont o' his darin'

4 *Comb* (1) Christen child, one who has been baptized, (2) Christened name, the Christian name, (3) Christening bit, (4) cake, (5) crib, see below, (6) name, the Christian name, (7) -vault, a font

(1) *War*² There was no burial service—he was'nt a christen-child (2) *ne Yks*¹ Kess'nd name (3) *Edb* It is an old custom in Edinburgh on going with a child to be baptized to offer a 'christening bit' to the first person met Mine I found consisted of a biscuit, bit of cheese, and bit of gingerbread *N & Q* (1871) 4th S viii 506 (4) *n Cy* A few families still adopt the practice of taking a slice of the Christening cake along with them [to the Christening], and making an offering of it to the first person they meet Should this be a man they say the next child born in the village will be a male, if a woman, it will be a female, *Denham Tracts* (ed 1895) II 43 *Nhb*¹ Before the procession starts for the church the nurse makes up a neat parcel in which spice cake, or loaf, with cheese and a packet of salt are enclosed If the infant be a girl it is lucky to give it to a man, if a boy, to give it to a woman, but it must be given to the first person met with (5) *s Cor* At Looe the gift was *gen* a small cake made for the purpose, and called a 'christening crib' Also called a kimbly, *N & Q* (1872) 4th S ix 47 (6) *w Yks* He knew neither Sleck's christening name nor his mother's name, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) xii (7) *w Som*¹ Bae un ee gwa in tu leok tu dh oal kurs neen vau it? [Are you not going to look at the old font?]

CHRISTENDIE, sb Sc [kri sændi] Christendom

Fif Was never sic hille-belew and flither Within a' Christendie thegither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 155 *Rnf* Osmile on me, thou brightest star That ever shone on Christendee, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 116 *Ayr* Three blyther hearts Ye wad na find in Christendie, BURNS *Happy Tro* *Sik* The wickedest witch in Christendye, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 395, ed 1866

[Cp obs *E cristentie*, *cristante*, Christendom Rome pe mast cite, pat now es ouer all cristiante, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 2126 OFr *crestentie*]

CHRISTIAN, sb and adj Sc Irel *Nhb* *Yks* *Lan* *Chs* Stf Not Lin Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Oxf e An Sur Suf Hmp Som Dev Cor Also in forms Christen n Lin¹, Crissen e Yks¹, kerstin w Som¹, kessen w Som¹ Dev¹, kirszen S & Ork¹ See also below. [kristian, kri stjen]

1 sb A human being, as distinguished from one of the lower animals. Also used attrib

*Ni*¹ The poor dog was lyn' on a Christen's bed *Nhb*¹ 'As wise as a Christen', said of a dog In Newcastle the sedan chairmen were called 'Christian horses' (HALL) *w Yks* I have a shop bill of more than a century old of a man who attended Mansfield Market to look after the health of the cattle brought there, with a NB at the end 'Likewise bleeds Christians,' *Sheffield Indep* (1874), *w Yks*² *Lan* Talkin' to th' dog as if it wur a Kestian, *New Wkly* (Jan 5, 1895) 7. *Chs*¹ Dunna give it

to th' dog, it's fit for a Christian to eat *s Chs*¹ Dheydz dok turz dhai gon tü Lun ün, ün dheer ür dhürz 1)th fau rin ün ü Kris tyün, boa nz ün jeynts ün au ün dhi aan tü taak it tü p-lyz ün put it tügy'edh ür ügy'en, ün wen dhi)kn dóo dhis, dhi bin reyt [These doctors they gon to Lunnon, an' theer there's a thing i' th' form of a Christian, bones an' jeynts an' aw an' they han to tak it to pieces an' put it together agen, and when they con do this, they bin reight] 'Neither Christian nor creature' Stf That dog knows what I say just like a christian, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) Not¹ n Lin¹ 'All Christ'ans hes souls to be saaved, whether thaay saay the'r prayers to God Almighty or to idols, stoäns, an' bits o' rags as Papists, Heäthens, and Mahomet's men do' 'Brewtes, as we call 'em, hes moore sense then Christ'ans, thaay won't so much as look at alcoöl if you put it under the'r very noases' Lei² As cunning as a Christian *Nhp*¹, War² s Wor My horse is as sensible as a Christian (H K) se Wor¹ Shr¹ 'W'y 'e'd get on that wall,' said a woman of a favourite dog, 'an' bark like a kr'is chu'n'e, ööd, 'e knowed so well who wuz a comin', Shr² Oxf¹ Kris ün'e An¹ Suf My dawg he du bear malice justlike a Christian (F H) Sur¹ [Of a horse which was growing old and had lost his pace] 'Just like us Christians, we gets slower as we grows older' Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY w Som¹ A horse or dog is very often described as su sai snubl-z u kur steen Dev He [a pony] loked up in my väce za pittice like an' bivered tü mowth like a Curschan, Hrwerr *Peas Sp* (1892) 16, Dev¹ n Dev Thee wut ha' a hy to enny kessen soul, Exm *Scold* (1746) 1 232 nw Dev¹ Cor [Two countrymen] watching several oxen in their stalls [on Old Christmas Eve], at twelve o'clock at night, observed the two oldest oxen only fall upon their knees and make 'a cruel moan like Christian creatures,' BRAND *Pop Antiq* (ed 1849) I 473

2 Human ordure

*n Lin*¹ Thoo stinks sorely, thoo must ha' troad e' sum Christen

3 adj Fit for human food, eatable, also applied to a very lean animal

*S & Ork*¹ It's no kirszen

CHRISTLING, sb Dor Som Dev Written crising w Som¹ Also in forms cristen Dor, custin Som, kerslin w Som¹ [kri slin, kō slin]

1 A small black wild plum Cf bullace

Dor N & Q (1877) 5th S viii 44, BARNES *Gl* (1863), Dor¹ Som W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Kuur sleenz, kris leen Dev¹ Her wid always dole out zomething—a tatty o' 10sen, or 11pe deberries, christlings, or mazzards, 52, Dev² n Dev Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl* nw Dev¹

2 Small, shrivelled, immature apples

*w Som*¹ Dhu tree wuz veol u blau sum, bud ded-n kau m tu noa urt bud krus leenz [the tree was full of blossom, but it came to nothing but crislings]

CHRISTMAS, sb Var dial fōrms and usages in Sc Irel and Eng [kris sməs, kō sməs]

I Dial forms [For further examples, see II below]

(1) Chersmas, (2) Chrisamas, (3) Chrissenmas, (4) Chrissimis, (5) Christenmass, (6) Churstmas, (7) Cursenmas, (8) Cursmass, (9) Kairsmas, (10) Kersmas, (11) Kersamas, (12) Kersenmiss, (13) Kesmas, us, (14) Kessamus, (15) Kess(en)mas, (16) Kirsmas, (17) Korsmas, (18) Kursmas, (19) Kursmiss

(1) *w Yks*² (2) *Nhb*¹, *m Yks*¹, *w Yks*² (3) *Nhb*¹ A Chrissenmas carol, THOMPSON *Canny Newcastle* (4) *Ni*¹ (5) *Abd* (JAM), *m Yks*¹ (6) *w Yks* Ye desarne pining fro' this to Churstmas, BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1847) xiii (7) *Cum* *Gl* (1851), (M P), *Cum*¹ (8) *Cum*¹, *Cum*² Ya neeght langsen at Cursmass time, 55 (9) *Nhb*¹ (10) *N Cy*¹, *Nhb*¹ *Cum*² Kersmas is hardly Kersmas noo, 48 Wm Kersmas up i' t'fells, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt ii 36 *w Yks*¹ A par o' breeks at wor maad for him brand new to gang a yewlin in last Kersmas, 11 288 *Lan*¹ n *Lan*¹ On Christmas eve the following lines are sung by boys 'Git up, äld wives, an' beake yer pies, It's Kersmas day i' t'moining' *e Lan*¹ (11) *w Yks* *Lucas Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) *Gl*, *w Yks*² (12) *Nhb*¹ (13) *n Cy* GROSE (1790) *n Yks*¹, *ne Yks*¹, *e Yks*¹, *m Yks*¹ *Lan*¹ Aw's be seventy one come Kesmas moinin', WAUGH *Owd Blanket* (1867) iii *e Lan*¹ *m Lan*¹ Gi' me Kesmus, good owd Kesmus! *Chs*¹ Der¹ Pronounced kyaes müs, an old form nearly obs (14) *n Yks* Ah wish yah a Merry Kessamus, TWEDELL *Cleval Rhymes* (1875) 7 *m Yks*¹ (15) *n Yks* You'll repent afore next Kessenmas, LINSKILL *Ilaven under Hill* (1886) ix, *n Yks*¹², *ne Yks*¹, *m Yks*¹ (16) *N Cy*¹ *Nhb* Kirsmas Day,

CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I 169 Dur¹, Wm (M P) w Yks
Kirsma's Eve, PRISTON *Poems* (1864) 18 Som JENNINGS *Dial*
w Eng (1869) (17) Nhb¹ (18) N Cy¹ Wm At Kursmas tea
there was t'maskers, SOUTHEY *Knitlers e' Dent in Doctor* (1848)
559 Brks¹ Som You shall bide to Kursmas, RAYMOND *Love*
and Quiet Life (1894) 124 Dev Kursmas candles all alight,
FULMAN *Sketches* (1853) 50 (19) w Yks Aw used to luk forrad
to Kuissmiss, HARTLEY *Budget* (1871) 158

II Dial usages

1 Christmas holidays, also in phr *the Christmas*, see below

s Chs¹ w Wor¹ The childern be ahl on 'em a-comin' far the Christmas Shr Such a thing happened, the folk say, 'in the Christmas,' 'before Christmas was out,' or 'between the two Christmases.'—1 e 'between Christmas Day and Old Christmas Day' One special care was putting away any suds or 'buckle' for washing purposes, both of which it was most unlucky to keep in the house during 'the Christmas' Some, also, put away leaven out of their houses The horses might not go to plough during the whole twelve days, nor might any spinning be done, and the distaff, set aside, was not uncommonly dressed with flowers, BURNE *Fik-Lore* (1883) 397, 403, To this day the curfew bell at Cleobury Mortimer is silent during 'the Christmas,' showing that then the fires might not be extinguished, *ib* 400

Hence *Christmasing*, *vbl sb* (1) Christmas holidays, (2) the celebration of Christmas, begging for Christmas presents, (3) any evergreen used for Christmas decoration, (4) a Christmas present

(1) s Chs¹ (2) Wm Kitty Kirkie's kersmasing, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt 11 36 m Yks¹, n Lin¹ Sur Folks does look so old at you, if you don't give 'em nothing when they come a Christmasing! N & Q (1881) 6th S m 318 w Som¹ We ant a had no kuurs museen de year—tidn not a bit same's use' to (3) Lon A large trade is carried on in 'Christmasing,' MAYHEW *Lon'd Labour* (1851) I 141 w Som¹, nw Dev¹ (4) s Chs¹ lv 60j d brau t dhü chil dünn ü bit üv ü Kris müsün ahy dünnü u thau t sü much aat it [if hoo'd brought the children a bit of a Christmasing, I shouldna ha' thought sö much at it]

2 Evergreens, esp holly, used for Christmas decoration

w Yks They've stuck all the pictures full of Christmas (H L) Chs¹ Mester, win yo let us get a bit o Kesmus at o' th' gardin? Chs³ I maun get some Christmas to bawm the quarls [panes of glass] s Not I've bought sixpennorth of Christmas (J P K) n Lin¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ Called also Stickings In some places it is considered unlucky if they are not removed before Twelfth Day War², War³ There is no Christmas in the market this year e An¹, Cmb¹, Nrf (E M), Suf (C T), Suf¹ Lon All your Christmas should be burnt on Twelfth day morning, N & Q (1853) 1st S vii 152 Ken, Sus², Hmp¹, I W Wil Why, you haven't a bit o' Christmas about the house yet! (G E D) w Som¹ Miss Warren've a zen' me up arter some Christmas, vor to put up in the school, 'cause th' Inspector's comin Dev⁴ Cor The houses are at Christmas 'dressed up' with evergreen, sold in small bunches called 'Penn'orths of Christmas,' *Fik-Lore Jrn* (1886) IV 115, Cor³

3 A cake made on Christmas Eve

Cor The peculiarity of the cakes is, that a small portion of the dough in the centre of the top of each is pulled up and made into a form which resembles a very small cake on the top of a large one, and this centre-piece is specially called 'the Christmas,' Each person in a house has his or her special cake, and every one ought to taste a small piece of every other person's cake, N & Q (1878) 5th S x 493

4 *Comp* (1) Christmas block, a Yule-log, (2) *bo* (ball), Christmas pudding, (3) boys, 'mummers,' young men acting in the Christmas play, (4) -brand (bron', brund), see block, (5) candle, see below, (6) -mock, see block, (7) pot, see below, (8) shaf, a sheaf of corn given to each cow and horse on Christmas morning, (9) -stock, see block, (10) -tree, the holly

(1) Dev The custom of burning the Christmas block . . . still continues, BRAND *Pop Antiq* (ed 1849) I 467 (2) Lan Eager to commence our meal as if it had been 'Kesmas bo,' BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1884) 28 (3) I W¹ (4) w Shr There are many yet living who can remember seeing the 'Christmas brand,' a great trunk of seasoned oak, holly, yew, or ciah tree, drawn by horses to the farm-house door, and thence by the aid of rollers and levers placed at the back of the wide open hearth . . . The embers were raked up to it every night, and it was carefully

tended that it might not go out during the whole season, during which time no light might either be struck, given, or borrowed, BURNE *Fik-Lore* (1883) 398 Shr² Kr is mus br'on (5) Cum¹ Chris'mas cannell is a candle given by grocers to each customer at that season Nutmegs or other spices are occasionally substituted w Yks (J W) Shr A hole was bored through the thickness of the Christmas brand, and the flame appearing through it was called the Christmas candle, BURNE *Fik-Lore* (1883) 411 (6) Cor When open chimneys were universal in farm houses, the Christmas stock, mock, or block, on which the rude figure of a man had been chalked, was kindled with great ceremony, *Fik-Lore Jrn* (1886) IV 115, Cor¹ A piece of this year's Christmas-mock is often saved to light the one to be burnt at the next Christmas (7) Yks Everyone who has been near the farm for the past twelvemonth will come to receive his 'Christmas-pot' of spice cake, cheese, and mulled ale, Yks *Life and Character*, 25 (8) Cum¹ (9) Cor¹ (10) Suf (F H)

CHRIST'S THORN, *phr* Yks Chs (1) *Crata gus Pyracantha*, (2) common holly

(1) Chs¹ There is a tradition that our Saviour's crown of thorns was made from this plant (2) w Yks Nor will it [the ghost] again be 'on view' so long as the holly tree or Christ's thorn with its bright, scarlet berries, typical of His blood, grows on Calverley Moor, SPEIGHT *Airedale* (1891) 52

CHUB, *sb*¹ Yks [tʃub] A log of wood

e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796), e Yks¹ Sall we hev a chub on, or mun Ah fetch sum coals? m Yks¹

Hence (1) Chub head, *sb* a fool, (2) Chub headed, *adj* stupid, foolish, (3) Chubbing, *vbl sb* in phr *to go a-chubbing*, to go to fetch logs

w Yks Odjə din, jə gət tʃub iəd [Hold your 'din', you great fool] (J W) (2) w Yks Tak nə goom on im, 12 sitʃ ə gət tʃub-iəd fūl [Take no heed of him, he is such a great stupid fool] (J W) (3) m Yks¹ The lads of a village go [u-chuob in] in preparation for bonfire night, and before Christmas for the Yule log

[Cp Norw dial *kubbe*, a block of wood (*Dansk Ordbog*), Sw *kubb* (RIETZ)]

CHUB, *sb*² Sc A chubby child

Per Gen known (G W) Slk When the bishop flung the water on your boy's face, how the little chub looked at him! Hogg *Tales* (1838) 372, ed 1866

CHUB, *sb*³ and *v*¹ Yks Lan [tʃub]

1 *sb* A game of marbles in which boys bowl at a mark w Yks²

2 *v* To throw (with marbles) w Yks², ne Lan¹

CHUB, *sb*⁴ and *v*² w Yks 1 *sb* A friend, mate, companion Hence Chubby, *adj* friendly 2 *v* To associate with (J W)

CHUB, see Choop

CHUBBINS, *sb pl* w Yks [tʃu binz] Boughs of trees, hedge-stakes, &c, used as material for bonfires on the fifth of November See Chub, *sb*¹

w Yks BANKS *Whfd Wds* (1865), (H L)

Hence Chubbing, *vbl sb* in phr *to go chubbing*, to go and collect wood for bonfires

w Yks Let's go chubbing to night, I know where there's some grand uns (H L)

CHUBBLE HEADED, *ppl adj* Dev Silly, foolish See Chub, *sb*¹

Dev Now, diddee iver zee sich a chubble-headed vule 's'er is in awl yer born days? I niver didden, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892)

CHUBBOCK, *sb* e An¹ [Not known to our correspondents] A short thick lump of wood for burning, a log

[A dimin of *chub*, *sb*¹]

CHUBBY, *sb* Glo (S S B), Glo¹ [tʃu bi, tʃe bi] The hedge-sparrow

CHUBBY, *adj* e An¹ Arf¹ Suf¹ [tʃu bi] Threatening, cross, surly

CHUBBY HEAD, *sb* Sur Hmp

1 The lamprey, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*

Hmp *Nature Notes*, No 2, Som' says stone rotchers an' som' chubby-heads, they be called both, they be (W M E F)

2 The miller's thumb, *Cottus gobio* Sur, Hmp (H W E)

CHUB HEADED, *adj* Yks Chs Also in form chubby headed Chs¹ Having a short, broad head like a bull See Chub, *sb*¹

e Yks. Spoken of cattle or sheep (*absol*), MARSHALL *Rur Econ*

(1796) Chs¹ A chubby-headed calf is usually considered more suitable for feeding than for rearing

CHUCK, *int* and *sb*¹ In *gen* dial use Also written *chuke* Dev, and in *dim* form *chookie* Ayr, *chucky* Sc NI¹ Dur¹ e Dur¹ Cum Wm n Yks¹ e Yks¹ w Yks¹⁴⁵ e Lan¹ n Lan¹ s Chs¹ nw Der¹ Shr¹

1 *int* A call to fowls

Abd (G W) Lth Just like oor hens at feedin' time when Ailie cries 'chuck, chuck!' Lumsden *Sheep head* (1892) 68 NI¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Wm (B K), n Yks², e Yks¹, w Yks², Lan (S W), Chs¹ s Chs¹ Chuk nw Der¹, n Lin¹, War (J R W) Shr¹ Chuk

Hence **Chuck**, *v* to call fowls

Cum She chucks 'em tull her, an' they caper round, GILPIN *Pop Poetry* (1875) 207 Lan (S W)

2 A call to pigs

ne Wor (J W P), se Wor¹ Glo BAYLIS *Dial* (1870) Oxf¹ Hmp GROSE (1790), Hmp¹, Dor¹

Hence **Chucky pig**, *sb* a young pig

Stf Northall *Flk-Phr* (1894) War A nice chucky pig (J B), War², Brks (C W)

3 *sb* A fowl, hen, chicken, *gen* used to or by children

Sc No like our barn-door chuckies at Charles-hope, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xlv Per We've as muckle sense as the chuckies, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 327 Rnf Having spent the best part of her life in thraving the necks of unfortunate chuckies, MACDONALD *Sittlement* (1869) 165 Ayr I wat she is a daintie chuckie, BURNS *Ep Blacklock* (1789) st 10 Lnk Sic a thravn gabbit chuck, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 23, ed 1783 Lth The best man carves, wi' mirthfu' glee A denty roastit chuckie, SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 14 e Lth Ilka chuckie thinks its ain cleckin the bonniest, HUNTER *J Inwuk* (1895) 36 Bwk You eat a' my chuckie's meat, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 51 Gall With many of the Glenkens wives' chuckies swinging head down at their saddle bows, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 214 NI¹, Dur¹, e Dur¹, Cum (J Ar) Wm Will thoo hev a chuckie egg, honey, fer thi tea? (B K) n Yks¹, e Yks¹ w Yks BANKS *Whifd Wds* (1865), w Yks¹²⁴, w Yks⁵ Goa tak thease crumbs to t'chuckies Lan¹ Thoose chucks are i'th garden again e Lan¹, m Lan¹ Chs¹ Ow many chucks an ye gotten? s Chs¹, nw Der¹, n Lin¹, War (J R W), Shr¹

Hence **Chuck** a biddy, *sb* a child's name for a fowl Lei¹, War²

4 A term of endearment

Elg You know not, old chuck! how many good things I have to sing and say to you, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I 213 Ff Didst thou not hear the gentleman, my chuck? TENNANI *Ausler* (1812) 113, ed 1871 Ayr 'Come your wa's ben, my wee pet lamb, chookie, hen, bird, doo, she would say, SERVICE *Duguid* (1887) 101 Nhb¹ We found mony a hearty chuck, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1826) w Yks¹²⁸ Lan¹ Come, my little chuck, let mammy put it to bed War² Shr¹ Now, chuck, come an' a yore new coat on e An¹, Suf¹ Slang Now, old chuck, what d'ye think of that? *Raby Ratler* (1845) xx

[3 Cp Norw dial *kyukling*, a chicken (AASEN), ON *kyuklingr* 4 Be innocent of the knowledge, dearest chuck, SHAKS *Macb* III ii 45]

CHUCK, *sb*² Sc Nhb Yks Lan [tʃuk, tʃɛk]

1 A pebble, i, the shell of the sea snail

Lth Whyles bickerin' cats wi' chuckies, SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 35 N Cy¹ Nhb The chucks an' gravel licks alive, ROBSON *Sngs of Tyne* (1849) 36, Aw's ne yewse te mortil leevin', aw's a deed chuck i' the seas, *Evangelme* (1870) 320, Nhb¹

2 A marble, taw, a ring within which a game of marbles is played

Dmf (JAM), w Yks (D L), e Lan¹

3 A game of marbles, see below Also known as **Chucky and Chucks up**

w Yks A game for two players Each contributes an equal number of marbles, and one of the players throws them from a certain distance towards a hole If an even number falls into the hole, the handful belongs to the thrower, if odd is the result, they belong to the other player Throwing is taken in turns (J H T), (B K), Also called Chucks in, Chuckings in, Liggings in (S K C)

4 *pl* A girls' game played with pebbles or shells See **Checks**

Sc When a wise man is with fules and bairns, he maun e en play at the chucks, SCOTT *Nigel* (1821) v Ayr Come away, and leave the countess to play at the chucks with her thimble, a baw bee, and a tamarind-stane till we come back, GALT *Sir A Wylie*

(1822) lx1, Mony a gyem at Bab at 'e bowster and the chucks, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 111 Lth The 'Chucks' was played with pebbles or stones, STRATHESK *Moire Bils* (ed 1885) 33 Sik The deils are playing at chucks in yon dark chamber, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 304, ed 1866 N Cy¹ Nhb Other favourite games in fine weather were 'Hippy beds,' 'Chucks,' and 'Keppey baa,' DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 270

5 In *phr* (1) *Chucks and handies*, (2) — and marvels, a children's game, see below, (3) *to spin chuck*, to be defeated, beaten Cf **check stones**, **cocks and hens**

(1, 2) Nhb¹ The game of 'chucks an marvels' is plied with five of these sea shells and a marble, sometimes with five small mutton bones, or with five small stones The marble is thrown up and allowed to 'stot' (rebound) and is caught in its second fall, between each 'stot' the player picks up one of the chucks at a time till the five are in hand, then two and one, then three and one, and so on, till at the last throw the whole five are adroitly caught at a sweep The game is called 'chucks and handies' in South-Shields (3) Lan Aw'll make yon mon spin chuck in abeawt hawe a minnit, Wood *Sketches* 21, To 'spin chuck' in marbles or peg-tops is when a boy, displacing the taw or top of another player, fails to send his own out of the ring He is then said to be 'dead,' and is not allowed to play again during the game (S W)

CHUCK, *sb*³ Yks Nhp Suf Ken Sur Sus Hmp [tʃuk, tʃɛk]

1 A piece of wood, log, 'great chip'

Nhp¹ Suf GROSE (1790), Suf¹ (s v Chump) Ken¹², Sur¹ Sus COLES (1677), RAY (1691), (K), Sus¹², Hmp¹

2 A thick piece of bread and cheese Ken¹

Hence (1) **Chuck head**, *sb* a blockhead, (2) **Chuck headed**, *adj* stupid, thick-headed

(1) e Yks¹ (2) Ken¹ Sus, Hmp HOLOWAY

[1 Fr (Norm) *chunque, chouque*, 'souche d'arbre' (MOISY) Norw dial *kyuka*, a block of wood (AASEN) 2 Cp ON *kyuka*, a kind of fresh soft cheese, *ost-kyuka* (VIGRUSSEN)]

CHUCK, *sb*⁴ Lan War Shr Som [tʃuk, tʃɛk] A cut of beef extending from the horns to the ribs, including the shoulder-piece

War² Shr¹ Country butchers have 'cuts' such as the [chuck, chuck], 'slench,' &c, to meet the requirements of their farm-house customers Som *Ann Agric* (1784-1815)

Hence **Chuck ribs**, *sb*

Lan Ned o' Mary's, chuck ribs, *Rossendale Beef Neel*, 8, In common use forty years ago (S W)

CHUCK, *sb*⁵ Nhb Dur Yks e An Slang Amer [tʃuk] Bread, food, provisions

Nhb¹, e Dur¹, w Yks (J R), e An¹ Slang The allowance given out to some prisoner who had forgotten to eat what in prison slang he call'd his toke or chuck, *Five Years Pen Serv* (1887) 1 (FARMLR) [Amer CARRUTH *Kansas Univ Quar* (1892) I]

CHUCK, *sb*⁶ Som Dev Cor [tʃɛk]

1 The under-part of the face, the throat

Cor¹ I like a pig's chuck, Cor² He is very big about the chuck

2 In *pl* the cheeks Of a dog the lips

w Som¹ Dhu chuucks oa ur-z zu huui d zu chuur ee [the cheeks of her is so red as a cherry] Dev 'Er chuucks be za rid as a 10sc, bant um? HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) n Dev Thy buzzom chuucks were pretty vittee, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 73 Dev¹ I long'd to het men a good slat in the chuucks, 9

CHUCK, *sb*⁷ w Yks Also in form **chucky** [tʃuk, tʃu ki] Credit

w Yks We can get owt we want on chuck and pay for it a bob a week (H L), Ah want a pair o' shoes it ye'll let me hev 'em on t'chucky (B K)

CHUCK, *v* In *gen* dial use in Sc and Eng Also written **chock** Stf Nhp¹ Glo¹, **chook** Oxf¹ [tʃuk, tʃɛk]

1 To throw, cast, hurl, toss, also *fig* to give up, cease

Sc (JAM) Nhb¹ Then empty fra your hands we'll chuck it, GILCHRIST *Bold Archie* (1844) Cum Gwoidic, chuck that bo' her e (J D) Wm Chuck it in an' leuk sharp (B K) n Yks Chuck that into t'hoal (I W), n Yks² e Yks Ah chuckt all pecah swods ti pigs, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 84 w Yks Tha'd hefer come aht nor be chucked aht, SNOWDEN *Tales Wolds* (1893) ix, w Yks²⁸, w Yks⁵ Doan't be chucking thee stoanes at me Lan Men wanna chuck their lives aweay for brass BANKS *Manch Man* (1876) xxix, Hoo chuck't th' bobbin at im (S W), Lan¹ Gcl in' o th' water, aw tell thi If thae doesn't, aw'll chuck thi in! m Lan¹ Chs¹ Nay, th' gaffer'll leave me nowt, he's chucked me o'er Stf Yo' might chock a tew three nuts this way, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann*

(1895), *Stf*¹, *Der*² s Not Chuck us a six-an' eight opinion on my coat, *Prior Reme* (1895) 110 Not¹ Lin It'll be a car fir root chuck'd on the bank rig, *Peacock J Mailenfield* (1874) I 125 n Lin¹ He'd as well chuck his munny oot o' th' winda' a go on drinkin' e' this how He let his sen at Ketton Statliss for fohteen poond waage, bud chuckt up an' hes gotten sixteen noo If I doan't find things reight when I get theäre I shall chuck up s Lin I s'l chuck it, I weant ha'e no moore on't (T H R) Lei¹ Chuck us a penny I chucks it up! Nhp Up he'd chuck sacks as one would hurl a stone, *CLARE Village Min* (1821) I 25 War When I finds people double-faced, why, I chucks 'em, that's all (J A L), War²⁸, Wor (H K) Shr¹ Chuck them oots to the pigs, Surrey Hrf BOUND *Plov* (1876) Glo Chock me an apple (A B), Glo¹ s Oxf Telled you to chuck 'em away, *ROSLMARY Chulterns* (1895) 76 Oxf¹, Brks¹ Lon So I takes the knives away and chucks them over a bridge, *Dy News* (Jan 4, 1895) 3 Nrf He means to git the place at his own pice, or chuck it, *HAGGARD Col Quartrh* (1888) I vi, (E M) Sur 'Ee threats to chuck pig wash over they, *BICKLEY Sur Hills* (1890) I xii Sus², Hmp¹ Wil Slow Gl (1892) Dor¹ Dev Dice wole broods a chicks bang into tha milpond chucks, *NATHAN HOGG Post Lett* (1847) 61, ed 1865

2 To vomit w Yks (J W), n Lin¹
3 *Comp* (1) Chuck board, (2) button, (3) farthing, see hole, (4) fibs, small bones of sheep's feet used in the game of 'chuck-hole,' &c, (5) hole, a game played by boys, see below, (6) penny, see hole, (7) stones, stones used by children in several games.

(1) Wil In the 'tap' of an evening you might see the labourers playing at 'chuck board,' which consists in casting a small square piece of lead on to certain marked divisions of a shallow tray like box placed on the trestle table, *JEFFERIES Gt Estate* (1880) iv (2) n Lin¹ (3) Sc He is by this time playing at hustle-cap and chuck-farthing, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) xi Der¹ Lon Black-guard boys and girls playing at chuck farthing, ball and cat, &c, *Low Life* (1764) 75 Colloq He instructed the young boys in the games of hustle cap, leap frog, and chuck farthing, *SMOLLETT P Puckle* (1751) xvi (4) Der¹ (5) n L n¹ A circle is marked on the ground, in the centre of which is a small hole Each peison in the game throws a coin or button at this hole He whose missile hits the hole and remains therein (or in case no one hits it, he who has come the nearest thereto) wins the game If all the objects throw'n roll outside the ring it is a 'dead heat,' and each boy reclaims his penny or button (6) n Lin¹, War³ Dev Cherry-stones are most commonly used in playing this game in summer, *w Times* (Mar 19, 1886) 2, col 2 (7) n Lin¹

CHUCK, see Choke, sb¹

CHUCKEN, sb Sc Irel A chicken

Abd Like as many chuckens 't hed tint then mither, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii Kcd I'm nae a chucken, Sixty summers I hev seen, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 79 Ir The livestock of Lisconnel never exceeds half a dozen goats, as many pigs, and a few 'chuckens,' *BARLOW Idylls* (1892) 1

Hence Chucken heartit, *adv* faint-hearted

Abd Ye're nae to be chucken heartit, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxi

CHUCKER, *v refl* Sus [tʃəkə(r)] To chuckle
Sus¹ To chucker oneself

CHUCKER, *adv* Sus [tʃəkə(r)] Happily, cheerfully

Sus They chatted along quite friendly and chuckerlike, *Lower S Downs* (1854) 170, Sus¹ There they was a sitting in the wood house together jes' as chucker (s v Chuff)

CHUCKERS, sb pl Obs Nhb Potions of ardent spirits

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Double chuckers, a bumper which requires two chucks, or gulps

CHUCKET, sb Or I (JAM) The blackbird, *Turdus merula*

CHUCKET, *v* Sur¹ To cough with a short, dry cough

CHUCK FULL, *adv* Yks Lei Nhp War Ess Dev Cor [tʃu k, tʃu k ful] Full to the brim, quite full, also fig intoxicated

e Yks¹ w Yks³⁴, w Yks⁵ Wheeling a barrow chuck-full o' stoanes Lei¹, Nhp¹, War (J R W) Ess Gl (1851), Ess¹ Dev Phicke bottle is chuckvull, 'e'll urn awver zoon Jack Radford hath abin guzzling awl day, 'e must be chuckvull by this time, *HWLRT Peas Sp* (1892) Cor You niver seed a bull yet

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as wasn' chuck full o' conviction, an' didn' act up to hes rights, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) x

CHUCKIE, see Chuck, sb¹

CHUCKIE STANE, sb Sc [tʃɛ ki stēn] A small pebble

Sc The burn wad be glad to hre the mill dam back again in simmer when the chuckie stanes are white in the sun, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) xxxi, Gai gerse is ill to grow, And chuckie stanes is ill to chow, *CHAMBERS Pop Rhymes* (1870) 146, The chucky stones that are oftener dry than wet at the side of the burn, *WHITEHEAD Daft Dawe* (1876) 132, ed 1894 Per The sand in yer sugar's been ower grit I m thinkin' I head tell o' a sma' chuckie stane in MIs Brown's tea cup, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 173, ed 1887 Rnf James [wants] a geologic hammer 'e ope the hearts o' chuckie stanes, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 151 Ayr He did little but weary his [the dog's] life wi' gairing it loup for an ever-lasting after sticks and chucky-stanes, *GALT Entail* (1823) xx Lnk As you pass in, take care and not knock down that bourcock of chucky-stanes on the left, *FRASER Whaup* (1895) 1 e Lth Ground doun chuckie stanes from Portobello or Granton, *MUCKLEBACKIE Run Rhymes* (1885) 131 SIK They all provide themselves, each wi' a chuckie stane in his mouth, *CHR NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) III 214 Gail I was juist throwin' chuckie stanes in the water! *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xlv N Cy¹

CHUCKLE, *v* Sc Chs Der Wor e An [tʃu kl, tʃɛ kl]

1 To scold, brawl, make a noise Der¹ See Chockle

2 To rattle

s Wor Thahy chahin arruhs [chain harrows] does chuckle disprit (H K)

3 Salt-making term to make a noise in boiling, as a pan does which is placed in any part not actually over the fire Chs¹

4 To talk soothingly, as a hen 'chuckles', to cringe, fawn

Nrf He went and chuckled to her, and talked her over pretty quick (M C H B) Suf Used here only by old people (F H) e An¹

5 To nurse, support, look after, from the idea of a hen calling her chickens together with a 'chuckle'

Elg She's ower fat an' ower muckle, An' she's four brats to chuckle, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 144

CHUCKLE HEAD, sb and *adv* In gen dial use in Sc and Eng [tʃu kl, tʃɛ kl ed, 1ed]

1 A stupid person, dolt, blockhead

Abd (JAM) Nhb¹ 'What are ye deen, ye greet chuckle-head?' said to a clumsy workman by his master 'The lubbart wi' the chuckle-head,' *EMERY (c 1871) The Owl Cum* What wad t'auld chuckel heed be at? *Roll Bl* (1832), Cum¹, e Yks¹, n Lin¹ w Som¹ Chuckl aid s Dev (Miss D) Cor What ag'eat chuckle-head thee must be, *FORFAR Jan's Crisph* (1859) st 2, You g'eat chucklehead, *HIGHAM Dial* (1866) 17, Cor¹²

Hence Chuckle headed, *adv* foolish, stupid

N Cy¹ Stf What a chuckleheaded ass I am! *MURRAY Joseph's Coat* (1882) 120 Not¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, Glo¹ Brks¹ A chuckleyeaded cool Ken¹, Sus¹², Hmp¹, I W¹ Som A chuckle-headed fool who mistook a fat sow for his sweetheart, *RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 94 Dev HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) s v Chubble-headed n Dev Gut chuckle headed toad, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 120

2 *adv* Foolish, stupid

Nhb Hewas followed by chuckle-head Chancellor Kell, *MARSHALL Snags* (1829) 14 [Amer Well, if the governor will appoint such chuckle head commissioners, what else can you expect? *MAX ADLER Elbow Room* (1876) xxii]

[1 Is he not much handsomer and better built than that great chucklehead? *SMOLLETT Rod Random* (1748) iii]

CHUCKLEY, *adv* Hmp [tʃɛ kl] Of bread, gritty, badly made, full of dust (H C M B)

CHUCKS, sb pl Dor. [tʃɛ ks] Pinched grains of wheat in the husk

Dor Gl (1851), Dor¹

CHUCKS UP, see Chuck, sb² 3

CHUCKY, *adv*¹ n Dev [tʃɛ kl] Cherry-coloured.

n Dev Voi alles chucky chups, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 109

CHUCKY, *adv*² Suf [tʃɛ kl] Snappish, sully, cross-grained, also sometimes in form chucky tempered (F H)

CHUCKY, *adj*³ Of wool, diy, harsh
 Su¹ The wool seems so dia, so chucky like

CHUCKY, see **Chuck**, *sb*¹

CHUCKY CHEESE, *sb* Dev Cor Also written
 chuk-ky Cor², and in forms **chuck** Cor², **chock** Dev³,
 chakky Cor¹, chacky Cor, chokky Dev Cor [tʃɛki
 tʃiz] (1) The seeds of the common mallow, *Malva sylves-*
tis, (2) the young leaves of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*

(1) n Dev They doo clitch to wan another, jist like two chucky-
 cheeses, Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 116 s Dev (Miss D), Dev³
 Cor THOMAS *Randgial Rhymes* (1895) Gl, Cor¹² (2) s Dev

CHUCKY OUT, *v* Nhb [tʃu ki ʊt] To look out
 Nhb Clwydy, tee, mght chucky-oot, He's jaws he'd suely
 plaster Robson *Evangelme* (1870) 353, Nhb¹

CHUFF, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Wai [tʃɛf]

1 *sb* Bread, sometimes food in general

War NORTHALL *Flk Phi* (1894), War²

2 *v* To eat

War² Jist yō' wait afore yō' begin to chuff

CHUFF, *v*² Dur [tʃuf] To give a blow, to cuff
 Dur GIBSON *Up Wealdale Gl* (1870)

CHUFF, *adj*¹, *adv*¹ and *sb*² Lan Lin Brks Nif Ken
 Sur Sus Hmp Som Dev Cor Also in form **choff** Ken¹,
 chuffy Lan [tʃuf, tʃɛf]

1 *adj* Ill-tempered, surly, cross, sulky, shy

Lan He's very chuff [or chuffy] this morning, I don't know what's
 the matter with him (S W) Lin (G G W) Brks Chuff as a
 veldvarc (W W S) Nrf¹, Ken (W F S), Ken¹ s Sur A very
 chuff man (I S C) Sus¹ He was middlin' chuff about it, I bluv
 Hmp HOLLOWAY Som If the old woman be chuff, mun, take her
 in zummat she likes, AGRILLER *Rhymes* (1872) 6, The post master
 wor a main chuff man (W F R) w Som¹ Dhai do n luyk aaw ur
 nue skwuy ui vuuree wuul, ee-z zu tuui ubl chuuf [They don't
 like our new squirc very well, he is so very stiff and surly in
 manner] Dev She was such a chuff sort of woman, *Reports*
Provinc (1891), Dev¹, nw Dev¹ Cor Used at Polperro, *N & Q*
 (1854) 1st S x 179, Cor¹³

2 *adv* Crossly, sulkily

Dev Ef yū spryk th za chuff is that tū me again, I'll hit thee
 upendown! Hewitt *Pas Sp* (1892)

3 *sb* A huff, temper

e Lin Common (G G W) Lin¹ I a-ved him to tip up his brods,
 and he went off in a chuff

CHUFF, *adj*² Sc Yks Der Nhp e An Ken Hmp
 Wil Cor Also in forms **chuffie** Sc, **chuffy** e Yks¹
 Der¹ Nhp¹ e An¹ Nrf¹, **chuffey** Wil¹ [tʃuf, tʃɛf]

1 Fat, chubby (esp of the cheeks), healthy-looking

Ayr A blackguard smuggler, right behind her, An' cheek for-
 chow, a chuffie vintner, Colleguing join, BURNS *Author's Cry*
 (1786) st 8 ne Yks¹ Sha's a chuff leecakun' body e Yks¹, Der¹
 Nhp¹ His chuff cheeks dimpling in a fondling smile, CLARE *Village*
Min (1821) II 27 e An LASTHER *Gl* (1883), e An¹, Nrf¹, Ken¹²
 Wil¹ What chuffey cheeks he've a got, to be show! Cor¹³

Hence **Chuffed**, *adj* swollen, blown out, puffed

Nhp Whose sun-burnt skin and cheeks chuffed out with fat,
 CLARE *Village Min* (1821) II 73

2 *Comp* (1) **Chuffy cheeks**, a fat-faced child, (2) **cheekit**,
 fat-faced, (3) **-headed**, broad-faced, healthy-looking

(1) Sc (JAM) (2) *sb* Lifting a wee chuffy-cheeked laddie from
 the saddle, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 98 (3) Hmp¹ A chuffy-
 headed rascal

CHUFF, *adj*³ and *adv*² Wm Yks Lan Stf Not Lin
 Lei Nhp War Brks Also written **chough** Not² and in
 form **chuffy** w Yks²⁸ Stf¹ War³ [tʃuf, tʃɛf]

1 *adj* Proud, conceited, pleased, elated

m Yks¹ In prov phr the word is often meaningless, such as, 'As
 chuff as a cheese,' 'As chuff as an apple,' 'As chuff as two
 sticks,' and coarsely 'Chuff as blazes' w Yks, Sum hed watter
 lillies stuck i ther coat button hoyles, lookin az chuff as yo please,
 TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1874) 57, Tha's varry chuff
 sin tha gat that brass left (M A), w Yks² I har rare an chuff o'
 that dog o' thorne Little men oit's is just same as them theer banty-
 cocks, as chuff as chuff can be, w Yks³, w Yks⁵ 'Hah chuff that
 bain is o' its laakings' 'Ah reckon ther barn tul Amerker'—'Aye,
 an bouny an' chuff they are an' aval o' going' e Lan¹, Stf¹
 Not² He likes the job and is quite chough Lin Them two is as
 chuff as chuff noo thaay hev gotten a real live baaby (M P) Lei¹
 The children's quite chuff to come A squite chuff o' his new
 cloo'es Nhp¹, War (W W S), Wai³

2 *adv* Proudly, pleasantly, smartly

Wm He set off as chuff as o' that (B K) w Yks We set getting
 us tgez [teas] as chuff as bucks, BYWATER *Sl ewald Ann* (1854) 2
 Brks 'Speck up chuff, now,' says the parent to the bashful boy
 addressed by the 'quality' (M J B)

CHUFF, see **Chaft**

CHUFFIN HEAD, *sb* Yks Lan Also written
 chuffin yed Lan¹, **choughin yed Lan**, **chuffing heead**
 w Yks [tʃu fin iəd, jəd] A stupid person, blockhead

w Yks What's the chuffin heead been doin? HARTLEY *Puddin'*
 (1876) 44, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Apr 9, 1892) Lan BAMROD *Dial*
 (1850), (S W), Lan¹

CHUFFLE HEADED, *adj* w Yks² War (J R W) Also
 written **chufel headed** w Yks² Foolish, stupid See
Juffie yedded.

CHUFFY, see **Chuff**, *adj*¹²³

CHUFFY, *sb* and *adj* Cum¹ [tʃu ftɪ] 1 *sb* A
 person having fat cheeks 2 *adj* Chubby, fat-cheeked,
 see **Chuff**, *adj*²

CHUG, *v* Sc Yks [tʃɛg, tʃug] To pull, jerk, to
 tug as a sucking child at the breast

Cld (JAM) e Lth Youi kirk chuggin ye the tae road an
 your panti the tither, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 120 w Yks Aw
 this barn, it does chug, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Apr 9, 1892), T'burn
 likes to be chuggin' at my breast (Æ B)

CHUG, *int* Hmp Dev Cor [tʃɛg] A call to pigs,
 see **Chuck**, *int* Hmp¹, Cor¹

Hence (1) **Chug**, *sb*, (2) **Chuggy**, *sb*, (3) **Chuggy pig**,
sb a pig

(1) Hmp¹ (2) Dev³ (3) Cor¹

CHUL, see **Chiel** (d)

CHULL, *v* Cum Lan Also written **chul** [tʃul]
 To hurt by over-exertion, overheat, overdo

Cum, n Lan Let's not hori soo, A dōnt luk it bi chuld (W S)

Hence (1) **Chull**, *sb*, (2) **Chulling**, *vbl sb* a state of
 exhaustion

(1) Cum, n Lan T'kaus hez bin galəpən' on A think t'rōnd on's
 gītən ə chul (W S) (2) ne Lan¹ Appl to sheep after long and
 vain struggling

[We hafe bene chased to daye, and chulled as hares,
Morte Arth (c 1420) 1444, ed Brock, 43, Cristene men
 ben chullid as who shulde chulle a foot balle, WYCLIF
 (c 1380) *Wrks*, ed Arnold, II 280 F1 (Norm) *chouler*, to
 play a game like golf (Moisy) See *N & Q* (1889) 7th S
 viii 123]

CHULLER, see **Choller**

CHULPIN, *sb* Wm [tʃu lpin] A churlish, stupid
 person, also called **chulpin head**

Wm T'gurt chulpin, he's that sulky, thei's deean nowt rect fer
 seek like He set t'dog at t'geese an' worried a lot o' them, t'gurt
 chulpin heed 'at he is (B K)

CHUM, *sb*¹ Ess [tʃəm] A helpmate, wife

Ess A man will even speak of himself and his wife as 'me and
 my oad chum' (W W S)

CHUM, *sb*² Cld (JAM) [Not known to our corre-
 spondents] Food, provisions

CHUM, *adj* Dev [tʃəm] Glum, surly.

nw Dev¹ He's lookin' mortal chum, I zim

CHUMBLE, see **Chumble**.

CHUMLA, see **Chimney**

CHUMMER, see **Chommer**

CHUMMY, *sb*¹ Obs Ken. Slang A chimney-
 sweep, the small boy formerly made to climb chimneys

Ken¹ Slang His shrill voice, high up aloft like a chummy's
 on a London summer morn, GREGORY *Egypt* (1859) I 154 (FARMER),
 A sweeper, accompanied by a 'chummy' (once a common name
 for the climbing boy, being a corruption of chimney), MAYHEW
Lond Labour (1861) II 369, No more shall the chummies bawl
 out sweep! *Street Ball* (c 1840), *N & Q* (1889) 7th S viii 342,
 The small 'chummies,' between forty and fifty in number, assem-
 bled at the house of the Chimney sweepers' Guild, and were accom-
 panied by a few master sweeps to see fair, *Dy Teleg* (Jan 11, 1890) 5

CHUMMY, *sb*² Yks Nrf Slang [tʃu mi, tʃɛ mi] A
 man's soft felt hat

w Yks I'll com e a black suit, a chummy, an a white choaker,
 ECCLES *Leeds Oln* (1881) 20 Nrf COLENS HARDY *Broad Nif*
 (1893) 83, (L M) Slang. FARMER

CHUMMY, *sb*² Nrf Suf [tʃʊmɪ] A sparrow
Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 83 Suf (F H)

CHUMP, *sb* Var dial and slang uses in Sc Eng & Amer Also in form *chumpin* n Yks³

1 A log of wood, block, stump, sometimes used indiscriminately for any material for burning

Dur¹, Wm (B K), n Yks³ e Yks¹ Ah fun a big chump, Ah's boon ti saw it into chubs w Yks Steylin cloaze props, an' winda shutters, an when they've gotten em they call 'em chumps, *Saunter's Satchel* (1879) 25, w Yks⁵ s Chs¹ Goa tū dhū wud-fint ūn faach sum ūt put ūpūth fahy ūr, ūn bringg ū gud chump [Go to the woodfint, an' fatch summat put upo th' fire, an' bring a good chump] Rut¹, Nhp¹², War (J R W), s Wor (H K), se Wor¹, Shr¹ Fatch a chump to put o' the fire, an then it'll las' us fill we bin ready for bed Hrf¹, Glo¹ Oxf¹ MS add Biks¹, e An¹, N f¹, Suf (F H), Suf¹ Su³ HOLLOWAY Hmp¹ Wil¹ Chiefly applied to the short lengths into which crooked branches and logs are sawn for firewood Dor¹

Hence (1) **Chump end**, *sb* the thicker end of anything, (2) **Chumping**, *vbl sb* in phr *to go chumping*, to go and collect wood for bonfires on the evening of Nov 5, (3) **Chumpy**, *adj* short and thick

(1) Brks¹ (2) w Yks Crackers must now be let off at a fair distance from a public road, and the old days of chumping are fast decaying, *Binns Vill to Town* (1882) 96, w Yks³, w Yks⁵ It is the practice of boys here to go 'a chumping' for about a week before bonfire night—gathering large branches, railings, or anything they happen to come across (3) n Yks This is a chumpy piece of wood (I W) sw Lin¹ She's a chumpy little lass

2 A large, thick piece of meat, or bread, applied esp to the shoulder-piece of beef or mutton

w Yks Just cut us a whack off that chump o' beef, *HARTLEY Clo k Alm* (1874) 44, w Yks², w Yks⁵ Glo Cut me a chump of bread (A B)

Hence **Chump end**, *sb* the thick end of a loin of veal or mutton

sw Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³, Hrf¹, Glo (A B)

3 In phr *Bread and chumps*, bread and cheese Suf (F H)

4 The head, *gen* in phr *off one's chump* In *gen* dial and slang use

Bnff¹ w Yks He wor sewer his father must be off his chump to think o' sich a thung, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1896) 7 Lan (S W), s Chs¹, War³, se Wor¹ Cmb¹ Why, you must be off your chump to think of such a thung Nrf, Suf (F H)

5 A short, fat person

Bnff¹ *Gen* applied to boys, or infants sw Lin¹ He's a real little chump Rut¹ A great chump of a boy Suf (F H)

6 A simpleton, foolish person

Cum Thoo is a chump (J D) Not¹, n Lin¹ War³ He is a stupid chump e An¹ Don't be a chump Su³ (F H) [Amer CARRUTH *Kansas Univ Quai* (1892) 1]

7 An ill-natured person, rascal, cheat.

Chs (F R C), Chs¹³

8 A comrade, mate, chum

s Chs¹ Wel, uwd chump, aay ūt kum in up? [Well, owd chump, hai at (how art thou) comin' up?]

9 A sharp blow Bnff¹

10 The first note of a hound on scenting game

Cum¹ We try't o' t'day and never hed a chump

[1 Chump, a thick and short log, or block of wood, *PHILLIPS* (1706)]

CHUMP, *v* Dev¹ To eat noisily See **Champ**, *v*

CHUMP HEAD, *sb* Wm. Yks Stf Wil Also written *chump heed* Wm, *chump heead* e Yks¹ A term of contempt for a dull, stupid person See **Chump**, *sb* 6

Wm Thoo gurt chump-heed¹ what for hes thoo thiovn t'cart ower¹ (B K) e Yks¹ w Yks If a simple chumpheead gets wed to a smart, chvver woman, they'll niver differ, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1877) 7, w Yks³, s Wil (C V G)

Hence **Chump headed**, *adj* stupid

w Yks Ger āt ē tūed jō gōt tsumpōdōd fuil (J W) s Stf A chump headed chap like that, *MURRAY Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80 s Wil (C V G)

CHUMPIN, see **Chump**, *sb*

CHUN, *sb*¹ and *v* Sc Cum.

1 *sb* The sprout or germ of potatoes or corn

Dmf MORRIS *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Gall (JAM), Cum¹

2 *v* Of potatoes to sprout, to nip off the shoots to prevent sprouting

Rxb (JAM) Cum T'aties are sair chuned (E W P)

CHUN, *sb*² Chs¹³ [tʃʊn] A crack in the finger or hand from frost or from dryness of the skin

CHUN, *sb*³ *Obsq* Dev A worthless woman, a 'quean'

w Cy GROSE (1790) n Dev Bet 'twas thy old disyease, chun, *Eim Scold* (1746) 1 14 Tha cockered cheeld, tha doylish chun, *Rock Jim an Nell* (1867) st 100

CHUNDER, see **Chunter**

CHUNK, *sb* Yks Der Not Lin Lei Nhp War Wor Brks Ken Sur Hmp Wil Dor [tʃʊŋk, tʃʊŋk]

1 A log of wood, stump of a tree, &c See **Chuck**, *sb*³

w Yks (J T), Der¹, Not¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ The birds fly amongst the chunks War³, Brks¹, Ken (K), Ken¹², Sur (T S C), Hmp¹ Wil The pile of 'chunks' rose halfway, *JERFERIES Open Air* (1885) 170 Dor¹ [RAY (1691)]

Hence (1) **Chunking**, *sb* the stump of a tree with the roots when it has been felled, (2) **Chunky**, *adj* short, thick, clumsy-looking

(1) Lei¹ (2) Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 701

2 A lump, short thick piece of anything, as bread, meat, &c

e Yks¹, w Yks (J T), Der², nw Der¹, Not¹ n Lin¹ I can do very well w' a bit o' baacon an a chunk o' bread War³, se Wor¹, Ken (W F S), Hmp¹

CHUNK, *v* *Obs*² Ken To give a gentle blow under the chin (K)

CHUNNER, *v* Sc Yks Lan Chs Der War Shr Also written *chooner* Lan [tʃʊnər, tʃʊnə(r)] To grumble, mutter, murmur, to talk in a low, inarticulate, or disagreeable manner See **Chunter**, **Channei**, *v*

Per He did naething but chunner, chunnei fire moin till nicht (G W) Gall Ye hear the deils lachun' and chunnein' to themselves, *CROCKETT Moss Hags* (1895) xxiii w Yks 'I wish thou'rt i' Van Dieman Land, he chunnered, *SNOWDEN Wb of Weaver* (1896) xiv Lan (K), Bob wur chunnerin' summat te hussel, *SCHOLLS Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 31, It's no use o' thee chunnering, theaw'll get nowt by it (S W), Lan¹, e Lan¹ Chs Hoo sot theer i' th' cheer, chunneringh, *CLOUGH B Brass-kittle* (1879) 3, Chs¹, Chs³ A cleigymen, asking an infirm old woman how she was, received as an answer, 'I goes on chunner, chunner, chunner' He told her how wrong it was to be discontented, &c, when he was stopped by the old woman, 'Bless you, Parson, it's not I that chunneis, it's my innards' nw Der¹, War (J R W) Shr¹ The owd woman went away chunnein'

Hence (1) **Chunnering**, *vbl sb* grumbling, complaining, (2) **Chunnering**, *ppl adj*, (3) **Chunnery**, *adj* disagreeable, querulous, complaining

(1) Per Nane o' yer ill gaited chunnerin' (G W) m Lan¹ Iv yo' want to hear a bit o' gradely good chunnerin' yo' should tek nooatis o' th' wife ov a wet weshin' day Ch: Thah't awways agate o' chunneringh when thah mun lay aht a shellink (E G) (2) Chs² A chunnering ill-conditioned fellow (3) Chs³

CHUNT, *v* and *adj* Yks Der [tʃʊnt]

1 *v* To grumble, find fault, to exult, crow over

Der² He chunts over him nw Der¹

Hence (1) **Chunter**, *sb* one who scolds, (2) **Chunting**, *ppl adj* grumbling, disagreeable, (3) **Chunting**, *vbl sb* grumbling, (4) **Chuntous**, *adj* peevish, quarrelsome

w Yks (I) (J T) (2) Do howd thi chuntin noise, aw'm weary o' yeirin thi din (D L) (3) Fui chuntin' an' gruntin' ull ne'er mend yore pace, *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 3 (4) n Yks²

2 *adj* Morose, sulky

w Yks Didta see heav chunt he looked? He's vexed becose aw winnut have him danglin after me (D L)

CHUNTER, *v* Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Stf Der Not Lin War Shr Also written *chunther* e Yks¹, and in forms *chunder* War² Shr¹², *chownder* ne Lan¹ [tʃʊntər, tʃʊntə(r), tʃʊntə(r)] To grumble, mutter, murmur, complain Cf **chunner**

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* s Dur She's always chunteren on an' niver content wi nowt (J E D) Cum It was ower leat teh chunter noo, *SARGISSON Joe Scoap* (1881) 214, Cum¹ Wm. (B K) n Yks Ah left her tiv hersel, te hev her chunter out, *TWEDDELL Cleval Rhymes* (1875) 36, n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ He's

awlus chunterin at ma, an' ah keeps drollin' him on e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Leon* (1788). He chuntered fo' lang anecaf, just 'cos he cudn't deeah what he liked, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 94, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks They're ollas chunterin' about bein' poor (F P T), w Yks¹ Williams chunters, an' is quite down i' th' mouth, n 306, w Yks², w Yks³ If yo said aught to him he'd chunter like a bulldog, w Yks⁵, ne Lan¹ Stf RAY (1691) *MS add* (J C), Stf¹ Der (J B), Der¹² Chun tūr nw Der¹ Hacz chunterin' because hae hast fut gū te Longstone [he is grumbling because he has to go to Longstone] Not He sits chuntering like a bear with a sore head (W H S) s Not I told him I'd nothing for him, and he went away chuntering (J P K) Not¹⁸ Lin Th' capt n went away chunterin', PLACOCK *R Sknlaugh* (1870) II 117, He stood choonthering to hissen about my bairn Jackie, FENN *Cue of Souls* (1889) 24 n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ He s such a man to chunter to hissen Teacher chunters if they cough in school War², Shr¹

Hence (1) **Chunterer**, *sb* a person who grumbles or scolds, (2) **Chuntering**, *vbl sb* discontent, grumbling, muttering, (3) **Chuntering**, *ppl adj* fault-finding, murmuring, (4) **Chuntery**, *adj* insolent

w Yks Yo niver seed sich a chunterer i' all yer born days (H L) (2) e Yks¹ We sall he' sum chuntherin noo Not Drop that chuntering, N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 42 (3) n Yks² A chuntering bout Shr² A chundering fellow (4) n Yks²

CHUP, see **Chop**, *sb*¹

CHURCH, *sb* Var dial usages in Eng and Irel Also written *choch* e Yks¹, *chech* n Lin¹

1 In *comp* (1) **Church ale**, a feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church, (2) **bawled**, having one's banns of marriage published, (3) **-brooms**, the plant *Dipsacus sylvestris*, (4) **clerk**, a parish clerk, (5) **garth**, a churchyard, (6) **grim**, a hobgoblin, ghost, bogey, (7) **hatch**, a church-gate, (8) **hole**, a grave, (9) **house**, the poor house, (10) **lane bob**, a shuffle at cards, (11) **lead water**, the rain which runs off the leads or roof of a church, see below, (12) **lenen**, a churchyard, (13) **-master**, a churchwarden, (14) **owl**, the barn owl, *Strix flammea*, (15) **pig**, a wood-louse, (16) **priest**, a clergyman, (17) **road**, the road to the church, (18) **'s oat**, a species of grain, (19) **steeple**, the common agrimony, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, (20) **stile**, a pulpit, (21) **yard deserter**, a very sickly-looking person

(1) Nhb, *Dur Denham Tracts* (ed 1895) II 3 Suf GARDNER *Hist Dunwich* (1754) Cor¹² (2) Sus When shall we two be church bawled, as Jerusha would say? CROMMELIN *Midge* (1890) xxvi, Sus¹ The tradition is that if a person goes to church to heal himself cried, his children will be born deaf and dumb (3) Ess From the resemblance of the flower heads to the long 'turks-head' brooms used for sweeping churches (B & H) (4) e Yks¹ He knaws his nomy as well as a choch clerk e An¹ Long in use Ess *Gl* (1851), Ess¹ (5) Dur¹, n Lin¹ (6) n Yks¹ What is the Church-grim, who has been known to toll the death bell at midnight? He is a fixed inhabitant of the church both by day and night, but only 'marauds about' in dark stormy weather, n Yks² (7) Dor Say he's wanted to meet mistress near church hatch to morrow morning at ten, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) lvii (8) e An¹ Nrf Nrf *Archaeol* (1879) VIII 168, Used to frighten children, COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 83 Suf Said to frighten naughty children (F H) (9) n Dev Wl' cropping church house grules long fed, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 103 (10) w Yks² A few of the middle cards are pushed through (11) n Yks² A restorative when sprinkled on the sick, especially if from the chancel, where the altar is situated! (12) w Cy (P R) (13) w Yks When t'Church-mesters paraded tahn Like Sunday morn police, SENIOR *Smuthy Rhymes* (1882) 52, w Yks²⁸⁴, Lin (R E C.) n Lin¹ Bob went to Patrion e' Yeksheer an' thaay maade him chech maaister sw Lin¹ They tell'd me he were Chu'chmester to year (14) n Yks SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 125 WIL SMITH *Buds* (1887) 108 (15) Glo¹ (16) n Yks¹ In contradistinction to the R C priest, or the travelling preachers of the Wesleyans (17) n Yks¹ It is 'unlucky' to convey a dead body to the churchyard by any other route than the church-road, whatever saving in point of time, distance, good road, or the like might be made by a deviation from it The idea is that the person to be buried would not rest quietly in his grave if taken to the church by an unaccustomed way (18) Nhb Several varieties are enumerated, and among them Church's oat, MARSHALL *Review* (1808) I 78, (19) Sus¹ (20) [HALL] (21) N I¹ Oxf¹ *MS add*

2 In *phr* (1) *Church work and parish pay*, work badly done and highly paid for, (2) *On the north side of the church*, see below

(1) Hmp HOLLOWAY (2) n Lin¹ 'Thaay bury them as kills the'r-sens wi' hard waik o' th' no'th side o' th' chech' This saying has reference to the superstition prevalent in many parishes against burial in the north portion of the churchyard

CHURCH AND MICE, *phr* Fif (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A children's game, said to be the same as *Sow in the kirk*

CHURCH HAY, *sb* Irel Dor Dev Cor. Also written *church hey* Wxf¹ The churchyard

Wxf¹ Th' valler w' speen here, th' lass' ee church hey [The more we spend here, the less in the churchyard] 84 Dor N & Q (1883) 6th S vii 366 Dev N & Q (1880) 6th S 1 231 Cor Couch *Hist Polpeiro* (1871) 163, Cor¹ Dropping out of use, but is often heard in the adage, 'A hot May Makes a fat Church hay', Cor²

Hence **Church hay cough**, *sb* a hollow, consumptive cough, also known as *church hay* Cor¹⁸

[My wyll is, that my body be beryed in the Chirch hey of the Paryshchurch of Thornecombe (near Axminster), *English Wills* (1417), ed Furnivall, 26 Hay, enclosure The same as OE *hege*, hedge, fence]

CHURCHING, *vbl sb* Rut Nhp Bdf Hnt e An Ken Sur Sus, Any church service

Rut¹ Is there churching to night? Nhp¹ Bdf 'When is your churching?' is the inquiry of a stranger who desires to know the hour of Morning or Evening Prayer (J W B) Hnt (T P F) e An¹ We have churching twice on a Sunday Cmb (J D R) Ken¹ What time's Churchin' now of afternoons? Sur¹ Sus Could you be so kind as to church me after churching is done? (R B)

CHURCHING MICE, *phr* Shr Murmuring in an undertone

Shr¹ I al'ays tell 'em whad I think ight out, I dunna like churchin' mice, they bin never the wiser then

CHURCH-LITTEN, *sb* (?) n Cy Sus Hmp I W Wil Also written *litton* Hmp, -lytten I W A churchyard. See **Litten**

n Cy, Sus GROSE (1790) Sus¹² Hmp WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 202, ed 1853, Hmp¹ I W Vive on 'em lies down Church lytten there, and all in brick graves, buried comfortable, MAXWELL GRAY *Amesley* (1889) I xxx, I W¹ WIL RAY (1691)

[When he come into that churche-lyttoun, *Chron Vilodun* (c 1420) 114 (HALL)]

CHURCHMAN, *sb* Wor Hrf e An Sus Hmp Gen in *phr* a good or fine churchman, a clergyman who is a good reader or has a powerful voice, also a person who reads the responses loudly in church

w Wor¹, se Wor¹, Hrf², e An¹ Nrf ELLIS *Promisc* (1889) V 269, In the country, a clergyman, no matter what his religious opinions, if he had a stentorian voice, would be called 'A wunnerfull fine chutchman' (W R E) Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY

CHURCH TOWN, *sb* Dev Cor Any village, hamlet, or town containing a church Cf *kirk town*.

Dev An' tho upan Church townd I thoit, DANIEL *Bride of Seo* (1842) 184, A lichen-tinted church tower, with its hamlet, or church town, clustering around it, Cornh *Mag* (Nov 1887) 511, A solitary farm with (or without) a couple of cottages is often dignified with this title [town], while most villages 'u' church towns, PAGE *Explor Dittm* (1889) v Cor O'DONOGHUE *St Knighton's* (1864) *Gl*, Within my memory it [the maypole] has been seen in the church town of Pelynt, Couch *Hist Polpeiro* (1871) 153, Us do want to go to Bodmen Churchtown, PASMORR *Stories* (1893) 3, Cor¹ London is often spoken of as 'Lunnon church-town', Cor²

CHURCHWARDEN, *sb* Sus Hmp A cormorant.

Sus GROSE (1790) Hmp HOLLOWAY

CHURCHWARNER, *sb* Cum Yks Lin Lei Also in forms *chotchwardner* n Yks, *chechwarner* n Lin¹, *church wardener* Lei¹

1 A churchwarden

Cum¹ n Yks T'chotchwardner counted t'money (I W), n Yks², w Yks³, n Lin¹, Lei¹

2 A long clay pipe, a 'churchwarden' w Yks (J.T), n Lin¹, Lei¹

[*Churchwarden* + -er, as in *poulter er*, *upholdsterer*]

CHUR(E), see **Char(e, sb)**¹

CHURK, *sb* Glo¹² [tʃæk] A cow's udder
CHURL, *sb* Wor Shr¹² [tʃəl] The common wall-flower, *Chenanthus Churi*

CHURL, see **Churl**(e)

CHURLES' TREACLE, *phr* Chs¹³ Garlic, *Allium sativum* See **Poor Man's Treacle**

[*Churl's treacle* so called fr its being regarded as a countryman's treacle or antidote to the bite of venomous animals, **PRIOR** (1879)]

CHURLICK, *sb* Hmp¹ [tʃəlɪk] Charlock, *Smilax arvensis*

[*OE cyrlc, Voc* (c. 1000) in **Wright's Voc** (1884) 297]

CHURLISH, see **Chollous**

CHURLY, *adj* n Cy Not Lei Nhp War Wil [tʃəlɪ] Hard, dry, stiff, stubborn, rough See **Chollous**

n Cy¹, Not¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ The cheese eats very churly Knotty, cross grained wood, that does not work freely, is also churly War³

Hence **Churliness**, *sb* roughness

s Wil There is a peculiar churliness and want of mellowness in the soil, **MARSHALL Review** (1817) V 221

CHURM, *sb* and *v* Not, Lei Nhp Wor Hrf Glo Oxf Wil Som [tʃəm]

1 *sb* A churn

Not¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, se Wor¹, Hrf¹, Glo¹ Oxf¹ MS add Som The churn went round, and the cram went splash, **AGRIKLER Rhymes** (1872) 9

2 *v* To churn, to press down with the hand, and work up well, as in making a pudding

Lei It'll tek mi aul mi toim tu cherm tu dee (C E), Lei¹, se Wor¹ Wil Churm it down hard (G E D) Som Ben had been churmin aal tha daay, **AGRIKLER Rhymes** (1872) 13

[*Keernen*, to churme butter Een keerne ofte boterstande, a churme for butter, **HEXHAM** (1658)]

CHURM, see **Chirm**.

CHURN, *sb* and *v* Var dial usages in Irel and Eng Also in forms charn n Cy, chen n Lin¹ [tʃɜrn, tʃɜn]

1 *sb* In comp (1) Churn curdle, (2) dash, the machinery inside a churn, by which the cream is kept in motion, (3) drill, a flat-edged tool used in drilling holes for blasting, (4) head, a person of confused intelligence, (5) works, see curdle.

(1) n Cy GROSE (1790) e Lan¹ (2) n Cy GROSE (1790) MS add (P) nw Dei¹, n Lin¹ (3) Shr¹ It is worked with the hands alone, not, as is the ordinary 'drill,' with the hammer (4) w Yks (B K) Lan. Has thae no moor sense nor bothein' wi' sich a churn yed as that? **WAUGH Ben an Bantam** (1866) v, Lan¹, e Lan¹ Der Owd churn-yed! **WARD David Greve** (1892) I ii (5) n Lin¹

2. The stomach.

Lan Us soyne us they'dn aw brostun theerseln, wi heytin, un gussleink, theer owd churns full, **PAUL BOBBIN Sequel** (1819) 11

3 (1) The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*, (2) the capsule of *Nuphar lutea*, yellow water-lily

(1) Lan¹ n Lan¹ Children separate the corolla from the stem bearing the pistil, and working it up and down with a churning motion repeat the following rhyme 'Churn, churn chop, Butter cum ta t'top' (2) Nhp¹, Oxf (J D)

4. The long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus*

Chs *Science Gossip* (1865) 36, Chs¹³

5 The last handful of corn to be cut at harvest, of which the stalks are roughly plaited together

Ant The reapers throw their hooks at the plaited stalks till some one cuts it, which is cutting the churn The reaping is then over and the churn is won 'Hae you won the churn?' 'We won the churn last night,' are well-known local phrases over a wide district Long ago, before tea was introduced, the farmer when the harvest was completed placed the churn, with thickened milk and cream on top ready for churning, in the centre of the floor, and the reapers sat round dipping in their mugs or other vessels and partaking of the 'cream,' as it was called, to cakes of oaten bread Hence 'winning the churn' The churn (that is, the plaited stalks) is placed above the door in the kitchen or over the chimney hob for good luck and a charm against witchcraft, &c (W J K)

6 A harvest home

N I¹, Dwa (C H W) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Yks Ye'll be heavin' t'churn soon, *Philip Neville*, xix

Hence (1) Churn getting, *sb*, (2) Churn supper, *sb* the harvest home or a feast at the end of hay-harvest

(1) n Cy Churn getting, **GROSE** (1790) Lan A company of haymakers, on their way home from a 'churn gettin'—as the hay-harvest supper is called—came up the road, **WAUGH Ben an Bantam** (1866) vi, Lan¹ (2) n Cy¹, Nhb¹ Yks The churn-supper was always provided when all was shorn It was [so] called because, from immemorial times, it was customary to produce in a churn a great quantity of cream, and to circulate it by dishfuls to each of the rustic company, who ate it with bread Though this custom has been disused in many places, yet it survives still about Whitby and Scarborough in the east, and round about Guisburn, &c, in Craven, in the west, **HONE Year Bk** (ed 1841) col 1067 w, Yks **DIXON Sings Eng Peas** (1857) 162, w Yks¹ Lan The rustic gathering which thronged the old house at 'Th' Nine Oaks Farm' at the annual 'churn-supper,' as the feast of the hay harvest is called, **WAUGH Yeth-Bobs** (1867) 15, Lan¹

7 *v* To drill holes for blasting with the 'churn-drill,' q v Shr¹

CHURN, see **Chawdon**

CHURNELS, see **Churnels**

CHURN MILK, *sb* Cum Yks Lan Der Lin e An Also in forms chern't Cum¹, chen n Lin¹ [tʃɜrn, tʃɜn n milk]

1 Buttermilk

Cum¹ (s v Soor milk) Yks Mix these powders with churn-milk, **KNOWLSON Cattle Doctor** (1834) 211 w Yks¹ Lan A chap stonnin' at a shop dur, at th' side ov a mug full o' churn milk, **WAUGH Owd Blanket** (1867) iii, Lan¹ What has to be for thi dinner!—Nowt but a 'tatoc and a sope o' churn milk' e Lan¹, nw Der¹, n Lin¹, e An¹², Suf (F H)

2 Comb (1) Churn milk nuts, hazel nuts not fully ripe, (2) Peg, a hobgoblin, bogey, (3) study, dreaminess, reverie, a 'brown study'

(1) w Yks **JACKSON Chron Craven**, 145, (J T) (2) w Yks Churn milk Peg is a being, perhaps peculiar to Craven Her employment is to protect the nuts, when in the pulpy state called churn-milk, from being gathered by naughty children, **JACKSON Chron Craven**, 144 (3) w Yks (S K C), w Yks⁵

CHURN OWL, *sb* Yks Der Shr Hmp

1 The nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*

Yks **JAGO Gl** (1882) s v Night crow [Not known to our correspondents] Shr¹ *Obsol* Hmp The country people have a notion that the fern owl, or churn-owl, or eve jarr, which they also call a puckeridge, is very injurious to weanling calves, by inflicting as it strikes them, the fatal distemper known to cow leeches by the name of puckeridge, **WHITE Salborne** (1789) 321, ed 1851, Hmp¹ [RAY (1674) 83]

2 The corncrake, *Crex pratensis* Der¹

CHURN STAFF, *sb* Cum Lan Chs. [tʃɜrn, tʃɜn staf]

1 The spindle of an old-fashioned churn

Chs He can make his churn staff work at pleasure from 1 to 108 strokes in a minute, **MARSHALL Review** (1818) II 158, Chs¹ [Instead of a churnstaff she puts in her foot, **HALLIWELL Nurs Rhymes** (1842) 243, ed 1886]

2 (1) The common spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, (2) *Linaria vulgaris*

(1) Cum (E W P), Yks, Lan, Chs¹³ (2) Chs¹

[1 Employed in milking the cows, in twirling the mop or churn-staff, **SMOLLETT L Greaves** (1762) iii (DAV 469), A churn-staff, *bacillus quo agitalur butyrum*, **COLES** (1679)]

CHURR, *v* and *sb* Sc Cum Yks Lan I Ma Shr Nrf Written *chur* Cum¹ Also in forms *cherr* Cum, *churr* Sc [tʃɜr, tʃɜ(r), tʃɪr]

1 *v* Of birds to chirp, twitter, to call as the moorcock, nightjar, or partridge, to produce a low, murmuring or whirling sound

Cid (JAM) Ayr In the parks abune, the mur cock churrs, **SERVICE Notandums** (1890) 99 Cum T'white-throats in t'dykes cheri and chatter, **DICKINSON Cumbr** (1876) 248 n Yks¹ To chide or chatter in symphony, but with low, not shrill notes, as sparrows going to roost in a winter's evening, starlings or field-fares when sitting together in companies

Hence **Churring**, (1) *vbl sb* the noise of the partridge or nightjar, (2) *ppl adj* whirling, chirping, noisy

(1) ne Lan¹ I Ma That's the churring of the night-jar, **CAINE**

Maurman (1895) vi 2. (2) Kcb Some delight to brush the healthy fells At early dawn among the churring pouts, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 107 Shr As [the nightjar] flies, it emits a peculiar 'churring' sound, *DAVIES Field Club* (1881) xiii

2 sb The call of the nightjar or missel-thrush, a whurring sound, a low, deep noise as of the subdued growling of a dog

Cum the characteristic call is a harsh 'churr,' hence the origin of 'churr cock,' *WATSON Nature Wdcraft* (1890) xx, Cum¹, w Yks²

3 The dunlin, *Tringa alpina*

Nrf SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 193

4 Comp (1) Churr cock, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, (2) muffed, the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, (3) owl, the nightjar, *Caprimulgus europaeus*

(1) Cum *WATSON Nature Wdcraft* (1890) xx (2) Slg SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 23 (3) Abd ib 97

CHURRY, see Cherry curds

CHURT, adv Hif [tʃɜt] Sharp and keen See Tiet

Hrf² It freezes very churt Used also of cyder which is sharp

CHUS(E), see Choose

CHUSE IT, sb Lin [tʃiu z it] The plover

Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 701, Lin¹

CHUSHEREL, sb Obs s.Cy A whoremaster, a debauched fellow

s Cy GROSE (1790)

[Cp Fr dial *chouzer* (COTGR)]

CHUSSHA WAGGA, sb Wor Inferior or 'skim' cheese

se Wor¹ Thus described 'Two pints of milk and three of slobber Fire wunt fret it, Water wunt wet it, Knife wunt cut it, Dogs bark behind the door, Cos a cawnt yut it'

CHUT, see Chate, sb², Cheat, v

CHUTE LAMB, sb Ken Sus A fat lamb

Sus, Ken Bive and chute lambs, *N & Q* (1850) 1st S 1 474

[Chote lambes at xii^d the pece, *Invent* (taken in Kent),

27 Hen VIII (1537), in *N & Q* (1850) 1st S 1 93]

CHUTER, v Obs Dor To flatter

Dor *Voc* (c 1730) in *N & Q* (1883) 6th S vii 366

CHUTTERING, vbl sb n Yks (TS), n Yks² A subdued chirping

CHUTTLE, see Chowtle

CHUZ, see Choose

CHYMISTER, see Chemister.

CHYMLA, see Chimney.

CHYZEN, see Chizen

CIBBLE, see Kibble

CIBBOT, see Kibbit

CICELY, sb Yks Der [sɪslɪ, saɪslɪ] The cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* Cf ciss, cisweed

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* n Yks² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 263 Der², nw Der¹

CICHLINGS, sb pl n Cy Vetches, prob *Vicia sativa* [Great wilde tare and cichling, *GERARDE Herb* (ed 1633)]

CIDDER, see Sidda

CIDDLE, see Kiddle

CIDER, sb Wor Wil Dor Som Dev Cor In comp

(1) Cider cheese, the cake of solid matter left in the cider-press, mixed with straw to enable the juice to run better, (2) gear, cider-making apparatus, (3) haus, han-cloths for straining cider-must, (4) horsing, stands for cider-casks, (5) kin, the washings after the best cider is made, (6) muck refuse apples and straw from the press, after the cider has been extracted, (7) pound, cider-press, (8) wine, wine made out of cider with sugar and spices to flavour, (9) wing, a cider-press

(1) Dor (CVG) (2) Dor¹ (3) Wor *N & Q* (1894) 8th S vi 329 s.Wor (HK) (4) Som *Weston Merc* (Mar 4, 1876), (WFR) (5) Wil¹ (6) w Som¹ Dev. There idn noit better for pheasants than cider-muck, they'll bide and diggy so long's there's a pip alest, *Reports Provinc* (1882) 10 (7) Cor² (8) Dor Bring indoors a few gallons, and I'll make some cider wine, *HARDY Madding Crowd* (1874) li, A four gallon cask of cider wine, and some bottles of wine, *Salisbury and Winchester Jrn* (July 10, 1897) w Dor Put racked cider in a big pan or tub, add sugar to it, and

let it stand some weeks, put in a jar with ginger, &c, and cook (GS) (9) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863)

CIDGE, see Kidge

CIEL, sb Sc Ceiling

s Sc Durling frae the kitchen ciel o' the Priory o' Pitten-weem, *WILSON Tales* (1839) V 322 Ayr In common use (JF) [Formed fr *ceiling* with loss of *spiff*]

CI HOW, sb Wm Also in form ci hower [sɪ ɔ̃]

A severe blow, anything out of the common as regards size, &c

Wm He catcht m a ci-how a back o' t'lug That taty s a ci-hower (BK)

CILPS, see Kilps

CIM, see Kim

CINDER, sb and v Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Writen cindher e Yks¹

1 sb In comp (1) Cinder bed, a layer in the middle of the Purbeck beds, (2) coal, coal deprived of its bitumen by the action of a whin-dyke or slip, (3) hills, deposits of scoriae or slag from ancient iron furnaces, (4) pit, the ash pit, (5) slip, cinder refuse, (6) tea, sweetened water into which hot cinders are dropped, given to infants as a cure for colic, (7) wig, an opprobrious epithet bestowed upon an ill-natured, niggardly person

(1) Dor The cinder bed is almost entirely composed of shells of *Ostrea distorta*, *WOODWARD Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 205 (2) Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849), Nhb¹ (3) n Yks¹ Of very frequent occurrence in most parts of Cleveland It would appear that the deposits of slag referred to in the definition are of remote antiquity, and that the name cinder-hills has been attached to them time out of mind In many instances the position of the cinder hills is such that the stone must have been brought to these furnaces, from which they are the residuum, from some considerable distance (4) e An¹ (5) w Yks BAINES *Yks Past* (1870) 236 (6) w Yks He niver rousd th' hase up at neet, to get him cinder tea when he'd th' belly wark, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1887) 51, After that, if aw ailed owt aw'd awther to tak cinder teah or goa baht fissick, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Apr 16, 1892) Lan But get this sope o' cinder tay While it's wain, *MAYCOCK Sngs* (1866) 26 m Lan¹ Geds up to mek cinder tay for th' child Glo¹ Oxf¹ MS add (7) m Yks¹, w Yks²

2 In phr (1) a cinder in the throat, the Northumbrian burr, (2) to lose a cinder, to be out of one's reckoning, see below

(1) Nhb *N & Q* (1854) 1st S x 161 (2) Nhb¹ When a woman has lost her reckoning it is still not uncommon to hear thit 'she has lost a cinder' This phr refers to a cinder put into a basin at stated times to mark a date The counting of the cinders should agree with the reckoning 'I remember a hind's wife (sixty years ago), who, in the interval between her confinement and being "churched," would not go out of her house without first putting a cinder on the lintel of the door-frame'

3 Slag or dross containing a large percentage of iron Lakel Found on the margin of Wastwater, Coniston, and other lakes, also in the Duddon Valley It indicates the sites of the Old Bloomaries, where iron was brought to be smelted, *ELLWOOD* (1895)

4 A bed of stone in Swanage quarries, which no tools could work and which gunpowder alone would affect So called from its appearance Dor (CW)

5 A slang name for whisky or other strong spirit mixed with water, &c

Nrf A tumbler of that cool water 'fiae the wall,' with a cinder in it, would go down amazingly just now, *MACDONALD Settlement* (1869) 129 Slang Having rushed out to get a glass of cold water with a cinder in it to take the chill off, *Referee* (Mar 18, 1883) 2, col 4 (FARMER)

6 v With up, to clear away the ashes from under the fire-grate Fig to wind up a person's affairs, esp if insolvent

Yks (WWS) e Yks¹ Fooaks says he's rich, bud there wad be nowt left if he was cindered up, MS add (1 H)

CINGLE, see Single

CINGLET, see Singlet

CIPE, see Kipe

CIPHER, sb Yks Lan [saɪfə(r)] An insignificant person, a fool, nonentity, an assistant operative in a cotton-mill

w Yks² 'You stand like a cipher,' sometimes heard in Sheffield Lan¹

CIRAGE MONEY, *sb* Chs¹⁸ Also written *serage* Chs³, *sirage* Chs¹ The Prestbury term for church rates [MLat *ceragium*, quod cerae nomine praestabatur ecclesiis ad luminarium concinnationem (DUCANGE) *Cirage-money* was orig. the equivalent of *wax-shot*, 'a duty heretofore paid towards the charge of wax candles in churches' (KERSEY)]

CIRCUMFERENTOR, *sb* Nhb Dur A miner's compass or dial

Nhb *Obsol* All surveying dials were formerly known by this term Its use later became restricted to those used in underground surveys These are now more freq called 'miners' dials' It is a techn term orig in *gen* use, but which has been retained to a later period in mining districts (R O H) Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888)

CIRCUMJACK, *v* Obs Sc To surround, enfold, to agree to or correspond with

Erf The clerk's [breeches] cannile unto his thies Did circumjack and clap, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 133 Lnk (JAM)

CIRSE, see *Searce*

CIRSEN, see *Christen*

CISS, *sb* ne Lan¹ [sis] The cow parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* See *Cicely*

CISS, see *Siss*

CIST see *Kist*

CISTERN ROCK, *sb* Chs¹ Salt-making term the inferior roof-rock or black-rock put into the cisterns at rock-salt refineries

CIST POOL, *sb* Sus² [sɪst pʊl] A receptacle for dirty water

[The same word as *cess-pool* A fall or cesspool of convenient bigness shall be made, *Act Common Council Lond* (Oct 27, 1671) ¶ 5 18 (N E D)]

CISWEED, *sb* n Yks² [sɪswɪd] The cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* See *Cicely*, *Ciss*

CIT, *sb* Sc The civet, *Viverra civetta*

Ayr The cit and polecot stink, and are secure, BURNS *To R Graham of Fusha*, st 2

CITATION, *sb* Yks [saɪtʃən] A quantity, a large amount

w Yks His oud woman made rare tea, it was as strang as dragon's blood, as sweet as ony syrup, wi' a citation o' cre am in't! HOWITT *Hope On* (1840) ix, (J W)

CITHAROPE, *sb* pl Sh & Or I Written citherapes (JAM) The traces by which a plough is drawn

S & Ork¹ Or I *Surv Agric* 51, 52 (JAM)

[ON *sida*, a side + *reip*, rope]

CITRON WOOD, *sb* Sc The plant southern-wood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*

Sc *Garden Worth* (1896) 136

CITTLE, see *Kiddle*

CITY, *sb* Cor [sɪti] A village, hamlet

Cor You will get it in the city [speaking of Lwneear, a village near Hayle] (M A C), I have heard people say, 'There are now two cities in Cor, Truio and Tredavoc' [a hamlet near Newlyn], *W Antiquary* (Oct 1882)

[Cp the Biblical use He went into a city called Nam, *Luke vii* 11]

CIVER, see *Kiver*

CIVES, *sb* pl Cor² [saɪvz] A species of very small leek, growing in tufts, and used for flavouring Cf chive

[Cives, *cacpulae*, BARET (1580) Fr *cive*, a scallion, or unset leek (COTGR)]

CIVIL, *adj* Yks Hrf Hmp [sɪvɪl, sɪvɪl]

1 In phr *to take civil hook*, to depart, begone Hence *Civil*, *sb* departure

w Yks Thee tak thi civil hook, *Leeds Mer. Suppl* (Apr 16, 1892)

2 Good-natured, *gen* used of animals

Hmp *N & Q* (1854) 1st S x 120, Hmp¹ He was always a very civil dog to me

Hence *Civilly*, *adv* satisfactorily

Hrf A woman said—speaking of a garment which she had made and which had turned out well—'It does very civilly' (E L)

CIVIL WAR, *phr* Cor Wordy strife

Cor Ad rat those Cornish maids, says he, 'If any "civil" war goes on They feel they must be in it,' FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 19 w Cor Any one coming suddenly on the scene might say, 'Oh! civil war going on here, is there!' (M A C)

CIVVENS, see *Cavings*

CL In most of the *midl* and *s* dialects initial cl [kl] has become tl As it is not yet possible to give the exact geographical area over which this sound-change extends, kl is here used to indicate the pronunciation for all the dialects The point will be fully treated in the Phonology

CLA(A), see *Clee*

CLAA, see *Clow*

CLAACHTER, see *Claght*

CLAAG, *sb* Sh I, [kläg] A clamorous sound of many birds or voices Cf *charm*, *chirm*

S & Ork¹ Sic clag as dou's makin' Sh I In common use (K I)

Hence *Clagin*, *vbl* *sb* the cackling of a hen, vociferous speaking S & Ork¹

[ON *klala*, to twitter, see JAKOBSEN *Norsk m. Shetland* (1897) 138]

CLAAICK, *sb* Sc Also written *clauick*, *clayock*, *cly ack* (JAM)

1 The state of having all the corn on a farm reaped, but not 'inned' Bnff, Abd (JAM) See *Cailleach*, 2

2 The entertainment given to reapers, the 'harvest home'

Abd Formerly this feast was made after all was cut down It is now most commonly delayed till the whole crop is brought home, and covered When the harvest is early finished, it is called the 'Maiden Clauick', when late the 'Carlin Clauick' In some parts of the north, this feast is then called 'the Winter' (JAM)

3 *Comp* (1) *Clauick sheaf*, the 'maiden' or last handful of corn cut down by the reapers, (2) supper, the feast formerly given on the cutting down of the corn, but now deferred until the crop is 'inned' Abd (JAM)

CLAAK, see *Clauk*

CLAAR, *sb* Sc A large wooden vessel

Sc The smoking potatoes were emptied into a claar, *Clan Albin* (1815) I 74 (JAM)

[Gael *clar*, a wooden tray or plate (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

CLAAS, see *Claes*

CLAAT, see *Claut*, *Clout*

CLAATY, see *Clarty*

CLABBER, *sb* Sc Irel Cum Also in forms *clabar*, *clabor*, *clawber* Ir, *clauber* Ayr [kla bər] Cf *clobber*

1 Soft, sticky mud, mud on a roadway, mire

Ayr Whaur it was a clauber yesterday, it's as hard as a horn the day, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 114 Gail Common (A W) Ir GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) NI¹ They clodded clabber at me Uls (M B S) Ant Road clabber, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Dwn (C H W) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Cum They fain wad ha' dabb'd him wi' clabber, GILPIN *Sigs* (1866) 535, Cum¹

Hence *Clabbery*, *adj* muddy, dirty

NI¹ Don't put the dog into that clabbery hole

2 Sour milk when it has grown thick and flaky

Mun Still used, *Uls Jm Aich* (1854) II 204

3 A handful, dollop

Edb Rubbit my face wi' a clabber o' glaur, CROCKETT *Clg Kelly* (1896) xx

[Ir and Gael *clabar*, mud (MACBAIN)]

CLABBY, *adj* Nhp Also Cor [kla bɪ, klæ bɪ]

1 Wet and sticky Cor² Cf *clabby*, *s v* *Clib*

2 Worm-eaten

Nhp¹ The use of this word is restricted to carrots

CLABE, *v* Chs Also in form *clave* s Chs¹ [klæb]

1 To be plastered or daubed with mud

s Chs¹ Iz shoo n wūn au klai bin wi muk [His shoon won aw clabin' wi' muck] Clave is a less common form

2 To plaster or daub, to lay on thick Cf *claupe*, *labe* s Chs¹ We speak of clabin' butter upon bread, clabin' manure upon land

CLABOR, see *Clabber*

CLACHAN, *sb* Sc Irel [kla χən]

1 A hamlet, village, containing a church

Sc My way lay through an end of a clachan on the braeside,

STEVENSON *Cathiona* (1892) 111, Awa to the lang green glen ahint the clachan, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlv Frf A clachan of miserable little huts built entirely of clay, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 11 Per The clachan lay surrounded by patches of corn, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 145 Ayr Ye ken Jock Hornbook i' the clachan, BURNS *Death and Dr Hornbook* (1785) st 14, One of those clachan earlins who keep alive among the Scottish peasantry traditions and sentiments, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) 1 Rnf A callan frae the clachan, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 66 e Lth At ilka weel kenned clachan toun, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur Rhymes* (1885) 219 Lnk The smith wi' his hammer Set a' the clachan ringin', THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 107 Slk I canna help but considerin't but a clachan sin' ma visit to Lunnon, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1896) IV 59 Kcb The lasses a' baith far and near Lik'd Gibby o' the clachan, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 15 Gall The half mile that separated the kirk from the nearest house of the clachan, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 239 N1¹ Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

2 A village alehouse

Elg At Meg's warm clachan, doon the brae, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 149, Not common (A W)

[In Moray land in the kirk of a ceitane village or clachan named Petty, DALRYMPLE *Leshie's Hist Scot* (1596) I 46 Gael *clachan*, a village or hamlet in which a parish church is situate, a church, a churchyard, a der of *clach*, stone (MACLON & DEWAR)]

CLACH COAL, *sb* Sc A species of coal which gives a strong light, 'candle-coal' (q v)

Ayr So called in district of Kyle Called Parrot-coal in Cairnack and elsewhere (JAM)

[Gael *clach*, stone, cp G *stemkohle*, pit-coal]

CLACK, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms claik, clake Sc (JAM), kllauck Bnf¹ [klak, klæk]

1 *sb* A quick, sudden-recurring sound, as of machinery, &c

Rnf Her tongue it will never lie still, And gangs like the clack o' a mill, BARR *Poems* (1861) 147 Cum And the mill's clack the tumbling waves supply, BLAMIRE *Poet Wks* (ed 1842) 4, Cum¹ w Yks When yo hear a miller's tongue going like t'clack ov hiz mill, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsla Ann* (1858) 53 Lan¹ Dor As day by day the miller's wheel Do dreve his clacks, BARNES *Poems* (ed 1879) 81

2 The clapper of a mill

Sc (JAM), Shr² w Som¹ A small toothed wheel attached to the upper mill stone, by which a shaking of the supply trough is kept up, and so a constant stream of corn is made to flow into the mill This is often called the 'mill clapper' from the noise it makes [The wheat is put into a large hopper, which conveys it by means of the shoe and clack, STEPHENS *Farm Bh* (ed 1819) I 435]

3 The noise made by a hen, goose, &c; noisy talk, chatter, noise See **Clacker**, *sb* 2

Sc (JAM) ne Sc The clack o' gossips' tongues, GRANT *Keckleton*, 24 Bnf¹ Abd Ye needna think sic saucy clack wi' pass, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 62 Lnk Nae woman for me, The clack o' her clapper I never could dree, RODGER *Poems* (c 1838) 37, ed 1897 Ir An' ourselves standin' round in a throng kep' a clack like the gulls overhead, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 35, ed 1893 n Yks², e Yks (WWS), e Yks¹ w Yks Thare fair daan tiard ov hui clack, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsla Ann* (1855) 14 Lan¹, s Lan (SW), Der², Not (LCM), Not¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp², War², se Wor¹ Shr¹ I tak' no more 'eed on 'er clack than a nowd 'en cacklin' Glo¹ She couldn't stand the clack of the children Oxf¹, n Bck (AC), Nrf (JH), Dor (OPC) w Som¹ Oal dheer tlaa k, wut! [stop thy chatter, wilt!] e Dev Shan't bide here no longer us'll vinish up our clack to my place, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxxvi Cor Hold thy clack, father, an' tie thucky knot, so's it shan't slip, 'Q' *Three Ships* (1890) 111, Cor¹² Colloq Lest you should think my scribble as tedious as Mrs Tabby's clack, SMOLLETT *H Clinker* (1771) vi

4 A contemptuous term for a woman's tongue

Nhp¹ She's got a pretty clack of her own War² Common, War³ Shr¹ Whad a clack that ooman 'as! Brks⁴, Hmp (WHC) Hnt (TPF)

5 Scandal, slander, an untrue story

Sc (JAM) Abd Keep your clack, gin ye've a min', And do my biddin', SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 17 Frf The country's fu' Wi' lees an' clacks about young Ket and you, MORISON *Poems* (1790)

187 e Fif He sat on the board smeffin' and crackin' like a pen-gun, tellin' us a' the clacks o' the neebor hood, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv Bdf A person who spreads false rumours is said to be tellin' clacks (JWB)

6 A gossip, talebearer, scandal-monger, applied to women

Bnf¹, Abd (JAM), Not¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ Don't tell her, she is such a clack War³, Brks¹, Hnt (TPF)

7 *pl* Small pieces of wood to strike together or clap with, a clapper to scare birds

Lei¹, War³ Oxf It is the custom for the boys and guls in country schools at the breaking up in the week before Easter, to go in a gang from house to house, with little clacks of wood, and when they come to any door, there they fall a beating their clacks and singing, BRAND *Pop Antig* (ed 1848) I 99, Still in use, but more gen called 'clappers' (q v) (MAR)

8 A smart slap, a gentle stroke with the open hand

w Yks⁵ 'Ah've geen yuh t'last clack,' says a little girl to her school companion on parting for the day,—the last hit, it being accounted unlucky in the idea of these to receive this, but lucky to give it Shr¹ Mother, M'ry's gid our little Sam a clack o' the side on 'is yed 'Well, jest let me ketch 'er, an' I'll gie 'er Jack-up-the-orchut'

9 The valve of a pump, &c

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Its use is to support the column of water when the bucket is descending, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) w Yks The common clack pump has three clacks (JWD), Ah've wisht menny a time at a good big red hoat couk worpopt int' the clack ta stop the puffin, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsla Ann* (1875) 54 Chs¹, s Chs¹ Shr¹ I canna get a drop o' waitei out o' the pump, I dinna know w'ether it's the clack or the bucket, but summat's wrang Dor The clack's broke (CW) w Som¹ Dhu tlaa k oa un-z u-wae urd aewt, zoa yue kaa n spak dhu pluump tu geo vut ee [the valve of it is worn out, so you cannot expect the pump to go properly] Cor³

10 The valve of bellows

Shr¹ 'Ow can yo' expect them bellys to blow w'en yo'n got yore knee agen the clack?

11 The epiglottis, the muscles used in swallowing See **Clacker**, *sb* 6

w Yks Yo mry heai em laughing fit ta dive t'clack agh a ther whissal, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannsla Ann* (1849) 39, Gurlzing dink danc his thiopple as if he woi bate clack, *Dewsbie Oim* (1865) 10

12 In comp (1) **Clack box**, a chatter-box, a person with a nimble tongue, (2) **dish**, *obs*, a beggar's dish, used in collecting alms, (3) **door**, a cover or door bolted over an opening in the 'clack-piece' for the purpose of changing the 'clack' or low valve of a pump, (4) **piece**, the section in the column of pipes in a pit, through which water is pumped, (5) **seat**, the face on which the valve closes

(1) e An¹, Nrf¹ (2) Yks The original beggar's clack-dish was a wooden platter with a movable cover, held by lepers and other beggars to collect alms in, and which they 'clacked' to attract notice, Yks *Willy Post* (1883) [BRAND *Pop Antig* (ed 1848) III 94] (3) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) (4) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) (5) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888)

13 *v* To make a clacking noise, as a hen, goose, &c; to cry incessantly and impatiently for anything

Sc Often used with respect to the clamorous requests made by children (JAM)

14 To clatter, make a sudden, sharp noise, to resound, echo

Fif Causeys did clack wi' clitter clatter, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 44, The wynds were clakin' wi' the clatter, ib 108 Gall The leafless branches clacking against one another, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 25 n Yks Wheels were clacking together (RHH) e Yks¹ Clackin'-about is going about noisily, with pattens, on a brick or stone floor w Yks² Glo Thy tonguc do clack wuss nor Maister Brown's mill wheel, BUCKMAN *Danke's Sojourn* (1890) 5 e An¹

15 To chatter, talk incessantly, to talk scandal, tell tales

Sc Dinna' clack havers, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) 111 Or I (SAS), Bnf¹ Abd Fat's deen in a lawyer's office mrunna be clackit about, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxii w Yks² Lan Then o'th bargain how they clack aguin, GASKILL *Comic Songs* (1841) 9, Lan¹ Thae't clack clack, o' day lung n Lan¹, s Lan (SW) Chs¹ Nah then, what art clackin at, woman? Ihy tong

goes o' wheels, **Chs** ³ O: never heard sich a ooman to clack in aw my loufe **s Chs** ¹, Not ¹ **s Lin** He's niver so happy as when clacking to the Mester about some o' his schoolmates (T H K) **Lei** ¹, **War** ³ **Brks**, **Hmp** She was clacking away all the morning (W H E)

Hence (1) **Clacking**, (a) *vbl sb* talk, gossip, chatter, (b) *ppl adj* gossiping, chattering, (2) **Clackrie**, *sb*, see **Clacking** (a), (3) **Clacky**, *adj* talkative

(1, a) **Sc** No clacking about what we're doing, **COBBAN** *Anda man* (1895) xxvi **Yks** Sunday is the only day that I can spare for clacking, as the common people say, **BLACKMORE** *Mary Anerley* (1879) ix **Nhp** ¹ (b) **Dev** I put Kate inside, among the clucking, clacking old women, **BARING GOULD** *Spider* (1887) viii (2) **Sc** (JAM) (3) **n Yks** ² A clacky body

16 To snap the fingers, to crack a whip **s Chs** ¹

17 To h't lightly, to strike or knock together

e Yks Still in use, but fast becoming *obsolet* (R S) **w Yks** ⁵ [On Ash-Wednesday, boys used to go about clacking at doors, to get eggs or bits of bacon wherewith to make up a feast among themselves, **CHAMBERS** *Bh Days* (1869) I 240]

[2 The clack of a mill, *claquet de moulin*, **MIEGE** (1679)

4 A clack [long tongue], *linguacula*, *lingua garrula*, **COLES** (1679) 7 *Clquette*, a child's rattle, or clack, **COTGR**]

CLACKER, *sb* and *v* ¹ **Yks** **Lin** **Nhp** **War** **Shr** **Wil** **Dor** **Dev** **Cor** Also written **clakker** **Wil**, **klacker** **Dev** [**kla** **kə**(r), **klæ** **kə**(r)]

1 *sb* A wooden rattle used to frighten away birds Also called **Clapper** (q v)

n Lin ¹ **Nhp** ¹ Two or three small spade-shaped pieces of wood connected at the broad end by a leather strap **War** ³ **Shr** ¹ It's a pity to see a nice bwoy like Jim stuck i' the leasow to frighten crows, 'e inna lazy, fur 'e works the clacker ight well **Wil** ¹ **Dor** He sounded the clacker till his arm ached, **HARDY** *Jude* (1896) pt i ii, **BARNES** *Gl* (1863), **Dor** ¹ Jack da want a clacker, 235 **Cor** ¹²

2 The tongue, chatter, noise See **Clack**, 3

Wil **Slow** *Gl* (1892), **Wil** ¹ **Dev** 'Mongst all tha klacker, I yerd a chap holler, **HARE** *Brither Jan* (1863) 34, ed 1887 **Cor** Thee's keep thy clacker going tell 'tes day, **J** **TRENOODLE** *Spec Dial* (1846) 26, **Cor** ¹, **Cor** ² Your tongue goes like the clacker of a mill

3 *pl* Pattens

Wil **Slow** *Gl* (1892), **WH** ¹

4 The valve of a pump or pair of bellows See **Clack**, 9, 10

Cor ¹ The clacker of the billes, **Cor** ²

5 *Comp* **Clacker-hole**, the valve-hole in a pair of bellows **s Wil** (G E D)

6 The epiglottis See **Clack**, 11

w Yks When shoo opens hei math they can see her clacker, **Leeds Merc Suppl** (Apr 18, 1892)

7 *v* To clatter, make a clattering noise

n Dev She heard them all come clackering into the yard, **CHANTER** *Witch* (1896) ii

CLACKER, *v* ² **Lth** (JAM) Also written **clagher** To move or get along with difficulty in a slow, clumsy, trailing manner

CLACKET, *sb* and *v* **Glo** **Wil** **Dev** [**klæk** **kit**]

1 *sb* Chatter, noise, racket

Wil **Freq** used (G E D) **Dev** (R P C)

2 *v* To 'clack', make a noise like a hen, to chatter, make a noise, clatter

Glo. All this here vools clacketting will not pay, **Leg and Tales**, 83, In common use (H S H) **Wil** In **freq** use (G E D) **Dev** [The hen] flew from side to side of the road, clucking and clacking as though she were already being killed, **PEARCE** *Mother Molly* (1889) 33

Hence **Clacketting**, *vbl sb* a clatter, jingle

Wil There be such a clacketting with all they chains (W C P)

CLACKET-HOLE, *sb* **Oxf** [**klæk** **it** **ōl**] The placket-hole of a dress

Oxf Still in use (M A R), **Oxf** ¹

CLAD, *sb* **Sus** **Dev** A clod of earth

Sus (E E S) **e Sus** **HOLLOWAY** **Dev** *w Times* (Mar 19, 1886) 2, col 2 [Not known to our Dev correspondents.]

CLAD, *pp* and *ppl adj* **Sc** **Yks** [**klad**]

1 *pp* Covered thickly, thronged

Ayr The roads were clad, frae side to side, **Wi'** **mome** a wearie bodie, **BURNS** *Holy Fair* (1785) st 6

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2 *ppl adj* Over-dressed, bedizened. **Freq** followed by *out* or *on*

w Yks A poor clad thing (C C R).

CLAD, see **Clat**(t)

CLADEN, see **Clider**(s)

CLADGY, see **Claggy**.

CLAE, see **Clee**

CLAER, see **Clear**

CLAES, *sb pl* **Sc** **Nhb** **Dur** **Cum** **Wm** **Yks** **Lan** Also in forms **claa** **n Yks** ¹², **clāaz** **m Yks** ¹, **claise** **Sc** **N Cy** ¹ **Dur** ¹, **clau**'z **m Yks** ¹, **claze** **e Dur** ¹, **cleas** **Wm** ¹, **cleaz** **Cum** ¹ **m Yks** ¹, **cleetas** **n Yks** ¹² **ne Yks** ¹, **clecaz** **Lan** ¹, **cleze** **e Dur** ¹, **cloy**s **Lan** [**klēz**, **klīz**, see page 1]

1 Clothes

Elg Duddy claise, **COUPER** *Tourifications* (1803) II 205 **Abd** Get a brush, an' brush yer claise, **BEATTIES** *Parnings* (1803) 5, ed 1873 **Per** Her Sabbath clais, **NICOLL** *Poems* (1843) 94 **Fif** They were clad in claise and shoon, **TENNANT** *Papistry* (1827) 134 **Knr** We hardly waited for oor clais, **HALIBURTON** *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 13 **Dmb** The inglishers pieatch wi' a sark abune their clais, **CROSS** *Disruption* (ed 1877) xii **Rnf** Buskit oot in braw new clais, **NEILSON** *Poems* (1877) 16 **Ayr** The twa appear'd like sisters twin, In feature, form, an' clais, **BURNS** *Holy Fair* (1785) st 3 **Lth** My Sunday's claise, **BRUCE** *Poems* (1813) 63, **Edb** Some do patch up brats o' claise, **CRAWFORD** *Poems* (1798) 15 **Gall** What for are ye wearin' your best clais? **CROCKETT** *Raiders* (1894) v **Kcb** I wad gien ilka steek o' my braw Sunday clais, **ARMSTRONG** *Ingleside* (1890) 148 **N Cy** ¹ **Nhb** The saent o' thaw clais is like the smell o' Leb'nin, **ROBSON** *Sng Sol* (1859) iv 11, **Nhb** ¹, **Dur** ¹, **e Dur** ¹, **Cum** ¹ **Wm** **Ner** seeaner landt ner t'kessen cleas wer thraan on Betty's list, **Spec Dial (1880) pt ii 37 **n Yks** Bi sharp an' git thi klerhs on (W H), Ah've lapt up all me babby's cleas, **TWEDDELL** *Clevel Rhymes* (1875) 31, **n Yks** ¹², **ne Yks** ¹ **e Yks** We're gannin ti put Billy int button cleas o' Sunda, **NICHOLSON** *Fik-Sp* (1889) 89 **m Yks** ¹ **w Yks** To get us claise and bread, **NIDDERDALE** *Alm* (1876), **w Yks** ¹ I felt quite smother'd wi my clais, ii 302 **Lan** Tha want gan i' ther mucky cloy (F P T), **Lan** ¹**

2 *Comp* (1) **Clais cord**, a clothes-line, (2) **prop**, a long pole to prop up the clothes-line, (3) **screen**, a clothes-horse, (4) **skep**, a small clothes-basket, (5) **stick**, a short stick to thrust clothes down when boiling in the pan, (6) **swill**, a basket made of peeled willows, used for holding clothes

(1) **w Yks** **LUCAS** *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) *Gl* (2) **e Dur** ¹ (3) **Sc** Ganging about wi' a claise screen tied to your back, **SCOTT** *St Ronan* (1824) xx (4) **n Yks** ² (5, 6) **e Dur** ¹

[He ordand that na scottis man suld veir ony clais but hardyn cotis, **Compl Scot** (1549) 96 **A n** form of OE *c'ādas*, clothes]

CLAFF, *sb* **Sc** [**klaf**] The cleft or part of a tree where the branches separate See **Clough**, *sb* ³

Gall (A W) **Kcb** There, in the claff O' branchy oak, **DAVIDSON** *Seasons* (1789) 43 (JAM)

CLAFFER, see **Claver**

CLAFFIE, *adj* **Sc** [Not known to our correspondents] **Disordered**, **dishevelled**

Bwk **Claffie** hair (JAM)

Hence **Claffie**, *sb* a slattern (ib)

CLAG(G), *v* and *sb* **Sc** **Irel** **Nhb** **Dur** **Cum** **Wm** **Yks** **Lan** **Chs** **Not** **Lin** **Lei** **Nhp** **War** **Hnt** In form **cleg** **N I** ¹ **w Yks** **m Yks** ¹ **ne Lan** ¹ [**klag**, **kleg**]

1 *v* To stick, cause to adhere, to put close together **Cf** **clame**

N Cy ¹ **Nhb** He clagg'd greet bills agyn th' wall, **BAGNALL** *Sngs* (c 1850) 6, **Wi'** goold lamps clagg'd close cheek by jowl, **Tyneside Sngstr (1889) 44, **Nhb** ¹ **Dur** T'oad sang ed Tommy's Joe hes clagg'd on a beak back, **EGGLESTON** *Betty Podem's Lett* (1877) 15, **Dur** ¹, **e Dur** ¹ **Lake** **ELLWOOD** (1895) **Cum** What's that stuff at you clag to your theeeghs? **GWORDIE** **GREENUP** *Yance a Year* (1873) 14 **Wm** (B K) **n Yks** Yo' c'n clag t'paper on wi' peeast (W H), **n Yks** ¹, **n Yks** ² It weecant clag, it wants mair claming, said of a postage-stamp, when it wants more gum, **n Yks** ³ **w Yks** (R H H), **w Yks** ¹²⁵ **Lan** ¹ This bread's noan hauf baked, it clags i' mi meawth **n Lan** This puti clags tarbli to yan's hands (W S), **n Lan** ¹ **Lei** ¹ The sile [soil] clags so to the wool **War** ³**

Hence (1) **Clag candy**, *sb* candy, so called on account of its sticky or claggy nature, used of anything very sweet, also in *adj* form, (2) **Clagged**, *ppl adj* adhering like paper against a wall, (3) **Clagger**, *sb* (a) a palpable hit, as with a soft missile that strikes and sticks, a repaitee that effectually shuts up an opponent, (b) a boy's cleaver made of leather, with a thong through the centre, see below, (c) an adherent, hanger-on, (4) **Claggings**, *sb pl* salt, scum, &c, that adheres to the rim of a pan used for making boiled salt.

(1) Nhb¹ Thou's a' clagcanded, ma bonny hinny, *BELL Rhymes* (1812) 298 (2) n Yks² (3) a Nhb¹ That's a clagger, noo! *Dur GIBSON Up Weandale Gl* (1870) n Yks² (b) Nhb¹ Softened in water, and pressed by the foot on a stone, it will adhere to and lift the stone by the atmospheric pressure n Yks² (c) Yks He was a clagger when yance he gat hod, *GRAINGE D Skinflint* (1880) 14 n Yks² (4) Chs¹

2 To clog, cover with mud or any adhesive substance, to impede progress, obstruct Also used *fig*.

Sc Stap it wi' fog and clag it wi' clay, *CHAMBERS Pop Rhymes* (1870) 104, Clag up the hole in the wa' wi' glau The wheels are a' claggit wi' dirt (JAM) Ayr The lid was clagged and as it were glued in, *GALT Ann Parsh* (1821) xxvi Nf¹ n Yks¹ Yan can't dig it, nae kin' o' form, t clags te t'spead sac ne Yks¹ T'muck clags t' yan s becats desperately e Yks¹ His becats is all clag'd wi' snaw w Yks Clag'd on fra' his tail tuv' his beend, *BLACKAH Sngs* (1867) 12, w Yks³, w Yks⁵ 'Am fan clag d'—so thisty that the tongue adheres to the roof of the mouth for lack of moisture 'Clagged wi' barns,' having them always sticking to [mother], and following her about e Lan¹ s Lan The carriage wheels are clagged with dirt (S W) Chs¹ Wheels are clagged when the oil becomes stiff, Chs³ The pipe is welly clagged wi' soot s Chs¹ The snow clags at th' bottom o' my clogs Clagged, of markets, means glutted The wheels of a mowing-machine are clagged when the grass gets twisted in them and impedes them

Hence (1) **Clagged up**, *phr* dry, parched, clogged, as with phlegm in the throat, (2) **Claggit**, *ppl adj* clogged, choked up

(1) n Yks² w Yks Am 'Sat diai wol mi proits fæ tlegd up (J W), *CUDWORTH Horton* (1886) (2) Lth We piee the tither drappie to svnde the gusty mouthfu's owe! And cleir oul claggit crappy, *LUMSDEN Sheep head* (1892) 39

3 To cling to, hold fast by Also used *fig* Cf clagger n Cy He clegs about my neck (K) s Dur 'Clag haud o' me' An expression often used to children when they are being carried in arms across a beck or stream (J E D) Wm I clagged to it as long as I could (B K) n Yks¹ Lahle un clags t'v its mammy, n Yks² To cling as the child to its mother, 'It clags to its best friend' m Yks¹, ne Lan¹

4 To dirty, bemire, bedraggle, to make muddy Rnf It's raggit, and it's claggit, But it's no wi' decent walk, *BARR Poems* (1861) 5 w Yks⁵ 'To be clag'd wi' muck' is to have mud-bespattered garments Not³ s Not You should just see how you're clagging your skuts (J P K) Lin She came in clagged up (W W S) n Lin Surron *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹ I h'y petticoats is clag d all oher, lass Wheare hes ta been? s Lin Do tek off yer flock, it's clagged up not fit to be seen (I H R) Lei¹ All'er petticoats wur clagged a inch thick War³, Nhp¹, Hnt (I P F)

Hence (1) **Clagged**, *ppl adj* wet with mire or mud, covered with dry dirt, (2) **Clag tail**, *sb* a gull whose garments are 'clagged' with mud

(1) Not³ The hair on a horse's heel when covered with mud which has dried is clagged Lin (J C W) (2) n Lin¹

5 To cut the 'clags' or dirty wool from sheep Cf britch, v¹, burl, 2

Lin *MORRIS Cyclo Agric* (1863) s Lin. (T H R)

Hence (1) **Claggings**, *sb pl* refuse wool shorn from the tails of sheep, (2) **Clag-locks**, *sb pl* locks of wool matted or clogged together by the natural moisture of the animal e An¹

6 *sb* Clay, mud, snow, &c, that collects in a hard mass at the bottom of boots, skirts, &c

Sc There was a great clag o' dirt sticking to his shoe (JAM) s Chs¹ Dhai kum ün in tu dhü aays wi'dhür duu it shoo n, ün lee üvün dhür tlaag z übaay t [They comen into the haïse wi' their dirty shoon, an' leaeven their clags abait] Lin *STREATHFIELD Lin and Dunes* (1884) 321 n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Her peticut bottom's all in clags, it hings in mucky tags

7 *Obs* ? Wreck left by the tide

w Cum Lime is chiefly used as a manure, with clagg or slitch, as the farmers call it, being the wreck left by the tide on the shore, *HUTCHINSON Hist Cum* (1794) I 564

8 *pl* Caked lumps of dirt hanging to the wool or hair of sheep, dogs, &c

e Yks [The lambs] have their clagges clipped from them, *BESR Rur Econ* (1641) 11 Not Unkempt hau is 'all in clags' (J H B), Not³, s Not (J P K) n Lin *SURRON Wds* (1881), n Lin¹ e Lin *THOMPSON Hist Boston* (1856) 702 s Lin (T H R)

9 An encumbrance, burden

Sc A good estate But clag or claim, for ages past, *RAMSAY Poems* (1727) II 544, ed 1800 (JAM) N C7¹

10 Fault, imputation of fault

Sc He was a man without a clag, His heart was fänk without a flaw, *RAMSAY Tea Table Misc* (1724) I 198 (ed 1871), 'He has nae clag till his tail' is a vulgar phr signifying that there is no stain on one's character (JAM) Slk It is a sair fault o' yours, and it is a clagg o' the hale clan, *HOGG Tales* (1838) 653, ed 1866

[4 In their muk to clag and tyle thame selfe, *DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist Scot* (1596) II 462 6 Da klagge, sticky mud (*Dansk Ordbog*) 10 The Erle fled in Ingland for sum clags layd til his change, *DALRYMPLE ib* 169]

CLAGG, see Cleg(g)

CLAGGER, *v* Cum Wm Also in form clegger Cum [kla gæi, kle gær] To cling to, to hold on to a rock or steep place with hands and feet, so as to climb it Cf clag(g), v 3

Lake! ELLWOOD (1895) Cum *Gl* (1851), *LINTON Lake Cy* (1864) 300 Wm Gaan up an doon brant places, lowpen t becks, an claggeian up t'clags, *CLARKE Spec Dial* (1865) 7

CLAGGIE, see Claggum

CLAGGUM, *sb* Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Also Wor Also written clagham N Cy¹, clag'im Ayr In form claggie (JAM *Suppl*) [kla gəm]

1 Any glutinous sweetmeat or compound, toffee made with treacle Also called Clag candy (q v)

Sc (JAM *Suppl*) Ayr Porridge is the life o' man, And brose is clag im tae, *JOHNSTON Glenbuckie* (1889) 215 N Cy¹ Also called lady's taste, slittery, tom-tiot, treacle ball Nhb Offered for sale, nuts and oranges, apples and claggum, *DIXON Whittingham* (1895) 184, Nhb¹ Dur She sold a compound of treacle, &c, called by us 'claggum' *HENDERSON Flt I one* (1879) vi e Dur¹ Cum¹ (s v Tasty) n Yks¹² m Yks¹ When rolled into sticks, they are 'treacle-sticks' The Leeds juvenile calls them 'rolls of sucker'

2 *Comp* (1) **Claggum stand**, a sweetmeat stall, (2) wean, a woman who sells sweets or 'goodies' n Yks²

3 Thick saliva

s Wor *PORSON Quant Wds* (1875) 12, (H K)

CLAGGY, *adj* In *gen* dial use in Sc and Eng Also in form claggy Dev¹, cleggy w Yks [kla gɪ, kle gɪ]

1 Sticky, adhesive, glutinous

e Lth Creish my pow wi' the claggiest pomatum, *HUNTER J Inwack* (1895) 69 N Cy¹ In mining, applied to imperfect separation of coal from the superincumbent bed Nhb¹ Iar or treacle are called claggy substances Nhb, Dur *NICHOLSON Coal Tr Gl* (1888) Dur¹, Cum¹, n Yks¹²⁵ w Yks T'paint's reight claggy [it does not dry] (J T), w Yks¹² Lan., Chs I dunno as pea meal would do for hens It's so claggy (C J B) Chs¹

Hence **Clagginess**, *sb* adhesiveness, (2) **Claggy top**, *sb* coal adhering to the roof of a pit

(1) Sc (JAM), n Yks² (2) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur A scam of coal is said to have a claggy top when it adheres to the roof, and is with difficulty separated, it most freq occurs when the roof is post or sandstone rock, and is uneven or scabby, *GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

2 Of soil, &c muddy, mu'y, clogged with moisture

Cum (J S O) n Yks¹ Desput claggy waiking, for sear t'frost's meead it owe! mucky fui owght ne Yks¹ It's claggy dced for t'hosses plewin' e Yks *MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹ Also, heivy and diagging, as a woman's petticoats when thickly besmeared with mud w Yks Claggy relates to the feet—'a claggy road', Clammy to the fingers—'I cannot touch it, it is so clammy', Claty to both, but usually expressing a higher degree of quality, *SHUFFIELD Indep* (1874), It is heavy wilking over the fields, it's so claggy after the rain (M N) s Chs¹, Dei¹ sw Lin¹ The reën makes the ground so claggy Lei¹ Nhp¹ The roads be so claggy, I am welly mau'd to pieces War³, Brks¹, e An¹, Nrf¹, Hmp¹

3 Of potatoes, half-baked bread, &c waxy, viscous, glutinous

Cum Half baked bread is claggy and sad (J S O) Dev¹ He zed his bread was a-clit and pindy, the dumpling was claggy, 12 n Dev Be them tates claggy? Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 15 s Dev Claggy potatoes (S P F) [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 386]

[1 *Jotteux*, claggy, clammy, cleaving, CotGR]

CLAGHAM, see Claggum

CLAGHER, see Clacker, v²

CLAGHT, see Claught, Clout

CLAGIM, see Claggum

CLAHTE, see Clout

CLAICH, v Sc [klēx]

1 To besmear, to turn a semi-liquid or viscous substance over and over, to work in such a substance in a disgusting manner See Claik

Bnff¹ Claich indicates greater disgust than claik

Hence (1) Claich, sb the act of besmearing or of working in a semi-liquid substance in a disgusting manner, (2) Claichie, adj viscous, dauby, (3) Claiching, ppl adj dirty, untidy, unskilful

Bnff¹ He kept a claich amon's dainner an' widna sup it

2 To walk through mud or over wet soil in a dirty manner 3 To expectorate much ib

CLAIK, v *Sc [klēk] To bedaub or dirty with any adhesive substance See Claich

Bnff Still in use (W C) Abd (JAM)

Hence (1) Claik, sb a quantity of any dirty, adhesive substance, (2) Claikie, adj adhesive, sticky, dauby Abd (JAM)

CLAIK, see Clack

CLAIK(S, see Clakis.

CLAIM(E, see Clame

CLAIMEN, v e Yks¹ [klē mən] Pp of to claim

CLAIR OFF, adj and adv Cor [klē n of]

1 adj Excellent, first-rate, perfect

Cor He knawed a man what would sill me a clain off one [donkey] (this was Tom's way of expressing asinine perfection), TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 11, Now you tell es one of your stories,— they be clain-off, they be, FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 5, He a 'clain off man' was said to be, *Tales* (1873) 39, Cor²

2 adv Perfectly, completely, at once

Cor Says he, 'I'll git married clain-off,' FORFAR *Jan's Crisshp* (1859) 1, I ded et clain off without stopping (M A C), Cor¹ I told it [repeated it] clain off, Cor²

[Clain repr lit E clean]

CLAIR, see Clear

CLAIRACH, see Clorach

CLAIED, ppl adj Nhb¹ [klērd] Dirty, covered with mud See Glare

CLAIRM, see Clame

CLAIRSHACH, sb Sc Irel Written clairseagh Irel A harp

Sc She far exceeds the best performers in this country in playing on the clairshach, or harp, SCOTT *Leg Mont* (1818) v Ant. They will dance to a clairseagh, HUME *Dial* 23

[Ir *clairseach*, harp, Gael *clairsach* (MACBAIN)]

CLAIRT, see Clart

CLAISE, see Claes

CLAISTER, sb and v Rxb (JAM) 1 sb Any sticky or adhesive compound, a person bedaubed with mud or mire 2 v To bedaub, to plaster Cf clisty

CLAIT, see Clout

CLAITH, sb Sc [klēp] In phr *lang in the claith*, long in the dead clothes, long dead and buried

Ayr Ay¹ an' he wasna lang in 'e claith till she selt the farm, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 225

[*Clath*, a n pron of OE *clāth*, cloth]

CLAITON, see Chider(s)

CLAITY, adj Cum [klē ti] Dirty See Clarty.

Cum GROSE (1790), *Gl* (1851).

CLAIVER, see Claver

CLAKE, see Clack, Clakis, Clawk.

CLAKIS, sb Sc Nhb Written clakis SWAINSON Also in form claik, clake, cleck Sc (JAM) The barnacle

goose, *Bernula leucopsis* Also in comp Clack goose See Tree-goose

Sc When the cleck geese leave off to clatter, WATSON *Coll* (1706) I 48 (JAM) e Lth SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 149 Nhb (R O H) [JOHNS *Birds* (1862)]

[That guse is named claik q^{lke} is tho^t to be bred of tries, DALRYMPLE *Leshie's Hist Scot* (1596) I 60, Ane mekle les than the rest that the claik guse we cal, ib]

CLAKKER, see Clacker, sb

CLAM, v¹ and sb¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms clauam Sc, clem Irel Lin [klam, klæm, klem]

1 v To pinch, press, force together, to castrate by compression

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ n Yks¹ What's wrong with your hand, mun?— Getten my fingers clamm'd i' t'vice, n Yks², w Yks¹

2 To clutch, seize forcibly

Not² Clam hold o' that rope Lin I clamb'd up ageān to the winder, an' clemm'd owd Roā by the 'ead, TENNYSON *Owd Roa* (1889), THOMSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 702, If thou canst carry no more thyself, thou might clam hold on a piece for-the baby, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 308 n Lin¹ He clammed hold on her, or she'd hev tipped head fo'st i to th' warpin' drean sw Lin¹ Defendant clammed him by the shoulder

3 To grope at, to maul, handle carelessly, hustle about Ayr I had not lain long in that posture, when I felt, as I thought, a hand claming over the bed clothes, *Steam-boat* (1822) 301 (JAM) Brks¹ Dor¹ I've a-clom his head an' zides, 254 Som W & J Gl (1873) Dev I'll be jiggered ef yu'm agwaine tū clam en about zo, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), Dev¹

4 sb Gen in pl A vice used by saddlers and shoemakers

Sc (JAM) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ The shoe maker's clams consist of two pieces of wood of a bent shape opening at the top, where leather is held to be sewn Dur¹, Wm (B K), n Yks (I W) e Yks¹ MS add (I H) w Yks²⁴ n Lin SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, War², e An¹, Cmb¹, ne Ken (H M), I W², w Som¹

5 Pl Pincers, nippers, used by farriers, &c

n Sc, Rxb (JAM), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ iron chimney with tongs, rakes, and clams, WELFORD *Hist Newcastle XVI Century*, 239 n Yks², w Yks (R H R), w Yks¹, Not (J H B), sw Lin¹ s Fem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 420 I W¹

6 An instrument resembling forceps, used in weighing gold

Abd The brightest gold that e'er I saw Was grippet in the clams, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 360

7 An implement for holding blocks of stone or timber

w Som¹ In shape it is like a gigantic pair of hooked scissors suspended by a chain passing through two eyes corresponding to the finger bows These are drawn widely asunder to enable the other ends to grasp their object The lifting chain then tightens them so that the greater the weight the tighter the grasp Also called a pair of clams

8 An iron brace or band N Cy¹, s Chs¹, n Lin¹

9 A movable collaring for a pump, consisting of two pieces of wood, indented to receive the pump and screw bolted together

Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

10 A rat-trap, a gin

Ken¹ Sur Made of wood with a stiff wire hood, which falls when the bait is touched (T S C) Sus The cat wandering about got caught in the rat clams, JEFFERIES *Hagrw* (1889) 86, There used to be a good many buzzards on the hill Once I set up a pair of clams for one, LOWER *S Downs* (1854) 168, Sus¹² Hmp Holloway

[1 Cp Da *klemme*, to squeeze, pinch, Sw *klamma*, Du *klemmen* 4-9 OE *clamm*, fetter, constriction 10 Cp Du *klemme*, a trapp, or a snare (HEXHAM)]

CLAM, v², sb² and adj¹ Irel Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Flt Stf Der Not Lin Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Hrf Rdn Glo Oxf Hrt Hnt Also e An Dor Cor In forms clem N I¹ N Cy¹² n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ w Yks¹³⁴ Lan¹ n Lan¹ e Lan¹ Chs¹³ s Chs¹ Stf¹ Der² nw Der¹ Not¹³ n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Lei¹ War¹²³ w Wor¹ Shr¹ Hrf² Rdn Glo¹ Hrt Hnt Dor Cor¹², clom se Wor¹ [klam, klæm, klem]

1 v To starve for want of food, to be very hungry Used also *trans*

n Cy (K), **GROSE** (1790), **N Cy**¹² **Lake Ellwood** (1895) **Cum** Here's thy poddish—thou must be fair clemmed, **CAINE Shad Crime** (1885) 65 **Wm** He may hoaf kill the, or clam the, **WHEELER Dial** (1790) 16 **n Yks**¹ Ah's faulings clammed (or clemmed) for want o' meat, **n Yks**² **ne Yks**¹ Mah insahd's faul clemm'd **m Yks**¹ **w Yks** Now, oud 'oman, where's dinner? I'm fair clammed (W F), Suckin' its thumb as if it wor clammed to deaath, **HARTLEY Clock Alm** (1875) 45, **w Yks**¹ They war sea clemm'd, at they war feaful fain to pike amang t'shiogs some shoups, **n** 296, **w Yks**²⁸⁴ **Lan** Con tha oblige me wi' a match? For, by th' mon! aw'm welley clemmin' for a smooke, **Wood Sketches**, 83, Ony poor craytur 'at's clemming May come have a meawthful wi' me, **WAUGH Sngs** (ed 1871) 14, **Lan**¹, **n Lan**¹, **e Lan**¹ **Chs** You been like Smithwick, either clem'd or borsten, **RAY Prov** (1678) 291, **Chs**¹ Is na dinner ready, aw'm welley clemmed? **Chs**³ **s Chs**¹ Wel iklemjteth [almost starved to death] Ah daayt wishn aa)ti klem, ür goa dhü wuu rkaays [Ah daft we shan ha' to clem, or go the workhause] **Flt Tlaemd tu'** jaeth, **HALLAM Four Dial Wds** (1885) 7 **n Stf** Ye mun ayther be clemmed or full, **Geo ELIOT A Bede** (1859) II 57 **s Stf** They wun welley clammed thro' the strike, **PINNOCK Blk Cy Alm** (1895) **Stf**¹, **Der**¹², **nw Der**¹, **Not** (L C M), **Not**¹³ **s Not** They pretty nigh clam thei savants (J P K) **Lin** Clammed to deatid [tlaamd tu'] [de u'd] is the foun which prevails at Lincoln, **HALLAM Four Dial Wds** (1885) 7 **s Lin** (T H R) **sw Lin**¹ He said he would clam first The horse was fairly clemmed, it was pined to dead **Lei**¹ **Nhp**¹ Occas applied to cattle which do not thrive, for want of better pasture, **Nhp**², **War**¹²³ **w Wor**¹ 'E s reg'la clemmed, 'tis no good a-talkin' till 'e's 'ad a bit o' fittle in 'is mouth **s Wor** The poor children are 'most clamm'd, **Porson Quamt Wds** (1875) 31, **s Wor**¹ **Shr**¹ 'Starve' is applied to cold only The poor döman an' childern bin clemmed an' starvin', **Shr**² Maist clemm'd for want o' fittle **Hrf**¹ Care clammed the cat, **Prov**, 126, **Hrf**² **Rdn** **MORGAN Wds** (1881) **Glo**¹ **w Oxf** Klaam', **HALLAM Four Dial Wds** (1885) 6 **e An**¹, **Nrf**¹ **Suf**¹ I'm clamm'd to dead amost **Cor**² Better clam than go to the Union

Hence (1) **Clammed**, *ppl adj* starved, hungry, (2) **Clamming**, *vb* **sb** starvation, (3) **Clamming house**, **sb** a place where a butcher puts a beast to starve before it is killed

(1) **Lan** O clemt dog ul tew un tew ogen ut o' booun, **PAUL BOBBIN Sequel** (1819) 22, To lead a clemmed lookin' dog eawt lapt up in a blanket, **Wood Sketches**, 21 **m Lan**¹ Clamd childer (2) **w Yks** Ye fear nae cold's annoyance, Nor the girds o' clemming feel, **Howson Guide to Craven** (1850) 118 **Lan** Fur keepin foak fro clemmin, **SCHOLLS Tim Gamswattle** (1857) 6, Aw've known foke change fro' tories to radikils through a good clemmin', **BRIERLEY Old Radicals**, 7 (3) **Der**¹

2 To choke or be parched with thirst

N Cy¹ **Yks** Like to clem (K). **ne Yks**¹ **e Yks**¹ Ah've been threshing an Ah's ommost clammed up **m Yks**¹ **w Yks** **HUTTON Tour to Caves** (1781), **WILLAN List Wds** (1811), **w Yks**¹ Can ye gi me oughte to drink, for I's vara near clammed, **w Yks**⁵ Clamm'd wi' dryness **n Lin**¹ I'm fairly clamm'd wi' this raape threshin', do, Sarah, please gie me a sup o' beer **Nhp**¹ I've got such a fayver, I'm welley clamm'd to death [The more freq use] **Hnt Klaemd**, **HALLAM Four Dial Wds** (1885) 6, (T P F) **Cor**¹²

3 To benumb, pinch with cold

N I¹ Clemmed to death **Der** He wor fairly clemmed wi' t'cold, **WARD D Grieve** (1892) I iv **Not** (L C M) **Hrf**² My hands be clammed with cold **Hrt** He wur quite clemmed with the cold (H G) **Dor** I've a ben that stiffan' clemmed wi' cold that I cood n budge, **HARE Vill Street** (1895) 28

4 **sb** A slow starvation

Chs **Chs** **N & Q** (1882) I 224

5 *adj* Parched with thirst, very thirsty

n Cy (K) **Yks** **GROSE** (1790) **MS add** (M) **Lin**¹ Clam and scarped [feverish]. **e Lin** [For] them that's clam There's ale in glasses all tēemed out, **BROWN Lit Laur** (1890) 75 **n Lin**¹ I am clam, I wish I was 'long-side on a beer-barril **Cor**²

Hence **Clammy**, *adj* parched with thirst **ne Yks**¹

6 **Comp** (1) **Clem gut**, poor food, also used *attrib*, (2) **guts**, a person stingy with food, (3) **guttled**, thin, pinched-looking, ravenous in eating, (4) **Clam rattan**, of a farm unproductive, poor, (5) **vengeance**, see **guts**

(1) **Shr**¹ I canna ate that, it's reg'lar clem-gut I dunna like them clem-gut apple fit for bayte (2) **Chs**¹ They wanted me for t'go sarvice at th' Haw, bur oi wunna, whoi th' missis is a reglar clem-guts. **s Chs**¹ Klem-guts (3) **Shr**¹ Klem gut'd, **War**²

(4) **Lan**¹ (5) **w Yks** Thah clam-vengeance rooag **BYWATER Shuf-field Dial** (1839) 111, **w Yks**² Tha clam-vengeance looking rascal, tha'd steal a chuld's dinner Well known

[¹ *intr* Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their arms or clem, **JONSON Ev Man out of Hum** (1599) 111 1, ed Cunningham, I 102, *trans* To clam (hunger-starve one), *fame enecare*, **COLLS** (1679), What, will he clem me and my followers? **JONSON Poetaster** (1601) I 1 (I 214), Clammed, starved with hunger, **BAILEY** (1721), *Cleam'd*, *fame enectus*, **COLES** (1679) A special use of **Clam**, *v*¹]

CLAM, *v*³, *sb*³ and *adj*² **Sc** **Nhb** **Cum** **Yks** **Lan** **Chs** **Lin** **Nhp** **Hrf** **Glo** **Bks** **e An** **Wil** **Dev** **Cor** Also in forms **clem** **Cum**¹, **clamme** **Chs**², **clau**m (**JAM**) [klam, klām, klēm]

1 *v* To besmear, daub, to cause to adhere **See Clame**

Sc (**JAM**) **Cum** Others wi' bluid an' glore a' clamm'd, **STAGG Poems** (1805) *Bridewain* **w Yks**¹, **Chs**¹², **e An**¹ **Dev** **Clam** on the heel ball, **BLACKMORE Christowell** (1881) 11

2 To stuck together, adhere

n Yks¹ To adhere, as one's shirt to one's back when hot, or moistened paper to a wall, **n Yks**² It clams to one's fingis **n Lin**¹ **Nhp**² Dnt or clay adheing to a spade is said to clam **Cor**² Simply adheing, as plate glass to plate glass, or as do the leaves of a new book Were gum, &c, put between, clogged or clobbered would be used

3 To clog, choke, to be parched or dry, to satiate with food

Cum¹ 'Aa's fairly clam't up wi' sweets' The man who undertook to lick up a quantity of oatmeal in a given time was defeated, 'he was fairly clem't', **Cum**² **Yks** When the mouth is dried by fever we say 'the mouth is clammed', **HAMILTON Nugae Lit** (1841) **n Yks**¹ My mouth and throat are jest clammed up, **n Yks**²⁸, **Lan**¹, **n Lan**¹, **Hrf**¹ **Glo** The mill is clamm'd up, **GROSE** (1790), **Gl** (1851), **Glo**¹ **Brks**¹ If an aperture be too small for grain to run through freely it is said to be 'clammed', also a surfeit from over-feeding is so called **Wil**¹ The throat sometimes gets quite 'clammed up' with phlegm

4 **sb** Adhesive matter, moisture, any soft adhesive substance, clamminess

n Yks¹ **w Yks**¹ 'Ise au of a clam' To draw clam [is] to yield a viscous matter from the test after a certain period of gestation This is spoken of a heifer that never had a calf **e An**¹ The meat has been kept too long, and has got a clam **Nrf**¹

Hence **Clammy**, *adj* Of meat tainted **w Yks** (F K)

5 A very dirty woman, slut **e An**¹, **Nrf**¹

6 *adj* Moist, clammy, damp and cold, slimy

Sc Ice is said to be clam, or rather clau, when beginning to melt with the sun or otherwise, and not easy to be slid upon (**JAM**) **Nhb**¹ Ye mun air the shaal, it's quite clam [said of a shawl that has got wet] **n Yks**² All in a clam sweat **e Yks**¹ Said of animal food in the first stage of decomposition, **MS add** (T H) **Lin**¹ **n Lin** His han's is as clam as a frog (M P.), **n Lin**¹ Th' muck's that clam it wean't slip off'n th' sluff when yč dig it Thoo's as clam as a kerpse

7. Base, mean, dishonourable

Edb A very common school term in Edinburgh (**JAM**), [**He**] reprobed the idea of being an informer, which he said was clam, **SCOTT Waverley** (1814) *Pref App* 111

[1. **ME clammen**, to smear (**MATZNER**) 2 A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy, Hangs on my brows, and clams upon my limbs, **DRYDEN Amphitryon** (1690) III. 1]

CLAM, *sb*⁴ **Sc** **Irel** **Nhb** **Yks** Also **Cmb** **Ken** **Cor**. Also in form **clawm** **Sc** [klam, klām, klēm]

1 Applied to several kinds of shell-fish, &c —(1) the starfish, *Asterias glacialis*, (2) *Pecten marinus*, (3) *Pholades*, (4) a scallop, (5) a fresh-water mussel

(1) **Cor**¹² (2) **N I**¹ (3) **Ken**¹ (4) **Sc** (**JAM Suppl**) **Cmb**¹ **Cor** As happy as a clam at high water, **PARR Adam and Eve** (1880) III 120 (5) **e Yks**, *Nature Notes*, No 4

2 **Comp** **Clam shell**, a scallop-shell **Sc** (**JAM Suppl**), **N Cy**¹, **Nhb**¹

3 In *pl* **Clam-shells**, a wild sound supposed to be made by goblins in the air

Sc The uncoest soun' cam' doun the cleugh ye cvei heard I was for thinking at first it was the clawm shells, **St Patrick** (1819) I 167 (**JAM**)

CLAM, *sb*⁵ Nhp Hmp [klæm]

1 A pit or mound lined with straw, to protect potatoes from frost Nhp¹ See **Clamp**, *sb*¹ 5

2 A stack of bricks ready for burning, the place where bricks are dug Hmp¹

CLAM, *sb*⁶ Dev Cor [klæm]

1 A bridge formed of a plank or the trunk of a tree See **Clammer**, *sb*²

Dev We cross the noisy Moor Brook by a precarious 'clam' bridge of boughs, PAGE *Dartmoor* (1889) v, These bridges are called clams, and they are never found anywhere excepting across our rocky and mountain streams, BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III 265 Cor¹²³

2 A stone slab laid across a stream, a stepping-stone Dev A large stone was removed to the mill leat, where, for about twenty years, it served as a 'clam,' PAGE *Dartmoor* (1889) vii, An ancient bridge, or clam, of a 'single stone,' MURRAY *Hdbk* (ed 1872) 159 Cor³

CLAM, *v*⁴ Der Nhp Shi Dor. [klam, klæm] To clash the bells of a peal together

Der¹ [Also called] to shoot the bells Nhp¹ Sometimes called firing the bells Shr¹ I spec the weddin's come off I 'ear Wes bry bells ringin' an' clammin like fury, Shr² Dor When bells ring round and in then order be, They do denote how neighbours should agree, But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport, And 'tis like women keeping Dover court, *Vesnes in the belfry of St Peter's Church at Shaftesbury*, in NARES (s v Clamour)

CLAM, see **Climb**

CLAMANT, *adj* Sc [klē mɒnt] Pressing, urgent, highly aggravated

Sc This is a very clamant case (JAM), A clear and continued testimony against the clamant wickedness, McWARD *Contendings* (1723) 2 (ib) Gall Clamant and definite bitterness, CROCKETT *Stuckit Min* (1893) 16

Hence **Clamancy**, *sb* urgency arising from necessity Sc (JAM)

CLAMB, see **Climb**

CLAMBER, *v* Nrf In comp (i) **Clamber crown**, (2) -scull, any drink which gets into one's head

(1) Nrf (A J F) (2) Nrf¹

CLAME, *v* Dur Yks Lan Chs Lin Written claim n Cy. e Yks¹ w Yks, clame Dur¹, clairm n Yks Also in forms cleam N Cy² w Yks¹³⁴ Lin¹, cleem w Yks¹ [klēm, klīm]

1 Of any greasy or adhesive substance to stick, adhere, to spread, daub, cause to adhere Cf **clam**, *v*⁸

n Cy To clame butter upon bread (K), GROSE (1790) *Suppl* s Dur He was all claimed up wi muck (J E D) Dur¹ Yks He cleam'd butter on his bread The colours are laid on as if they were clamed on with a trowel, RAY (1691) n Yks¹ What's 'u claming t'walls fur, thatten a way, wiv thah nasty mucky hands? Whah, bairn, thee's gotten t'butta a' clamed ower thah fecce, n Yks²³ ne Yks¹ What's ta been deein claamin thisen all ower wi that messment? Sha claam'd t'firestead wi whitenn e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 94, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks This clayey soil cleams to your feet like birdlime (M N), T'butta's that hard it weean cleam (B K), w Yks¹ A shive o' breed cleam'd wi' treacle, n 287, w Yks³⁴⁵ n Lan He hesn't hōf clamed it into t'nicks (G W). ne Lan¹, Chs¹²³ Lin Vox agio Lincoln usitatissima, agglutinare, glutino affigere, SKINNER (1671), RAY (1691), Lin¹ Although it's broken, it will readily cleam together

2 To paste up or affix a wall-poster, &c

n Cy GROSE (1790) n Yks¹ Gan and clame thae posters oop o' t'big yett Clem that notish up o' kirk deear, n Yks², ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ Toon was claim'd all ower wi lection peapers w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), w Yks⁵, ne Lan¹

3 To cover with anything, to adorn

n Yks That thing all claim'd wi lahtle dolls, is't screen, BROWN *Yk Munster Screen* (1834) l. 41, n Yks² 'Clamed out,' spread forth with finery

4 *Fig* To cling to, to cause to cling or adhere to

w Yks¹ See how t'barn cleams to t'mam, w Yks⁸ The wind was so strong it cleam'd me to the wall

Hence (1) **Clamed up**, *adj phr* 'stuck up,' proud, (2)

Claming, *vbl sb* adhesive material, also *fig* flattery,

(3) **Clamy**, *adj* sticky, adhesive

n Yks² (1) Clamed up fooaks (2) There's owe mitch claming about it (3) n Yks It's a varry claimy mess (I W)

[To clame, to stick or glue, BAILEY (1721), To cleam, *agglutino*, COLES (1679) ME *clemen*, to bedaub (MATZNER), OE *clāman*]

CLAMEHEWIT, *sb Obs* ? Sc Also written clam, clama, clammy hout

1 A stroke, blow, a drubbing

Sc Frae a stark Lochaber ax He gat a clamehewit, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II 29 (JAM), His honour forbad her to gie him a bit clam hewit wi' her Lochaber axe, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlix Abd Some o' the chieftains might let a raught at-me, an' gi' me a clamehewit to snib me frae com n that gate agen, FORBES *Jin* (1742) 18, Frae some curst wight A clammy-hout fell'd him, SKINNER *Sngs* (1809) 9 Fif Sic clamaheuwits and sic bafis Were never rain'd frae feckless staffs, TENNANT *Papishy* (1827) 94

2 A misfortune Ags (JAM)

CLAMJAMPHRY, *sb* and *v* Sc Irel Nhb Also written clamjamfrey N I¹ Nhb¹, and in form clanjam frey Sc N I¹ See below [klamdʒa mfrɪ]

1 *sb* A company of people, esp a disorderly or vulgar crowd, a mob, rabble

Sc We maun off like whittrets before the whole clanjamfray be down upon us, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xxiii, You'll have the whole clanjamfray of them on your back, STEVENSON *Cathiona* (1892) 11 Frf Mr D'shart was preaching at the whole clanjamfray o' you, BARRIE *Little Min* (1891) x Dmb Archdeacons, and a' the rest of the Babalonish clanjamphrey, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) x Ayr A gang of play-actors came They were the first of that clanjamfray who had ever been in the parish, GALT *Ann Parrish* (1821) xxxvi, The hail clanjamphrey of the toon and kintra-side, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 68 Lnk The hail clanjamfray o' them, a' votin as they're tell't, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 21 Edb He saw one of these clan-jamphrey go in behind the scenes, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii Ir Such a clanjamfray of thieves', drunken miscreants, BARLOW *Lisconnet* (1895) 28 N I¹, Nhb¹

2 Rubbish, trumpery, odds and ends

Dmb The trouble o' fluttin a cartfu' o' roosty dunckled clanjamphrey every time ye move betwixt this and Embro, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) xxxvii Rxb Did you stop till the roup was done?—A' was sell'd but the clanjamfray (JAM).

3 Nonsensical talk w Fif (JAM)

4 *v* To crowd, fill with a rabble or mob

Sc If I was to clamjamfray up your father's house, STEVENSON *Hermiston in Cosmopolis* (Feb 1896)

CLAMMAS, see **Clammux**

CLAMMED, *adj* Cor Also in form clamoured Cor¹³ [klæ md] Ailing, out of health

Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 545, Cor¹²³

[Cp OCor *clammer*, a faint, fainting-fit (WILLIAMS)]

CLAMMER, *sb*¹ Wil [klæ mɛ(r)] The tongue, in phr to hang one's clammer, to look dejected

n Wil What's thee hangen thee clammer vor? I'll make thee hang thee's clammer (G E D)

CLAMMER, *v* and *sb*² Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lin Som [kla mɛr, kla mɛ(r), klæ mɛ(r)]

1 *v* Dial pron of *clamber*, to climb Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹, n Yks², e Yks¹, n Lin¹, Som (W F R)

2 *sb* A pole or plank laid across a stream as a footbridge w Som¹ Always so called in Hill district 'You'll come to a clammer, and tother zide o' the river the path's plain enough' Direction received at Cloutsham, Sept 1883

3 A worn footway up a steep bank

Som W & J *Gl* (1873)

CLAMMERS, *sb pl* Cum [kla mɛrz] A yoke for the neck of a cow, to prevent her from leaping hedges See **Clam**, *sb*¹

Cum Leadd them wi' clammers, and cowbeam, and clog, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 252, Cum¹

CLAMMOCKS, *sb* Lin Also written clammux n Lin [kla mɔks] A lazy, slatternly woman. See **Clam**, *v*⁸ 5, n Lin SUTTON *Wds* (1881) sw Lin¹

CLAMMUX, *sb* n Cy Lin Also in form clammass (GROSE) [kla mɔks] A great noise, clamour n Cy GROSE (1790) n Lin¹

CLAMOURED, see **Clammed**

CLAMOURSOME, *adj* Sc Nhb Cum Yks Lin Nhp Also written clammersome Sc. N Cy¹ Nhb¹ w Yks¹,

clamersum Sc. [kla mər-, kla mē-səm.] Clamorous, noisy, greedy; contentious, fractious.

Sc. (JAM Suppl.) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. They're varra clamersome, the black-faced sorts, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) I. 47; Cum.¹, n.Yks.^{1,2}, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹

CLAMP, sb.¹ and v.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [klamp, klæmp.]

1. sb. A pile of bricks for burning; an extempore brick-kiln.

Chs. A large round brick oven in which draining tiles are burnt instead of in the open kilns, which are only used for the burning of bricks. Bricks are, however, sometimes burnt in clamps, and they are then of a superior quality, *Note* in MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Chs.¹ Stf.¹ 16,000 bricks n.Lin.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. add. Brks.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Cmb.¹ It's up to your boot tops in mud agin the brick clamp. Ken.^{1,2}, Sur.¹ Sus.¹ IV & Q. (1882) 6th S. vi. 425. Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

2. A mound of lime or limestone for burning. n.Lin.¹, e.An.², Suf. (F.H.)

3. Comp. Clamp-kiln, a kiln for burning lime.

Cic. Clamp-kilns are built round or oblong with sods and earth, and situated upon or near the fields that are to be manured, *Agric. Surv.* 311.

4. A stack of peat or turf.

Ir A dark-looking man leaning against a clamp of turf, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 25. N.I.¹ When turfs or peats are 'put out' they are left for some time to dry; as soon as they can be handled they are put into 'footins' or 'futtins', i.e. about four peats placed on end. In the course of a week or two, these are put into 'turn footins', several footins being put together. After some time these 'turn footins' are put into 'clamps', in which they remain until they are sufficiently dry to be removed from the bog. s.DON SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Wxf. If I sleep comfortably on the shelterly side of a clamp, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 76.

5. A heap of potatoes or root-crops, covered with straw and earth as protection against frost. Cf. bury, sb.¹ e.An.¹ Also called a pie. Nrf.¹ Suf. (C.T.); (F.H.); Suf.¹ Ess. (E.S.); (G.E.D.) Ken.¹ We must heal in that clamp afore the frostes set in. [Growers aim at getting it [mangel crop] safely in clamp before the month of October, *Times* (Oct. 15, 1894) 4, col. 3]

6. A manure heap.

Ess. For sale, a large clamp of London dung (E.S.). [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

7. A heap of rubbish for burning. Dur.¹, n.Lin.¹

8. A large fire made of underwood. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

9. v. To pile up turf.

Wxf. John was to go clamp turf on the bog, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 76.

10. To store roots in a heap for the winter.

War.³ 'Bury' is the more usual term. Wor. Roots are clamped in this month, *Evesham Jrn.* (Oct. 10, 1896).

11. To burn lime, &c., for manure. Suf. (F.H.)

[Cp. Holstein *klamp*, 'Schober, Heuhaufen' (*Idiotikon*).]

CLAMP, sb.² and v.² Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lei. Nhp. Glo. Hnt. [klamp, klæmp.]

1. sb. A vice; any kind of mechanical clamp.

w.Yks.² (s.v. Clam). Lei.¹

2. An iron brace used for strengthening masonry, &c.

Sc. Crookit nails an' clamps, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 6. n.Yks.², Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.)

3. A piece of iron in the side of a grate; an andiron.

N.Cy.^{1,2} Nhb. GROSE (1790); Nhb.¹, e.Yks.¹

4. The heater of a box-iron.

Glo GROSE (1790) MS. add (M)

5. v. To bind or hoop with iron. Nhb.¹, Lei.¹

[L. Cp. MDu. *clamp*, *cramp*, 'tenaculum' (*Teuthonista*).]

CLAMP, sb.³ and v.³ Sh.I.

1. sb. A patch on a garment.

Sh.I. No anidder clamp dey'll hadd ava, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 38. S & Ork.¹

2. v. To patch.

Sh.I. Fifty times I'm clampit mi aald troosers, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 38. S & Ork.¹

CLAMP, v.⁴ and sb.⁴ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Stf. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [klamp, klæmp.]

1. v. To walk with a heavy or noisy tread; to stomp about, stamp. See Clomp, Clump, sb.¹ 7.

Abd. Ye was gaen clampin doon to that bit hole o' a skweel, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxiv N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ n.Yks.² I gat me teecas clamp'd on. m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ s.Stf. Her father came clamping over the brick-paved footway, MURRAY *John Vale* (1890) xxi. n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹ War. Some one has been clamping about all over the garden (W.S.B.); War.³ How you go clamping about Brks.¹ Sur., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil.¹

Hence Clamping, vbl. sb. a noise made in walking, a clanking.

s.Stf. The clamping of a woman's pattins was quite noisy, MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* (1886) 80

2. To walk on ice with 'clamps' upon the shoes.

Ayr. They clamped over the ice, JOHNSTON *Kilmalie* (1891) II. 116.

3. sb. A heavy footstep or tread; a noisy blow.

Sc. Broogs, whilk on my body tramp, And wound like death at ilka clamp, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 69 (JAM) n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) Dor.¹ E'd squot ther veet wi' his girt clamps, 206.

4. Iron worn on the shoes, to prevent slipping upon ice.

s.Sc. Some curlers wear a piece of iron with short spikes, fastened on by a strap across the instep (A.W.).

CLAMPER, v.¹ and sb.¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Shr. e.An. Som. [kla mper, kla mper(r), klæ mper(r).]

1. v. To make a clattering noise, esp. in walking.

Dmf. To crowd things together, as pieces of wooden furniture, with a noise (JAM). Cum. Ah hard a par o' clogs clampeian away SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 17; Cum.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

2. sb. Heavy, thick shoes; pattens.

n.Yks.² (s.v. Clamp). Nrf.¹

3. A heavy blow. Cf. clanker. Nhb.¹

4. Anything large, cumbersome, or troublesome; a difficulty. Shr.¹ Klam pur'. Som. I zined once and a got meself in jussy clasper I never w'ont zine nothing no more, W & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[L. LG. *klampern*, 'ein klingendes Gerausch machen' (BERGHAUS).]

CLAMPER, sb.² and v.² Sc. Yks. [kla mper.]

1. sb. Gen. in pl. Claws, fangs, pincers. Also fig. the fingers.

Kxb. (JAM) n.Yks.¹ If I had my claspers on him he should feel the weight of my neif, n.Yks.² If nobbut I could get my claspers on him. m.Yks.¹

2. v. To claw. m.Yks.¹

CLAMPER, sb.³ Sc.

1. A piece of metal with which a vessel is mended; that which is patched. Sc. (JAM.)

2. Fig. A patched-up argument or charge.

Sc. His adversaries were restless, and so found out a newe clasper upon this occasion, SPOTISWOOD *Mom* (ed. 1811) 61 (JAM.); A number of old claspers, pat and clouted arguments, BRUCE *Lect.* (1708) 27 (sb.).

CLAMPER, sb.⁴ Nrf.¹ [kla mper(r).] A clump of wood, trees, &c.

CLAMPET, sb. Rxb. (JAM.) A piece of iron worn on the shoes for walking upon ice. Cf. clamp, sb.⁴

CLAMPUTTIN', see Clumput.

CLAM-STAVE-AN'-DAUB, sb. phr. Lan. Wattles and clay, used as material for building houses.

Lan. GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 18. w.Lan. A coating of clay, mixed with hay or straw, is laid over the wattle (S.O.A.). Lan.¹

CLAN, sb. and v. Sc. Yks. Lin. [klan.]

1. sb. A class, coterie, group, crowd, 'set.'

Abd. Yet though there be a daftish clan, Douce bodies sudna mind them, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 174. Frf. Our auld wives gathered round him in clans, An' ca'd him a cheat an' a loon, WARR *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 40. Ayr. Ot a' the thoughtless sons o' man Commen' me to the Bardie clan, BURNS *2nd Ep to Davie* (1785) st. 5 n.Yks.¹ Always with some bond of connection, however slight, supposed; n.Yks.² A clasy clan. A clan o' bairns m.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ Ep'uth was full to-daay; ther' was th' whole clan o' th' Foresters theare.

2. v. To crowd, 'club.'

w.Yks. They clanned together and got the odds of him (C.C.R.).

[1. Curst Corspatrikis clan, DUNBAR *Flying* (1505) 308. Gael. *clann*, family.]

CLANCH, v. Lin. e.An. Also written claunch e.An.² [klanf.] To snatch rudely and violently.

Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702; Lin.¹ e.An.² To claunch hold of a thing.

CLANE, see Clean.

CLANG, *v.* Nhp.¹ To eat voraciously.

CLANG, see Cling.

CLANG-BANGER, *sb.* Hnt. A talebearer, mischief-maker.

Hnt. She's a rare clang-banger, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. v. 487.

CLANGY, see Clungy.

CLANK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lei. War. Wor. Written klank Sh I. Also in forms clonk Cum.¹; clenk, klenk w.Yks. [klaŋk, klenk, kloŋk]

1. *v.* To strike with noise; to beat, thrash.

Sc. He clanked Percy over the head, *Scott Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 20; In a moment he heard the house-dooi clank behind her, *ib. Nigel* (1821) xxv. Fif. Sanct Salvador had frae his tower Clankit aught straits to tell the hour, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 113. w.Yks. A tlenkt iz ied [head] (J.W.).

Hence (1) Clanker, *sb.* a heavy, resounding blow; (2) Clanking, *vbl sb.* a thrashing, beating; fighting.

(1) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. That day a' Hawks' blacks may rue,—They gat monny a varra fair clanker-o, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) 80; Nhb.¹ w.Yks. Ah gav' him a klenker fair i' t'earhoil, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 4, 1894); (Æ B.) (2) Wm. & Cum.¹ Sec clanken at market we'll see, 212 w.Yks. A gav im a guid tlenkin (J.W.).

2. To seat oneself noisily and violently.

Sc. And forthwith then they all down clank Upon the green, *Harst Rig* (1821) st. 15 (JAM.); Lat's clank oursel' ayont the fire, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 130 (*ib.*). Knr. A player's come to Devon banks, An' doun foineest my door he clanks, *HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls* (1891) 55. Lth. To clank me down an' ease mysel' wi a bit blast o' sang, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 67. e Lth. Clank doun, an' point wi' ready pen The shortest cut to 11ches, *MUCKLEBACKIT Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 19.

3. To seize, take hold of noisily and violently.

Edb. Syne clankit up his ram-hoin spoon, *FORBES Poems* (1812) 37.

Hence Clank, *sb.* clutch, hold.

Abd. Three lusty fellows gat of him a clank, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 49, ed 1812.

4. *sb.* A sounding blow; also in phr. to play clank, to strike with noise.

Sc. Baccanahan joults an' clanks, An' ruthless thumps, Had gart nim wear for legs cork planks, Or wooden stumps, *QUINN Heather* (ed. 1863) 22. Sh.I. (*Coll. L.L.B.*) Lnk. Some ramm'd their noddles wi' a clank, . . . on posts that day, *RAMSAY Poems* (ed. 1800) I. 280 (JAM.). Edb. My chaff-blade played clank against it with such a dunt, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. N.Cy.¹ The door went to with a clank. Nhb.¹ The 'clank of a door' is the sound made by its iron fastenings on being violently shut. Cum. Hod thi tung . . . or all gi the a clonk o't heed! *WAUGH Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 187; Cum.¹ w.Yks. Fotch ya a klenk aside o' t'head, *HARTLEY Clock Alm* (1874) Pref.

5 Noise, chatter.

Abd. The cousins bicker'd wi' a clank, Gart ane anither sob, *SKINNER Poems* (ed 1809) 6. War.³ What a clank there is in the kitchen. Wor. (E.S.)

6. A set or series of things that make a 'clank' or noise. Lei.¹ I bought a clank o' feet [i.e. a set of cow's or calf's feet]

CLANKIN, *pl. adj.* Nhb. Yks. Also in form clenkin w.Yks. [klaŋkin, kleŋkin.] Of persons: big, strong and active.

Nhb.¹ w.Yks. Dats a reo big tlenkin lad a jās (J.W.).

CLANNOMS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. [kla'nəmz.] Streaks of colour in stone.

Nhb. Sand with yellow clannoms 3 fathoms, *Borings* (1881) 322; Nhb.¹

CLANNY-LAMP, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. A lamp invented by Dr. Clanny in 1813, and now consisting of an oil vessel, cylindrical glass around the flame, and a gauze chimney and cap surrounded by a bonnet.

Nhb., Dur. *NICHOLSON Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888); *WATSON Hist. Lit. and Philos. Soc. Newc.* (1897) 145.

CLANSE, see Cleanse.

CLANTER, see Clunter.

CLAP, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written claip Nhb.¹ [klap, klæp]

1. *v.* To put, place, set, sometimes with the idea of suddenness and haste.

Sc. Again he's clapt Within the wiry grate, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 236, ed. 1871; An' 'neath his nose the bannet

clapt, *ALLAN Lills* (1874) 8 Per. It's juist anither patch on the auld breeks, an' weel the gude wife kens whaur to clap it on! *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 63, ed. 1887. e Fif. Clappin' his nose close to the glass, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) 11. Ayr. Clap in his wale nieve a blade, He'll mak it whistle, *BURNS To a Haggis*, st. 7; This power . . . comes doon, and claps the presentee into the minister's office, *JOHNSTON Glenbuckie* (1889) 250 Lnk. Then clap, dear lass, yer loof in mine, *THOMSON Musings* (1881) 234. Ir. Clap on your blinkers, me lad, and keep the road straight before you, *BARLOW Idylls* (1892) 207 Nhb.¹ Clap yor lug tiv a stob, *ROBSON* (c. 1870) *Wonderful Tallygrip*. Clap on the kettle, hunny. Cum. Seek t'auld grey yad, clap on the pad, She's dunn nae wark te year, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 112; Cum.¹ Wm. Th' sargant clapt his [hat] omme heaad, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 35, ed. 1821. w.Yks. Aw clapt it daan here, *HARTLEY Clock Alm.* (1878) 31; T'train only stops w'en ther's ony foalk te clap dæon (F.P.T.); w.Yks.¹ They clapp'd it at top o' Blackhill Crag, 11 302; w.Yks.² Lan. Clap that i' your pipes and smoke it, *BURNETT Haworth's* (1887) xviii; Eawr Jim browt mī clogs whoam an clapped em on t'floor (S.W.); Lan.¹ He claps his hat deawn as if he belunged to th' place m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ He clapped it on his yed. 'Clap yon auld stoo aight o' th' stack-yard a'tōp o'th fire, Mary, its cooth,' said a mistress to a farm servant s.Chs.¹ Wey'n gy'et a fyw tai tūz tlaap t'ūp [Wey'n get a fyow 'tatoes clapped up] s.Stf. Clap yer hond o'er his mouth, *PINNOCK Blk Cy Ann* (1895). nw.Der.¹ n Lin.¹ Clap the kettle on the fire. Nhb.¹ Clap that bill on the wall Rut.¹ Clap-a loomp o' coal on the fore. Shr.¹ I clapt the kay o' the drink doun somew'eer, an' now I canna find it. Brks.¹ Clap 'un doun an' be aff. Clap on your hat. Lon. After we got back to barracks I was clapped in hospital, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (ed. 1861) III. 165 Hmp.¹ Dor. She clapped the bonnet upon her head, *HARDY Ethelberta* (1876) I 1. Dev. Where have 'e clapped tha spune? *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 3.

2. To pat, stroke, fondle; also in phr. to clap the head, to commend, approve, flatter.

Sc. He neither kust her when he cam, Nor clappit her when he gaed, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) I 96. Abd. Clapping her shou'der as he left the door, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 143. Rn.¹ Clap her till she's better pleas't, *NEILSON Poems* (1877) 120. Ayr. We bath fleeced him and clapped him on the shootoers, *GALL Larids* (1826) xxx. Lnk. Wha've clapt my head sae brawly for my sang, *RAMSAY Poems* (ed. 1800) II 321 (JAM.). Lth. I see the auld man, as he clapp'd my wee head, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 2. Edb. Then they'll sit doun, an' wee things clap, An' pit some farings i' their lap, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 45. Gall. There's no a dowg in the Dullarg but she maun clap, *CROCKETT Stuckit Mun.* (1893) 78. N.Cy.¹ Clap his head. Nhb. She curl'd ma hair, or ty'd ma tail, And clapt and strokt ma little Cappy, *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) pt. 1. st. 43; Nhb.¹ Give him a clap on the back s.Dur. (J.E.D.), Dur.¹ e.Dur.¹ If you clapped them, they will be kind with you, *Boy's essay on Kindness to Animals* Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. When oft I clapp'd, and strok'd thy cheeks sae reed, *GILPIN Sygs.* (1866) 157. n.Yks.¹ ne Yks.¹ That dog o' yours weean't let ma clap him. w.Yks. Gurt Tom . . . clapped me on the back, *SNOWDEN Web of Weaver* (1896) 165; w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ He's chokin'—clap his back. Lin STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. n Lin.¹ You've troad on Ciab, go clap him.

Hence Clapping, *vbl sb.* patting, caressing.

Abd. Patting advice and much kindly clappin, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxvi.

3. To slap or strike with a flat surface so as to smooth or flatten, as paste on a board, or linen to prepare it for ironing.

Sc. (JAM.), Cum. (M.P.) m.Lan.¹ Th' oat-cake were med thin wi' clappin' id bi th' hand. Chs.¹ To sprinkle light articles of clothing with water before being ironed; in order to damp them equally they are clapped between the hands two or three times.

Hence (1) Clap-bread, *sb.*, (2) Clap(t)-cakes, *sb. pl.*, (3) Clap-hand-cakes, *sb. pl.* dough, *gen.* made of oat or barley meal beaten with the hand into thin cakes.

(1) N.Cy.¹² Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895) Cum. Made of barley, unleavened and not baked in an oven, *BROCKETT Gl.* (1846); She was but a young lass yet, and had few opinions beyond the best way of frying clap-bread, *LINTON Lizzie Lorton* (1867) v; (M P); Cum.¹ Wm. Water and oatmeal are kneaded together into a paste without any leaven; this paste is rolled into a circular cake of about twenty inches in diameter, and is placed upon a thin flat plate of iron, called a girdle, under which a fire is put, and the cake thus baked goes by the name of clap-bread, and is to be seen at almost every table in the county, *PRINGLE View Agric.* (1813) 337; The house-

wife sat down on the floor, with the back-board on her knees. On this board she laid a piece of paste, which she clapped or beat with her hand, till it expanded to a broad thin cake—hence the name of clap bread, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1822) III 325; It has been the prevailing bread from time immemorial, *BRIGGS Remains* (1825) 232. w.Yks. *WILLAN List Wds.* (1811). Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne Lan.¹ (2) Cum. Their bread was clap-keakk, meadd o' barley meal, *DICKINSON Cumb.* (1876) 238. n.Yks. Clapt cake, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. i. 110. w.Yks. *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *GL.*, (J.T.); w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² Clap-a-cake, clap-a-cake, baker's man, Knead and bake it as fast as you can; w.Yks.⁵ The old-fashioned fare of very poor people; made of oat-meal and water, without salt, rolled out very thin, and baked upon a 'bakston'. Lan. (K.), *DAVIES Races* (1856) 274; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ (3) n.Yks.² Clap-hand keekas.

4. Of doors, gates, shutters, &c.: to slam, close with violence; sometimes with *to*.

Rnf. Clap our shutter tae, For broken flames I hate to see, *Young Pictures* (1865) 138. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Clap the door to, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874) Chs.¹ n.Lin.¹ I niver seed onybody so bad for clappin' doors, as Ted is s.Lin. (T.H.R.) War.³ Iron worke to stay y^e doors from clapping, *Aston Prsh. Acc.* (1714). Shr.¹ Tum, clap them gates together, ööt 'ee? Hmp.¹ If yer let 'un go, he'll clap to.

Hence (1) **Clap gate**, *sb.* a gate which shuts on either of two posts joined with bars to a third post; a small hunting gate wide enough for a horse to pass; (2) **Clap-hatch**, *sb.* a small gate so hung that it will close itself; (3) **Clap-post**, *sb.* the post against which a gate shuts; (4) **Clapping-post**, *sb.* the post against which a gate shuts; (5) **Clap-stile**, *sb.* a stile having the horizontal bars fixed at one end, and movable at the other, giving way to the pressure of the foot, and springing up again after the person has passed over.

(1) n.Lin.¹ Freq. called a 'kissing gate.' War.^{2,3}, s.War.¹, e.An.¹ w.Som.¹ Tlaap-gee ut. (2) Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Klap-aach War. (J.R.W.) (3) Chs.^{1,2}, n.Lin.¹ sw Lin.¹ Mebbe, it'll serve for a clap-post, it's not strong enough for the gate to hing on. War. (J.R.W.) (4) ne.Lan.¹, e.An.¹, Suf.¹ (5) Nhp.¹

5. To strike, make a noise in striking.

Sc. The clock has clappit, an' it's past the hour noo, *DICKSON Kirk Beadle* (1892) 105. e.Yks. Clap his lugs for him, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25.

Hence **Clap-cans**, *sb.* a ghost or hobgoblin which makes a clanking noise as of beating on empty cans.

Lan. After dusk each rustle of the leaves . . . heralded the appearance of old wizards and witches, 'nut nans' and 'clap cans,' or the terrific exploits of headless trunks, alias 'men beavt yeds,' *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore* (1867) 52, The reputation of being haunted by bogbarts, feorin', fairies, clap-cans, and such-like beings of terror, *WAUGH Owd Cromes* (1875) 1.

6. To beat the arms across each other in order to become warm. Brks.¹

7. Of a cold or of severe weather: to 'strike in,' come on suddenly like a blow; used with *to*, *till*, *in*.

n.Yks.¹ T'cau'd clapped til her breeost, an' she went off intiv a wearing. ne.Yks.¹ T'cau'd clapt d on tiv his chest. w.Yks.⁵ Gat coud an' it clapt tul her lungs an' shoo's niver kessen it sin' n.Lin.¹ It was that cohd as I com' fra' Brigg on Christmas Eave, it clapt to my very heart. sw Lin.¹ I felt the cold clap in on me. The storm clapped in on the 1st. And then the weather clapped in at this how.

8. To sit down suddenly, crouch, squat as a hare; sometimes used with *down*, also refl. as in phr. *to clap oneself down*.

Ayr. In he comes, wearied, an' claps doon on the chair wi' a great sadd, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 204. Lth. It's clappit noo! it's hidin'! *STRATHESK More Bts* (ed. 1885) 138. Bwk. Gar a' the hens cour, Gar a' the hares clap, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 136. Sik. To try a bit prayer the Laird clappet down, *Hogg Poems* (ed. 1865) 65. Gall. As soon as Sammlie got his first look he dropped like a shot. 'Clap,' he said, . . . 'for the love o' God clap!' *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xxiii. Nhb.¹ The covey's clapped, ye canna see them. Cum.¹ He clapt hissel down on t'settle without iver bein' ast. Wm. An nowt wad dew bet t'aalder folk mud clap ta lake et whist, *Spec Dial.* (1880) ii. 37. n.Yks. T'rabbit clapt, and t'dog ran ower't (I W.), Come, neighbour, clap yourself down, *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 561; n.Yks.¹ Ah seen t'partridge run t'length o' this busk, an' then it clapped. ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Ah clapped ma dahn at a table, *Pogmoor Ohm.*

(1892) 15; w.Yks.⁴ Lan. So aw clapt mysel deawn ith corner, *STATON Loomnary* (c. 1861) 16. ne.Lan.¹, Chs.^{1,2,3} Der.² Clap yoursen' down. nw.Der.¹, s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Nhp.¹ I clapped myself down in the chair. War.³ Shr.¹ Er clapt 'erself down on the first cheer 'er come to Sus.², Hmp.¹

9. Of soil: to harden on the surface after rain. Chs.¹

10. To adhere, cling to.

Fif. The clerk's [brecches] . . . cannille unto his thies Did circumjack and clap, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 133. Lth. A lang white sheet hung clappit to its banes, *SMITH Meny Bridal* (1866) 52.

11. Of a sheep's wool: to lie flat, as in disease.

Sc. The wool was not clapped, but the ewe was languid, *Price Essays*, III. 420 (JAM.). [The wool becomes harsh and clapped, *ARMITAGE Sheep* (1882) 73.]

12. With *down*: to write down.

w.Yks. Tlap it dān, lad, a' ðal fage t it (J.W.). Nhp.¹ Clap me a receipt down on a bit of paper. Shr.¹ I mus' clap down a few arrants or else I shall forget the one 'afe.

13. In phr. (1) *Clap a gliff*, step in, and stay for a little; (2) *to — eyes* (*eyne, e'en*) on, to perceive see, look at; (3) *to — hold of*, or *on*, to take hold of; to seize, snatch; (4) *to — love to*, fall in love with, make love to; (5) *to — on*, to make an additional charge, over-charge; (6) *to — the eye over*, to examine, look at carefully; (7) *to — to*, to begin working; (8) *to — up*, to put on clothes, &c.

(1) Fif. (JAM.) (2) Per. Ise lippen 'til our young minister afore any man I hae e'er clappit my eyen on, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 76, ed. 1887. w.Ir. The minute the saint clapt his eyes on the goose, *LOVER Leg.* (1848) l. 9. Yks. His feyther's never clapt eyne on him yet, *GASKELL Sylva* (1863) l. ii. n.Yks.² I've niver clapp'd eyes o' yan on 'em. e.Yks.¹ Ah niver clapt ees on him all day. w.Yks. Wun a' tnaist lassas a ivø tlap in on (J.W.) Lan. I clapt mi een on as pratty a little lass as ever oppent een i' this country side, *BOWKER Tales* (1883) 51. m.Lan.¹ Aw knew him as soon as aw clapt een on him. n.Lin.¹ The fo'st time I clapt eyes on hei was at No'thrup Staation, an' th' last time was at Retford. Som. You've a-got the coldest hand for butter-making she ever clapped eyes upon, *RAYMOND Sam and Salma* (1894) 50. w.Som.¹ Aay noa d-n zu zeo'n-z aay klaap mee uy-z paun un [I recognized him as soon as I saw him]. Cor. Some o' the female members fell to screamin' so soon as iver they clapped eyes on th' ould man, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xi (3) n.Yks.¹ Clap ho'd mun w.Yks. Witø tlap od ont? [Will you take hold of it?] (J.W.) An' he's clapped howd o' Flor-bi-neet, *KAY-SHUTTLWORTH Scarsdale* (1863) ll. 84. n.Lin.¹ Th' p'liceman clapt ho'ld on him just as he was gettin' upo' th' New Holland boat. (4) Yks. Rob clapt love to her, and next year, This loving couple married were, *Spec Dial.* (1800) 14 (5) n.Yks.¹ He clapt on sixpence e.Lan.¹ Refusing to work any more until the master consented to clap on a shilling per week. Brks.¹ A allus claps-on wi' I, acause a thanks I shall try to be-at un down a bit. (6) w.Som.¹ Ec look-ud vuur-ee wuul tu fuus; bud haun aay-d u-klap mee uy-øa-vur-n aay zee'd ee wud n due [He appeared all right at first (sight), but as soon as I had examined him carefully I saw he would not do]. (7) w.Yks.³ (8) Cor. I'd ha' clapp'd up my best cap and gown, *FORIAR Jan's Cishp.* (1859) st. 3.

14. *sb.* A pat; a blow with the hand.

Sc. A bit kindly clap on the shoulter, *WHITTHAM Daft Davie* (1876) 184, ed. 1894. Elg. A clap on the shoulter, *TRISLER Poems* (1865) 133. Ayr. Fill in the mools yourself and gie the last spadefu' a kindly clap, *JOHNSTON Glenbuckie* (1889) 68. Lnk. The y gae'd awa to the English Kirk to get a clap o' the heid, *RANSAY Remun.* (1872) 14. Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). w.Yks. A gav im a tlap asaid at iød [I gave him a blow on the head] (J.W.). n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ Well said, Jack! Yo' deserve a clap o' the back for that! Suf.¹ I'll gi ye a clap i' the head, 'a ye dew so no more.

15. A pole with which the 'crier' or night-watchman formerly knocked at doors and windows to rouse sleepers in the early morning; a watchman's rattle.

Sc. A flat instrument of iron like a box with tongue and handle, used for making proclamations through a town instead of a drum or handbell (JAM.). Fif. The town-crier wi' his clap Gan throu' the streets to reird and rap, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 134.

Hence **Clapman**, *sb.* a public crier. Sc. (JAM.)

16. The piece of wood that strikes and shakes the hopper of a mill during grinding; also in phr. *clap and happier*, the symbols of investiture in the property of a mill.

Sc. To abide by clap and happier, *SCOTT Monastery* (1820) xiii;

He was soon working at the mill as steadily as if he had never been out of the sound of clap and happer, WHITEHEAD *Draft Davie* (1876) 295, ed. 1894. Ayr. The heaped happer's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter, BURNS *Unio Guld* (1786) st. 1.

17. A half-door, a trap-door, the shutter of an unglazed window in a barn or stable.

I.W.² Open the clap, wull 'ee?

18. In phr. *Clap of the hass* (or *throat*), the uvula. Sc. (JAM.)

19. Talking, prating; also in *pl.* tales, gossip.

w.Yks. Lets e na muar ə ɔai tlap (J.W.) n.Lin.¹ Stint thý clap, thoo'd ture a toad to dead s.Pem. Laws *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; A's carryin' all the claps (W.M.M.). Cor.² Hould yer clap.

Hence (1) *Clapin*, *ppl. adj.* noisy, tale-telling; (2) *Clap-match*, *sb.* a mischief-maker; (3) *Clappy*, *adj.* talkative; (4) *Clap-tongue*, *sb.* a garrulous or gossiping person, a talebearer; (5) *Clap-trap*, *sb.* the mouth.

(1) Nhb.¹ (2) n.Yks.² (3) n.Yks.² A clappy body. (4) s.Chs.¹ Klap-tung. (5) ne.Wor. Shut yer clap-trap (J.W.P.).

20. In phr. (1) *at or in a clap*, suddenly, immediately, all at once, in a moment; (2) *clap-o-y'r hans*, an instant.

(1) Sc. In a clap you have the King and all the north of England on your back, BAILLIE *Letters* (1775) II 100 (JAM.). Abd. Sit still and rest you here aneth this tree, And in a clap I'll back with something be, ROSS *Helene* (1768) 71, ed. 1812; In a clap my head grew dizzy, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 256 Ayr. He might at a clap shut you in the pit, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 64, ed. 1845. n.Lin.¹ Thaay all cum'd at one clap. (2) n.Ir. *Uls. Jm. Arch.* VII. 143.

[1. (He) claps me his sword upon the table, SHAKS. *R. & J.* III. i. 6. 2. A loving dog wes of his maister fane ... His courteous maister clappit him agane, MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* (c. 1600) xxviii, ed. Cranstoun, 102. Da. *klappe*, to pat, caress, ON. *klappa*. 3. As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth and clappeth the foule clothes, COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* (ed. 1588) 75 (N.E.D.). 4. A stormy whirlwind blew ... that clapped every dore, SPENSER *F.Q.* (1596) III. xii. st. 3. 5. This somnour clappeth at the widwes gate, CHAUCER *C.T. D.* 1581. 14. Clappe with ones hande, *bouffee*, PALSGR. 16. Clappe of a myll, *clacquet de moulin*, *ib.* 20. Twentie lode bushes, cut downe at a clap, TUSSEY *Hush.* (1580) 21.]

CLAP-BENNY, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Also written -bene N.Cy.¹ Dur.¹ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.²⁴ n.Lan.¹; and in forms -panie, -pandie Yks. [kla'p-beni.] Of children in the nurse's arms: to clap the hands, as a way of expressing their prayers, making their requests, or showing their thanks. See *Benè* (s).

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Yks. Yks. *N. & Q.* (1888) II 110. n.Yks.² They would clap benny for sweethearts. e.Yks.¹ Used only in *imper.* Clap-bene for a penny. w.Yks.¹²³⁴⁵, ne.Lan.¹

CLAP-BOARD, *sb.* Obs. N.Cy.¹ The board on which 'clap-bread' (q.v.) was beaten out.

CLAP-DISH, *sb.* Obs. e.An. w.Cy. See *quot.*

e.An.¹ A dish, or rather box, with a moveable lid, carried by beggars to attract notice by the noise it made, and to bring people to their doors. The thing has been many years out of use, and its name survives only in a ludicrous comparison. Of a great prater it is said, that 'his tongue moves like a beggar's clap-dish.' w.Cy. (K.)

[A leper with a clap-dish (to give notice he is infectious), MASSINGER *Parl. Love* (1624) II. ii.]

CLAP-DOOR, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. War.

1. The lower half of a door divided in the middle.

Nhp.¹ Very common with little country shop-keepers; the upper half is left open for air, and to observe the approach of customers, while the lower half is clapped to, to prevent intruders. War.³

2. A trap-door such as is used to gain access to a loft or cellar. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.¹

CLAPERED, *ppl. adj.* Brks.¹ Splashed with mud, bedraggled.

CLAPPATY, *adv.* Som. In a lame or limping manner.

w.Som.¹ But a auvis used to go [klaap'utee] like 'pon thick voot.

[Cp. Fr. (Norm.) *clapiner*, to hobble (DUMÉRIE); OFr. *clap*, lame (ROQUEFORT).]

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CLAPPEDEPOUCH, *sb.* ? Obs. n.Cy. The Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. [Not known to our correspondents.]

[The plant was also called shepherd's pouch, see GLARDE (ed. 1633) 276. The der. and mg. of *clappede* are unknown.]

CLAPPER, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. and Eng.

1. *sb.* A wooden rattle for frightening birds.

Nhb.¹ Made of three pieces of flat wood, usually fastened together by a thong. The middle piece is about twice as long as the other two and is reduced at one end to form a handle. 'Callant! gan away to the craas, and take yor clappers wa yea.' w.Yks. Lads beat their clappers on the outskirts to keep the birds away, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 19. s.Chs.¹ Stf. Co-o-o! I've got a pair of clappers And I'll knock 'e, &c., NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 320. n.Lin. A clapper clapping in a garth, To scare the fowl from fruit, TENNYSON *Princess* (1847) II 209; n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.² Glo. Shoo! all 'e birds, I'll up wi' my clappers And knock 'e down backwards, NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 319. Oxf.¹ MS. add. Suf. Car-whoa! car-whoa! Here comes the clappers To knock you down backwards, (And) halloa, far whoa! NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 320. w.Som.¹ Cor. A clapper to scare the birds, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

2. A watchman's rattle. See *Clap*, 15.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. The auld donnait Hielan' Watch was a real sport to the students, wi' his coorse grey claes and clapper tied to his middle wi' a rape, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 71.

3. A fly-flap.

n.Yks. T'butcher kills flees wi' t'clapper (I.W.).

4. In *pl.* Cymbals.

w.Yks. Aw'll goa straight aght and buy Jerry miar a pair o' clappers an' a stuck o' spenish-juice for Sunday, HARTLEY *Sis* (1895) xii.

5. The contrivance in a mill for shaking the hopper so as to make the grain move down to the mill-stones; the fan of a winnowing machine.

e.Lth. Her tongue gaun like the clapper o' a mill, HUNTER *J. Inverke* (1895) 62. n.Lin.¹, w.Som.¹

Hence *Clappertie-clink*, *sb.* the sound of a mill-clapper. Rnf. That thing wi' its clappertie-clink, Said aye to me, tak it, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 60.

6. A door-knocker. Cor. (M.A.C.)

7. A talkative person's tongue; also used *attrib.*, and in form *Bell-clapper*.

Ayr. A clapper tongue wad deave a miller, BURNS *Willie Wastle*, st. 2. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Yor clappers haud and pipes lay doon, MIDFORD *Coll. Snags* (1818) 37; There niver did a clapper wag That had the smallest chance wi' thine, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 48; Nhb.¹ Had yor clapper. w.Yks. Nah, if the can manage to keep the clapper still for abaat five minnits, HARTLEY *Sis* (1895) ii; If to duz ɔat agien, ɔal ɔ maɪ beltlapər ɔn reit ɔn oel Od ɔi beltlapə, ɔə gɔt saklɔs fuil (J.W.); w.Yks.¹² Lan. Thou'rt lettin that clapper o' thine goo rayther furr an' faster than it should do, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) 2. s.Chs.¹ Ah wish dhū'd ky'eep dhaat tlaap ūr ū dhahyn stīl [Ah wish tha'd keep that clapper o' thine still]. Brks.¹, Sus.¹² Hmp. Holloway. Som. Drink'll mek yer clapper wag, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 84, ed. 1871. Cant. Hē'll ... muffle his clapper for fear o' losin' his shop, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxvii.

8. A talkative person. 9. A sharp, rattling noise. Bnff.¹

10. *v.* To make a sharp, rattling noise. *ib.*

[1. We met with the bellman who struck upon a clapper that our boys frighten the birds away with in England, PEPYS *Diary* (May 19, 1660). 5. The clapper of a mill, *crepitaculum molare*, COLES (1679).]

CLAPPER, *sb.*² Brks. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Dev. [kla'pə(r).]

1. A rough or natural bridge across a stream; a plank raised on supports for foot-passengers to walk on when roads are flooded; stepping-stones. Also known as *Clapper-bridge*.

Ken.¹ Sur. *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i 475. Sus. We have here (at Edburton) a lane called Clappers, so named from its 'clapper,' i. e. a raised footpath at side, to keep foot-passengers out of the water (A.P.W.); *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 542; *Gen.* kept up by the tenants of certain fields (F.E.S.); Sus.² Hmp.¹ *Gen.* suffixed to the name of a place, as 'Mattingly clappers.' Dev. Clapper-bridge, partly in Honiton and partly in Combe Raleigh, is chiefly built of flint stone, POLWHELE *Hist. Dev.* (1793) III. 277; Over

4 L

the rivers . . . piles of undressed granite blocks support two or more superincumbent slabs, of width sufficient for the passage of a vehicle . . . 'clapper' bridges, as the natives call them, PAGE *Explor. Dntm.* (1889) 11, Dev.¹

2. In *pl* Shallows in a river.

Brks.¹ The clappers between Reading and Caversham are known to all upper Thames boating men.

CLAPPER, *sb*³ Sc. Dor. A rabbit-hole, fox-earth.

Sc. (JAM.) Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

[Clapper of conys, *clappier*, PALSGR. (1530); *Faux à Conys*, a clapper, or imperfect warren of conies, COTGR. Fr. *clapier*, a clapper of conies; a heap of stones, &c., whereinto they retire themselves; or (as our clapper), a court walled about, and full of nests of boords, or stones, for tame conies (COTGR.).]

CLAPPERCLAW, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Brks. Suf. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Also written *clapperclaa* I.W.^{1,2}; *clapperclowe* Cum.¹; and in form *capper-claw* Suf.¹ [klæ'pər-, klæ'pə-, klæ'pe klɔ̃-, klā.]

1. To scratch, maul, fight in an unskilful manner; *gen.* used of women.

Abd. (JAM.) Frf. Come, clapperclaw him while ye may, BEATTIE *Arnhä* (c. 1820) 59. Gall. Her poems . . . no longer staled and clapperclawed by the pencil of the senior office-boy, CROCKETT *Shekit Min* (1893) 37. N.Cy.¹ n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I'll clapperclaw thee. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1788). s.Chs.¹ Sich' ü lot ü wim'in yū nev'ür seyð' aurviz skrau'lin, ün raan dibuw in ün klaap'ürklaui in won ünüdh ür [Sich a lot of women yō never seid' auvays scrawlin', an' randybowin' an' clapperclawin' one anothei]. Im' feyt! ey)kn feyt nü möo ür dhün mī leg Ey)kn dü nuwt bü klaap'ürklaui [Him feight! hey con feight nō moor than my leg. Hey con dö nowt bu' clapper-claw]. Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Dunes* (1884) 321. n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.², Brks.¹ Suf.¹ Ah, yah, he'll git purely clapper-clow'd when 'a git home I.W.¹ A man having his face scratched by his wife is said to be 'clapper-claad'; I.W.² The wold dooman ded clapper-claa 'en proper. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. To work, do anything with earnestness or vigour; esp. used of beating.

Nhb.¹ n.Yks. MERITON *Praise Ale* (1697) 94. [(K.)]

3. To abuse, scold

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*, N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ Shr.¹ I believe 'er clapperclawed 'im shameful s.Cy. HOLLOWAY. Dor. (W.C.); (A.C.) Dev. Well, the: can'st clapper-claw purty tight, when thee'st a mind tu, HAWTIT *Peas Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ No laughing sport for poor Batt. he clapper-claw'd en finely

Hence (1) *Clapperclaw*, *sb.* a noisy woman; (2) *Clapper-clawing*, *vbl. sb.* a round of abuse.

(1) Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I 36. (2) Shr.¹ 'Er gid 'im sich a clapperclawin' as 'e never 'ad

CLAPPERGATE, *sb.* Chs.¹ An old-fashioned kind of stile, one end of which falls down and rises up again when the foot is taken off it. See *Clap*, 4.

CLAPPING, *ppl. adj.* Sus. Cor. [klæ'pin.] Throbbing with pain.

w.Sus. I knew I should have a clapping headache, and so I have, *Fik-Lore Record* (1878) I. 44 Cor.²

CLAPPIT, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Shrunk in the flesh, flabby. See *Clap*, 10.

Abd. He's sair clappit (JAM.). Ff. Some landit up at Tullilum Wi' stammachs clung and clappit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 209.

CLAPS (E, *sb.* and *v.* War. Glo. Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. [klæps.]

1. *sb.* A clasp, a fastening.

Glo.¹ s.Cy. GROSE (1790). Ken.¹, Sus. (K.), I.W.² Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), Wil.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ Plaise, sir, mus'ave a new tad-lock, the [tlaaps] o' the-as is a brokt. Dev. BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. 27. Cor.^{1,2}

2. *Comp.* (1) *Claps-knife*, a clasp-knife, pocket-knife; (2) *-net*, a net where the two parts close together, such as that used for catching sparrows at night around the eaves of racks, &c.

(1) War. (J.R.W.) Glo. I did meake a cut wi' my clapse knife, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 199 Hmp. (J.R.W.), Hmp.¹, I.W.² Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892). Som. Clapse-knives sharp, PULMAN *Sketches* (1853) 25. w.Som.¹ [Tlaaps nai v.] (2) Brks.¹

3. The cover of a book.

s.Dev., e.Cor. *Plur.* Claps-es (Miss D.).

4. *v.* To clasp, to fasten.

Brks. I wer that glad to see 'un, I could ha' clapsed 'un round, I could (M.J.B.); Brks.¹ Ken. HOLLOWAY. Sus. His left han shoold be under my head, an his right han shoold clapse roun me, Lower *Sng Sol.* (1860) viii. 3. Hmp.¹, I.W.¹ n.Wil. Claps up they cows. A clapsed I round the waist (E.H.G.). Som. Now, childern, all claps hands, JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1869), W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev.³ Claps yer arms tight roun' 'en, Polly, else 'e'll vāl scat vore.

CLAP-WEED, *sb.* Obs. Hrt. *Silene inflata*, bladder campion.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) III 11.

CLARENT, *adj.* Hmp. Dev. Also in form *clarient* Dev.

1. Smooth. Of timber without knots or interruptions.

Hmp. *Monthly Mag.* (1808) II. 545. Dev. (HALL.)

2. Slight-grown.

Dev. A native of St. Marychurch, aged about 70, spoke of a 'clarient' young man, also of a 'clarient' grown stick, *Reports Prounc* (1889).

CLARET, *sb.* e.An.

1. Any sort of foreign red wine.

e.An.¹ Suf. Commonly used by rustics (F.H.).

2. *Comp.* Claret-wine, claret.

[Claret, *vinum rubellum*, COLES (1679).]

CLARGY, *sb.* n.Irel. A clergyman.

N.I.¹ Ah! he's a good man; he's my clargy.

CLARGYMAN, *sb.* Chs.^{1,2} Dial. slang: a black rabbit.

CLARIENT, see *Clarent*.

CLARIFY, *v.* Suf. To disinfect, purify; to clean out.

Suf. She took them down to the sea to get them clarified after the measles (C.G.B.); That house will take something to clarify it (M.E.R.); e.An. *Dy Times* (1892).

CLARK, see *Clerk*.

CLART, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Not. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written *clairt* Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.¹ Nhb.¹; claut Lth.; clert e.Sc.; clort Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.¹ [klert, klāt.]

1. *sb.* A clot or spot of dirt, mud, or any other half liquid, sticky substance; a scrap.

Bnff.¹ A clort o' butter She just eat the honey in clorts Per. Mak' yer cask watertight by clortin' on clarts o' white lead. Sic clarts o' butter ye've pitten on the men's pieces (G.W.). Dur.¹ Cum. (M.P.); Cum.¹ He still leaves a clart on his plate. n.Yks.¹ Loo' thee! there's a gret clart o' snow o' tha' neb [a great snowflake on your nose]; n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

2. *pl.* Thick bannocks for the use of the peasantry. Beh. (JAM.)

Hence *Clort on*, *phr.* to prepare bread of this description.

Beh. Fill the stoup, to gar them jink, An' on the bannocks clort, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 73 (JAM.).

3. Mud, mire, *gen.* used in *pl.*

Sc. Lest doon amang the clarts I draw ye, QUINN *Heather* (ed. 1863) 39. e.Sc. She's been pickin' up as she gaed; her belly-band's buried in clerts, SETOUN *R. Urquhart* (1896) ii. Lth. The wa's stievely souther'd wi' gude claut an' clay, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 46. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Here comes little Andra Karr, plishplash throw the clarts, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10; The vera clairs upon the streets, Is goold in Callerforney, RONSON *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 50; Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). e.Dur.¹

4. Wool upon which sheep's droppings have gathered and hardened.

Nhb.¹ It is saved and sold by shepherds to be cleaned and rendered fit for manufacture. The word is quite common among the Cheviot shepherds, and at Yetholm the cleaning of this wool is a regular trade w.Yks. I can make use of the wool derived from clarts, *Circular* (Wibsey, 1896).

5. A dirty, slovenly woman.

Bnff.¹ She's a fool greedy clort. Abd. (JAM.), N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

6. A worthless article or person; odds and ends of no value. Abd. (JAM.), n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹

7. Flattery, feigned affection; show, ostentation; silly, exaggerated talk.

n.Yks.¹ It's all clart; n.Yks.² e.Yks. A father will say jokingly to his child, 'It's neeah use thoo kissin ma; thoo dizn't luv ma! It's all clart,' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 57; (J.G.); e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ n.Lin. Such clart, man—such clart! PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1874) I. 122; n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) **Clarted**, *ppl. adj.* bedaubed, dirty; gaudily attired; (2) **Clarted up**, *phr.* very much besmeared or dirtied with mud or anything sticky; (3) **Clartment**, *sb.* stickiness; (4) **Clortan**, *vbl. sb.* a besmearing, daubing.

(1) Yks. Thin filthy, clarted things, FETHERSTON *T. Goork, odger* (1870) 138. n.Yks.² (2) e.Yks.¹ *MS. add.* (T.H.) (3) e.Yks.¹ (4) Bnff.¹ Sic a clortan wee rotten eggs as he got.

8. *v.* To daub, smear with dirt or mud; to befoul, make dirty. Also used *fig.*

Bnff.¹ The bairns clortit a' thir claise wee dubs. Clart always conveys the idea of a greater degree of disgust than clort. Abd. (JAM.) Per. A boy clarts or clarts his face wi' tallow an' lamp black (G.W.). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Aw hae wshed maw feet; hoo shall aw clart them? FORSTER *Newc. Sing. Sol.* (1859) v. 3; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ n.Yks.¹ T'baurn's bin an' gotten his feeace clarted; n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ Deean't clart thysen all ower wi' muck. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ My petticoat war seea clarted an' slatted, n. 296. ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan. Thryin to clart us o'er wi' wark, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 397. e.Lan.¹ I.Ma. And clarten their legs as sticky as glue, BROWN *Doctor* (1887) 64. Not.¹ s.Not. Don't come in with yer dirty boots clartin about, jooost after ah've cleaned oop (J.P.K.). Nhb.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

9. With *on*: to besmear thickly.

Bnff.¹ She clortit on the butter o' the loon's piece. Per. What gars ye clort on the putty on the lozens in that fashion? (G.W.)

Hence **Clortan-on**, *vbl. sb.* a thick besmearing.

Bnff.¹ Ye niver saw sic a clortan-on o' honey as they heeld

10. To do anything in a sloppy, slatternly way, to trifle, bungle over work; to idle, waste time. *Gen. with about.*

Bnff.¹ Nhb.¹ What are ye clartin on wi' there? Cum.¹ Just clartan on. e.Yks.¹ Ah can't bide ti see em clartin about, Ah'd rather deeah wahk mysen. Not.² What are you doin' theer, clartin' about? n.Lin.¹ Noo then, you lads, I'm not gooin' to hev you clartin' about wi' that prickly-otchen, when you oht to be pullin' ketlocks.

Hence (1) **Clarting and clowing**, *phr.* perpetually and fussily cleaning and re-arranging; turning things over untidily in search for a lost article; (2) **Clartment**, *sb.* (a) fuss, commotion; (b) an assembly of disreputable persons; (3) **Clortan**, *vbl. sb.* doing work in a dirty, untidy manner; (4) **Clorting**, *ppl. adj.* dirty, lazy, awkward at work.

(1) e.Yks.¹ (2, a) e.Yks. Ther was ower mich clartment fo' me. Ah likes thysen quiet, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889), e.Yks.¹ (b) m.Yks.¹ (3) Bnff.¹ She macks a sad clortan at hir wark. (4) *sb.*

11. With prep. *with*: to nurse, take care of to an excessive degree. Hence **Clortan with**, *phr.* nursing or taking care of to an excessive degree, with little or no good effect.

Bnff.¹ The aul' bodie hauds a sair clortan wee hir bit cooie

12. To flatter. ne.Yks.¹

Hence (1) **Clarted over**, *phr.* flattered, propitiated by smooth and complimentary language; (2) **Clarting and daubing**, *phr.* approaching or dealing with any one in an obsequious manner; (3) **Clart-pooak**, *sb.* one who makes hypocritical professions of affection.

(1) n.Yks.^{1,2} (2) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 30, 1892). (3) e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889), e.Yks.¹

CLART, see Clout.

CLARTY, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. e.An. Also written clarty n.Lan.¹; clorty Sc. Der.² [klɛrti, klɛ'ti, klɔrti, klɔ'ti.]

1. *adj.* Dirty, sticky, unclean, filthy.

Sc. The clartier the cosier, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 13, ed. 1881. e.Fif. A curn coal bleck which he wrought up wi' cawnel creish into a black clorty compound, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. Edb. By hostile rabble seldom spar'd of clarty unctions, FERGUSON *Poems* (1773) 105. Ayr. That clarty barm should stain my laurels, BURNS 170, *Globe* ed. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) Dur.¹ Cum. The dress he kept for extra 'clashy and clarty wark,' LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii. n.Yks.¹ Ah've bin amangst t'honey, an' ma' hands are jest that clarty wiv it. T'pudden's sair and clarty. A clarty hussy; n.Yks.²

m.Yks.¹ A housewife is in the midst of 'clarty deed' when at work on the fire-irons with greasy cloths and polishing dust. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); 'Clarty means stickiness from coming in contact with something sweet, such as sugar, treacle, honey, or jam, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874), w.Yks.^{1,2}; w.Yks.⁵ Goa wesh thee hands, ther fair clarty. Lan.¹, n.Lan. (W.S.), n.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Der.^{1,2}, nw.Der.¹, Not.² His hands are clarty wi' working id clay, Not.³ Often used of bread badly made or baked. n.Lin. Clamming houd on his muther wi' his clarty, clauamy han's, PEACOCK *Taales* (1890) 92. s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, e.An.¹

Hence (1) **Clartiness**, *sb.* untidiness, incorrectness in matters of taste; (2) **Clarty-ball**, *sb.* treacle or sugar ball; (3) **Clarty-Molly**, *sb.* a dirty, slovenly woman.

(1, 2) n.Yks.² (3) n.Lan.¹

2. Of the ground, &c., after rain: muddy, miry, tenacious, clayey.

Abd. Are ye jist for awa, An' it sic clorty rod [road]? *Goodwife* (1867) st. 49. e.L'h. Ye'll hae to tak unco care that ye dinna jaup yoursel as ye gae along the clarty road o' this sinfu' wauld, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 63. Bwk. Oure clarty hutts ye bear the gree, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. In the clarty seugh I sent him, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 111, T'rwoads wer as soft an' clarty as iver, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 148. Wm. (A.T.); Th' loans were sae clarty, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 90, ed. 1840. Yks. (F.H.); As clarty as a plood field at Cannelmas' (R.H.H.). n.Yks.¹ It's gi'en agen a bit, an' t'rooad's gotten varry clarty. ne.Yks.¹ T'storm's owered, an' it's despart clarty noo. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. T'gai udn wauks that klaati wal t'faru binz yuh fest [T'garden walk's that clarty, while it fair binds you fast] (F.M.L.). ne.Lan.¹ s.Not. Yer boots is clarty, lad—Ah, uv bin along a clarty road (J.P.K.). n.Lin.¹ I doan't beleave as ony place is soa clarty as Lincoln laane is. sw.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ [Amer. Said of soil that sticks to the plough, *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 414.]

3. Of the weather: bad, foul.

Nhb.¹ A clarty day. n.Yks.² Clarty weather.

Hence **Clartiness**, *sb.* bad weather.

Nhb.¹ At Morpeth, a few years ago, on a very wet day, the old bellman made his announcement as follows 'Oh, yes' the sale that was to take place at one o'clock by Mr. Storey is postponed on account of the clartiness of the weather.'

4. *Fig.* Low, mean.

Nhb. Ye clarty Jah, We [who] was't that stole the beef? WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 33; Nhb.¹ He's a clarty body. Wm. That was a clarty trick to play (B.K.); But niver heed thor clarty ways, We're comin' noo to better days, BOWNESS *Studies* (1868) 34. Not.¹ A mean close-fisted man would be called a 'clarty' fellow.

Hence (1) **Clarty bills**, *phr.* petty accounts; (2) **Clarty fine**, *phr.* shabby genteel; (3) **Clarty finery**, *sb.* tawdry finery.

(1) n.Yks.² (2, 3) Nhb.¹

5. *v.* To dirty, befoul.

Frf. For fear they should teach him the vulgar Thrums words, and clarty his blue velvet suit, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) vii. Nhb. Aw've wesht me feet, what need aw clarty thim? ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) v. 3; Nhb.¹ Ye'll clarty the door step wi' yor feet

CLARTY FARTY, *phr.* w.Yks.³ Moving briskly about; frisking; unsettled.

[Cp. obs. E. *clatterfart*, a chatterer, babbler. Clatterer or clatterfart, which wyl disclose anye light secrete, *loquax*, HULOET (1552).]

CLARY, *sb.* Obs.? Shr. A shrill noise, a ringing cry. Shr.¹ It shewns the time o' ear; the rooks bin makin' a pretty clary. Bin the 'ounds out to-day? I thought I 'eard thar clary.

[Cp. ME. *claryyn*, to make a shrill noise (*Prompt*, ed. Pynson).]

CLASH, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and n. counties to Lan. Der. Lin. Written clyash, clysh Wm; klash S. & Ork.¹; also in form clesh w.Yks.¹ [klaf, klef.] 1. *sb.* The sound made by a heavy clanking or a crushing blow, &c.

Sc. Something which fell with a heavy clash on the street before us, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiii. Nhb.¹ She set the tea tray down wiv a clash. He banged the door tee wi' sic a clash. n.Yks.¹

2. A blow, stroke, slap; a heavy fall, a collision of soft bodies.

Sc. A clash on the s.de of the head (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹ Ayr.

A dead cat came whizzing through the air like a comet, and gave me such a clash in the face, GALT *Provost* (1822) I. x. N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Wm. His heed again t'craggs it gat many a clash, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 33. n.Yks.¹ 'Thou's gotten a sair clash, Thomas.' 'Aye, Ah's dinged my shackle oot' [dislocated my wrist]; n.Yks.², m.Yks.¹

3. A quantity of any moist or soft substance thrown at an object; a heap of any heterogeneous substances; a mess.

Sc. Gen. applied to what is foul or disorderly (JAM.). Per. Puir starved sauls, hungerin' for the truth an' gettin' naethin' but a clash o' cauld parritch, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 62, ed. 1887. Ayr. He had his eye almost put out by a clash of glaur, GALT *Provost* (1822) viii; The wind blew, and the rain fell—and the wig... was just a clash o' weet, *Steam-boat* (1822) 296 (JAM.). Ant. As coul' as clash, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Clashach**, sb. a lump of soft stuff. Bnff. (W.C.)

4. A large or considerable quantity of anything.

Cld., Tev. A clash of porridge. The cow has gi'en a clash o' milk (JAM.). Nhb. I've sent you now a clash o' stuff, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 72. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A clash o' good things. Clashes o' brass.

5. Fig. A sudden shock; something mechanical, learned by rote.

Sc. They tell ower a clash o' terror and a clatter o' comfort in their sermons, without any sense, or savour, or life, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxxvi; At last they give him a clash o' the kirk's craft, they cast him out of the synagogue, BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* (1709) 14 (JAM.).

6. Heavy rain, snow, &c., rough, showery weather. Cf. **blash**, sb.¹ 2.

Cum., Wm. 'Twind's feichten' for tlash,' said by old persons before a change to wet (M.P.). Wm. Seea mitch clash an cauld wes again em, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii 39. n.Yks. Aw dunnot like t'leuk o't weather, aw think we're boun ti hae some clash (T.K.); n.Yks.² Clashes of rain.

Hence **Clashy**, adj. (1) Of weather: wet, showery; (2) of roads, &c.: muddy, dirty.

(1) Dur.¹ Cum. She said... 'It's rayder clashy' He assented to her remark, for the rain was pouring down, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 81; Cum.¹ Wm. T'wedder wes clashy an t'roads clarty, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii 38; A clashy back-end (J.M.) Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ Der. It's nobbut a clashy night, WARD *David Greive* (1892) I xi. (2) Dur.¹ Cum. The dress he kept for extra 'clashy and clarty wark,' LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xii. w.Yks.¹ T'roads vara clashy. ne.Lan.¹

7. Bad, inferior drink; also used attrib. Cf. **blash**, sb.¹ 4.

Cum. 'Wat,' she wad ha sed, 'tak rum; thoo's hed plenty o' clash yal,' FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 43 Wm. Ah waddent gie sec clash belly-room (B.K.).

8. Gossip, tittle-tattle, scandal.

Sh.I. Cam oot some clash an scandal, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 20. Per. There wes some clash aboot him contradickin' the minister, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 133. Ayr. I would like to ken how the clash has risen, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcvi; Some rhyme to court the countra clash, BURNS *To J. Smith* (1785) st. 5 Lth. At this stage of the clash I was hailed from behind vociferously by another acquaintance, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 294. e.Lth. Sensible men like you an' me dinna need to mind such clash, HUNTER *J. Inuvick* (1895) 48. Lnk. It was the common clash o' the countryside, FRASER *Whaup's* (1895) xii. Rxb. Nane there could better vend a clash, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 120. Gall. That was the way the clash of the country-side explained the matter, CROCKETT *Shokit Min.* (1893) 4. Ant. (J.S.), N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Mistress Clark wes fond o' clash, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 50; Nhb.¹ Aa canna be fash't wi' that man's clash Cum. The King the laws, the reeghts o' man The parish clash, the empire's ban, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1805) 52, ed. 1807; (H.W.); Cum.¹ Wm. It is not wise to believe even half the clash you hear (B.K.). n.Yks.¹ It was lang t'clash o' t'country side.

9. A talebearer, great talker.

N.I.¹, Ant. (J.S.) Cum. The deuce tek aw clashes! Off she ran heame, And e'en telt my tairn'd auld mudder, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 46; Dirty Nan, the parish clash, RAYSON *Misc. Poems* (1858) 34; (A.S.P.); Cum.¹

10. pl. News, gossip, esp. in phr. to carry clashes.

Sc. She disna carry clashes ony way frae hoose to hoose, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) ii; We just spoke about our country clashes like, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxxii. Per. To haver wi' a curran fules ower a' the clashes o' the country side, CLELAND *Inchbracken*

(1883) 20, ed. 1887 Frf. You are behind in the clashes and clavers of Thrums, BARRIE *Munster* (1891) xi. e.Fif. Plooman chuels... retail a' the clashes o' the kintry side, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Bwk. Oily-tongued, dirtin-gab, aye fu' o' clashes, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 98 Gall. I want you to carry no more parish clashes into my house, CROCKETT *Shokit Min.* (1893) 250. Cav. Have no discourse with her, she carries clashes (M.S.M.). n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² What's the clashes?

11. A quarrel. n.Lin.¹

12. v. To slam, shut violently with a bang, crash; to fall or throw down violently with a clatter. Also used fig. to hurry.

Rnf. In he cam wi' fearful bang, And clashed down by the fire, BARR *Poems* (1861) 84. Lth. I'm ait deid feart ye'll clash down, An' row [roll] strecht into Tyne, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 134. Rxb. I clash'd the dore in his face (JAM.); Heavy dashes against me clashes Of sleet and rain that most fiercely blow, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 178 (ib). N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Hoo wis aa to pull up, wiv a train like that ahunt us, when he just clashed the distance signal i' me feyce as aa wis passin't? Dur.¹, e.Dur.¹ s.Dur. He went out and clashed t'door efter him (J.E.D.). Wm. Nanny... woked intet hoose an clysht dewer tull, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. ii 5. ne.Yks. I had to clash rather to get back in time (J.C.F.); ne.Yks.¹ n.Yks.¹ Whah, there's street deear clashin' agen It's yon neer-do-weel Jöahny, clashin' t' fur spoot; n.Yks.², n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹

Hence (1) **Clash**, adv. with a clashing sound, esp. in phr. to play clash, to fall suddenly; (2) **Clash-clogged**, ppl. adj. shod with wooden shoes, heavy-footed; (3) **Clashing**, ppl. adj. slamming, banging, shutting with noise; (4) **Clash tae**, sb. improper connexion, concubinage.

(1) Rnf. Down he fell clash on his doup, WEBSTER *Sc. Rhymes* (1835) 83 Lth. 'Depression,' An' ugly, black quagmire to view, Butughiertoplayclash on! LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 161. w.Yks. If ta touches me aw'll hit tha clesh wi' a pot, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1874) 35. (2) n.Yks.² (3) Sc. Do you hear what a noise there is of clashing doors within the house? SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi. (4) Ayr. Grannie Dickson... had ta'en up with him in his younger days,—though I do not think there ever was any marriage, but just a clash-tae, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 113.

13. To strike; to slap with the open hand or something soft.

Fif, Lth. (JAM.) Ayr. Ye ill deedy dyvour, I'll clash the chafts o' thee wi' a puddin', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 227. Lnk. If it warn the Sabbath-day, I wad gang up the gate and clash the chafts o' her, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 261; N.Cy.¹ Nhb. She clashes me jaws, KEELMIN'S *Annexal* (1869) 32; Nhb.¹ At an assize trial in Newcastle a witness deposed, 'He clashed his jaa; an then clagged up his eye wi' clarts.' e.Dur.¹ I'll clash thy brains out. Cum. I'll clash thy lugs wud t'dishclout (J.H.). e.Yks. Bob clasht Jack's heead an wall tegither, NICHOLSON *Flek Sp.* (1889) 25.

14. To pelt, dash or throw water, dirt, &c.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. Anither ane, a taivert tawpie, ... clashes a gowpenfu o' glaur in her jo's face, SERVICE *Notandum* (1890) 74; The rain and hail clashed and skelpit doon in torrents, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 131. SIK. Need that I suld clash a sowp cauld water on you, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 211, ed. 1866; A cog o' warm water, an' she gars it a' clash on me, ib. 362. Cum. We... clash't watter at them, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 22; T'end o' that lot was, 'at pooar Ben gat t'beuk clash't at hum, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 35.

15. To dirty, spoil, cover with dirt.

Cum. We sud aw be clashed-up wi' dirt an' mire, RIGBY *Midsummer* (1891) 111; Spoil their Sunday clease and clash their shooin, RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 13.

16. To dash or splash about from one place to another; to move or work excitedly; to be shaken, jolted.

e.Dur.¹ 'Clash'd and slap'd,' of milk which has been agitated by hasty carriage. He's been clash'd about, poor fellow [often shifted]. Cum.¹ n.Yks.² We com clashing alang 'Clash on,' to dash forward or 'go-ahead.' ne.Yks.¹ Sha gans clashin aboot t'hoos w.Yks.¹

Hence **Clashing**, vbl. sb. a shaking, jolting, as of a vehicle. n.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹

17. To be tired, fatigued; to be hurried, taken by surprise.

Cum. He'll git clashed oop wi' twa sermons gif they coom ower

nigh til ane anther, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) 1; (J.H.); Cum.¹ n.Yks. This clash'd on ma a bit; Deame had gotten it seea pat an plain, FEATHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 40; n.Yks.² 'Sair clash'd wi' wark,' hurried with business. 'We're clash'd for time,' pushed, as being late. ne Yks.¹ Sha can't baht ti be clashed.

18. To gossip, tattle, tell tales. *Pret.* cluish Sc.

Rnf. I care not though my neighbours clash About the way I've made my cash, MCGILVRA *Poems* (ed. 1862) 64. Ayr. The mair they talk I'm kent the better, E'en let them clash, BURNS *Poet's Welcome* (1782) st 3; Ane o' the veriest guid for naething silly clashers that ever cluish, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 110. Lth. It's the warst place to get marrit in, for if there's a hair to clash about, they'll make a tetter o't. STRATHESK *Blunkbonny* (ed. 1891) 169. Feb. Oft frae house to house she's clashin', AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 86. *Gall. A bonny-like thing gin a young lass trusted me... wi' the innocence o' her heart's chamber, an' I should rin clashin' to a great hulk, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xlv. N.I.¹ He went and clashed on me. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl* (1890). Nhb. For there thor's often clashin, wi mischief myekin pashun, WILSON *Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 25; Nhb.¹, Cum. (J.S.O.).

Hence (1) **Clasher**, *sb.* a tattler, talebearer; (2) **Clashing**, (a) *vbl. sb.* gossip, talking, scandal; a meeting for gossip; (b) *ppl. adj.* gossiping, talkative, tattling; (3) **Clash-ma-claver**, *sb.* idle discourse; see **Clish**; (4) **Clashy**, *adj.* noisy, talkative.

(1) Sc. As tales are never held for fack That clashers tell, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 114 (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹ Rnf. She may weel haud her tongue, the vile clasher, BARR *Poems* (1861) 113. (2, a) Sc. G'en to clashin, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 99. Per. What's a' this clashin' about? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 146, ed. 1887; It's no for clashin' a' wud ask, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 172. Rnf. I never could bear to hear clashin', BARR *Poems* (1861) 108. Ayr. To seek at a clashing, GALT *Legatees* (1820) vi. (b) Sc. The doctor was there, an' of coorse a' the clashin' wives is oot, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) 1. Elg. Dinna tell ye clashin' thing, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 220. Rnf. Let a' the clashing women ken, WEBSTER *Sc. Rhymes* (1835) 111. Ayr. The Clashin' Club met there, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 26. Bwk. The leein' folk, the clashin' folk, The footy folk o' Foulden, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 36. (3) Abd. Why make a 'clash-ma-claver' About a single term? OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 10; Keep your clash-ma-claver and idle fuss, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 179 (4) n.Yks.² A clashy clan.

19. *Comp.* (1) **Clash-bag**, (a) a talebearer, scandal-monger; (b) a bundle of scandal, gossip; (2) **-market**, (3) **-piet** or **-pyot**, see **-bag** (a).

(1, a) N.I.¹, Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl* (1890). Wm. She's nowt nobbut an auld clash-bags gain frae yah hoose tull anudder seein' an' hearin' iv'rything an' than tellin' o' ower (B.K.) (b) Bwk. There's poison in her clash-bag, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 98. (2) Lth. (JAM.) (3) Sc. No clash-pyot tongues wagging, COBBAN *Andaman* (1895) xii; I'm not to be clash-pyot, bringin' mair o' the lads intil trouble, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxxii. Abd. (JAM.), Gall. (A.W.)

20. To quarrel. n.Lin.¹

21. With *up*: to cause one object to adhere to another by means of mortar, &c.; to fill up a hole with mud.

Sc. It *gen* implies the idea of projection on the part of the object adhering (JAM.). Ant. People speak of clashing up a hole in a wall with clabber, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CLASH, *sb.*² Som.

1. The grain or lines of growth to be seen in all kinds of wood, marking the direction in which it will split.

w.Som.¹ Hot's bring jus piece as that vor? why he 'ont never stan', he's a cut right athurt the [klaa rsh, tlaa'rsh].

2. The distinctive appearance of different kinds of wood.

w.Som.¹ A grainer in imitating any kind of wood, when putting the curls and markings upon his grounding, is said to put the [klaa'rsh] upon it.

CLASH, *sb.*³ Sc. A cavity of considerable extent in the acclivity of a hill.

Sc. The clash of a hill. Also the interstice between a large hill and a smaller one adjacent to it, and intervening between it and the plain (JAM.). Abd., Per. A very common place-name, and that it was once a common noun is indicated by the def. art. I gaed as far as 'the clash' for her (G.W.).

CLASP, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [klasp.] The part of a tram which keeps the axle in the carriage or bearing. Also called **cod-strap**. See **Cod**.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888), Constantly used (G.B.F.).

CLASPIN, *sb.* Sc. A bractlet, clasp.

Lnk. Ye deck'd me weel in silken robes And rings and claspin's rare, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 14.

CLASP-NAILS, *sb. pl* Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Large-headed, thin-wrought nails driven into the sole of a boot and claspings or clenching the side of the sole.

CLASPS, *sb. pl.* Obs.? s.Sc. Nhb. An inflammation of the termination of the sublingual gland which furnishes the saliva; a disease of horses, *gen.* occasioned by eating bearded forage.

s.Sc. The cords, and the cout-evil, the clasps and the cleiks, WATSON *Coll.* (1706) III. 13 (JAM.). Nhb., *sb.*

CLASS, *adj.* War. Wor. High class.

War. In common use (J.W.R.); War.³ Wor. They are not 'class' enough to compete in the League matches, *Evesham Jrn* (Oct. 31, 1896).

CLASSOM, see **Clossom**.

CLAT, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. Wil. Som. Dev. • Written clatt Sc. (JAM.); also in forms clate w.Yks.; clot Nhp.¹ Som. See also **Clot**. [klat, klæt.]

1. *sb.* A clod of earth, turf, &c.

Rut.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹², War.³, se.Wor.¹ Glo. (W.H.C.); Glo.¹ 'Clat cold, as cold as a clod. n.Glo. (H.S.H.) w.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). w.Som.¹ Dhik-ee roa-lur ul skwaut' dhu tlaats ubroa'ud [that roller will squeeze the clods abroad]. Aay wuz u-foo'us tu kuut tue ur dree tlaats [I was obliged to cut two or three sods]. Dev. I'll henn thease clat at thy 'ead ef thee zaith that again! HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892), 'Twas nothin' but a clat, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 38, ed. 1853. n.Dev. They covered his grave with clats (F.A.A.).

Hence (1) **Clat** or **Clatting-beetle**, *sb.* a wooden mallet with a long handle used for breaking hard clods of earth after ploughing; (2) **Clat-breaking**, *prp.* breaking clods of earth; (3) **-hopper**, *sb.* a clodhopper.

(1) Nhp.¹, se.Wor.¹ (2) Oxf.¹ Our Bob's a clat-breakin' for Master Saanders. (3) Dev. There never wuz sich a gert 'eavy vuted clathopper as thee'r't, George, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892).

2. Cow-dung, the droppings of cattle.

Bwk. Clatts o' shern, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 56. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War.² Mind! or you'll tread i' that cow-clat; War.³, Glo.¹, Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Cy. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Wil. BRITTON *Beautes* (1825) w.Som.¹ Kaew-tlaat [cow-clat].

Hence **Clatting**, *vbl. sb.* spreading cow-dung. War.³

3. A layer of hay cut from the rick. nw.Dev.¹ Cf. **cake**, *sb.*¹ 7.

4. The refuse of tanner's bark, formed into small squares and dried for the purpose of lighting fires.

Nhp. Formerly in common use, but *obs.* for some years, as refuse tan is now disposed of in other ways (C.A.M.); Nhp.¹

5. A clot.

w.Som.¹ A clat o' bld.

Hence **Clatted**, *pp.* clotted. *sb.*

6. A bunch of worms, having worsted drawn through them for 'clatting' (q.v.). w.Som.¹

Hence (1) **Clatter**, *sb.* a fisher for eels; (2) **Clatting**, *vbl. sb.* fishing for eels with a cluster of worms, each of which has had a strong worsted drawn through the length of its body.

(1) Dev. The 'old gentleman,' king of klatters, HARE *Brither Jan* (1863) 70, ed. 1887; Dev.³ In *gen.* use. (2) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ [The bait] being soft and tough cannot be bitten through, while the eel bites so greedily that it can be drawn to land before it will relax its hold. Dev. Mawther, where's vather?—He's agone up the river clatting, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892); (R.P.C.)

7. Anything dirty or sticky, a mess, slop.

Lin. Wa boath was i' sich a clat we was shaamed to cross Gigglesby Greean, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 6; Their bottles o' pap, an' their mucky bibs, an' the clats an' the clouts, *sb.* st. 13; Don't make a clat (G.H.H.). n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ It makes so much trouble and clat.

8. A trifle, small useless article.

Lin. STRATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. s.Lin. Git awaa wi' y'r clats. Ah've no paatience wi' sich things (T.H.R.)

9. *v.* To stick together, clog; to congeal, coagulate.

ne.Yks. 'It doesn't clat', said by a man who was smeating saw-

marks on trees, with earth (J.C.F.). Rut.¹ It clats in my throat. Nhp.²

10. To bedaub, dirty; to make an untidy mess, muddle. Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lin. What are you clating about there with those muddy boots? (J.C.W.); My bran-new carpet . . . wur clatted all ower wi' clay, TENNYSON *Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 8. n.Lin.¹ Th' bairn 'ill clat her-sen all oher wi' that treacle. sw.Lin.¹ If I do clat, I like to do it of Monday

11. To work in an aimless or fidgetty way at some employment. n.Lin.¹

[Cp. Da. *klät*, a little bit, a trifle; a clod of earth; a blotch of dirt.]

CLAT, *sb.*² and *v.*² Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Cmb. Som. Also written *klät* S. & Ork.¹; and in form *clate* Lan.¹ ne.Lan.¹ * [*klät*, *klæt*, Lan. also *klēt*]

1. *sb.* Chatter, idle talk; ridiculous or exaggerated talk, flattery.

Cum.¹, n.Yks.³, Lan. (S.W.), Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs.² To tell clats. Lin. Sech clat! Don't heed him, FENN *Cure of Souls* (1889) 63. n.Lin. Nobut howd thee clat and talk about pigs and kye, PEACOCK *R. Skirlough* (1870) II. 108. War.² Stop your clat. Shr.²

2. A talebearer, tell-tale, gossip; a contemptuous word for a woman's tongue.

Cum.¹, ne.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Not.¹³ s.Not. Stop your clat, yo clat (J.P.K.). Lin. Sometimes among children a tell-clat, Brooke *Tracts* (Gl.). n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ Clit, clat, clit, Yore tongue shall be slit, *Nursery Rhyme*. Whad a clat that woman 'as! Did'n'ee ever 'ear sich a nize 'er mak's?

3. Coarse, obscene talk; swearing, bad language. w.Som.¹ Nuvur ded-n yuur jis thaar een aul mee bau'rn daiz [I never heard such foul language in all my life].

4. *v.* To prattle, chatter, prate; to tattle, tell tales. Cf. *clack*, *clash*, *sb.*¹ 18.

S. & Ork.¹, n.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks. (T.T.), w.Yks.¹, Lan. (A.E.C.), ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹³, Not. (W.H.S.), Not.¹³ s.Not. Who are yer clattin' about now? (J.P.K.). Lin. (W.W.S.), Nhp.¹, s.War.¹ Shr.¹ E's al'ays clattin' about somebody; Shr.²

Hence (1) *Clatting*, *vbl.* *sb.* chattering, talebearing; (2) *Clatty*, *adj.* talkative, chatty.

(1) Cum. This clattin' an' tattlin' 's aboot nowt, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 19. n.Lin.¹ (2) Cmb. Julia Young and you were clatty (W.M.B.).

CLAT, *sb.*³ and *v.*³ Som.

1. *sb.* A 'clout,' slap, cuff. w.Som.¹ Aa'l gi dhec u thaar uun-dur dhu yuur [I'll give thee a clout under the ear].

2. *v.* To clout, slap, cuff. w.Som.¹ Zee! neef aay doan thaar dhu ai'd u dhec [See if I don't slap your head].

CLAT, see *Claut*, *sb.*¹, *Cleat*, *sb.*¹, *Clot*.

CLATCH, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Cum. Lan. Der. Not. [*klatsf.*] A brood of chickens or ducks; a nest of young birds. See *Cleatch*.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1892). Cum.¹ Lan. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1855) 274; A clatch o' ducks, WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* (1868) 1; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ e.Lan. Th' fiddle-bant twittherin like a clatch o' tewits, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 7; e.Lan.¹, Der.¹², nw.Der.¹ Not.¹; Not.³ She's just brought off a fine clatch o' chickens.

Hence *Clatchin'*, *sb.* a brood of chickens or ducks; a sitting of eggs.

Ayr. The guidwife was in a dreadfu' way aboot her chookies, as clatchin' after clatchin' disappeared, or rather never appeared, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 133 N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CLATCH, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Also in form *sklatch* Sc. (JAM.) [*klatsf.*]

1. *sb.* A mess, slop; the mire raked together in heaps by the sides of the road; anything thrown for the purpose of daubing.

Sc. A clatch of lime, as much as is thrown from the trowel on a wall (JAM.). Sh.I. He huved a great klatch o' mud upo' me (K.I.). Lth. (JAM.), Nhb.¹

2. Any piece of mechanical work done in a careless way; a clumsy article.

Sc. An ill-built house is said to be a mere clatch (JAM.). Dmf. I drove . . . in the clatch, as we call the old gig, CARLYLE *Lett.*

(July 31, 1832); The Carlyles used the word for any old, lumbering, clumsy thing—e.g. a horse—but esp. an old gig. Common in Annandale (J.W.W.).

3. A fat, clumsy woman; a slut; a term of contempt applied to a very loquacious person.

Sh.I. A big klatch o' a wife (K.I.). Bwk. The clartiest clatches within the four seas, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 119. SIK. (J.W.W.) Per. Rxb. She's a nasty, dirty clatch (JAM.). Rxb. A clavein' clatch, a loquacious good-for-nothing person (*sb.*). SIK. A cauld clatch of a creature, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 345. ed. 1866

4. *v.* To daub with lime, to close up with any adhesive or glutinous substance; to make a mess, slop.

Sc. To clatch up a hole with slime, clay, &c. (JAM.); MACKAY (1888). Sh.I. In common use (K.I.). Per. A boy with wet feet is reproved, 'Dinna gae clatchin' thro' the hoose wi' yer foul feet' (G.W.).

5. To finish any piece of work in a careless, hurried manner.

Sc. A house or wall is said to be clatched up, when the workmen do it in such haste and so carelessly that there is little prospect of its standing long (JAM.), MACKAY (1888)

CLATCH, *sb.*³ Sc. Written *klatsch* S. & Ork.¹ [*klatsf.*] A slap with the palm of the hand; the noise caused by the collision of soft bodies or by the fall of something heavy.

S. & Ork.¹ Per. I gart him play clatch amo' the dubs (G.W.). SIK. (JAM.)

CLATCH, *v.*² Chs.¹ [*klatsf.*] To tell tales of a person. [Cp. G. *klatschen*, to chatter, gossip, blab.]

CLATCH, *adv.* Pem. Instantly.

s.Pem. A did it clatch (W.M.M.).

CLATCH-HOOKS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Claws, talons; hands. Chs. *Sheaf* (1884) III. 103; Chs.¹ If yo go o'er them fields, th' mester'll have his clatch-hooks on you. Come, keep th' clatch-hooks off me, wilt ta. A fissure in the rock on the face of Helsby Hill is also so called. There was, formerly, a gibbet at this spot, where criminals were hung in chains. There is probably, therefore, some connexion between the primary meaning of the word claws, talons, and the name of the Helsby fissure, because it was there the hangman got the condemned man in his clutches. It is just possible, however, that clatch-hooks may be an old name for some portion of the apparatus connected with executions, and that claws or talons may be the secondary meaning.

CLATE, see *Clat*, *Cleat*.

CLATENS, *sb.* Wor. Also written Clayton's. [*klē-tanz*] Stale news, 'chestnuts.' Cf. Miles' news.

ne.Wor. (J.W.P.) s.Wor. That be n't nothin' to we, thot be Clayton's news. Oh! a mid n't tell we, thot be a Clayton's (H.K.).

CLATHERS, *sb. pl.* Som. Dev. [*klā-tēz*] Clothes. w.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 151. Som W & J. *Gl.* (1873) w.Som.¹ Nif I goes there, I must put on my Zindee [tlaa dhui]. Dev.¹ n.Dev. Scummerd wi' blid, es clathers doused, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 102.

[OE. *clād*, cloth + *-er*. *Er* a very common addition in the Som. dial., as in *toers* (w.Som.¹ *Introd.* xli).]

CLATS, *sb. pl.* s.Sc. (JAM.) The layers of 'cat and clay' (q.v.), the materials of which a mud wall is constructed.

CLAT(T, *v.* Nhb. Also Ken. Sus. Also in form *clad* (HOLLOWAY). [*klät*, *klæt*.] To remove the loose, dirty wool from the udders and tails of sheep.

Nhb.¹, Ken. (K.), Ken.¹ Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. [This treatment, called clatting, is this—the removal of the wool renders the part much neater, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 590]

[Cp. Da. *klät-uld*, clotted wool]

CLATTER, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Nhp. Wor. Ess. Written *clatther* e.Yks.¹

1. *sb.* A rattling noise, din, confusion; a confused noise.

Ayr. Sae crafilie she took me ben, And bade me mak nae clatter, BURNS *Had I the wyle*, st. 2. Nhb.¹ The window shutter cam doon wiv a clatter. n.Yks.¹², w.Yks.⁴ Lan. Fasten these shutters back, or . . . I shan't get a wink o' sleep wi' that clatter agate under mi window, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, II. n.Lan.¹, se.Wor.¹ Ess. Sich a clatter toards the staitin' post Soon maade the hosses fit, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 101.

2. A blow accompanied by a rattling sound from a fall or otherwise.

n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He got a clatter i' th' lugs (J.T.); Aw'm black an' blue wi clatters, *Garl. Poetry* (1873) 75.

3. Noisy talk, chatter; familiar conversation.

Abd. Though ye sud deave me wi' your clatter, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 16; His clatter wadna sham'd an aulder man, *ib.* 75; 'Ill clatter,' uncivil language (JAM.). Kcd. Just as he did drop, his clatter, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 47. Frf. We a clatter had wi' ane anther, A while we talk'd o' trade, *MORISON Poems* (1790) 161. Fif. He gart them true [believe], by this his clatter, They'd soon be married, *GRAY Poems* (1811) 73. Ayr. There ran a perfect spate o' clatter through the ha', *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 26; The night drave on wi' sangs and clatter, *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 5. Edb. Right muckle gien to clatter, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 25. Nhb.¹ Cum.³ Lowsed her tongue reet freely at him . . . Whietly Kit bore her, clatter, 170 n.Yks.¹² w.Yks. Wot wi her clatter, an' t'landlordswearin' an' threatenin', . . . I wor in a bonnie takin', *HALLAM Wudsley Jack* (1866) 44. n.Lan. Hod yer foolish clatter, mon, *THORNBUR Penny Stone* (1845) 29.

4. Gossip, news; idle rumour, report. Also used in pl.

Sc. They speak here of General King's landing with 6 or 7000 Danes . . . but we take it and many things more you will hear for clatters, *BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) I. 215 (JAM.). Abd. Talking over the countra clatter, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) iii. Per. No place could have a finer contempt for 'clatters,' *IAN MACLAREN K. Carnegie* (1896) 390. Fif. Some say,—maybe 'twas but a clatter, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 7. Ayr. It's a' the clatter of the town, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xcv. Lth. A' sorts o' news an' dearprized clatter, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 163. Lnk. For me to bring what clatters I hear before this court, were not fair, *WODROW Ch Hist.* (1721) II. 113, ed 1828. Edb. He fairly was resolv'd to try Gin clatters, whilk he heard, wur true, *Twa Cuckolds* (1796) 4.

5. *Comp.* (1) Clatter-bangin, violent motion attended with noise; (2) -bone, (a) a bone supposed to move when one chatters or prates; (b) pl. two pieces of bone or slate held between the fingers, which produce a clattering noise; castanets; (3) -box, a chatterbox, incessant talker; (4) -brains, a noisy do-nothing person; (5) -clogs, the plant coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (6) -goose, the brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*; (7) -malloch, the meadow trefoil; (8) -stoup, a chattering, noisy person, a rattle-pan; (9) -traps, articles, goods for sale; (10) -wallet, see -box; (11) -wallops, a rough girl.

(1) Nhp.² (2) Sc. Your tongue goes like the clatter bone of a goose's arse, *KELLY Prov.* (1721) 387. Ayr. Thy tongue . . . gangs like the clatter-bane of a goose, *GALT Entail* (1823) xx. (b) e.Fif. His teeth rattled in's head like Jim Crow's clatter-banes, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. Tev. (JAM.) (3) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4) w.Yks.⁵ (5) Cum.¹ (s.v. Cleets). (6) e.Lth. *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 149. (7) Wgt. (JAM.) (8) Ayr. Whar's Liddy Sandford, or that glaikit clatter-stoup, Florence her maid? *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxix. (9) Sc. The monarch inquired what new clatter-traps he had brought with him, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) v. (10) e.Yks. (S.O.A.) (11) n.Yks. Mahnd what thou's decaun, thou greeat clatterwallops (I W.).

6. v. To rattle, make a noise, work in a noisy manner.

Fif. Batter Her lustfu' banes untill they clatter, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 29. Ayr. An' there the pint-stoup clatters, *BURNS Holy Fair* (1785) st. 18. Wm Bill Watson clattered his clogs, an flayd galoway, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 61, ed. 1821. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. All th' mucky supper pots clattered daan on to th' flooar, *HARTLEY Clock Alm.* (1887) 31; *THORNSBY Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.⁴

Hence (1) Clattered way, *phr.* a paved path; (2) Clattering, *vbl. sb.* a noise, din, confusion; (3) Clattery, *adj.* noisy, making a clattering noise.

(1) Der. Up the 'clattered way' they went—the paved path necessary in these mountain regions to make the road passable at all in muddy weather, *VERNEY Stone Edge* (1868) xxv. (2) Nhb. There was sic clatterin and sic din, *BEWICK Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13. (3) n.Yks. You are mackin' clattery work (I.W.), n.Yks.² A clattery body:

7. To beat, chastise; to strike with the open hand, so as to make a rattling noise.

n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. Clatter his lugs, *LEEDS Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 15, 1884) 8; e.Yks.¹ Ah'll clatter thy heead fo' tha' if thoo disn't mind, that Ah will. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Whisht! is that Horsfall clattering him? I wonder he does not yell out, *BRONTE Shirley* (1849) xxxii. w.Yks.¹ M1 feet clattered him at t'side o' t'heead, *Pudsey Olm* (1888) 25; w.Yks.⁵ Clatter his head weel.

Hence Clattering, *vbl. sb.* a beating, drubbing. n.Yks.²

8. To chatter, talk fast or familiarly; to gossip.

Sc. It was clattered about in the kitchen, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816)

xxiv. Abd. Look an' think whan ithers clatter, *STILL Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 162. Per. He had plenty o' news, And he clatter'd, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 141. Knr. Pyots clatterin' i' the wud, *HALL-BURTON Ochil Idylls* (1891) 20. Ayr. When skirlin weanies see the light, Thou maks the gossips clatter bright, *BURNS Sc Drunk* (1786) st. 12. e.Lth. Folk turn ower what ye say, an' clatter ahint your back, *HUNTER J. Inwack* (1895) 52. Lnk. Did ye ever ken me clattering like a sweetie-wife? *FRASER Whaup* (1895) vii. Slk. I'm gaun to clatter nane to you, *HOGG Tales* (1838) 223, ed 1866. s.Don. *SIMMONS Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Aw've knawn him sit myest roun' the clock, Swatthin' and clatterin' on wi' Chailey, *WILSON Putman's Pay* (1843) 15. Cum.³ He that talks till himself, clatters like a feul, *Prov.* 170.

Hence (1) Clattering, (a) *vbl. sb.* chatter, gossip; (b) *phl. adj.* chattering, gossiping; (2) ? Clattern, *sb.* a gossip, chatterer (JAM.).

(1, a) Ayr. Some . . . who are for a constancy clattering to every ane they meet, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 91. (b) Abd. They fear'd the clatterin' kitty, Fame, *BEATTIES Parings* (1803) 22, ed. 1873. Ayr. He makes a clattering carlin describe what took place, *GALT Ann. Parish* (1821) xlvii. Lnk. It was as guid as a haggis to some o' the clatterin' bodies, *FRASER Whaup* (1895) xiii. (2) Lnk. That clattern Madge, my titty, tells sic flaws, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) III. ii.

CLATTER, *sb.*² Dev. Also in forms clitter, clutter. A pile of loose stones or boulders; débris and rocks scattered about the hill-slopes.

n.Dev. Moraines of granite, locally termed clatters, *BARING-GOULD Urih* (1891) I. 1. Down the slopes are scattered in wild confusion huge blocks of splintered granite, locally known as 'clatters' or 'clitters,' *PAGE Explor. Drtn.* (1889) 1; No cultivation will climb up the 'clatter' of its tors, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 508; In one part the plank is supported by a clutter of rocks beneath, *BRAY Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) III. 264.

CLATTERSOME, see Cluttersome.

CLATTERER, see Clatter, *sb.*¹

CLATTY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Lin. War. Oxf. [klɑːtɪ]

1. Dirty, muddy; untidy, slovenly. See Clat, *sb.*¹ Cf. clarty.

Rnf. On his auntie's silk gown, . . . Was the clatty tredd-mark o' the candy man's stan', *NEILSON Poems* (1877) 48. Ayr. He was aye a' clattie taid of an ill-speaking body, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 116; After a', I pit nae doot, the clattie gaste o' a body deserved it, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 91. N.I.¹ Uls. Common (M.B.-S). Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. *SIMMONS Gl.* (1890). Lin. *BROOKE Tracts*, 5. n.Lin.¹ What art ta' cumin' i' to this clean kitchen wi' them clatty boots on for?

Hence (1) Clattilie, *adv.* nastily, in a dirty manner; obscenely; (2) Clattiness, *sb.* nastiness, obscenity. Cld. (JAM)

2. In *phr.* clatty and longsome, see below.

N.I.¹ 'You weren't both clatty and longsome at that,' means that though you were quick about it, you did it badly and dirtily

3. Of roads, &c.: wet, sticky, dirty. Of weather: wet, rainy.

Lin. This howry day makes it clattier still, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31; Clatty weather (J.C.W.). n.Lin. *SUTTON Wds.* (1881). War. (J.R.W.)

4. Trifling, useless.

s.Lin. What's the good o' them clatty things? Do summat at has some sense about it (T.H.R.).

5. In large pieces.

Oxf. Still in use. We speak of 'clatty ground,' where it is broken up into clods of earth (M.A.R.); Oxf.¹

CLAUBED, see Clauped.

CLAUBER, see Clabber.

CLAUCH, see Clawk.

CLAUCHER, *v.* Sc. [klɑːxər.]

1. With *up*: to use both hands and feet in rising to stand or walk; to scramble up with difficulty. Lnk. (JAM.)

2. With *up*: to snatch up eagerly, covetously.

Lnk. He clauchert up the siller (*sb.*).

3. With *to* or *till*: to move forward to seize an object, as a weak old man does.

Lnk. When one laments to another the enfeebled state of a third person, the auditor retorts, 'For a' sae weak, he clauchert to his parritch though' [notwithstanding his debility, he made a good breakfast]. Speaking of an infirm man, who has married in his old age, a peasant would be very apt to say, 'Though his mouth

be fast gaun to the mools, yet the body has claucherit till a wife' (ib.).

CLAUCHT, see *Clauht*, *Cleek*, *v.*¹

CLAUD, *sb.* n.Cy. A ditch or fence. (HALL.)

[Claud, a ditch, KERSEY (1715). Wel. *cladd*, *clawdd*, 'fossa' (DAVIES).]

CLAUGHT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Also written *claght* N.I.¹; *claucht* Sc (JAM.) Bnff.¹ In form *claachter* Sh I. [klāxt.]

1. *sb.* A grasp, hold, clutch. See *Claut*, *sb.*¹

Sc. Her friends got claught of her and talked her round, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xxi; When one lays hold of what is falling, it is said that he 'gat a claucht of it' (JAM.). Abd. Ane I kent na took a claught of me And fuish me out, Ross *Helmore* (1768) 44, ed. 1812; Sayr for life an' lan' he faucht, Till o' the bank he gat a claucht, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 74. Ayr. He got the claught o' a fine feck o' gear, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 12; A more than Potipharian claught, GALT *Legatees* (1820) viii

2. A handful, as much as the hand can hold.

Bnff.¹ Ayr. If your wife can lay her hands on a claught o' ony-thing eatable, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) 1.

3. A blow, stroke in clutching.

Sc. So a club smashed the tane, and a claught damaged the tither, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii. Lth. I'll gie them a claught mair siccar an' stour, SMITH *Merry Braid* (1866) 155. Nhb. Each deidly claughts and buffets feels, Until the world aboot him reels, STRANG *Earth Friend* (1892) 13.

4. *v.* To clutch, seize, lay hold of forcibly. See *Cleek*, *v.*¹ pret. tense.

Sh.I. An oot o' mi hair, feth' he claughters a goppen, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 16. Ayr. The bailie was owerly ready to claught at an alarm, GALT *Provost* (1822) xii. Ed. Maister Wiggin thrust in his arm . . . claughting hold of my hand like a vice, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. Sik. Was it douce, To claucht my daddy's wee bit house? HOGG *Jacob. Rehears* (1819) I. 58 (JAM.). N.I.¹

CLAUGHT, see *Cleek*, *v.*¹

CLAUCK, see *Claaick*.

CLAUM, *v.*¹ Wm. Yks. Not Lin. Also written *clawm* w.Yks.²⁵ Not.³; *cloam* w.Yks.⁵ In form *clome* Wm. [klōm, klōm]

1. To handle anything with dirty fingers, to smear, begrime.

e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.² Poor people who buy pieces of meat at the butcher's on Saturday night are said to clauum them about with their hands. Not.³ She's clawmed her clean pinner all down the front. Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 321. n.Lin.¹ Nelly's clauum'd my book all ower wi' her treackly han's. s.Lin.¹ To see 'em clauum ho'd o' ther dinner wi' hands at's niver been washed for a month nearly made me bowke (T.H.R.).

Hence (1) *Clauuming*, *phl. adj.* sticky, dirty, used of roads, &c.; (2) *Clawmy*, *adj.* streaky, marked, daubed.

(1) n.Lin.¹ I want it to dry a bit afore I go, it's so clauumin' under foot (2) n.Yks. That whitewash leeks a clawmy leak (I.W.).

2. To hang about a person caressingly; to paw with the hands in a familiar or fawning manner. Often used with *about*.

Wm. He's a gurt softheed, clomin his woman like yon an' ivry-body watchin' (B.K.). n.Yks. She clauum'd at me (I.W.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Don't come clauumin' ower me, BANKS *Whifd. Wds.* (1865); He comes clauumin' at us same as if he thowt he wor t'boss o' t'world, Leeds *Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 30, 1892); w.Yks.⁵ A girl goes complaining to her mother 'at t'lads ha' bin clōaming,' or 'clawm-ing her.' n.Lin.¹ Thy bairns is real fond o' 'Liza, thaay're alust a-clauumin' aboot her.

Hence (1) *Clawmer*, *sb.* a fulsome person; (2) *Clawm-ing kind*, *phr.* kind even to embracing, kissing. n.Yks.²

CLAUM, *v.*² Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written *clauub*, *clomb* e.An.¹ Nrf.¹; *clawm* n.Yks.²; *cloum* n.Yks.¹ In form *clome* n.Yks.¹ e.An.¹ [klōm, klōm.]

1. To clutch with both hands, to seize or clutch with decided grasp; to stretch out the hands, reach.

n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II 313. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Yo mun all clauum a bit 'at can, Yks. *Wkly. Post* (Feb. 15, 1896); (J.T.) Nhp.² e.An.¹ He clomed hold of me.

2. To gather up articles in an untidy manner, to scrape together. Often used with *over*. c.Yks.¹, Lin.¹

3. To pull with both hands, to tug.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Clawm hod,' seize hold.

4. To climb, to clamber in a heavy awkward manner.

Lin. An' I clauums an' I mashes the winder hin, when I gits to the top, TENNYSON *Owd Roa* (1889); Lin.¹ I can clauum the bole of that tree. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

[Cogn. w. *climb* and *clamber*.]

CLAUM, see *Clam*, *v.*¹

CLAUNCH, *v.* e.An. [klōnf].

1. To walk in a lounging manner as if the feet were dragged along in the dirt, to save the trouble of lifting them.

e.An.¹ Yinder go Black Betty, claunching along in her creepers. Nrf.¹

2. To catch hold of anything. e.An.¹²

CLAUNCH, see *Clanch*.

CLAUNTER, see *Clunter*.

CLAUPED, *ph.* Chs. Written *clawped* Chs.³ Also in form *claubed*. Daubed.

Chs. Your mouth's all claubed with treacle (E.M.G.); Chs.¹

CLAUR, *v.* Sc. Also written *clauer* (JAM. *Suppl.*). To clutch.

w.Sc. He let claur at me [tried to clutch me] (JAM. *Suppl.*).

Hence *Claurt*, *sb.* a clutch, grasp, scratch. (ib.)

CLAURT, *v.* Sc. To scrape. Dmf. (JAM.)

Hence *Claurt*, *sb.* what is thus scraped.

Dmf. Saw ye ever sic a supper served up—a claurt o' caul comfortless purtatoes, *Blackw. Mag.* (Nov. 1820) 159 (ib.).

CLAUSS, see *Close*.

CLAUT, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum Yks. Lin. Also written *claat* Nhb.¹; *clawt* Sc. (JAM.) Cum.¹ n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ In form *clat* Sc. (JAM.) N.I.¹ [klāt, klōt.]

1. *sb.* A grasping hand, clutch, hold.

Sc. And for blew bonnets they leave none, That they can get their clauts upon, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 38 (JAM.); Of a covetous person it is said, 'He takes a claut quharever he can get it' (ib.). Ayr. Our sinfu' saul to get a claut on, BURNS *Poem on Life* (1796) st. 4; There's aye something to get by key or claut from the miser's coffer, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxv. Dmb. The Doctor can ne'er get his clauts owre me, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) vi. Gall. They kenn'd they were in the gled's [kite's] clauts, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 105.

2. A handful, as much as the hand can hold.

Sc. An auld carle wi' a bit land and a gude clat o' siller besides, SCOTT *Madlothan* (1818) xxx. Ayr. She has gotten a coot wi' a claut o' siller, BURNS *Meg o' the Mill*; To mak it up, she shovelled in An extra claut o' brains, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 66.

3. A long-handed scraper or rake for gathering up dirt, cinders, &c.; a hoe.

Sc. Barrows, clauts, hoes, grapes, an' spadies, QUINN *Heather* (ed. 1863) 32; Ane daurna carry a clat now, CUNNINGHAM *Border Sketches* (1894) i; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Calling clauts by their proper names [calling a spade a spade] (J.Ar.); MACKAY (1888). Frf. Twa gude clats and a coal-shuffle, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 86. Gall. (A.W.), N.I.¹

4. A rakeful, what is scraped together, scrapings of a road, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. (JAM.); Clauts o' cauld parritch, gude aneuch for dogs, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xvii. Lth. Aucht mair than that Auld Nick himsel' the merest claut Could never coax intil the pocks, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 202.

5. A blow.

Cum.¹ (s.v. Clout).

Hence *Clawting*, *vbl. sb.* a buffeting where the fists and fingers are engaged. n.Yks.²

6. *v.* To scratch with one's nails, to claw; to tear or pull.

Ayr. Job . . . was obliged to claut his flesh, GALT *Legatees* (1820) v. N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ (s.v. Clau). Dur.¹ n.Yks. T'cat clawted at my gown for meat (I.W.); Clawt some cassons out o'h hurne, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 75; n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ Also formerly used for performing acts of manual labour. m.Yks.¹ Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702, Lin.¹

Hence *Clawted*, *phl. adj.* scratched, clawed.

n.Yks.² 'A pair o' clawted e'en,' said of the eyes disfigured in a quarrel.

7. To scrape, rake together dirt or mire, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A rake of iron to clat the bire, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) l. 175, ed. 1871; Here is four pound. May it do nae guid

to him who clauts it out o' the widow's house, *Trials M. Lindsay* (1823) 65 (JAM); The bicker he clautit an' left na a seed (*ib. Suppl.*). Rnf. Set working men to claut the streets, *BARR Poems* (1861) 232. Ayr. In common use (J F), Clawtin' the glauw'wi' its bit hauns and makin' a midden o' its face, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 74; The laggan they hae clautet Fu' clean that day, *BURNS A Dream* (1786) st. 15. e.Lth Some o' them that hae been clattin a' the roads o' the coonty for dirt to throw at him, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 140. N.Cy.¹

Hence (1) **Clating**, *vbl. sb.* the act of raking together; (2) **Clatter**, *sb.* a species of rake, having the raking part of a single board instead of teeth, used in raking ashes off the hearth into the ash-box; (3) **Clauts** or **Clatts**, *sb. pl.* cards for teasing wool; (4) **Clautit**, *ppl. adj. fig.* scraped, emptied; (5) **Clawter**, *sb.* a money grasper.

(1) N.I.¹ (2) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) Rxb. Two short wooden handles, in which iron teeth were fixed at right angles with the handles; used before the introduction of machinery, by the country people, in teasing the wool asunder, so as to fit it for being spun on the little wheel (JAM.). (4) Sc. A moorland cock Fidges sair that he's sae dowie Wi' clautit kit an' emptit bowie, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 20 (JAM.). (5) n.Yks.² [6. To claut, to scratch, to claw, *BAILEY* (1721); (This Bull) regaret nocht (the dogis) bot walde clate him with his cluifes, *DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 30]

CLAUT, *sb.*² Wil. The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

Wil. As yellow as a claut, *PROV., BRITTON Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹ **CLAUT**, see **Clart**.

CLAUTCH, *sb.* Sc. Written clutch (JAM.). [klātʃ] A clutch, sudden grasp at any object.

Fif. (JAM.), Ayr. (J F) Lnk. Pretendin' tae rin, She made clautch at ma sleeve, *THOMSON Laddy May* (1883) 121

CLAUTIE-SCONE, *sb.* Sc. 1. A species of coarse bread made of oatmeal and yeast. Knr. (JAM) 2. A cake not much kneaded, and put to the fire in a very wet state. Lnk (*ib*)

CLAVE, see **Clabe**, **Cleave**.

CLAVEL, *sb.* Hrf. Glo Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Nfld. Also in forms *clavey* Glo.¹² Wil. Som.; *clavvy* Hrf.²; *clavy* Wil.¹ Dor.¹ w.Som.¹; *clevei* Wil. (K.); *clevey* Glo.¹; *clevel* Dev.¹; *klavey* Hrf. [klæ'vɪ, klæ'vi, Dev. klɔ'vɪ]

1. The beam of wood serving as a lintel over an old-fashioned fireplace; the shelf above the fireplace, the mantelpiece.

Hrf. We used to put orneements on the klavey (*Coll. L L B*); The shelf above the mantelpiece with knobs and notches on which are hung the irons used in laundry work, &c (T G A); Hrf.² Glo. In common use in Dean Forest, *BAYLIS Dial* (1870), (E.D); Glo.¹² Wil. *BRITTON Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹ Now almost obs. Strictly speaking, clavy is merely the beam which stretches across an old-fashioned fireplace, supporting the wall. Dor.¹ To deck The clavy wi' boughs, 211 Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873); *JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w Eng* (1825). w.Som.¹ Doa n ee puut dhu guun aup pun dhu tlaa'ul-pees [do not put the gun up upon the mantelpiece]. A local buidler said to me respecting a kitchen fireplace: 'Would you like to have a arch a-turned, or a clavel? You know, sir, we always calls 'em claals [tlaa'ulz], or claal beams.' Dev. The clovel was of wood, and ketched fire, *Reports Provinc.* (1889); Maister, duce plaise tu come yer an' lukee td thease clovel? I zim 'e's purty nigh burned dru, *HEWETT Peas Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ A het es head agin the clovel, 19. nw.Dev.¹ [Nfld. (G.P.)]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clavel-beam**, the beam over the opening of a fireplace; (2) **-board**, (3) **-piece**, (4) **-tack**, the mantel- or chimney-piece, place where keys are kept; the shelf over a fireplace.

(1) w.Som.¹ Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1881) 10 (2) Wil. Look at this clavy board the dust's as thick, *KENNARD Diogenes* (1893) xv. Dor.¹ Just above the clavy-buoard Wer father's spurs, 219. Som. The clavy-board above the immense open fireplace, where hung a cavalry sword, *RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 45. (3) Glo. (J.S.F.S.) Som. *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885); (F.A.A.); *JENNINGS Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (4) Som. The 'clavel-tack,' as they used to call the mantelshelf above the old-fashioned open fireplace, *RAYMOND Sam and Sabina* (1894) 11; The baccy crich is on the clavi-tack, *ELLIS Pronunc.* (1889)

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V. 90; W. & J. *Gl* (1873). w.Som.¹ Tlaa vl, or tlaa ul-taak. In some old farm-houses this is still the common name. Very often heard, though not so often as *klau'ul-pees*].

3. The impost on a square-headed window, door, or chimney. Cor.¹²

[Fr. *claveau*, the haunse, or lintel of a door (COTGR.); OFr *clavel*, see *HATZFELD*.]

CLAVEL, see **Clevel**.

CLAVER, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Der. Glo. Written *clavver* Dur.¹ Cum.¹ w.Yks.¹ In form *clivver* Abd. [klæ'vər, klæ'və(r), Sc. also klɪ'vər.]

1. The common clover, *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*. Abd. We'll maybe get a starn clivver seed, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxiii. Ayr. The craik amang the claver hay, *BURNS Bessy and her Spinnin Wheel*. N.Cy., Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹ e.Yks. *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1788). w.Yks. *LUCAS Stud. Niddendale* (c. 1882) *Gl*; w.Yks.¹² Der.¹ *Obs.* Glo. *BAYLIS Illus. Dial.* (1870).

2. *Comp.* **Claver-stubble**, clover lea to be sown with oats. n.Yks. (I.W.)

3. The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

Ant. *Science Gossip* (1881) 278.

[1. *Treffe*, trefoil, claver, three-leaved grass, *COTGR.*; The close... With clauer and clereworte cleder eueene ouer, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 324r, ed. Brock, 95. OE. *clæfre* (*clæfre*).]

CLAVER, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Pem. Also written *clavver* Sc. (JAM) Lan.; *clavver* n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹ [klæ'vər, klæ'və(r), klæ'vər.]

1. *sb.* Idle talk, gossip, chatter; *gen.* used in *pl.* Cf. *clash*, *sb.*¹ 8-10.

Sc. There's claver in ilka cleuch, Sae merrily sings the mavis, *CHAMBERS Snigs.* (1829) II 588; A sonsy, merry companion, ... for all his brags and his clavers, *SCOTT Redg* (1824) x Frf. The hail country rang wi' their clypes an' their clavers, *WATT Poet. Sketches* (1880) 27. e.Fif. He began a lang claver aboot his dogs an' his game, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv. Rnf. Weary fa' their clavers a', *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 201. Ayr. What crowds hae ... sunk enerv'd 'Mang heaps o' clavers, *BURNS Pastoral Poetry*, st. 1. Lth. O'er clavers entertaining, *MACNEILL Poet. Wks.* (1856) 137. e.Lth. The suner we got ony sic clavers oot o' oor heids the better, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 176 Bwk. O, Betty, wi' your clavers gang to your het hame! *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) 98. Slk. Entranced by the power of Unity! Havers—clavers! CHR. *NORTH Notes* (1856) III. 234. Gall. Knox didna win his will without clavers, *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) vii. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. They sit beside the fuffin leerie, Wi' crack and claver, *STRANG Earth Fiend* (1892) 3; Nhb.¹ Cum. Sec auld far'd claver, *STAGG Misc Poems* (ed. 1807) 133; (J.A.R.) n.Yks.² Lan. 'Jerry,' too, should shake his pate Wi' monkey claver, *BRIERLEY To Edum Waugh* (1867) st. 15 Chs.¹²³

2. In phr. (1) *clavers and havers*, (2) *clashes and clavers*, idle talk, gossip.

(1) Ayr. Wi' clavers an' haivers Wearing the day awa, *BURNS Answer to Verses* (1787) st. 1. (2) Sc. I'm no for clashes and clavers carried through the town, *KEITH Bonne Lady* (1897) 13 Frf. You are behind in the clashes and clavers of thrums, *BARRIE Munster* (1891) xi. Per. There maun be nae clashes or clavers about me, or I'd lose my place, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 50, ed. 1887.

3. A dispute, dissension. n.Yks.², Pem. (W.H.Y.)

4. A rabble or crowd, a numerous and disorderly assembly.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Clavvers of folks at one's tail. m.Yks.¹ Speaking of a procession, it will be said that the persons composing it went orderly to begin with, but 'were i' clavers at t'end on't.'

5. *v.* To talk nonsense, to gossip in a loud tone.

Sc. He wad rather claver wi' a daft quean, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) xxi. Frf. Ithers wi' callans wad claver an' gab, *WATT Poet. Sketches* (1880) 33. Per. I canna be claverin' here a' day, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 136, ed. 1887. Fif. Thus they up in the sky thegither Claver'd awa wi' ane anither, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 131. Ayr. She would be vera angry if she heard you claver in that gait about her, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xliii. Lnk. Who ne'er stop Ay claverin' about the deil an' pope, *BLACK Falls of Clyde* (1806) 132. Lth. Dinna stand an' claver beyond reason, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 296. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Yks. Dunnot ye get claverin' wi' t'lad, *MACQUOID D. Barugh* (1877) xix. n.Yks.²

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Hence (1) **Claver**, (2) **Claverer**, *sb.* a person who talks foolishly; (3) **Clavering**, (a) *vbl. sb.* idle talk, gossip, tittle-tattle; (b) *ppl. adj.* talking, chattering, gossiping.

(1) *Rxb. (JAM.)* (2) *Sc. (ib.)* (3, a) *Sc.* In owre muckle claverin' truth is tint, *HENDERSON Prov.* (1832) 57, ed. 1881. *Ayr.* Idle claverin' in the middle o' the road... winna mend Mr. Barbour's bones, *JOHNSTON Kulmallie* (1891) II. 152. (b) *Sc.* A lang-tongued claverin' wife, *SCOTT Old Mortality* (1816) vi. *Lnk.* Never mind the foolish things That claverin' Jenny says, *RODGER Poems* (c. 1838) 131, ed. 1897. *Lth.* Whaur claverin' wives, an' yelpin' weans, Hae rais'd an unco splore, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866)*2.

6. To discuss, dispute, contend.

*n.Yks.*² s *Pem.* Thou neenst claver and talk with me, I shanna listen to thee (W.M.M.).

7. To impose upon, humbug. Cf. **glaver**.

*Shr.*² He's got such a tongue, he'll claver 'em out o' anything

CLAVER, *v.*² *Nhb.* *Dur.* Cum. *Wm.* *Yks.* *Lan.* Also written *clavver* *N.Cy.*¹ *Dur.*¹ *n.Yks.*¹ *m.Yks.*¹ *ne.Lan.*¹ Also in forms *clevver* *e.Yks.* *w.Yks.*; *clevver* *ne.Lan.*¹; *claffer* *N.Cy.*¹ [*klē vər*, *klā vər*(r), *klē-və*(r).] To climb, clamber up, *gen.* used of children.

*N.Cy.*¹ *Nhb.* Into the coach Geordey clavver'd wi speed, *Tyneside Songster* (1889) 68; *Nhb.*¹ It is very suggestive of the act of 'speelin' a tree, or otherwise at once clinging and climbing *Dur.*¹ s *Dur.* Our Jack's always clavveren about t'wails an riven [tearing] his claes te bits (J.E.D.). *Lakel.* *ELLWOOD* (1895). *Cum.* Clavver'd up to the window, and tulk a peep, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 6; *Cum.*¹ *Wm.* *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 287. *n.Yks.* He clavver'd up t'wall (I.W.); *n.Yks.*¹ *e.Yks.* *MARSHALL Rur Econ.* (1788). *m.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.* *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781). *ne.Lan.*¹

[Two kynes were clymbande, and clauerande one heghe, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 3324, ed. Brock, 98. *Da.* *klavre*, to climb, clamber, *Du.* *klaveren*, *LG.* *klauern* (BERGHAUS).]

CLAVER, see **Clever**.

CLAVEY, see **Clavel**.

CLAVIE, *sb.* *Sc.* [*klē-vi.*] In connexion with the ceremony of 'burning the clavie,' see below.

Elg. A superstitious ceremony is annually observed on New Year's Eve at the fishing village of Burghead on the Moray Frith, with the view of securing a good season's fishing. The clavie consists of a tar barrel, within which a fir prop about 4 ft. in length is fixed, surmounted by the staves of a herring cask (*JAM. Suppl.*); The ancient custom of burning the 'clavie,' or ridding the town of witches, was celebrated on 'Auld Yule E'en.' Throughout the evening the building of the crucible was going on, and by six o'clock, the hour for setting the material alight, everything was in readiness. The fire was lit, and the usual circle march was commenced. After parading round the fish-curing yards and through the main streets, the 'clavie,' accompanied by a large crowd of both old and young, was carried to the Doorie Hill, where the remains of the burning mass were duly deposited on the stone receptacle built for the purpose. There it was allowed to burn nearly down, after which the stack was sold to one of the hotel-keepers. The proceeds were disbursed in a 'wee drap' The custom of burning the 'clavie' is nowadays almost extinct, apart from its celebration at Burghead, and, it is said, at a small village in Wales, *Aberdeen Whly. Free Press* (Jan. 16, 1897).

CLAVIN, *sb.* *N.I.*¹ The fish, spotted gunnel, *Blen-nius Gunnellus*. Also called *Codlick*, *Flutterick* (q.v.).

CLAVVER, see **Claver**, **Cleaver**.

CLAVVY, **CLAVY**, see **Clavel**.

CLAW, *sb.*¹ and *v.* *Sc.* *Irel.* *Nhb.* *Yks.* *Chs.* *Lin.* *Lei.* *War.* *Shr.* *e.An.* *Dev.* *Amer.* [*klō.*]

1. *sb.* *Fig.* Hand, clutch, hold. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. I owre my shouter gae a stare Tae jeuk her claws, *QUINN Heather* (ed. 1863) 41. *Fif.* He beheld ilk bishop's claw Glaum at his fish and cleik them a', *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 39. *Ayr.* Our friend wasna slack either with teeth or wi' claw on the dainties, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. *Elg.* Guide keep us aye oot o' yer claws, man, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 169. s *Lin.* *Tel.* y'r mucky claws out o' my sight (T.H.R.).

2. A scratch.

Abd. He rubbit his hands, and ga'e his lugs a claw, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 90. *Rnf.* Jeanie, wi' her nails impared, His haffets gies a claw, *BARR Poems* (1861) 140. *Ayr.* Poverty, noo, has gien us a claw, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 117; The day he stude

his country's fiend, Or gied her faes a claw, *BURNS Laddies by the Banks o' Nih* (1789). *Lnk.* Johnnie gied his heid a bit claw, an' scarted oot the best answer in't, *WARDROP J. Mathieson* (1881) 11.

3. A kind of iron spoon used for scraping the bake-board. *Ag.* (*JAM.*)

4. *v.* To scratch, to tear with the claws. Also used *fig. pret. tense* *claw*, *pp.* *clawn*.

Sc. Your conduct will gar you claw a beggar's haffet yet, *HENDERSON Prov.* (1832) 17, ed. 1881; Claw me and I'll claw you, *ib.* 105. *Elg.* The diel's in the bees, in the midges an' fleas; We've claw'd till we've naething to claw, man, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 168. *Abd.* I fidg'd, an' flet, an' soob'd, an' sigh'd; and cla'd my head, *Cock Strains* (1810) I. 99. *-Frf.* It claw'd the crowns o' guid twa hunder, *SANDS Poems* (1833) 78. *Per.* [1] claw at my head—I was sairly tongue-tied, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 129. *Fif.* He clawed his pow a-wee, mutterin' to himsel', *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 63; A lassie fair... Ance slighted me... But I didna like to claw that... I gat the slight, I took it light, *GRAY Poems* (1811) 148. *Ayr.* Ne'er claw your lug, an' fidge your back, *BURNS Author's Earnest Cry* (1786) st. 6; He claw his elbow in gleeful anticipation of the story, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 257. *Lnk.* I'm gled ye lik't yon hamely screed, For mony a time I've clawed my heid, An' thoct I micht din't better, *WARDROP J. Mathieson* (1881) 92. *Lth.* I... canna cast my ain claws, nor yet claw my ain knee, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 93. *Edb.* I may claw a hungry wame, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 5. *Rxb.* He claw his head an' look'd fu' queer, A *SCOTT Poems* (1808) 194; Let them gae fight it on the main, And claw the scalp o' foreign faes, *RIDDELL Poet. Wks* (1871) I. 212. *Kcb.* Clawing and curing his scabs, and letting out his boils, *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1660) No. 142. *Slk.* An' your daft pow to claw, Geordie, *Hogg Poems* (ed. 1865) 363. The cauld sweat brak on him an' he claw his head, *ib.* *Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866. *n.Cy.* *Border Gl* (*Coll.* L.L.B.). *Nhb.* He sits in his huddock and claws his bare buttock, *ALLAN Coll. Tyneside Sngs* (1891) 4. *Lin.* *SIREATFEILD Lin and Danes* (1884) 322. *n.Lin.*¹ Th' cat's claw'd th' side o' my Sunda' silk goon fra' top to bottom.

Hence (1) **Clawed**, *ppl. adj.* having claws, finger-nails;

(2) **Clawing**, *vbl. sb.* scratching, clawing.

(1) *Elg.* A weel-claw'd paw whists the harangue, Syne a' is right, *COUPFR Tourifications* (1803) I. 6. 'A weel-claw'd paw' is a hand with well or daintily trimmed nails (A.W.) (2) *Sc.* Clawing is bad—it begins wi' pleasure and ends wi' pain, *HENDERSON Prov.* (1832) 17, ed. 1881

5. To snatch, seize, lay hold of roughly; to handle. Also used *fig.* to embrace, fondle.

Rnf. We trust a weighty-tochered wife He'll some day claw, *McGILVRAY Poems* (ed. 1862) 95. *w.Yks.*⁵ The shambles have a bad repute because dirty Irishwomen are accustomed to go the length of them, from one end to the other, on a Saturday night, 'clawing ower ivvry bit o' meit' at thuh can lig ther finger's tul: an' aw-alus claw t'meit wal ther trying to chēap it.' 'It lukes as if it hed been clawn bonny an' weel.' *Shr.*¹ Now, children, yo' needna claw out o' the basket as soon as it's pūt down, yo'n get whad's in it none the sooner; *Shr.*² He claw'd hout on it *e.An.*¹ *nw.Dev.*¹ I ba-ant a-gwain vor titch min arter they've a-bin claw'd all auver.

6. To scrape.

Elg. I'm sick o' brose an' brochan' dose, A richer caup I'll claw yet, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 120. *Frf.* An empty parritch-pat ye'll claw, *WATT Poet Sketches* (1880) 31. *Gall.* All soldiers are great trenchermen, and can right nobly 'claw a bicker,' *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvii.

7. To flatter, cringe to, to toady. *Lei.*¹, *War.*³

8. To strike, hit.

Sc. Wi' sword and targe into their hand... The lads began to claw, then, *CHAMBERS Sngs* (1829) I. 43. *Ked.* I gar'd my cudgel claw his head, Till he fell o'er as he'd been dead, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 96.

9. To do anything vigorously, vehemently; to lift smartly, snatch up.

Abd. Syne claw'd awa the reels and jigs Like ony thing, *BEATTIES Parings* (1801) 11; Their soles they were na sweer to claw, But trampit it fu' clean awa', *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 213.

10. *Comp.* (1) **Claw-back**, (a) a backbiter; (b) a flatterer, wheedler, parasite; (2) **-hammer**, (a) a pig's foot; (b) a swallow-tail coat; (3) **-ill**, an ulcer in the feet of cattle; (4) **-poke**, an ignorant, silly dummy; (5) **-tooling**, the

rough dressing on the face of a stone wall, done by the chisel.

(1, a) Chs.¹³ (b) n Yks.², Lei.¹ (2, a) N.I.¹ (b) Lth. A gigantic flunkie, in claw-hammer coat, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 211. N.I.¹ [U.S.A. The boys made very unpleasant remarks concerning his clothing, particularly his 'claw-hammer coat,' ADELER *Hurly Burly* (1878) xxiv.] (3) w.Dev. MARSHALL *Ran. Econ.* (1796) (4) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 15, 1884) 8 (5) s.Yks. (S.O.A.)

11. In phr. (1) to claw the back, fig. to gratify, please; (2) — an auld (or auld man's) pow, to live to old age; (3) — whar ye dinna youk or whar ye're no youkie, to receive a beating; also used fig.: (4) — favour, to curry favour; (5) — aff, to eat with rapidity and voracity; (6) — up one's mittens, to kill, overturn; to put an end to, finish.

(1) Abd. That speech mith claw the billy's back, I'm sear, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 162. e.Lth. Claw my back, an' I'll claw yours, HUNTER *J. Innuik* (1895) 111 (2) Sc. I've seen o' late fu' many a howe, An' claw, owre soon, an auld man's pow, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 140 (JAM) nw.Abd. Gin young fowk winna guide themselves, Grey heeds they'll never claw, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 53 Frf. They needna expect e'er to claw an auld pow, WAIT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 75 Ay. Until a pow as auld's Methusalem He canty claw, BURNS *Verses at Selkirk* (1787) st. 12. (3) Sc. I'll gar ye claw whar ye dinna youk (JAM). Abd. The pointer whare never it yeuk'd gar't him claw, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 205. Ay. I hae a thought that would gar baith you and them claw whar it's no yeuky, GALT *Sir A. Wythe* (1822) xcvi. Gall. The cat o' nine tails was never sae near clawing my shouthers whare they werena yeukie, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128 (4) Sc. Ane who deserts his ain friends to claw favour wi' the rats of Hanover, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xi. (5) Syne claw'd it aff most cleverly Till he could eat nae mair, HERD *Coll.* (1776) II. 200 (JAM). Abd. Nor did they think it ony sin What they did eat; But claw'd a' aff with little din, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 212. (6) Sc. Mamma . . . will claw up both your mittens, SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xvii. Ff. Applied to shooting a hare (s.v. Mittens) (JAM). Rxb. Also to killing a man (ib).

[7. To claw (flatter), blandior, demulceo, COLES (1679); Laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humour, SHAKS. *Much Ado*, I. iii. 18. 10. (b) Blandisseur, a flattering sycophant or claw-back, CORGR.]

CLAW, sb.² Sc. A clause.

Ay. Ye forget the other claw about Watty and Geordie, GALT *Entail* (1823) viii.

CLAW, see Claw.

CLAWAK, see Clawk.

CLAWBER, see Clabber.

CLAWK, sb. and v. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. Also in forms clauk Wm. Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹; clake w.Yks. ne.Lan.¹; clake m.Yks.¹; clauk Lin.; clawak w.Yks.⁵; cleak w.Yks.²; cloke w.Yks.³; clowk Cum.¹³ Not.³ [klōk, klāk]

1. sb. The nail or claw of a cat, &c.; pl. hands, claws, nails.

w.Yks. Keep thi clawks off them (J.T.); Mind, she's got her clawks out (H.L.); w.Yks.³, e.Lan.¹

2. A scratch; a grab, snatch.

Cum.³ He mead a clowk at my neckcloth, 170. Wm. T'babby . . . fetcht him a clauk doon t'noas wit finger nails, TAYLOR *Sketches* (1882) 14. w.Yks. What a clawk Minnie gave him (H.L.). s.Not. Guy I 'e did give me a clawk (J.P.K.).

3. v. To tear or scratch with the nails or claws.

Wm. (B.K.), m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); Shoo wor going ta clawk him, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1855) 20; w.Yks.³ The cat cloked me; w.Yks.⁵ Shool clawak muh t'first time ah goa intul their yard, 3. Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ Not.¹; Not.³ An angry womax threatened 'to clawk his eyes out for him if he meddled with 'er husband any more.' s.Not. If yer touch me, I'll clawk yer (J.P.K.). Lin. Clauk, BROOKE *Tracts* (Gl.)

Hence (1) Clawker, sb. (a) one who scratches; (b) pl. finger-nails; (c) the part of a hosiery frame which by clawing a cogged wheel draws it round to the required position; (2) Clawking, ppl. adj. scratching.

(1, a, b) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 30, 1892). (c) Not.¹ (2) w.Yks. He niver expected na uther but hev'n a good clawkin do, *Pogmoor Oln.* (1868) 41.

4. To catch hold of, clutch, snatch, seize anything greedily, covetously.

Cum.¹, Cum.³ Clowks at advantage whoariver he can, 55. w.Yks. They're trying to clawk all they can get afore he's been deead a week (F.K.); w.Yks.² The cat clawkd hold of the fish. Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹ s.Not. They clawkd the furniture an' all the clo'as an' ivry stick i' th' place (J.P.K.) sw.Lan.¹ Of a gleaner. 'Look at that crittur, how she clawks it up' s.Lin. She clawkd it all up before Ah could git a mite (T.H.R.).

[The form clawk is conn. w. dial. cleek, pret. claught, the au of the pret. having found its way into the pres. forms.]

CLAWM, see Clam, sb.⁴, Claum, v.²

CLAWNEY, sb. Sus. [klō ni] Kindred, kith and kin, family. See Clan.

Sus. Why Tom ent ashamed ov' he's clawney, 'Lower Tom *Cladpole* (1831) 3, ed. 1872; (F.E.); (F.A.A.)

CLAWPED, see Claped.

CLAWPEPPER, sb. Obsol. Yks. Allspice.

w.Yks. Now very rarely heard (J.T.).

CLAWT, see Claut, Clout.

CLAY, sb.¹ and v.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. sb. In comb. (1) Clay-bigg'g, a small hut or cottar's house made of clay and wood; (2) -bug, a common clay marble; (3) -cat, a large roundish stone found in clay; (4) -cold, quite cold, lifeless; (5) -dabber Dick, a contemptuous term applied to a maker of bricks by hand; (6) -daubin, (a) see -biggin(g); (b) the custom of a gathering of the neighbours to assist in building such a dwelling for a newly married couple, (7) -daubs, home-made clay marbles; (8) -dolly, a woman worker in a brickfield, who carries the brick from the moulder's table to the open field where it is to be dried; (9) — dues, the dues, varying from 3s to 3s 6d. per ton on clay sent or sold out of the clay works, paid to the landowner; (10) — hallan, a thin partition wall in a cottage; (11) — maidens, girls employed in china-clay works, gen. as 'scrapers'; (12) -lane, an unstoned parish road; (13) -lump, bricks of sun-dried clay; (14) — marl, a variety of marl, formerly much used as a fertilizer; (15) -pans, shallow places, about 18 ins. deep and from 50 to 80 ft. square, used to filter off and evaporate the water from clay; (16) -pea, a variety of field pea; (17) -pit, a water-tight pit, about 8 ft. deep and from 40 to 80 ft. square, in which china-clay, held suspended in water, is allowed to deposit, the clear water running away; (18) -rag, a composite stone found in clay-pits; (19) -salve, common cerate; (20) -sett, a portion of land containing a bed of clay, marked out for raising, washing, or preparing china or porcelain clay; (21) -stone, a blue and white limestone, dug out of the sub-soil; (22) -stopes, the place or 'pit' where the clay is dug up and 'washed,' so as to separate the sand and mica from the pure porcelain or china clay; (23) -tail, a dirty girl, a 'draggel-tail'

(1) Ay. The spewing reek That fill'd, w' hoast-provoking smeck, The auld clay biggin, BURNS *The Vision*, st. 3. Gall. It . . . resembled the inside of a very small claybiggin, or ordinary cottar's house, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xliii Cum.¹ Lan. Many of these 'clay biggins' still remain in the Fyde district, HARIAND & WILKINSON *Folk-Lore* (1867) 263 (2) N.I.¹ (3) Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (4) Ay. Till clay-cauld death shall blin my 'ee, BURNS *Hark! the Mavis*. Shr.¹ Weerever han'ee 'ad this child? it's fit an' an's bin clay-cold—it's wellly starved to djeth The body wuz clay-cold w'en it wuz fund Glo. It's perfectly clay-cold (S.S.B.). Dor. She'd never seen a clay-cold man, HARDY *Ethelberta* (1876) I. i. (5) s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann.* (1895). War.² Clay-dabber Dick, Three fardens a-wik, Three little devils To carry one brick, *Folk-rhyme* (6, a) Cum. (J.Ar.); Practised in the low and level parts of the county, of which there is no tradition in the higher red sand-stone district, where stone is abundant and many houses very old (M.P.); Cum.¹ (b) Lakel. It was necessary for the proper consolidation of the fabric that the whole of it should be built in one day. Hence there was a very general gathering of the neighbours to assist in such erections (often for a new married couple), and after the edifice was completed the day was concluded with festivities, including music and dancing, ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. BROCKETT *Gl.*; We went owre to Deavie' Clay Daubin. . . . The waws wer aw finish'd er darknin, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) *Clay Daubin*; *Gl.* (1851). (7) Cum.¹ (8) Nhb.¹ (9) Cor.² (10) s.Sc. She was separated from him only by a thin partition or clay hallan,

WILSON *Tales* (1839) V 54. (11) Cor.² (12) n.Lin.¹ When a lane of this kind has grass on its sides it is called a green lane; when its surface is strong clay, and there is little or no grass at the sides, it is called a clay-lane. (13) e An.¹ (14) Chs.¹ Its characteristics are that it should be 'of a dark brown colour, intersected with veins of either a blue, or light yellow shade; it should be greasy to the touch, when moist; and friable when dry,' HOLLAND *Gen View Agric.* (1808) 221. (15) Cor.² The floors being covered with sand, the semi-fluid clay from the 'claypit' is poured or pumped into them, so as to filter off and evaporate the water, until the clay is firm enough to be cut out in square blocks, to be further dried in the sun. The process is now generally superseded by the 'dry.' (16) Som. The Burbage-grey or popling-pea is much sowed in the deep lands of Somersetshire, and there called the clay-pea, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757). (17) Cor.² (18) Glo.² (19) e An.¹ [So called] from its colour. (20) Cor.² (21) Glo. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1789) I; GROSE (1790); Glo.¹ (22) Cor.² (23) n.Lin.¹

2. *pl.* Strong clay land.

n.Lin.¹ It's dryish here, but it's weet up o' th' clays yit.

3. A pitman's candlestick, made of a piece of clay. Nhb.¹

4. *pl.* Boys' marbles made of brown clay. Also in form clayers. Cor.²

5. The body, flesh.

FiL. The stany saints whilk they Had worship't on a former day Whan tabernaclin' i' their clay, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 8. AyR. Tam Samson's weel-worn clay here lies, BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* (1787) *Eptaph.* Edb. Wha at fourscore did sap her clay Wi' cogs o' brose, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 118. Nhb. Aw toil maw byens, till through maw clay they peep, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 9; When sleep o'ercomes maw weary clay, *ib.* 13; Nhb.¹

6. In phr. (1) to lay down the clay, to die; (2) to wet or moisten the clay, to drink; (3) with the face of clay, before or better than any living man.

(1) Abd. I'll soon lay doon the clay, yet ere I go away I'd like to see the brig across to Torry, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 206 (2) Nhb. Aw'm very dry this morn, Aw want te wet me clay, WILSON *Tyneside Snags*. (1890) 404; A grand blaw oot wi' Grundy's yell, A real moistenin' o' the clay, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 56, Nhb.¹ (3) Edb. I'll make a pair of breeches with the face of clay, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix.

7. *v.* To put clay upon the land. n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) Clayed-up, *adj.* surrounded with mud, clay, &c.; (2) Claying, *vbl. sb.* marling, dressing soil with clay or marl.

(1) Lin. Stood By the claa'y'd-ooop pond, that the foalk be sa scared at, TENNYSON *Spinnier's Sweet-arts* (1885) st. 6. (2) Nrf. Young *Annals Agric.* (1784-1815).

8. To stop a hole or chink with clay or any unctuous or viscous substance. Cf. clem.

Sc. Clay the clungest, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 61 (JAM.). AyR. (J.F.), Gail. (A.W.)

CLAY, *sb.*² and *v.*² Dev.

1. *sb.* A shiver, tremor.

Dev.¹ I don't know how et was, zimeth I'd always a tremor or a clay upon me, 59.

2. *v.* To shiver. Dev. (HALL.)

CLAY, see Clee.

CLAYDERS, see Clider(s).

CLAYEN, *adj.* Dev. Made of earthenware.

Dev. On the eve of Twelfth Day . . . it is the custom for the Devonshire people to go after supper into the orchard with a large milk pan full of cider, having roasted apples pressed into it. Out of this each person in company takes what is called a clayen cup, i.e. an earthenware cup full of liquor, BRAND *Pop Antiq.* (ed. 1849) I. 29.

[These that dwellen cleyene housis, WYCLIF (1382) *Job* iv. 19.]

CLAYMORE, *sb.* Sc. Also written clymore (JAM.).

1. *Obs.* A two-handed sword.

w.Sc. A cly-more, or great two-handed sword . . . an unwieldy weapon, 2 ins. broad, doubly edged; the length of the blade 3 ft. 7 ins.; of the handle 14 ins. . . These long swords were the original weapons of our country, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 322 (JAM.).

2. The basket-hilted broadsword worn by Highlanders.

Sc. All I can call my own, except my plaid and my claymore, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) vi; Never think they would want spears or claymores either, *ib.* *Nigel* (1822) xxxv, Come, mornin'! then clansmen an' claymore shall prove, ALLAN *Lilis* (1874) 81. Abd.

His trusty claymore it is clasped in his hand, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 30. AyR. An' guid clay more down by his side, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) *Sng.* iv. Lth. Ilka callant learns to wield His duk, claymore, an' a' man, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 284. Edb. Caledon wi' kilted knee . . . dyed her guid claymore, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839) 58. Kcb. Bright in the sun the braid claymore was glintin', ARMSTRONG *Ingliside* (1890) 71.

[Gael. *claidheamh mòr*, great sword.]

CLAYNE, see Clean.

CLAYOCK, see Claaick.

CLAYT, *sb.* Ken. Also in form clite Ken.¹² Clay, mire; a clay-pit.

Ken. LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); GROSE (1790); Ken.¹²

Hence Clitey, *adj.* clayey. Ken.¹

CLAYT, see Cleat.

CLAYTON'S, see Clatens.

CLAYUT, see Clout.

CLAZE, see Claes.

CLEACH, *v.*¹ *Obsol.* Der. War. Shr. Hrf. Also written cleech Shr.; cleich Der.² nw Der.¹ [klitʃ.] To lade out in a skimming kind of way, so as not to touch the bottom; to use a 'cleaching' net.

Der.², nw.Der.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ Tak' a spöön an' fatch a spot o' crame, cleach it under carefully, nod to disturb the milk much, or we shan 'ave it sour. Hrf.¹

Hence (1) Cleacher, *sb.* a fisherman using a cleach-net; (2) Cleach-hole, *sb.* a place scooped out of the bed of a brook to collect water for domestic purposes; (3) Cleach-net, *sb.* a hand-net used in shallow, muddy waters to catch 'pinks' or other small fish; (4) Cleaching-net, *sb.* a large net used in rivers in time of floods; (5) Cleaching-water, *sb.* shallow water in which a cleach-net may be used.

(1) War.³ The cleacher standing on the river bank puts the net into the water as far as he can reach. (2) Shr.¹ Mind as yo' dunna muddy the [klee'ch oal]; I shall want it clier for weshin' the butter. (3) *ib.* Similar in form to a 'shrimping-net.' (4) Der.², nw.Der.¹ Shr. A 'cleaching net,' . . . in shape like an immense landing net, with the top of the ring flat, DAVIES *Sch. Field-club* (1881) xxi. Hrf.¹ A bag-net attached to a semicircular hoop, having a transverse piece, to the centre of which a pole is fixed. The net is put gently into the stream and drawn towards the bank when the river is in flood, and the fish draw to the sides (5) Shr.¹ A 'good cleachin'-water,' is water disturbed by rain, in which the cleach-net may be used unperceived by the fish

[And bees the welles haunte and water cleche, PALLADIUS *Husb.* (c. 1420), ed. 1873, 145; Ne dar he seche non ojer leche, þat mai riht of þis water cleche, *Castel off Love* (c. 1320) 734.]

CLEACH, *v.*² Shr.¹ [klitʃ.] To clutch. Cf. cleek, *v.*¹ [Ne mihte ich him never cleche, With nones kunnes speche, *Geste K. Horn* (c. 1275) 961 (MATZNER).]

CLEACHERS, *sb. pl.* Glo.¹ [klitʃəz.] The layers of a hedge. See Cleach, *v.*²

CLEACHES, *sb. pl.* w.Wor.¹ se.Wor.¹ [klitʃiz.] Clots of blood.

CLEAF, *sb.* Irel. [klif.] A basket used for carrying turf, collecting potatoes, &c. See Cleve. Wmh. (W.M.) [Ir. and Gael. *chabh*, a basket, hamper (MACBAIN).]

CLĒAF, see Clough.

CLEAK, see Clawk.

CLEAM, see Clame.

CLEAN, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [klin, klän, klän.]

1. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres. Tense*: (1) Cleeen, (2) Clane.

(1) ne.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ Nah then, wench! hie the an' cleeen up th' haise. War. (J.R.W.) (2) Chs.¹ s.Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.), Shr.¹

2. *Pres.*: (1) Cleant, (2) Cleant, (3) Clent.

(1) Lan. Owd Billy cleant his plate, LAYCOCK *Billy Armatage*, 7. (2) Cleant for thi, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) xiii (3) Brks. (M.I.J.C.) Ess. I clent the copper, *Ess. Arch. Soc. Trans.* (1863) II 177; (W.W.S.)

3. *Pp.*: (1) Cleeant, (2) Clayned, (3) Clent.

(1) Lan. Afore we'd cleeant up, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. (2) Dev. HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 63. (3) Ess. He wouldn't a clent

the old place, but left it just as it were, *HEYGATE Poems* (1870) 175, (S P H)

II. Var. dial. uses.

1. To wash and dress, make oneself tidy, make an afternoon toilette; *gen.* used with the *refl.* or simple *pers. pron.*; sometimes in phr. to *get (oneself) cleaned*.

*ne.Yks.*¹ Where's Anne?—Cleeannin hersel *w.Yks.* Oh thou muckey lass, goo an' cleaf the'sen (W.F.). *Chs.*¹ Aw mun go and clane mysel. *s.Stf.* Wait a minute an' I'll clane mysel an' goo wi' yer, *Pinnock Blk Cy. Ann* (1895) *nw.Der.*¹ *s.* Not The mester's cleaned hissen; he wain't tek no more coal out to-day (J P K.). Not ² She's not i' th' kitchen, I reckonshe's gone upstairs to get 'ersen cleaned. I'm goin to clean me. *n.Lin.*¹ Cum, Mary, my lass, get thy sen clean'd, it's just tea-time *Nhp.*¹ I must clane mysen befoie I can goo out *Sfr.*¹ Han'ee sid Mary about?—Iss, I met 'er now jest at the top o' the stars, gwein to [k'lain'] 'er fur tay. *w.Som.*¹ Maid-servants use this word: 'Law! if there id-n the bell, and I ant [u tlar'n] myself' Men also clean themselves by getting ready for church on Sundays Washing is by no means a necessary part of the process. *Dev Visitor*: 'Can I see Mrs. Smith?' 'Servant: 'No, mum, not just 'et, 'er idden clayned; 'er wunt be very miny minits now,' *HEWETT Peas Sp.* (1892). *Cor.*¹

2. Of land: to weed, clear from rubbish.

Frf. The time for cleaning land is very limited in spring. *STEPHENS Farm Bk.* (ed 1849) I. 629 *Nhp.*¹ Clane that bit o' ground befoie you sow the sid

3. Of a cow or sheep: to bring forth the after-birth.

n.Cy. (K.) *n.Yks.* I then weel to'th field and give the cow some hay, And see her clean befoie she come away, *MERITON Praise Ale* (1684) l 8. *Chs.*¹ *w.Som.*¹ Uur aa n u tlar'nud naut eet [she has not cleaned, not yet].

Hence *Clean*, *sb.* the after-birth of a cow or sheep; see *Cleaning*, *Cleanse*, *v.* 3. *Sc.* (JAM.), *Nhp.*²

4. To clear, remove.

Fif. 'Sae many heads,' cry'd out the clerk, 'Cock on our Babylonish Kirk: They maun be a' shorn aff and clean'd,' *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 74. *Ayr.* We took an' cleaned 'e preen-cod o' every needle and preen 'at was in o't, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 204.

5. In phr. *Clean-cap-oot*, to finish the bottle.

Abd. Nae moulie draps, noo—clean-cap-oot a roun', *Gudman Inglismaill* (1873) 38

CLEAN, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in *Sc* Irel and Eng. Also in forms *cleean* *e.Yks.*¹ *Chs.*¹ I.W.¹; *cleon* *Lan.*; *clane* *Ir.* *Chs.*¹ Not. *se.Wor.*¹ *Shr.*¹ *Brks.*¹; *clain* *Dev.* *w.Som.*¹; *clayne* *Dev.*²; *cleyn* *m.Lan.*¹ [klīn, klīn, klēn.]

1. *adj.* Of the complexion: clear, fresh, wholesome-looking.

*Sfr.*¹ 'Er wuz a mighty pretty gird; sich a clane skin an' clier red an' w'ite.

2. Of the limbs or figure: neat, well-made.

Ayr. I see thee dancing on the green, Thy waist sae jump, thy limbs sae clean, *BURNS Parnassus Hill*, st. 2. *Ir.* He was what is called 'a clane boy,' that is to say, a well-made, good-looking young fellow, *LOVER Leg* (1848) II. 349.

3. Of land: free from weeds.

Not. ² *n.Lin.*¹ *s.Oxf.* [This farm's] that foul o' twitch it'll take 'cars to get it clean, *ROSEMARY Chilterns* (1895) 133. *w.Som.*¹

4. Of grain: properly winnowed. *w.Som.*¹

5. Of timber: free from knots and other defects. *ib.*

6. Of a coal-pit: free from gas. Of a coal-seam: free from dirt partings. *Nhb.*¹

7. Of a woman who has been churchd after childbirth.

*n.Lin.*¹ A woman after she has been churchd is said to be clean; before that time it is held among old-fashioned people that it is sinful for her to go out of doors beyond the eaves-dropping.

8. Of a Roman Catholic who has confessed and received absolution. *n.Lin.*¹

9. Of rabbits which have been netted without damage.

*Wil.*¹ 'A clean rabbit,' one that has been caught in the nets, and is uninjured by shot or ferret, as opposed to a 'broken,' or damaged one, *Amat. Poacher*, xi.

10. Of spirits: undiluted, 'neat.'

*w.Som.*¹ I didn't know but what 'twas a drap o' wine, and so I drinkt it down, but Lor! 'twas clain brandy, and I thort twid aburn'd my guts out. *Cor.* They brought 'en up here, . . . an' gave cn clane sperrits to drink, an' lo! he came to, 'Q.' *Three Ships*

(1890) iii; A couple o' glasses o' clain sperrits, *PASMORE Old Stories* (1893) 7

11. *Comp.* (1) *Clean-bred*, thorough-bred; (2) *-caukit*, sharply outlined; (3) *-dirt*, earth or mud, in contradistinction to anything foul or offensive; (4) *-fung*, dexterously, cleverly; (5) *-heel't*, light-footed, active; (6) *-like*, smart-looking, well-proportioned; (7) *-muck*, see *-dirt*; (8) *-pride*, proper pride; (9) *-timbered*, of a horse: well-shapen, light-limbed

(1) *n.Lin.* A eaght-year-owd mare . . . clean-bred, but wi' plenty o' boan, *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 89 (2) *Fif.* The Pentland Hills were clean-caukit against the sky, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 22. (3) *Sc. Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 239. *n.Lin.*¹ Whysitha', oor Ned's all oher muck agean.—Well, niver mind, Jaane, it's nobbut clean do't this time. *Wor.* (J W.P.) *Oxf.*¹ *MS. add.* (4) *Abd.* My hilted rung . . . Which, nettled ance, I use clean-fung Amo' my foes, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 17. (5) *Cum.* A clean-heel't lass, a weel-spok lass, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 152; *Cum.*¹ *n.Lan.* She wor clean heel't an' nea mistak, *PIKETAH Forness Flk* (1870) 32 (6) *e.Yks.*¹ (7) *ib.* It's nobbut a bit o' cleean-muck, an that weecant hot [hurt] neeabody (8) *w.Yks.* Your pride and mine is t'raight mak'—what 'we call i' Yorkshire clean pride, *BRONTE Shirley* (1849) xviii (9) *w.Som.*¹ I calls 'n a breedy looking, [t'lain-tum urd] sort of a horse.

12. In phr. *Clean as a whistle*, completely; (2) *not f'clean Ned o' Keswick*, dissembling, not straightforward; (3) *clean o' the month*, of cider, &c.: agreeable to the taste, pleasant to drink; (4) *to lick a person clean*, to 'whitewash', vindicate the character of another; (5) *not the clean tahe*, see (2).

(1) *e.Yks.* *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp* (1889) 17. *se.Wor.*¹ That thing as thay uses in France (the Gully-time don't um call it?) to put folks to dyuth ooth, insted a 'angin' um; cuts ther yuds off 'as clane as a whistle.' (2) *Cum.* If tho' sud iver meet wi' enny eh t'nayborheid at's nut t'clean Ned eh Kessick, *SARGISSON Joe Scoop* (1881) 95; *Cum.*³ Winkin' hard at t'seam time at wār sins i' hee pleaces He niver was t'clean Ned o' Kesick, 46. (3) *w.Wor.* Good cy-der this, meyster, clane o' the month, S. BEAUCHAMP *Granley Grange* (1874) I. 197. (4) *Lei.*¹ Old Dick, he strove to lick him clean. (5) *Cum.* It was weel known 'at he wasn't t'cleen-tatie, wasn't Willie, *FARRALL Betty Wilson* (1886) 133.

13. *adv.* Altogether, entirely, outright.

Sc. The gentleman at Meg Dod's was quite and clean a gentleman, *SCOTT St. Roman* (1824) iv; He'll just have clean forgotten her, *STEVENSON Catriona* (1895) xxii. *Abd.* I clean gaed mad, *STILL Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 131. *Per.* Man, Dominie, A'm clean astonished at ye, *IAN MACLAREN Brer Bush* (1895) 19. *N.I.*¹ I clean forgot. *Clean wud* [mad]. *w.Ir.* They had taken the roof clane off, *LOVER Leg.* (1848) I. 90. *n.Cy.*¹ *Nhb.* Maw veil was pull'd clean frae me feyce, *ROBSON Evangeline* (1870) *Introd.*; *Nhb.*¹ Aa wis clean done. He wis clean gyen iv a minit. *Dur.*¹ It might be said of a pair of old shoes no longer fit to wear, 'Thir shoes is clean dūne' *Cum.* I have learn'd to feace the maiden clean, *GILPIN Snags* (1865) 18; (H.W.) *n.Yks.*² 'Clean fond,' quite foolish. 'Clean nowt,' absolutely nothing. *e.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.* (J.T.), *w.Yks.*² It's clean gone out of my mind; *w.Yks.*⁵ 'Clean done wi'.' A man takes aim at an object and knocks it 'clean' from its position. *Lan.* You'll end by going clean over to Rome, *FOTHERGILL Probation* (1879) vi; Aw've been so disturbt, 'ut th' thowts o' th' dumphins went cleon eawt o' my yed, *STATON Rivals* (1888) 10; It would cleyn spoil 'em to wear 'em in th' factory, *WESTALL Birch Dene* (1889) I. 289; *Lan.*¹ *m.Lan.*¹ Cleyn forgeddin owt. *Chs.*¹ Eh! mon, aw've cleean forgotten it. *Der.*², *nw.Der.*¹, Not. (L.C.M.) *s.* Not. 'E rode clean past me, *PRIOR Rene* (1895) 78. Not. ¹ *Lin.* I clean forgot tha, my lad, *TENNYSON Owd Roa* (1889). *n.Lin.*¹ Stop a minnit, I shall have clean dun when I've sarv'd th' pig, an then I'll goa wi' ye. *sw.Lin.*¹ I'm clean bet. He has letten her get clean mester on him. *Lei.*¹ Clean into the dyke, and dirty out on it. *Nhp.*¹ *War.*¹; *War.*² Clean gone like the boy's eye, and that went into his head (i.e. he squinted), *Flk-phr.*; *War.*³ *ne.Wor.* I clean forgot it (J.W.P.). *Shr.*¹ The fox 'as bin i' the night an t'òk them gullies—they bin clane gwun, 'e hanna lef' one. *Brks.*¹ 'A missed 'un cle-an,' applied to a shot. *Ken.*¹ He's clean gone, that's certain. *Sur.* Well, I've done i' faith! clean out, like, *HOSKYNs Talpa* (1852) 173; *Sur.*¹ I.W.¹ He's gone cleean out of the country. *Dev.*³ E rinne'd clayne off wi' ivvery penny 'er'd a-got.

14. In phr. (1) *Clean and handsome*, (2) *clean and simple*, (3) *clean and wholly*, altogether, entirely; (4) *clean forewell*, gone away for good; (5) *clean gone*, fainted or dead; (6)

clean gyen wi'd, superior to some competing article; (7) *clean off at the nail*, off at a tangent; (8) *clean-sheaf*, altogether, entirely.

(1) Brks.¹ Cle-an an' hanzolme. (2) Brks.¹ If a dog gets on a table and eats the whole of the dinner, he is said to have 'yetted ut all cle-un an' zimple.' (3) Brks. (A C) Wil.¹ 'Tes aal gone clean-an'-wholly out o' she's yead' (4) Hrf.² It's clean forewell. (5) Der.², nw.Der.¹ (6) Nhb.¹ (7) Ayr. I haena forgotten how I gaed clean aff at the nail about Heelan Toorietap of the Troon and wee Mary Hay of Irvine, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 100. (8) Dor. I've clean-sheaf vargot, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; *ib.* (1866) 3rd S. ix 96; (C.W.B.)

CLEANER, *sb.* w.Yks. A small tool used for cleaning the sand out of mounds. (B.K.)

CLEANING, *vbl. sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Som. Also written cleening Cum.¹; clanin se.Wor.¹; clegning N.Cy.¹ [klīnin, klēnin.]

1. The placenta of cows, sheep, &c.; sometimes used in *pl.* See **Clean**, v. II. 3, **Cleanse**, v. 3.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹ Wm. T'cleaning hesn't cum yet (B.K.). w.Yks.² e Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, nw.Der.¹, War.³, se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, Hrf (W.W.S) w.Som.¹ Corner's Pine's Dev oils cannot be surpassed for galls, broken knees, . . . cows after calving to bring off the cleaning, *Advnt. in Wellington Wkly. News* (Dec 2, 1886) [LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

2. A cleansing drink given to a cow at the time of calving. Shr.¹

CLEANING-TIME, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lin. The general house-cleaning which takes place in spring or autumn; also known as **cleaning-up** or **cleaning-down** time.

Cum.¹ w.Yks. This is abaat th' warst part o' th' year for a wed chap . . . becoss it's th' cleenin' daan time, HARTLEY *Budget* (1860) 43. n.Lin.¹ The month before May-day, when scrubbing, whitewashing, and such-like work is done, before the old servants leave. In the Isle of Axholme, where the servants follow the Yks custom of leaving their places at Martinmas, this work is frequently done in the autumn, and is called 'the back-end cleening-up.' sw Lin.¹ She always goes there to help at cleaning-time.

CLEANLY, *adj.* Sc. Shr. In form **clanly** Shr.¹ [klīnli, Shr.kla'nli.] Clean and neat in habits. Of work: thorough, thoroughly done.

Fif. Sic cleanly wark, and sae perfyte, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 94. Shr.¹ 'Er's a clanly, tidy döman, an' the best 'uzife i' the parish. A 'clanly dab' is a slattern.

[Some plain but cleanly country maid, DRYDEN (c. 1700) (JOHNSON).]

CLEANSE, *v.* and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **clense** Dur.¹ Chs.¹; and in form **clanse** Chs.¹ s Chs.¹ Shr.¹; **clans** Lei.¹ [klenz, klanz.]

1. *v.* Of boots: to clean, polish.

Sur. He rang for her and demanded his boots 'They bean't cleansed,' she said, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvi.

2. To clear; to free from impurities or superfluous matter.

Shr.¹ This word is not used in the sense that 'clean' is, with regard to domestic economies. 'A dosa o' camomine tay ödd do that cowed good; it ödd clanse the stomach—ther's nuthin like yarb tay.'

3. Of a cow: to discharge the after-birth.

Chs.¹, s Chs.¹ sw Lin.¹ She caued of Saturday, and never cleansed while to-day.

Hence (1) **Cleansing**(s, *sb.* the placenta of cows, sheep, &c.; (2) **Cleansing-drink**, *sb.* a dose of physic given to promote the extrusion of the placenta.

(1) Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy.¹, Dur.¹, n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹, Chs.¹, s Chs.¹, n Lin.¹, s Lin. (T.H.R.), sw Lin.¹ (2) Wm. Bring a cleansing-drink frae t'coo doctor's (B.K.). Chs.¹ Many old-fashioned cowmen are never content, when a cow has calved, until they have administered a cleansing drink, often composed of powerful emmenagogues, and calculated to do much mischief.

4. To tun beer or put it up into the barrel. Ken.¹²

Hence **Cleansing-sieve**, *sb.* a large sieve used in brewing to strain the hops from the wort. Shr.¹

5. To smooth soft ashler stone with iron after the axe-work. Nhp.¹

6. *sb.* The placenta of a cow, sheep, &c. Lei.¹, Shr.¹

CLEANSER, *pp.* e.Yks.¹ Cleansed.

CLEANSER, *sb.* Der. A wire used after boring, to clear the hole.

Der MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802) GL

CLEAP, see **Clepe**.

CLEAR, *adj., adv., sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written **cleer** Sc.; **cleear** n.Yks; **clier** Shr.¹; **clær**, **clair** Sc.

1. *adj.* Bright, shining.

e Fif. Get on yer blue jacket wi' the clear buttons, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x.

2. Certain, sure, confident.

Abd. In Flavinia! quo she, dwell ye there? That of their dwelling ye're so very clair? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 73, ed 1812; Sandy disna preten' to be clær o' the Latin, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii.

3. Ready, prepared.

S. & Ork.¹ Dinner is clær. n.Sc. I will gae look If I can get a chamber clær, PENNECUK *Poems* (1715) 87 (JAM).

4. *Comp.* (1) **Clear-eye**, the plant *Salvia Verbenaca*; (2) **headed**, **bald-headed**.

(1) Dor. 'Clear-eye,' whether it is the original form of Clary, our common wild *Salvia*, or a conjectural correction of that word, implies a knowledge of the virtue ascribed to the seed, *Sarum Divoc Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 5; (G.E.D.) (2) Dmf. Yon auld clear-headed man, RAMSAY *Remin.* (1861) 2nd S. 30

5. With prep. *of*: ignorant of.

ne.Yks. A person is said to be clear of music when he is unmusical, and has no music in him (J.C.F.).

6. In phr. (1) **Clear and sheer**, completely, totally; (2) **clear as sack**, extremely clear; (3) **clear o' the world**, free of debt.

(1) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825). n.Dev. I want vor zee 'e clear an' sheer, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 78. (2) Shr.¹ It's capital fresh-drink, Missis, as clær as sack, an' sharp enough to cut one's throât. (3) Frf. Clear o' the world, an' cantie, an' weel, They thrive out an' in like the buss i' the beil', LAING *Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 18.

7. *adv.* Free from blame or punishment.

n Lin.¹ Thaay'd hed him afoore th' magistraates, but he caame off clear.

8. Quite, entirely.

n.Lin. But boggard doesn't feal clear suited, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 69, n Lin.¹ She's clear bonny, really she is. It's clear unreasonable, like axin' watter to run up-hill. e.Lin. It clear mazzled me. It's clear ground dark (G.G.W.).

9. Certainly, confidently.

Abd. (JAM.) Kcd. Afore I gaed fae Eppie Gibb I cud hae gien ye clær The Catechis fae en' to en', GRANT *Lays* (1884) 27.

10. *sb.* Liquid food.

w.Som.¹ Broth would be spoken of as composed of 'the clear,' i.e. the liquor, and 'the bread,' or other ingredients not liquid. I remarked to a servant that I thought a chained dog wanted to drink. He replied, 'Noa', zur, dhu ma't aay gid-n z-mau'rneen wuz au'tlee-ur' [No, sir, the food I gave him this morning was all liquid].

Hence **Clear-meat**, *sb.* liquid wash given to pigs. w.Som.¹

11. In phr. *in the clear*, full measure.

Glo. If you 'low three inches in the clear (S.S.B.).

12. *v.* Salt-making term: to purify by heat; see below.

Chs. These operations are called clearing the pan, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 97; Chs.¹ On the first application of heat, if the brine contains any carbonate of lime, the acid may be observed to quit the lime, and this, being no longer held in solution, is either thrown up to the surface . . . or it subsides to the bottom of the pan, and with some portion of the sulphate of lime, and is raked out in the early part of the process. These two operations are called clearing the pan, HOLLAND *View Agric* (1808) 54.

Hence **Clearings**, *sb. pl.* the sediment formed in the above process.

Chs. An analysis of these clearings was made, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 97; Chs.¹

13. To search by raking or scratching. Bwk. (JAM.)

14. To pay off in full.

Elg. There's siller to pay—For the rent maun be clear'd, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 136. Abd. We judg'd it time to clear the lawing, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 39, ed. 1873.

15. In courtship, to supplant an old lover in the woman's affections. e.Lan.¹

16. In phr. (1) *to be cleared kelty off*, to empty the glass; (2) *to clear one's tooth*, to pay for one's board; (3) *to—the deck*, to remove or take away everything; (4) *to—the e'en*, to scold, abuse, call to account; (5) *it won't clear itself*, of a saw, knife, &c.: it will not cut its way properly.

(1) Sc. Gentlemen, fill a brimmer! . . . Are ye a' cleered kelty aff?—Fill anither, Scott *Rob Roy* (1817) xxviii. (2) w.Yks. If Ah tak' thirty shillin' wi' me Ah think Ah'se clear mi' tooth wal Ah'm away (S.K.C.). (3) n.Yks. Dhār waz ə rü ɪ't publik hūs, bət wen t'künstəbl went in hi' kliəd t'dek (W.H.). (4) Kcd. Some of the rest began to fear Their wives would clear their een, Because they couldna gie account, Nor tell where they had been, JAMIE MUSE (1844) 75. (5) Glo. A saw which does not cut its road because the teeth are not set wide enough out will be said not to clear; also when the stuff to be cut clogs round the working parts of the knives of mowing and reaping machines, and is not properly delivered (S.S.B.).

CLEARER, *sb.* Lan. A wooden or iron roller used in spinning-mills.

Lan. A spinner knocked him down with a clearer, WESTALL *Burch Dene* (1889) I. 283; A wooden roller six or seven feet long, three or four inches in diameter, part of a carding engine in spinning machinery, used for removing dust, &c., separated by the card roller. In constant use. Sometimes the clearer is of hollow iron (S.W.).

CLEARING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. A scolding; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Per. The doctor gied the gudeman an awi'u' clearin', IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1894) 233 Cld. I'll gie you your clearings (s.v. Clair) (JAM.).

CLEARINGS, *sb. pl.* Shr. Oxf. Also written *clairins* Oxf.¹; *clierins* Shr.¹

1. The remains of the apples after gathering, considered to belong to the boys of the place. Oxf. (M.A.R.); Oxf.¹

2. *Obs.* The middle quality of dressed hemp or flax, between the fine tow and the 'noggs' or 'hurds.'

Shr.¹ The waiver's made rar' cloth o' the clierins; I'll mak' the lads some shirts—they dōnna want a scratun' pwust

CLEAR SOME, *adj.* Irel. Clear, bright.

N.I.¹ Ant. In occas. use (S.A.B.).

CLEAS, see **Claes**.

CLEAT, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Var. dial. usages in Eng. Also written *cleet* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ n.Yks. s.Chs.¹ Wor. Wil.¹ Hmp.¹; *clete* Glo. Sus.²; *cleeat* e.Yks.¹; also in forms *clat* Hrf.²; *clate* Chs.¹³ Cmb.¹ e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.; *clat* War.³ se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Hrf.² Glo.; *clut* Shr.¹² [klīt, klēt, klet.]

1. *sb.* A wedge of wood or iron, esp. that used in fastening the parts of a scythe, axe, or hammer together.

Chs.¹; Chs.³ A wedge to a plough s.Chs.¹, War.³ s.Wor. (H.K.), se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ The cogs o' this sned binna-d-as tight as they oughten to be; I mun get some cluts for'em afore I can begin to mow; Shr.² Hrf.², Glo. (H.S.H.), Glo.¹² Wil. He wants a couple o' cleats in un to howld un (E.H.G.); Wil.¹

Hence **Cleating-chock**, *sb.* an upright wedge to check side-pressure. w.Yks. (J.P.)

2. A wedge-shaped slice of bread or cheese. Glo.¹

3. A thin metallic plate; a piece of iron worn on the heels or toes of boots, shoes, or clogs to strengthen them.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ n.Yks. Mah shoe heels hez cleats on (I.W.). e.An.¹ Cmb.¹ Johnnie's boots want a new pair of cleats. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83; In everyday use in Norwich. I heard a woman say of her child, 'She must have cleats on her shoes' (J.H.); Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.) Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp. (J.R.W.); Hmp.¹

Hence **Cleet-boards**, *sb. pl.* mud pattens, broad flat pieces of wood fastened on to the shoes to enable a person to walk on mud without sinking.

Sus.¹ Hmp. In Chichester harbour, at low water, there is an immense surface of mud, covered with a fine sea-weed; in this mud great numbers of eels lie up for the winter, and the men go upon it with cleat-boards for the purpose of taking the eels. . . . They discover their hiding-places by the small bubbles in the mud, occasioned by their breathing, HOLLOWAY.

4. A piece of wood used as a rough stay or support in carpentering.

N.Cy.¹, Cum.¹ e.Yks.¹ [Placed] horizontally for supporting the

end of a shelf, &c. Not³ Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702; Lin.¹ Fastened upon another [piece of wood] in an unworkmanlike manner. Cor. Used at Polperro, N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 300

Hence **Cleeting**, *vbl. sb.* a paling or partition of thin planks. Cum. (J.Ar.)

5. A piece of wood placed to prevent a door or gate from swinging backwards and forwards. Sus.¹²

6. The light shoe of a racehorse. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

7. A patch.

Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹

8. The grain or fibre of the mineral in seams of coal, running in one direction longitudinally and in a vertical plane.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb. (W.T.), Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. There are frequently two cleats in coal, at which, when distinct, the coal may be broken into rhomboidal fragments, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); (J.J.B.) w.Yks. (T.T.) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

9. *v.* To wedge, secure with a wedge.

n.Wil. Mind and cleet it up tight (E.H.G.).

10. To strengthen with thin plates of metal.

e.An.¹ Shoe-heels are often cleated with iron; and kitchen utensils worn thin, with copper. Nrf.¹ Sus. HOLLOWAY.

11. To strengthen by bracing. Wil.¹

12. To shoe oxen.

Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 281; Hmp.¹

13. To patch, mend by patching.

Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹

14. To choose sides by measuring with the feet. e.An.¹

15. Of coal: to break easily into rhomboidal fragments.

N.Cy.¹ She cleats bonny. Nhb.¹

16. With *on*: to adhere firmly by coagulation. e.Yks.¹

[1. The same word as *cleat* (among sea-men), a small wedge, or piece of wood fastened on the yard-arms of a ship, to keep the ropes from slipping off the yard, PHILLIPS (1706); *Clete* or *wegge*, *cuneus*, *Prompt* (Cam. MS.) OHG. *klōz*, 'massa, pila' . . . *kluzan*, 'divellere' (GRAFF).]

CLEAT, *sb.*² Cum. Yks. Lin. Also written *cleet* Cum.¹ w.Yks.; *cleeat* n.Yks.²; *clayt* Yks. [klīt, kliat.]

1. (1) The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, *gen.* used in *pl.*; (2) the butter-bur, *Petasites vulgaris*.

(1) Cum. Willy Fisher . . . smeukt cleet leaves an' annaseeds, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1875) 9; Cum.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. BANKS *Whfd. Wds.* (1865); Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*; w.Yks.² n.Lin. Sum calls it foal's-foot, but I call it cleats (M.P.); n.Lin.¹ (2) w.Yks.¹ n.Lin. Among them big-leav'd cleats by pond-side, PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 93.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cleats-beer**, a beverage made from dried flowers of the coltsfoot; (2) **jelly**, coltsfoot jelly; (3) **-wine**, see **-beer**.

(1) n.Yks.² w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 21, 1885). (2) w.Yks. *Brighouse News* (1887) (3) w.Yks. Pray what kind of wine is it?—Cleat wine, PRESTON in *Yksman* (1875) 232; Hooer Liza had maade some cleet wine, Lucas *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

[1. (2) *Clett* (v. r. *Cleyt*), *lappa*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); *Hec lappa*, *clete*, *Voc.* (c. 1425), in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 645.]

CLEATY, *adj.* Wil. [klī'ti.] Sticky, clammy.

Wil.¹ Applied to imperfectly fermented bread, or earth that will not work well in ploughing.

CLEAVDING, see **Cleaving**.

CLEAVE, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres.*: (1) **Clave** [klēv, kleev]; (2) **Clov** [klov].

(1) n.Yks.², w.Yks.³ (2) e.Yks. It snow heavy last neet: an this moanin snaw clov like cobbler wax, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 3; e.Yks.¹

2. *Pp.*: (1) **Clovven**, (2) **Clooven**.

(1) Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹², e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.³ (2) e.Yks.¹

II. Dial. meanings.

1. To seize, take hold of.

w.Yks.² Cleave hold o' that chair.

2. To be clotted with fat, as sheep in high condition are Cum.¹ When a sheep is fit for slaughter the fat on the rump is indented or 'cloven at t'tail heed.' n.Yks.²

3. With prep. *down*: to plough to the outside and from the middle of the ridge.

Fr. Characteristic appellations, such as, cleaving down ridges, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1849) I. 171 Suf (F.H.) [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863)]

Hence **Cleavin**, *vbl. sb.* the last furrow in ploughing. Lan.¹

CLEAVEEN, *sb.* Irel. A distant relation.

Ir. That's more than some o' your own cleaveens have been able to do, CARLETON *Traits Pias* (1843) I. 356

[Ir. *chamhuin*, a relation, son-in-law (O'REILLY).]

CLEAVER, *sb.* Nhb.¹ [klī vər.] A disk of leather perforated in the centre for a string. See **Clag**(g, l (3).

Nhb.¹ The knot in the string closes this centre hole, and on the leather being wet and applied to a smooth surface the disc clags, or adheres to it. Thus stones, &c., are lifted and carried by boys in play

CLEAVERS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lin. Glo. e An. Wil. Cor. Also in forms **clavers** N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; **claver-grass** Cum.; **clavver-grass** Cum.¹; **clevers** e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ [klī'v-, klē'v-, kla'v-.]

1. Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. See **Cliver**(s, **Clider**(s. N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ w.Yks. *Yks. Whly. Post* (Aug. 22, 1896). n Lin.¹, Glo.¹ Wil. The dogs were all over cleavers sticking to their coats, JEFFERIES *Hodge* (1880) I. 220. Cor.¹²

2. *pl.* Tussocks or tufts of coarse grass or rushes turned up by the plough on recent grass lands. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹ [*Grateron*, the small bur called Goose-grass, Cleaver, and Claver, Cotgr. Cp. G. *kleber*, *klebekraut*, 'aparine' (GRIMM).]

CLEAVING, *vbl. sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **cleavding** Sc. The division or 'fork' of the human body.

Sc. Ye wad ferly mair if the craws bigged in your cleavding and flew away with the nest, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

CLEAVINS, *sb. pl.* S. & Ork.¹ Sheep.

CLEAW, see **Clow**.

CLEAWSE, see **Close**.

CLEAWT, see **Clout**.

CLEBBER, *sb.* s.Pem. [kle'bə(r).] Chatter, senseless prattle.

s.Pem. Shut up with iwar owld clebber, for goodness' sake, will yea? (W M M.)

[Wel. *clebar*, silly talk.]

CLECK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb Yks. Lin. [klek.]

1. *v.* To hatch, bring forth; also *fig.* of the mind: to invent. Cf. **clutch**, *sb.*

Sc. O whare was ye gotten, and where was ye clecked, My bonny birdie, tell me? JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 165, Mony a bonny story they had clecked, SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) xiv; You were always one to cleck a big bird out of a wee egg, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 91. Abd. For fear I shou'd hae gotten my harns kleckit out, FORBES *Jrn.* (1742) 16. Frf. I said a big Damn, thoughtful-like, and syne out jumpit three little damns, like as if the first ane had cleckit in my mouth, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 213. Ayr. This is as big a lie as ever Cluty himself cleckit, GALT *Sir A. Wythe* (1822) xiv. Lnk. Ratling chiels ne'er stand To cleck and spread the grossest lies aff hand, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 40, ed. 1783. Edb. I never got such a fright since the day I was cleckit, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Will potato seed cleck the first year? [will it produce tubers the year in which it is sown?]

Hence (1) **Clecker**, *sb.* a sitting hen; (2) **Cleckie**, *adj.* prolific; (3) **Clecking-hen**, *sb.*, see **Clecker**; (4) **Clecking-time**, *sb.* hatching-time, the time of birth; (5) **Ill-cleckit**, *ppl. adj.* misbegotten, base-born.

(1) Sc. (JAM.), N Cy.¹ (2) Bnff.¹ (3) s.Lin. A can lend you a cleckin' hen for them eggs, if ye like (F.H.W.). (4) Sc. Clecking-time's aye canty time, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) i. (5) Sc. What gar'd ye let the roast burn, ye ill-cleckit gude-for-nought? SCOTT *Bride of Lam.* (1819) xiii.

2. *sb.* A brood.

N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.² w.Yks.⁵ A cleck o' chickens. A bonny cleck on 'em.

[Quhil al thair nestis be bigit, and thair young clekit, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) I. 60. ON. *klekja*, to hatch.]

CLECK, see **Clakis**, **Click**.

CLECKIN', *ppl. adj.* and *vbl. sb.* Sc.

1. *ppl. adj.* Gossiping, talkative. See **Clack**, 15.

Gall. An auld cleckin' wife, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxii.

2. *vbl. sb.* Talk, chatter.

Gall. What's a' that cleckin' about? *ib.* xxi.

CLECKIN(-EN)-BROD, *sb.* Lth. (JAM.) Also in form **brəd**. A board for striking with at hand-ball; also called **baw-brod**, i.e. ball-board.

Sc. At one time nothing is to be seen in the hands of the boys but cleckin brods, *Blackw. Mag.* (Aug. 1821) 34

[Cp. MHG. *klecken*, 'tonend schlagen' (LEXER).]

CLECKIN(G, sb. Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. [kle kin] 1. A hatching, brood of chickens, litter, family; used sometimes contemptuously of human beings. See **Cleck, *v.***

Sc. Forby the clecking we hae, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) iv. e Fif. Like a cleckin' o' mice frae aneath the edge o' a divot, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv. Ayr. He cheeps like some bawlder'd chicken Scar'd frae its minnie and the cleckin By hoodie-craw, BURNS *Verdes to Creech* (1787) st. 8, I wouldna be surprised to see a clecking o' blackent weans coming hame frae Jamaica, GALT *Sir A. Wythe* (1821) xciv. e.Lth. Giggled like a perfect cleckin' of young ducks, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur Rhymes* (1885) 138, Ilka chuckie thinks its ain cleckin the bonniest, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 36. Sik. That's a bonny cleckin hen! An' what'n a cleckin she's gotten! CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II 252. Gall. She had more trouble at the rearing of me than with all her cleckin', CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) iv. N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. She brong t'whoal cleckin up (E.W.P.); Cum.¹ People talk of their geese or their hens bringing out a second cleckin'.

2. A young chicken.

n Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) ne Lan.¹

3. The cluck of satisfaction made by a hen over her brood of chickens. Nhb.¹

CLECKIN(G, prp. w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ [kle'kin.] Of a fox: *maris appetens*. Cf. **clicket, *v.*²**

CLECKIN(GS, sb. Cum. [kle kin, kle kinz]

1. A shuttlecock. Cf. **cleckin-brəd**.

Cum. GROSE (1790); Gl. (1851), Cum.¹ As lect as a cleckin.

2. A small goose-feather, such as shuttlecocks are made of. Cum. GROSE (1790).

CLECKIN-STANE, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) Any stone that separates into small parts by exposure to the atmosphere.

CLECKS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [kleks.] Chaff left in dressed corn

Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv, Lin.¹

CLECKY, *adj.* Dev. Cor. Also in form **clek**. [kle ki, klek] Lame, shaky, stiff, feeble.

Dev. I'm clecky pun my legs, *w Times* (Mar 19, 1886) 2. Cor. So clek in ther backs that they fal rite away, DANIEL *Bride of Saw* (1842) 230; Cor.¹²³

CLEDEN, see **Clider**(s.

CLEDGE, *sb.* Bdf. Ken. [kledz.]

1. Clay, stiff loam; also, the upper of the two beds of fuller's earth.

Bdf. The upper stratum of this [fuller's earth] is about a foot thick, and they call it (at Wavendon near Woburn) 'cledge,' CHAMBERS *Cyclo* (1788) s.v. Fuller's Earth. Ken. The strong cledge is a stiff tenaceous earth with a small proportion of flints and, at some places, small particles of chalk. Kent, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 422, Ken.¹

2. A bunch, lump. Ken. (F.E.)

[Cp. G. *kleck*-, in *kleckwerk*, mud-wall work.]

CLEDGY, *adj.* and *adv.* Glo. Ken. Sur. Dev. Also written **cledgey**, **cledgee** Dev. [kle'dgi.]

1. *adj.* Stiff, sticky; *gen.* applied to clayey land. See **Cledge**, *sb.*; cf. **clidgy**.

Glo GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (M.). Ken. RAY (1691); LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); Cledgy ground, GROSE (1790); Flour and water mixed for paste is said to be cledgy if lumpy (F.E.); Ken.¹² Dev. The snaw being so thick, and making the roads so cledgy-like, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 32; The snaw was so dep, and know the rawds be so cledgee us kin arly git dru them ver jakes, HEWERT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *adv.* Stickily, heavily.

Sur.¹ Land is said to work so cledgy.

CLEE, *sb.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Written **clea** Dur.¹ w.Yks.¹ Chs.²³ n Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Hrf.¹; **cleea** Wm. n.Yks.² e Lan.¹ In forms **clae** e.An.¹²; **claa** Nhb.¹ n.Lan.¹ Brks.¹ Ess.¹ Sus. I.W.¹; **clae** se.Wor.¹; **clay**

Chs.¹³ Not.¹ Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ War.³ s. Wor.¹ Hrf.² Brks.¹ e. An.¹; cleu Cum.¹ n. Yks.; cley War.² Shr.¹ e. An.¹² [kli, kliə, klā.]

1. *sb.* The claw of a bird or animal.

Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. A man who had been engaged in catching lobsters said that he 'rov't clea off yan that was as big as a taty swill,' DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 293; Cum.¹, n. Yks.² e. Yks. RAY (1691) w. Yks. A canary dropt off at peark wit cramp e wun on it cleas, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann.* (1849) 9; w. Yks.¹ When we speak of the claw or hoof of a cloven-footed animal, or even of a dog, whose claws are not very shaip, we call it a clea, w. Yks.², n. Lan.¹, Chs.²³, Not.¹²³ n. L. n. SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n. Lin.¹ s. Lin. Mind pussie's-cleas (F.H.W.). sw. Lin.¹, Lei.¹, s. Wor. (H.K.), s. Wor.¹, se. Wor.¹, Hrf.², Glo.¹ e. An.¹ Ciack the cleas in the hinge o' the door; e. An.², Nrf.¹ Ess. Some jackanips we wiew A-handlin' e'en their cleas, CLARK J. *Noakes* (1839) st. 127; Ess.¹

Hence *Clayed*, *adj.* having claws.

Not.³ Them fowls is five-cla(y)ed.

2. A hoof; the respective parts of a cloven hoof.

Wm. T'sheep hes a complaint between their cleas (B.K.). n. Yks. (W.H.) w. Yks.² The sheep 'were all right and pickin' their clears' e. Lan.¹, Chs.¹³ n. Lin. Its application seems less to the human than brute creation; it is only applicable to such as divide the hoof, BROOKE *Tracts* (Gl); It's gotten stucken atwixt th' oud coo's cleas (M.P.). sw. Lin.¹ Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). Lei.¹ Ever sin the murrain her clays have been so tender. Nhp.¹, War.²³ Shr.¹ Tak' car' as yo' scauden the pig's fit well, so as the cleys dōn come off aisy athout tarrin 'em. Hrf.¹

3. The human foot, toe.

Wm. Ah've a corn athween mi cleas (B.K.). Lin. I've almost wald my cleas off, THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 702.

4. One-fourth of a 'cow-gait' in common pastures. w. Yks.¹

5. *Fig.* A hold, grasp.

Som. I did take back mi 'greement money, so he shouldn' get a cley o' I (W.F.R.).

6. To claw, clutch; to grapple with, take hold of.

Nhb.¹ Claa me, claa thee [you do a good turn for me and I will return the compliment]. Brks.¹ To clay hawld on 'un. Ess. A bran-new suit He'd claa'd out ov his hutch, CLARK J. *Noakes* (1839) st. 57. Sus. I claa'd holt an 'im by de throt, LOWER TOM *Cladpole* (1831) st. 49. I.W.¹ 'Claa hold bee'n,' lay hold on him. Wil Slow *Gl* (1892).

[The cleyes of a lobster, SKINNER (1671); *Pied d'un cancre*, the clec or claw of a crab, COTGR.; *pe cley* (*v. r.* Cle) of a beste, *ungula*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). The form *clea* repr. OE. *clēa*, the nom. form of the *sb.* which in the oblique cases has given E. *claw*.]

CLEEAM'D, *pp. adj.* Yks. Leaned, inclined.

w. Yks.¹ Th' stee' i' our heigh laithe, clecam'd up agecant' black havver strea moo, ii. 286.

CLEAS, see Claes.

CLEATHLESS, *adj.* n. Yks.² Naked.

CLEATY, see Clotie.

CLEECH, see Cleach, *v.*¹

CLEED, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum Yks. Lin. e. An. Also written clead Sc. Nhb.¹ e. An.¹ Nrf.¹; cleid Sc.; cleadd Cum.¹; cled- Lin.; clid- Sc. In *pret.* and *pp.* cled. [kliid, kliəd.]

1. To clothe. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Meat feeds, and clath cleads, but manners mak the man, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Elg. The gowan cleeds the vale, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) II. iii. Frf. To cleed the backs O' ither gaberlunzie carles, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 57. Per. A branch sae green As cleeds wi' laurel Robbie's broo Doun to the een, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 55. Fif. Scarce kens agen his fav'rite stalk wi' clusters cleedit ower, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 113. Rnf. A' wife or wean to feed or cleed, MCGILVRA Y *Poems* (ed 1862) 47. Ayr. Cleed her bairns, man, wife, an' wean, In mourning weed, BURNS *Tam Samson*, st. 2. Lnk. Let us cleed, however meanly—Cleanliness gi'es joy and health, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 134, ed. 1897. Lth. To schule an' cleed, as weel's anither, Thy wee wild rogue, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 7; Feed well an' cleed well Affection's ties divine, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 33. Edb. A small family, every one with a mouth to fill and a back to cleid, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vi. Kcb. Meditate on Him who cleads the yearnds Wi sic bra flow'ry dress, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 10. N.I.¹ n. Cy. (K.); *Border Gl* (Coll. L.L.B.); N. Cy.¹ Nhb. The nyek'd to cleed, the hungry to feed, And gie the houseless shelter, WILSON *Dicky's Wig* (1826) st. 34; Till cvening

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shadows cleed ilk dale Wi' sombre robes, PROUDLOCK *Bordenland Muse* (1896) 163; Nhb.¹ Aw cled into her mourning weed, RUMNEY *Ecky's Mare*. Cum. *Gl.* (1851), Cum.¹ Clead thee weel as peer fwok can, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 28. n. Yks.¹, n. Yks.² Weel fed and well cled. ne. Yks.¹, e. Yks.¹, m. Yks.¹, e. An.¹, Nrf.¹

Hence (1) *Cleadfu'*, *adj.* smartly dressed; (2) *Cleeding*, *vbl. sb.* clothes, apparel, a suit of clothes; (3) *Clead(s)*, *sb. pl.* clothes, clothing.

(1) Sc. O! beaus wi' cleadfu' treggin, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 48 (JAM.). (2) Sc. It may be cleading for a queen, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) II. 184; Gae bring a robe of zour chiding, HERD *Sngs.* (1776) I. 4. Rnf. We hae plenty o' sheep on our haughs fo serve us for meat and for cleading, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 21. Will cast oor auld duds o' cleedin' awa, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 18. Ayr. With our best breeding helped by our brawest cleeding, GALT *Provost* (1822) xi; Gude kens an ye wouldna hae been as scant o' cleeding as a salmon in the river, *ib.* *Entail* (1823) lxx. Lnk. What will avail then, her cleeding sae braw, When it covers a bosom that's riven in twa? RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 71, ed. 1897. Lth. Wi' short docket cleedin and round dumpy limb, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 14. Edb. Clad frae tap to tae Wi' kintra cleadin', CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 25. Gall. For cleading of his wife according to the degree of a queen, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xxvii. n. Cy. *Border Gl* (Coll. L.L.B.), n. Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. Gi'e us meat, drink, and cleeding, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 40 e. An.¹ (3) Sc. In summer waddes cast their clead, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 7 (JAM.). 'Uis. *Uls. Jiv Arch* V 95.

2. To cover over anything with a protecting substance; also *fig.* to shelter.

Sc. He had quitted the company of the Gordons and cled himself with the earl manschal his neal cousin, SPALDING *Hist. Troubles* (1792) I. 232 (JAM.). Nhb.¹ Lin. We may find the shepherd cledding the trays against lambing time, STREATFEILD *Lin and Dunes* (1884) 265.

Hence *Cleeding*, *vbl. sb.* a covering of deal boards, the outer casing of a cylinder pipe or boiler; the cover of a threshing drum; the mould-board for a plough.

Fif. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Nhb.¹

3. To heap. Sc. (JAM.)

Hence (1) *Cled-bow*, *sb.* the measure of a boll heaped; (2) *Cled-score*, *sb.* twenty-one, *lit.* a full score.

(1) Rxb. (JAM.) (2) Kcb. Expressed his thankfulness to his Maker for having at last sent him the cled score (of children), PASTON *Statist. Acc.* I. 187 (JAM.). Nhb.¹ In the transference of hill stock the numbers are freq. calculated by the cled-score. Cum.¹ Double cled, twenty-two.

[ME. *clethe*, to clothe, pret. *clēdde*, cp. ON. *klēðā*, pret. *klēdda*. The dial. form *cleed* in the *pres* is due to levelling with the *pret.*, and to assimilation to the type of *feed, breed*.]

CLEITON, see Clider(s).

CLEEK, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms cleck Nhb.¹; cleik Sc. (JAM.) n. Yks.²; clek Sc. (JAM.); cleke Silk.; kliek S. & Ork.¹ [kliik, kleik.]

1. *v.* To seize with the claws, to clutch, catch hold of. Also *fig.* *Pret.* claucht, claught. Cf. cleach, *v.*²

Sc. Cleekit a wether, by the spauld, CHAMBERS *Sngs* (1829) II 535. Abd. He claught her by the claes, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 28, ed. 1812; His cair-cleuck That cleikit was for thift, FORBES *Ajar* (1742) 11. Frf. 'Twas cleekit by the moon's attraction, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 14. Fif. A greedy gied. . . cleik't his felon claws upon A laverock, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 62. Rnf. There ye'll soon hear o' ane to cleek Your vera thrum, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 121. Ayr. The carlin claught her by the rump, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 18; There was a Jenny Langlegs . . . down came a spider . . . and claught it in his arms, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxv. Edb. Claught hold of the beast by the head, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. Silk. Down comes a great eagle . . . an' cleeks ye away up a sunny hill, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 69, ed. 1866; I wad rather put ma haun in the fire than to claught [to have clutched] ane o' the creturs in ma nieve, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III. 105. Cum. Now aw cut and cleek'd frae their neyboers, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 174; Frae simmer autumn cleeks the hauld, RALPH *Misc Poems* (1743) 43. w. Yks.¹

2. To snatch hold of, to seize hastily, roughly, eagerly.

Sc. A gowst of wind claught her by the coats, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xv; I made what haste I could to cleek the callant, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xviii. Frf. Neist witches claught him in a crack, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c. 1820) 57. e. Lth. I cleeked up . . . Agnes . .

to be my vis à-vis, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur Rhymes* (1885) 139 n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum. Trummel cleeked her on his knee, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 12, Cum.¹, w.Yks.³⁴ Lan.¹ Hoo cleekt howd o' mi hond, LAHEE *Betty o' Yeh* (1865) 3. Der.¹ Au)kleékt u'-wd on)t in ü min i,t [I kleeked hold on't in a minute].

3. To hook, catch up or fasten on a hook; to fish out with a hook.

S. & Ork.¹ Frf. A score o' stout callans or mair . . . Cleekit him oot like a salmon or trout, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 96. Ff. In a gliffin' ilka bishop Ramm'd in his hand and cleik'd his fish up, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 38. e.Ff. A hole in her chackit apron claught hauds o' the temper-pin, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) 111. Rnf. I'll no dare speak, Sae laboured like my lines do cleek, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 107. Lnk. They dit their lugs, syne up their leglens cleek, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 20, ed. 1783. Lth. Cleek it on, and get it fair through the boil,—then cleek it high enough up so that it will no' boil ower, STRATHESK *Blunkbonny* (ed. 1891) 121. Bwk. Some boys . . . thought fit to cleek up a few links of the chain, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 127. Kcb. My coat-tails cleekit on a branch, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 43. Slk. Cleekit a hantle o' geds an' perches . . . out o' the loch, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. N.I.¹ n.Cy. *Border Gl* (Coll. L L B) Cum. They're cleekin' but the yellow bait, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 51.

4. To hook arms, to walk arm in arm, join hands in dancing.

Sc. He cleeks wi' the minister's daughter, I trow;' and they smirk i' the laft in a green-cushioned pew, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 79. Per. Cleek hame wi' me, my auld gudewife, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 117. e.Ff. We were gane cleekit into ilk ither's arms an' sweyin' about frae side to side o' the road, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) 111. Dmb. I met you gaun cleekit along the pavement wi' a capernoitid lookin' auld gentleman, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) x. Rnf. They cam' tae the meetin' cleekit thegither, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 208. Ayr. They reel'd, they set, they crossed, they cleekit, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st. 12; James was obligated to cleek and oexter him the whole way, GALT *Provost* (1822) xliii. Lth. The happy groups start to their feet, And . . . cleek, and reel, and bob, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 305; Friend ship and worth then social cleek And twine together, MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 242. e.Lth. He had gruppit me, an' cleekit his arm in mine, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 119. Slk. The arm o' a bit lassie cleekin' minc, CHR NORTH *Noles* (ed. 1856) IV. 220.

5. Fig. To attach oneself to, hang about in a servile manner; to marry, unite.

Sc. The English lad . . . gat cleekit with Miss Rachel Bonnyrigg, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) 11. Lth. Joy, joy, could I but have her, Could I cleek unto this belle, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 62. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Apr. 30, 1892).

6. To cheat.

Bnff.¹ He'll cleek ye gehn he can.

Hence **Cleeky**, *adj.* ready to take advantage, inclined to cheat.

Dmf. Ken ye whare cleekie Murray's gane? CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 165 (JAM.).

7. In phr. (1) *to cleek the cunzie*, (2) — *the sterling*, to lay hold of the money; (3) — *in with*, (4) — *up with*, to take up with, become intimate.

(1) Sc. Donald Bean Lean . . . wanting to cleik the cunzie (that is, to hook the siller), SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xviii. (2) Ayr. Wha kent fu' weel to cleek the sterling, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785). (3) Sc. Ready to cleik in with an auld gaberlunzie fiddler, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) Lett. xi. (4) Sc. Cleikin' up wi bawbee-jocs, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1892) i.

8. *sb.* A hold of any object, a clutch; *fig.* the arm.

Sc. If Cyprus Dame had up her cleek, NICOLL *Poems* (1793) 22 (JAM.). Ff. Should you stumble on a stell, Ne'er try to get a cleek o't, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 38. Slk. Spaire nouthier cleke nor claw, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 174.

Hence (1) **Cleek-in-the-back**, *phr.* lumbago, rheumatism; (2) **Cleiks**, *sb. pl.* cramp in the legs to which horses are subject; (3) **Cleikum**, *sb.*, see below; cf. **click**, *v.* 1 (3); (4) **Cleek-ups**, *sb. pl.* string-halt, a twitching disease in the hind-legs of horses, &c.; (5) **Cleeky**, *sb.* a staff or stick crooked at the end.

(1) Tev. (JAM.) (2) Sc. So denominated because it cleiks, or as it were hooks up their hinder legs (JAM.). (3) Sc. 'The Cleikum of Aultoun yonder,' a name which the inn had acquired from the use which the saint upon the sign-post was making of his

pastoral crook, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iv. (4) N.I.¹ (5) Sc. Frae that day to this my guid aik cleeky has never been mair heard tell o', *Blackw Mag* (Nov. 1820) 201 (JAM.)

9. A hook, esp. a hook for suspending pots, &c., over the fire.

Sc. A braver kipper, could I but land him, never reisted abune a pair o' cleeks, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxvi S. & Ork.¹ Per. Ilka pat till its ain cleek! we maun ha' our ain fire-side, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 60, ed. 1887. Ff. The kettle upheese frae the cleek, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 75. Frf. The whole was then hung by a cleek or hook close to the person using it, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) vii; I hinna time, alas! to preach, You a' my quirks and cleeks to teach, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 24. Edb. Lamb, beef, mutton, and veal, hanging up on cleeks, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix. Rxb. To keep them hale frae clamps and cleeks, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 105. Gall. Swung it from the cleek above the clear baking fire, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 139. N.I.¹, Ant. (J S) Nhb.¹ Hing yor coat on that cleek n.Yks.²

10. A crook or hook used by shepherds; a crooked stick or hook; a golf-club.

Sc. Nae tinkler's pike-staff had a cleek That could match this carline's nose, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 224. Ff. Did ye say gowff! . . . I only need a putter, cleek, and brassy, McLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 83. Gall. The girl placed her cleek in the corner, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 32.

11. A barbed hook used to land salmon; a salmon-gaff.

Ayr. I'll fling ye the net: it'll be easier for ye to handle than the cleek, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) 1. 115. Nhb. He swam doon to the Sandy Heughs, His lang cleek sticking in his thews, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 342, Nhb.¹ He's made a cleek but and a creel, *Old Sng.*

12. *Comp.* (1) **Cleek-anchor**, a hook anchor; (2) **Cleik-hooks**, four hooks of 3 ins. in the bend, set back to back, affixed to a rope and used as drags or to hook things out from the bottom of a pool, &c.

(1) Gall. I got into the shallow water, taking the little cleek anchor ashore, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) 1. (2) n.Yks.²

13. *Fig.* An inclination to trick, a fraudulent disposition.

Bnff.¹ Tack care o' 'im, for there's a cleek in 'im.

[1. **Cleake**, *corripere*, LEVINS *Mamp.* (1570). ME. *cleken*, to seize, clutch (MATZNER).]

CLEEK, *v.* Nhb. [klík.] To hatch. See **Cleek**, *v.*

Nhb. This form is not freq., and is, I believe, confined to the extreme n. of the county (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹

CLEEK, *adj.* Sc. [klík.] In *comp.* **Cleek-hours**, see below.

Frf. Defender contended that he had justifiably dismissed pursuer on account of gross insubordination, in that he refused to work what were known as 'cleek' hours, this meaning the keeping of horses in the field and having them yoked for not less than ten hours a day. His Lordship said he thought a master was entitled to compel a ploughman to work 'cleek' hours at harvest, *Scotsman* (Jan. 15, 1897).

CLEEK, see **Click**, *sb.* 14

CLEEKIN, *sb.* Nhp.² [klí'kin.] The impression of a horse's hoofs upon soft ground.

CLEEM, see **Clame**.

CLEEPIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **cleepy**. [klí'pi.] A severe blow, a stroke on the head. S. & Ork.¹, Ags., Bwk. (JAM.)

CLEESH, *sb.* Bnff.¹ [klí'f.] A large mass of any semi-liquid substance.

CLEESH, see **Clish**, *v.*

CLEESHACH, *sb.* Bnff.

1. The soft parts of an animal's frame; the fat or entrails of slaughtered animals.

Bnff.¹ The coo's inside wiz jist a' ae cleeshach o' tallow.

2. A stout, unhealthy, dirty-looking woman. *sb.*

CLEET, see **Cleat**, *Clout*.

CLEETIT, *pp.* Lnk. (JAM.) Emaciated, lank, in a state of decay.

CLEETS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Also in form **clets** w.Yks.¹ [klí'ts, kléts.] The bran of barley; also in phr. *clets and shivs*, particles of husks in meal or grain. n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹ Cf. **clat**, *sb.* 1

[Clettis of qwete, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

CLEEVE, *sb.* Nhp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **cleve** Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.; **cleave** Dev.; and in

form kleeft Nhp.² [kliv, Nhp also klif.] The steep side of a hill, sloping ground; a small ravine; a cliff.

Nhp.² *Gen.* a field on the steep side of a hill. Wil. The name of this parish, Clyffe Pypard, is by the people called 'Cleeve,' lying as it does just under a steep hillside (E.H.G.). w.Dor. Church Cleves, ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834) w.Som.¹ Old Cleeve, Huish Cleeve, Bitter Cleeve If a person were told to 'keep along in the cleevē,' he would clearly understand that he was to keep along the side of the hill, neither going up nor down. Dev. A deep sunk and wide spread vale, broken by small clefts or cleaves, EVANS *Tavistock* (1846) 70, ed. 1875, 'Many's the time Janey and I have walked up over the cleave to church, O'NEILL *Idylls* (1892) 85. n.Dev. Rock *Jun an' Nell* (1867) Gl. Cor. What some people take to be the 'calling of the northern cleves' is the roaring of Tfeagle because there is a storm coming from the north to scatter his sand, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 141.

Hence (1) Cleeve pink, sb. a species of wild carnation which grows on the Cheddar cliffs, *Dianthus caesius*; (2) Cleevy, adj. steep.

(1) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ (2) w.Som.¹ Not so common as Clefty. Du yue beelau ng tu dhik dhae'ur lee-vee vee ul bèò dhu roa ud? [Do you belong to that steep field above the road?]

[Clef of an hyll, *declivum*, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson); Panne fliep he (the fox) to þan cleoue, and his hōl secheþ, LAZAMON (c. 1275) 20861. Due to OE. *cleofu*, cliffs, *pl.* of *clif*]

CLEEVE, sb.² Lin. [kliv.] A wheel on a plough with sharp perimeter used sometimes instead of a coulter. (H.W.)

CLEF, sb. n.Wil. [klef.] A handful or small bundle of hay. (G.E.D.)

CLEFT, sb.¹ and v. Nhp. War. Sus. Som. [kleft, w.Som. klef.]

1. sb. A piece of wood cleft for fuel; wood fit for cleaving for various purposes.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Nhp.¹ Put a cleft on the fire; Nhp.², War.², s.War.¹

2. A narrow cleft at the end of the backbone of a fat sheep just above the tail.

Sus. It is not found in lean sheep, but is plainly felt when a sheep is fat, in fact, it indicates the degree of fatness, and is one of the points of which a butcher takes notice, YOUNG *Ann. Agnc.* (1784-1815).

3. A blacksmith's tool for cutting iron. w.Som.¹ Often called a [koa l tlaef]. It is a short cutting chisel, having a stout wire or a hazel stick twisted round it for a handle; it is struck with a sledge.

4. v. To cleave, split. w.Som.¹ This here elm's so tough's a rope; I shan't never be able to [tlaef] it. Kaa'n due noa urt wai dhai poal, dhai oan tlae ftee waun beet [(I) cannot do anything with those poles, they will not split at all (evenly, understood).]

CLEFT, sb.² Flt. The black slat or slag which lies above the coals when pits are sunk. (K.)

CLEFTY, adj. Som. Steep. w.Som.¹ Kaa'n due noa'urt wai jush tlaef-tee graewn-z dhaat dhae'ur [(One) can't do nothing with such steep land as that]. Tuurubl paa'yneol faa'rm, ee-z zu tlaef-tee [Terrible painful farm, he is so clefty]

[Der. of *cleft*, or *clift*, a pron. of *cliff*.] CLEG(G), sb. and v. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Also in form clagg Yks. [kleg.]

1. sb. A gadfly, horsefly, also *fig.* a prick, sting; a troublesome child, a person difficult to get rid of.

Rnf. Horn'd cattle curl their tails and run, The biting clegs and heat to shun, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 169 Ayr. But as the clegs o' feeling stang Are wise or fool, BURNS *Ep. Logan*, st 6; The buzzing of the midges and clegs in the simmer time, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 169. Lnk. The clegs and wasps, indeed, may whiles annoy ye, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 120, ed. 1897. Slk. I find corduroys and top-boots impervious to a' mairner o' insecks, bees, wasps, clegs—&c., CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 25. Gall. A peace rudely disturbed by a 'cleg' which had inquiringly settled on the back of the minister's neck, CROCKETT *Sticht Min.* (1893) 242. N.I.¹ n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹ Nhb. *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 275; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹. Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895).

Cum. T'coos began to switch their tails, Wi' clegs an' midges hamper't, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 27, ed. 1876; Now mowers can't work through t'middle o' t'day For t'bitin' o' clegs and for heat, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 225; Cum.¹ Wm. Michaelmas wind blows aw' the cleggs blind (M.P.). n.Yks. T'horses is plagued wi' clegs (I.W.); n.Yks.¹²³ ne Yks.¹ Is't clegs 'at's plaagin t'gallowa' e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). m.Yks.¹ Sticks like a cleg of [on] a windy day. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); He stuck like a cleg, Yksman. *Comm. Ann.* (1876) 24; w.Yks.¹³ Lan.¹ Hoo sticks like a cleg, an' will hev it. n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 300. n.Lin.¹ You ma' know it's Scotter Shaw-daay [July 6]; th' clegs hes cum'd. Stoned-herse-men when thaay dee to'n i'to clegs. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³

2. v. To fidget, move restlessly, as if tormented by gadflies.

e.Yks.¹ Horses are said to be 'cleggin' when galloping about the field tormented by gad-flies.

[A clegge flie, *Solipuga*, BARET (1580). ON. *kleggi*.]

CLEG, sb. Nhb. Lan. [kleg.] A clever person, an adept. See Gleg.

n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 274.

CLEG, see CLAG(G).

CLEGGER, sb. s.Pem. Also written cleggar. [kle'gə(r).] A rock, boulder.

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; This 'ere field is full as a can owl of cleggers (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *clegr*, 'cautes, scopulus, rupes' (DAVIES).]

CLEGGER, see Clagger.

CLEGGERS, sb. *pl.* n.Yks. The plant goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

CLEGGY, see Claggy.

CLEICH, see Cleach, v.¹

CLEIDACH, see Cleitach.

CLEIGHIN, see Cliehen.

CLEIK, see Cleek, v.¹

CLEISH, v. and sb. Rxb. (JAM.) 1. v. To whip. 2. sb. A lash with a whip.

CLEIT, sb. Abd. (JAM.) A 'cot-house' or cottage.

CLEITACH, v. and sb. Abd. (JAM.) Also written cleidach, clytach, clydigh. 1. v. To talk in a strange language, esp. Gaelic. 2. To talk inarticulately, chatter as a child. 3. sb. Talk, discourse.

CLEITCH, sb. Slk. (JAM.) A hard or heavy fall. Cf. cloit, sb.¹

CLEK(E), see Clecky, Cleek, v.¹

CLEM, sb. Stf. War. Wor. Cmb. Sus. I.W. [klem.] A festival held on St. Clement's Day (Nov. 23); also in phr. to keep Clem.

Cmb. The Bakers' Clem is an annual supper held by the bakers on St. Clement's day, BRAND *Pop. Anthq.* (ed. 1870) I. 226. Sus. On St. Clement's day blacksmiths are... active in commemorating their patron saint: ... at Burwash... it was the custom to dress up a figure with wig, beard, and pipe in his mouth, and set it upon the door of the inn where the blacksmiths feasted. This figure was called Old Clem, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 327. I.W.¹ The blacksmiths be gwine to keep Clem; I.W.²

Hence (1) Clemancing, (2) Clemensing, (3) Clementing, (4) Clemmending, *vbl.* sb. the children's custom of going round soliciting apples, 'goodies,' and pence on St. Clement's night. Cf. cattern.

(1) War.² 'Clemancing, clemancing, year by year, Apples and pears are very good cheer; One for Peter, two for Paul, And three for the man that made us all. Up with your stocking, and down with your shoe; If you've got no apples, money'll do. Clement was a good old man. For his sake pray give us some; None of the worst, but some of the best. I pray God send your soul to rest.' (Near Tamworth.) At Aston-juxta-Birmingham, and in the neighbourhood, the first line runs: 'Come Clement's, come Clement's, come once a year.' (2) War.³ (3) Wor. In the village of Wolverley the children sing, 'Catten and Clemen comes year by year; Some of your apples and some of your beer,' &c., *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv. 496. Stf. The children go round singing: 'Clemany! Clemany! Clemany mine! A good red apple, and a pint of wine,' &c. &c., *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 618. (4) Sus. *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 326; Sus.¹ The children in some parts still keep up the custom of catterning and clemmending, and the blacksmiths are particularly active in com-

memorating their patron saint; the anvils are fired with a loud explosion, and at least a half-holiday is kept.

CLEM, *adj.* Sc. [klem.]

1. Mean, low, untrustworthy. See **Clam**, *adj.*² 7. Lth, Rxb. (JAM.)

2. Curious, singular.

Edb. A clem fellow. Used by the High-School boys, *Scot's Mag.* (May, 1805) 351 (JAM.).

CLEM, see **Clam**, *v.*¹²³

CLEMEL, *sb.* Or.I. Also written **clemmel** S. & Ork.¹ A soft stone, steatite.

Or.I. A soft stone named clemel, and fit for moulds, is also among those which this island affords, *Statist. Acc.* (1793) V. 185. S. & Ork.¹

CLEMENCY, *adj.* w.Wor.¹ Of the weather: inclement.

CLEMENT, see **Clem**, *sb.*

CLEMISSES, *sb. pl.* Lin. [kle'misiz.] The handles of a plough. (H.W.) See **Clam**, *v.*¹ 2.

CLEMS, *sb. pl.* Cor.¹² [klemz.] Fish and potatoes fried together; also called *pick-up*, *q.v.*

CLENCH, *sb.* Nhp. [klentf.] The corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*.

Nhp. In use at Giendon, *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 387; Esp. used about Dallington (C.A.M.).

CLENCH, *v.*¹ Sc. To limp. See **Clinch**, *v.*²

Sc. Brookie, at this, threw by his hammer, Clench'd out of doors, *Meston Poems* (1767) 126 (JAM.). Abd. He sees Dawvid clenchin awa' wi' a bit staffie, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii.

Hence **Clenchie-fit**, *sb.* a club-foot. Rnf. (JAM.)

CLENCH, *v.*² se.Wor.¹ To turn a bucket over in such a manner that the edge goes under water, in drawing from a well.

CLENCH, see **Clinch**, *v.*¹

CLENCH-HOOKS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Claws, talons.

s.Chs.¹ Ah! ky'eep aayt ū rce ch ū yŭr klen-sh-ōks [Ah'll keep ayt ō' reach ō' yŭr clench-hooks].

CLENCY, *adj.* Lin.¹ [kle nsi.] Muddy, bedaubed, soiled.

CLENG-, see **Clung**.

CLENGE, *v.* Abd. (JAM.); (G.W.) To cleanse.

[We clenge ws first, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 135; Call noght comun . . . þat clenged has vr lauerd, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 19872.]

CLENK, see **Clank**.

CLENT, *v.*¹ Brks. I.W. Dor. Som. [klent.] To clinch nails, &c.

Brks.¹, I.W.¹² Dor. HAYNES *Voc.* (c. 1730) in *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Cp. ME. *clent*, *clenynt*, pp. of *clenchen*, to fix. Your perle . . . is in cofer, so comly clente, *Pearl* (c. 1325) 259, in *Allit. P.* 8.]

CLENT, *v.*² *Obso.* Shr. Of grass, weeds, &c.: to dry.

Shr.¹ Them nettles mun be cut an' lef' to clent, ready for the bottom o' the rick.

CLEP, *sb.*¹ Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written **clepp** Cum. [klep.]

1. A hook, esp. a short-handled hook used on ship-board. See **Clip**, *sb.*¹

n.Yks.² 'A boat-clep,' the longer boat-hook. 'A crab-clep,' an iron rod, hooked at one end, for pulling crabs out of their holes in the rocks.

2 In *pl.* iron hooks upon which the iron porridge-pot was hung over the fire. See **Pot-cleps**.

Gall. Lifting a heavy pot off the cleps, *CROCKETT Grey Man* (1896) 235. Cum., Wm. (M.P.) n.Yks.² The original pot-hooks hung down the chimney and hooked to the rim-holes at the pot-sides (s.v. **Pot-cleps**).

3 In *pl.* a wooden instrument for weeding corn; saddlers' clips.

Cum GROSE (1790); BROCKETT *Gl.* (1846); *Gl.* (1851); He . . . clickt up t'clepps, an clappen them atween his legs, *SARGISSON Joe Scoap* (1881) 219; Cum.¹

4. Clasps or fasteners. n.Yks.²

CLEP, *v.* and *sb.*² Sc.

1. *v.* To chatter, gossip, tattle, tell tales.

Gall. Bide ye doon there and clep wi' the partans, Margaret, my woman! *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) li.

Hence **Clepping**, *ppl. adj.* tale-telling.

Lnk. When men of mettle thought it nonsense To heed that clepping thing ca'd conscience, *RAMSAY Poems* (ed. 1800) II. 543 (JAM.).

2. *sb.* Tattle, pert loquacity.

Sc. (JAM.) Edb. Whisht! haud y'er clep, an' speik nae langer, *Tint Quey* (1796) 16.

Hence **Clepie**, (1) *sb.* a tattler, chatterbox; (2) *adj.* pert, talkative.

(1) Rxb. She's a clever lass, but a great clepie (JAM.). (2) Sc. (JAM.) Edb. A cleipy woman with a long stick, that rhaemed away, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii.

CLEP, see **Clepe**.

CLEPASPUR, *sb.* Or.I. The hermit-crab. (J.G.)

CLEPE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Also written **cleap** N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ w.Yks.¹; and in forms **clape** Nrf.¹; **clep** Sc. w.Yks.¹² [klip, Suf. klēp, Sc. and n.Yks. klep, e.An. also klip.]

1. *v.* To call, name; with *of*: to name after.

Fif. From Kingsbarns and hamlet clep'd of boars, Sally the villagers, *TENNANT Auster* (1812) 28, ed. 1871. Wxf.¹, N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹², w.Yks.¹

2. To call sides, as boys do in their games.

e.An.¹; e.An.² 'To clepe a side' is, by a lot for the first call, after which each headsman alternately calls to his side one of the players, till the full number is cleped or called. Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.)

3. *sb.* Name, description, kind, species.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Of a queerish clep,' said of a curious animal. 'They're of an oddish clep.'

[1. Other nations . . . clepe us drunkards, *SHAKS. Hamlet*, I. iv. 17; Thou schalt clepe his name Jhesus, *WYCLIF* (1388) *Luke* 1 31. OE. *cleopian*, to name, call, cry]

CLEPPED, *adj.* Sc. Web-footed; having the fingers joined together like a duck's foot.

Wgt. The people believe to this day that the descendants of the hangman who officiated at the drowning of the women in 1685 are still born with their fingers 'clepped' or webbed (S.R.C.).

CLEPSHIRE, see **Clip-shears**.

CLEPSOOTH, *sb.* Or.I. A ruined or deserted house. (S.A.S.)

CLERK, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **clark** Sc. N.I.¹ [klerk, klark, klāk.]

1. *sb.* A scholar.

Ayr. My faither was nae great clerk, and then the auld yellow crinkled scrap was toin and hardly readable, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 54. n.Ir. Then you may put it out o' yer heads that ye'll ever make a clark o' Ailsie, *MULHOLLAND Ailsie's Shoe*, 239.

Hence (1) **Clerk-curate**, *sb.* a priest; (2) **Clerking**, *vbl. sb.* learning, education.

(1) Sc. The hoary clerk-curate was scorned and maltreated, His crosslet profaned, and his pyx desecrated, *VEDDER Poems* (1842) 4. (2) n.Ir. It was a note of invitation to Lady Betty's ball, and in spite of her bad 'clarkin', Ailsie was able to read it, spelling it out word after word, *MULHOLLAND Ailsie's Shoe*, 240.

2. In phr. *to begin ageean like t'clerk o' Beeston*, old saying. Yks. *Brighouse News* (Aug. 10, 1889).

3. *v.* To write, indite, compose.

Sc. Twa lines o' David Lindsay would ding a' he ever clerkit, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) xxi. Ayr. Or strutted in a bank, and clarkit My cash-account, *BURNS Vision*, st. 5 N.I.¹

4 To act as clerk or amanuensis. Sc. (JAM.)

5. *adj.* Learned, scholarly.

Ayr. But tell him he was learn'd and clark, Ye roos'd him than! *BURNS Elegy on Ruisseaux*, st. 3

CLERKSHIP, *sb.* Lin. The office of parish clerk. (M.P.)

CLERT, see **Clart**.

CLESH, see **Clash**, *sb.*¹

CLET, *sb.*¹ n.Sc. Also written **clett**. [klet.] A rock or cliff in the sea, broken off from the adjoining rocks on the shore.

S. & Ork.¹ Cai. These clets are almost covered with sea-fowls, *BRAND Descr.* (1701) 152; Throwing a pier from the land to a large clett, or outstanding rock, *Statist. Acc.* (1794) XL. 248 (JAM.).

[ON. *kletr*, cliff, crag, cp. Da. *klint*.]

CLET, *sb.*² Rdn. A bolt for heating purposes.

Rdn. *MORGAN Wds.* (1881).

CLET, see **Cleat**, *sb.*¹

CLETCH, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Lakel. Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Also in form *cletcht* w.Yks.¹ [kleʧf.] Of domestic fowls: a brood; also *fig.* of persons: a family, set, clique. Of eggs: a setting. See *Cleck*, *v.*; cf. *clutch*, *sb.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.² Nhb. Never set a cletch of chickens but it miscarries, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VII 398, Nhb.¹ Dur. Can ye let me hev a cletch of eggs? (J.E.D.); Dur.¹ Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). n.Yks.^{1,2,3}, ne Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ He cums of a bad cletch. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Another goose but rather ov a yunger cletch, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsley Ann.* (1847) 36, Tletš, WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill.* (1892) 34; w.Yks.^{1,2,3,4,5} Der I heard a man say of a widower, who had married a widow (both with families), 'there-were two cletches in one house,' *N. & Q.* (1888) 7th S v 206; Der.² There's a pretty cletch on 'em. nw.Der.¹ Lin. One of the sto'ans fell ight into a cletch of young gibs and killed one on 'em, *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. vii. 31. n.Lin. That theare last cletch 'at graay hen's browt off, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 106; n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹

CLETCHIN (G. *vbl. sb.* Dur. Yks. [kleʧʃin.] A brood of chickens, a setting of eggs. Cf. *clotching*.

e.Dur.¹ ne Yks.¹ Pleas will ya sell ma a cletchin o' your eggs?

CLEU, see *Clee*.

CLEUCH, *adj.* n.Sc.

1. Clever, dexterous, light-fingered; *prop.* of that kind of dexterity which thieves and pickpockets possess.

n.Sc. One is said to have 'cleuch hands,' or to be 'cleuch of the fingers,' who lifts anything so cleverly that bystanders do not observe it (JAM.).

2. Niggardily in dealing, inclined to take the advantage. *ib.* [This word repr. an OE. **clōh*, clever, prudent, the same as G. *klug*, ON. *klōkr*. For the phonology cp. Sc. *eneuch*, OE. *genōh*, G. *genug*, Da. *nok*.]

CLEUCH, CLEUF, CLEUGH, see *Clough*.

CLEUGH, see *Clow*.

CLEUK, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Yks. Also written *cleuck*; and in forms *clouk*, *cluiik*, *cluke* Sc. (JAM.); *cloak*, *cluke* w.Yks.⁴ [klæk, klūk, kluiik.]

1. *sb.* The hand, claw, paw.

Sc. She gies her clook a bightsom bow, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 11 (JAM.). Abd. His car-cleuck [left hand] That cleikit was for thift, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 11; They hev been in Tod Lowrie's cluicks, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix.

2. A clutch, grasp, hold. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Sc. At last I got you out o' his clooks, *Presb. Elog.* (1719) 127 (JAM.); Got him in his clook, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 22. Or.I. An if his cleuks on her he got, It wad no be so canny, *Poety Torals Travellie* (1880) 205, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 797. Abd. Lat me but get my clooks an aunty's pose, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 110. Fif. He skeyg'd frae Card'nal's wreth away, Glad to escape his cleuks, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 78. e.Fif. Reivin' an' thievin' an' spulyein' whatever they thocht it worth their while to lay their cleuks on, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. Rnf. Truths, lang in mystic cleuk, To light hae risen, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 118. Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). w.Yks.⁴

3. *v.* To seize, scratch with the claws.

Abd. The cat 'll cleuk ye, an' ye dinna take care (JAM.).

4. To grip, lay hold of.

Abd. The carlings Maggy had so cleuked, FORBES *Ajax* (1785) 12. [The gled the pece claucht in his cluke, LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* (1530) 1169.]

CLEURACH, see *Clorach*.

CLEUTT, see *Clee*, *Cloot*.

CLEVANT, see *Callyvan*, *Clivan*.

CLEVE, *sb.* Lan. [kliiv.] A basket. (S.W.) See *Cleaf*.

[Ir. and Gael. *cliabh*, a basket (MACBAIN).]

CLEVEL, see *Clavel*.

CLEVEL, *sb.* Ken. Sus. Amer. Also written *clavel* Ken.¹ Sus.¹; *clevil* Amer. [kleʧvl.] A grain of corn.

Ken. Lewis I. Tenet (1736); GROSE (1790); Ken.¹ It is a popular belief that each clevel of wheat bears the likeness of Him who is the True Corn of Wheat. As a man said to me at Eastry—'Brown wheat shews it more than white, because it's a bigger clevel.' To see this likeness the clevel must be held with the seam of the grain from you; Ken.², Sus.¹ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 210.]

CLEVER, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Written *claver* e.An.¹ Nrf.¹; *clevor*

Nhb. Also in form *cliver* Ir. e.Lan. Som.; *clivor* Nhb.; *clivver* Nhb.¹ n.Yks. e.Lan.¹ nw.Dev.¹; *clivvor* Nhb.¹ [kleʧv-, kliiv-.]

1. *adj.* Well, in good health, physically strong, active.

Nhb.¹ Hoo are ye the day, lad?—Man, aa's clivver. e.Dur.¹ Naut uw'u kliv'au dhu dee u [Not over-clever to-day] w.Yks. How are you?—Clevercr than I was, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 357; She's wonderfully clever, spite of her age (C.A.F.); w.Yks.^{2,3} ne Ken. I am getting quite clever again (H.M.). Ken.¹ Well, thankee, not very clever. s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). nw.Dev.¹ He's purty clivver to-day, thank ee. Cor. 'Clever, cum-raade,' said Sampsy, 'how be you?' TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 44; Cor.^{1,2}

2. Handsome, fine, well-made.

N.I.¹ Ant. A fine cliver child (M.B.S.). Lan. *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 138. e.Lan.¹, Chs.^{1,2}, War. (J.R.W.), e.An.² Nrf. That's a claver mawther, SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (c. 1682) III. 235, ed Bohn; Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.); Suf.¹ w.Cy. There is one time when she looks nicer and cleverer than at any, HARDY *Laodicean* (ed. 1896) 193. Cor.¹

3. Good, kind, well-behaved, benevolent.

Gall. Lie doon on yer bed like a clever lass, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 40. Hrf.² It was all very clever to my face [i.e. no fault was found], but she said all manner of things behind my back. e.An.¹ Nrf. SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (c. 1682) III. 235, ed. Bohn. Spf. (F.H.), Cor. (H.M.)

4. Honest, respectable, steady, industrious.

e.An. *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 161. Nrf. I call him a werry claver young man; he keep to his work, and don't spend his money at the public-house like some young men (W.R.E.).

5. Truthful; accurate.

w.Yks. Now, then, be clever!—truth above all things (C.C.R.).

Hence *Cleverly*, *adv.* accurately, with certainty.

w.Yks. I can't speak to it cleverly (C.C.R.).

6. Neat, smooth, cleanly-wrought.

N.Cy.² n.Yks. Tha teeak trew pains to make all clean an clivver, CASTILLO *Roosdale Bob* (1878) 59. s.Cy. GROSE (1790). Ken.²

7. Of horses: agile, good at fences.

Lei.¹ War.² A cleverfencer. Nrf. That's a very clever colt, indeed, sir, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 317. w.Som.¹ Dhoal mae ur-z-u tlúvur-z u kyat [The old mare is as clever as a cat]. nw.Dev.¹

8. Of inanimate objects: good, well-made, satisfactory.

e.Lth. There were three fields o't, weel fenced an' drained, lyn' bonny to the sun, an' clever land, HUNTER J. *Inwick* (1895) 160. ne.Yks.¹ It takes a clever knife to cut it. w.Yks. That's a rare clever spade (J.T.). Suf. Where, when the tide rises, the ford's not very clever, GARLAND (1818) 87. Som. I tell 'e what, zur, he'd make a very clever griskin, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 178. Cor. (J.W.) [Nfld. A fisherman will speak of a 'clever-built boat,' meaning that it is large and shapely, PATTERSON *Trans. Flk-Lore Soc.* (1894).]

9. Chief, principal.

Nhb. A thoosan' bucklors . . . a' belangin' tiv boordly, clivor men, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 4; Marrh an' alloways, along wiv a' the cleverist spices, *ib.* 14.

10. *Comp.* (1) *Clever-breeches*, (2) *-clogs*, a wiseacre, conceited person, applied ironically; (3) *-clumsy*, a term of reproof to one who sets about anything eagerly, and performs it clumsily; (4) *-dick*, (5) *-head*, (6) *-shanks*, see *-breeches*.

(1) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 14, 1892); Oh you'll know all about it, clever-breeches, you will (H.L.). (2) w.Yks. (Æ.B.) (3) Nhp.¹ (4) e.Lan. There's olez tuthri cliverdicks to smile, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 238. (5) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 14, 1892); Si' theh at yond clevereread (Æ.B.). (6) Lei.¹ *Gen.* applied to a woman.

11. *adv.* Very well, excellently.

Nhb. O lang hes the coal trade kep' us, clivor, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 337. e.Dur.¹ If the window had been open, we could have seen clever. Lan. I clivver yammor to yeer, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 8. Hrf.² He behaved very clever to me in that job [paid me handsomely]. nw.Dev.¹ He's gittun on clivver. Cor.² How are you getting on?—Clever, shore nuff.

12. Altogether, quite, straight, right, clear.

e.Lan.¹ We have been clever to London. Lei.¹ I shall go next ways clever through Ullesthorpe, MACAULAY *Antiq. Claybrook* (1791). Nhp.² You must go clever through Stanford. Ken. He leaped clever over. He carried it clever off (K.). Hmp. I went

clever to Brighton, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. x. 400; *Hmp.*¹ *Dor.*¹ Clever auver.

13. In phr. (1) *Clever and clean*, (2) — *and shiver*, completely, altogether.

(1) Ir. It's starved you must be, woman alive, cliver and clane, *BARLOW Idylls* (1892) 11; The best contrivance is to keep off of them cliver and clane, the way I do, *ib. Lisconnel* (1895) 200 (2) Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825).

CLEVER, *v.* Sc. Yks. [kle'vər, kle'və(r).]

1. To boast, brag, show off.

w.Yks. An he reight clevered wi' t'shewin off to iv'rybody. *Wkly Post* (July 11, 1896); Si theh hah shoo's cleverin' wi' her new clooaz (*Æ.B.*).

Hence *Clevering*, *vbl. sb.* bounce, 'swagger,' the act of showing off.

w.Yks. Indulges in what they call 'clevering,' *Yksman.* (1881) 74; Tha'rt no better nor a babby, wi' all thi clevering, *SNOWDEN Tales Wolds* (1893) vii

2. To hurry, hasten, look sharp.

Ayr. Clever ye, lassock, an' no staun an' gape there in my face like a muckle saft-veal, *SERVICE Dk. Duguid* (1887) 201

CLEVER, see *Claver*, *v.*²

CLEVERABLE, *adj.* Der. [kle'vərəbl.] Clever, powerful.

Der. I tak' it God Almighty's more cleverable and strong, nor all the devils put together, *VERNEY Stone Edge* (1868) xvi.

CLEVERALITY, *sb.* Sc. Cleverness, ability.

Ayr. A man of no little cleverality in some things, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 68 Edb. The honest man whose cleverality had diverted us so much, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi.

CLEVERITY, *sb.* Lon. Cleverness.

Lon. This word has with many persons supplanted 'cleverness,' *PEGGE Anecdotes* (1844) 212.

CLEVERLY, *adv.* Chs. [kle'vəli.] Completely.

Chs.¹; Chs.² A building so dilapidated that it mun be pood down cleverly. A hedge 'mun be cleverly fawen.'

CLEVERS, see *Cleavers*.

CLEVL, see *Cleval*.

CLEVIS, *sb.* Midl. Som. Also in form *clevvy* Midl. [kle'vis.] The U-shaped piece of iron with a pin through the ends, which attaches the foot-chain of a plough to the bodkin or draught-bar.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1796) II. w.Som.¹ Rare.

[My best paire of clevis, my best plowe, *Lan. & Chs. Wills* (1592) III. 39 (N.E.D.).]

CLEVV, see *Claver*, *v.*²

CLEVY, see *Clavel*.

CLEW, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. I.Ma. Lin. War. e.An. Dev. Cor. Also written *clue* Sc. Nhb. Wm. n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ [kliu.]

1. A ball of worsted, cotton, twine, &c.; also *fig.*

Sc. There's aye a wimple in a lawyer's clew, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xxiii; We hae wealth o' yarn in clews, *CHAMBERS Snags* (1829) II. 373. Abd. Though whies ye steal a clue Ye ken it's just but like your trade, *Cock Strains* (1810) II. 135. Ayr. Willie was a wabster guid, Cou'd stown a clue wi' ony bodie, *BURNS Willie Wastle*, st. i. Ir. Biddy, will you hand me over that clew out of the windy-stool there? *CARLETON Traits Peas* (1843) I. 102 Nhb. His clew fell and ran downwards through a rush of briars, *RICHARDSON Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 43; She'll make a mountain o' a clue, *PROUDLOCK Muse* (1896) 339; Nhb.¹ Cum. The other sisters wound the clew, *BLAIRE Post. Wks.* (1842) 141; T'wardle went roond . . . fra t'west towards t'east, like turnan a garn clew on a knittin needle stuck through t'middle on't, *SARGISSON Joe Scoop* (1881) 202. Wm. The hands let gang the clews o' garn, *WHITEHEAD Leg.* (1859) 14, ed. 1896, T'maister wad wind three or four clues togadder for three or four bairns to knit off, *SOUTHEY Kniters e' Dent in Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1865) 20. n.Yks. (W.H.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² As numb as a clue [insensible to feeling, or the touch]. e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Shoo build a clew a white worst, for hur huzband's breikfast, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 37; Used in the [woollen] trade principally when the 'bests' were formed into a ball called a 'listen clue' (W.T.); w.Yks.⁵ A clue o' band. n.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) *Clew-bottom*, *sb.* the nucleus upon which the ball is wound; (2) *Clew'd*, *adj.* coiled round, rolled up as in a ball.

(1) n.Yks.² In the country, the 'thriopple' or windpipe of a goose is a common thing for a clue-bottom, by the insertion of one end into the other, so as when hardened to form a circle. A few shot corps are put in to make it rattle. (2) Sc. Clew'd up like a hurchin, *SCOTT Leg. Mont.* (1818) xiii.

2. Three skeins of hempen thread. e.An.¹

3. A coil of rope made of twisted straw; a hank or twist of grass, &c.

I.Ma. Up with a clew of goss to strek her, *BROWNE Doctor* (1887) 96 nw.Dev.¹ A large ball of straw rope, *gen.* about 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Cor.³

4. A globular swelling like a boil.

Nhb.¹ When a person is restless and uneasy it is common to say, 'He's gotten a clew.'

5. A tangle.

War.³ What a clew you have got your fishing line into.

[1. Clew, bottom of thread, *BARET* (1580); A clewe, *globus, glomus, Cath. Angl.* (1483). OE. *cliuwen*]

CLEW, *sb.*² Glo. Wil. Also written *clue* Wil.¹ A knock, blow, box on the ear. See *Clow*, *sb.*³

Glo.¹ I'll gie thee a clew o' thee yead. Wil.¹

CLEW, *v.* Lan. To throng, crowd.

Lan. They aw coomn clewing rewnd obewt me, *PAUL BOBBIN Sequel* (1819) 10; Boh fok began o' clewink in so fast ogen, *ib.* 24.

CLEW, see *Claw*, *sb.*¹

CLEWED, *pp.* Cor.³ Benumbed.

CLEWKIN, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Chs. Der. Also in forms *clookin* s.Chs.¹; *clocken* Chs.¹³ [kliu'kin, klū'kin.]

1. String, twine, cord.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lan. That knife 'll cut thy sweetheart's throat, an' that clewkin 'll hang thee, *BRIERLEY Marlocks* (1867) 33. Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹, nw.Dev.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Clewkin-bant*, string, twine; (2) *-grin*, a game-snare made of twine.

(1) Lan. As twisted as a clewkin' bant, *BRIERLEY Irkdale* (1865) 71, ed. 1868; (S.W.) (2) Lan. He throttit eaw'r poor Towzer in a clewkin grin, *TIM BOBBIN View. Dial.* (1740) 14. Lan.¹

CLEW(S), see *Clow*.

CLEY, see *Clee*.

CLEYT, *v.* Nhb. Also in form *clite*. To wear unevenly, make one-sided. See *Aclite*.

Nhb.¹ Your shoe's cleyted.

CLEZE, see *Claes*.

CLIA, see *Clyre*.

CLIB, *sb.* Irel. [kliib.] A one-year-old horse. See *Clip*, *sb.*³ 1.

N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs* (1892).

[Cp. Ir. *chobóg*, a filly, colt (O'REILLY).]

CLIB, *v.* Dev. Cor. [kliib.]

1. To stick, adhere; to cause to adhere.

Dev. He made a heffort tu rise, but he was clibbed tu the stule, *n.Dev. Jm.* (Dec. 23, 1885) 6, col. 1. n.Dev. These two leaves are clib'd together (F.A.A.). nw.Dev.¹ The mux clib'th to ma boots the very zame 'z daw. Cor.¹; Cor.² My fingers are clibbed together; Cor.³ A man clibs on a postage stamp.

Hence (1) *Clibby*, *adj.* sticky, adhesive; (2) *Clibby-mouthed*, *adj.* having a sticky mouth.

(1) Dev.¹ What clibby cauch iz et? a may ream et a mile, *r3. nw.Dev.*¹ The varnish idn near dry eet, tis all clibby. s.Dev., e Cor. (Miss D.), Cor.¹² (2) n.Dev. Es clibby-mouth buoy valled out o' winder, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 107.

2. To moisten, esp. to moisten with the tongue.

Cor.³ He clibbed his finger and held it up to see which way the wind blew.

[Formed from OE. *clibbor*, sticky, adhesive; related to OE. *clifian*, to cleave, adhere.]

CLIBBER, *sb.* n.Sc. Also in form *clubber* (JAM.). [kli'ber.] A wooden saddle, a pack-saddle.

S. & Ork.¹ Or.I., Cth. They carry their victuals in straw creels called cassies,—fixed over straw flets on the horses' backs with a clubber and straw ropes, *Statst. Acc. X.* 23 (JAM.).

[ON. *klyf-beri* (pron. *klybberi*), a pack-saddle; cp. *klyf*, a pack on a pack-horse; see *JAKOBSEN Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 53.]

CLIBBINS, *sb. pl.* Irel. [kli'binz.] In phr. *clibbins and shaglins*, loose-hanging female finery.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *clibín*, a dewlap, a piece (O'REILLY).]

CLICE, see Clize.

CLICHEN, *sb.* Tev. (JAM.) Also written cleighin. [Not known to our correspondents.] Something comparatively very light.

CLICHITY-CLACHITY, *adj.* Dur. Of machinery: shaky.

Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

CLICK, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms cleck Lan.¹; cleek Sc.; clock e.An.¹ [klik, klek, klek.]

1. *sb.* A sharp, sudden noise; the tick of a watch or clock; a sudden catch or slip.

e.Yks.¹ Summut ga' sike a click i' my heead, an teeathwark stopped in a minute. Lan. It went click and then we found the spring was broke (S.W.) n.Lin.¹, s.Lin. (T.H.R.)

Hence (1) Click-clack, *sb.* (a) a clappate; (b) uninterrupted loquacity; (2) Click-clacking, *vbl. sb.* the sound of the opening and shutting of a gate by wind, &c.; (3) Clickety-clack, *sb.* the sound made by a person walking in pattens or clogs on hard ground; the noise made by a loom, &c.; also used as *adv.*; (4) Click-to-click, *sb.* the noise of pattens or of a horse with a loose shoe.

(1, a) s.Wor. (H.K.) (b) Sc. (JAM.) (2) s.Lin. Do see after the latch of the yard gaate. Ah keant abeer to hear its click-clacking (T.H.R.). (3) w.Yks. The usual array of looms going 'clickatty-clack,' CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 250. n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, Brks.¹ Hmp. HOLLOWAY. (4) w.Som.¹ Uur au'vees geoth u-baewt tlik-tu-tlaak' een dhai oal paat nz, wee'nur-n zuum-ur [She always goes about click-to-click in those old pattens, winter and summer]. Most of these alliterative expressions have to inserted.

2. A sharp, unexpected blow.

Lan.¹ Be quiet, or thae'll get a click i' th' ear-hole. Nhp.¹ He gied me o' click o' th' yed; Nhp.², War.³ Shr.¹ I gid'im sich a click i' the ear-ole e.An.¹, Nrf. (M.C.H.B.), Suf.¹ Dev. He gid Jack a click under the ear, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 85, ed. 1871. Cor.¹ I'll gi' 'ee a click under the ear; Cor.²

3. In phr. in a click, in a moment, directly.

Dev. Hur wid dra op hur 'ead, . . . and give us a layd in a click, BURNETT *Stable Boy* (1888) xi.

4. A small catch, designed to fall into the notch of a wheel; the latch of a gate or door.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Per. Lift the cleek an stepyer wyes ben (G.W.) Lan.¹

5. *v.* To tick as a clock, &c.

Frf. Our clockie's clean gane out o' tune: An' never mair She'll wag her tail, an' click an' croon, SMART *Ramb. Rhymes* (1834) 134. Nhb.¹ I.W.¹ The watch won't click.

Hence Clicking, *vbl. sb.* ticking.

Elg. The clickin' o' the clock agin the wa', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 175.

6. To close, snap; to shut a gate by means of a latch.

s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Shr.¹ Did'n a click the wicket after 'em?

7. To hit lightly, inflict a sudden blow; to knock, strike; to clench.

ne.Yks.¹ T'hoss threw up it heead an' click'd ma ower t'shoodther. Lan. He clicked his teeth an' swore, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 8. Not. I just clicked him (J.H.B.). w.Cor. Your clapper [knocker] won't click at all. Click glasses (M.A.C.).

8. To throw, 'chuck.'

Nrf. I'll click a stone into the dog, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 62; (M.C.H.B.)

9. To trip up; to lift the leg in walking. n.Yks.², Lin.¹

Hence (1) Clicked up, *ppl. adj.* shrunken, shrivelled; (2) Clickspavin, *sb.* the string-halt in horses; (3) Click-up, *sb.* a person with a short leg who makes a clicking noise in walking.

(1) n.Yks.² 'A click'd up leg,' one leg shorter than the other. (2) n.Yks.² Owing to some nervous fibre meeting with continual irritation, from mechanical obstruction in the part, and causing the animal to click or lift up the leg in walking. (3) *sb.* Lin.¹

[1. Cp. Norw. dial. *klkk*, a slight sharp sound (AASEN). 2. Cp. Du. *kliek*, a blow or a stab with a poinard, a boxe or a buffet (HEXHAM). 3. Cp. MDu. *met een klick*, suddenly (OUDEMANS).]

CLICK, *v.*² and *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Also written clik Sh.I.; klick N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ w.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹ Lin.¹; *pp.* cluck n.Lin.¹ [klik]

1. *v.* To snatch, seize, catch up hastily; to steal. Also used *fig.* Cf. cleek, *v.*¹

Sc. The wa'-keepers clicket awa' my veil frae me, ROBSON *Sng. Sol* (1860) v. 7. S. & Ork.¹ *MS. add.* Sh.I. I looks at his fit, an he clicks it awa, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 11. Or I. (S.A.S.) Ay. John Wyllie . . . It seems was that day scant o' meat, He cam to click his dinner, *Ballads and Sngs* (1847) II 55 n.Cy. The glede clicks up the chicken (K.); N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ He clicked it oot o' me hand. Dur.¹ e.Dur.¹ 'She was click'd away very sharp,' was said to me of a woman dying suddenly. Cum. (M.P.); *Gl* (1851). Wm. An click'd doon the bugle, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1896) 7 n.Yks.¹²³, e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ It's bad clicking butter out of a dog's throat w.Yks. Shoo click't at t'cheese ta get it throo him, TOM TREDDLE-HOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1846) 18; w.Yks.¹⁴⁵ Lan.¹ She clickt t'glass off teeable an' wod gie him nowte, BARBER *Forness Flk* (1870) 33 n.Lan. Hi thk't it aut ev har hand (W.S.); n.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ I should hev hitten him if Tom hedn't cluck hold o' my airm sw.Lin.¹ I clicked the turnover [a small shawl] from her

Hence (1) Clicked, *pp.* stolen; grabbed; (2) Clickem, *sb.* a thief [*lit.* click 'em]; (3) Clickem Inn, *sb.* a name applied to lonely wayside public-houses; (4) Clicker, *sb.* a body-snatcher; (5) Clicking, *vbl. sb.* a rude snatching; (6) Clicky, *adj.* thievish.

(1) S. & Ork.¹, n.Yks.² (2) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Clickem's got it' 'It was got at Clickem Fair,' it was purloined. (3) Cum. Supposed to be so called from their power in inviting or catching irresolute passengers (M.P.). (4) n.Yks.² (5) e.Yks.¹ 'Neca clickins' is said by boys who do not wish their companions to have a share or participate in anything found. m.Yks.¹ Ragged folks and fine folks there's always a clicking at. w.Yks.⁵ When ther's nobbud a marthful o' bread i' t'hars ther'll be some clicking for 't. n.Lin.¹ Johnny alus liked when he cam hoam to hev hot caakes ready for clickin'. (6) n.Yks.² 'Yan o' t'clicky soort,' one with thievish propensities.

2. To clutch, seize, lay hold of. *Gen.* with *hold*.

Nhb. But Ruth clickt fast had on hur, ROBSON *Bk of Ruth* (1860) i. 14. e.Dur.¹ Wm. Bet wur a brave staut lass, an clickd haad ea Scapin beeth collar, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 30, ed. 1821; Upt recaps an clickan haald a first yan an than anudthre, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt iii 18 e.Yks. If Ah hadn't clickt hod'n her, sha wad he' tummeld inti fire, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 93. w.Yks.¹ Our Sal clickin fast wi' bath hands to t'bawk, ii. 287, w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ T'peeler . . . click'd hod'n his shoulders, 68. Lan. Hoo clickt howd of his cwot, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, ix. n.Lin. He misses clickin' houd o' the'r heads, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 80; n.Lin.¹ If I hedn't clickd hold o' th' herse head he w'd ha run'd oher her as sewer as could be.

3. With *up*: to catch up or snatch hastily. Also used *fig.*

Nhb. Click up his chalk and wooden buick, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 28. Cum. He clickt up his beuk ov a terrabel hurry, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 54. w.Yks. But tha clicks me up befoor aw've a chance to spaik, HARTLEY *Seets' Yks and Lan.* (1895) ii; Then he clicked hizsenn up, *Yksnm. Comic Ann.* (1877) 46. Lan. They'd ha' bin clicked up like lumps o' gowd, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 263 Der.¹ Lin. RAY (1691), Vox agro Lin. usitatissima, significat autem celeriter corrumpere, SKINNER (1671); Lin.¹ The peeler knabbed him directly he had clicked it up. n.Lin. Clicks up his spud, an' nips ower fencin', PEACOCK *Taales* (1889) 75

4. With *up*: of mud, &c., when it adheres in large flakes to the feet, &c.

n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ See how the mud clicks up.

5. Of daylight: to shorten, draw in.

n.Yks.² The days are beginning to click.

Hence Clicking-time, *sb.* twilight.

Yks *N. & Q.* (1893) 8th S. iii. 468.

6. To shrivel, shrink up, as leather, parchment, &c., under heat. *Gen.* used with *up*.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Gaunt and clicked up like a greyhound's belly. m.Yks.¹

7. *sb.* A snatch, clutch, hold.

Nhb. To make a click [to moor the ship] (R.O.H.); Fornens'd the Tower, we made a click, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 10. w.Yks. Hedn't hed a click at ought, Jabez *Oliphant* (1870) bk. i. v; I made a click, ECCLES *Leads Olm.* (1881) 24; w.Yks.¹ Thou's miss'd thy click, lousy Dick n.Lin.¹ We've hed a fox about th' decoy, an hev hed five clicks at him, but hev'n't gotten him yit.

8. A familiar term among miners for money earned or gained in addition to regular wages. m.Yks.¹

9. A peg or knob for hanging anything upon; a hook used for moving packs of wool. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, w.Yks.³

10. *Comp.* (1) **Click-hook**, a large barbed hook for catching salmon, used in poaching; (2) **-net**, a net used for holding over the water to catch salmon as they jump.

(1) *N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹, *Cum.* (M.P.), *w.Yks.*¹, *ne Lan*¹ [*Click-hooks* are large salmon-hooks bound together shaft to shaft. Poachers throw them beneath the fish, and with a sharp 'click' strike them into the belly, *Nineteenth Cent.* (Oct. 1889) 709.] (2) *ne.Yks.*¹

11. A cork shaped like a fish, covered with mackerel skin, baited with meat, and armed with two hooks, used to catch gulls. *Sus. Knox Ornithol. Rambles* (1849) 255.

12. A sharp, sudden pain, a stitch or catch in breathing, &c. Also in phr. *a click in the back*, uprightness or stiffness, causing a smartness of carriage.

*n.Yks.*² I hev a sair click i' me side. Clicks, cramps. 'Conscience has its clicks,' its reprovings. *e.Yks.* Ah felt a nasty click i' my elbow (R.S.7; Bessy, his wife, . Was heppenest woman you'd find i' ten toons; Sike a click iv her back, an sa jannack an tall, *Nicholson Flk-Sp.* (1889) 38, (J.N.)

Hence **Clicky**, *adj.* Of pain: sudden, sharp. *n.Yks.*²

13. A manoeuvre in wrestling by which an opponent is tripped up.

Cum. Tried the inside click and the back-heel, *Carlisle Patriot* (Dec. 2, 1887) 2; They'r gaily oft practisin' t'inside click, *GWORDE GREENUP Yance a Year* (1873) 16. *Wm.* He hed him doon in a nack wi t'inside click (B.K.). *w.Yks.* (R.H.H.)

[11. *MLG. klick-angel*, 'eine Art Fischerangel' (*SCHILLER & LÜBBEN*).]

CLICK, *sb.*³ *Nhb. Yks.* [*klik.*] A rent, tear.

*Nhb.*¹ Leuk what a greet click thor's iv her frock. *w.Yks.* Iz koits ed a bit av a thik (J.W.).

CLICK, *sb.*⁴ *Cum.* Also in form *cleek* *Cum.*¹ [*klik*, *klik.*] A steep part in a road.

Cum. In fairly common use. Not usually applied to a steep of any considerable length (J.C.); Well known and in common use (J.A.), *Cum.*¹ It's a sharp click up Work'ton Ho' brow.

CLICK, *v.*³ *Dev.* [*klik*] To become ill.

*nw.Dev.*¹ Her waz always clickin'.

Hence (1) **Clicker**, *sb.* a chronic invalid; (2) **Click-hammering**, *adj.* poorly, delicate; (3) **Click-ma-doodle**, *sb.* a rickety article, a badly finished piece of work; also used *attrib.*

(1) *nw.Dev.*¹ 'Her was a reg'lar clicker,' means she was a confirmed invalid, and implies that the illness was of an intermittent character. (2) *n.Dev.* Her'th been cruel click-'ammerin' lately (F.A.A.). (3) *nw.Dev.*¹ A poor click-ma-doodle job.

CLICK, *adj.*¹ *Dev. Cor.* [*klik.*] In *comp.* **Click-hand**, the left hand.

Cor. Thof I'm laame in my click-hand, *J. TRENOODLE Spec. Dial.* (1846) 32; *Cor.*¹²

Hence (1) **Click-handed**, (2) **-pawed**, (3) **Clicky**, (4) **Clicky-handed**, (5) **-pawed**, *adj.* left-handed.

(1) *Cor.* And tho' you're old,—click-handed some, *TREGELLAS Tales* (1865) 18; *Cor.*¹²³ (2) *Cor.*¹² (3) *Cor.*³ A difficult man—he can bowl right-handed or clicky. (4) *Cor.*² (5) *s.Dev.*, *e.Cor.* (Miss D.), *Cor.*²

[*Cp. OCor. glikin in dorn glikin*, left-handed (*WILLIAMS*).]

CLICK, *adv.*, *adj.*² and *sb.*⁵ *Brks. Dev.* [*klik.*]

1. *adv.* Completely, thoroughly.

*Brks.*¹ A done we click [he took us in completely].

2. *adj.* 'Select,' out of the common.

*Brks.*¹ On an occasion when entertaining guests, a certain dame of the middle class appeared to be very affected in her manner. One of her neighbours remarked afterwards, 'E zeas that ther be jus' her click party, an' that be how 'tis she dos like that' That was an annual party to which the lady invited some guests of higher social standing than most of her friends and neighbours.

3. *sb.* Style, sort, esp. in phr. *that's the click*.

Brks. He is not one of my click (M.J.B.). *Dev.* That's the click, *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. *nw.Dev.* Quite common (R.P.C.)

CLICK-BED, *sb.* *Dev.* [*kli'k-bed.*] A children's game, 'hop-scotch.' Also called *Beds* (q.v.).

Dev. A girl at Torquay said the game she was playing was called Click-bed, adding 'My brother calls it Hop-Scotch,' *Reports Provinc.* (1877) 129.

CLICKER, *sb.* *Dev.* Also written *cliquer* *Dev.* The clapper of a mill; the tongue.

Dev. In a local poem, 'He'd better sit down and keep still his old clicquer.' Very common, *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

CLICKET, *sb.* and *v.*¹ *Yks. War Shr. e.An.* [*kli'kit.*]

1. *sb.* The old-fashioned fastening on a gate; see below.

*Shr.*¹ *Obsol.* An iron link is attached to the gate by means of a staple, this link is terminated by a short hasp-like bolt. On the gate-post is an iron plate, having in it a kind of key-hole, into which the before-mentioned bolt fits, much after the manner of the fastening of a trunk, thus securing the gate.

2. A wooden salt-box with a hinged lid, hung against the wall in old-fashioned kitchens. Cf. **clack**. *n.Yks.*², *m.Yks.*¹

3. The valve of a pump. Cf. **clack**. *Shr.*¹

4. A small wedge. *Shr.*¹ Cf. **cleat**, *sb.*¹

5. A thin board, having four or five small arched apertures, placed before the mouth of a hive in the winter months to protect the bees from mice or other vermin. *ib.*

6. *v.* To fasten the wooden latch of a door by inserting a peg above it, thus preventing it from being raised.

Shr. *BOUND Prov.* (1876); *Shr.*¹ *Obsol.* Wooden latches of the kind referred to, at one time common throughout Shr. are now [1873] fast disappearing. They are raised on the outer side of the door by the simple expedient of pulling a string which is fastened to the latch within, and passed through a hole in the door.

Hence **Clicketing**, *prp.* making that sort of noise which a 'clicket' or hasp does when the door or gate is shaken by the wind. *War.*²

7. To protect hives by means of a 'clicket.'

*Shr.*¹ Han 'ee clicketed the bees?

8. To chatter. *e.An.*¹, *Nrf.*¹

Hence (1) **Clicket**, *adj.* voluble; (2) **Clicketting**, *vbl. sb.* chattering.

(1) *e.An.*¹ (2) *Nrf.* If I disturb you with my clicketten, tell me so, Dan'l, and I won't, *DICKENS D. Copperfield* (1849) xxxii, *Nrf.*¹ *Suf.*¹ Howd ya tongues—don't keep sich a clicketten.

[1. He hath the keye and the clicket, *P. Plowman* (B) v. 613; Clycket of a dore, *cliquette*, *PALSGR* (1530). 6. The dore i-closet, i-keizet and i-klicketed, *P. Plowman* (A.) vi. 103. 8. With hir that will clicket make daunger to cope, *TUSSER Husb.* (1580) 169]

CLICKET, *v.*² *Lan.* [*kli kit.*] Of the fox or hare: to be *mans appélens*, to be in heat.

*ne.Lan.*¹ [*MAYER Sptsmn's Direct* (1845) 144; When a doe hare goes to buck, shee is said to goe to clicket (K.).]

[A bytche foxe in the time that she goeth on clycketing, *TURBVILLE Booke of Hunting* (1575) 186.]

CLICKS, *sb. pl.* *n.Lin.*¹ [*kliks.*] The coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

CLICKSIE, *sb.* *S. & Ork.*¹ An eagle.

CLICKSTONE, *sb.* *Wor.* The stonechat, *Pratincola rubicola*.

Wor. (W.B.) *w.Wor. Berrow's Jrn.* (Mar. 3, 1828).

CLIDDEN, **CLIDEN**, see **Clider(s)**.

CLIDER(S), *sb.* *Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.* Also in forms *claden* *Som*; *claiton* *Dor.*; *clēden* *Dor.*¹; *cleiton* *Dor.*; *cliden* *Dev.*⁴; *clidden* *Som.*; *clyder* *Dor.*¹; *clayders* *I.W.*¹; *clyder(s)* *Hmp.*¹ *Wil.*¹ *Dev.*¹ *Cor.*²; *clythors* *Cor.*² [*klaɪ'dəz*, *klaɪ'dən*, *kli dən.*] The goose-grass or rough bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*. See **Cleavers**, **Clites**, **Cliver(s)**.

Hmp. The seed is said to be good or young turkeys (J.R.W.); *Hmp.*¹ *I.W.*¹ Given to goslings as food; *I.W.*², *Wil.*¹ *Dor.* *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7; (C.W.); *Gl.* (1851); *Dor.*¹ Called also cleavers, clavers, or clivers from their cleaving to anything. *Som. W. & J. Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.); *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885). *Dev.*¹⁴, *Cor.*¹²

CLIDGE, *sb.* *Ken.* [Not known to our other correspondents.] A bunch or lump. (F.E.)

CLIDGY, *sb.* and *adj.* *Dev. Cor.* [*kli'dgi.*]

1. *sb.* A sweetmeat; confectionery, hardbake.

sw.Dev. *Clidgy* an' gingarbred, an' nets, *PENGELLY Verbal Pron.* (1875) 52. *Cor.* Eggs, clidgy, traade, and hoganbags, *J. TRENOODLE Spec. Dial.* (1846) 39; *Cor.*¹ So called because it sticks to the teeth.

2. *adj.* Sticky, gelatinous. Cf. **clidgy**, **clig**. *Cor.*¹²

Hence **Clidge-jaw**, *sb.* treacle pudding. *Cor.*³

CLIDYPOCH, *sb.* *Dmf. (JAM.)* Also written *clidyoch* (JAM.). The gravel-bed of a river.

CLIER, see Clear.

CLIERINS, see Clearings.

CLIEVAUN, *sb.* Irel. A small basket, a bird-creel.
s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl* (1890).

[Ir. *chabhán*, a basket (O'REILLY).]

CLIFF, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) *Cliff-daw*, the chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*; (2) *hawk*, the Peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*; (3) *pink*, the wild pink, *Dianthus caesus*, which grows on the Cheddar cliffs; (4) *rose*, the thrift, *Armeria maritima*.

(1) s.Ir. (J.S.) [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 74.] (2) Ir., Dev., Cor. *ib.* 139. (3) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (4) Dev.⁴

2. A cleft.

Nhb. O maw duve, that's i' the cliffs o' the rock, ROBSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) ii. 14. Dev. Ma duv, thit art in tha cliffs uv tha rocks, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 14.

3. A small ravine. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

4. Stone, commonly chalk, put to hinder certain portions of the Trent banks from being washed away by the tide. n.Lin¹

5. The oolite range of hills which runs north and south from the Humber to Grantham.

n.Lin¹ The cliffs lie fallow every other year, *Surv. of Manor of Kirtou-in-Lindsey* (1787).

CLIFF, see Gliff.

CLIFFER, *sb.* Mon. A noise, 'row.'

Mon. In Lady Llanover's talk there occurred . . . a nondescript word written 'cliffer,' and pronounced to me as [kli bæ] or [kli pə], meaning 'noise, row,' for which she said [pu takh], another unknown word, was often used, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 179

CLIFF-MAN, *sb.* Rut. A stake used to support a stack.

Rut¹ We calls'em cliff men, 'cos they're mostly cut in Cliffe woods.

CLIFT, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Yks. [klift.]

1. The fork of a tree, or place where the stem goes off in two or more large branches.

Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

2. The parting of the thighs, the fork of the legs.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. Maist ilka step was to my clift, till I wan there, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 2, ed. 1873.

3. A piece of wood. S. & Ork.¹

4. A spot of ground, separated from the rest. Sc. (JAM.)

5. Hence (1) *Clifted*, *adj.* cleft or split; (2) *Clifty*, *adj.* rugged, with clefts or fissures in the surface; cracked, having flaws, as wood, &c.

(1) N.I.¹ (2) Rnf. I wandered the woodlands o'er, And climb the clifty hill, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 47. n.Yks. This board is a bit clifty (I W.).

[1. Bruyn . . . put his heed over his eeris in to the clyft of the tree, CAXTON *Reynard* (1481) 15. 2. *La furchure*, the clif (*v. r.* clift), BIBLESWORTH (c. 1325) in Wright's *Voc.* (1857) 148.]

CLIFT, *sb.*² Irel. e.An. [klift.] A cliff. e.An.¹, Suf.¹ Hence *Clifted*, *pp.* fallen or thrown over a cliff.

Ir. (G.M.H.) Ker. I heard that some cattle had been 'clifted.' . . . It means thrown over the cliff, *Standard* (June 20, 1889) 5, col. 7.

[Sad Celeno, sitting on a clift, SPENSER *F.Q.* (1590) II. vii. 23.]

CLIFT, *sb.*³ Irel. [klift.] A half-witted creature, a 'natural'; also, in phr. *a three-quarter clift*, half fool, half knave.

Ir. CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 5. Uls. (M.B.-S.)

CLIFTY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. [kli'fti.]

1. Of a horse: fleet, active, mettlesome.

Slk. Applied to a horse of light make and good action (JAM.). Nhb.¹ Applied more particularly to a mare, 'She's a clifty ganner.'

2. Smart, busy, industriously active, well-managing, thrifty.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ There's very few can foot so nice As clifty Will Carstairs, *Genuine Tom Whittell* (1815). Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300.

3. Of fuel: easily kindled and burning briskly. Cld. (JAM.) Hence *Cliftiness*, *sb.* the quality of being easily kindled and burning brightly. (*ib.*)

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[2. Clam up the shrouds . . . And preuv'd themsels twa clifty men, STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* (1686) 70. Cp. MLG. *kluffich*, 'klug, schlau, gewandt,' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN).]

CLIG, *v.* Cor. [klig.] To cling to, to stick to in the manner of glue or honey. Cf. *cledge*, *clidgy*

Cor.¹ My fingers are cligged together. Bird-lime cligs more than anything; Cor.²

Hence *Cliggy*, *adj.* used of anything sticky or adhesive, as tar, birdlime, &c. Cor.²

CLIM, *sb.* e.An.¹ [Not known to our correspondents] An imp supposed to inhabit the chimneys of nurseries, and sometimes called down to take away naughty children.

CLIMB, *v.* Var. dial. usages in Sc. Eng. and Amer. [klim, klem.]

I. Gram. forms.

1. *Pres. Tense*: (1) *Cfem*, (2) *Clim*, (3) *Clym*, (4) *Klúm*.

(1) Som. A cockney spoortsman, when a clem a hoss outside, AGRICKER *Rhymes* (1872) 3. Cor. I had ayther to drown where I seed 'ee, or clem up that awful gayte wall! PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. III. iv; Cor.² Clem op (2) *Edb* Up I'll clim, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 87. Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum.¹; Cum.² As we war climmun t'fell breist, a. n.Yks. T'hill wer owwer hard te clim, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 38; n.Yks.¹² w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Windhill*. (1892) 38; w.Yks.¹⁵, Lan.¹ Brks. Backsword play, and climmun the powl, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) iv, Brks.¹, Sur.¹, Sus. (F.A.A.), Sus.¹, Hmp. (H.E.), Hmp.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹ Som W. & J. *Gl* (1873). w.Som.¹ Applied to such work as climbing a tree or pole. Kaa n thum dhik ee tree—kaa n thup-m [(I) can't climb that tree—can't clip it]. (3) Sc. MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 204. (4) w.Som. ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 49

Hence (1) *Clim*, *sb.* a climber; (2) *Climmer*, *sb.* (a) a climber; (b) an ascent; (c) *pl.* iron spurs having the point projecting from the instep, used to assist in climbing trees; (3) *Clim(b-tack)*, *sb.* (a) a climb-shelf or term applied to a cat over-fond of investigating the contents of the larder-shelves; (b) a child always in mischief or danger; (4) *-tree*, *sb.* the creeper, *Certhia familiaris*.

(1) w.Yks. It's a girt clim oop into this train (F.P.T.). (2, a) n.Yks.² Sur.¹ We must have Smith before we cut they trees, he's the best climmer we've got. (b) Lan. As I was toiling up Walney Scar I met a quarryman who said, 'Good-day—a big climmer!' (R.O.) (c) Brks.¹ (3, a) Wil.¹ (b) Wil. N. & Q. (1881) 6th S. iv. 106. (4) w.Som.¹ This little bird is not known by any other name than the above.

2. *Pres. Tense*: (1) *Clam*, (2) *Clamb*, (3) *Climb*, (4) *Climmed*, (5) *Clom*, (6) *Clomb*, (7) *Clome*, (8) *Clomed*, (9) *Clum*, (10) *Clumb*.

(1) Sc. Clam, MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 204; Right hastily they clam the peel, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1803) II. 4, ed. 1848. Kcd. She brak' the tether in a fleg, An' clam upon a heugh, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 12. Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. Clam oot bet' Scaif Gap, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1875) 8. Wm. They clam the hee mountains, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 32. n.Yks. T'feal . . . went an' clamm on it top ov a awd rain watter tub, TWEDELL *Cleel. Rhymes* (1875) 12. e.Yks. He clam three like a squerril, NICHOLSON *Fib-Sp* (1889) 3; e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, s.Lan. (J.A.P.). (2) Ayr. We clamb the hill thegither, BURNS *John Anderson*. N.Cy.¹, w.Yks.¹ (3) Rnf. I wandered . . . And clamb the clifty hill, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 47. (4) Glo. This yere hill be steiper now nor when I climmed up un's marning, BUCKMAN *Darke's Sojourn* (1890) viii. Som. I climm'd over wall, JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869). (5) Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ Lan. A Lancashire man does not say 'he climbed a hill,' but he 'clom' it, GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 24; Lan.¹ [Amer. *Dial.* Notes (1896) I. 71.] (6) Slk. Clomb like a cat, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 391, ed. 1866. Dur.¹, w.Yks.¹, Lan.¹, Chs.¹² Nhp. A country maiden clomb the stile, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 186; Nhp.¹ Shr.¹ 'E clomb up the wuk-tree after the ackeins. Hrf.¹, Hmp. (H.E.) Dor. A-slippen vrom the tree I clomb, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1869) 23. (7) Lan.¹ Clome. e.Lan.¹ (8) w.Som. Kloom'd, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 109. (9) Rxb. (JAM.), Nhb.¹, Cum.¹, n.Yks. (I W.), e.Yks.¹, Lan.¹ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 71, 276.] (10) Dur.¹

3. *Pp.* (1) *Clomb*, (2) *Clomed*, (3) *Clommen*, (4) *Cium*, (5) *Clumb*.

(1) Chs.¹²³, Nhp.¹, Shr.¹ (2) w.Som.¹ Less common than [tlum d]. Arter I'd a-clomed up, aa'll be darned if I wadn' afear'd to come down agin. (3) Nhb.¹ (4) Sc. MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 204, By any craft to get it clum, MONTGOMERY *Cherry and Slae* (ed. 1754) 26. Rxb. High, high had Phoebus clum the lift,

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A. Scott *Poems* (1805) 54 (JAM). Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ w Yks.¹ Shoe'd clum to t'top stavv, u. 287 (5) Sc. Her page, the swiftest of her train, Had clumb a lolly tree, HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) I. 142 w.Yks.³

Hence Clum, *sb.*, see below.

Cum.¹ A woman who acted as guide over a mountain said to a tourist on completing the journey, 'I clām t'clum,' i. e. the fee as guide for the climb.

CLIMBERS, *sb. pl.* Ken. The wild clematis, *C. Vitalba*. Also called Old man's beard.

Ken. (E.R.O.); In common use (D.W.L.); Ken.¹ Klei murz.

[Climbers, a sort of herb, called Traveller's Joy, BAILEY (1721).]

CLIMMER, *v.* Som. Dev. Cor. Also written climber Som. Cor. [kli-mə(r).] To climb, clamber.

Som. W & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); (F.A.A.) w.Som.¹ Tlum-bur also heard occasionally, but is a little 'fine talk.' From a quarry or deep pit we should tlum ur out—never tlum. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. Clumber up and fetch Adam back with 'ee, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 156.

[Beware how ye climber, for breaking your neck, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 101]

CLIMMY, *adj.* Dev. Clammy.

n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*

CLIMP, *v.* Sc. e.An. [klimp]

1. To hook, take hold of suddenly; to catch up by a quick movement; to steal, pilfer.

Fif. He climpit his arm in mine (JAM.). e.An.¹, Suf. (F.H.)

Hence Climpy, *adj.* thievish, inclined to pilfer.

Fif. A clumpy creature (JAM.).

2. To touch a polished surface with dirty or greasy fingers, and leave marks on it. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

3. To limp, halt.

Slk. (JAM.), Gaun climp, climping about on te cassick without either stockings or shoon, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 262, ed. 1866.

CLINCH, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In form clench Fif. [klinf, klenf.]

1. *v.* To fasten securely, to rivet the point of a nail by hammering it. Also used *fig.* Cf. clint, *v.*

n.Lin.¹ You mun drive that spike thrif, an' clinch it o' tuther side. Lei.¹ Oxf.¹ *MS add.* Cor. I heerd thee wor goin to be clinch'd to that maid, T. TOWSER (1873) 18.

2. To clutch or grasp with the hands.

Fif. He clencht Tam Tottis... And garr'd him waigle hither-thither, Syn on the flure him slang, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 206 n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ I clinch'd him fast by th' scuff o' th' neck, or he'd hev bitten me. Cor. Ould Mennear pulled up short an' clinched Deb'rah by the elbow, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi.

3. To meet with or come suddenly on a person; to come into sudden contact with.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I just clinch'd him at the corner. m.Yks.¹ I clinched wi' him anent t'fold-gate.

4. *sb.* A hinge; the hanger for a hinge.

Cor. The clinch of the door. Jammed up in a clinch like Jackson, *Flk phr.* (M.A.C.); Cor.³ *Obsol.*

5. *pl.* The muscles of the leg, just under the knee-joint. Wil.¹

CLINCH, *v*² and *sb*² Sc. [klinf.]

1. *v.* To limp, halt, esp. to feign lameness. See Clench, *v*¹

Abd. Fat are ye clinchin' about at? Common (G.W.). w.Sc. Still so used (JAM. *Suppl.*).

Hence Clincher, *sb.* a halt or lame person.

w.Sc. A lame person or one with a club-foot is often called a 'hippity,' a 'clinchier,' or a 'hippity-clinchier' (JAM. *Suppl.*).

2. *sb.* A halt, limp.

Sc. Wi' yowlin clinch aul' Jennock ran, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 201 (JAM.). Abd. He has a bit clinch in his walk (G.W.).

[1. The todir part, lamyt, clynschis, and makis hir hyde, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 240]

CLINCH, see Clunch.

CLINCHING-NET, *sb.* Hrf. Glo. [klin'fin-net.] A bag net used for fishing. See below.

Hrf.¹ Glo.¹ A bag net, attached to a semicircular hoop, having a transverse piece, to the centre of which a pole is fixed. The net is put gently into the stream, and drawn towards the bank when the river is in flood, and the fish drawn to the sides.

CLINCQUANT, *sb.* Obs. N.Cy.² Brass thinly wrought out into leaves; tinsel, Dutch gold.

[I... agree with Monsicur Boileau, that one verse in Virgil is worth all the clincant or tinsel of Tasso (= *le clincquant du Tasse*), ADDISON *Spect.* (1711) No 5.]

CLINE, *v*¹ Sh.I. To cover over, spread, as bread with butter. Hence Clinins, *vbl. sb. pl.* slices of bread thickly spread with butter.

Sh.I. She clined me a bit o' bread dat tick wi' butter dat I couldna eat it (K.I.). S & Ork.¹

[ON. *klina braud*, to butter bread; *kliningr*, buttered bread; the word is still used in Norw. dials., see AASEN.]

CLINE, *v*² War. [Not known to our correspondents] To climb. (HALL.)

[But time permits not now to tell thee all my minde, For well 'tis known that but for fear you never wold have clin'd, *True Trag. Rich. III* (1594) (NARES).]

CLING, *v*¹ and *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [klinj.]

I. *v.* Gram. forms.

1. *Pret. Tense*: (1) Clang, (2) Cleng, (3) Clung.

(1) Dur.¹ (2) w Yks. Tlen, WRIGHT *Gram Windhill.* (1892) 132.

(3) Dur.¹

2. *Pp.* Clinged. w.Som.¹

II. Dial. meanings.

1. To stick together, as with gum.

w.Som.¹ You must make a good job o' this here box; he must be a put together vitty like, not a-clinged up way a passel o' glue and bomantag. Dev. Wat yu've a zed shawth yu've a got A hayd thi's clinged aun wul, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 60

Hence Cling-clang, *phr.* in confederacy.

Nhb.¹ Thor aall cling-clang, like the tinklers o' Yacomb, *Old saying.*

2. *Comp.* (1) Cling-finger, (a) a large hairy caterpillar; (b) the early purple orchis, *O. mascula*; (2) rascal, the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

(1, a) Oxf.¹ It is said if one clings round your finger it can never be removed (b) Oxf. (2) Dev.⁴

3. To rely on, depend upon.

Sur. You be a good girl, . . . an' one as says a thing as may be clung to, BICKLEY *Sur. Hills* (1890) II. xv.

4. To wither, shrivel, shrink, contract; to be thin and emaciated for want of food. See Clung.

Sc. Some make covers like barrels, with non-hoops around them. these covers cling, as we say, with the summer's drought, MAXWELL *Bee-master* (1747) 20 (JAM.). NI.¹ Uls. *Uls. frn. Aruh* (1857) V. 92. Ant *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks.¹ Mostly applied to cattle, half famished. [If the turnips are suddenly withdrawn from them (the cattle), their bellies will 'cling' or shrink up, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (1855) II. 147.]

5. To clench.

Lei.¹ To needlework she was a stranger quite, But she could cling her double fist and fight, *Choice of a Wife*, 40.

6. *sb.* Diarrhoea in sheep or cattle.

Lth., Rxb. Diarrhoea, or cling, or breakshaw is a looseness, or violent purgation, which sometimes seizes sheep after a hard winter, when they are too rashly put upon young succulent grass, *Agric Surv Feb.* (1802) 401 (JAM.). Dev. A disease called the cling, which is supposed to be occasioned by an adhesion of the lights to the sides, and the cattle are frequently hidebound with it, YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* (c. 1800) xxx. 297.

[4. Other whenne thow clomsest for colde, other clyngest for drouthe, *P. Plowman* (c.) xvi. 253. In Shaks the word occurs as *trans.*: Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive, Till famine cling thee, *Macb* v. v. 40. OE. *clingan*, 'marcere' (ÆLFRIC); cp. E.Fris. *klungen*, 'dorren, trocknen, schrumpfen' (KOOLMAN).]

CLING, *v*² Obs.? n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] To rush with violence. (HALL.)

[Sir Clegis clynges in, and clekes another, *Morte Arth.* (c. 1420) 1865.]

CLING-AND-CLANG, *phr.* Sc. Clink-and-clank, the clinking of glasses, &c.

Fif. Stoups and jinglin' glasses thrang, Wi' helter-skelter cling-and-clang, Gaed flykerin' and flittin', TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 23

[Cp. clyngynge of a bell, *tutillacio*, *Prompt.* G. *klingen*, to clink, tinkle.]

CLINGERA, *sb. pl.* S. & Ork.¹ Hillocks of gravel, isolated from the shore by the tide.

[Norw. dial. *klingra*, a pron. of ON. *kringla*, a disk, circle; see AASEN, and JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetland* (1897) 98.]

CLINK, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [*klink*.]

1. *sb.* A sharp metallic sound or ring; a stroke, chime, note. Also in phr. *to cry clink*.

Per. A' kinds o' tackle—pot or pan, . . . Clink, clink—our smith he was the man, NICOL *Poems* (1843) 98. Frf. The twall-hours bell crys clink, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 7. e.Fif. Mortclath g'ied the bell the hin'most clink, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv. Rnf. There's the first clink o' the bell, BARR *Poems* (1861) 108. Lnk. I like to see the pairns at play, . . . It gies the hoose a hearty clink, ORR *Laugh Flchts* (1882) 93.

2. A smart, resounding blow or stroke, a slap.

Sc. Wadna muckle hae liked a clink against Crummie's horn, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. Kcd. His legs an' three o's ribs were broken, Forby a clink upo' the head, BURNES *Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 56r. Ayr. The bit clink I g'ied wi' a harmless fishing-rod to John Angle's brazen whirlingig, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxvi, May Hornie gie her doup a clink, BURNS *Adam A—'s Prayer*. Edb. Gae him sic a clink Wi' a bit paper spatter'd o'er wi' ink, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 2. Cum. Brong fisher Jemmy a clink i' the lug, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 100; Cum.¹; And.³ I'll fetch the' a clink under t'lug, 10 n.Wm. He gat a clink et lug (B.K.). n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Ah! gy'i) dhi ù klinkk ù dhù yed [I'll gie thee a clink o' the yed]. nw.Der.¹, Not. (J.H.B.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin. He's just fetched this cow o' mine a klink ower th' head wi' a stone, PEACOCK *J. Markenfield* (1872) III. 114, ed. 1874, n.Lin.¹ s.Lin. Now behaave yersen, or I'll give ye a clink about y'r head (T.H.R.) Nhp.¹, Brks.¹ Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang* (1809); Ha' done! or I'll gi' y' a clink (J.W.B.). e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf (F.H.), Suf.¹ e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. I.W.¹² w.Som.¹ Aa! gi dhee u tlingk uun dur dhu yuur, shuur mee! [I'll give thee a rap under the ear, dost hear me!] Dev Gie en a clink under th' ear, FULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 85, ed. 1871.

3. Rime, jingle.

Rnf. Giff ye begin to dab and dible in rhyming clink, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 105. Ayr. Except it be some idle plan O' rhymin clink, BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 5.

4. A woman tell-tale. Lnk. (JAM.)

5. Money, cash, coin.

Abd. An' some nae dout well run o' clink, BEATTIES *Parings* (1801) 23. Kcd. To sell for clink they were richt fain, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 111. Frf. She never stop'd till he was freed, . . . She down the clink did tell, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 21. Rnf. Some . . . were schemin' the way to get clink, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 7. Ayr. Aye enough o' needfu' clink, BURNS *Lett to J. Tennant*; To purchase thee we need nae clink, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 38. Lnk. Wasting precious clink On base bewitching sinfu' drink, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 166, ed. 1897. Rxb. He lost his kail, his time, his clink, RUICKBIE *Wayside Cottager* (1807) 113. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.). Cum. Not much used (E.W.P.).

6. *pl.* Pieces of bone used by children to play with; a children's game. Cf. *checks*.

Cum. (J.P.) Wm. Some lie on the floor, whilst one is pitched up and one or more picked up and retained in the hand, and the one tossed up caught. 'Let's lake at clinks!' (B.K.)

7. An instant, moment, flash.

Frf. In a clink I saw the humorous side o' Gavin's position, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xv. Per. I'll do it in a clink or clinkie (G.W.). s.Sc. Common (A.W.).

8. *v.* To sound with a sharp, metallic ring; to chink, jingle.

Sc. As the fool thinks the bell clinks, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Frf. The sound o' the gowd i' his breech pouches clinkin', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 28. Rnf. His shilling or his croun, Wi' noisy swagger [he] clinket down, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 148. Nhb.¹ w.Som.¹ Aay noa ud twuz u bae'ud shul'een uvoa'ur aay tlingk-n [I knew it was a bad shilling before I sounded it]

Hence (1) *Clinkie*, *adj.* noisy; (2) *Clinking*, *pl. adj.* (a) giving out a metallic sound, jingling, chinking; (b) clicking, ticking; (c) jerking; (3) *Clinkum*, (4) *Clinkumbell*, *sb.* a church bellringer; (5) *Clinkum-clankum*, (6) *Clink-to-clank*, *phr.* a rattling sound in which a metallic ring predominates; (7) *Clinkum-jankum*, *phr.* a creaking, rattling sound.

(1) Lth. Her clippie tongue, sae clinkie, BRUCE *Poems* (1813)

120. (2, a) Elg. The clinkin' siller, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 128 (b) w.Yks. It was there 't'clinking toad' was found . . . One of their natives found a watch, and taking it to the wise man of the village for his opinion as to what it was, he learned that it was a dangerous reptile, BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 87 (c) n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.). (3) Ayr. Auld Clinkum at the Inner port Cry'd three times, 'Robin' BURNS *Answ. to Poet. Ep.* st. 6. (4) Ayr. Clinkumbell, wi' rattling tow, Begins to jow an' croon, *ib. Holy Fair* (1785) st. 26. (5) Ayr. Frae clinkum clankum then set free, SMITH *Poet Misc.* (1832) 45. w.Som.¹ A slower and more ringing sound is implied than in clink-to-clack. (6) *ib.* Could'n think whatever 'twas, comin [klngk-tu-klngk] along the road. (7) Lth. A wooden pump with a wooden handle of primitive design, and the 'clinkum-jankum' proceeding from the bucket and it, when water was being drawn, was considerable, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 38.

9. To give a smart stroke or blow; to beat, thrash.

Abd. (JAM.) Dmf. The auld gudeman does clink me sore, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) 26. Cum. Ah'll clink th' lug for the (E.W.P.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Sâay what he mud tul him, he'd noa business to clink him i' that wâay. s.Chs.¹ s.Not. Clink 'um ower th' 'ead, if 'e wain't be sad (J.P.K.). Bdf. I'll clink ye well (J.W.B.). I.W.² Wold Jerry did jest about clink into 'n.

Hence *Clinking*, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

Lnk. For the sake o' England's name, They deserve a proper clinkin, WARDROP *J. Matheson* (1881) 110. Slk. Good faith, some clinking there will be, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 340.

10. Of words, &c.: to rime, jingle, go well together; to compose verses. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Some can clink verses wi' their tale, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) n. Abd. Blythe Hogg, in mony a witchin' line, Gart numbers nicely clink, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 165, I've labour'd twenty years and mair, The muses' servant late and air, And clinket up poetic gear, COCK *Strains* (1810) l. 98. Kcd. Mony ane . . . Wad no regard a lee or twa To gar their story clink, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 8. Frf. Susan's love an' mine might brawly clink, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 162. Fif. Yet linkin', an' clinkin', I tag the ither line, GRAY *Poems* (1811) 34. Ayr. An' if ye winna mak it clink, By Jove, I'll prose it! BURNS *Ep. J. Lapraik* (Apr. 21, 1785) st. 6; Rivin' the words to gar them clink, *ib. 2nd Ep. to Davie*, st. 4. Lnk. It [a verse] clinks weel eneuch; but there's nae love in't, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) viii. Lth. I struck my lyre, an' clinkit rhyme, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 41.

Hence (1) *Clinking*, *pl. adj.* riming, jingling; (2) *Clink-knock*, *phr.* to rime easily, readily.

(1) Frf. Sic-like tales in clinking verse, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 7. (2) Elg. We bards drink nought but drink divine, Till line on line clink-knock again, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 161.

11. To move with a clinking sound, to walk briskly.

Sc. Here's the fourth man coming clinking in at the yett, SCOTT *Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv. Per. He maun steek his gab when chinkin' ben At e'enin' comes the Domine, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 97.

12. To do anything quickly, smartly, suddenly, unexpectedly. With *up*: to seize quickly and forcibly.

Sc. To hae dragons clinked down on her for a month bypast, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xli. Per. I chnkit me down in the dark, on the settle, aside her, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 129. Ayr. Wha's ain dear lass, that he likes best, Comes clinkin down beside him, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 11; An' down aside the stack they clinket, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 47. Lnk. A creel bout fou of muckle steins They clinked on his back, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) l. 275 (JAM.). Slk. Down she sat on the sofa and down I clinked beside her, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 282, ed. 1866.

13. With *off*: to run away, make off. Also *fig.* to die.

Sc. In God's gude providence she just clinkit aff hersell, RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 1859) 80. Wm. He wad clink off tul a hunt er a merry neet (B.K.). n.Lin.¹ When he begun t'talk aboot lumberin', I thoht it was best to clink off. Dor. William clinked off like a long-dog and jumped safe over hedge, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 143, ed. 1895.

Hence *Clink*, *sb.* departure.

n.Wm. I'll tak m' clink (B.K.).

14. To dodge.

I Ma. Run, mammy, run! clink, mammy, clink! CAINE *Manxman* (1894) pt. i. iv.

15. To propagate scandal, to fly as a rumour.

e.Lth. They had a' gotten the news, an' it wasna lang . . . afore it gaed clinken through the parish, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 62. Lnk. It gaed clinkin through the town (JAM.).

Hence *Clinking*, *vbl. sb* gossip, chatter, scandal.

Lth. I'm sure mair spairring they wad be, O' their ill tongue's vile clinking, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 172.

CLINK, *sb*² Bdf. Nrf. Dev. Cor. Slang. [*kliŋk*.] Prison, gaol, 'lock-up'; a small room where drunkards and vagabonds are confined.

Bdf. He's gone to clink (J.W.B.). Nrf. Now sometimes used of the old site of a lock-up or of a lane leading thereto (M.C.H.B.). Dev. Under the flight of steps leading to it was the clink, *BRAY Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 109, 'Tha jistics 'ave a clapped Tom Pearce intū clink vur stayling ferrits, *HEWETT Peas Sp.* (1892). s.Dev. (F.W.C.) Cor Bodmin gaol and Plymouth clink had both been 'familiar, *PARR Adam and Eve* (1880) III. 164; Cor.¹²³ Slang. I'm here in the clink for a thundering drink and blacking the corporal's eye, *KIPLING Brk. Ballads* (1892) *Cells*.

[The name of a noted prison in Southwark. He who would have been respondent must have bethought himself withal how he could refute the clink, *MILTON Smech.* (1642), ed. 1806, I. 237]

CLINK, *sb*³ Wm. [*kliŋk*.] A boulder, rock. Cf. *clinker, sb*¹ 4.

n.Wm. Orton Scar is covered with clinks (B.K.).

CLINK, *sb*⁴ Yks. Also Cor. [*kliŋk*.] A small crack, a chink, crevice.

w Yks.² Cor.³ Very rare.

[Creeping close behind the wickets clink, *Prevelie* he peeped out through a chunck, *SPENSER Sh. Kal.* (1579) May, 251.]

CLINK, *v*² Sc. Nhb. Yks. e.An. [*kliŋk*.]

1. To weld together by hammering; to clinch. Also used *fig.*

Sc. To clink a nail (JAM.). Frf. Our arms in ane another linkit, As firm as tho' we had been clinkit, *SANDS Poems* (1833) 112. Slk. Mackenzie began to clink the evidence thegither, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866. Nhb.¹

Hence (1) *Clinkit*, *pl. adj.* mended, joined, riveted; (2) *Clink-nail, sb.* a nail that is clinched or riveted; (3) *-ring, sb.* an iron ring used in building wooden ships; (4) *Clink, sb.* a long nail used for fixing irons on gates, &c. where they are wanted to take strong hold.

(1) Abd She coft frae this wild tinkler core, For new, a trencher clinkit, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 93 (JAM.). (2) Sc. (JAM.) (3) Nhb.¹ A bolt with a head is put through first, then the ring is slipped on the inside and clinched. (4) e.An.¹

2. To mass together by burning, as coals or bricks. e.Yks.¹

3. To mend or patch clothes.

Ags. A pair of grey hoggors well clinked benew, *Ross's Rock* (JAM.).

4. *Fig.* To bind, hold to an agreement; to jot down in writing.

Sc. Ane o' the clerks in the neist room will clink down in black and white as muckle as wad hang a man, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) xxxviii; They clinky down for a wager, *ib. Leg. Mont.* (1818) iv.

[1. Da. *klinke*, to clinch, rivet, Du. *klinken*.]

CLINK, *adj.* and *adv.* Chs. Lin. Brks. Also written *klink* Lin. [*kliŋk*.]

1. *adj.* Straightforward, upright. Cf. *clinking*.

Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.¹ A man who is not to be depended on, or who would take advantage of one in dealing, is said to be 'not quite clink.'

2. *adv.* Briskly, smartly, in a lively manner.

Lin. The music chaps they played so klink, *BROWN Lit. Laur* (1890) 52; Lin.¹

3. Entirely, completely; *gen.* in phr. *clean and clink*.

s.Chs.¹ Lin. MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv, Lin.¹

CLINKER, *sb*¹ and *v*. In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. [*kliŋkər*, *kliŋkə(r)*.]

1. *sb. pl.* Small hard bricks, used for paving; bricks burnt in too hot a fire, so that parts of them have become fused. Also used *attrib.*

Not.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Hrf.¹, Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Cmb.¹ A clinker-brick for my fire-grate. e.An.¹, Nrf. (W.R.E.), Nrf.¹, Suf.¹, Sur. (T.S.C.), Sus.¹², Hmp.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. A cinder of iron dross, composed of a small proportion of iron mixed with earthy impurities.

Shr.¹ The 'Clinker Hill riots,' which took place near Wellington

in Feb. 1821, are still remembered; the colliers occupied the clinker hills, and hurled stones and clinkers on the cavalry

3. A hard metallic cinder; furnace slag, refuse coal.

Nhb.¹ Lan.¹ His gate bars are o' full o' clinkers. Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹ Not.² Often used for road material. n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War.³ The larger cinders from domestic fires are so called in s.War. Shr. *BOUND Provinc.* (1876), Shr.¹ I dunna like Short Hill coal, it's so full o' clinkers; Shr.², Glo. (S.S.B.) Oxf (J.E.); Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Ken.¹, Sur. (T.S.C.) Sus., Hmp. Holloway. Sus.¹, Dev.¹, Cor.¹³ [The fire should be kept clear and always free of the clinkers that may be formed in the bars, *STEPHENS Farm Bk* (ed. 1849) I. 391]

4. *pl.* Broken pieces of rock; large pieces of stone. Cf. *clink, sb*³

Lnk. (JAM.) Gall. Common (A.W.).

5. *v*. Of coal: to cake firmly together in burning. Shr.¹ [Du. *klinker*, a hard kind of brick, for older *klinckaert* (HEXHAM), MDu. *klinckaerd* (OUDEMANS).]

CLINKER, *sb*² Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [*kliŋkər*, *kliŋkə(r)*.]

1. A clencher, a convincing argument. See *Clink, v*²

e.Lan.¹, Not. (J.H.B.) s.Not. What she said wor a clinker; 'e'd noat to answer back (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.¹ I gave him a clinker.

2. A long nail used by shoemakers to protect the edge of a boot-sole at the toe.

Wm. The distinctive feature of a 'clinker' from a 'sparrow-bill' consists of a flange or wing that extends over the edge of the sole and was used in the making of the heavy boots worn by navvies (B.K.). w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfd. Wds.* (1865); w.Yks.², Lan.¹ s.Lan. Very strong shoes, nailed with clinkers, and fastened by straps and buckles, *BAMFORD Dial.* (1854) *Introd* 7. Chs.¹ Much used by the boatmen on the canals. Nhp.¹ Shr.¹ *Obsol.* A clinker has a rectangular head, curved at the extremity, so as to lie close to the toe leather. Half a dozen of these nails are required for a boot, but steel 'tips' are gradually superseding them. 'Tell the cobbler to put some clinkers at the nose o' them boots, or they'n soon be spurred out playin' at marvils'; Shr.² Oxf. (J.E.), Bdf. (J.W.B.)

Hence *Clinkered, adj.* having clinkers or strong nails at the toe of a boot.

Lan. Young Chirrup donned his clinker't shoon, *WAUGH Sngs* (1858) 13

3. *pl.* The impress of horses' feet on moist or wet land; hoof-marks.

Nhp.¹, War. (HALL) Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.¹ Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

4. A sounding blow, knock, stroke; a heavy, decisive blow.

w.Yks.¹ Lan. Gave one of th' scoundrels a clinker o'er th' toppin wi' my stick, *WESTALL Burch Dene* (1889) III 128. Chs.¹ O! gen him such a clinker at th' side of his yed as soon made him quiet. s.Chs.¹ Oo ky'echt im ü praat! tlingk-ür [Hoo ketched him a pratty clinker]. s.Not. Ah struck 'im but once, but that wor a clinker (J.P.K.). Nhp.¹ Shr.¹ Fatch 'im a clinker i' the mouth; Shr.² Hrf. Shut thee mouth, 'oot, or I'll giv thee a clinker under thee ear-'ole (*Coll.* L.L.B.).

5. A clever person, an adept.

Nhb. Ther's men that's abstainers can prove as greet clinkers, *WILSON Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 391; Nhb.¹

6. Anything very good or large of its kind.

Sc. Moff was stiled a clinker, *TWEEDDALE Moff* (1896) 22. n.Wm. That nag's a clinker (B.K.). e.Yks.¹ My wud bud that taty's a clinker. w.Yks. What's thee plan?—I'll tell yo that better to-morn; it's a clinker, *Pudsey Olm.* (1889) 30; *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). e.Lan. He's a clinker in a storm, *CLEGG Sketches* (1895) 449. Not.² s.Not. I call that tater a clinker (J.P.K.). n.Lin.¹ Well, that is a clinker; I'm blessed if I iver seed sich an a bull e' all my life War.³, s.Pem. (W.M.M.), Nrf. (M.C.H.B.) [Aus., N.S.W. How fond I am of a good horse—a real well-bred clinker, *BOLDREWOOD Robbery* (1888) I. vi.]

CLINKER, *sb*³ Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. [*kliŋkə(r)*.]

1. An icicle.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. I've often had clinkers on my tails when I've been to milky (W.F.R.); (F.A.A.)

2. *Comp.* (1) *Clinker-balls*, balls of dried dung or dirt in a sheep's wool; (2) *-bell*, (3) *-vell*, an icicle.

(1) Wil.¹ (2) Wil.¹ Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev. Cringcrankum ice th' winders trace, An' clinkerbells hangs ev'ry place, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 57.

(3) w.Som.¹ In e.Som. these are called 'clinker-bells,' but in w.Som. and n.Dev it is *vells*, not *bells*. Ter'ble sharp vrost day-mornin, I zeed ting kur-vuul z hangin to the shut, up a voot long. Dev. Jack Vrost an' the clinker-bells all be a-past, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 9.

CLINKER, *sb.*⁴ Nrf. [kliŋkə(r).] The avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta*.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Brōd Nrf* (1893) 49; As tu them clinkers . . . them chaps as fish for salmon up in Newcastle was the cause o' they a-leavin', *PATTERSON Man and Nat.* (1895) 61. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 189.]

CLINKER, *sb.*⁵ Not.² [Not known to our correspondents.] [kliŋkə(r).] A species of fork used for getting up turnips.

CLINKER-BUILT, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Yks. Written *clinkabuilt* n.Yks.² Of ship-building, &c.: having the edge of each plank or layer overlapping the next to it. Also used *attrib.* Cf. *caulkerbuilt*.

Nhb.¹ The wooden steam-tug boats on the Tyne are clinker-built, each strake overlapping the one below it 'It abounds with old shoes, all made right and left—those of men, clinker-built,' *HODGSON Nhb.* III 76. n.Yks. 'A clinker-built yawl,' in common use (T.S.); n.Yks.²

CLINKET, *sb.* Oxf. [kliŋkit.] A hole made in moist earth by the tread of a horse; a hoof-mark.

Oxf. (K.); Still in use (M.A.R.).

CLINKING, *ppl. adj.* and *adv.* Yks. Lin. War. Wor. Suf. Dev. [kliŋkin].

1. *ppl. adj.* Splendid, excellent, first class. Cf. *clink*, *adj.* e.Yks. A clinkin big egg, *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889) 30; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He's a clinking good walker, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.* n.Lin.¹ A clinkin' good un' for th' wark I want her for, but a reg'lar slug up o' th' road. s.Lin.¹ War.²; War.³ It was a clinking lie. Wor. The pack . . . going away at a clinking pace, *Evesham Jrn* (Sept. 12, 1896). Dev. After a clinking run, *Mem. Russell* (1883) 70.

2. *adv.* Admirably; exceedingly.

Suf. I have done him clinking well [I have got the better of him] (F.H.).

CLINT, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. [kliŋt.]

1. A rocky cliff, a projecting rock or ledge.

Cld. (JAM.) Gall. I gripped the icy clints of the granite rock tighter, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xlii. N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ *Gen.* applied to river cliffs. n.Yks.³

Hence **Clinted**, *pp.* caught among the cliffs.

Sc. 'Clinted on a dass' is said of a sheep that has leaped down upon a ledge of rock and cannot get back (JAM. *Suppl.*).

2. Hard or flinty rock; a species of limestone or porphyrite stone.

Lth. (JAM.) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300. Wm. Anudthre chap . . . hed foean doon yan o' thor grikes, amang t'clints, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. ii. w.Yks. At and above Lofthouse and Middlesmoor the chert beds at the junct.on of the Yoredale and Millstone grit beds are so called, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

Hence **Clinty**, *adj.* hard, flinty.

Lnk. The clinty craigs and scrogy briars, *RAMSAY Poems* (ed 1800) II. 8 (JAM.).

3. A hard tough stone, used in the game of curling.

Keb. But miss'd his aim, an' 'gainst the herd Dang frae his clint a flaw, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 166. Cld., Gall. Always thrown off first in curling, as being most likely to keep its place on the ice (JAM.).

Hence **Clinter**, *sb.* the player of a 'clint' in curling. (*ib.*)

4. A crevice among bare limestone rocks.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹ Wm. A hag worm will bite fra the clint, *HUTTON Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 407. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) *Gl.*

5. *pl.* The testicles. Cum. (E.W.P.)

[1. Sw. *klint*, 'rupes' (SERENIUS); the same word as Icel. *kleitr*, see *Clet*.]

CLINT, *v.* and *sb.*² Dor. Som. Dev. [kliŋt.]

1. *v.* To bend the point of a nail after it has been driven through a hard substance; to clinch. See **Clent**, *v.*¹

Dor.¹ Som. (W.F.R.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ Zee dhu naa'yulz bee wuul u tlūn'tud [see the nails are well clinched]. Dhāi dhac-ur pae utunt naa'yuls bee dhu bas' tu tlūntee [those patent nails are the best to clinch]. Dev. *Reports*

Provenc. (1885) 90; A story is told of two men who made a bet as to which could tell the biggest lie: 'I droved a nail dru tha mūne.' 'I went t'other zide and clinted un,' *HEWITT Peas. Sp* (1892). nw.Dev.¹

2. *Fig.* To confirm; to complete one joke or exaggeration by another outdoing it.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Som.¹ Km au n! lat-sg-reen un ae-u kwau rt vur tu tlunt dhu dae ul [Come on! let us go in and have a quart to clinch the deal] Dev. Bill twold a crammer, and Tom clinted en, *PULMAN Sketches* (1842) 85, ed. 1871.

3. *sb.* The clinch or point of the nail which is turned down; used esp. of horse-shoeing.

Som. (W.F.R.) w.Som.¹ Zau'm wai dhu tlūnts doa'n oa'l een dhu uuf oa un [Some way the clinches don't hold in his hoof]. This was a blacksmith's excuse when I complained of a certain h' rse's shoes coming off.

CLIP, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lin. Shr. Also in form *clipe* N.I.¹ [kli:p].

1. A gaff or strong iron hook with a wooden handle, used for landing fish.

Mry. Among the rocks, long, iron hooks, here called clips, are used for catching the fish, *Statist. Acc.* VII 257 (JAM.). •N.I.¹

2. *pl.* An instrument for lifting a pot, &c., off the fire or for carrying a barrel, &c., between two persons.

Sc. It consists of two pieces of iron, of an elliptic form, conjoined; or of two chains each having a hook at the end (JAM.); Also used in relation to a girdle. It is suspended over the fire by a jointed iron arch, with three legs called the clips, the ends of the legs of which are hooked, to hold fast the girdle. The clips is linked on a hook at the end of a chain, called the crook, *PENNecuik Descrip. Twd.* (1815) 85 (*ib.*); Maybe your pat may need my clips, *HISLOP Prov.* (1862) 144. Slk. Hang it on the clipse to dry, *HOGG Poems* (ed. 1865) 93. N.Cy.¹ In n.Yks. called pot-kalps

3. *pl.* Large lifting hooks or tongs, used in hoisting timber, stones, &c.

N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ Made like a pair of tongs, with hooked ends, which 'seize' as the weight of the log bears

4. *pl.* A wooden instrument shaped like pincers, used for weeding thistles.

Ayr. (JAM.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs* (1892). Nhb.¹

5. A small internal projection in a horse's shoe, formed to hinder it from slipping.

n.Lin.¹ [Yovatt *Horse* (1831) 156]

6. A 'clamp' of iron, perforated at each end, used as a bandage to a weak or fractured part of an implement.

Shr.¹ Wire is passed through the holes at the ends to draw it up to the requisite degree of tightness. 'Tak' them twins down to the blacksmith's shop, an' 'āve a bit of a clip put on, or else yo'n be losin' the tines.'

CLIP, *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. To embrace, fondle, encircle with the arms.

Sc. Clipt and kist the tree, *JAMESON Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 198. Fif. The white and floating limb That Neptune amorously clips and laves, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) 91, ed. 1871. w.Yks. He wor clippin her like o' that (B.K.), w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ He'll never clip my neck again An' tell me not to cry, *WAUGH Sngs.* (1871) *Willy's Grave*. e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, s.Lan. (S.W.), Chs.¹²³, s.Chs.¹ Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) s.Stf. I couldner help but clip her when her looked up in my faice, *PINNOCK Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Der.² nw.Der.¹ Tlip me en gr' me e kiss. n.Lin.¹ I seed 'em clippin' an' cuddlin' one anuther agean th' pin-fohd. w.Wor.¹ The child clipped me round the neck. se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹², Glo.¹² w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). w.Som.¹ I zeed 'n clip her round the middle.

Hence **Clipping the church**, *phr.* *Obs.* A custom held on Shrove Tuesday and Easter Monday. See below.

War. This ceremony was performed [on Easter Monday] . . . by the children of the different charity schools. . . . The first comers placed themselves hand in hand with their backs against the church, and were joined by their companions, who gradually increased in numbers, till at last the chain was of sufficient length completely to surround the sacred edifice, *HONE Every-day Bk.* (1826) I. 431. Shr. The custom of Clipping the Church at Wellington and Ellesmere [on Shrove Tuesday] . . . was preceded by the game of Crewduck. . . . The shouts and hurrahs of the boys collected others from all parts of the town . . . they went to the church, and, hand-in-hand, formed a circle round it. Then they proceeded to the market-hall, which they clipped in like manner. This pastime, at Ellesmere, fell out of use somewhere between the years 1815

and 1820 At Wellington, however, it lasted to a much later date, and is remembered by very many, *BURNE Flk-Lore* (1883) 321, 322. **Wil.** At dusk, the boys and girls of the town of Bradford-on-Avon would run through the streets . . . whooping and hollering, and so collecting all they could together, by 7 or 8 o'clock, when they would adjourn to the churchyard . . . The children would then join hands in a long line until they encompassed the church; they then, with hands still joined, would walk round the church three times, *ib.* 323.

2. To clasp, catch hold of, seize; to climb a tree by clasping it with the arms and knees; to hold close together, compress. Also used *fig.*

n Yks.¹ w.Yks. He was that hungry, he clipt his dinner up in a jiffy (J.T.). **Nhp.¹** Clip up a tree. **War.³ w.Som.¹** Kèod-n tlum dhik ee, kèod-n tlup-m [(I) could not climb that (tree, I) could not clasp it]. 'Clasp' in this sense would be unintelligible to a native. **Dev.** The cold clipped her stomach. 'An habitual expression of the retrocession of a rash, as of that of measles, is 'they have clipped inward,' *Report's Provenc.* (1893).

3. In phr. (1) *Clip-me-dick*, (a) the plant, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*; (b) the bear-bind, *Polygonum convolvulus*. (2) *Clip-me-tight*, the scapula of a fowl, with the coracoid bone attached; (3) *Clip-my-leg*, hot ale and rum.

(1, a) **Lan.** **Chs.¹** (b) **Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹** (2) **Shr.¹** (3) **Der.², nw.Der.¹**

4. To hold together by means of a screw or bandage; to clamp, hold fast.

Nhb.¹ Shr.² A blacksmith will put a piece of iron upon a wheel to clip it, lest it fall to pieces.

5. To stick or adhere to, to keep close to, 'hug.'

Gall. The first ball clipped close to my left ear, *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvi. **Cum.** Clip t'reight hond mountain gaily, till ye cum to Scale Force, *WAUGH Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) v. **Nhp.²**

Hence **Clip**, *sb. fig.* embrace.

Lan. The river an' the road keep takkin' a bit of a clip at yan another, *WAUGH Jamnock* (1874) vi.

[1. Neptune's arms, who clippeth thee about, *SHAKS. K. John*, v. ii. 34; O swete, clippe ich yow thus, *CHAUCER Tr. & Cr.* iii. 1344. *OE. clyppan*, cp. *OFris. kleppa* (*RICHTHOFEN*).]

CLIP, *v.² and sb.²* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written *klip* **Sc. Cor.¹** [*klip*.]

1. *v.* To cut with scissors, trim.

Dur.¹, Cum. (M.P.), Cum.¹, n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ That grass wants clippin. **w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹** My gran'mother hed sum old tap'stry bed-hingin's, but we clipp'd 'em up for doll-cloas when we was bairns.

2. To cut the long hair of horses, &c.

Sc. 'A great cry and little woo,' quoth the deil when he clippit the sow, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737). **Cum.** I reckon it's mair wind ner wool, like clipping a swine, *CAINE Shad. Crime* (1885) 158. **n.Lin.¹** We mun hev oor Bill's hair clipt. **Shr.¹, Oxf.¹**

3. To shear sheep.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, e.Dur.¹ **Wm.** He usta clip afooar enny yan else it decal, an' olus hed a few meear sheep eftre t'clippin, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. i. 22. **n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1788). **w.Yks. HAMILTON Nugae Lit. (1841) 355; **w.Yks.¹ Lan. (J.W.), Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹, Not.² n.Lin.¹** We clip to-morrow, can you lend us George Todd to wind wool? **s.Lan. (T.H.R.), Shr.¹, Hrf.¹ Oxf.** A lot of shorn ewes [were] sold. . . It is rather early to clip, and the weather was against it, *Oxf. Times* (Mar. 7, 1896). **e.An.¹** **Nrf.** Yar teeth air liken onto a flock o' ship jest clipt, as come up from th' washin', *GILLET Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. **Ken.¹******

Hence (1) **Clipper**, *sb.* a sheep-shearer; (2) **Clippert**, (3) **Clippie**, *sb.* a shorn sheep; (4) **Clipping**, *vbl. sb.* (a) the shearing of sheep; (b) the annual sheep-shearing followed by an entertainment; (5) **Clipping-board**, *sb.* the board on which a sheep is held while it is being shorn; (6) **-cheese-cakes**, *sb. pl.* cheese-cakes made for the annual 'clipping'; (7) **-posies**, *sb. pl.* nosegays given to the sheep-shearers; (8) **Clippings**, *sb. pl.* wool; (9) **Clipping-time**, *sb.* (a) the time or season for shearing; (b) *fig.* the nick of time; (10) **Clip-dinment**, *sb.* a shorn wether; (11) **Clip-un**, see **Clippie**.

(1) **Cum.** Sek a ged'rin o' clippers and helpers and that, *DICKINSON Cumbr.* (1874) 247. **Cum., Wm. (M.P.), n.Yks.² n.Lin.¹** I mun goa to As'by to neet to see efter sum clippers. **e.An.¹** (2) **Abd.** She shuddered a' like a klippert in a cauld day, *FORBES Jm* (1742) 17. (3) **Sik.** Among the lambs and the clippies, *Hogg Tales*

(1838) 301, ed. 1866 (4, a) **Sik.** 'I could illustrate it by the smearing of sheep' 'And eke the shearing.' 'Say clippin,' **CHR. NORTH Noctes** (ed. 1856) IV. 286. **Wm.** Collecting the sheep, for the sheep shearing, or clipping, as it is there teimed, *Lonsdale Mag* (1822) III. 256. **e.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹** (b) **Dur.¹ s.Dur.** Arc ye gannin to t'clippin te morn? (J.E.D.) **Cum.** In housin' and clippin' wi' much friendly greetin', For clippins are meetins o' joy, *DICKINSON Cumbr.* (1875) 225; The 'clipping,' where the holdings are essentially sheep-farms, is one of the great events of the year, *WATSON Nature* (1890) vi; **Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL Rur. Econ. (1788). (5) **n.Lin.¹** (6) **e.Yks.¹** (7) **Nhp.¹** The nosegays . . . were freq sprinkled with snuff or pepper to excite the mirth of the company by the unexpected titillation and sneezing they occasion. . . Then gives to ev'ry swain, 'tween love and shame, Her 'clipping posies' as his yearly claim *CLARE Sheep Calendar* (1827) 57; **Nhp.²** (8) **n.Yks.² Lan.** Whilst Sir John Cop mun sit at top, Upon a seek o' clippins, *BAMFORD Rhymes* (1846) 136; **Lan.¹** (9, a) **Cum.³** I've nit sea often hed a harder darrak efter t'sheep, owther at clippin time or soavin time, 3. **n.Yks. (W.H.), n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ s.Nof.** At ship-clippin time all the farmers uster gie their men thrumaty (J.P.K.). **Lin.** The poor at clipping time became his guest, *BROWN Lit Laur* (1890) 102. **n.Lin.¹** Th' last time I seed her was in clippin'-time, an' she cum'd to us e' th' laathe an' broht us sum aale. (b) **Sc.** I wad liket weel just to hae come in at the clipping-time and sien him a lounder, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) xxi. (10) **Cum. Gl. (1851). (11) **Wm.** He was off like a clipt-un (B.K.).****

4. To cut the skin of sheep in shearing them. **Oxf. (M.W.); Oxf.¹**

5. To cut short, curtail, diminish. Also used *fig.*

Frf. The town nae doubt did brak' the truce, An' clip'd the eight Command, *MORISON Poems* (1790) 84. **Rnf.** Abruptly here you clip'd your song, *McGILVRA Poems* (ed. 1862) 167. **Ayr.** Clip their credit, *SILLAR Poems* (1789) 39.

Hence (1) **Clipper**, *sb.* a close or niggardly person; (2) **Clippings**, *vbl. sb.* bits of cloth, silk, &c., cut off by tailors, &c., in cutting out clothes; (3) **Clipt** and **heeled**, *phr.* properly dressed, like a game-cock prepared for battle; (4) **Clip-dinment**, *sb.* a thin, mean-looking, shabby fellow.

(1) **w.Yks.²** (2) **e.Fif.** Cud I no crawl in below the board an hap mysel' wi' the orra clippins, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. **Ayr.** Sal-alkali o' midge-tail clippings, *BURNS Dr. Hornbook* (1785) st. 22. **n.Lin.¹** (3) **Cum.** Aw reet clipt and heeled were the lads and the lasses, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 66; You're reet clipt and heeled for sure, *CAINE Hagar* (1887) l. 128; **Cum.¹** (4) **Cum.** Wi' a sark-neck stuck abuin his lugs A peer clipt dinment frae the town, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 87; *Gl* (1851).

6. To speak indistinctly; to speak 'fine.'

n.Yks.² She clips her words, hesitates in her speech. **w.Yks.** My word! Did ta nooatice hah shoo war clippin it? (B.K.)

Hence (1) **Clip**, *sb.* a short snappish way of speaking; also used *advb.*; (2) **Clip clouts**, *phr.* (a) to argue snappishly, sharply, about little or nothing; to talk a great deal; (b) a quick-speaking, talkative woman or girl; (3) **Clipmalabor**, *sb.*, (4) **Clippart**, *sb.* a talkative woman; an impudent girl; (5) **Clippet**, *phr. adj.* affected, 'fine'; (6) **Clippie**, (a) *adj.* sharp in speaking, snappish; (b) *sb.*, see **Clippart**; (7) **Clippock**, *sb.*, (8) **Clip-wit**, *sb.* a sharp-tongued, quarrelsome person; also used *attrib.*; (9) **Clip-pinet**, *sb.*, see **Clippart**.

(1) **Cor.²** She's very clip. (2, a) **Ayr.** He had a bit nyaffin' voice in the heid o' him that was aye clippin' cloots wi' somebody, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 253. **n.Yks.²** They have tongues in their heads that would clip clouts (b) **Cum. (J.A.)** (3) **Sc.** Pur clipmalabors! ye hae little wit, *NICHOLSON Brownie of Blednoch (Jam Suppl.)*; Still in use (*ib.*). (4) **Sc. (JAM.), Ayr. (J.M.)** (5) **Sc.** The crooked minister . . . and the clippet English of his Edinburgh tongue, *KEITH Bonnie Lady* (1897) 12. (6, a) **Lth.** Her clippie tongue, sae clinkie, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 12. (b) **Sc. (JAM.)** (7) **Ayr.** Some o' them as meek and mum as a May puddock when ony ane was there, but real clippocks . . . when they got awa by themselfs, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 112. (8) **Gall.** Feared more than my mother's clip-wit tongue, *CROCKETT Grey Man* (1896) xlviii. (9) **Ayr. (J.M.), Lnk. (JAM.)**

7. Of daylight: to shorten.

Cum.¹ T'days is clip't in a bit. **n.Yks.² w.Yks.¹** The days begin to clip. **n.Lin.¹** The daays clip off sorly.

8. To quarter a carriage, so as to avoid the ruts.

Nhp.¹ Take care you clip the ruts.

9. To strike, cuff.
Suf. He clipped me in the skull (F.H.); Cor.¹ I clipped 'en under the ear.
10. With *up*; to trip up in sliding on the ice. Hnt. (T.P.F.)
11. To run swiftly and lightly.
Wm. She was clippin' about like a twee year auld (B.K.).
Nhp.² Clip along. Suf. (F.H.) [Amer. Clip ahead, CARRUTH *Kansas Univ. Quar.* (1892) I.]
12. To choose sides in a game. e.An.¹
13. *sb. pl.* Shears.
Sc. A pair of clips, a graip, a flail, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 174, ed. 1871. Ayr. A bonier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips Than Mailie's dead, BURNS *Mailie's Elegy*, st. 6. Nhb. (HALL.)
14. The annual sheep-shearing.
Cum. Thirty times it is I've shorn at Mytholm clip, DALBY *Mayrold* (1888) I. 4. e.An.¹ The great annual meeting at Holkham was more fluently and familiarly called, the Holkham clip or clipping, than the sheep-shearing
15. The quantity of wool shorn on one farm in a single season.
Dur.¹ Cum. Farmers . . . could get the same price for unwashed as for washed clips, *Carlisle Patriot* (May 3, 1889) 3, col. 1; Cum.¹ Ned Nelson has a parlish clip o' woo' at Gasket. Wm. We've twee years' clip on hand (B.K.). w.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ n.Lin.¹ He'd a good clip this year; all his hogs will tod threes. Rut.¹ Lm.¹ Nhp.¹ War.³ Shr.¹ What sort on a clip han 'ee 'ad this 'ear?—Mighty middlin', thank yo'. Hrf.¹ Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.¹ Farmer A. had but a very moderate clip this year. w.Som.¹ Amongst farmers 'shear' is the word used, at markets and by dealers 'clip' is the term. 'Clips of good quality were again disposed of to-day at 10½d.', *Wellington Wkly. News* (Aug. 19, 1886).
16. A short piece cut off, as a pattern of cloth, calico, &c. n.Yks.¹
17. A smart blow, stroke, slap.
e.Yks.¹ Clip-o-th' lug, a box on the ear. n.Lin.¹ Did he assault the boy?—Well, noa, yer warship, I can't saay as he did, he nobbut fetch'd him a clip as he was runnin' awaay like. Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) e.An.¹ Nrf. A clip o' the head, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5; Quite common (J.H.); Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ Dev.³ Yu'll git a clip in yer 'ead of yu zes that again. Cor.¹ Cor.² I'll giv'ee a clip in the ear. Slang. He has not paid for that clip on the head he gave ye as yet, SMART *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II. i.
18. A shot.
Nrf. I went out with my old eight-bore, thinkin' tu git a clip at a bunch of grey lag-geese, PATTERSON *Man and Nat.* (1895) 122.
19. Speed, rapid motion.
n.Lin.¹ Them traains goas wi' a clip, duzn't thaay?
20. A mode adopted by schoolboys to determine the choice of sidesmen in var. games. See below.
Nhp.¹² Hnt. (T.P.F.) Suf.¹ The two leaders retire six or eight paces from each other, face to face—then placing one foot straight before the other, heel to toe, one cries 'toe!' the other 'buckle!' Approaching each other by alternately bringing a foot forward heel to toe, the choice is determined by the position of the foot of the last stepper.
21. *Fig.* Condition, 'form'; the thing suitable, 'the very thing.'
Cum. *Gen.* said of persons in high spirits, 'he was in grand clip' (J.P.). Wm. Ah's nobbut i' poor clip (B.K.). Lan. He's just th' clip; he con sham deen right weel, DONALDSON *Takin' th' Doctor* (1883) 6. Som. A zed why Vrank, of all the things this yer's the very clip, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 17.
- CLIP, *sb.*³ Sc. Irel. Also in form *clib* Gall. [klib, klib.]
1. A colt, filly, foal; a year-old colt.
Bch., Abd. (JAM.) Abd. In common use. Strictly the name 'clip' is given to the animal after it is weaned, and is used till it is set to work (W.M.); (W.C.) Per. (G.W.), Gall. (A.W.)
2. A mischievous, naughty girl.
N.I.¹ Ant. A'll gie it tae ye for that, ye clip, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).
[Cp. Gael. *chbeag* (*chibag*), a filly (MACLEOD & DEWAR), Ir. *chobóg* (O'REILLY).]
- CLIP, *v.*³ Cor. [klib.] To turn the earth for a crop.
Cor.¹² Hence Clipper, *sb.* one who turns the earth. Cor.¹
- CLIP, *v.*⁴ Obs. n.Cy. In phr. *to clip benison*, to ask or desire a blessing. (K.) See *Benè(s)*.

CLIP-(A-)CLAP, *adv* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks.

1. *adv.* With a clattering noise.
Nhb. She stepped on to the wooden bridge and came clip-a-clap with her brass-buckled iron-shod clogs to where he stood, *Tyne-dale Stud.* (1896) No. v.
2. *sb.* Foolish talk, chatter.
n.Yks. Hod thi noise wi' thi chpclap, an' talk common sence (W.H.).
- Hence (1) Clipper clapper, (2) Clipperty-clap, *sb.* click-clack, the sound of a revolving mill-wheel, &c.
- (1) Kcd. 'Clipper-clapper' flew the mill, As ne'er flew mill afore, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 7. (2) Kcb. The clipperty-clap o' the auld glen mill, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 20
- CLIPSE, *sb.* Irel. Also written *clype* Ant. [klaip.] Anything pretty large, a large-sized piece.
N.I.¹ A clype of a boy. Ant. That pig has torn a big clype oot o' my dress, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); PATTERSON *Dial.* 23
- CLIPPER, *sb.*¹ In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. [kli-pə(r).]
1. *pl.* (1) Scissors, (2) Shears.
(1) n.Yks.² A bachelor is likened to 'half a pair of clippers,' the one half being useless until joined to the other half. e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ (2) m.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹
2. Anything very large or excellent of its kind. Cf. *clipping, adj.*
n.Yks.² A clipper at talking. e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ 'He has got a clipper for his gaffer,' meaning, either that he has got the best or the worst of persons for his master; but not usually ironical. w.Yks. (J.T.) Lan. Th' man stared; for that was a clipper, WAUGH *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 218. n.Lin.¹ He says she trots twelve mile an hoover reg'lar; she mun be a clipper. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) War.² My turnips are clippers, I shall beat everybody at the show. w.Wor. Until we got the brook—a clipper, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley* (1874) I. 154. Suf. Clipper, a swift horse (F.H.). Colloq. So Gills . . . is a man of science, and in science he may be considered a clipper, DICKENS *Dombey* (1848) xvii. Slang. FARMER.
- CLIPPER, *sb.*² and *v.* Lon. Dev. [kli-pə(r).]
1. *sb.* A blow, stroke, knock, buffet.
Lon. If a husband licks his wife . . . a towel is the handiest and most innocent thing it can be done with, and if it's wet it gives you a strong clipper on the cheek, MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) II. 13, ed. 1861. Dev. I can tellee, I gied'n a dazzed gude clipper in his 'ead, an' 'e ant been niest me zince, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892); I hit wan uv ourzide a dewce uv a clipper, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1865) 22.
2. *v.* To buffet, strike, knock.
Dev. He began to clipper him, *Reports Provinc.* (1882) 10.
- CLIPPERS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. Dur. A spring hook used in sinking, to attach the rope to the kibble, when it is required to be sent to the surface or down to the pit.
Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).
- CLIPPET, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Der. [kli-pit.]
1. A large hook fastened to the end of a stick, used in landing fish in sea fishing.
Nhb. With the aid of a clippet the creature was captured, *Newcastle Dy Jrn.* (Aug. 21, 1896) 8, Nhb.¹ The fish are hooked through the gills when lifted by the clippet.
2. A small brass or iron cap for the toe of a shoe or boot.
w.Yks.² Der. Ralph Rains brought me a pair of curious 'clippets,' or plates for boot toes, Goss *Life of Jewitt* (1889) 231.
- CLIPPING, *adj.* Wm. Yks. Stf. War. Wor. Slang. [kli-pin.] Excellent, 'first class.' Cf. *clipper, sb.*¹
Wm. What fettle?—Oh, Ah's clippin' (B.K.). e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ A clipping lot [a fine lot]. Stf., War., Wor. I was sorry to see it wasted, it was clipping drink (H.K.). War. [The fox] ran at a clipping pace, *Bham Dy. Gazette* (Sept. 2, 1896). Slang. FARMER.
- CLIP-POINT, *sb.* w.Yks.² [kli-p-point.] A knife shaped like a scimitar with a turned-up point.
- CLIPS(E, *sb.*¹ Nhb. Yks. Lin. [klips.] An eclipse.
Nhb.¹ The meun's i' the chpse. w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.¹
[An aphetic form of *eclipse*, common in ME. Wol ye nat suppose it (the moon) be under cloude or in clips, *Test. Love* (1387), ed. Skeat, 67.]
- CLIPS(E, *v.* and *sb.*² Dor. [klips.]
1. *v.* To clasp between the thumb and fingers or between the arms.

Dor. I can clips thik tree, BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Dor.¹ 'Tis wrong var women's han's to clips The zull [plough], 138.

Hence **Clipping**, *vbl. sb.* embracing, fondling, encircling with the arms.

Dor. 'Tis melancholy work facing and footing it to one of your own sort, and no clipping and colling at all, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 17, ed. 1895.

2. *sb. pl.* Contrivances on the ends of the 'wey' or spreader, for hitching the horses to a plough.

Dor. The bodkins are connected by a crook on their middle to clips on the two ends of the wey, and have the traces hitched by clips to their own ends (s.v. Wey an' Bodkins), BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

CLIP-SHEARS, *sb.* Sc. Also in form clepshears Lth. An earwig.

Fif., Lth. Apparently from the form of its feelers, as having some resemblance to a pair of shears, or scissors (JAM.) Lth. Ah faugh! clepshears 'n' clocks, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 724.

CLIQUEUR, see Clicker.

CLIRE, see Clyre.

CLISH, *sb.* Sus. (E.E.S.) Sus.¹ [klif] The band by which heath or birch brooms are fastened.

CLISH, *v.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also in form cleesh. Sc. [klif, klif.] To repeat an idle story. Fif. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Clish-clash**, (2) **Clish-ma-clash**, *sb.* idle talk, gossip; scandal, rumour; (3) **Clish-ma-claver**, (a) *sb.*, see **Clish-clash**; (b) *v.* to indulge in idle talk, gossip; (4) **Clish-ma-saunter**, *sb.* a proser, talker at great length.

(1) Sc. Set beyond the clish-clash of silly tongues, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 82. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1890). e.Dur.¹ There's been a lot o' clish-clash about it. Cum. She comes wi' her mischief an' clish-clash, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 19, ed. 1876. n.Yks.² n.Lan.¹ (2) Sc. All the clishma-clash They sent abroad, M'GILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 127. Cum. To hear . . . what new clish-ma-clash's gaun, STAGG *Poems* (ed. 1807) 53. Wm. & Cum.¹ Oal clish-ma-clash, thou's nought but fash, 202. n.Yks. Ah's tired o' thy clish-ma-clash (I.W.). e.Lan.¹ (3, a) That is just mere cleeshmaclavers o' idle lads, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) xxi. Frf. Leave off your stupid clishmaclavers, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 99. Fif. Whaur gat ye this clish-ma-claver?—It's toon talk, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 38. Ayr. He was able to have mended some of the parliamentary clishmaclavers, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxxix; For a' their clish-ma-claver, BURNS *A Dram.* st. 11. Edb. A clishmaclaver anent dirks, daggers, red cloaks, and other bloody weapons, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxiv. Slk. They dinna weary ye wi' nonsense about sunrise and sunset . . . and sikelike clishmaclavers, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 184. Rxb. Kisses stown o' sweetest flavour Mix'd wi' am'ous clishmaclaver, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 173. N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Yet aften I offend the rich Wi' clishmaclaver, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 96; Nhb.¹ Wm. & Cum.¹ What new clish-ma-claver's gaun, 163. n.Yks.² (b) Ayr. It's no right o' you, sir, to keep me clishmaclaver, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xiii. (4) Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300.

CLISH, *v.*² I.Ma. To wriggle.

I.Ma. Clishin' like an eel (T.E.B.).

CLISTY, *adj.* Cor. Written clysty Cor.¹ Also in form clusty Cor.¹² [kli'sti, kle'sti.]

1. Of land : sticky, close, adhesive, heavy.

w.Cor. 'Twas so clisty that the gruter [breast of a plough] would hardly turn the coam, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 26

2. Close, moist, of a heavy consistency, applied esp. to badly made bread or inferior potatoes.

Cor. (F.H.); Cor.¹ These taties are bra' and clysty; Cor.² [Cogn. w. L.G. *klister*, paste, *klister*, to stick (*Bremen Wibch.*), G. *kleister*, *kleistern* (GRIMM), Du. *klijster*, glue (HEXHAM). Cp. *claister*, *v.*]

CLIT, *v.* and *sb.* Nhp. Wor. Gmg. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form clite Wil.¹ [klit, klait.]

1. *v.* To stick together, adhere tightly; to tangle.

Nhp.² Gmg. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1848-50) IV. 222. Wil.¹ How your hair do get clited!

Hence (1) **Clitpoll**, *sb.* a curly head; (2) **Clitt**, *pp.* pursed up, drawn together; (3) **Clitty**, *adj.* tangled, matted together.

(1) Dor. *Gl.* (1851). BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (2) Dor. (A.C.); (W.C.) (3) Wil.¹

2. Of soil : to become adhesive or caked.

w.Som.¹ Tuur ubl graewn vur tu tlut'ee [terrible ground for to clitty].

Hence (1) **Clit**, (2) **Clitty**, *adj.* Of soil: caked and adhesive through rain, &c.

(1) Hmp. I would sow grass-seeds, but the ground will be clit, GROSE (1790); BARNES *Gl.* (1863); Hmp.¹ w.Som.¹ nw.Dev.¹ (2) Wor. The snow seemed to club the land, which got 'clitty' and worked badly for a considerable time afterwards, *Evesham Jnn.* (Jan. 30, 1897). Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

3. Of bread : to be imperfectly fermented.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial w Eng.* (1825); HOLLOWAY.

Hence (1) **Clit**, *adj.* (a) of bread, &c.: doughy, heavy, not properly risen; (b) full, replete, heavy; (2) **Clitty**, *adj.* see **Clit**.

(1, a) Som. (F.A.A.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Ue kn ai t jish brai'd-z ee z—tez au'vees tlut [Who can eat such bread as his? it is always clit]. Dev. Cement which becomes quickly too stit for use is often described as being 'all clit', *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 90; Thease loave ov breyde a-clit I'spose tha flour wuz a-meltd, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ He zed his bread was a-clit and pindy, 12 n.Dev. Chammed a crume-mite o' warm clt-bread, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103. s.Dev. (F.W.C.) (b) n.Dev. Let's hope Death's mapot is a-clit, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 99. (2) w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial w Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ This yur pudden's proper clitty, sure 'nough—I zim tis 'most like putty. n.Dev. I'm vexed tha keaks be clitty, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 2 nw.Dev.¹ s.Dev. (F.W.C.)

4. *sb.* A tangle, knot; a mess. Also used *fig.*

Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Wil. At marn, wen she undid tha door, Tha loanly donkey stood avore, . . . Wuden she just in a putty clit, SLOW *Rhymes*, 5th S. 68; Wil.¹ 'All in a clite,' tangled, as a child's hair. A badly groomed horse is said to be 'aal a clit.'

[These *clit* forms are due to *clighte*, *clight*, old pret. and pp. forms of *clitch* (q.v.).]

CLITCH, *v.* and *sb.*¹ e.An. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *clich* Cor.; *clutch* Dev. [klitʃ]

1. *v.* To clutch, seize hold, grasp tightly.

w.Som.¹ Tluch. Dev. Grapshold ov tha end ov thease pole and clitch tu'n wi' both 'ands, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892) 84; Et 'e hadden a-clitchehold vast tu me, 'e'd avalled skat intu tha watter, *ib.*

Hence **Clitched bread in the auv'm (oven)**, *phr.* a boys' game; see below.

Dev. Some of the boys clutch together in a corner, and the others try to pull them out one by one or altogether, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

2. To stick together, to adhere; *pret* **Clit**.

w.Cy. Clitch these papers, N. & Q. (1889) 7th S. viii. 169. Dev. 'They all hang together, they are all clitched,' referring to some waterproof coats which had stuck together, *Reports Provinc.* (1893); Dev.¹ Haul off my stocking, vor he's a clitch'd to my heel, 20. n.Dev. How they doo clitch to wan anther, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 116. Cor. N. & Q. (1854) 1st S. x. 319

Hence (1) **Clitch-button**, *sb.* (a) the goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; (b) the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (2) **Clitched**, *pp.* of bread, &c.: heavy, doughy; of land: heavy, adhesive; (3) **Clitchy**, *adj.* sticky, adhesive. Cf. *clibby*.

(1) Dev.⁴ (2) Dev. My bread is clitcht (F.A.A.). nw.Dev. (R.P.C.) (3) e.An.¹ Dev. That bread is all gone clitchey (F.A.A.); Dev.¹; Dev.³ The honey 'th a runned out an' made ivvery theng it 'th a titchd so clitchy. nw.Dev.¹

3. To fasten, latch.

Cor. Clitch the gate, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

4. *sb.* A cluster, mass.

Sus. (M.B.S.); Sus.¹ Dev.¹ 'Twas so hard avore that the juggy-mire was all one clitch of ice, 18.

5. A composition of sugar and treacle in small squares of paper sold at country fairs.

Dev. I dabbed my clitch on his face, *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4.

Hence **Clitch-Fair**, *sb.* a fair formerly held at Dodbroke, Kingsbridge, at which the chief pastime was to attempt to take up with the mouth buns placed in vessels full of treacle.

s.Dev. N. & Q. (1891) 7th S. xi. 371.

[1. He is as the paume, The fynGRES that freo beo, to folden and to clycchen, *P. Plowman* (c.) xx. 120. 3. He fond the finger with the ring iclyt into the paume of the hond, *TREvisa Higden* (1387) vii. 537.]

CLITCH, *sb.*² Glo. Hmp. Wil Dor. [klytʃ]

1. The groin; the fork part of the leg or arm; the part between the legs of a pair of trousers.

Glo. (S.S.B.), Wil.¹ Dor. The clitches of my arms are burning like fire from the cords those two strapping women tied round 'em, *HARDY Wess Tales* (1888) II. 198; In the clitch of my knees, *ib. Tower* (ed. 1895) II

2. *pl.* The chunks in the boles of beech-trees.

Hmp.¹ n.Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ (J.R.W.)

[1. Lit. the 'bent' or 'crooked' part. Cp. ME. *clischen*, to bend, incurve, see *Clitch*, *v*]

CLIT-CLAT, *sb.* Yks. Lan Der. [kli t-klat] A talkative person, a gossip; the noise made by a talkative person; foolish talk, gossip. Also used attrib

w.Yks. Gettin' thy clit-clat nebbours into t'house, *EAVESDROPPER Vill. Life* (1869) No. 7; w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ Aw con yur [hear] his clit clat gooin' on yet, as if he'd only just started n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Der. Did yo iver hear sich clit-clat i' your life? *WARD David Grieve* (1892) I II

CLITE, *sb.* Pem Glo. Oxf Wil Dor. Also written *clyte* Wil.¹ In form *clit* Dor.; *clitt* Pem. [klaɪt, klɪt]

1. The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; *gen.* in *pl.* See *Cleavers*, *Cliver*, *sb.*¹, *Clider* (s.)

s.Pem. (W.M.M.), Glo.¹² Oxf. In use at the present day (HALL.). Wil. This weed is considered excellent food for young goslings, who are very fond of it, *BRITTON Beauties* (1825) Wil.¹ Usually *pl.* n.Wil The 'clite' grows with great rapidity and climbs up into the hedge, *JEFFERIES Wild Life* (1879) 185. Dor. 2. The burr, *Archum Lappa*. Glo.

CLITE, see *Clayt*, *Cleyt*, *Clit*.

CLITER, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents] To stumble. (HALL)

CLITE(Y), see *Clayt*.

CLITTER, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Suf. I.W. Som. Dev. Cor. [kli tɛ(r).]

1. *sb.* A pile of loose stones or granite debris. See *Clatter*, *sb.*², *Clutter*.

Dev. Down the slopes are scattered in wild confusion huge blocks of splintered granite, locally known as 'clatters' or 'clitters', *PAGE Explor. Dtm.* (1889) I, Piled around ... in picturesque confusion lie clitters of grey stones of all shapes and sizes, *CAREW Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xi

2. A tangled mass, disorder, confusion.

Som. *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Dev. A tradesman's wife was heard to say, 'The gearden's all to a clitter,' meaning that it was matted with weeds, *Reports Provenc.* (1893).

Hence (1) *Clitterballs*, *sb. pl.* pieces of mud or clay sticking to the hides of horses; (2) *Clittersome*, *adj.* troublesome; of roads: miry, clayish.

(1) I.W.² (2) Som W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); -The roads are cliter some, *GROSE* (1790) *MS add.* (M)

3. Clatter, confusion, noise; the noise of sparrows chirping.

s.Wor. A maakes a dispret nise, we doesn't a no pace fur thur clitter, *Wor. Jrn. Vig. Mon.* (1896) xviii. nw.Dev.¹, Cor.²

4. A flutter, confusion.

Cor.¹ I was all of a clitter.

5. *v.* To litter, make a mess.

Suf. To clitter things about a room (F.H.); (C.G.B.)

6. To flutter.

Cor.¹ Chittering its wings.

[3. These peuter pottes clytter as moche as if they were of sylver, *PALSGR.* (1530).]

CLITTER-CLATTER, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Lan Lin. Brks. Som. In form *clitter-to-clatter* w.Som.¹

1. *sb.* A rattling noise, the sound of clogs, &c., on a pavement; a confused noise.

Rnf. Amid the hubbub and uproar And clitter-clatter, *McGILVRAY Poems* (ed. 1862) 36. Dmf. Clitter clatter, Gun after gun play'd blitter blatter, *MAYNE Siller Gun* (1808) 91 (JAM.). e.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹, s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Brks.¹, w.Som.¹

2. Chatter, idle, noisy talk.

Fif. Tongues never wi' sic clitter-clatter Did jangle and did jarr, *VOL. I.*

TENNANT Papistry (1827) 108. Rnf. To imagine I could flatter A friend like you, with clitter-clatter, *McGILVRAY Poems* (ed. 1862) 231 Lnk. After meikle clitter-clatter, James fund he cou'dna mend the matter, *RAMSAY Poems* (1800) II. 523 (JAM.). n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.), n.Cy.¹ (s. v. Clish-clash) Nhb.¹, n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹ Kaa n dhinglk haut uv ur dhai kn ae u vur tu tuul oa—dhac ur dhai bee, tlut ur-tu-tlaat ur vrur Muun-dee mau'rneen gin Zad urdee nait [(1) Can't conceive whatever they can have to talk about—there they are, clitter-clatter from Monday morning to Saturday night].

3. *v.* To make a sharp, rattling noise; to walk with sharp, rattling steps.

Bnff.¹ The horse clitter-clattered up the street.

Hence (1) *Clitter-clatteran*, *vbl. sb.* a sharp, rattling noise; the act of walking with sharp, rattling steps; (2) *Clitterty-clatterty*, *sb.*, the rattling noise of a grinding mill.

(1) Bnff.¹ (2) N.I.¹ 'Clitterty, clatterty, meal upon Saturday.' The rattling noise of a grinding mill is supposed to resolve itself into these words. Another form is 'Clitterty, clatterty, late upon Saturday Barley parritch, an' hardly that.'

4. To talk a great deal, to gossip. Bnff.¹

Hence (1) *Clitter-clatteran*, *vbl. sb.* the act of gossiping; the noise of many people talking together; (2) *Clitter-clattering*, *ppl. adj.* given to gossip.

(1) Bnff.¹ Nhb. Oh what tungs i' the row upon the stairs, Clitterin, clatterin, scandal, an' clash, *WILSON Tyneside Sngs.* (1890) 33. (2) Bnff.¹

[2. Was never sene sic wind and raine, Nor of schip-men sic clitter clatter, *LYNDESAY Satyre* (1535) 616.]

CLITTERY, see *Cluttery*.

CLITTICK, *sb.* and *v.* Suf. [kli tik.] Clatter. (F.H.); (C.G.B.)

CLITTING, *vbl. sb.* s.Wor. Talking, chatting. (H.K.)

CLIV, *sb.* Sh. & Or I. Also in form *clivvik*. The foot or hoof of a cow, sheep, &c.

Sh.I. A seond just da saim as da scrit o' da cliv, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 11; Come in, an your chivviks be clean i' *ib.* 10. Or I. (J.G.)

[Cogn. w. Sw. *klyfva*, to cleave, split; see *Clive*, *v.* For the suffix -ik (*sk*), see *JAKOBSEN Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 104, and cp. *burtack*.]

CLIVAN, *sb.* Som. Also in form *clevant* (W. & J.). [*kli:vən*.] A pyramidal trap for catching birds. Cf. *callyvan*.

e Som. You be like a wren in a clivan (F.T.E.); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

[Cp. Ir. *cliabhan*, a basket (O'REILLY), see *Cleaf*.]

CLIVAS, see *Clivvis*.

CLIVE, *v.* e.An. [klaiv.] To cleave, chop.

e An.² I'll clive you to the ground if you say that again! A very angry threat. Suf. (F.H.)

Hence *Cliver*, *sb.* a cleaver, a butcher's chopping-knife.

Cmb.¹ Now put down that cliver—d' y'r want to cut y'r fingers? e An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.)

[ON. *klyfja*, to split, cleave]

CLIVELEY, *adv.* Chs.¹³ Cleverly.

CLIVER, *sb.*¹ Cum. Yks. Glo Oxf. Brks. Hrt. Mid. e An. Ken Sus. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. In form *cliven* Dev.⁴ [*kli:vər*, *kli:və(r)*]

1. The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. *Gen.* in *pl.* See *Cleavers*, *Clider* (s.), *Clife*.

sw Cum. w.Yks. Yks. *Whly. Post* (Aug 22, 1896). Glo.¹, Oxf., Brks.¹ Hrt. *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. w.Mid. (W.P.M.) e.An.¹ Ess.¹ Used medicinally. Ken.¹ ne Ken. Take some klavvar tea and that will purify your blood (H.M.). Sus., Hmp.¹, I.W.¹, Dor. (C.W.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev.⁴ n.Dev. Us foun' ... in the cliver A copperfinch an' hoop's nest, *Rock Jun an' Nell* (1867) st 123 Cor.²

2. The yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*. Hrt.

[1. *Aparine*, goose-grass, clivers, *COLES* (1679); Goose-grass or clivers, *GERARDE Herb.* (ed. 1633).]

CLIVER, *sb.*² Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) A footpath down a cliff.

[Cogn. w. ON. *klyfra*, to climb, Norw. dial. *kli:vra* (AASEN).]

CLIVER, *sb.*³ Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *cliver and shiver*, completely, totally. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

CLIVERS, *sb.*¹ *pl.* Sur.¹ Sus (E.E.S.) [kli vɛz.] The surface-roots of a tree, shrub, or plant.

[The same word as ME. *cliver*, a claw, talon. Mid thine clivres woldest me meshē, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 84 OE. *clifras*, claws (ÆLFRIC)]

CLIVERS, *sb.*² *pl.* Obs. e.An. The refuse of wheat. e.An. (HALL.), e.Suf (E.G.P.)

CLIVES, **CLIVIES**, **CLIVIS**, see **Clivvis**.

CLIVS, *sb. pl.* Yks [klivz.] Cliffs.

e Yks.¹ The *sing.* is cliff, not cliv

[The early ME. forms were *clif* (*sing.*), *clives* (*pl.*). 3eond þa clives, LAZAMON (c. 1205) 21807.]

CLIVUS, see **Clivvis**.

CLIVVER, see **Claver**, *sb.*¹

CLIVVIE, *sb.* n.Sc. [kli.vi.] A cleft in the branch of a tree; an artificial cleft in a piece of wood for holding a rushlight. See **Clive**, *v.*

Bnf. (JAM.); Used only in the second sense (W.C.). Abd. Still known, but not common, since the rushlight is no longer in use (W.M.).

CLIVVIS, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Written *clivies*, *clivis* Der. Also in forms *clivace* Sc. (JAM.); *clivas*, *clives*, *clivus* Nhb.¹ [cli vis.]

1. Mining term: a strong hook fixed to the end of a chain or rope and attached to the rings of buckets, barrels, &c.; a spring hook.

Lth. (JAM.), m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.² Der. Rag-pump, Rider, *clivis* of moot-hall, FURNESS *Medi us* (1836) 33; Coifes, *clivies*, *deads*, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1853) 1. 271.

2. A stick cut with a fork or hooked branch at one end, like a very long walking-stick.

Nhb.¹ It is used by woodmen to hook on to a tree so as to direct its fall if it should appear to lean aside. 'Had on choppin, mister, till aa cut a clivus'

CLIZE, *sb.* Som. Also in form *clice*. [klaiz, klais.] The valve or swinging door in a drain, dike, &c., which permits free egress but no ingress to the water

Som. JLNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825); *Clice*, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873)

[Der. of OE. *clýsan*, to enclose. fr. *clūse*, an enclosure, a borrowing fr. Lat. *clūsa*; see POGATSCHE *Lat. Loan Words* (1888) 124.]

CLIZZARD, *sb.* Cor. A species of lance-fish, *Ammocetes branchialis*.

Cor.³ Fishermen say that there are three sorts of launces: the lance proper, the 'yellow back,' and the 'clizzard.'

CLO, see **Clow**, *sb.*³

CLOA, *sb.* Sc. A coarse woollen cloth.

Inv. A sort of coarse woollen cloth, called cloa or caddoes, the manufacture of their wives, made into short jackets and trowers, is the common dress of the men, *Statist. Acc.* (1795) XVI. 160

[Gael. *clò*, *clòtha*, coarse home-made cloth (MACLEOD & DEWAR), borrowed fr. E. *cloth* (MACBAIN).]

CLOAK, *v.* Irel. Wor. Also written *cloke* Wor. [klōk.]

1. To include, as under the same cover.

s.Wor. But it wuz all along o' 'er gittin' cloked along o' thot Jones 'ooman down 'ere, *Wor. Jrm* (Mar 9, 1895) 4, col 3; Thahy as isn't to bad gits cloked along o' thahy as is. Very common (H.K.).

2. To protect from discovery.

Ant. A'll no' cloak him any longer, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CLOAK, see **Cleuk**.

CLOAK'N, *sb.* Lan.¹ The hind part of a horse's shoe. See **Calkin**.

CLOAM, *sb.* (?) Wor. Pem. Nrf. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written *cloame* Cor.; *clomb* Dev.; *clome* Wor. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor.¹²; *cloom* Dev.; *clume* Dev. Cor.; *clom* Cor. [klōm.]

1. Crockery, earthenware; also used *attrib.*

Wor (M.A.R.) Pem. JAGO *Gl.* (1882) 102. w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Dev. Yer's a tūdu again! Bill Vrast hath a-tanned 'is wive, an' broked ivery iotum of cloam in tha 'ouze, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Why do people break clomb on Good Friday? *Monthly Pkt.* (Feb 1862) 133; Now, zester Nan, by this yow zee, What zort of vokes gert people be. What's cheney thoft, is clome, 'PETER PINDAR' *Royal Visit* (1795) III. 377, ed. 1816. n.Dev. Tha wut drew, and hen, and ... bost tha cloam, *Exm.*

Scold. (1746) l. 249; But thof yer cheney 'll be cloam, He'll mak th' a happy wolve, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 56 Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹ Cor. Money enough to buy a set of cheene, and lots of beautiful clome, HUNT *Pop Rom w Eng.* (1865) l. 96; A clom bu' za of scale melk, PENGELLY *Verbal Pron* (1875) 54, Cor.¹²

Hence (1) **Cloamen**, (*a*) *adj.* made of earthenware; (*b*) *sb.* coarse earthenware; (2) **Cloamer**, *sb.* (*a*) one who makes earthenware; (*b*) a boy's painted clay marble.

(1, *a*) w.Som.¹ A cloamen pan' would be understood to be a deep pan or bowl of coarse brown ware. Dhu yaeth wuz au l u-luy'n wai lee-dl tloa meen skwae urz luyk, wai u glae ur paun um [The hearth was all lined with little earthenware squares like, with a glare upon them] (verbatim description of a tile hearth). Cloamen oven. Also called 'Barnstaple oven.' Dev. Something took the clomen ware and it all rattled and shook, C'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 25; Dev.³ This yer's a cloamen pot. Cor. I never saw a fellow like 'n for eatin', 'xcept drinkin'; I believe he's like a cloamen cat, he's hollow down to his toes, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 172; A gert pile o' cloamin' dishes and jugs an' basins and zich like, PASMORE *Stories* (1893) 5; Cor.¹ An old cloamen cat hollow to the toes [a hypocrite]; Cor.² Cloamin; Cor.³ A clomen dog upon the mantelpiece. (*b*) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ (2, *a*) Cor. N & Q. (1873) 4th S. xii. 317; Cor.³ A friend tells me he recently saw in a local paper an article on the making of pots and pans which was headed 'Every man his own Cloamer' (*b*) Cor.¹²

2. **Comp.** (1) **Cloam-pan**, an earthenware pan for milk; (2) **-shop**, a china or crockery-shop; (3) **-ware**, earthenware.

(1) Nrf. WRIGHT. (2) Som. She has opened a clome-shop, *Reports Provinc* (1889). w.Som.¹ Ez mau'dhur yuez tu keep u tloa'm shaup [his mother used to keep a crockery shop]. Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (P.) (3) Dor. There be a vine zight o' clome-ware in market-plaace, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 65.

3. In phr. (1) *Drowin o' cloam*, the custom of throwing broken crockery-ware at the doors of, or inside, houses on the night before Shrove Tuesday; (2) *to empty cloam*, (3) *to lift cloam*, to drink.

(1) w.Som.¹ A very curious old custom, of the nature of a practical joke, is observed in the Hill district. On the night before Shrove Tuesday, if the backdoor or any outer door of the Parsonage or a farm-house be left unfastened, it is quietly opened, and before any one can stir to prevent it, a whole sack-full of broken bits of crockery is suddenly shot out in the middle of the kitchen, or wherever the bearer can penetrate before he is observed. He then decamps and disappears in the darkness, generally unrecognized. People are of course apt to forget the custom at the right moment, and so have their houses half filled with rubbish which it must have taken much pains to collect, and prepare secretly, beforehand. I have failed to discover either the origin or meaning of this custom, called 'drowin o' cloam'; but it is evidently allied to one practised in this neighbourhood on the same night—that of throwing a handful of stones at the door . . . The custom of throwing old clome on the Monday night before Shrove Tuesday is still continued in Hawkrudge. The words they say when it is thrown at the door or inside the house are—'Tipety, Tipety Tin, give me a pancake, And I will come in; Tipety, Tipety Toe, give me a pancake, And I will go.' The young men that are in the house (if there are any) rush out and try to collar the invaders, and if they are successful in their catch, they bring the prey inside and black his face with soot. After that they give him a pancake. nw.Dev.¹ In the evening of Pancake Day the boys go about the village throwing sherds at the doors and singing in a monotonous drawl the rhyme—'Flish, flash; flish, flash; Watter, watter, ling. Hev ee any pancakes? Plaize vor let us in. Hev ee any best beer? Hev ee any small? Plaize vor gee us zomthin' Or nothin' at all.' Of course the object of the boys is to get something given to them—pancakes, beer, or money. (2) w.Som.¹ Tūc'vau'n u arm'teen u tloam [too fond of emptying o' cloam]. Cor. Drinking in Troy is euphemistically called 'emptyin' cloam,' 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xl. (3) Cor.²

[OE. *clām*, mud, clay; cp. Du. *kleem*, clay (HEXHAM).]

CLOAM, see **Claum**.

CLOAMEN, *adj.* Cor. Also written *cloamin* Cor.² [klōman, klō'min.] Stupid. See **Cloam**, *sb.*

Cor.² A cloamin fellow; Cor.³ To call a man a cloamen fellow is equivalent to calling him 'an image,' i.e. a fool, ninny, &c. A friend tells me that in Gwennap parish he has heard a person called 'a cloamen image.'

CLOAN, *sb.* Bnf.¹ A large, roundish mass of dirt.

CLOÄS, see Close, *sb.*, *adj.*

CLOB, *sb.* Wor. Glo. Brks. Dev. Cor. In form club Glo.¹ [klob.]

1. See quot.

Brks. Under this lies what they [at Newbury] call clob, being a peat-earth, compounded of clay, of a small quantity of earth, and some true peat, COLLET *Peat-pit* (1756) in *Phil. Trans.* L. 110.

2. Coarse clay and straw mixed for building walls

Cor Rather more than thirty years since, some mouldering 'clob' [mud] walls . . . were pointed to as the former residence of a terrible giant, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w. Eng.* (1865) I. 28; (C.F.R.); Cor.¹²

3. A lump or clod of earth or clay.

Dev. I yenned away my thummel in a clob, *Reports Provinc.* (1889). nw.Dev.¹, Cor.¹²

Hence Clobbered, *pp.* begrimed, dirty, choked with dirt, clogged. *Gen.* with *up*.

Wor The fork gets clobbered up in digging stiff ground (H.K.). Glo.¹ Cor.¹ A choked pipe of any kind would be said to be clobbered up. Dirty clothes or utensils are said to be clobbered with dirt, Cor.²

CLOBBER, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM); (J.F.) Mud, clay, dirt Hence (1) Clobberhoy, *sb.* one who becomes muddy in walking; (2) Clobberly, *adj.* dirty, muddy. Cf clabber.

[Gael. *clàbar*, dirt, mire, clay (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

CLOB-IRON, see Clov-iron.

CLOBWEED, *sb.* Hrt. [klo bwid] The black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III. i.

[ME. *clobbewed*, *clubbeweed*, matfelon (*Gloss.* (c 1500) in *Archaeol.* XXX. 405).]

CLOCHARCH, *sb.* Sc. The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*. FRF. SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 9

CLOCHARET, *sb.* Sc. Also written clochret, cloughret. The stonechat, *Motacilla rubicola*.

Sc. It is believed that the toad covers the eggs of this bird during its absence from the nest (JAM); An' the clochret peeps 'neath the broom, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 28. Per. The lambs they bleat. the cloughrets call (A.M.B.).

[Cp. the Gael. names for the bird, *clochlam*, *cloichreim* (MACLEOD & DEWAR).]

CLOCHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms cloigher, cloithur, clouthur, clougher Ir. [klo xer.]

1. *v.* To cough, wheeze, expectorate.

e FIF. I hechle an' clocher an' toyt but an' ben, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) XXI. Ayr. (J.F.)

Hence (1) Clocheran, *ubl. sb.* mucous ronchus; the act or sound of coughing; (2) Clocherin, *pp. adj.* husky, wheezing.

(1) Bnff.¹ (2) Sc. A silly auld clocherin' body (JAM.). Bnff.¹

2. *sb.* A wheezing in the throat or chest; mucous ronchus. Bnff.¹

3. A person who coughs much.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892)

4. A thick spittle.

s Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[2. Cp. Gael. *clochar*, a wheezing in the throat, *clo'chean*, the rattle in the throat of a dying person (MACLEOD & DEWAR); Ir. *clochar*, wheezing (O'REILLY).]

CLOCHMORE, *sb.* Irel. A big stone.

Ant. The principal curiosity is a cloch-more, HUME *People Dwn.* Ant. (1874) 22.

[Ir. *clóch*, a stone + *mór*, great.]

CLOCK, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Irel. and Eng. [klok.]

1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *As quiet as a clock*, perfectly quiet; (2) *As reet as a wooden clock*, sound, strong; (3) *Under the clock*, in the Town Hall, before the magistrate.

(1) n.Yks.² (2) Lan. As reet as a wooden clock, as far as yealth is concerned, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1863) 176. (3) w.Yks. Under t'clock Yo've happen neer been theer, aw hoap net, *Beacon Alm.* (1874) 34.

2. In comp. (1) Clock-dresser, a mender or cleaner of clocks; (2) -faces, thin ice on water; (3) -hour, a whole hour, a full hour; (4) -ice, ice much cracked in various fantastic forms; (5) -needle, the plant *Scandix Pecten*, shepherd's needle; (6) -smith, see -dresser.

(1) Cum. Lott Barras . . . t'clock drusser mun heh geean an left t'pendlemun off, SARGISSON *Joe Sioap* (1881) 149. nw Der.¹

(2) Lan Raintubs and small pools had clock-faces, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. (3) w.Yks They've been wide wakken a clock haar before ther usual time, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (Sept. 1872); Leeds *Merc Suppl.* (May 14, 1892). (4) Nhp.¹ This is freq occasioned by pressure on the surface, as in skating; or by a displacement of a portion of the water beneath, while the plate of ice is firmly attached to the shore or bank; and sometimes it arises from the variable temperature of the air, which, under certain conditions, is inclosed in the ice, producing contractions and expansions, and consequently those fantastic fissures. War.³ (5) s.Bck. (B & H.) (6) n.Lin.¹ Obs. Sus. E'en clocksmiths might come here and learn To regulate their ware, LOWER *Stray Leaves* (1862) 39. Sus.¹ I be quite lost about time, I be; for I've been forced to send my watch in to the clocksmith

3. In plant-names: (1) the downy head of the dandelion, *Leontodon Taraxacum*, when in seed; (2) *Plantago lanceolata*.

(1) N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Children repeat the words 'Bell horses, bell horses, what time o' day? One o'clock, Two o'clock, Three and away.' The number of puffs which are after this required to dissipate the seeds indicate to the young idea what's o'clock. Dur.¹ Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. Young folk whose heads were no steadier than the 'clocks' in the field, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) viii; Cum.¹, Wm., n.Yks.², e Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.² Lan When a body's browt up two or three families, an' lived to see 'em scatter abeaut like clock fleawers, blown wi' th' wynt, BRIERLEY *Red Wind* (1868) 11. Chs.¹³ s.Chs.¹ More freq called One o'clock. Stf.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ So called from the childish custom of gathering them when ripe, and blowing off the downy seeds, to ascertain the time of the day. The hour is supposed to be determined by the number of puffs required to disperse all the particles of seed. War.²³, se Wor.¹, Bck, e.An., Wil.¹ Som. The children blowing dandelion clocks, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 63. w.Som.¹ (2) s Bck.

Hence Clock-lound, *adj.* Of the air: calm, still.

Lakel. The downy seeds of the dandelion . . . are blown off with the slightest puff, and when the wind is so still as not to disturb those seeds it is said to be clock lound, ELLWOOD (1895).

4. *v.* To summon by bell. n.Yks.²

CLOCK, *v.*² and *sb.*² Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Hmp. Cor. [klok.]

1. *v.* To cluck as a hen, esp. of one that wants to sit; also, to call birds by 'clocking.'

Sc. The guidwife's hens are clockin', MURRAY *Spring in Black and White* (Apr. 18, 1896) 490. Wm. Christ will not clock like a hen, He hes shewed mercy, judgment will come, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) l. 496. n.Yks.¹², w.Yks.¹⁸ s Lan BAMB-FORD *Dial* (1846) 43. Der.¹ Cor. *Monthly Mag* (1810) l. 431.

2. Of a hen: to sit, hatch. Also *fig.* of persons: to crouch by the fire.

Ayr. A nest-egg that we have not failed to . . . clock to some purpose, GALT *Provost* (1822) 1; Byde till the eggs were clockit, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 133. Gall. It's better than sittin' clockin' an' readin', CROCKETT *Sticht Min* (1893) 127. Kcb. Hence in the next replac'd the wa'fu' ra'en Must ere she clock them travel to the east, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 4. Ir. He is always clocking about the fireside (A.J.I.). N.I.¹, Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ What are ye sittin' clockin' theor at? e.Dur.¹ She's not gan to clock yet. Yon hen's clockin'. w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) Clock-hen, *sb.* a sitting-hen; (2) Clockin, *sb.* a brood of chickens.

(1) Wm. (B.K.) (2) Nhb. A beautiful clockin of chickens were hatched, ROBSON *Sngs. of Tyne* (1849) 316; Nhb.¹

3. *sb.* The cry or noise made by hens when desirous of sitting. Sc. (JAM)

4. The sound made by falling, gurgling water. Also in form clocking.

Hmp. Wise *New Forest* (1883) 186; Hmp.¹

[L. *Klocken*, to clocke like hens, HEXHAM (1658); To clocke like a henne, *pipo*, BARET (1580). OE. *cloccian*.]

CLOCK, *sb.*³ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Dor. Som. [klok.]

1. The name given to any kind of beetle, esp the common cockchafer.

Bnff.¹ Ayr Mair ravenous than the worms and clocks o' the tomb, GALT *Entail* (1823) c; There were mummies and bids,

sacred clocks, and ither crawling ferlies, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 60. Kcb. In noon-day heat, lead frae their winter cells The sable race o' clocks, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 11 Lth. Ah faugh! clepshures and clocks, ELLIS *Pyromine* (1889) V. 724 Slk. Thirlestane triampers a' studded wi' sparables that carried destruction among the clocks, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 181 Gall. To hae the clocks howkin' and the birdies biggin' their nests i' my heel! CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxxvii. N.I.¹ I'd as soon watch clocks as mind them childre. Uls (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. (C.H.W.) n.Cy. SKINNER (1671), (K.); GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹ Nhb. To temp the yellor flees an' dingy clocks, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 14; Nhb.¹ 'Killin clocks wi' clubs' is an expression applied to a person using large means for very small ends, or to one whose performances fall short of his promises. 'He's always gan to kill clocks wi' clubs.' Dur.¹ Cum. (J.Ar.); The best time of the year to catch trout is when the breckan clock is about (E.W.P.); Cum.¹ Wm. Dhaur's laik a muk-tlok, at fliz abaut o' t'dē an lits intl a kau swat at nīt (W.S.). Yks. The kitchen was full of clocks; HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 310 n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I's forced te flite, an' then she's as hummle as a crawling-clock [I am obliged to scold, and then she's as lowly as a creeping beetle] ne Yks.¹ We've gotten a yast o' them clocks iv oor hoos e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. When the fog is slant wiv dew And the clocks go bunning through The wickets, DIXON *Milkun' Time* (1872); w.Yks.²³ Lan.¹ Prov. If yo kill a clock, it'll rain to-morn n.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹⁸, s.Not. (J.P.K.), Not.¹ Lun. BROOKE *Tracts (Gl.)*. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Used for any beetle-like insect, such as the Cockchafer: 'It was like one of them great flying clocks.' War. (J.R.W.) Dor. *N & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 44; Dor.¹ w.Som.¹ A very favourite pastime of cruel boys is to put a pin through the body, which causes the insect to spin round as they say [lig u klauk].

2. *Comp.* (1) Clock-a-clay, a child's name for the lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*; (2) -bee, a flying beetle.

(1) Nhp. And lady-cow beneath its leafy shed, Called, when I mixed with children, 'clock-a-clay,' CLARE *Village Min.* (1821) II 199; Nhp.¹² (2) n.Sc. (JAM.)

[1. Clock, a sort of beetle, PHILLIPS (1706); Scho compt him not twa klokks, *Chrysts-Kirk Gr.* (c. 1550) iv, in Ramsay's *Ever Green*, ed. 1874, I. 4]

CLOCK, sb.⁴ Cor. [klok.] The crop or maw of a bird; also used fig.

Cor. Thee stuft ma sa, I jist e'en crak't ma clock, SANDYS *Trenoodle's Spec.* (1846) 22; Cor.¹²

CLOCK, see Click, sb.¹

CLOCK-DRESSING, vbl. sb. Obs. w.Yks.¹ A mode of obtaining liquor on fictitious pretences; see Shooling.

CLOCKER, sb.¹ Nhb. Cum. [klo'kær.] A maker or cleaner of clocks.

Nhb.¹ Wor clock's aa wrang, Bella; she wants cleanin.—Ay, Harry, but the clocker's comin next week to clean hor. Cum. Oal clocker Jwonn wad dance a gig, LONSDALE *Upshot* (1811).

CLOCKER, sb.² Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written klokker Cum. [klo kær.]

1. A sitting or broody hen. See Clock, v.²

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, e.Dur.¹ Cum. He bout up aw t'clookers an' oald hens, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 114; Dar! he wadn't pu' a clocker off her 'est (J.Ar.).

2. In phr. *Clocker an' bords*, hen and chicks, that variety of garden daisy which has the large central head surrounded by diminutive flower-heads. Nhb.¹

CLOCKER, sb.³ Dur. Yks. Der. [klo'kær.] A beetle. See Clock, sb.³

Dur. Mixt up ham-sam wee froks, clockers'n'eels, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877) 9. m.Yks.¹ The watchman-beetle gets the name of flee in-tlaok ur [flying clocker]. n.Der. (S.O.A.)

CLOCKIEDOW, sb. Cld. Ayr. Also written klokiedoo. The pearl oyster found in rivers, the horse-mussel.

Cld. Ayr. An officer brought five shells of klokiedoos or burn-foot mussels, for in those days there were no spoons among the Celts, SPAEWE *(1823)* I. 99 (JAM.).

CLOCKIN, see Clewkin.

CLOCKING, vbl. sb.¹ Not. War. [klo'kin.] Food taken by artisans and field labourers between breakfast and dinner, or between dinner and leaving work.

s.Not. It's about clockin time, a'm thinkin (J.P.K.). War.³ The eleven o'clock refreshments taken in Birmingham workshops.

[A der. of clock, sb.¹, from the refreshment taken at 11 o'clock.]

CLOCKING, vbl. sb.² and ppl. adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. s.Cy. Also written klokin Sc. [klo'kin]

1. vbl. sb. The clucking sound made by a hen when she is going to sit, or when she calls her chickens. See Clock, v.² s.Cy.¹, Dur.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811), w.Yks.²⁴, e.Lan.¹

2. The act of hatching or sitting; also fig.

Sc. Ye're sae keen of the clocking, you'll die in the nest [said to those who are fond of any new place], RAMSAY *Prov.* (1776) 85.

3. Fig. The disposition or desire to marry.

Aggs. It were an amows to gie her a gude doukin' in the water to put the clockin' frae her (JAM.). Ayr. I was juist ance fairly led on to the ice, but it brak wi' me, and clockin' gaed awa, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 112.

4. ppl. adj. In comp. (1) Clocking-hen, a brooding or sitting hen; also used fig.; (2) -time, the time for hatching; also fig. a woman past the time of child-bearing.

(1) Sc. He hunkert him down like a clockin hen, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I 348; I blew sic points of war, that the scraugh of a clockin-hen was music to them, SCOTT *Brde of Lam.* (1819) xxiv; Na, na; if I marry, I'm for a clocking hen (JAM.) Dmb. The mistress is kekling aboot it like a klokin hen, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) vii. Ayr. Aye cacklin' like a clockin' hen, BOSWELL *Poet Wks* (1803) 14, ed. 1871. Lnk Sac plump an' wee, sac bricht her e'e, Nae bigger than a clocking hen, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 81. Lth A fearfu' funk That ca'd the stik owre the clockin' hen, An' smoor'd her wi' her chickens ten, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 166. e.Lth. A wheen auld wives, an' lunnies, an' 'vastrels, sittin in their gilded chawmer, like clockin hens on cheeny eggs, HUNTER *J. Inwack* (1895) 92. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.Cy.¹ Nhb The au'd clockin hen gav her best cock-a-doodle, ROBSON *Sngs of Tyne* (1849) 316 Wm. A clockin' hen, a blacken' wife, an' a whistlin' lass is three o' t'unluckiest things a body can hev aboot ther hoos (B.K.). n.Yks.² w.Yks. An owd clockin hen, HALLAM *Wadley Jack* (1866) 20, ed 1881; w.Yks.³ s.Cy. HOLLOWAY. (2) Ayr. As soon's the clockin-time is by, An' the wee pouts begun to cry, BURNS *Ep to Rankine* (1784) st 11.

CLOCK-LADY, sb. Sc. Yks. Also in forms clocka-lady w.Yks.; clocaleddy, clock-leddy, klok-leddy Sc.

1. A blackbeetle, cockroach. See Clock, sb.³

w.Yks. He'd walk a mile aht ov his road afoare he'd treyd ov a worrum or a clockalady, Yks. *Wkly. Post* (June 13, 1896), (J.T.)

2. The lady-bird, *Coccinella septempunctata*.

Sc. Gin clocaleddies and bumbees, wi' prins in their dous, be science, atweel there's an abundance o' that at the Garden of Plants, STEAM-LOAT (1822) 293, It is a klok-leddy in her scarlet cardinal, SPAEWE *(1823)* II. 7 (JAM.).

CLOCKS, sb.¹ pl. Nhp.¹ [kloks.] The brick divisions which form the funnels leading from two or more fire-places into one chimney.

CLOCKS, sb.² pl. Rxb. (JAM.) Also in form clouks. [kloks.] The refuse of grain remaining in the riddle after sifting.

CLOCKS, sb.³ pl. Sh.I. (K.I.), S. & Ork.¹ [kloks] The motes seen moving in a sunbeam; also in form clocks-summer.

[Cp. G. *sommer* ('summer') in the sense of gossamer, see SANDER and PAUL.]

CLOCK-SEAVES, sb. pl. Cum. Yks. Also written -seves, -sives n.Yks.¹; -seeaves w.Yks. [klo k-siəvz]

(1) The sharp-flowered rush, *Juncus acutiflorus*; (2) the black-headed bog-rush, *Schoenus nigricans*. See Seave.

(1) Cum., n.Yks.¹² (2) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

[Norw. dial. *kløkk*, soft, flexible, yielding, as applied to grass and plants (AASEN). The Danish name for this plant is *ledde sv*, the jointed rush.]

CLOCKSIE, adj. Sc. Also written clocksey. [klo'ksi.] Vivacious, lively.

Sc. The clocksey auld laird of the Warlock glen, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I 141. Lnk. (JAM.)

CLOCKS-SUMMER, see Clocks, sb.³

CLOD, sb. and v.¹ Sc. Irel. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Shr. Nrf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Dev. Written clodd Sc. Wm. Lan.¹ [klod.]

1. sb. A lump of peat or turf.

Uls. *Uls. Jm. Arch.* VI. 40. s Wm. Marry hed net I leet a clodd before Janny's son knock'd at th' window, HURION *Dial. Storth and Arnside* (1760) l. 7.

Hence **Cloddy**, *adj.* full of clods.

Fif. Therewith shook Green sea, and azure sky, and cloddy land, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) viii.

2. *Comp.* (1) Clod-bird, the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*; (2) -bur, the plant *Arctium Lappa*; (3) -clags, clots of mud; (4) -crusher, a corrugated iron roller used for agricultural purposes; (5) -nut, a double nut; (6) -pole, a clown, rustic, rough country fellow; (7) -salt, a cake of salt which sticks to the bottom of the pan in salt-making.

(1) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 51. Sus. Known as the 'Clod Bird' from its habit of perching on a projecting clod of turf or clay in a stubble or fallow field while it utters its monotonous note, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 188; (F.E.S.) (2) Cum., Yks. (B. & H.) (3) n Yks.^{1,2} (4) Ken (D.W.L.) (5) n.Yks.² (6) Lth. Judge not its counsel wi' disdain Because a clod-poll spak' it, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 162. Wil. *Slow Gl* (1892). Dev. The tarnation clumstiest clodpole hever I knawed in Daleham, PHILLIPOTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 248. (7) Chs. RAY (1691); At Droitwich, Namptwich, &c., in their boiling or walling of salt, once in 24 hours they take out a cake which sticks to y^e bottom of the pan, which they call clod salt. It is the strongest salt of all, and is therefore used to salt bacon and neats tongues (K.); Chs.¹

3 The ground; one's native soil.

Lan. 'Th' dog would ha' toucht noan o' thee, iv thae'd bin upo' thi own clod,' said Sally, WAUGH *Besom Ben* (1865) v, Lan.¹, e Lan.¹

4. Shale found in the coal-measures.

w Yks.² Shr MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 200; PARTON *Notes on Coal Field* (1868); Shr.¹ [*Gl Lab.* (1894).]

Hence **Clod coal**, *sb.* one of the lowest coal-seams.

Shr MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 200; Shr.¹

5. A small halfpenny loaf made of coarse flour.

Sc. Soil for pease-clods and guid lang kail, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) l. 79 (JAM.). Abd. Could he get clods and souter's brandy, Enough o' that would please poor Andy, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 245. Sil. Like horse-potatoes, Sutor's clods in Selkirk town weie rife, *Lintoun Green*, 8 (JAM.).

6. A knot, ball, or skein.

Dmf. A clod of yarn (JAM.).

7. The coarse part of the neck of an ox. Also sometimes known as **Clod beef**.

[In an hotel bill of 1769 I find—Clod beef, about 40 lbs., charged only 20lbs, 5s 10d, N. & Q. (1871) 4th S. vii 512; STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed 1849) 693.]

Hence **Clods and stickings**, *phr* the rough, coarse parts of beef used for making puddings. e.Ken. (G.G.)

8. *v.* To pelt with stones or clods, drive away by pelting; to throw, fling, dash.

Sc. If I meant ye wrang, couldna I clod ye ower that craig? SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xlv1; The peer lass clodded herself o'er the scaur, *ib* *Anthquary* (1816) xxix. Feb. Now, ye needna clod a stane, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks* (1836) 126. Sil. We cloddit the pool wi' great stanes, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 150, ed 1866. Gall. Cats that never were clodded afore, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 379. N.I.¹ Ant. He was tuk up for cloddin' (J.S.). Dwn. Knox *Hist. Co Dwn.* (1875); (C.H.W.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum. Ah div'n't know whedder they wer mair trubbel't ta see t'two cloddin yan anudder, or at lossin ther dinner, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 78. Wm. An he clodt doon his books, CLARKE *Jonny Shippard's Jurna* (1865). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); We'd to clod 'em [sheep] away, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 38; w Yks.¹ Lan. Mistress, dun yo know at yo'n laft a mug eawt? ... There's a rook o' chaps bin cloddin' at it, WAUGH *Tattlin' Matty* (1867) ii; He clodded me out o' t'field (S.W.); Lan.¹ Jem, does ta know yon felly? ... Then clodd a stone at him. n.Lan.¹ Clod it away, thou; it's nasty. ne Lan.¹, Chs.¹ Lin. He's ... clodded 'em into th' carriage, an' teld Reuben th' coachman to drive wi' 'em to Hell, PEACOCK *R. Skir-lough* (1870) l. 187. n.Lin.¹, War. (J.R.W.).

Hence **Clodding**, *vbl sb.* pelting, throwing, also used *attrib.*

Gall. Cleg watched ... the 'clodding' of the teachers, CROCKETT *Sticht Mm.* (1893) 159. Lan. I became a target for a sort of 'cloddin' gallery, BRIERLEY *Waverlow* (1863) 32, ed. 1884. s.Chs.¹ Schoolboys often pelt one another with clods, calling out the while—'Flod-in-dee, tū-dee, Pūd in-dee, tū-mor ū [Cloddin'-dee, to-dee, Puddin'-dee, to-morrow].

9. To free land from clods.

Arg. The ground after sowing should be well clodded, *Agr. Sur v.* 102 (JAM.).

10. To pile up peats. Gall. (A.W.)

CLOD, *v.*² e An. [klo'd.] To clothe.

e An.¹ A pauper solicits clodding for her children; the overseer tells her they were clodden but a little while ago. Nrf.¹

Hence **Clodding**, *vbl sb.* clothing e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

[Clod was an old *pp.* form for *clothed*. Cp. ME. *clode* (15th cent.) for *clothe*, *vb.*]

CLOD, *v.*³ Sc. [klo'd] Of crows: to dart up and down in flying.

Nrf.¹ Such a mode of flight is regarded as an indication of an approaching breeze.

Hence **Cloddan**, *vbl sb.* the act of flying up and down with great rapidity.

Nrf.¹ A kent ther wiz something comin' fae the cloddan it the craws keepit a' the mornin'.

CLODDER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. [klo'dər]

1. *v.* To form ingredients into a mass with some soft material. n.Yks.^{1,2} Cf. *clotter*, *cludder*.

2. *sb.* A stiff curdle or mass. m.Yks.¹

[I. I clodder lyke whaye or bloode ... or any moyst thing, *Je congele*, PALSGR. (1530).]

CLODDY, *adj.* and *sb.*, Yks. Lin. Sus. Hmp. Wil. [klo di.]

1. *adj.* Thick, short, full-fleshed like a bullock. * Cf. *clodgy*.

n Yks.^{1,2} e Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.¹ Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil.¹ He's a cloddy sart o' a chap.

2. Stupid, dense, unintellectual. n.Yks.²

3. *sb.* An awkward, ill-dressed man.

n.Lin.¹ What a cloddy he is! he looks as thof he'd goan to Gresham shop an' putten his sen into th' fost suit o' cloas thaay shaw'd him.

CLODGE, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Glo. Nrf. Ken. Dev. Cor. [klo'dʒ.]

1. *sb.* A lump of clay. Ken. (K.); Ken.¹

2. *v.* To clog, stick, adhere. Nrf.¹

Hence **Clodgy**, *adj.* stuff, sticky, clinging, clayey, muddy. Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (H.) Ken. (K.) Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) Cor. Clodgy lane, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*; Cor.²

CLODGE, *sb.*² w.Yks. [klo'dʒ.] A wooden support to prevent the coal from falling upon the miner as he is undermining below. (D.T.)

CLODGER, *sb.*¹ e.An. Also in forms *clozzier* e.An.¹; *closhier*, *closure* Nrf. [klo'dʒə(r).] The cover of a book.

e.An.¹ Cmb.¹ At school the master used to ask us where we got the word 'clodger' from. We did not know, though we had always used it. Nrf. *Nrf Arch.* (1879) VIII. 168; You young willain, you have spoilt the closhier of that book (W.R.E.); (W.W.S.); Nrf.¹

[Closure of bokys, *clausura*, *coopertorium*, *Prompt.*]

CLODGER, *sb.*² w.Yks. [klo'dʒə(r).] A 'sprag' or short wooden prop to support the coal during the operation of holing or undercutting. (J.P.) Cf. *clodge*, *sb.*²

CLODGY, *adj.* Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. [klo'dʒi.] Plump, well-made. Cf. *cloddy*, *cloggy*.

Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Wil. A clodgy pig, GROSE (1790). Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

CLODHOPPER, *sb.* Nhp. Wor. [klo'dopə(r).] The bird wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*.

Nhp. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 10; Nhp.¹ A name adopted from the peculiar habits of the bird, who never fails to follow the plough, and hop from clod to clod, in search of worms and insects for its food; and frequently builds its nest under a clod on newly ploughed land. 'Where the clodhopper on the clods all day, Slow moves his tail and tweets the winds away,' CLARE *MS. Poem*; Nhp.² w.Wor. *Barrow's Jrm.* (Mar. 3, 1888).

CLOD-MALL, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Chs. Shr. Hrf. Hrt. Also in forms -mell Sc. Nhb.; -maw Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹

1. *sb.* A wooden mallet for breaking clods.

Abd. (JAM.) Fif. Battens and a' kinkind o' sticks, Clodmells, and barrow-trams and picks, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 196. Bwk. Formerly done much more expensively by hand with clod mells or wooden mallets, *Agr. Surv.* 32 (JAM.) Nhb.¹ Chs.¹ It consists of a piece of wood about five to six inches long, and about three inches wide, and three inches deep; a hole is bored through it and a long handle is fixed in the hole. It is quite a light tool, but is used with both hands, and is most effectual for the purpose intended. s.Chs.¹ Klod-mau'. Shr.¹ Klod mauil. Hrf. BOUND *Prov.* (1876). Hrt. *Note in ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) 3, ed. 1880.

2. *v.* To break clods; also *fig.* Shr.¹

Hence **Clod-malling**, *vbl. sb.* retributive justice.

Shr.¹ 'E'll a 'is day o' clod-malling,' said a poor dying woman of one who had done her grievous wrong; Shr.²

CLODS, *sb. pl.* Der. [kłodz.] A miner's shoes.

Der. I clothed myself completely in miner's apparel, consisting of . . . a fustian jacket, with 'clods' or miner's shoes, *HONE Table Bk* (1827) II 137.

CLODWEED, *sb.* s Bck. [klo'dwid.] (1) The downweed, *Filago germanica*; (2) the Egyptian rose, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

CLOFF, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also in form **cloft** Nhb.¹ [klof.]

1. A fissure or crevice of any kind, esp. a cleft between adjacent hills. Sc. (JAM.) See **Claff**, **Clough**, *sb.*²

2. The cleft or fork of a tree where the branch joins the trunk.

Lth. (JAM.), Nhb.¹ n Yks. Ah stuck fast in a tree cloff (I.W.).

[ON. *klofi*, a cleft or rift in a hill closed at the upper end; a fork to support tents, a forked mast]

CLOFFIN, *vbl. sb.*¹ Rxb. (JAM.) The act of sitting idle by the fire.

CLOFFIN, *vbl. sb.*² Rxb. (JAM.) The noise made by the motion of a shoe that is down in the heel, or by the shoe of a horse when loose.

CLOFFY, *adj.* and *sb.* Nhb. Also written **cloffey** N.Cy.¹ [klofi.]

1. *adj.* Bedraggled, slatternly, 'feckless.' Nhb.¹

2. *sb.* A slattern, tawdrily dressed woman. N.Cy.¹

CLOFT, see **Cloff**.

CLOG, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Lei Nhp. War. Shr. Dor. Som. [klog.]

1. *sb.* A log of wood.

Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.¹ Dry the clog a bit mair afore ye put it o' the fire. The yule log is commonly called 'yule-clog.' e.Dur.¹, n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Them's clogs for t'stack boddums e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1788); e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. That yule-clog craaning t'fire, SENIOR *Smilthy Rhymes* (1882) 34; (F M L.) n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹

2. A block of wood attached to the leg or neck of an animal to keep it from straying; a wooden bow at one end of a hay-rope.

Cum.¹, Chs.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.², Shr.¹ Dor. BARNES *Gl* (1863). w.Som.¹ Very common. [WORLDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681)]

3. A piece of wood or kind of table on which woollen goods are piled when under the press. w.Yks. (J.M.); (R.H.R.)

4. A log of wood used as a stool.

w.Yks. Tha can't reich it withaht tha gets t'clog to stand on (S.K.C.).

5. A piece of wood used as a weight.

w.Yks. [Paid] . . . for a window clogg and a rowl, 5s., *Bradford Parish Acc.* (1722).

6. An additional temporary compartment at the bottom of a bee-hive for the storage of honey. n.Lan. (W.S.)

7. Mining term: a sledge loaded with stones and dragged round by the gin, to which it acts as a brake. Nhb.¹

8. A lump of snow on the heel. w.Yks.² Cf. **cloggings**.

9. *Comp.* **Clog-wheels**, cart-wheels made of thick planks and without spokes; block wheels, log wheels.

Cum. Whear cars on clog-wheels Wad hardly be seaff to stand, *DICKINSON Cumbr.* (1875) 220; Cum.¹, n.Yks. (I.W.)

10. *v.* *Gen.* with *up*: to choke, stop up, obstruct, burden. n.Yks. He's clogged up with phlegm (I.W.); n.Yks.¹², e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (J.R.); w.Yks.² A busy end of the town is also 'clogged wi' fowk.' An asthmatical person is 'clogged' in the breast. n.Lin.¹ That suff's fairly clogged-up wi' esh tree fangs. His lungs is that clogged-up wi' asthmy, he can't blaw. w.Som.¹ Klaug'd aup wai grai's. Dhu naiv'z oa un wuz prau'pur u-klaug'd aup wai dust-n ful tree [the knives of it (a mowing-machine) were properly clogged up with dirt and filth]. The word implies the presence of some adhesive substance.

11. To satiate, fill to repletion, cloy. w.Yks.¹, Nhp.¹, War.²

Hence **Clogging**, *ppl. adj.* cloying, indigestible. n.Yks.¹²

12. To tie a log to an animal, in order to secure it.

n.Yks. We clogg'd t'dog (I.W.).

13. To put an additional temporary compartment at the bottom of a bee-hive.

n.Lan. A'll tlog dhat haiv tamorn (W.S.).

14. *Fig.* To marry. Cf. 2.

Lan. Theaw'd clog agen, *BRIERLEY Layrock* (1864) v s Lan. It has freq. been said of young widows 'Will hoo clog again?' (S W)

[1. *Clogge, billof, PALSGR.* (1530); *Clogge, truncus, Prompt.* 2. A clogge at ye foote, *impedimentum*, *LEVINS Mamph.* (1570).]

CLOG, *sb.*² and *v.*² Sc. All n. counties to Chs. Also Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Glo. Brks. Dev. Also in form **clug** Sc. Lan. [klog.]

1. *sb.* A shoe with a wooden sole, *gen.* of alder-wood, strengthened with iron at the heels and edges; a wooden shoe.

Rnf. See this wee birkie wi' the clugs . . . Greatly does his heart rejoice To hear his feet mak' sic a noise, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 137. Kcb. Jock winna bide a shae nor clog On's gutty-perky feety, *ARMSTRONG Ingleside* (1890) 140 N.Cy.¹ Nhb. A neckless sark—a clog and shoe, *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) 11; Wee starving bairns gawn wanting clogs, *PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse* (1896) 300, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Clogs are very noisy, but felt to be a great protection against damp. A modern style—spring-clogs, with thin sole of leather, and the wooden sole in two parts, a spring between heel and toe—has long been used and approved (M P) Wm. The clown that rattles oor the paavement in cakered cloggs, *HUTTON Bran New Wark* (1785) I 3. n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1788). w.Yks. *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781); *WILLAN List Wds.* (1811); Whoy didn't ya put ya cloth shawl on, an yer clogs? *BYWATER Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 142; w.Yks.²² Lan. Aw can clug mi hawn clugs, *SCHOLES Tim Gamwattle* (1857) 81; Doff thi clogs and warm thi feet, *RAMSBOTTOM Rhymes* (1864) 41; Lan.¹ To Lunnon aw'll walk, wi meh clogs on meh feet, *Ballad, Jone o' Grmfilt.* n.Lan.¹ My country clogs to save my shoon, *Ballads*, 128 Chs.¹ They are worn very generally by the factory hands of both sexes, and the clattering noise made by two or three hundred people when they loose from the mill and run through the streets is very peculiar. In Macclesfield it is only the cotton hands who wear them. The sole of a clog is about an inch thick; a groove is cut entirely round it, and in this the upper leather is nailed. It is then tipped underneath with iron and has an iron heel, and it becomes a most formidable weapon for 'punsing' in a Lan. 'up and down' fight. Clogs are generally made considerably too large, and a wisp of straw or hay is placed under the sole of the foot. They are tied with a thong, or frequently have brass clasps; they are warm and comfortable, and are almost impervious to wet. The cutting of clog soles is quite a special branch of industry; Chs.², nw Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.², Shr.¹ Glo. *BAYLIS Illus. Dial.* (1870).

Hence (1) **Clogger**, *sb.* a maker of clogs; (2) **Cluggie**, *sb.*, (3) **Clogs**, *sb.* a person who wears clogs; in phr. *clever clogs*, a conceited person.

(1) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ In Newcastle there was formerly, at the Head of the Side, a 'Clogger's Entry.' n.Dur. The place was inhabited by cloggers, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 11. Cum. The clogger and the teayear fit, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 14. Wm. (M P) Wm. & Cum.¹ 'Our Wulliam, faith,' quo' clogger Kit, 'shall bang,' 202. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 23, 1892); w.Yks.² Lan. So he's set o' th' cloggers i' th' neighbourhood agate o' makkin thick uns, *BRIERLEY Jingo* (1878) 9. Chs.¹, Shr.¹ (2) Rnf. By sweeps cluggie like a dart, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 138. (3) Rnf. As she threatens clugs wi' harm, *ib.* Cum. She only asscited the fact, and left the explanation to those 'clever clogs' who pretended to understand the ins and outs of the gravest mysteries of life, *LINTON Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clog-coaker**, the iron tip to a clog; (2) **-pie**, a kicking; (3) **-shoes** (-shoon), (4) **-shoe-boots**, thick shoes with wooden soles; (5) **-shuffler**, a clog-dancer.

(1) Wm. & Cum.¹ Your Seymey has broken car stang an' mendit it wid a clog-coaker, 211. (2) w.Yks. He shud have some rare clog-pie, *BICKERDIKE Beacon Ann.* (1872) 24. (3) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks. Any lass 'at ivver ware clog shoon, *Broad Yks.* (1885) 20. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1788). (4) n.Yks.² Clogsha becats (5) Lan. Aw was wunst known as t'best 'clog-shuffler' for moiles reauand, *OWEN Good Owd Toimes* (1870) 6.

3. In phr. *marriage by clog and shoe* (?), see below.

Lan. In the registers of the church at Haworth there occurs an entry (1733) giving a list of 'marriages at Bradford and by clog and shoe in Lan., N. & Q. (1867) 3rd S. xi. 137.

4. *Obsol.* A kind of patten or sandal, worn by women over their shoes to protect their feet in wet or dirty weather when walking short distances.

s Not. (J.P.K.), n Lin.¹ Wor. Still in use (J.W.P.). Shr.¹ This clog consists simply of a thick wooden sole, the heel of which is usually 'iron-clad.' Two leather straps are attached to the sides, which, being tied by a string over the instep of the wearer, keep the clog in position. Brks.¹

5. *v.* To put new wooden soles to a pair of clogs, to repair, mend; also *fig.* to mend, recover from an illness.

Nhb.¹ Cum, Wm. (M.P.) w.Yks. Oh he'll clog again (B.K.); An old woman, who had been ill, when congratulated on getting out to an entertainment at the schools, replied, 'Oh! I think I shall clog again!' (W.F.S.). Lan. (S.W.) Dev. A bill sent to Squire B. by the village shoemaker: 'Clogged up miss, os. rod. Turned, clogged, and mended the maid, is od.' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 20.

[1. Wooden clogs, *soleae lignae*, COLES (1679).]

CLOG, *v.*³ Shr.¹² [klog.] To steep seed-grain in lye or a solution of blue vitriol in order to destroy the parasitic fungus (*Puccinia*) which produces smut.

CLOG, *v.*⁴ Suf. [klog.] To toil.

Suf. I kept clogging at it (F.H.); (E.G.P.)

CLOG, *v.*⁵ Shr. To go begging doles of wheat on St. Thomas' Day. Also called *Corning*, *Gooding*.

Shr. On St. Thomas' Day every farmer set out in some convenient place a 'bag' (sack) of wheat for the portion of the poor, and all the cottagers' wives went from house to house for miles round to get their share of the dole 'dealt' out by the farmers' wives and daughters, a pint or quart to each corner, according to her poverty and the size of her family. . . . At Ellesmere they speak of going 'clogging,' BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 392; Shr.¹

Hence *Clog-fair-day*, *sb.* St. Thomas' Day, Dec. 21, on which doles of wheat are given to the cottagers' wives by the farmers.

Shr. At Clun, . . . the day itself is called 'Clog-fair Day,' perhaps in allusion to the long walk it necessitates, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 393, Shr.¹

CLOGG, *sb.* *Obs.* Stf. An almanac made with notches and rude figures on a square stick. Also known as *Clog-almanac*.

Stf. An ancient sort of Almanacks they call Cloggs, made upon square sticks, still in use here amongst the meaner sort of people, Plot *Stf.* (1686) 418, (K.)

[The Clog, a perpetual Almanack, is figured opposite the title-page of Hone's *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II, and an account of it is given in the Preface. In Peter Hopkins's time the clogg was still found in farm houses, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1843) xc]

CLOGGAND, *sb.* Or.I. (JAM.), S. & Ork.¹ A portion of pasture-ground, in which sheep or cattle have been accustomed to feed.

CLOGGINS, *sb. pl.* Cum. [klog'inz.] Balls of snow on the feet. See *Clog*, *sb.*¹ 8.

Cum. In common use (J.A.); Cum.¹

CLOGGY, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Glo. Brks. Hrt. Som. Dev. Cor. [klog'gi.]

1. Of a horse, cow, or pig. fat, heavy, compact. Cf. *clodgy*.

Cum.¹ As cloggy as a fat su. w.Yks.¹ Shoe's a feaful cloggy beast. Chs.¹⁸

2. Of land, &c: heavy, wet; dirty.

Nhp.¹, Brks.¹ Hrt. Our high cloggy cold situations, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VII. ii

3. Of weather: damp, foggy. n.Yks.²

4. Sticky, adhesive, viscid; cloying, indigestible.

n.Yks.¹², Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.) Glo. It be cloggy like treacle (S.S.B.). w.Som.¹ Tlaug ee. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

Hence (1) *Cloggied*, *adj.* balled with snow; (2) *Cloggy-bog*, *sb.* the accumulation of snow which sticks to the soles of boots.

(1) Yks. His shoes were that cloggied while he could hardly walk (A.C.). (2) Lan., Chs. Neaw knock those cloggybogs off before comin i' th' heawse unless yo'd like see me start cleeanin again (S.W.).

CLOGSOME, *adj.* Yks. e.An. [klog'səm.]

1. Sticky, heavy, dirty; *gen.* used of roads. w.Yks.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹

2. Dull, heavy, tiresome. e.An.¹

CLOGUE, see *Collogue*.

CLOGWEED, *sb.* Glo. Bck. Wil. [klog'wid.] (1) The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; (2) the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (3) *Scabiosa arvensis*.

(1) Glo.¹ n.Wil. A deep broad ditch overshadowed by tall hemlock and clogweed, JEFFERIES *Wild Life* (1879) 165. Wil.¹ (2) Wil.¹ (3) s Bck.

CLOG-WHEAT, *sb.* e.An. [klog-wit.] Bearded wheat, cone wheat, *Triticum sativum*.

e An.¹ Nrf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863), Nrf.¹ Called in Mark Lane, rivets. Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed 1849; (F.H.); (C.T.) w.Suf. Two bushels of clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded wheat (as it is variously called in this county), *Ann. Register* (1768) VI. 80. Suf.¹

CLOICE, see *Close*.

CLOICH, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) A place of shelter, the cavity of a rock where one may elude a search.

CLOICHY, *adj.* Dev. [kloit'ji.] Sticky.

Dev. 'Tes rayther a cloichy sort o' a pudding (1 e. tapioca), *Reports Provinc.* (1889).

CLOIGHER, see *Clocher*.

CLOINT, *sb.* Sh.I. (K.I.), S. & Ork.¹ A stoutly-made clumsy person or animal. See *Clunt*, *sb.*¹

CLOINTER, *v* and *sb.* Nhb. Wm. [klointər]

1. *v.* To walk heavily and noisily, as one who wears wooden shoes; see *Clonter*, *Clunter*, *v.*² N.Cy.¹ Wm. (T.H.); Giv' up clointerin' about i' them clogs (B.K.).

2. *sb.* Disorder. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

CLOIS(E), see *Close*, *sb.*, *adj.*

CLOIT, *v.*, *sb.*¹ and *adv.* Sc. Written cloyt; also in form clyte, klyte. [kloit]

1. *v.* To fall heavily or suddenly; to sit down smartly, with a bump.

Fif. Sae down they cloytet on their seats, And helter-skelter at the meats, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 100. Lnk. Aft wi' pride their heads grow light, An' doon they clyte again, JOHNSON *Musings* (1881) 59. e.Lth. Thinkin ilka meenute the muckle buik was gain to cloit on the tap o' him, HUNTER *J. Inverick* (1895) 36. Sik. The auld women frae chimney-taps are clytin wi' a crash into every area, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 274. Gall. (JAM.) Kcb. Then on my doup I straightway cloited, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 181.

2. *sb.* A hard or heavy fall.

Sc. At the moment o' his greatest confidence he got the sairest clyte, SMITH *Archie and Bess* (1876) 79. Ayr. Down she fell on her back, at full length with a great cloyt, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxvii; Fell with a great cloyt on his face, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 45. Lnk. Wi' ae fell clyte, Gang oot o' sicht, WARDROP *Johnnie Mathieson* (1881) 122.

Hence *Clytie*, *sb.* the fall of a child. Lth. (JAM.)

3. *adv.* Suddenly, with force, *gen.* in phr. *to gae, play*, or *ca' cloyt*, to sit or fall down suddenly, heavily, or noisily.

Bnff.¹ The loon fell clean clyte our. He geed clyte on's back Abd. To ca' clyte (A.W.). Fif. He got haud o' Jenny roun' the neck, and the twa gaed clyte doon on a seat, McLAREN *Tibbie and Tam* (1894) 125. e.Fif. He played klyte oot a' his length among the shairin', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xv.

CLOIT, *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. [kloit.]

1. A heavy burden.

Ayr. *Ayr. Gl. Survey*, 691 (JAM.); (J.M.)

2. *Fig.* A clown; stupid, inactive fellow. Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

[Cp. MDu. *clute*, *cluyt*, 'massa' (*Teuthonista*).]

CLOIT, *sb.*³ Sc. An afternoon's nap, a siesta.

Nrf. I tak a cloit when I'm tired (JAM.).

CLOIT, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* s.Pem. A hurdle.

s.Pem. Put the cloit on the slops, Jimmie, as them yaws might'n get in (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *clwyd*, a hurdle; cp. OCor. *cluit*, Ir. *clíath*; see STOKES in Fick⁴ 101.]

CLOITER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in form clyter. [kloitər.]

1. *v.* To be engaged in dirty or wet work; to lift or pour out liquid in a careless or slovenly manner. Sc. (JAM.), Bnff.¹

2. *sb.* The act of working carelessly or dirtily among liquids or wet substances. *ib.*

Hence (1) **Cloitory**, *sb.* work which is wet, nasty, or slumy; dirt, filth, offal; (2) **Cloitory**, *adj.* dirty, sticky, wet; (3) **Cloitory-market**, *sb.* the market in Edinburgh where the offal of animals is sold; (4) **Cloitory-wife** (or **maid**), *sb.* a woman whose work it is to remove filth or refuse, who cleans and sells offal, such as tripe, &c.

(1) Rnf., Lth., Rxb. Clytrie (JAM.) (2) e.Lth. It's nasty cloitory wark, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 236 (3) Edb. (JAM.) (4) Lth. From a flesh-market close-head a clytrie-maid came, And a pitcher with blood she did carry, WILSON *Coll. Snigs* (1788) 65 (JAM.).

3. A mass of any wet or sticky substance. Bnff.¹

CLOITHUR, see **Clocher**.

CLOKE, see **Clawk**, **Cloak**.

CLOKS, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ [kloks.] A preparation of milk boiled for hours until it acquires a dark colour and a peculiar taste.

CLOM, *sb.* and *v.* Wor. Pem. [klom.]

1. *sb.* A mixture of clay and straw used for building; a mud-house.

s.Pem. *Obso.* These owld cloms, they be very warm (W M.M.); LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 419

2. *v.* To stick to. s.Wor. (H.K.)

CLOMAX, *sb.* e.Not. [klo'mæks.] An awkward person. (J.P.K.)

CLOMB, see **Claum**, *v.* 2, **Cloam**.

CLOMBER, *v.* Nhp. Wor. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. [klómber(r).] To clamber, clamber.

Nhp.² s.Wor. *PERSON Quant Wds* (1875); (H.K.) se. Wor.¹, Hrf.², Glo.¹, Oxf.¹

CLOMBS, *sb.* *pl.* Sus. [klómz.] Iron traps for vermin. See **Clam**, *sb.* 10.

Sus. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863), Occas. used by old village folk (E.E.S.).

CLOME, *v.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents] To gutter as a candle. (HALL.)

[A candel clomyng in a corsed place, *P. Plowman* (c.) iv. 106.]

CLOM(E), see **Claum**, **Cloam**.

CLOMMER, see **Clomper**, *v.*

CLOMMERING, *prp.* Der.² nw.Der.¹ [klómərin.] Being greedy.

CLOMP, *v.* and *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. [klomp.]

1. *v.* To walk heavily; to make a noise in walking. Also used *fig.* See **Clamp**, *v.* 4, **Clump**.

w.Yks. Towd chap heard pairt o' what shoo sed, As he cum clompin in, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 7, w.Yks.¹²⁴⁵ Lan. Deawn stairs aw clompt i' mi clogs, SCHOLLS *Tim Gamwatle* (1857) 14, Lan.¹ Not I heerd the gret, orming beggar come clomping up stairs (J.H.B.); Not.¹ s.Not. 'Put my fut down on immorality' 'Ay, clomp it down on that as hard as you like,' PRIOR *Rene* (1895) 70 Lin. (W.W.S.), Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³

Hence **Clomping**, (1) *vbl. sb.* the noise made by heavy boots in walking; (2) *prp. adj.* noisy, heavy treading.

(1) Lin.¹ (2) w.Yks. Dunnut mak sich a clompin din wi thi clogs (D.L.).

2. To fasten an extra piece of thick leather on to the sole of a boot or shoe. Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.³

3. *sb.* The sound of a heavy tread or footstep.

Wm. What a clomp t'auld meear maks wi' her hinder feet (B.K.). w.Yks. Thah does mak a clomp wi' thi gurt clogs (Æ.B.).

CLOMPER, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. In form **clommer** Lei.¹ War.²³ [klómpə(r), klómpə(r).]

1. *v.* To tramp, tread heavily, make a noise with the feet. Lan. Harken heaw they're clomperin' up th' stairs, BRIERLEY *Weaver*, 21, Lei.¹ A wur a-clommerin' an' a-stommerin' wi' his feet. Nhp.², War.²³

Hence (1) **Clompering**, *prp. adj.* treading heavily; (2) **Clomperon**, *sb.* a person who walks heavily.

(1) Lan. He use t' be a ragged, clomperin' hobble-de-hoy, BRIERLEY *Weaverlow* (1884) 80 (2) w.Yks.¹

2. *sb.* A heavy hob-nailed boot. War. (J.R.W.)

CLOMPER, *sb.* 2 Yks. [klómpə(r).]

1. A disease or hard lump in the roof of a dog's mouth. w.Yks. I took th' clomper out of his mouth (J.T.); *Obso.* (M.F.)

2. A swelling on the gums of a horse. w.Yks. (M.F.)

CLOMPH, *v.* Sc. Also in form **clamph**. [klomf.] To walk in a dull, heavy manner, *gen.* used of walking in shoes which are too large.

Sik. (JAM.) Wgt. Quite common (A.W.).

CLONG-, see **Clung**.

CLONKER, *sb.* Som. [Not known to our correspondents.] An icicle. (HALL.)

CLONTER, *sb.* and *v.* Lan. Chs. Shr. [klóntə(r).]

1. *sb.* A clatter, noise. See **Clointer**, **Clunter**, *v.* 2 s.Lan. (W.S.) s.Chs.¹ Dù'nū māi sich' ū klon tūr wī dhēm klogz [Dunna māi sich a clonter wī' them clogs].

2. *v.* To make a clatter, esp. in walking with heavy boots or clogs.

s.Lan. (W.S.), Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Kon'ū yū ée'ūr ūr klon tūrīn ūkros [th fuwd' [Conna yō hear her clonterin' across th' fowd?]] Shr.¹ Theer 'e gōds clonterin' ōōth 'is clogs along the street.

Hence **Clontery**, *adj.* clattering, noisy. s.Chs.¹

CLOOF, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lin. Cml.⁵ Also in forms **cleuf**, **cleugh** n.Yks.³; **cluf**, **cluif** Sc. (JAM.) [klūf, kluf] The hoof of a horse, cow, pig, &c.; a claw.

Sc. (JAM.) Fif. The stour, That his ain horse-cluifs... Up in his face hae dash'd, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 61 Nhb.¹ Atween the cluvs. Dur.¹ Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895) Cum. GROSE (1790); *Gl* (1851). n.Yks.³ Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin and Daves* (1884) 322. n.Lin.¹ Cmb MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) III.

[(The bull) walde clate him with his clufes, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1596) l. 30. ON. *klauif*, cloven hoof, Da. *klou*.]

CLOOF, see **Clough**, *sb.* 1

LOOK, see **Cleuk**.

CLOOKIN, see **Clewkin**.

CLOOM, see **Cloam**.

CLOOR, *sb.* and *v.* Sh. & Or.I. [klūr.]

1. *sb.* A scratch from a pin, &c.; the vicious scratching of a cat. S. & Ork.¹, Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. *v.* To claw, scratch; to scratch oneself.

Sh.I. He cloor baid da shoorders awa, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 14. S. & Ork.¹

[ON. *klōr*, a scratching; *klōra*, to scratch like a cat.]

CLOOR, see **Clour**, **Clow**, *sb.* 1

CLOOSE, see **Clow**, *sb.* 1

CLOOT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Also in forms **cleet** N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; **cleutt** Cum.¹; **clout** Rnf. Lth. Wm. & Cum.¹; **cluit** Rnf. Lth.; **clute** Sc. (JAM.) N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; **clutt** Cum. [klūt.]

1. *sb.* One of the divisions of the hoof of cattle, sheep, &c.; the hoof, foot. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Let them send to him if they lost sae muckle as a single cloot, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi. Frf. Count them out, bath birds and brutes, Feathers and bees, and hoined clutes, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 88. Rnf. He kend a' creatures clute and tail, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 285, ed. 1817. Ayr. Upon her cloot she coost a hitch, BURNS *Poor Maile*, st. 1. Lnk. Sax good fat lambs I sauld them ilka clut, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 21, ed. 1783. e.Lth. Auld wives' kye (Nae doubt he'd steal them, tail and clout), MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 113. Edb. Trudging wi' his clouts unshod, *Tim Quey* (1796) 19. w.Sc. Among country people the term is sometimes applied to human feet (JAM. *Suppl.*). Sik. The beast [a sheep to shear] is woo' to the clouts and the e'en holes, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 301, ed. 1866; He feenally recovered his clouts, and aff like lichtnen to the mountains, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II 242. Gall. The clouts of that great rampaging stot which trampled me, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) viii. N.I.¹ Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.¹ (s.v. *Clout*). Wm. & Cum.¹ Ther clumsy clouts made aw the glass windows clatter, 200 Wm. Poo thi gurt clouts anunder thi (B.K.).

Hence **Clouted**, *adj.* hoofed, having hoofs.

Gall. There were... many footmarks about it, as of clouted feet of cattle, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xvi.

2. In phr. *to take the clute*, to run off, used of cattle.

n.Sc. The bits o' brutes, Sin' I cam here, hae ta'en their clutes, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) 65 (JAM.).

3. The devil, *gen.* in *pl.* See **Cloutie**, *sb.* 1

Frf. Dog, Clouts, ye ca' me, eke auld Nick, And Hornie, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 36 Rnf. I hate ye as I hate auld Clout, BARR *Poems* (1861) 14. Ayr. An' now, auld Clouts, BURNS *Address to Deil* (1785) st. 20; Says Clout, 'here's plenty if ye'll gang,' *Ballads and*

Sngs. (1846) I 98 *Lnk.* Hecate, the awfu' queen o' clunts, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 17 *Gall.* Ye little thought ye had to flee Through Chaos' bounds to meet auld Cloot, *NICHOLSON Hist. Tales* (1843) 121. *N.I.*¹

4. *v.* To walk, step.

Wm. He war clooten off hiam at a famous bat (B.K.).

[A der. fr. Germ. root *kleut*, to split; cp. Bavar. dial. *kleuzen*, 'spalten' (SCHMELLER); see GRAFF, IV. 567.]

CLOOT, see Clout, *sb.*¹²

CLOOTIE, *sb.*¹ *Sc.* *Nhb.* *Cum.* *Wm.* *Lan.* Written *clutie* *Sc.* Also in form *cleaty* *Wm.* [klū ti.] The devil. *Gen.* in phr. *Auld Cloutie*. See Clout, 3.

Abd. Auld sneaking-Clootie, That looks sae fearfu', black, an' sooty, *Cock Strains* (1810) I, 115. *Per.* He tells them how witches wi' Auld Cloutie ban, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 143. *Fr.* Cloutie was be sure to cleek him, *WATT Poet. Sketches* (1880) 100. *Ayr.* This is as big a lie as ever Cluty himself cleekit, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) 214; Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Cloutie, *BURNS Address to Deil* (1785) st. 1. *Lnk.* Auld Cloutie is kent by his foot aye, *LEMON St. Mungo* (1844) 63. *Edb.* May Cloutie fail to catch you, *Whan thou art dead*, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 50. *Slk.* Cloutie's a great coward and wull never hae courage to face the crutch, *CHR NORTH Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 36. *Gall.* Auld witch Maggy was her name, For she by Cloutie had been hired, *NICHOLSON Hist. Tales* (1843) 28 *N.Cy.*¹ *Nhb.* Ef black claes meyks a parfit man, awd Clouty beets the preest, *ROBSON Evangeline* (1870) 329, *Nhb.*¹ *Cum.* Auld Clouty's cloven heuf, *GILPIN Ballads* (1874) 3rd S. 212. *Wm.* Ah thowt begom auld Cleaty hed mifer yance (B.K.). *Lan.* Dooming them all to 'Cloutie' and his imps, *ROBY Trad.* (ed. 1872) I 124.

Hence (1) *Cloutie Ben*, *phr.* the devil; (2) *Cloutie's croft*, *phr.* the devil's croft; see below.

(1) *Abd.* It maun be the deen's o' auld Cloutie Ben, *Ogg Willie Waly* (1873) 108. (2) *Bwk.* The moss is soft on Cloutie's craft, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 111; This is sometimes called the 'Goodman's field' It consisted of a small portion of the best land, set apart by the inhabitants of most *Sc.* villages, as a propitiatory gift to the devil, on which property they never presumed to intrude. It was dedicated to the devil's service alone, and was left untilled and uncropped, *ib.*

CLOOTIE, *sb.*² *Irel.* [klū ti.] A left-handed person. *N.I.*¹ *Ant.* A person, if not held in much respect, might be nicknamed 'Cloutie Smith' (W.J.K.).

CLOP, *v.*¹ *Dev.* *Cor.* [klop.] To limp, walk lame. *Cf.* clappaty.

Dev. They clopt away to bade, *vu Times* (Mar 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. *Cor.* They clapping like corns, ha'nt a foot left to stand on, *J. TRENODLE Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17. *Cor.*¹ Clop and go one. *Mother* was clapping; *Cor.*²

Hence (1) *Clopper*, *sb.* one who halts or limps in walking; (2) *Clopping*, *phl. adj.*; (3) *Cloppy*, *adj.* limping, lame.

(1) *Cor.*² A blinker and a clopper were never caught in a good trick, *Old saying*. (2) *n.Dev.* Muve, blogggy, clapping blindego, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 4. (3) *Cor.*²

[Fr. *cloper*, to limp, go lamely (COTGR.); cp. *HATZFELD* (s.v. *clocher*, vb).]

CLOP, *v.*² *Lin.* *Sus.* [klop] To attach an additional sole to a boot by wooden pegs. *n.Lin.*¹ See Clomp, *v.* 2.

Hence *Cloppers*, *sb. pl.* boots with wooden soles, worn by fishermen. Also called *clog-boots*. *Sus.*¹

[Du. *kloppen*, to knock or strike a nail into some place; *een klopper*, a galoche (HEXHAM).]

CLOP, *v.*³ *Glo.* [klop.] To turn to a definite purpose, to put to a certain use. *Cf.* clap, *v.* 1.

Glo. He still had a keen and lively interest in hearing . . . which grounds were to be 'clopped into whate, dy-year,' *BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn* (1890) xii.

CLORACH, *v.* and *sb.* *Sc.* Also in forms *clairach*, *cleurach* *Bnff.*¹ [klōrəx.]

1. *v.* To do any kind of work such as cooking, washing, &c., in a dirty, awkward manner. *Cf.* glare.

*Bnff.*¹ The dehm wiz clorachin' an' mackin' pottit hehd. There is a slight difference of meaning in the two words, 'cleurach' and 'clorach,' 'cleurach' expressing a greater degree of disgust, accompanied by impatience. 'Clairach' expresses a higher degree of disgust than 'clorach' and 'cleurach' The word 'clorach' in all its meanings and forms indicates disgust, and often contempt.

Hence (1) *Clorachan*, *vb. sb.* the act of doing a piece

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of work in a dirty manner; (2) *Cloraching*, *phl. adj.* lazy and dirty at work.

(1) *Bnff.*¹ Sic a clorachan's she's haudin' wee that dainner o' hers (2) *ib.*

2. To expectorate much.

*Bnff.*¹ He's aye clorachin' an' spittin'.

3. To sit over the fire in a lazy manner, with the idea of bad health.

*Bnff.*¹ Gae 'wa' oot, an nae be eye sittin' an clorachin' our the fire.

Hence *Cloraching*, *phl. adj.* asthmatic; sickly, having a broken constitution. *Bnff.*¹

4. To make much ado in nursing a person not very ill.

*Bnff.*¹ Fin a geed into the hoose, she wiz clorachin' wee that lazy herb o' a loon.

Hence *Clorachan*, *vb. sb.* nursing a sickly person or animal; making much ado with a sick person or animal.

*Bnff.*¹ They keep an unco clorachan wee that littin o' theirs

5. *sb.* A mass of liquid or semi-liquid substance, freq. used of ill-cooked food.

*Bnff.*¹ She ga' 'im only a clowach o' caul' tates till's dainner.

CLORT, see Clart.

CLOSE, *sb.* *Var.* dial. uses in *Sc.* and *Eng.* Also in forms *clauss* *se.Wor.*¹; *cloas* *n.Lin.*¹; *cloise* *w.Yks.*²³⁵ *Der.*¹; *clooase* *e.Yks.*¹; *clos* *Shr.*¹; *cloyse* *w.Yks.*⁴; *clwoze* *Cum.*¹; *pl. closen* *Not.* *n.Lin.*¹ *Rut.*¹ *Lei.*¹ *Nhp.*¹ *Hnt.* *e.An.*¹² [klōs, klōes, klois]

1. An enclosure, a place fenced in.

Sc. Three thousand acres of land . . . exclusive of the two closes occupied by Widow Hodge and Goodman Tiampclod, *SCOTT St. Roman* (1824) xviii. *Nhb.*¹ A close of land. *Cum.*¹

Hence *Clolements*, *sb. pl.* enclosures in Dean Forest. *Glo.*¹

2. An enclosed field, *gen.* of pasture land; a small field near the house.

Cum. At milking-time yan has nowt to dea but say naame of close, *Cornh. Mag.* (Oct. 1890) 392; We loaded hay, in yon threenuk'd clwoze, *GILPIN Pop. Poetry* (1875) 50. *Wm.* Wilson Clooas is ready fer mowin' (B.K.). *e.Yks.* In distinction to 'field,' which implies an open field, *MARSHALL Rur. E.on.* (1788). *e.Yks.*¹ A ploughed or fallow field is often called a 'clot clooase.' *w.Yks.* Ah leave all me cloizes a corn, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE BARNSLA Ann.* (1868) 4; *w.Yks.*²³⁴⁵ *Lan.* *DAVIES Races* (1856) 228. *Stf.*¹ *Der.*¹ *Not.* There's a deal of grass now i' the closen (L.C.M.); *Not.*¹²³ *s Not.* 'E's got a close o' famous good gress-land an' fower closes o' middling plow-land (J.P.K.). *Lin.* When Molly cooms in fro' the far-end close wi' her pails fro' the cow, *TENNYSON Spenser's Sweet-arts* (1885). *n.Lin.*¹ *Pl* sometimes, though rarely, 'closen.' An enclosure, whether grass or under plough, as distinguished from a field, which is unenclosed land under plough. In recent days this distinction has in a great measure fallen into disuse, and we constantly hear persons speaking of a field, when they mean a close. *s.Lin. Obsol.* All his gress closen's covered wi' docks and thistles (T.H.R.). *Rut.*¹ *Lei.* Is it true that the squire has taken those closen from you? *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 187; *Lei.*¹ It's a sooch a little un as yo' durs'n't goo in it, not after the reen, for fear as the wull cloose 'ud clag to yer butes. *Nhp.*¹ Sometimes used as a *sing.* noun. 'He has a closen or two' *War.*² *s.War.*¹ *se Wor.*¹ *Shr.* They would . . . spend the day in the garden or clos' in which the cottage stood, *BURNE Flk-Lore* (1883) xxxi; *Shr.*¹ We'n run 'ar' an' 'oun's three times round Gittins's clos' afore the bell rings *Oxf.* If thee goest in old Dan'l Kearsy's close, his bull 'il horn thee, *ELLIS Pronunc.* (1889) V. 126. *Bdf.* What I would recommend would be . . . to plough up the whole close, *BACHELOR Agric.* (1813) 448; (J.W.B.) *Hnt.* (T.P.F.), *e.An.*¹² *Suf.* (F.H.) *I.W.* I zeen wuld Sorrel in close with a foal capering at her zide, *GRAY Annesley* (1889) II. 137. *Som.* The little close of grass, *RAYMOND Gentleman Upcoat* (1893) 115. *w.Som.*¹ In this sense the word is pronounced short; while close, *v.*, is drawn out to [tloaʊz].

Hence *Closing*, *sb.* an enclosure; an enclosed field.

n.Lin. Woodhus shuts off across cloasins to Jack's house, *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 95. *n.Lin.*¹ She's goan to pick wicks e' th' cloasins.

3. An enclosed yard for cattle; a farmyard; an area or enclosed yard adjoining a house.

Sc. That . . . was Grizzel chasing the humble cow out of the close, *SCOTT Guy M.* (1815) ix. *Rxb.* (JAM.), *Su.* (F.H.) *Ken.*¹;

Ken.² 'Tis peculiarly us'd here of a farm-yard. Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Sus.¹ [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

4. *Comp.* Close-cart, *sb.* a farm-cart.

e.Lth. The carts were to be new pentit too. . . . A gang . . . was to be startit on the close-cairts the next day, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 238 Wgt. (A.W.)

5. Any kind of land, a park, waste, common.

w.Yks. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S x 400; Any kind of land is spoken of as 'a cloise.' We'll walk over t'cloise (B.K.).

6. A field with a footpath through it; a public walk.

e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 26. I.W.¹

7. A passage, entry, blind alley.

Sc. Suppose him even to hit on the right close, people dwelt so thronged in these tall houses he might well seek a day, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) 1; Close has two distinct meanings, (1) a passage; (2) the houses built along that passage (JAM. *Suppl.*). e.Sc. Wynds and closes were raked and cleared, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 15. Frf. In dark closes the children were already gathering, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 98. Fif. Wanderin' doon closes and up wynds, McLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 21. Edb. 'Where do you live?' 'Doon in the close round the corner,' STEVENSON *Puddin'* (1894) 10. s.Sc. Ten or twelve were seen to issue from one of the narrow closes in the High Street, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V 14. Slk. Some fo'k bade him seek the closes, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 94. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

8. *Comp.* (1) Close-foot, the end of an alley or 'close', the houses at the end of a 'close'; (2) -head, (3) -mouth, the entrance to an entry, passage, blind alley.

(1) Sc. The part along which the back-houses are built is the close proper, and its termination is the close-foot. . . . Also the houses . . . at the other end, or farthest from the street, form the close-foot (JAM. *Suppl.*). (2) Sc. Here's a bra' din, indeed, about an auld wife gaun to the grave, a young hinner to the close-heads and causeway, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xx; The close-head may mean the head of the passage, or the houses at the head of the passage (JAM. *Suppl.*). (3) Sc. Through the close mouth, that was as dark as a Yule morning, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 217, ed. 1894. As a passage the opening or entry from the street is called the close-mouth; in the sense of the houses built along the passage, the entry . . . from the street to the back houses is called the close-mouth (JAM. *Suppl.*). Bnff. One woman . . . standing at the end of a close-mouth, SMILES *Natur* (1876) 1v.

[2. *Clos*, a close or field inclosed, Cotgr.; Syr soweddest not thou good seed in thy close ('closse' in Tindale), GENEVA (1557) *Matt.* xiii. 27. 7. A pre hedet hounde . . . was keper of the close of þat curset In, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 301.]

CLOSE, *adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irl. and Eng. Also in forms cloās n.Lin.¹; cloice e.Lan.¹; cloise w.Yks.⁵; clooas e.Yks.¹ [klōs, kloas, klois.]

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) Close bed, a panelled bedstead or bunk, with folding or sliding doors; (2) -neaved, close-fisted, stingy, parsimonious; (3) -sciences, the plant Dame's violet, *Hesperis matronalis*; (4) -side, the right side of a carcass of mutton; (5) -sighted, short- or near-sighted; (6) -teap or -tup, a male sheep with testicles undescended.

(1) Sc. To form an idea of a close-bed we may suppose it like a square-formed upright curtain bed, where the place of curtains is supplied by a roof, ends, and back of wooden deal, the front opening and shutting with wooden doors, either hinged or sliding sidewise in grooves, PENNECUK *Descrip. Twd.* (1815) 821 (JAM.). N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ These close, or 'box beds,' were sometimes hidden behind what appeared to be the panelled side of a room. w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ A bed which, when not in use, shuts up and looks like a chest of drawers. (2) n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵ (3) e.An. Close Sciney or close Sciences, *Viola Matronalis*, SKINNER (1671) Kkkk 2. (4) N.I.¹ So called because the kidney at that side adheres more closely than at the left, which is called the open side. (5) Sc. A hen that's gey close-sichtit an ae week picked up sawdust an' laid sax wudden eggs, *Jokes*, 2nd S. (1889) 21. (6) n.Yks.² e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). w.Yks.² Any person . . . that shall keep any ridgell or close tupp upon the moor or common, *Holmesfield Crt. Rolls* (1751).

2. *Fig.* Reserved, uncommunicative, reticent, taciturn.

Sc. See you keep your tongue close, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxviii. Ir. Yon close mouth is a sign of a wise head spalpeen! CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 73. n.Yks. (I.W.), e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Iz vari' tois (J.W.). e.Lan.¹, Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ He's a real cloas man, an' knaws waay to hohd his tung ahund his teath. s.Lin. She's

that close, she'll tell nowt (F H W) Nhp.¹ She's a nasty close temper War.³ Shr., Hrf. BOUND *Prov.* (1876). Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.). Cor.¹ She's a close woman; Cor.²

Hence Close-tongued, *adj.* silent, taciturn, reserved.

n.Lin. He's a close-tongued man and will tell other people nothing, PEACOCK *M. Heron* (1872) II. 106.

3. Of animals: quiet, not restless.

Lea.¹ Shay's a very cloos caow; shay' doon't rake or blaut

4. Of bread, soil, &c.: heavy, adhesive. Of potatoes: waxy, not mealy.

War.³ 'Close' is applied to bread made from bad flour or badly baked. w.Som.¹, nw.Dev.¹ [A retentive or close soil and subsoil retain water on them, STEPHENS *Farm Bl.* (ed. 1849) I 92]

5. Of a saw: having the alternate teeth not sufficiently bent to make a notch large enough for the saw to pass readily. w.Som.¹

6. Of wood when sawn: binding upon the saw.

w.Som.¹ This here poplar stuffs that close, med so well cōt a 'ool pack.

7. Dark, dusky.

e.An.¹ Nrf. (A.C.); 'T'was wonnerful close when I came home last night (W.R.E.).

8. *adv.* In phr. (1) *close anenst*, close opposite; (2) — *at*, (3) — *handy*, near at hand, close.

(1) m.Yks.¹ (2) s.Wor. Is there any gravel about here?—No, not close at (H.K.). (3) Som. You never saw any o' 'em close handy, RAYMOND *Gent Upcott* (1893) 33.

9. Constantly, always.

Feb. It's true the kirk ye close attend, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 96. Rxb. Do you ay get a present when ye gang to see your auntie?—Aye, close (JAM.).

10. In phr. (1) *to dress close*, to dress in a plain, quiet style; hence *Close-dressing*, *adj.*; (2) *to hit close*, to hit hard, sharply; (3) *to work close*, to work hard, diligently.

(1) Suf. (F.H.). (2) Hmp. Of a blow: 'It hits close,' *Wise New Forest* (1883) 281; Hmp.¹ (3) Yks. You must make up your mind to work close, TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) 11.

[1. (3) Dames Violet called in English Damaske Violets . . . and close Sciences, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 463; *Violettes de Damas*, rouges Gillflowers, close sciences, Cotgr.; *Matrones*, Damask or Dames Violets, close sciences, *ib.* *Close Sciences* is a contam. form (due to Gerarde) of the name *close sciney* (found in Skinner). The form *sciney* is due to the old Lat. name *Damascena*, see PRIOR (1879) 49. 2. Close (reserved), *tachurnus*, COLES (1679). 4. Close, *firmitus*, *ib.* 7. Close (dark), *tenebrosus*, *nubilus*, *ib.*]

CLOSE, *v.* Sc. Yks. [klōz] To have difficulty in breathing through cold, asthma, &c. *Gen* with *up*.

Bnff.¹ The littlin' clost up a' thgeether; bit a pat 'im intil a bowie amon' warm water, an' that relieved 'im. n.Yks.¹ How is Willy T. to-day?—Desper't sair closed, an' like to lose his wind reecht oot. ne.Yks.¹ Ah's full o' cold; ah's fair closed up.

Hence Closing, *vbl. sb.* (1) a difficulty in breathing, caused by cold or pneumonic affection; (2) pneumonia, bronchitis, &c.

(1) Bnff.¹ He's nae vera strong: he tacks a closan ilky spring. n.Yks.¹ What is the matter with your baby, mistress?—Why, it's a closin'; it's gotten a sair cow'd. (2) *ib.* T'au'd man's gotten a closin' on 'im, an' it'll fare te gan hard wiv 'im.

CLOSEEVIE, *sb.* Cld. (JAM.) Also written clozeevie. [Not known to our correspondents.] In phr. *the haill closeevie*, the whole collection.

CLOSEM, see CLOSSEM.

CLOSER, *sb.* Sc. Der. Nhp. A finishing argument, a 'settler.'

Sc. The minister met with a closer in one of his examinations at a fishing village, DICKSON *Auld Min.* (1892) 131. Der.², nw.Der.¹, Nhp.¹

CLOSER, *sb.* Nhb. A fire-brick 9 ins. long by 2½ ins. square.

Nhb.¹ Sometimes called a 'soap,' from its resemblance to a bar of soap.

CLOSH, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. [klof.] A nickname for a Dutchman.

Sus.² e.Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

[Repr. of Du. *Klaas*, abbrev. of *Nicolaas*, Nicholas, a favourite name in Holland]

CLOSH, *sb.*² Cor. [kloʃ.] A galosh, india-rubber shoe. Cor. They arn t no boots at tall, they are cleshes, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866).

CLOSH, *sb.*³ Yks. A disease in the feet of sheep, 'founder.'

n.Yks. Fairly common (R B).

CLOSER, see **Clodger**, *sb.*¹

CLOSS, *sb.* Cum. * [klos.] (1) The sharp-flowered jointed rush, *Juncus acutiflorus*; (2) the shining-fruited jointed rush, *J. lamprocarpus*. Cum.¹

[Cp. MDu *closs*, 'truncus, stipes' (*Teuthonista*, 54).]

CLOSSACH, *sb.* Sc. Also in form *clushach* Abd. [klo'səx.] A large mass or handful of anything, esp. anything semi-liquid. Also used *fig.*

Bnff.¹ The hail clossach. Abd A scanty meal for wife and bairn, And left a clushach i' the moggan, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 171; (W.M.); Wudna't a' been unco handy to get the bit clossach? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxviii, It's extrordinar foo they've marnet throu' ither . . . aye keepin' the clossach the-gither fan they cud, *ib.* *My Am Folk* (ed. 1882) 151.

CLOSSEM, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Shr. Written *closem* s Chs.¹ Shr.¹; *clossom* War.³; *clossom* Lan. War.; *clozam* War.¹²; *clozzom* War.; *clozzum* Lan.¹; also in forms *clozzon* n Cy. (GROSE); *clussom*, *cluzzum* w.Yks.²; *cluzzen* n.Lin.¹ [klo'zəm, klu zəm.]

1. *sb.* The hand, fist, claw, talon. Also used *fig.* n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lan. He'd happen com to meh, un help meh ewt o' thur clossums, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 12; Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Ky'eep dhem kloz'umz of mey [Keep them closems off mey]. Ahy! stop dhaat' yaayth früm gy et in pooür Naan z bit ü mün i' in iz kloz'umz [I'll stop that yaith (youth, fellow) from gettin' poor Nan's bit o' money in his closems] It often has a connotation of clumsiness.

2. *v.* To seize, clutch, snatch; to appropriate. Lan.¹, Not. (J.H.B.) s Not. The farmers took the land bit by bit, till they'd clozzumed the hull parish (J.P.K.). n.Lin.¹ Th' dogs hed cluzzen'd hohd o' one another afoore I seed 'em. War. (J.B.); War.² Let's clozam them opples; War.³

3. To grasp in a tight embrace, to squeeze. w.Yks.² Cluzzum me to thee, lad! Lan.¹, s.Lan. (S.W.) Shr.¹ They closem'd out o' one another, an' wros'led together a good bit afore we could part 'em

CLOST, *adv.* Lin. Wil. [klöst.] Close, near to. Lin. Run, lads. . . Dessay I shall be clost behind, FENN *Dick o' the Fens* (1888) xv. Wil. [He] 'ud stand clost by thi zide on him to watch un, AKERMAN *Spring-tide* (1850) 22.

CLOSURE, *sb.* n.Cy. I.W. [Not known to our correspondents.] 1. A gutter. n.Cy. 2. A clencher. I.W. (HALL.)

[1. A spec. use of OFr. *closure*, that which encloses, a barrier (LA CURNE). Cp. OE. *clūse*, enclosure, narrow pass, Late L. *clūsa*, 'agger in quo concluduntur aquae' (DUCANGE). 2. Prop. that which brings a discussion to a conclusion. Cp. the use of the word in the House of Commons.]

CLOSURE, see **Clodger**, *sb.*¹

CLOT, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. [klot.]

1. *sb.* A clod of earth.

Nhb.¹ He hit him wiv a clot. Dur.¹, Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ As cold as a clot. w.Yks.¹³ s.Not. 'E picked up a clot an' threw 't at the winder (J.P.K.). Lin. STREATFIELD *Lin. and Daves* (1884) 322. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) n.Lin.¹ Theare's noht iver cum'd up fer clots like a Caambridge roll. Rut.¹ Mr. B. he give me a day or two work, knocking clots, an' sooch Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ My feet are as cold as clots. Hrf.², Glo.¹, Brks.¹, Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), I.W.¹ Dor.¹ Jim stopp'd an' grabbed up a clot, 167

Hence (1) *Clottiness*, *sb.*, (2) *Clottishness*, *sb.* of land: hardness, lumpiness; (3) *Clotty*, *adj.* lumpy.

(1) Wil. The peculiar churlishness (provincially, 'clottiness') of a great part of the lands of this district, DAVIS *Agric.* (1811) vii; Wil.¹ (2) Wil. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). (3) n.Yks. This butter is clotty (I.W.). w.Yks. Sometimes they [peats] were clotty, BLACKBURN *Poems* (1867) 38. Brks.¹ Ut laays pretty clotty.

2. *Comp.* (1) *Clot-close*, a ploughed field; (2) -cold, quite cold; (3) -mauler, (4) -mell, a mallet for breaking clods; (5) -still, quite still.

(1) e.Yks. (E.F.) (2) w.Yks. (J.T.); w.Yks.² A dead man is

said to be clot-cold; w Yks.⁵ Said of water, which, having been hot, has stood till it has got cold again. (3) I.W.¹ (4) n.Lin.¹ (5) w.Yks.⁵ To stand 'clot-still.'

3. *Fig.* A clown, a stupid fellow. Cf. *cloit*, *sb.*², *clot-head*.

Nhb.¹ Get oot, ye greet clot, ye (s.v. *Cloit*). n.Yks.²

4. A patch of cultivated ground.

n.Yks. The landlord agrees to allow the tenant, his executors, &c, on his leaving the farm, for the clots of turnips and wheat sown in the last year of this demise, TUKE *Agric.* (1800) 64.

5. A hard lump of dry cow-dung, left on the surface of a pasture.

Wil.¹ On pasture farms they beat clots or pick up stores, JEFFERIES *Lett to Times* (Nov. 1872).

6. A knot or bunch of worms, eels, &c. Cf. *clat*, *sb.*¹

e Dev. I thought it was a clot of eels, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xvi.

Hence *Clotting*, *vbl. sb.* the method of catching eels with a knot of worms; see below.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); (W.F.R.) Dev.¹ The practice consists of stringing a number of earthworms on worsted thread, and then making a bundle or clot of them. The teeth of the eel become inextricably entangled in the fibres of the worsted, and thus is caught.

7. *v.* To break clods with a wooden mallet.

w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, War.³

Hence (1) *Clotting-beetle*, *sb.*, (2) *Clotting-mell*, *sb.* a long-handled hammer used for breaking clods with in a field.

(1) Lei.¹ (2) e.Yks. Provide two or three men with clottinge mells to break them small, BEST *Farming Bk.* (1612) 138. w.Yks. (S.P.U.)

8. To throw, hurl; to pelt with sods or stones.

s Dur. Clot them stanes into t'cart. It's been clotted about till it's nut fit to put on (J.E.D.). Cum.¹ They clottit t'llasses wid apples and hed sec fun. Yks. St Stephen wor clotted to deeth wi stoanes, Yks. *Comet* (1844) ii. 19.

9. To scatter or pick up the manure left by animals on grass-land. Gen. in phr. to go clotting or cowclotting.

w.Yks.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ To go a clotting. n.Wil Aw I be gwain cowclottin' (E.H.G.).

Hence *Clotting-fork*, *sb.* a fork for scattering manure left on grazing land. Lei.¹

10. To lie scattered in disorder.

Cum.¹ Her cleazz and things is o' clottan about like hay and strca.

11. To stick, cleave, coagulate.

w.Yks. They put ass down, and lime, and when it rains it all clots to yer feet (F.P.T.).

12. To smear or daub with mud. n.Yks.³

[1. In stubbed plot, Fill hole with clot, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 73; Of clay hai kest att him be clott, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 24026. (3) If the barley-grounde wyll not breake with harrowes, but be clotty, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 25. 3. Feats of fine understanding To abuse clots and clowns with, Jonson *Magn. Lady* (1632) i. 1, ed. Cunningham, II. 400. 7. To clotte, *occare*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

CLOT, see **Clout**, *sb.*¹

CLOT-BUR, *sb.* Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹ [klot'bər.] The burdock. See *Clote* (4).

[Clotburre, clotefe, COLES (1677); *Glatteron*, the burdock, clot bur, great bur, COTGR.]

CLOTCH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. e.An. [klotʃ.]

1. *v.* To tread heavily, move awkwardly.

Bwk. Going clotchng through among the horses, holding up her 'sark-tail,' filled with the naig's corn, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 81. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

Hence *Clotchy*, *adj.* clumsy, awkward.

Nhb.¹ Eh, but yor a clotchy han'.

2. To jog, shake roughly. Cum.¹, n.Yks.³

3. To hinder, disallow; to knock off.

w.Yks. A word much in use among miners. Formerly the coal was got at so much per corve, but if a corve was badly filled or the coal not properly dressed it was 'clotched,' that is to say, not reckoned and not paid for. When a drunken man is denied any more ale at a public-house he is clotched. Members of Parliament

when talking too long may be clotted, but it is now called putting on the 'closure,' *Yks. Wkly. Post* (Jan. 2, 1897).

4. *sb.* A clumsy, awkward person; a bungler. *Abd. (JAM.)*, *Nhb.*¹

5. Something worn out, as a cart, or any machine almost useless; *fig.* a person with a broken constitution. *n.Sc. (JAM.)*

6. A clot of coagulated matter. *e.Lan.*¹

CLOTCHIN, *sb.* Cum. [klo tʃin.] A sitting of eggs; a brood of chickens. See *Clutch*, *sb.*²

Cum. I've notished 'at you've a layer—that dark broon speckled hen; just let her bring oot a clotch, GWORDIE GREENUP *Rhymes* (1876) 22; 'T'clotchin gat oot o' ther skells an' clear, *ib.* 24; (*J Ar.*)

CLOTE, *sb.* *e.An.* I.W. *Wil. Dor. Som. Dev.* Also written *clot* (*B. & H.*). (1) The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*; (2) Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (3) Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; (4) Burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. Cf. *clots* (1).

(1) *Dor* Where yellow clotes, in spreaden beds O' floaten leaves, do lift their heads, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1879) 65, The while the broad-leav'd clotes do zwim, *ib.* 39. *Som.* SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). *Dev.* (2) *e An.*¹ Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ* (1787); COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. (3) *Wil.*¹ *Obs.* (4) *I.W.*¹

[(1) This is the clote bearing a yellow flower, FLRCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* (c. 1610) II. 1. (4) *Bardana*, clote, gert burr, *Sin. Barth.* (c. 1387). OE. *clāte*, 'lappa' (ÆLFRIC)]

CLOTH, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in *Sc. Irel.* and *Eng.* Also written *cloth*.

1. Linen, in contradistinction to calico.

*N.L.*¹ *Shr.*¹ Yo' think be'appen as I dunna know the difference twix cloth an' calica, but yo' bin mista'en; theer's too many thrids gwun through my fingers in linen an' döllen fur that.

2. The quantity of materials required to make two 'pieces' of broad cloth, *gen.* from 160 to 180 lbs. *Obs.*

w.Yks. It was as much as a man could properly deal with in a dye-pan; but what was more important, it formed, when spun into warp and weft, as much as could be dealt with in the hand loom. A cloth of wool would usually fill an ordinary pack-sheet (*W.T.*)

3. *Comp.* (1) *Cloth-beam*, a roller corresponding in width with the loom of which it forms part, its use being to receive the cloth wound upon it as fast as it is woven; (2) *-brush*, a clothes-brush; (3) *-drawer*, a man who sews or repairs damages in cloth; (4) *-dresser*, one employed in the finishing processes of cloth; (5) *-runds*, (6) *-washers*, see below.

(1) *Chs.*¹ *w.Som.*¹ Tlau th-bee m. (2) *Sc. Monthly Mag.* (1800) II. 238. (3) *w.Yks.* (*SCH.*) (4) *w.Yks.* He was a cloth dresser and worked at the time of the attack at John Drake's, PEEL *Luddites* (1870) 132. [*Gl. Lab* (1894).] (5) *Edb.* He made enquiry regarding broad and narrow cloth, ... back spling, cloth runds, Moir *Mansie Wauch* (1827) xvii. (6) *w.Yks.* A round piece of cloth with a hole in the centre to fit loosely on the spindle of the roving box, between the lifter plate and roving. Used to give a regular and easy drag to the roving (*F.R.*).

4. In phr. to draw the cloth, to remove the table-cloth when the meal is done. *n.Yks.*¹

CLOT-HEAD, *sb.* *Nhb.* Cum. *Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin.* I.W. Also in forms *-heid* *Nhb.*¹ Cum.³; *-heid* Cum.; *-heid* *Lan.*¹ *n.Lan.*¹; *-yed* *Lan.*¹ [klot'īd, -īed, -jed.] A dunce, blockhead. See *Clot*, *sb.* 3.

*Nhb.*¹ Cum. Thow girt clot-heid, wil'ta believe they awn e'en? DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 54; Cum.³ If thoo misses owte I'll say thoo's a bigger clot-heid nor I've teán the' for, 19. *Wm.* Any girt clothead, WILSON *Old Man's Talk*, 96 *w.Yks.*¹ *Lan.*¹ Let it abee, tha greyt clot-yed. *n.Lan.*¹, *ne.Lan.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ For shaame on thee sen, thoo great clot-head.

Hence *Clot-headed*, *ppl. adj.* sleepy, dull, foolish. *I.W.*¹

CLOTTHEN, *adj.* *Som.* Made of cloth.

Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). *w.Som.*¹ Tlaa theen lagreenz, to distinguish them from leathern leggings. I must bespake a pair o' clothen boots, my veet be that tender, I can't wear no leather.

[*Clothen, panneus*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

CLOTHIER, see *Cludder*.

CLOTHES, *sb. pl.* Var. dial. uses in *Sc.* and *Eng.* In *comp.* (1) *Clothes-brush*, the wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*, see *Clothier's Brush*; (2) *-flask*, a large, open, oval basket used by laundresses; (3) *-maid*, (4) *-maiden*, a clothes-horse; (5) *-press*, a wardrobe.

(1) *Wil.*¹ (2) *Som.* (*W.F.R.*) *w.Som.*¹ Tloa uz flaa s. *nw.Dev.*¹ (3) *Hmp.* (*W.M.E.F.*) (4) *Wm. Pennith Obs.* (Apr. 20, 1897). *Lan.* Thou can hang thyself on th' clooas-maiden for an hour or two till thou'rt dry enough for manglin, BRIERLEY *Fratchingtons* (1868) v. *Chs.*¹, *Stf.*¹, *War.* (*J.R.W.*) (5) *Luk* A decent quantity of wearing apparel all of her own spinning, with a clothes-press to contain them, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 200.

CLOTHIER'S BRUSH, *phr.* Cum. The plant *Dipsacus fullonum*: see *Clothes-brush*.

Cum. So called at Langwathby, where it is grown in gardens (*B. & H.*).

CLOTHING-BOOTS, *sb. pl.* *War.*² Cloth or button boots that reach to the calf of the leg. [Not known to our correspondents]

CLOTS, *sb. pl.* *n.Cy.* *Yks. Chs.* Also in forms *clouts* *Chs.*¹²³; *cluts* *N.Cy.*² [klots, kluts] (1) The fruit of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*, see *Clote*; (2) *Petasites vulgaris*.

(1) *n.Cy.* (*K.*); *N.Cy.*²; GROSE (1790). *Chs.*¹²³ (2) *N.Cy.*² *Yks.* Butter-bur or cluts, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 118

CLOTTER, *v.* and *sb.* *Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin.* Also in form *clotter w.Yks.* [klot'ər, klo tər(r).]

1. *v.* To clot, congeal. Cf. *clodder*, *cluttered*, *ppl. adj.*

Fif. The Cardinal's bluid (now rest his saul!) Lay clotter't on the castill-wall, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 6 *w.Yks. Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (May 21, 1892). *Lan.* Meh hewr war clottert wi' gore, AINSWORTH *Lan. Witches* (1849) *Introd.* *n.Lan.*¹

Hence (1) *Clottered*, *ppl. adj.* clotted, coagulated, matted; (2) *Clotters*, *sb. pl.* woollen-trade term: the clotted, coarse wool cut from about the tails of sheep.

(1) *Fif.* In that ugle tun stood, lair'd Up to the chin and clotter't beard, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 33. *n.Lin.*¹ Ther' was a deal o' clottered blud on his cloās. (2) *w.Yks.* (*A.L.K.*)

2. *sb.* In phr. *all of a clotter*, curdled, clotted.

*m.Yks.*¹ That's crudded, but this is all of a clotter. [*Congrée*, congealed, clottered, *COGR.*; Exhalations... clottered together, SWAN *Spec. M.* (ed. 1670) 113.]

CLOTTYMOLES, *sb. pl.* Dial. slang *w.Yks.* Also written *clottimauls*. Clenched fists.

w.Yks. I wor afreaad o' his clottymoles comin' i' contact wi' my bowster, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) vii; As her clottimauls batter'd t'plaster to mak' it stick, *ib.* viii

[*Clotty* related to *clot*, *vb.*; with *mauls* *cp.* *mauley*, slang for the hand, *fist*.]

CLOTY, *adj.* *Dor.* [klō'ti] Of a stream: covered with yellow water-lilies. See *Clote*, *sb.* (1).

Dor. Cloty Stour's a-rollen daik, BARNES *Poems* (ed. 1869) 104; *Dor.*¹ Down below's the cloty brook, 69.

CLOUCH, *v.* *Lin.* To catch, clutch. *w.Yks.*³ (*s.v.* *Cloke*).

[All the earth is cloucht In the dull leaden hand of snoring sleepe, MARSTON *Antonio* (1602) *Prol.*]

CLOUCHING, *adj.* *Cor.* [kleu'tʃin.] Untrustworthy, having a bad character.

*Cor.*¹ He's a clouchin sort of a fellow; *Cor.*²

CLOUD, *sb.* *Stf. Nhp.*

1. In phr. *behind a cloud*. Of persons: of questionable character; 'shady.'

*Nhp.*¹ Applied to a person whose character is obscured by improper conduct or the imputation of it.

2. *Comp.* *Cloud-stone*, the fifth parting of the ironstone. *Stf.*¹

CLOUD-BERRY, *sb.* *n.Cy.* *Yks. Lan. Stf.* The ground mulberry, *Rubus Chamaemorus*.

*N.Cy.*¹ *Nhb.*¹ Also called *noops*, *knot-berry*, and *knout-berry*. Abundant on Cheviot. *w.Yks.*¹, *Lan.*¹, *Stf.*¹

[Of *Cloud-berry*. This plant groweth naturally upon the tops of two high mountaines (among the mossie places) one in Yorkshire called Ingleborough, the other in Lancashire called Pendle... where the clouds are lower than the tops of the same all winter long, GERARDE *Herb.* (ed. 1633) 1420.]

CLOUDY, *adj.* *Not.* Dusk, dark.

s.Not. Ah put the ston aside, an' later on, when 't were getting cloudy, ah went an' fetched it (*J.P.K.*).

CLOUGH, *sb.*¹ *Sc. Nhb.* Cum. *Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs.* *Stf. Der.* Also in forms *cleuch* *Sc. Der.*; *cleugh* *Sc.*

N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹ ne.Lan.¹; cloof Lan.¹; cloos Lan.¹; clufe n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹; clughe Cum. Wm. w.Yks.⁴ [kluf, klūf, n.Yks. klūf, Sc. klūx.]

1. A ravine, chasm, narrow glen, deep wooded valley.

Sc. Like ghaist of Fian brim, That strides frae crag to cleuth, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) II. 242; The cleugh . . . into which Hobbie Elliot had followed the game, SCOTT *Blk Dwarf* (1816) 11; Sumner's a seemly season, There's claver in ilka cleuch, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 588. Abd. Up thro' the cleughs where bink on bink was set, Scrambling wi' hands and feet, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 24, ed. 1812. Frf. Beside the cleugh That lies a bit ayont the clachan, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 107. Ayr. He tumbt back out owre the cleugh, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I. 99. Lnk. But see, the sheep, are wysing to the cleugh, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 92. 2th. Thy cleuchs an' craigs, Green haughs an' winding river, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 73. Slk. The corpses were lying . . . in a deep cleuch, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 22, ed. 1866. Rxb. Till they were caught two cleughs between, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks* (1871) I. 218. Gall. We were passing through a little cleuch on the Holm of Ken, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xlvii. N.Cy.¹² Nhb. GROSE (1790); The ousel, doon yon lanely cleugh, Keeks, whistfu' roond, syne dooks itsel, PROUDLOCK *Muse* (1896) 307; Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ Wm. NICOLSON (1677). Yks. THORESBEY *Lett.* (1703). n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (S.P.U.); (J.T.); w.Yks.²³⁴ Lan. Hasto bin wi' th' witches I'th cloof? WAUGH *Lan Sngs.* (1858) 18; We fund it powlerin abeawt i' th' cloof, yon, *ib.* *Besom Ben* (1865) v; Above Marsden 'cloos,' EASTHER *Gl.* (1883) 27; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Cotteril Clough, near Altrincham; Chs.³ At Kermincham are two ravines of this sort, called Pigeon House Clough, and Bowshot Clough. Stf.¹ Der. Little cleuchs and glens, hidden and green, . . . resounding with dashing and splashing streams, HOWITT *Rur. Eng.* (1838) I. 252; Der.¹², nw.Der.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) Clough-brae, a rock or cliff overhanging a ravine; (2) -hole, a hollow in the side of a hill; (3) -sled, the slope or slide of the chasm.

(1) Slk. Sae down we sits i' the scaddow of a bit deiksme cleuch brae, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 23, ed. 1866. (2) w.Yks. (E.G.) Lan. Theaw mey know what it ails, an' olez will do as long as yond wizen'd thing lives o' th' same side o'th cleugh holl, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 24. (3) n.Yks.² T'clufe-sled.

[In a clewch . . . All his archeris enbuschit he, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) xvi. 386. OE. *clōh, cogn. w. G. *klunge*, a ravine; OHG. *klungo*, 'torrens' (GRAFF).]

CLOUGH, sb.² Nhp.¹² A large shallow earthenware pan to salt meat in.

CLOUGH, sb.³ n.Cy. Cum. [kluf.] The stem of a tree where it divides into branches. See CLOFF.

n.Cy. CORNH. *Mag.* (1865) XII. 38. Cum. *Gl.* (1851).

CLOUGH, see CLOW, sb.¹²

CLOUGHER, see CLOCHER.

CLOUGHRET, see CLOCHARET.

CLOUGHY, sb. Obs. Nhb. A woman dressed in a tawdry manner. Nhb. GROSE (1790); Nhb.¹

CLOUK, sb. Wxf. A simpleton, a silly man.

Wxf.¹ Aar [there] was a clouk Eee-marreet a slouck [slattern], *Sng.* 108.

CLOUKS, see CLOCKS, sb.²

CLOUP, sb. Dmf. (JAM.) [klūp.] A bend in a stick. Hence (1) Cloupie, sb. a walking-stick having the head bent in a semicircular form; (2) Cloupit, *adj.* of a walking-stick: having a curved head.

[Cp. LG. *kluppe*, 'gespaltenes Holz' (BERGHAUS); MLG. *kluppel*, a cudgel (SCHILLER & LÜBBEN); so Du., see HEXHAM.]

CLOUR, sb. and v. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Also written clowr, clure Sc.; clour Sc. n.Yks. [klūr.]

1. sb. A blow; a lump or swelling caused by a blow; a dint caused by the blow of a hammer. In coal-mining: a small depression of roof.

Sc. His arm cuttit off and a sair clour in the head, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxiii; My head can stand a gay clou, *ib.* *Guy M.* (1815) xxiii. Per. It's gotten neither clure nor dint i' my haunds, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 190, ed. 1887. Fif. W1 gastly gash and clour, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 40. Rnf. Tangs, an' poker, eke a spurtle, Sune thro' the air were seen to hurtle, Whilk lent his Lairdship bludy clures, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 154. Ayr. Frae less to mair it gaed to sticks, Frae words an' aiths to clours

an' nicks, BURNS *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 25; Robin has gotten an awful clour on the broo, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. Lnk. Some had skulls wi' floors indented, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 63. Slk His organ o' locality had gotten a clour, for he lost a judgement, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 302. Rxb. Cuffs an' clours upo' my cantle, A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1808) 46. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹

2. v. To strike a blow, indent, batter, thump.

Sc. They got their crouns weel cloured, SCOTT *Old Mortality* (1816) xiii; Instead of clouring her, he kiss'd her, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 39; His head's been terrible clourt, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) iii. Abd. While mine wi' mony a thudd is clowr'd, FORBES *Ajax* (1742) 11; (W.M.) Fif. Ye cloured my skull, MACDONALD *Alce Forbes* (1876) 357. Edb. Having got eyes knocked ben, skulls cloured, and collar bones broken, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. Gall. Besides his wife clours him soundly enough when there is need, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) xlvii. Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² Clour his crown.

Hence (1) Cloured, *ppl. adj.* beaten, broken, battered; (2) Clouring, *vbl. sb.* a beating.

(1) Sc. Cloured crowns were plenty, SCOTT *Redg.* (1824) xi. Ayr. Chappie Boyd cam in to me wi' a cloured heid he had gotten in a fecht wi' Rab Paik, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 164. Lnk. Tho' mony had clowr'd paws, RAMSAY *Poems* (ed. 1733) 49. Nhb.¹ He gat a cloured heid. n.Yks.² A clowr'd scaup. (2) Gall. A sound clouring does such-like good, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) 150.

[1. Sanct Petir hat hir with a club, quhill a gret clour Rais in hir heid, DUNBAR *Poems* (1508), ed. Small, II. 53]

CLOUSE, see CLOW, sb.¹

CLOUT, sb.¹ and v.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms clout Sc. N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur. Cum.¹² Wm. e.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; clot Wm.; clowt Lin.; claart w.Yks.; claat w.Yks. e.Lan.¹; claght, claht, clahte w.Yks.; clait s.Chs.¹; clawt Cum.¹ w.Yks.; cleaut e.Lan.¹; cleawt m.Lan.¹; clute Sc.; kleawt Lan. [klūt, w.Yks. klāt, Lan. klēt.]

1. sb. A patch.

Sc. Alike ilka day makes a clout on Sunday, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Elg. A timely clout, she kens, keeps out December's cankered cauld, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 105. Per. Ye'd find yer haunds braw an' fu', no to mention the ither clout that's aye wantin' on yer gudeman's breeks, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 109, ed. 1887. Ayr. Torn and patcht Wi' mony a steek and clout, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1847) II. 91. Rxb. Its natural colour quite is lost In different clouts and patches, RUIKIE *Cottager* (1807) 158. Nhb. Fassen'd on a clout, MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 37. Cum. I suin set on a clout, RELPH *Haytime* (1747) 56. For deil a clout can tou set on, BLAMIRE *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1842) 212. Wm. His kyle was clouted tell yan couldn't tell which was 'master clout (B.K.) n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. A Holderness swain, who was overheard enquiring into the accomplishments of his sweetheart, asked, among other things, 'Can tha set a clout on a shet [shirt] wivoot puckerin?' NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 58. w.Yks. Id ægæt tlāt seun on iz koit (J.W.). Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹, War.³, se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ More espec. appl. to cobblers' patches; but a rough board nailed on to a wooden paling would also be called a clout. 'Them owd boots binna wuth tappin'; but tak' 'em to Bradley an' axe 'im to pūt a clout under the 'eel, an' then they'll las' a bit lunger.' Hrf.², Glo.¹, Brks.¹ [Better see a clout than a hole out, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 115.]

Hence Clouty, *adj.* patched.

Abd. His breeches . . . Sewed here and there with old ungainly stitches. Or, as grandma would say, 'Gey aul' and clouty,' OGG *Wulhe Waly* (1873) 66

2. *Comp.* (1) Clout-drawing, (2) -sewing, making fine repairs to holes or damages of cloth. w.Yks. (J.M.)

3. A rag, shred, fragment of cloth.

Sc. Not a clout left, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) iii; Hap your head wi' bits o' clouts, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 20. Frf. Hoo the auld bodie's genius shone oot, When a trinket he gat, or a piece gaudy clout, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 18. Per. Ye rantin' auld tinkler . . . ye hae a tongue 'at wad clip clouts, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 244, ed. 1887. Fif. A trump, a taburine, and clout O' Tullidaff's lang gown, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 90. Lth. I set to that nicht wi' some sweet oil an' a wheen clouts an' scoured it up, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892). Gall. The baby . . . among the old clouts, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) 88. N.I.¹ Uls. *Uls. Jm. Arch.* VI. 44. Nhb. (W.G.), e.Dur.¹ Cum.¹; Cum.³ Ya lug . . . hung like a clout, 134. Wm.¹, n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. THOMPSON *Hist. Welfton* (1869) 171. w.Yks. THORESBEY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.¹⁴,

Chs.¹ **s.Chs.**¹ Iz klóo úz wūn au' engg'in i klaayts [His cloas wan aw heng'in i' claits]. **Not.**¹ **War.**² **se.Wor.**¹ **Shr.**¹

4. **Comp.** (1) **Clout-clippings**, shreds of cloth; (2) **Cloot-dolly**, a rag-doll.

(1) **n.Yks.**² (2) **Nhb.**¹

5. A cloth, esp. one used for domestic purposes, as 'dish-clout,' 'handclout,' &c.

Sc. Money is welcome in a dirten clout, **RAMSAY Prov.** (1737). **s.Sc.** There it stood wi' three or four windin' sheets about it, an' its head rowed up in a white clout, **WILSON Tales** (1839) V. 55. **Abd.** I hae something row'd up in a clout, **Cock Strains** (1810) II. 79. **Frf.** Hendry Munn wrung him like a wet clout, **BARRIE Munster** (1891) iv. **Ayr.** The skin o' your cheek's like a dirty clout, **Ballads and Snags.** (1846) I. 90. **Lnk.** Demanded bauldly she wad tell What she had in the clout, **ORR Laugh Flichts** (1882) 31. **Kcb.** I spread the white clout wi' the airt that I hae, **ARMSTRONG Ingleside** (1890) 205. **Nhb.** For dish-clout serves her apron nuik As weel as snotter-clout and duster, **WILSON Pitman's Pay** (1843) 10; **Nhb.**¹ 'Aa'll pin a dish-clout te yor tail,' says an irate cook to an intruder into the kitchen. A cheese-clout is the cloth used in cheese-making. **Dur.**¹ **e.Dur.**¹ **Cum.** Thay leukt for o't world like webs o' reed clout, **DICKINSON Lamplough** (1856) 10, (M.P.) **Wm.** An laykes an loshes ower the steaynes Like kilnins wid a clout, **WHITEHEAD Leg.** (1859) 6 **n.Yks.**¹ **ne.Yks.**¹ Sometimes applied to a table-cloth. **w.Yks.** Suke thro'd t' dish clahte at t'iatten, **BYWATER Sheffield Dial.** (1839) 8; Fetch us a clout, Meary, for to cleän up this 'ere slap wi' (W.F.), **w.Yks.**⁵ **Lan.** Lapp'd up i' this cleawt, **LAYCOCK Snags.** (1866) 29; A tattered clout may lap A very noble prize, **WAUGH Snags.** (1869) *Silver-Yure*; **Lan.**¹ **e.Lan.**¹ **m.Lan.**¹ **Chs.**¹ **s.Chs.**¹ **Stf.**¹ **Der.**² **nw.Der.**¹ **Not.**¹² **Lin.** (J.C.W.), **n.Lin.**¹ **se.Wor.**¹ **Shr.**¹ **Oxf.**¹ **MS. add.** **Som.** **AGRIKLER Rhymes** (1872) 30; His veace . . . like a clout for whiteness, **LEITH Lemon Verbena** (1895) 51. **Cor.**¹ A slut never wants a clout Whilst her aipernt [apron] holds out.

6. A garment, a napkin for infants; *gen.* used in *pl.* Also clothes; sometimes ragged clothes.

Frf. Garter height the neith'most clout Is bang'd wi' awfu' force, **MORISON Poems** (1790) 27. **Fif.** In purple some, and some in plainer clout, **TENNANT Anster** (1812) 56, ed. 1871; She was sittin' wi' a squallin' bairn on her knee, an' a string o' cloots before the fire, **ROBERTSON Provost** (1894) 175. **Dmb.** I can see through [understand] the baby cloots fine, **CROSS Disruption** (ed. 1877) xxii. **Ayr.** Of course, like the fave of them, cloots, cloots, for ever cloots, is the end and aim of her butterfly life, **SERVICE Dr. Duguid** (1887) 158. **Lnk.** Quo' I 'My lass, ne'er mind the cloots, I've new anes for the makin', **RODGFR Poems** (c. 1838) 2, ed. 1897. **N.I.**¹ **Wm.** Applied to a woman's skirts (B.K.). **e.Yks.**¹ Get thy cloots on. **w.Yks.** Niver cast a clout till May goas aght, **HARTLEY Puddn'** (1876) 373. **Lin.** Their bottles o' pap, an' their mucky bibs, an' the clats an' the cloots, **TENNYSON Spinster's Sweet-arts** (1885) st. 13. **War.**³ Her's an untidy slummock with her cloots about her heels. **se.Wor.**¹ **Cor.**¹

Hence **Clouted**, *pp.* dressed, clothed.

Ayr. Sixteen of the best players in Kilmarnock, shod and clouted for the occasion, were mustered, **JOHNSTON Kilmallie** (1891) II. 108.

7. A handkerchief.

Lan. The cleawt 'at eh droy meh nose we', **TIM BOBBIN View Dial.** (1740) 19; Aw . . . geet mi kleawt eawt o mi pokit for to dry mi wi, **SAM SONDNOCKUR**, v. 20. **s.Chs.**¹

8. A necktie, kerchief.

Wm. Tuk off his cloke, en t'clout off his neck, **JACK ROBISON Auld Taales** (1882) 15 **w.Yks.** **LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale** (c. 1882) *Gl.* **Lan.** When they screw ther necks into a white clout, **BRIERLEY Old Nook**, 1.

9. An iron plate on a shoe or clog. **Yks.** (C.C.R.), **e.An.**¹

Hence (1) **Clouted**, *adj.* of boots, shoes: having iron plates on the heels and toes; of clogs: ringed or plated with iron; (2) **Clouting-nails**, *sb. pl.* large square-headed nails used for strengthening the heels of heavy boots.

(1) **w.Yks.** So patens are said to be clouted with their iron, although this assumes the shape of rings, and the loose clogs women wear over their boots in rainy weather may have either wooden or clouted bottoms (C.C.R.). **Chs.**¹²³ **Hrt.** Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon, **RAY Prov.** (ed. 1860) 205. **Dev.**¹ (2) **Shr.**¹

10. A plate of iron going half way round that part of an axle-tree which works within the stock of a wheel.

w.Yks.¹² **Chs.**¹²³ **Der.**² **nw.Der.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ **se.Wor.**¹ **Shr.**¹ It protects the wood, and keeps the wheel steady when rotating. **Oxf.** They are of two patterns, body clouts and linch clouts,

according to the side of the wagon for which they are wanted. Seldom used now (J.E.).

11. A nail.

Ir. Heavy shoe-nail (G.M.H.). **w.Yks.**² **w.Som.**¹ A small nail haying a round flat head

Hence **Clout-nails**, *sb. pl.* broad-headed nails used for attaching 'clouts' to axle-trees, and otherwise for nailing iron to wood.

Nhb.¹ **Cum.** T'hoop t'sel on't was nobbet hodden be a lock ah girt car-clout nails, **SARGISSON Joe Scoop** (1881) 218, **Cum.**¹ **Lan.**¹ **Chs.**¹ **Lin.** *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. 1 232. **n.Lin.**¹ **w.M.d.** (W.P.M.) [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

12. In *phr.* (1) *As white or pale as a clout*, very pale; (2) *in the clout*, drunk; (3) *more clout than dinner* (*pie, pudding*), more outside show than substance, a long preface to a trifling publication.

(1) **Kcd.** Wi' face as fyte as ony clout, Nae dead, but in a dwaum, **GRANT Lays** (1884) 31. **Lnk.** His wee bluidless lips were as pale as a clout, **NICHOLSON Idylls** (1870) 58. **Lth.** Cowring o'er a dying ember, Wi' ilk face as white's a clout, **MACNEILL Poet. IVks.** (1856) 139. **Cum.** Pat ran untill t'hoose, white as a clout, **FARRALL Betty Wilson** (1886) 70. **w.Yks.** Tha's goan as white as a claut, **Yksman. Xmas. No.** (1878) 9. **Lan.** Wi a face as white as a puddin-cleawt, **BRIERLEY Tales** (1854) 184; Whoi, thi face is as whoite as a clout! **BANKS Manch Man** (1876) xxxv. (2) **w.Yks.** **THORESBY Lett.** (1703); **w.Yks.**⁴ (3) **n.Yks.**² 'There's mair clout than pie,' as the schoolboy said when he unwrapped his dinner. **w.Yks.**¹ **Lan.**¹ I here's more clout than dinner about this tale o' thine, **WAUGH Old Cromes** (1875) vii.

13. *v.* To patch, mend, repair.

Sc. I'm come to clout the caldron, **RAMSAY Tra-Table Misc.** (1724) I 99, ed. 1871; To clout their pans, **SCOTT Antiquary** (1816) xii. **Abd.** We maun clout the auld the best way that we can, **Gudman** (1873) 30. **Frf.** Fa' to wark, wi' needle speed and sew, Either to clout the auld, or mak' the new, **MORISON Poems** (1790) 118; When he gat hame he aye fell till't [his coat] amain, An' cloutit, an' cloutit, an' cloutit again, **WATTS Poet Sketches** (1880) 18. **Per.** His shoon are clouted sair, **NICOLL Poems** (1843) 175. **Rnf.** She scours his hose, and clouts his duds, **WEBSTER Rhymes** (1835) 112. **Ayr.** But vain they search'd, when off I march'd To go and clout the caldron, **BURNS Jolly Beggars** (1785) st. 43. **Lnk.** A dizen o' new sarks or mae, An' twa-three mair that's clouted, **THOMSON Musings** (1881) 45. **Lth.** He clouts up auld broken-wind bellows, **BALLANTINE Poems** (1856) 43. **Edb.** Small accounts for clouting elbows, piecing waistcoats, and mending leggins, **MOIR Mansie Wauch** (1828) xxv. **Slk.** Clout a goodwife's yettlin pan, **HOGG Poems** (ed. 1865) 342. **n.Cy.** **GROSE** (1790). **Nhb.** Odds left! my pit claes—didst thou hear? Are waurse o' wear, Mind clout them weel, when aw's away, **BELL Rhymes** (1812) 31; That sarks can meyk an' hoggers clout, **ROBSON Evangeline** (1870) 362, **Nhb.**¹ Clout the tin pan. **Cum.**³ A handy chap to shap a speun, or clout a pot or pan, 69. **Wm.** They ust at clout ther cleaths wi' wossat, **Lonsdale Mag.** (1821) II. 90; (B.K.) **n.Yks.**¹ **w.Yks.**¹ (J.T.), **n.Lin.**¹

Hence (1) **Clouted**, *ppl. adj.* patched; (2) **Clouting**, *vbl sb.* patching; (3) **Clouting-needle**, *sb.* a needle for patching.

(1) **Sc.** A pair of clouted brogues, **STEVENSON Catrona** (1895) xviii. **Abd.** Auld Homer wore a clouted coat, The prince o' bards for a' that, **Cock Strains** (1810) II. 115. **e.Lth.** A man gaed aboot in a black coat an' a white tie, or in clouted moleskins, **HUNTER J. Inwick** (1895) 176. **Edb.** He could gae wi' thread-bare coat, An elbows clutet, **CRAWFORD Poems** (1798) 112. (2) **Sc.** An auld sack craves muckle clouting, **RAMSAY Prov.** (1737). (3) **Dur.** It's nowther a clout'n' needle, ner a darn'n' needle, **EGGLESTONE Betty Podkin's Lett.** (1877) 7.

[1. No man putteth a clout of buystous clothe in to an elde clothing, **WYCLIF** (1388) *Matt.* ix. 16. **OE.** *clūt*, 'pittacium' (*Epinal. Gl.*). 5. A cloute, *panniculus*, **BARET** (1580). 9. A clowte of yrne, *crusta ferrea*, **Cath. Angl.** (1483). 10. An axiltre clout, **FITZHERBERT Husb.** (1534) 14. 13. A carl . . . hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to clowte hem with, **Merlin** (c. 1450), ed. Wheatley, I. 33.]

CLOUT, *v.*² *sb.*² and *adv.* In *gen.* dial. use in **Sc. Irel.** **Eng.** and **Colon.** Also in forms *claut* **w.Yks.** **c.Lan.**¹; *claut* **w.Yks.**; *clauts* **Chs.**¹; *clart* **w.Yks.**²³; *cleaut* **e.Lan.**¹; *cleawt* **m.Lan.**¹; *clout* **Sc. Ir.** **Nhb.**¹ **Wm.** **e.Yks.**¹ **ne.Yks.**¹ **n.Lin.**¹ *Pp.* *clooten* **e.Yks.**¹ [**Sc.** and **n.Eng.** *klūt*, **w.Yks.** *klāt*, **Lan.** *klēt*, **s.Eng.** *kleut*.]

1. *v.* To beat, cuff, strike, *gen.* about the head.

Lth. Ilka day yer head saluted Shall be wi' the heavy tangs, An' yer haffets scratch'd an' clouted, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 121. Edb. Some blackguards clout Ane o' our men, pur fallow, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 12. N.I.¹ n.Cy. GROSE (1790) Nhb. Aw wad clout her lugs for her for her impudence, BEWICK *Howdy* (1850) 15; Nhb.¹ Aa'll clout yer jaw. 'She cloots the bits o' barns aboot, An packs them off t' skul', WILSON *Washing Day* (1843) Wm. (B.K.) n.Yks.¹ Clout his heead for 'im; n.Yks.² 'I went clouting down, I got a heavy fall. ne.Yks.¹ Ah'll clout thi lug for tha e.Yks. Clout him weel, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 25; e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ Usually restricted to beating with the hand and about the head. A mother tells the schoolmaster that a tarestil of a child 'may be clouted well, but not hit with anything.' w.Yks. Shoo clated her wi a wet stocking, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann.* (1852) 10; Ah'll clait thee, lad, when ah cop theh (Æ.B.); w.Yks.¹²³⁵ Lan. Cleawted me o'er th' yed, HARLAND *Lynce* (1866) 98; Lan.¹ Aw'll clout thi yed for thi if thae'r't not off. e.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Bül koo-m üt mey, bür ah klaay-tid im raaynd; th yed wi mi shüv il, ün bau kt in... ahy kin [Bull coom at me, bur ah clated him raund th' yec wi' my shovel, an' baulkt him o' hoikin] s.Stf. If yo' cheekin me-I shall clout yer quick, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Stf.¹ Der. Aunt Hannah ud be for cloutin him over the head, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. viii. nw.Der.¹ s.Not. (J.P.K.) Not.¹ A'll clout your tabs for you, Not.³ Lin. Mother'll be cloutin' thee else (R.E.C.) n.Lin.¹ If ta duzn't slot off, I'll clout thē. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) War. (J.R.W.); War.³ Shr.¹ Nancy Smith clouted that chap right well for 'is impudence. Suf. (F.H.) Sus. I gun te think, wile clouten on, LOWER *Jan Cladpole* (1872) st 2 I.W.² Ye'll get yer years clouted. Wil.¹ Som. Clouting the head of a boy who surreptitiously conveyed an apple to his mouth, RAYMOND *Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 102; W. & J. *Gl.* (1893). w.Som.¹ Thlwt Dev.¹ Cor. I'll clout the both of ee, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 18. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) I 396]

Hence Clouting, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing.

n.Yks.² w.Yks. A gav im a guid claitun (J.W.) s.Chs.¹ Ah shüd lahyk tü gy'i)dhü ü güd klaay tin [Ah should like to gie thee a good claitun]. War. (J.R.W.) Brks. It takes a mazin' sight of cloutin' to break their yeards, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi.

2. *sb.* A blow, stroke, box on the ear; *fig.* a defeat, a drubbing.

Sc. They like a clout ower the crown far waur, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xv. Abd. Nae billy... durst gie him a clout, ROSS *Helene* (1768) 14, ed. 1812 Kcd. An' lent John in the ribs a clout, BURNES *Thrummy Cap* (c. 1796) 1 270. Frf. Often the sport ends spiritedly with their giving you a clout on the head, BARRIE *Tommy* (1897) 66. Per. As for a clout on the heid, what's that tae a man like Posty? IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 204. Ayr. Sic a claut by a fox paw, GALT *Entail* (1823) lxxvii; At length he lent a chiel a clout, *Ballads and Snags.* (1846) I. 94. Lth. A clout on the ear, McNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 85. Rxb. But cuffs an' clouts whiles mony feck, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 16. Dmf. Gie him a clout, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) v. 25. Ir. Once Larry had given little Pat his brother 'a clout on the head,' BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 49. NI.¹ A'll gi'e ye a clout on the lug if ye dar' to clash. Ant *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Nhb. Full many a curse and clout Aw gat for sleepin' at the door, WILSON *Pitman's Pry* (1843) 30; Nhb.¹ s.Dur. Aw'll tak tha a clout under t'lug (J.E.D.). e.Dur.¹ Cum. (J.Ar.); Cum.¹ Wm. Wi' that a ups wimma flae an fetcht him a clout under't lugg, *Spec Dial* (1877) pt. 1. 13. n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ He catch'd him a bonny clout ower t'head. e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 34; e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. T'butcher up wi a leg a mutton an fetch'd him a claut oover t'side at head, *Pogmoor Olm.* (1869) 11, w.Yks.¹ I wad ayther a geen him... a girt clout our t'head, or degg'd him, u. 293; w.Yks.⁴ Lan. There's nowt like a good cleaut in th' yead for wakkenin a chap up, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 21; Lan.¹ Give him a clout, mon, an' ha' done wi' it. m.Lan.¹ Hoo fot him a cleawt o' th' chops wi' a greasy dish-cleawt. Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 237; Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Ah up wi' my fist, an' ah gen [gave] him a clait. Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.², Lin. (J.C.W.), n.Lin.¹, Lei. (W.W.S.), Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Gie him a clout o' th' yed. War. (J.R.W.); War.³ Shr. BOUND *Frov.* (1876); Shr.¹ I'll gie yo' sich a clout yo' never 'ad'n, if yo' dun that agen. Hrf.² Glo. I geed un a clout o' th' yud, BAYLIS *Illus Dial.* (1876); (A.B.); Glo.² Oxf.¹ I'll gi' th' a clout a' th' yed if tha doosent mind what tha' bist at Brks.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. Yow young willam, I'll gie yaw a rare clout o' yar skull (W.R.E.). Nrf.¹ Suf. She lifted her hand to gon me a clout o' the ears, SPILLING *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) v; Suf.¹ I'll catch yoev a clout i'

the hid Ken. I fedge him sich a tarnal clout, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st 68; Ken.¹, Sur.¹ Sus. (F.E.); (F.A.A.); Sus.², Hmp.¹ I W.¹ I'll ghee thee a clout in the head. Wil. *Slow Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹ Dor. (C.W.); You young varmin'! I'll gi' thee a clout under ear, HARE *Vill Street* (1895) 203. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); W. & J. *Gl.* (1893). w.Som.¹ Dev. I val'd an resayv'd a moast turrabul clout, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett.* (1865) 45; I vatched 'n a clout in tha hayd, I did, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 9. Cor. *Tales* (1873) 59; Cor.¹ Stop thy grizzling [giggling], or I'll gi' 'ee a clout shall make 'ee laugh the wrong side of thy mouth; Cor.² [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) I. 378. Aus. She took off too far from the leap, and hitting the top rail an awful clout, came down on her head, BOLDFEWOOD *Sydney-side Saxon* (1891) xii]

3. *adv.* In phr. *To fa' clout*, to fall to the ground with force.

Sc. Poor sklintin' Geordie—Fell clout on his doug (JAM.).

[1. Sö he gan his godes to cloute pat be erpe dined aboute, *Guy Warwick* (c. 1300) 3709, ed. Zupitza, I. 214. MLG. *klüten*, 'sich mit Erdschollen werfen' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN). See Clout, sb.³ 2. He... gafe hym swylke a clowte, *Sir Isumbras* (c. 1400) 619]

CLOUT, sb.³ Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lin. Ken. [klüt, w.Yks. klät, Ken. kleut]

1. A clod or lump of earth in a ploughed field. Ken.¹

Hence Clouty, *adj.* soft, damp, sticky.

n.Yks. This is clouty flour (I.W.). w.Yks. Limp or flabby like a wet dishcloth, or sticky, like a thawed road (S.P.U.).

2. *Fig.* A foolish, ignorant person; one who is mean and base.

Nhb. Bound ower the clouts to keep the peace, OLIVER *Local Snags* (1824) 16 Cum.¹, n.Lin.¹

3. *Comp.* Clout-head, a stupid person, a blockhead.

Wm. Thou good-fer-nowt clout-head av a taggelt, thoo, *Spec Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 6 e.Yks.¹ MS. add. w.Yks. 'I yam Sint Jarge.' 'So thah's tell'd us afore, ye claththead,' BURNLEY *Sketches* (1875) 132; A lot o' claththeads 'at couldnt speyk a word of English niver name gooid Yorkshire, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1876) 45.

[1. Mid stave and stooone and turf and clute, *Owl & N.* (c. 1225) 1165. Du. *kluyte*, a clod of earth (HEXHAM); MDu. *clüte*, 'massa' (*Teuthonista*).]

CLOUT, sb.⁴ Lin. [klüt.] A pole or staff.

Lin. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (P.)

[Cp. MLG. *klütstake*, 'contus, hasta nautica longa et globo aut ferro munita' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN).]

CLOUT, v.³ Suf. In phr. *to go clouting*, to walk shufflingly.

Suf. To go clouting through mud, wet, or snow, as a very young child or a person benumbed with cold or covered with mire (F.H.).

CLOUT, see Clout.

CLOUTED, *ppl. adj.* Dev. Cor. [kleutid.] Of cream: clotted, raised, by heat.

Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353; We are celebrated... for the excellence of that luxury, our scalded or clouted cream, BRAY *Desc. Tamara and Tavy* (1836) II 3. w.Dev. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1796). Dev.¹, Cor.¹

[Clowtyd crayme and rawe crayme, BORDE *Dyettarie* (1542) 267.]

CLOUTER, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Chs. Also written clowter N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; clowtter Sc. [klütär.]

1. To walk noisily and awkwardly as when wearing clogs. Cum.¹, Chs.^{1a}

Hence Clouterly, *adv.* clumsily, awkwardly. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

2. To work in a dirty manner, to perform dirty work.

Fif. A' ye wha hae been clowttering in the toun-burn, will gang perclair, an' pear afore the shirra (JAM.). N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

CLOUTER-HEAD, *sb.* Lan. Nhp. War. Also in form cleawter-yed Lan. A foolish, stupid person; one deficient in understanding. See Clout, sb.³

Lan. 'Waw, theaw greight cleawteried,' he cried, STATON *Loominary* (c. 1861) 89.

Hence Clouter-headed, *adj.* thick-headed, stupid, deficient in understanding.

Nhp.¹ I can't beat nothing into him, he's such a clouter-headed fellow. War.²

CLOUTHUR, see Clocher.

CLOUTS, see Clots.

CLOUTY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Written **clooty** Nhb.¹ [klū'ti.]

1. Made of cloth-clippings. See **Clout**, *sb.*¹
Frf. Making progress with her new clooty hearthrug, **BARRIE M. Ogilvie** (1896) 8. Frf. A to-toiseshell cat lay at Saunders' feet on a 'clooty mat,' **ROBERTSON Provost** (1894) 93.

2. *Comp.* **Clooty-hat**, a bonnet for field-work, made of cloth. Nhb.¹

CLOVE, *sb.*¹ Obs. Ess. A weight: of cheese and butter, 8 lbs.; of wool, 7 lbs.

Ess. **KERSEY** (1708); (W.W.S.); Ess.¹ [**MORTON Cyclo. Agric.** (1863); (K.)]

[Afr. *clove* and *clou*. Dune forage . . . chacun clove VII li., *Act 9 Hen. VI* (1431).]

CLOVE, *sb.*² and *v.* Sc. Irel.

1. *sb.* An instrument used in the preparation of flax, by which those 'shows' are removed which have not been taken off at the 'scutch mill.'

Sc. Hit it owre the back wi' the clove (JAM.). NI¹

2. Of a mill: that which separates the bridgeheads. Sc. (JAM.)

3. In *pl.* An instrument of wood which closes like a vice, used by carpenters for holding their saws firm while they sharpen them. (*ib.*)

4. *v.* To separate lint from the stalk.

Sc. The goodman was clovin' lint and the goodwife hecklin', **CHAMBERS Rhymes** (ed 1870) 84.

[1. **MLG. klove**, 'ein gespaltener Stock' (**SCHILLER & LUBBEN**).]

CLOVE-GILAWFER, *sb.* Som. The clove-pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

Som. A two-handled cup filled with pinks and clove-gilawfers, **RAYMOND Tryphena** (1895) 4. w.Som.¹ Tloa-v-julau fur.

[Afr. *clou de girofle* (**Ancren Riwele**, 370); Fr. *clou de girofle*, a clove (**COTGR.**).]

CLOVEL, see **Clavel**.

CLOVEN-FOOTED GULL, *phr.* Nhb. The black tern, *Hydrochelidon nigra*.

Nhb. (R O H) [**SWAINSON Birds** (1885) 204; The name arises from the fact that the membranes which connect the three toes in front are short and deeply scalloped—a distinctive mark recognised by the fishermen, who in some parts call it provincially 'Cloven-foot Gull,' **SMITH Birds** (1887) 529.]

CLOVER, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. In *comp.* (1) **Clover-and-eaver**, grasses sown upon arable land, in contradistinction to permanent pasture; (2) **-dodder**, *Cuscuta trifoli*, a weed which kills clover; (3) **-eddish**, a piece of clover having been fed or mown once; (4) **-fog**, the growth of clover after having been mown; (5) **-hay**, hay made from grass grown upon arable land; (6) **-honeysuckle**, the flowers of the red trefoil, *Trifolium pratense*; (7) **-knob**, (a) the head of a clover, (b) the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*; (8) **-rose**, the clover; (9) **-sick**, of land upon which clover has been grown too often, and which will no longer support it; (10) **-sword**, clover-stubble.

(1) nw.Dev.¹ (2) Hrt. (G.H.G.) (3) Ess **MORTON Cyclo. Agric.** (1863). (4) Nhb. When cattle are turned into a fresh clover fog, espec. in wet weather, they are sometimes hove, **MARSHALL Review** (1808) I. 89. (5) nw.Dev.¹ (6) Glo **GROSE** (1790) MS. add. (M.) (7) s Not. (J.P.K.) (8) Dev. The dragon, the daisy, and clover-rose, too, And buttercups gilding the plain, **CAPERNS Poems** (1856) 158. (9) Frf. Such soils as are turned clover-sick, **STEPHENS Farm Bk** (ed. 1849) I. 619 e.An. When the clover leys fail to 'take,' or rather go off after 'taking,' we often hear it said that the land is 'clover-sick,' *a.Dy. Press* (Aug. 23, 1894) 7. (10) War.³

CLOVER-LAY, *sb.* Brks. Ess. Sus. Som. Dev. Also written **-ley** Brks.¹ A field in which there has been a crop of clover, but which is now ready to be ploughed for some other crop.

Brks.¹ Ess. The bastard fallow of a clover-lay, **Young Agric.** (1807) I. 194. Sus.¹ w.Som.¹ Tloa-vur lai. nw.Dev.¹

CLOVESTOCK, *sb.* n.Yks.² A chopping-block.

CLOVEWORT, *sb.* Nhp. The meadow crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris*.

Nhp. Still in use [1886] in Brackley (B. & H.).

[Cp. OE. *clufwyr*, 'batracion' (**Leechdoms**).]

CLOV-IRON, *sb.* Wor. Also in form **clob**. [klov-.]

The notched iron at the end of a plough-beam, to which the traces of the horses are attached.

s.Wor. The clov-iron is only used on the old wooden plough. It is about 9 inches long, and serves not only to secure the 'gampuss' or traces, but also to regulate the width and depth of the furrow (H K). se.Wor.¹

[*Clov* for *cloven*, pp. of *cleave* (to split).]

CLOW, *sb.*¹ Sc. (JAM.) Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. e.An. Som. Also in forms **claa** w Yks. e Lan.¹; **clauw** ne.Lan.¹; **claw** Lan.¹; **cleaw** Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹; **cleugh** n.Lin.¹; **clew** N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ e.Yks.¹ Chs.¹; **cloor** Nhb.¹ Cum.¹; **clough** w.Yks.² Lin. e.An.¹; **clower** Dur.¹; **cleush** NI.¹; **clews** N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ s.Lan.¹; **cloose** N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Lan.¹; **clouse** Sc. (JAM.); **clows** Yks.

1. The outfall sluice of a river or drain communicating with a tidal river; a sluice or flood-gate in a mill-dam, watercourse, &c.

NI.¹ N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ He pulled doon the cloor. Dur.¹ Yks. There are cloughs laid of 6 or 8 feet wide, and drains to convey the water accordingly, **MARSHALL Review** (1808) I. 389 n Yks Rich. Cuthbert of Northallerton for pulling up the mill-cloves, *N. R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 103; n.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Yo can see the irons wher the clows was when t'mill wer standing (A.C.); w Yks.¹; w.Yks.² A man spoke of making a clough by diverting a stream into an artificial channel and damming it up. Lan.¹ Cleaw (s. and e.), Cloose (u.), Clow (e. and m.). ne Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ s.Lan. Yo'n then yer a roor o' weatur, unless th' clows are up, **BAMFORD Walks** (1844) 52. Chs.¹ Lin. Drains and cloughs neglected, the water again got the mastery, and the Fens became a general swamp, **ANDERSON Pocket Guide** (1874) 24. n.Lin.¹ e.An.¹ A sluice with one door, drawn up like a portcullis; a stanch has a pair of doors; a lock, two pairs of doors.

2. *Comp.* (1) **Clow-door**, (2) **-head**, a sluice-gate at the head of a mill-dam, watercourse, &c.; (3) **-hoale**, a deeper or wider part of a drain just above the sluice.

(1) w.Yks. River's rising—A wonder if t'clou-doors is shut (W.H.). (2) Cum. 'Twas t'cloor-head side aa tell ye, **DICKINSON Cumbr.** (1875) 194; Cum.¹ (3) n.Lin.¹

[*Clow* is a falsely assumed singular formed upon ME. *clowes*, for earlier *clowse*, OE. *clūse*, Late L. *clūsa*, a closed or shut place or way; see **POGATSCHER Lat. Loan Words** (1888) 124. A clowe of flodezate, *gurgustum*, **Calh. Angl.** (1483).]

CLOW, *sb.*² e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ A slice of bread and cheese.

CLOW, *v.* and *sb.*³ Sc. Dur. Cum. Yks. Suf. Imp. Som. Dev. Also written **clo** Imp.¹; **clough** Dur.

1. *v.* To scratch, claw. See **Claw**, *v.* 4.

Cum. *Gl.* (1851); Cum.¹ Suf.¹ 'I'd a twiddle an I clowed it' accounts for an inflamed leg. w Som.¹ Take-n [tluw] out the dung, nif tis to wet vor thee to do ort else. Dev.¹ Od rabbit en, if I war dame I'd clow the joulter head o' an, 1. 4.

2. *Fig.* To scold, upbraid. Cum.¹

Hence **Clowin**, *vbl. sb.* a scolding.

Cum.¹ She gev him a clowin'.

3. To pull together rudely.

n.Cy. **GROSE** (1790) *Suppl.* e.Yks. **MARSHALL Rur. Econ.** (1788).

4. To beat about the head. Cum.¹

5. To beat down. Gall. (JAM.)

6. To daub with mire.

Dur. He was all cloughed up wi' muck. She cloughs about t'byres, wi' a pair o' clogs on like ony man (J.E.D.).

Hence (1) **Clowballs**, *sb. pl.* clots of mud or clay adhering to the feet; (2) **Clow-clags**, *sb. pl.* clots of mud or dirt; (3) **Clow-clagged**, *pp.* of sheep and cattle: having the wool or hair matted with dirt.

(1) n.Yks. Ah'z daub'd up wi' clowballs (I.W.). (2) n.Yks.¹² (3) n.Yks. Thur yowes are clowclagg'd, they skitter saire, **MERITON Praise Ale** (1697) l. 155; n.Yks.¹²

7. To climb.

Suf. He only clowed up there out o' deviltry, *e.An Dy Times* (1892).

8. To walk, work, eat, &c., with much energy and vigour; to bustle about.

Sik. To eat or sup up greedily (JAM.). n.Cy. **GROSE** (1790) *Suppl.* n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Decant clow seen fast [do not go on so rapidly].

They clow'd it in [they ate their meat greedily]. e.Yks.¹ Mah wife's been clown an' cleannin for a month. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ I claw'd it off to-day.

Hence (1) **Clowan**, *ppl. adj.* busy, energetic; (2) **Clow-clash**, *sb.* a state of confusion or disturbance; (3) **Clowar**, *sb.* a vigorous worker.

(1) Cum.¹ A clown knitter. (2) n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Confusion in the rooms at 'thorough-cleaning time.' m.Yks.¹ (3) Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'A clower at a trencher,' a hearty feeder. 'A clower effer pelf,' an anxious money-getter. m.Yks.¹

9. To bungle, meddle.
n.Dev. Now don't clow about my bonnet (F A A).
Hence **Clower**, *sb.* a clumsy or meddlesome person.
n.Dev. Now leave that alone, old clower (F A A).
10. *sb.* A kind of hooked or bent fork, for dragging the dung out of cow-stalls. w.Som.¹

11. A blow, a box on the ear; see also **Clew**, *sb.*²
w.Hmp.¹ Slang. In use at Winchester School, SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864); (A D H)

12. A hurry, bustle, confusion.
n.Yks.² We've a desperate clow on t'way; n.Yks.³

CLOWDER, *v.* Lin. To bedaub.
Lin.¹ That lick-spittle clowdered his phiz to gull his mate.

CLOW(E), *sb.* Sc. e.An.
1. A clove (the spice). Sc. (JAM.)

2. The clove-pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.
Rnf. (JAM.), e.An.¹, Rnf. (B & H) *Suf. Science Gossip* (1882) 113.

3. One of the lamina of a head of garlic. Sc. (JAM.)
[1. Clowe, spice, *garofolus*, *Prompt.* 2. For *clowe-gulofre*, obs form for *clowe-gilhyflower*. Fr. *clou de girofle*.
3. Clowe of garlykke, *Prompt.*]

CLOWEN, *v.* Cum. To bustle about; see **Clow**, *v.* 8.
Cum. *Gl.* (1851); LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 300.

CLOWER, see **Clow**, *sb.*¹
CLOWG, *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) A small bar of wood fixed to a doorpost or door for the purpose of keeping the door closed. See **Clorg**, *sb.*¹

CLOWISITE, *sb.* Chs. A blockhead, simpleton.
s.Chs.¹ Gy'er aayt, yū klaav isahyt¹ wot ū yū noa'gūnn aat?²

[Ger aīt, yō clowisite¹ what are yō nogerin¹ at?]
CLOWK, *v.* and *sb.* Sc.

1. *v.* To make a gurgling noise, as a liquid when poured from a full bottle.
Bnff.¹ He drank sae muckle ale 'at ye hard it clowkin' in's inside.

Hence **Clowkan**, *vbl. sb.* the continued hollow sound of a pent-up liquor when shaken.
Bnff.¹ Didna ye hear sic a clowkan's the bottle made fin 'twiz shacken.

2. To whip up eggs. Bnff.¹
3. *sb.* The hollow sound of a liquid like that made in the neck of a bottle when the liquid is poured out. Bnff.¹

[Cp. Da. *klukke*, to cluck. See **Clunk**, *v.*¹]
CLOWK, see **Clawk**.

CLOWNS, *sb. pl.* Rxb. (JAM.) The plant butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

CLOWR, see **Clour**.
CLOWSOME, *adj.* w.Yks.¹ Of pastry: soft, doughy, insufficiently baked.

CLOWT, see **Clout**, *sb.*¹
CLOY, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Der. Not. [kloi]

1. *v.* In *pass.* Of a wheel: to be clogged, choked up.
s.Not. The lawn-mower's cloyed up; it wants cleanin' (J.P.K.)

Not.² That wheel's cloyed w' muk an' want goo
2. To glut, satiate, be surfeited with anything. n.Yks.¹, Der.¹ *Obs.*

3. *sb.* The sensation of nausea, *gen.* in *phr.* as *drunk as cloy*.

Cum. He was as drunk as cloy, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 47; Cum.¹, n.Yks.^{1,2}, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.²

CLOY(S), see **Claes**, **Close**, *sb.*
CLOYT, see **Cloit**, *sb.*¹, **Clyte**.

CLOZAM, see **Clossem**.
CLOZEEVIE, see **Closeevie**.

CLOZZIER, see **Clodger**.
CLOZZOM, **CLOZZUM**, see **Clossem**.

VOL. I.

CLUB, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [klub, kløb.]

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) **Club-start**, (2) -tail, a stoat, weasel, or species of polecat; (3) -toed, club-footed.

(1) e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Fik-Lore* (1890) 134; e.Yks.¹ (2) Yks. They recognize two species [of weasel], the rarer having a solid tuft at the end of its tail, the 'club-tail,' *Fishing Gazette* (Dec. 27, 1890) 354, col. 1. Not. That there nasty clobber-teel has got all the young pigeons (L.C.M.). n.Lin.¹, e.Lin. (G.G.W.) sw.Lin.¹ A club-tail fetched me six chickens outen that cletch. (3) Lth. Ilk club-taed laddie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 68.

2. A stick crooked at the end, used in the games of 'shinty' (q.v.), golf, &c. Sc. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Clubby**, *sb.* (a) a 'short' or club-stick; (b) a boys' game played by two parties, with a globular piece of wood and a stick curved at one end to correspond with the ball; also called **Doddart** (q.v.); (2) **Clubby-shaw**, *sb.*, see **Clubby** (b); (3) **Clubs**, *inf.* a cry to stop rough play; (4) **Clubsides** yon, *phr.* used by boys at the game of 'shinny' or 'shinty,' when a player strikes from the wrong side.

(1, a) m.Yks.¹ (b) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. At the bool, football, clubby, and swingin, *Tyneside Sngstr* (1889) 41. (2) Nhb. At bowling, ball, and clubby-shaw, *Wilson Pitman's Pay* (1843) 4; Nhb.¹ (3) w.Yks. A careful matron, when at a village festival the play seems likely to overstep the bounds of propriety, and to become quarrelling or romping, issues her command that it must cease by crying out 'Clubs,' *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.² (4) Abd. (JAM.)

3. *Obs.* A club-shaped knot or tail in which men formerly dressed their hair.

Ayr. Itheis o' them had a bunch o't [thin hair] tied w' a benn and lying on their shouthers in what they ca'd a club, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 79.

Hence **Clubbed**, *adj.* having the hair dressed in a 'club.'
Sc. Her hair clubbed like that of a man, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xvi.

4. *Comp.* **Club-nut**, two or more nuts united together in growth. See **Clud**. Cum.¹

5. *Fig.* A 'booby,' stupid fellow.
Hrt. Hertfordshire clubs and clouted sbcon, *RAY Prov.* (1678) 310.

6. *v.* Of turnips, mangolds, &c.: to branch, form a club or bulbous malformation, run to 'fingers and toes' (q.v.). w.Yks. (J.T.), n.Lin.¹

Hence **Clubbing**, *vbl. sb.* a disease or malformation in cabbages, &c.

Nhb. Most common (C.A.M.)

7. To jump, keeping both feet together.
e.An.¹ NrE In common use (M.C.H.B.). *Suf.* Rare (C.G.B.).

Hence **Club-lunch**, *adv.* heavily, 'on all fours.'
n.Lin. Doon he comes club-lunch upo' floor, *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 92.

[3. Curl, club, and pig-tail, all sal go to pot, P. PINDAR *Loustad in Works*, ed. 1816, l. 164. 5. The vplandishe or homely and playn clubbes of the countree, UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* (1542) 289 (DAV.)]

CLUB, *sb.*² Yks. Lan. Chs. War. Dor. [klub, kløb.]

In *comb.* (1) **Club cap**, a gaily coloured cap worn at women's 'club feasts'; (2) -feast, the anniversary dinner of a benefit society; (3) -walk or -walking, the annual festival of a benefit or friendly society.

(1) Lan. As smart, he wur, as a club cap, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 266. (2) Chs.¹ (3) w.Yks. (J.W.) War.³ The members of the club *gen.* (after attending a special service at the Parish Church) walk through the village in procession. Dor. The May-Day dance was to be discerned . . . in the guise of the club revel, or 'club walking,' as it was there called, *HARDY Tess* (1891) 11, ed. 1895.

CLUBBER, see **Clibber**.

CLUBBERED UP, *phr.* Ken. Dressed up. (R.G.C.)

CLUBBISH, *adj.* Sc. Also Cor. [kløbif.]

1. Clumsy, heavy, disproportionately made. Ayr. (J.F.), Rxb. (JAM.)

2. Rude, rough, brutal.
Cor. Had he not been morose and clubbish, *LOWRY Wreckers*, 31; (F.R.C.); Cor.^{1,2}

[1. *Cala*, a bigge c'ubbishe staffe, COOPER (1565). 2. 4 R

Clubbish, clownish, SHERWOOD (1672); Clobysshe, *lourt*, PALSGR. (1530¹)

CLUBBOCK, *sb.* Sc. The spotted blenny, *Blennius Gummellus*.

Sc *Glasgow Statist. Acc.* V. 537 Kcb. The following fish are to be found in the harbour: sand-eels, clubbocks or codlocks, *sb.* XI. 13 (JAM.). [SACHELL (1879).]

CLUBBY, *adj.*¹ Som. Dev. [klə'bi.] Thick-set, sturdy. w.Som.¹ Clubby little chap, always in birches and leggins. Clubby little 'oss. Dev. There's pretty much jockery about horses, but this seems a clubby sort of horse, *Reports Provinc.* (1883) 83. nw.Dev.¹

CLUBBY, *adj.*² Som. Sticky, adhesive. See **Clabby**. w.Som.¹ Zu tluub'ee-z buurd luyim [as sticky as bird-lime].

CLUBSTER, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. [klu bster, klu'bstə(r).] 1. The stoat, *Mustela erminea*. See **Club**, *sb.*¹ 1.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks. A clubster catch't t'rabbit (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ ne Yks.¹ So named from the character of the animal's tail e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788).

2. The weasel, *Putorius vulgaris*. n.Yks. (R.H.H.); n.Yks.² A weazel of the larger kind with a thicker head.

3. *Fig.* A tyrant. n.Yks. Let me alecan, thou greeat clubster (I.W.).

CLUCK, *sb., v. and adj.* Sc. Lin. Ken. Sur. Sus. Also Cor. [kluk, klək]

1. *sb.* Of hens: the desire to sit. Cor.¹ The hen has got the cluck. w.Cor.¹ (M.A.C.) 2. The noise made by children when going to sleep. Lin.¹, n.Lin.¹

3. *v.* To crouch down as a hen does when she wants to sit; to squat. *Gen.* with *down*.

Cor. An' there, sir, clucked in under a bit o' rock, . . . were ould Mally Skegg, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; Aw, Dannel! Dannel! clucky down, TREGELLAS *Tales* (ed. 1865) 38, Cor.¹²³

Hence **Clucking**, *vbl. sb.* the hatching of eggs already laid. Cf. **clocking**, *vbl. sb.*²

Sc. If Towpie wad lay anither egg. . . . But I misdoot the silly thing is for clucking, STEEL *Rowan* (1895) 233, (G.W.)

4. *adj.* Of a hen: ready to sit. Also in *comp.* Cluck-hen. Ken.¹, Sur.¹, Sus.¹

Hence **Cluckish**, *adj.* Of a hen: inclined to sit. Ken. GROSE (1790) *M.S. add.* (P.)

5. Out of spirits, drooping, slightly unwell. Ken.¹ I didn't get up so wery early dis marnin', as I felt rather cluck; Ken.² Sus.¹ I tell her she's no call to be so cluck over it (s.v. Cocker-up); Sus.² e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Cluckish**, *adj.* sick, rather unwell. Ken. Spoken most commonly of children, who by disorder of body seem to cluck or clock like hens (K.); Ken.²

CLUCK, see **Click**, *v.*²

CLUCKENWEED, see **Cluckweed**.

CLUCKEY, *sb.* Pem. [klu ki.] A crazy, weak-minded person. Also used *attrib.*

s.Pem. A's a reg'ler owld cluckey, a must, else a'd never do what a have a done (W.M.M.).

CLUCKWEED, *sb.* Nhb.¹ Also in form **cluckenweed**.

[klu'kwid.] The plant chickweed, *Stellaria media*. Also called **Cukenwort** (q.v.).

CLUD, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Lan. [klud.] A cluster, multitude.

Slk. You'll clear the causeway o' a clud o' curs, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 18. Ayr. See the cluds O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds, BURNS *Sheriffmuir*, st. 1.

Hence (1) **Cludded**, *pp.*, (2) **Cludden**, *ppl. adj.* stuck together, joined in a cluster; (3) **Cluddy**, (4) **Clud-nut**, *sb.* two or more nuts grown together and united.

(1) n.Lan. Dhor kiaks iz o' kludt tagider (W.S.). (2) n.Cy.¹ A cludden tree. (3) Wm. I've fund a cluddy!—An' I've fund a three cluddy (B.K.). (4) n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Two nuts grown together thus are called a 'St. John.' Three nuts similarly intergrown are called a 'St. Mary.' The latter, being rare, is much prized, and when found is usually worn in front of the finder's cap or hat. Dur.¹, Cum.¹, Wm. (K.)

[Thuk was the clud of kayis and crawis, DUNBAR *Poems* (1507), ed. Small, II. 142. The same word as lit. E. *cloud* (OE. *clūd*).]

CLUDDER, *sb. and v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Lan. Lin. Also in forms **cluther** w.Yks.; **cludther** Wm.; **cluther** Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ n.Yks.¹² e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹³ n.Lin.¹ [klu'dər, klu'čər, klu'ðə(r).]

• *sb.* A cluster, close group, crowd; a heap, quantity. See **Clutter**.

Kcb. The whigs cam' on in cluthers, Wi' pistols' iair their lugs maist rent, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 20. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Wr.¹ My beluv'd's to me a cludd'r o' camph'r, RICHARDSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) 1 14. n.Yks. Thah bigness is like tiv a pawm-tree, an thah breests te cluthers o' grapes, ROBINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) VII. 7; n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'Cluthers o' brass,' heaps of money m.Yks.¹ There wur a bonny cludder of folks. w.Yks. Sike cluthers ah've seen on his back, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 12; w.Yks.¹, ne Lan.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cluther-buck**, a stout ungainly woman. e.Yks.¹ (2) -hole, a cluster-house for gossips; a hiding-place, lumber-hole. n.Yks.²

3. *v.* To collect in a close group, to crowd or huddle together.

Nhb.¹ The folks wis aal cluthered aboot the door. Dur.¹ Wm. Sick scoose a foak co cludtheran in, *Spec. Dial.* (1877) pt. 1 9. n.Yks.¹²³ ne.Yks.¹ Ah seed 'em cludtherin up. e.Yks.¹ Ranthies [Primitive Methodists] com doon rooad an foooks secan began ti cluther roond em. w.Yks. There they'd cluther raand it like a lot ov pigs, *Dewsb're Alm.* (1866) 16, Yung lassus cluther'd raand him oft Ta hear his mealy blab, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 10; w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.³ Folks cluther round t'fire' winter; w.Yks.⁵ Doant cluther abart muh soa, barns, ther's nowt to be flāyed on. Lan.¹ n.Lan. O' t'poor wimmen i' t'town cludder'd round, MORRIS *Invas o' U'ston* (1867) 5; n.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ Th' bo'ds was all cluther'd together like a swarm o' bees.

Hence (1) **Cluddering**, *vbl. sb.* a crowding, collecting together in heaps; (2) **Cluthered**, *ppl. adj.* (a) clustered, huddled, crowded together; (b) bushy, curled; (3) **Cluthermint**, *sb.* a collected rabble or throng.

(1) ne.Lan.¹ (2. a) w.Yks. A cluthered crowd of folk, SNOWDEN *Web Weaver* (1896) xiii. (b) n.Yks. His locks are cluther'd, ROBINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 11. (3) m.Yks.¹

CLUDDY, *adv.* Sur. [klə'di.] Suddenly, all in a heap.

Sur.¹ Speaking of the elm-boughs which fall without any warning, a man said, 'They get so wet and heavy, they come down so cluddy'

CLUDFAWER, *sb.* Tev. (JAM.) A bastard child, one dropped from the clouds.

[Repr. lit. E. *cloud-faller*. See **Clud**.]

CLUDGIN, see **Cluncheon**.

CLUDGY, *adj. and adv.* Glo. Sur. Wil. [klə dʒi]

1. *adj.* Thick, stout, compact. Glo.¹

2. Sticky, clingy, as badly baked bread. Wil.¹

3. *adv.* Heavily, stickily.

Sur Land is said to work so cludgy, *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 361, 517.

CLUDTHER, see **Cludder**.

CLUE, *sb.* Cor. A hold, grasp.

Cor.³ I'm not afear'd of he—he've got no clue'pon me as I never signed nothing

CLUE, *pret.* Sc. Rubbed, scratched.

Peb. Ilk ane fidge'd an clue his crown, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128

[ME. *claw*, pret. of *clawen*, to scratch. With that aboute I clew myn heed, CHAUCER *Hous F.* (c. 1384) 1702]

CLUE, see **Clew**, *sb.*¹²

CLUF, see **Cloof**.

CLUFE, see **Clough**.

CLUFF, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. [kluf.]

1. *v.* To strike with the hand or fist; to cuff, slap.

Sc. MACKAY. Rxb. An' ye dinna do what I bid you, I'll cluff your lugs (JAM.). N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. Wey shaugh ' Quo' she, an' cluff'd him, truly, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 275.

2. To strike into standing corn with the sickle.

Nhb.¹ The term was used to distinguish from the drawing motion necessary in using the old serrated 'hook,' which was formerly in general use for reaping. The 'hook' was superseded by the smooth edged and broad bladed sickle, with which the reaper cluffed the corn

3. *sb.* A blow, cuff.

Sc. MACKAY. Rxb. (JAM.). N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Adam gov Bill a cluff o' the lug, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 29; Nhb.¹ Cum. Brong

snift'rin' Gwordie a cluff, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1803) 118; Cum¹ (s.v. Cuff).

CLUFF, *v.*² Cor. [klɛf.] To slink in.

Cor.³ Whin there's thundar thai cluff en ennyware.

CLUG, see **CLOG**, *sb.*²

CLUGERCHEEN, *sb.* Irel. A crowd, flock.

Wxf.¹ A clugercheen gother [a crowd gathered up], 88.

CLUGHE, see **CLOUGH**.

CLUIF, see **CLOOF**.

CLUIK, see **CLEUK**.

CLUIT, *sb.* Cor.² A hurdle of rods wattled together; a crate, a wattled gate.

[OCor. *cluit* (WILLIAMS), Wel. *clwyd*, a hurdle, see STOKES in Fick⁴ 101.]

CLUIT, see **CLOOT**.

CLUKE, see **CLEUK**.

CLUM, *v.* and *sb.* Hmp. Wil. Dor. Dev. [klɛm]

1. *v.* To handle clumsily, roughly, awkwardly; to 'paw,' pull about.

s.Hmp. She's a rare 'un to nuss . . . ; she clums so, as she galls me to come nigh the wound, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xix. Hmp.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), Wil.¹ Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Dev.¹ I can see that thee hast a cruel pretty gown on. . . Come, pray don't you clum en, ir. n.Dev. Lawks, doan't be clummed by Rabbin Knapp, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85.

2. To rake peat into rows.

Dev. Obs. or obsol. (R.P.C.)

Hence **Clumming**, *vbl. sb.* the process of gathering together with a rake or 'clum.'

Dev. The produce of their clumming could only yield a very inadequate return for the labour expended, *n. Dev. Herald* (June 25, 1896) 2, col. 2; Dev.¹

3. *sb. pl.* Hands, clutches.

Wil.¹ I'll keep out o' thee clums, I'll warnd I will!

4. A rake used in gathering turf-roots, &c. into heaps, previous to the operation of 'beat-burning'; a rake used in gathering mussels.

Dev. Two men were engaged gathering them [mussels] by means of rakes or 'clums,' *n. Dev. Herald* (June 25, 1896) 2, col. 2; Also called a 'druge.' A 'clum' consists of a heavy beam, with broad wooden teeth set closely together, and with four handles for manipulation by two men. It is usually drawn by two horses, and is used for raking the peat into 'trones' or long rows across the field (R.P.C.).

5. A peat-cake.

n.Dev. Clum, limp'skrump, velvet-docks, so, fegs, I'd burn it, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 75.

[1. Some in their griping tallants clum a ball of brases, *Herring's Tayle* (1598) (NARES). 3. The Capitaine shoulde detaine Thy Briseis from thy clummes, *TURBERVILLE Ovid* (1567) *Ep.* iii. (N.E.D.)]

CLUM, *adj.*¹ Yks. Wor. Also written clumb n.Yks.¹ s.Wor. [klɛm.]

1. Of soil, bread, &c.: sodden, moist, adhesive, doughy, tenacious.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'A clum heavy soil,' hard to work upon. n.Yks.¹ T'land's that clum, it tew's t'hosses weecantly. e.Yks.¹ *MS add.* (T.H.) m.Yks.¹

Hence (1) **Clumbed**, *pp.* hard, caked together; (2) **Clummed together**, *phr.* caked; (3) **Clumsome**, *adj.* clumsy-handed.

(1) s.Wor. The land was that clumbed the rain didn't show (H.K.). (2, 3) n.Yks.² As clumsy as if all his fingers were thumbs.

2. Daubed. w.Yks.¹

[1. Hesse dial. *klum*, 'coarctatum' (PFISTER).]

CLUM, *adj.*² Cor. [klɛm.] Benumbed with cold.

Cor.¹ My hands are clum with the cold, Cor.²

[Nfris. *klum*, 'uvidus' (OUTZEN). Hannov. dial. *klom*, 'von kalte erstarrt u. gefühllos' (*ib.*).]

CLUMBER, see **CLUMPER**.

CLUMBUNG, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written klumbung S. & Ork.¹ An ill-shapen mass; a big, clumsy person.

Sh.I. Common (K.I.). S. & Ork.¹

Hence **Clumbungie**, *sb.* a big, clumsy person. S. & Ork.¹

CLUME, see **CLOAM**.

CLUMMER, see **CLUMPER**.

CLUMP, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written klump S. & Ork.¹ [klump, klɛmp.]

1. *sb.* A lump, mass; a heavy misshapen mass of wood, stone, soil, &c. Also used *attrib.*

N.Cy.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.⁵ Going 'to skoil wi' a gurt clump o' bréad i' his hand.' Lan. A clump of wood, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 28. Nhp.¹; Nhp.² The *triticum spica multiplicata*, or many-eared wheat, is called clump-ear'd wheat, from its bulk. Hrt. A square clump or dung-hill, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. i. Hmp. Occas. used (E.H.R.).

Hence (1) **Clump-cocks**, *sb. pl.* large cocks of hay, ready for carrying, made in doubtful weather; (2) **Clumpish**, *adj.* (a) lumpy, unwieldy, bulky, awkward; (b) adhesive, clogged, stuck together; (c) heavy, sullen, stupid, uncommunicative; (3) **Clumpit**, *adj.* bushy, heavy; (4) **Clumpy**, (a) *sb.* a dunce, a stupid fellow; (b) *adj.*, (c) *adj.*, see **Clumpish** (a, b); (d) *adj.* of a person: thick-set, stumpy; (e) *adj.*, see **Clumpish** (c).

(1) Nhp.¹ (2, a) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). (b) Dev.¹ (c) Nhp.¹ How clumpish she is to-day. (3) Sc. His e'ebrees were clumpit, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 22. (4, a) I.W.¹ (b) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Nhp.² A clumpy fellow. Brks.¹ A pair of boots is said to be 'clumpy' when clumsily made and with very thick soles. (c) Dev.¹ (d) Suf. (F.H.) (e) Nhp.¹ What a queer clumpy-tempered thing she is.

2. **Fig.** A heavy, inactive person. Sc. (JAM.), Per. (G.W.), Gall. (A.W.).

3. A staff, heavy stick; a blow, knock.

Lan. I give 'im a clump in the ear-ole, *Bow St Police Case in Altrincham Guard.* (Aug. 29, 1896) Dor., e Dev. He knocked and thump'd wi' his oaken clump, *Farmer and the King* in *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 152. e.Dev. He dropped on the flags with a clump in his ear, BLACKMORE *Pelycross* (1894) xxxvi.

4. *pl.* Awkward feet.

Wil. Slow *Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹ 'Clumps' in s Wil. always implies great awkwardness. 'What be a treadin' on my gownd vor wi' they gurt ugly clumps o' yourn?' (s.v. Clums).

5. A heap of potatoes planted in a particular way; see 8. s.Chs.¹

6. A thud, noise of a clog or heavy shoe; a heavy footfall.

Sh.I. Da crackin o shairs, an da clump o a clug, BURGESS *Rasmus* (1892) 15. Abd. (W.M.).

7. *v.* To walk or tread heavily; to trudge along. See **Clamp**, *v.*⁴, **Clomp**.

S. & Ork.¹ Abd. He cam ben the hoose clumpin wi's tackety beets (W.M.). Wgt. (A.W.) Ir. Clumpin' on be his side, like a quare sort o' raggety gawk, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 114, ed. 1893. Lan. Dost' think at aw's ha nowt for t'do, bo go clumpin' up un deawn t'skoies a seechin' yore Tummus! GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 29; Lan.¹, Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ Nrf. (A.G.F.); I heerd him a clumping up stars (W.R.E.). Hrt. (H.G.) Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Dev.¹

Hence (1) **Clumping**, *ppl. adj.* solid, heavy, noisy; (2) **Clumpish**, *adj.* lumpy, heavy, clumsy.

(1) Lan. Clumpin' clogs, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 28. (2) Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

8. To set potatoes in a particular manner. See below.

s.Chs.¹ One potato is laid by itself, or two or three near each other, and soil is thrown over them. When the wurzel appears, its different branches are separated in various directions, and more soil is thrown on the top. The heap of soil thus produced is called the clump. This method was adopted when the potato disease first appeared, as it was supposed to protect the potato better from the wet.

[1. LG. *klump*, a heap, mass (BERGHAUS). 6. LG. 'He kummt mit *klumpen* in't Gelagg' (*ib.*). 7. Efris. *klumpen*, 'plump, schwer u. laut gehen' (KOOLMAN).]

CLUMP, *sb.*² Suf. In *phr.* the clumps of the evening, late evening.

Suf.¹ The clumps of the evening are coming on (s.v. Thrededal).

CLUMPER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms clumber Stf.¹ Glo.¹ Wil.¹ Som.; clummer Dev.¹ [klɛmp-, klɛ mp-.]

1. *sb.* A lump; a heavy clod of earth, &c.

Wil.¹ n.Wil. I was once told, when I asked my way to a place,

to go 'over the clumpers and atheart the tyneings' Clumpers are the clods on the newly ploughed land, *Wil N & Q.* No 4, 151. Dor. A clumper o' gingerbread, *BARNES Gl.* (1863). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

2. *pl.* Shapeless blocks of stone strewn over the surface of the ground; lumps of metal, ore, &c.

S. & Ork.¹ Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Brks. He wur a town chap . . . as wouldn't ha' knowed a piece o' clumpers afore he cum across to White Hos Hill, *HUGHES Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi.

3. A clump or patch of trees, plants, &c. Der.², nw.Der.¹

4. *pl.* Thick, heavy shoes. Nhp.¹, e.An.¹

5. The sound of heavy tramping.

w.Som.¹ What a tluum pur you was makin up in chimmer.

6. *v.* To encumber, pack close; to clog.

Nhb.¹ It's sair clumpert. Dor.¹ When snow da clumper to my shoe, 218.

Hence (1) **Clumbering**, *ppl. adj.* clumsy in moving about; (2) **Clumbersome**, *adj.* cumbersome, awkward, clumsy; dirty, sluttish.

(1) *Stf.*¹ (2) *Glo.*¹, *Wil.*¹ n.Wil. There's a clumbersome sort of a thing (F H G). Dev. Bessy is a clumbersome maid, *w Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4; Dev.¹

7. To make a noise in walking as with very heavy shoes. w.Som.¹ Uur du tluum-puree sae-um-z un ee guurt mae-un [she tramps with a noise like any great man].

Hence **Clumpering**, *ppl. adj.* noisy; applied either to a clumsy pair of boots or to a heavy walker.

w.Som.¹ Girt tluum-pureen pair o' half-boots, I should think was two or dree poun' o' ire pon em.

8. To knock soil out of twitch. Der.², nw.Der.¹

[1. Clumper, a clot or clod, *BAILEY* (1721). 4. Cp. MLG. *klumpe*, 'holzschuh' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN). 7. EFris. *klumpfern*, 'plump, schwer u. laut gehen' (KOOLMAN).]

CLUMPET, *sb.* Brks. Hmp. [klɛmpit.] A clod of earth. Hmp.¹

Hence **Clumpetty**, *adj.* Of lumps of earth: not friable. Brks.¹

CLUMPS, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lin. [klumps]

1. Clumsy, awkward; lazy, idle. See **Clumpst**.

n.Cy. (K.) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703). Lin. Ignavus, Ineptus, vox agro Linc usitatissima, SKINNER (1671). sw.Lin.¹ We call them clumps when they waant work.

2. Surly, uncouth, morose, taciturn.

n.Lin. He didn't tell me, and he's a clumps man, I should ha' been scarred to ax him, PEACOCK R. *Skirlaugh* (1870) II 86.

[1. How clums and cold The vulgar wight would be to yield what's right To virtuous learning, MORE *Cupid's Conflict* (c. 1650) st. 61 (DAV.). 2. Norw. dial. *klumsa*, speechless, hesitating in speech (AASEN).]

CLUMPSE, see **Clumse**.

CLUMPST, *ppl. adj.* Yks. Lan. Der. Lin. Nhp. Written clumpst n.Yks.³ e.Lan.¹; clumps't Der.¹ [klumpst]

1. Stiff, benumbed with cold, *gen.* used of the hands; clumsy, bungling. Cf. **clussumed**.

n.Yks.³ w.Yks. In use in Wharfedale, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 42; w.Yks.¹²⁴ Lan. I am so coled, that I cannot wryte any longer, my fingers are clumst, WALWORTH *Lett.* (1632) in *Chetham Soc.* CIX. 19. e.Lan.¹, Der.¹ Lin. My hands are clumpst with cold, GROSE (1790). n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹

2. Lazy, idle.

n.Lin. I can do wi' a clumpst man, bud presarve me fra a witterling (M.P.).

3. Stolid, surly, uncouth, morose, taciturn.

n.Lin.¹ I couldn't mak onything on him. He was that clumpst he wo'dn't speak.

4. In phr. *a clumpst fellow*, a plain-speaking fellow, *Prov.* w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703), w.Yks.⁴

[1. Sion, thin hondis be not clumstid, WYCLIF (1388) *Zeph.* iii. 16.]

CLUMPOT, *v.* Brks. Also in form **clamput**. Brks.¹ To stump about noisily.

Brks. He clumpots about the main of the night (M.B.).

Hence **Clumputtin'**, *vbl. sb.* the noise made by stumping about. Brks. (M.B.); (M.J.B.); Brks.¹

CLUMSE, *v.* Sh.I. Written **clumpse** S. & Ork.¹

1. To be speechless, silent, unable to open the mouth,

Sh.I. He was clums'd [he stood speechless]. The fish is clumsed when it will not take the bait (J.J.). S. & Ork.¹

2. To die of thirst. Sh.I. (JAM.), S. & Ork.¹

3. To daze, confound; used in oaths

Sh.I. Deil clumse thee! (J.J.) S. & Ork.¹ Clumpsed!—'be damned.'

[1. Norw. dial. *klumsa*, to render speechless (AASEN).

3. My hert is clumsed for to here, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 12227.]

CLUMSY, *adj.* Ess. Sus. In phr. *a clumsy thump*, a heavy blow.

Ess. Etchchap deserves A clumsy thump himself, CLARK J. *Noakes* (1839) st. 8. Sus. So I ge him a clumsy thump, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 109.

CLUNCH, *sb.* and *adj.* Sh.I. Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Not. Lin. Nhp. Shr. Bdf. Hrt. Cmb. e.An. Written **klunsh** S. & Ork.¹ (JAM.) Also in form **clinch**. w.Yks.⁴ [klunʃ.]

1. *sb.* A lump, mass.

Sh.I. (JAM.), S. & Ork.¹ w.Yks.² He's got a clunch o' snow on his boot heel.

2. A heavy, stupid person or animal; a clodhopper, boor.

Cum.¹ e.Yks. Ti think at oor otherpooak clunch ov a ass Sud mak sike a Apul-daft watty o' lass, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp.* (1889) 46. Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹

Hence **Cluncher-lugs**, *sb.* a heavy, stupid person or animal.

Cum. He co't him for a girt cluncher lugs, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 3.

3. A heavy, noisy tread.

n.Lan. Don't mak sik a clunch (W.S.).

Hence **Clunching**, *prp.* walking heavily, noisily.

s.Lan. Occas. used. He went clunchin abeawt th' ouse regard-less of his mother bein ill i' bed an ver' nee dee'in (S.W.).

4. Stiff clay; a species of shale found in mines.

Stf. Upon sinking a coal-pit, near the surface they meet first with earth and stone, then with a substance called Blew-clunch (K.), *Stf.*¹ s.Stf. We used clunch asid o' slate-pencil at our skule, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy Ann* (1895). Not (J.H.B.) Shr. MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 200; Shr.¹²

5. Close-grained, hard limestone used in building; a species of chalk; boulder clay.

Lin. (E.A.W.P.), n.Lin. (A.A.) Bdf. BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 14; MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 572. Hrt. *N. & Q.* (1881) 4th S. iv. 415. Cmb. A rich deep black mould lying upon a clunch, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III 238, Cmb.¹ We can get some bits of clunch outside the lime-kiln. e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ It has been largely used in the interior work of East Anglian Church architecture; soft when quarried, it hardens with exposure. Suf. The work is a mixture of clay and masses of clunch, *Garland* (1818) 46.

Hence (1) **Clunching**, *prp.* (a) quarrying for chalk; (b) repairing banks, &c., by means of flint nodules and large stones embedded in earth; (2) **Clunching-plough**, *sb.* a strong plough used for breaking up tenacious and close soil or boulder clay.

(1, a) Cmb. They used to come clunching there years ago, *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 169. (b) w.Nrf. The banks of a large drain . . . gave way and were repaired by means of flint nodules and large stones embedded in earth. This was called 'clunching' and the stones were called 'clunch' or 'clunches,' *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 415. (2) Lin. (E.A.W.P.); One of the largest clunching ploughs, MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xiv.

6. A hard kind of peat, found mixed with sand, &c. Nhp.²

7. **Comp.** Clunch-clay, stiff, hard clay.

Lin. BROOKE *Tracts*, 5. n.Lin.¹

8. *adj.* Of any substance: stiff, unyielding. Of the weather: close, hot, cloudy. n.Lin.¹, s.Lin. (T.H.R.)

9. Gruff, sulky, morose, surly, irritable, sour-tempered. w.Yks.² Not. (J.H.B.); Not.³ E's as clunch as beans. n.Lin. He's as clunch as a toad, an' o'must as foul (M.P.); SUTTON *Wds.* (1881); n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ He was a very clunch man, and grumbled in his guts. s.Lin. The owd thacker's that clunch and odd-tempered yar keant git a wo'd out on him (T.H.R.).

Hence (1) **Clunch-fisted**, *adj.* covetous; (2) **Clunchy**, *adj.* short-tempered, easily offended.

(1) w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.⁴ (2) Nhp.¹ He's a clunchy fellow.

[2. *Casois*, a countrey clown, boore; clunch, hinde, COTGR.]

CLUNCHEON, *sb.* s.Chs¹ Also in form cludgin. [klunʃən.] A cudgel.

CLUNCHY, *adj.* e.An. Also Dor. [klunʃi, klənʃi.]

1. Short, thick, clumsy.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Ess.¹ Strong and clunchy was Simon.

2. Clinging, close, clodlike.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

[1. Cp. *clunch* as used by Mad. D'Arblay in her *Diary*. Dr Beattie . . . with a round, thick, clunch figure, III. 397; She is fat and clunch, IV. 272 (DAV.).]

CLUNG, *pp.* and *pp.l. adj.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms *clang*, *cleng*, *Wil.*¹; *clong*, *Rut.*¹

1. Closed up, stopped; applied to anything shrunk or shrivelled. See **Cling**, *v.*¹

n.Cy (K)¹; GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹; N.Cy.² Spoken of hens when they lay not. Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹

2. Shrunk, empty from want of food, emaciated; hungry. Also used *fig.*

Sc. A weaver's pittance noo oure small is Tae reconcile sic side-clung belies, QUINN *Heather* (ed. 1863) 58 Abd. His wame, quoth Rob, is now fu' clung, COCK *Strams* (1810) II. 130; I'm out-throw as clung, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 7, ed. 1812. Frf. Thy kyte has clung like any ditch, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 98. Ff. As dinin'-time was by, And stammachs clung, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 82. Rnf. The de'il fill his kyte wha gaes clung frae the meeting, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 256, ed. 1817; A clung and hungry brute, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 24 Ay (J.M.) Dmf. Deil get the clungest quo the haggis to claw, CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 117. w.Yks.¹

3. Of fruit, vegetables, &c., kept too long: shrunk, shrivelled, dried up, juiceless, flaccid.

N.Cy.¹ A clung apple. e.An.¹ Nrf. That apple is wunnerful clung (W.R.E.); Only a little salary wot's right clung, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 41; Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.), Suf.¹

4. Of wood: close-grained, very tough, fibreless.

n.Yks.¹², Hmp.¹ [The chaff of the chesses is clung, and wants to be mellowed in order to make it thresh the better, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

5. Of soil: heavy, tenacious, stiff, clayey, damp.

n.Yks.¹ Not.³ The soil i' that close is very clung. Lin. This soil is very clung (E.F.); (A.A.) n.Lin.¹ Ther's a deal o' clung land mud be meller'd wi' suffin' an' dreamin'. sw.Lin.¹ There's ten acres on it is clung; it can't be clunger. Glo. (S.S.B.) Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.¹ Bdf. The beans that are thus trodden by the horses, are sometimes buried in a clung soil, BATCHELOR *Agnie* (1813) 316. Hrt. When their black earth works very clung and heavy, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) I i. Cmb This bit o' ground's more molier [mouldy], and that's more clunger (M.J.B.). e.An.¹, Ken. (W.F.S.)

Hence **Clungy**, *adj.* Of soil: heavy, tenacious, clayey, adhesive.

Rut.¹ It works clongy. Nhp.¹ Glo. It's a kind o' clungy ground [field] (S.S.B.). Wil.¹

6. Of food, &c.: close, heavy, 'sad.'

Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Brks. The bread as I makes don't get well clung for three weeks (W.W.S.). Bdf. Those were clung dumplings. 'Clung as liver,' in allusion to the texture of that substance (J.W.B.).

Hence **Clungy**, *adj.* Of food, &c.: adhesive, sticky; of a close texture.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks. SCATCHERD *Hist Morley* (1874); w.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁵ Keep that clungy stuff awāy through me garn [from my gown]. Bdf. Very clungy potatoes (J.W.B.). Wil.¹

7. Daubed, closed up.

w.Yks.¹ His noaz aw clung wi' bloode, ii. 287.

8. Cold, damp, clammy.

Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Sur.¹ Sus. (M.B.-S.); Sus.¹ The mown grass is spoken of as very clung after having been exposed to wet chilly weather, so that it has not hayed satisfactorily.

9. Stern, sour-tempered, out of temper; dull.

n.Lin. There's no ruhn' childer unless you're clung wi' 'em, PEACOCK *J. Markenfeld* (1874) III. 115; n.Lin.¹, Ken.¹

[3. *Pai* (ears of grain) war sa clungun, dri, and tome, *Cursor M.* (c.1300) 4581. 5. Clottis weren clunge togidere (=glebae compungebantur), WYCLIF (1388) *Job* xxxviii. 38]

CLUNGE, *v.* I.W.¹ [klɛŋg.] To crowd; to squeeze closely together.

[Conn. w. lit. E. *cling* (vb.). Heavy clunging mists, MORE *Song Soul* (1647) II. (N.E.D.)]

CLUNK, *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Sc Nhb. [klɛŋk, klɛŋk]

1. *v.* To emit a hollow, interrupted sound, as of a liquid issuing from a bottle or narrow opening.

Sc. (JAM.); MACKAY. Ay. Made the bottle clunk to their health that night, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) Recit 7. Sik Cannae ye sook that back without your jaw-banes clunkin? CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 74.

Hence **Clunk**, *adv.* with a hollow sound, with a noise like that of drawing a cork.

Bnff.¹ Ay. I had heard the corks of twa or three bottles play clunk, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 25.

2. To hiccup. Nhb.¹

3. *sb.* A hollow sound as of a fall; the sound of a cork being drawn, or of a liquid issuing from a bottle or narrow opening. Sc. MACKAY. Bnff.¹

4. A draught, the quantity swallowed at one gulp. w.Lth. (JAM.)

5. The cry of a hen to her young when she has found food for them. s.Sc. (JAM.)

[1. Norw. dial. *klunka*, to emit a gurgling sound (AASEN).]

CLUNK, *v.*² and *sb.*² Dev. Cor. [klɛŋk.]

1. *v.* To swallow, esp. to swallow with an effort, to 'bolt.'

Dev. And swallow oaths, Lord! not one crume afear'd, Az glibly az they clunk their bread and cheese, PETER PINDAR *Bribery* (1816) IV. 286; An zum a kup o' poyisin clunk, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 192 s.Dev. IV & Q. (1853) 1st S. viii 65. s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. He's chuckin'. . . Slap en, Calvin, quick! For 'tis clunk or stuffle, an' no time to lose, 'Q' *Three Ships* (1890) 1; Cor.¹²³

Hence **Clunker**, *sb.* the uvula, 'swallow.' Cor.¹²

2. *sb.* As much as can be swallowed in one gulp.

Cor. 'Tis optional whether you'll take a bra' clunk, Or only indulge in a sip, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 73.

[1. Der. fr. an OCor. vb.=Wel. *llyncu*, to swallow (WILLIAMS); Bret. *kluka*, also *lounka*, to swallow (DU RUSQUEC).]

CLUNKART, *sb.* Bnff.¹ [klɛŋkart.]

1. A very large piece of anything.

A clunkart o' cheese, a clunkart o' a stone.

2. A large lump or bump on any part of the body. See **Clunker**.

He hiz a clunkart o' a knot on's hehd nae mowse.

3. A stout, dumpy person, *gen.* applied to a child.

Sic a clunkart o' a littlin'!

CLUNKER, *sb.* Sc.

1. A tumour, bump. See **Clunkart**, 2.

Ags. He has a clunker on his croun, Like half an errack's egg, *Piper of Peebles* (1793) 18 (JAM.).

2. *pl.* Inequalities on the surface of a road, &c., esp. caused by frost. Dirt hardened in clots, so as to render a pavement or floor unequal. Sc. (JAM.)

Hence **Clunker**, *adj.* covered with 'clunkers,' applied to a road or floor overlaid with clots of indurated dirt. n.Sc. (*ib.*)

[2. EFris. *klunker*, a clot of dirt (KOOLMAN), so LG., see BERGHAUS, DANNEIL.]

CLUNT, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Yks. [klunt.]

1. *sb.* A heavy, noisy tread.

e.Yks.¹ What clunts thou maks when thou gans across fleear.

2. *v.* To walk in a heavy, noisy manner.

e.Yks. I' ganz cluontin aboot iv 'is thik bee'ats [he walks noisily in his thick boots] (J.W.); e.Yks.¹

Hence **Clunter**, *sb.* a stumbler, an awkward walker.

w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.⁴

[1. EFris. *klunt*, a heavy, clumsy, loud-stamping foot (KOOLMAN).]

CLUNT, *v.*² Obs.? Dev. Cor. To swallow. See **Clunk**, *v.*²

n.Dev. Ha zurely wan't clunt more o's 'it [swallow more of us in it], ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 99. Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

CLUNTER, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. In form *clunther* n.Cy. [klun'tər, klun'ta(r).]

1. *sb.* A clod of earth, a big lump.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.); *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 151. Chs.¹, Der.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) Clunter-bush, (2) -head, a clownish, stupid fellow; (3) -wedge, a big wedge.

(1) n.Yks. He's nobbut a clunterbush (I W). (2) Lan¹ (3) Chs.¹ A large piece of cheese brought to table would be called 'a great clunter-wedge.'

3. *v.* To turn lumpy, to run together in clots. Yks. (HALL.)

4. To put together clumsily.

n.Yks.² 'It was clunter'd up onny hoo,' clapped together, as we say of slop furniture.

[1. LG. *klünter*, a variant of *klunker* (Koolman); see Clunker. 3. MLG. *klunieren*, to curdle, *kluntermelk*, 'lact coagulum' (Schiller & Lubben).]

CLUNTER, *v.*² and *sb.*² Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Der. Also in forms *clanter* Wm. Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹; *clunther* e.Yks.¹ [klüntar, klüntə(r).]

1. *v.* To make a noise with the feet in walking, to tread heavily. See Clointer, Clonter.

N Cy¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ Wm. We hed... ta hev oor new clogs cakert en snoot bandit. Efter that we clanterd doon t'street, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt III 47. n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² 'They clunterd sair,' they stamped loud by way of applauding. ne.Yks.¹ e Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e Yks.¹ He com cluntherin doon stairs, as if it was a waggon an osses. Lan¹, n.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹

Hence (1) Clunterer or Clunterfoot, *sb.* a heavy-footed person; (2) Clunterers, *sb. pl.* wood-soled shoes, clogs; (3) Cluntering, (a) *vbl. sb.* a clattering noise with the feet; (b) *ppl. adj.* clattering, noisy, clumsy; (4) Cluntering-shoon, *sb. pl.* heavy, hobnailed shoes; (5) Clunterly, *adj.* clumsy, clownish.

(1, 2) n.Yks.² (3, a) ne.Yks.¹ They made a despret clunterin' wi' ther feet i' t'yard last neet. e Yks. What a cluntherin' thoo maks, when thoo gans across fleear, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95 (b) ne.Lan.¹ s.Lan. Dof dhem tlaunterin' tlogs, A kánt baid dhem (W.S.). Der. A cluntering tale it be, Sir, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) II. ix. (4) Der. Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) I. 45; Der.², nw.Der.¹ (5) w Yks.¹ I met a girt clunterlee fellow, II. 356.

2. *sb.* Clatter, noise; confusion.

n Yks.¹ ne Yks.¹ Noo, mahnd, if they deean't com doon wi a clunter. w.Yks.¹ I could do naa less ner mack boud to esk him into t'house, for au it wor au a clunter, II. 299. Lan¹ Every time that aw slipt, of gav a bit ov a clunter again a stone, he brast eawt again, WAUGH *Yeth-Bobs* (1869) II. Der. I'll mak a clunter agen th' window wi some gravel, WARD *David Greive* (1892) I. v.

[1. E.Fris. *kluntern*, to walk clumsily and noisily (Koolman).]

CLUNTISH, *adj.* Chs. [klüntif.] Rough-spoken, uncivil.

Chs. *Sheaf* (1878) I. 22; Chs.¹

CLUPH, *sb.* Rxb. (JAM.) [klɛf.] An idle, trifling creature. Hence Cluphin about the fire, *phr.* spending time in an idle and slovenly way. Cf. cloffin, *vbl. sb.*¹

CLURE, see Clour.

CLURICAUNE, *sb.* Obs. Irel. A fairy having the appearance of a tiny old man, supposed to have a knowledge of buried treasure, and to haunt wine-cellars.

Crk. The Cluricaune of the county Cork, the Luricaune of Kerry, and the Lurigadaune of Tipperary, appear to be the same as the Leprechan of Leinster and the Loghery man of Ulster, CROKER *Leg.* (1825) 80, ed 1862; There is none of them things called Cluricaunes now, *ib.* 100.

CLUSH, *sb.*¹ Sh.I. Written klush S. & Ork¹ (JAM.) [klɛʃ.] A big, heavy, awkward person, anything clumsy or awkward.

Sh.I. (K.I.); (JAM.) S. & Ork.¹

Hence Clushie, *adj.* clumsy. S. & Ork.¹

CLUSH, *sb.*² Pem. [klɛʃ.] Nonsense, idle tales, gossip. Cf. clash, *sb.*¹ 8.

s.Pem. Don' listen to that, 'tis only a heap of clush (W.M.M.).

CLUSH, *v.* Cor. [klɛʃ]

1. To lie close on the ground, to stoop low down.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; Cor.¹

2. With *in*: to draw nearer together, to nestle closer together. Cor.²

CLUSHACH, see Clossach.

CLUSHAN, *sb.* Dmf. (JAM.) The dung of a cow as it drops in a small heap. Also in *comp.* Cowclushan.

CLUSHET, *sb.*¹ Rxb. (JAM.) 1. The udder of a cow.

2. The stomach of a sow.

[Cp. MDu. *klosse*, 'globulus, testiculus' (VERDAM). See OUDEMANS (s.v. *klos*).]

*CLUSHET, *sb.*² Rxb. (JAM.) One who has charge of a cow-house.

[Prob. repr. *close-herd*, see Clōse, *sb.* 3.]

CLUSSOM, see Clossom.

CLUSSUM, *adj.* Yks. Chs. Der. Also written clussome n.Yks.²; cluzzom nw.Der.¹ [kluzəm.] Clumsy, awkward. See Clumps.

n.Yks.² Chs GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Der.², nw.Der.¹

CLUSSUMED, *ppl. adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Also in forms clussumt Lan.; clussampt Der.², clussomed w.Yks.²; cluzzomt nw.Der.¹; clussunt n.Cy.; cloosomed Stf. [kluzəmd, kluzəmt.] Benumbed, stiff with cold. See Clumpst.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) w.Yks.², Lan. (J C) Chs. 'A clussumed hand,' a clumsy hand, RAY (1691); Chs.¹²³ n.Stf. In frosty weather you hear the remark, 'my hands are welly cloosomed,' *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xii 406 Der.¹ Tlüz-ümd. Used but seldom; Der.² nw.Der.¹ It's very coud [cold], my 'onz ar tluzzemt.

CLUSTER, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Der. Midl. Wil. Written clusther e.Yks.¹

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) Cluster-berries, the cowberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*; (2) Cluster-of-five, the fist.

(1) Der. (2) Wil. *Slow Gl* (1892), Wil.¹ Cluster-a-vive.

2. *pl.* Clumps or crowds of turnips, &c.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

Hence (1) Clusterment, *sb.* a cluster, an aggregation. e.Yks.¹ (2) Clustert, *pp.* made into heaps. Nhb.¹

3. *v.* To form into a mass. e.Lan.¹

CLUSTY, see Clisty.

CLUT, *sb.*¹ Cor. [klɛt.] A gap in a hedge. Cor.¹²

CLUT, *v.* and *sb.*² Nhb. Also Cor. [klut, klɛt.]

1. *v.* To strike a blow, to cuff. Cf. clout, cluff.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

2. *sb.* The shock of a body in falling.

Cor.¹ To fall with a clut is to fall in a heap.

CLUT, *pp.* Dev. Cor. [klɛt.] Glutted.

n.Dev. ROCK *Jun an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431. w.Cor. I have heard a servant say, 'I'm clut' (M A C).

CLUT, see Cleat, *sb.*¹

CLUTCH, *sb.*¹ and *adv.* Irel. Yks. Lin. Sus. Hmp. Som. [klɛtʃ, klɛtʃ.]

1. *sb.* A handful, as much as can be grasped in the hand.

n.Lin.¹ A clutch o' bread an' a bite o' cheese is all I want.

2. *pl.* Gripes. w.Yks.²

3. The silty substance in which oysters are partly embedded on the oyster-banks near Carrickfergus. N.I.¹

4. A species of weed of the couch kind, *Polygonum aviculare*. Also called tacker grass. w.Som.¹

5. *adv.* Closely, tightly.

Sus.¹ If you takes up a handful of the hay and holds it pretty clutch, you'll soon see 'taint fit to carry, for 'tis terr'ble clung;

Sus.² He holds it quite clutch. e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.¹

CLUTCH, *sb.*² and *v.* Irel. n.Cy. Lan. Der. Not. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. e.An. Sus. I.W. [klɛtʃ, klɛtʃ.]

1. *sb.* A sitting of eggs, a brood of chickens, partridges, &c. See Cletch.

Mun. SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lan.¹ (s. v. Clatch), Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹², Nhp.¹ (s. v. Clutch). War.³ There are seldom more than five in a clutch. Shr. A man was anxious to get a magpie's nest to hatch a 'clutch' of game-fowls' eggs, as fowls hatched in such a receptacle turn out strong and courageous, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 224. Hrf.² A fine clutch of chicken. Cmb. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 61; I ha gat a rare nice clutch o' young chickens (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.), Suf.¹, Sus.¹

Hence (1) Clutched-hen, *sb.* a hen sitting on eggs; (2) Clutched up, *phr.* sitting closely huddled up like a hen sitting on eggs; (3) Clutch-hen, *sb.* a hen during the time of sitting on her eggs.

(1, 2) I.W.² A zets hunched up in chimley corner like a wold clutched hin. (3) I.W.¹

2. A quantity, number.
Nrf. In common use (M.C.H.B.). Suf. A clutch of nuts.
A clutch of people (F.H.).
3. *v.* To cluck. I.W.¹
CLUTCHY, *adj.* Cor.² [Not known to our correspondents.] Sticky.
CLUTE, see Clout, Clout, *sb.*¹
CLUTHER, see Cludder, Clutter.
CLUTIE, see Cloutie.
CLUTS, see Clots.
CLUTT, see Clout.
CLUTTER, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Amer. Also in form cluther Ir. Ken.¹ [klut-, klut-, kluð-, kløð-].
- sb.* A heap, pile, mass. See Clitter, Cludder.
N.Cy.¹ w.Yks. CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886); Theer thi stood o ov a clutter (D.L.), w.Yks.¹ Lan. When things are heaped higgledy-piggledy, it is common to say 'they're aw in a clutter,' GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 11. e.Lan.¹
 - Disorder, mess, confusion.
w.Yks (F.P.T.) Lan. He saw what a clutter there was with huge overgrown pots, pans, and spits (J.L.). Der.², nw Der.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ When the furniture of a room is untidily dispersed, so as to impede the progress of any one, it is said to be 'all in a clutter.' e.An.¹ In our use of the word, there is no idea of 'noise, clamour, or bustle.' Nrf.¹ Ken.¹ There's always such a lot of clutter about his room. Hmp. BLACKLEY *Word Gossip* (1869) 167. Wil.¹ The house be ael in a clutter to-day wi' they childern's lease-carn. Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). Cor. (F.R.C.)
 - Rubbish, refuse.
Sur. (T S C.), Hmp. (H C M B)
 - A noise, commotion, bustle.
Fif. And such the clutter was . . . as when the vaulting ice . . . splits into fractur'd isles, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 126, ed. 1871. Lan. Considering what a clutter was made in pulpits by raw youths, *Life A. Martindale* (1885) 225, ed. 1845 n.Lin.¹ What a clutter she mak's all about noht. Oxf.¹ Ken. An crowded in wid sich a clutter, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 69; (D.W.L.); (K.); Ken.¹, Dev.¹
 - v.* To pile up into heaps, to heap up without order.
n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lan. When things are heaped higgledy-piggledy, it is common to say 'they're aw cluttered together,' GASKELL *Lectures* (1854) 11; Lan.¹ Th' fields are aw cluttert wi' daisies. ne.Lan.¹, Der.¹, Lei.¹, Sus.¹ [Amer. Cluttert into heaps *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.]
 - To fall in a heap; to put an opponent down after a fight.
Lan. Joe stalks along the wall and clutters o'er a form on his nose, ASHTON *Broth*, 26; Aw should ha cluttert i' some deitch bottam, STATON *Loomunary* (c. 1861) 16. Chs.¹; Chs.³ He cluttered me down.
 - With *up*: to throw into confusion, to litter, make a mess.
Nhp.¹ I'm so cluttered up with things, I can't get on with my work. War.³, e.An.¹ Nrf. All them childen du fare ti clutter up yer house good tidily (H J L R.), I'm sorry that yow ha' happend to come to-day, Sir—we are all cluttered up (W.R.E.). Sus.¹ e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.
- Hence (1) **Cluttered**, *pp.* (a) overburdened with work and worry, 'caddled'; (b) browbeaten; (2) **Cluttered up**, *phr.* choked up with rubbish, surrounded with litter, with too many things to do at once.
(1, a) Wil.¹ (b) *ib.* Said to have been used at Warminster formerly. (2) Sus. (E.E.S.) Wil. JEFFERIES *Hdgrow*. (1889) 189.
8. To bustle, do anything in a confused, hasty manner.
Ir. Cluth'rin' an pluth'rin' together like hins, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 52, ed. 1893 ne.Lan.¹ Sur. The water'll soon clutter down them pipes, I lay (T S.C.); Sur.¹ The mare cluttered out of the box all at once and fell dead. Sus. They all come a' cluttering up in my bedroom, *Gent. Mag.* (May 1890) 465.
- Hence **Cluttering**, *pp.* doing any piece of work in an awkward and dirty way. n.Sc. (JAM.)
9. To make a noise, clatter, confusion.
Oxf.¹, e.An.¹ Ken. Like de stra dat clutters out De 'sheen a thrashing carn, MASTERS *Dick and Sal* (c. 1821) st. 77; Ken.¹ Used also of the special sound made by rabbits in their hole, just before they bolt out. I 'ceerd 'im cluther.

- Hence **Cluttering**, *vbl. sb.* a noise, clatter.
War.³ These feathered Brigham Youngs set up no end of a cluttering, *Midl. Co. Herald* (July 2, 1896).
- [1. A clutter, *turba, tumultus*, COLES (1679). 9. To clutter, to make a noise or hurly-burly, BAILEY (1721).]
- CLUTTERED**, *pp. adj.* Chs. Shr. Of milk, blood, &c : clotted, coagulated. Cf. **clotter**, *v.*
s.Chs.¹ Ooiz klütürd i'dh el'dür: óo waants drau'in [Hoo's cluttered i' th' elder: hoo wants drawin']. Shr.¹ That milk's gettin' cluttered.
[*Engrommelé*, clotted, cluttered, curdled thick, CORGR. Du. *kloteren*, to curdle or growe thick as milke doth (HEXHAM)]
- CLUTTER-HEADED**, *adj.* Sus. Hmp. Stupid, thick-headed, slow.
Sus. (G.E.D.) Hmp. You clutter-headed fool! (E.H.R.) [Dese yer thick-boned hosses be more clutter-headed over the clots, JEFFERIES *Open Air* (1885) 78]
- CLUTTERS**, *sb. pl.* I.W.¹² [klütəz.] Part of the tackling of a plough or harrow.
- CLUTTERSOME**, *adj.* Hmp. Wil. Also in form **clattersome** Wil.¹ [klütəsəm.] Of weather: wet, rough, gusty. Cf. **clutterly**.
Hmp. (H.C.M.B.), Wil.¹
- CLUTTERY**, *adj.* Brks. Hmp. Wil. Also in form **clittery** Hmp.¹ [klütəri.] Of the weather. rainy, inclined to be stormy. Of rain: heavy, pelting. Cf. **cluttersome**.
Brks. One cluttery night in November, HUGHES *Scour. White Horse* (1859) vi; (M.J.B.); Brks.¹ Hmp. GROSE (1790); Hmp.¹ Hmp., Wil. (W.H.E.), Wil.¹
- CLUTTOCK**, *sb.* Wor. A clot, lump.
w.Wor.¹ I put the milk by over night, an' when I looked at 'im i' the marnin' twas ahl gon' in clutlocks.
- CLUTTY**, *v.* Cor.² To stoop down.
- CLUZZOM, CLUZZUM**, see **Clossem, Clussum**.
- CLWOZE**, see **Close, sb.**
- CLY**, *sb.* Som. [klai.]
- The goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. Cf. **clider(s, cliver, sb.** Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹
 - Comp.* **Cly-burs**, the little round seed-pods of the *Galium Aparine*. w.Som.¹
[Cly is prob. an assumed sing formed fr. *clithes* (pron. *klais*), pl. of *clithe*, a name of the goose-grass; see PRIOR.]
- CLY-ACK**, see **Claaick**.
- CLYASH**, see **Clash, sb.**¹
- CLYDE**, *sb.* Chs.³ A cloud.
- CLYDERN, CLYDER(S)**, see **Clider(s)**.
- CLYDIGH**, see **Cleitach**.
- CLYER**, see **Clyre**.
- CLYMORE**, see **Claymore**.
- CLYNE**, *sb.* Cor.¹² A sea-bird's feast.
- CLYPACH**, *v., sb.* and *adv.* Sc. Also in form **clypock** (JAM) [klai'pəx] 1. *v.* To do work of whatever kind in a dirty, slovenly manner; to walk in a dirty, ungraceful manner; to hang wet, loose, and dishevelled. Hence (1) **Clypachan**, *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Clypaching**, *pp. adj.* Bnff.¹ 2. To fall flat, with a noise. 3. To gossip, tattle; to speak much in a loud tone. *ib.* Hence (1) **Clypachan**, *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Clypaching**, *pp. adj. ib.*
4. *sb.* A large clot of any liquid or semi-liquid substance; a hanging wet mass.
Bnff.¹ His muckle quyte wiz a' in tatter-wallops, an' hingin' in weet clypachs aboot 's legs.
5. Work done in an ungraceful, dirty manner among liquid or semi-liquid substances; walking in an ungraceful, dirty manner. *ib.*
6. A heavy fall, esp. on wet ground.
Bnff.¹ Ayn. I'se g'e thee a clypock (JAM).
7. An uncomely person of a somewhat disagreeable disposition and not very cleanly habits. Bnff.¹ 8. Gossip, idle talk; one who gossips. *ib.*
9. *adv.* Flatly, heavily, with noise.
Bnff.¹ The loon geed clypach our amo' the dubs.

CLYPE, *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Sc. Also written *clipe* (JAM.); *klype* Kcd. [klaip.]

1. *v.* To tattle, tell tales or secrets, gossip. Cf. *clep*, *v.* Sc. Wha do you think, Saunders, has been clipeing? *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) II. 1. Elg. They'll buzz like bees, an' clype their lees. *Trsler Poems* (1865) 105. Abd., Ayr., Rxb. (JAM.) Gall. He'll gang and clype (S.R.C.).

Hence (1) *Clypan*, *vbl. sb.* the act of gossiping; (2) *Clyper*, *sb.* a tell-tale; (3) *Clypie*, (*a*) *sb.*, see *Clyper*; (*b*) *adj.* loquacious, addicted to tattling; (4) *Clyping*, *ppl. adj.* gossiping, tattling.

(1) *Bnff.*¹ (2) *Sc.* Nae sleeky clyper shall disclose What must remain unseen, *Ballads* (1885) 213. Cld. Applied to either sex (JAM.) (3, *a*) Gall. 'Get awa', ye clypie!' is said by children (S.R.C.) (*b*) Lth. (JAM.) (4) *Sc.* The pechin' clypin auld immer, *Ochiltree Redburn* (1895) xiii. *Bnff.*¹ She's a clypin' wifie; she can keep naething till hersel. Ayr. A clash-clecking clypen kenna-what, *GALT Lards* (1826) xix.

2. *sb.* Gossip, idle tales.

*Bnff.*¹ That's the clype o' the queentry, an' ye sudna hear't Abd Eliza's been taucht breedin' owre weel to carry clypes, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi. Frf. The hail country rang wi' their clypes an' their clavis, *WATT Poet. Sketches* (1880) 27. Ayr. (JAM.)

3. A tell-tale, one who is not to be trusted.

Kcd. Glad I am the corid'y klype Has got's deserts for ance, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 14. Per. The verra lassie cried 'clype' at him gaein' hame, *IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 143. Lth. (JAM.) Cld. Always applied to a female (*ib*). Gall. (S.R.C.)

CLYPE, *v.*² and *sb.*² Sc.

1. *v.* To walk over wet and dirty ground in a dirty, slovenly manner; to hang wet and disordered.

*Bnff.*¹ She geed clypin' up the street wee a basket on her airm.

Hence (1) *Clypan*, *vbl. sb.* the act of doing work in a dirty, slovenly way, or of walking in a dirty, unbecoming way; (2) *Clyping*, *ppl. adj.* unskilful and dirty at work or ungraceful at walking.

*Bnff.*¹ That's a fool clypin' trailach o' a dehnm. A widna like t'eat faht she macks.

2. To act as a drudge. Abd (JAM.) 3. *sb.* A disordered wet mass or clot; work done in an ungraceful, dirty manner. *Bnff.*¹ 4. A drudge. Abd. (JAM.) 5. An ugly, ill-shaped fellow.

Abd., Rxb. Ye're an ill-far'd clype (JAM.).

CLYPE, *v.*³, *sb.*³ and *adv.* Sc. [klaip.] In form *clyp*.

1. *v.* To fall.

Bch., Rxb. As to the fire he stottit thro' The gutters clypin frae him, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 69 (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A fall. Bch., Rxb. (JAM.)

3. *adv.* Flat, heavily, with noise.

*Bnff.*¹ He fell clype our amo' the dubs. Edp. Lang Habby Graeme, wi' downright hurry, Play'd clyp out o'er an auld wheelbarry, *Tint Quey* (1799) 20.

CLYPE, see *Clipe*.

CLYPOCK, see *Clypach*.

CLYRE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Also written *cliar* Nhb. Cum.¹; *clire* Nhb.¹; *clyer* Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.¹; *klyre* Sc. (JAM.) [klair.]

1. A gland formed in the fat of beef and mutton. Also used *fig*

Sc. 'To leave no klyres in one's breast,' is to go to the bottom of a quarrel or grudge (JAM.). Cld. 'He has nae clyres in his heart,' he is an honest, upright man (*ib*). Nhb.¹ It is in the centre of the leg of mutton in the portion of fat called 'the Pope's eye,' and also in the fat of a round of beef. It is not considered good food, and is said to affect the curing qualities of beef in pickle.

2. A hard substance formed *gen.* on the liver or lungs of animals; a disease affecting the throat of a cow, murrain. *Gen.* used in *pl*.

s Sc. My cow dee't i' the clyres fernyear (JAM.). Dmf. A putrid distemper in the throat, attended at first with feverish symptoms, and called the clyres, is hardly ever cured. It seems to be the same with what, in other places, is called the murrain, *Agric Surv.* 357 (*ib*). Nhb.¹

Hence *Clired*, *adj.* having the lungs adhering to the ribs; having a dangerous obstruction in an animal's throat. Nhb.¹, Cum.¹

3. Mining term: a hard lump or nodule of stone.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Post with partings, whin clyeis and water, *Borings* (1881) II. 219

[1. EFRIS. *klire*, a gland (KOOLMAN). 2. Du. *klire*, a waxing kernell or a struma (HEXHAM); MDu. *chere*, 'apostema, ulcer' (*Teuthonista*); also *cheder* (OUDEMANS).]

CLYSE, *sb.*¹ Som. A sluice or floodgate, the valve of a dike or 'rhine.' See also *Clow*, *sb.*¹, *Clize*.

Som. Formed by the same pen or clyse, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 218; Still in use (W.P.W.); (W.F.R.)

CLYSE, *sb.*² e.Som. A shippen or cow-stall; a styte. (F.T.E.)

CLYSTRE, *v.* and *sb.* *Bnff.*¹ [k'laistər]

1. *v.* To cover over with any half-liquid or liquid substance, to besmear. See *Claister*.

*Bnff.*¹ He clystrt a' the door wee dnt. He cam haim we's claise a' clystrt our wee dubs

2. *sb.* A mass of any half-liquid or liquid substance.

[Bremen dial. *klistern*, 'zukleben' (*Wtb.*); MLG *klisteren*, 'kleistern, durch Starke steif machen' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN).]

CLYSTY, see *Clisty*.

CLYTACH, *v.* *Bnff.*¹ [klaityə] To work or walk in an ungraceful, dirty manner. Hence (1) *Clytadhan*, *vbl. sb.*, (2) *Clytaching*, *ppl. adj.*

CLYTACH, see *Cleitach*, *Clyte*.

CLYTE, *sb.* Sc. [klaityə] A mass of any liquid or semi-liquid material.

*Bnff.*¹ Conveying the notion of disgust: 'A clyte o' dirt'

Hence (1) *Clytach*, *sb.* an augmentative of *clyte*; (2) *Clyte-lass*, *sb.* a servant-girl whose duty it is to carry all filth or ordure out of the house.

(1) *Bnff.*¹ (2) *Sc.* MACKAY.

CLYTE, see *Cloit*, *sb.*¹

CLYTEN, *adj* and *sb.* Nhp. Wil. 1. *adj.* Pale, sickly. Nhp.² Cf. *clytey*. Hence *Clytenish*, *adj.* Obs. Unhealthy-looking, pale, sickly. Wil.¹ 2. *sb.* Obs. A term to express an unhealthy appearance, particularly in children. *ib*.

CLYTER, *v.*, *sb.* and *adv.* *Bnff.*¹ 1. *v.* To walk in an inelegant manner. With *over*: to fall. With *with*: to over-nurse. Hence *Clyteran*, *vbl. sb.* 2. To gossip; to speak in an unknown tongue. Hence *Clyteran*, *vbl. sb.* the hum of many people speaking. 3. *sb.* The act of walking in an inelegant manner, esp. over wet ground. 4. The act of gossiping; a gossip; the act of speaking in an unknown tongue; speech in an unknown tongue; the noise of much confused speaking. 5. *adv.* With inelegant, dirty step. With force, used of any one falling, esp. among mud or into a liquid.

CLYTER, see *Cloiter*.

CLYTES, see *Clite*.

CLYTEY, *adj.* Wil. [klaityi] Of sheep: diseased. See *Clyten*.

Wil. Diseased or sickly sheep are still occasionally spoken of as being clytey (G.E.D.).

CLYTHERS, see *Clider(s)*.

CO, *sb.* Yks. Not. Lin. [kō, koə.] In *phr.* i' co, in company, in partnership, associated together.

w. Yks. Sam on imz i' kō (J.W.). s. Not. Saman Jack's i' co now (J.P.K.). n. Lin. A taale . . . all about Jack an' a mare an' foal thaay'd been i' co aboot, *PEACOCK Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 94.

CO, *pret.* Irel. Chs. Der. Quoth. Used in quoting some one who is considered an authority.

Wxf.¹ Co thou. Co he. Chs.¹ 'Very likely,' co John Platt. 'Mow i'th' rain, an' get th' hay when it's fair,' co Peter Cash. nw.Der.¹

[Lette go, cothe Sir Gauan, *Ant. Arth.* (c. 1420) st. xxxvii (MATZNER).]

CO, *inf.* Dev. Cor. Also written *coh*, *ko* Cor.¹ An exclamation.

Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431. n.Dev. 'Co, Co,' says he, 'I've you to learn,' *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) 32. Dev.¹ Bet. Do but zee: dith'en a look for all the gude in the world leek my maester? Rab Co, you pixy, ii. 12; I, say so, co; a fiddle-de-dee,—blind-mares, *ib*. iii. 21. Cor. Hush 'ee now, co! 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890)

u; Cor.¹ Come along, Co! Video says 'coh' is an exclamation of no very decided meaning; but it signifies to put off as much as to say, 'You don't mean what you say,' 'Go along with you' Gen. used as supplementary to any earnest request, and is very expressive of eager entreaty; Cor.² Go at once, co. Come at once, co

[Prob. equiv. to *Come!* as in SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 68: Come, Dromio, come, these jests are out of season.]

CO, see Call, sb.¹ and v.¹, Come, v.¹

COACH, sb. and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng
1. sb. In comb. (1) Coach-a-bower, a phantom coach drawn by headless horses, the appearance of which is said to be an omen of death; (2) -bell, an earwig; (3) -horse, (a) a dragon-fly; (b) the heartsease, *Viola tricolor*; (4) -wheels, name given by quarrymen to the fragments of the stalk and body of a kind of crinoid, *Apicrinites rotundus*.

(1) Ir. YEATS *Flk-Tales* (1888). (2) s.Sc. N & O. (1850) 1st S. 1 383 (3, a) n.Lin.¹, Nrf.¹ (b) w.Som.¹ (4) WIL. WOODWARD *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 192

2. In phr. (1) *To drive a coach and six*, fig to be very rich; (2) *Big enough to turn a coach and six in*, very large; (3) *Like a coach*, swiftly, very quickly.

(1) Lin. If she'd begun life, as I did, when I came back fra 'Merica, with nowt but a sow and litter of pigs, she'd be able to drive her coach and six by now, PEACOCK *N Brendon*, II 233. (2) n.Lin.¹ I tell'd her to mind what she was a-doin' on, an' I hedn't gotten th' wods well out o' my mouth, when she toar a hoale i' her trock big enif to t'n a coach-an'-six in. (3) n.Yks.² It ran like a coach [but the coach is now no longer an emblem of speed].

3. A perambulator with four wheels. e.An.¹

4. v. To drive in a coach.

Rnf He could hae waukit thorough In less time on his ain twa feet, Than noo he'd tak' to coach ae street, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 165. Ess. (WWS); Ess.¹

5. With prep. up: to keep one up to the work.

Rut.¹ I don't know as how you'd get much by taking out a summons; you'd best go on coaching him up.

COACH AND HORSES, phr. n.Yks. A millipede, centipede, or some form of Scolopendra, prob. *Myriapoda julus*.

n.Yks. Body sub-cylindrical, dark, or orange-brown colour, the feet very numerous, found in moss, &c. Used in Cleveland (RHH); (IW.)

COACHING, vbl. sb. Hmp. Drinking beer in the harvest-fields. Cf. coger.

Hmp. MIDDLETON *Gl. in N. & O.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; Hmp.¹

COACHY-LADY, sb. e.Yks.¹ [kō'tji-lēdi.] The ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*. See Cushi-Coo lady.

COAD, adj. and sb. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written coed w.Som.¹; caud nw.Dev.¹ Cor.; cawd- Dev. [kōd.]

1. adj. Of sheep: affected with the rot or liver disease. Also fig. of persons. See Coe, sb.¹

w.Dor. Coad sheep, ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834). w.Som.¹ Aay aa n u koa d sheep tu mee nae'um [I have not a coed sheep to my name]. n.Dev. A wud ha' had a coad, riggelting, parbreaking, piping body in tha' Olwey wone glam or nether, *Exm Scold.* (1746) 1 147.

2. sb. The name of certain diseases in sheep; see below.

nw.Dev.¹ A well-known disease of sheep and rabbits, consisting of the destruction of the liver by parasites, called flukes. Dropsy in animals is distinguished from liver caud, as watter caud. Cor. *Ann. Agric* (1784-1815).

Hence (1) Cawding, vbl. sb. the act of affecting sheep with rot; (2) Coady, adj. having the liver diseased.

(1) Dev. No cawding of sheep on peaty moor, BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* (1887) 1 21. (2) Cor.^{1,2}

COAD, see Cold, adj.

COADLY, see Coadly.

COAG, v. Sh.I. To be on the outlook, to peep sily.

Sh.I. (K.I.) S. & Ork.¹

[Norw. dial. *kaga*, to bend forward and peep (AASEN); see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shell.* (1897) 92.]

COAG, see Cog, sb.³

COAGER, see Coger.

COAK, see Coke, sb.¹

COAKEN, v. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Also written coaken m.Lan.¹; coken w.Yks. [kōkən.] To strain in vomiting, to choke. See Cowk.

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n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. THORESBY *Letf.* (1703); w.Yks.⁴, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹

COAKER, see Calker.

COAL, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc and Eng. Also in forms cooal n.Yks.²; cwol Cum.¹ Wm; coil w.Yks.; coyl Lan.; cole Nhb.¹, cwoal Cum.; koiw w.Yks. [kōl, koel, koiw].

1. A lump of coal.

s.Wm. Black as a cwol, SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560 w.Yks. That roag wur nivver t'man To fotch a coil, ur scar a fleg, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 6, By goy, what a big coil . . . Doēs ta think ah doant naw what a coil is? BINNS *Vill. to Town* (1882) 93-4.

2. pl. The coal-pits.

Cum. To t'cwoals I was fwor'd to gang, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 5.

3. In comb. (1) Coal-bink, a wooden hutch for coals; (2) -box, the chorus of a song; (3) coop, a coal-scuttle; (4) -engrossers, a name for the vendors of coal on the Tyne; (5) -goose, the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*; (6) -groove, an old name of a coal-work; (7) -groove law, the rule of turn; (8) -gum, coal-dust; (9) -haggler, one who fetches coal from the wharf or pit in his own vehicle either for dealers in coal or to retail on his own account; (10) -hearth, a place where charcoal has been made; (11) -heugh, a coal-pit; (12) -hod, see -coop; (13) -money, circular pieces of bituminous shale dug up in some parts of Purbeck; (14) -pipe, the carbonized bark of a fossil plant, a very thin seam or scar of coal; (15) -pipy, streaked with thin carbonaceous layers; (16) -pit-cale, 'first come first served'; (17) -rake, an implement like a hoe used for raking together coals, ashes, &c.; (18) -ralley, a tram-line on which coal-wagons are drawn by horses from the pit to the dépôt; (19) -rook (or -ruck), the place where coal is kept; (20) -scoop, see -coop; (21) -scrat, an iron scraper; see Scrapple; (22) -scuttle, a shallow, shield-shaped basket for carrying coal in; (23) -shale, shale of a highly bituminous kind; (24) -shoot (-shute, -shoe), see -coop; (25) -skeep, a coal-scuttle or basket; (26) -smut, a fossil or efflorescence found on the surface over seams of coal; (27) -stalk, a vegetable impression found on stones in coal-mines; (28) -stay, a coal-store or yard; (29) -stealer-rake, a thief or vagabond; (30) -tit, (a) the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (b) the coal titmouse, *Parus ater*; (31) -tranter, a beggar; (32) -washer, a machine for washing small coals to remove the dirt.

(1) n.Lin.¹ (2) I.W.² Now, then, come in coal box, all zides. Slang. The slang word for chorus, coal-box, if we might mention anything so ungentle, LEMON *Lond Streets* 1809-70 (FARMER). (3) n.Yks.¹ Coal coup; n.Yks.² (4) Nhb.¹ Obs. 'Hoastmen, called in English coale-engrossers,' GARDINER *Eng. Grievance Discov.* (ed. 1796) 55. (5) Nhb. (R O H.) Ken SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 142. (6) Cum. If lang at t'cwol greiuvv thou's to wait for thy bout, DICKINSON *Farm Life* (1869) 6, Cum.¹ (7) Cum.¹ (8) Cld. (JAM.) (9) Not.¹, Lei.¹ (10) Shr.¹ (11) Sc. Or there suld be a coal-heugh found out, SCOTT *Private* (1821) v. Ayr. Three new coal-heughs were shanked in the Douray moor, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) vi. (12) Not.¹, Ru.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.^{2,3}, se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) 396.] (13) Dor. They have been turned in a lathe, found in barrows and burial places in the neighbourhood of Kimmeridge, formerly supposed to be money. It is considered probable that the Kimmeridge coal money may be simply the refuse from which rings or armlets have been turned, WOODWARD *Geol Eng. and Wales* (1876) 202; (CW) (14) Nhb.¹ Dur. GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). (15) Nhb.¹ Coal-pipy post. (16) Chs.¹ (17) Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888). (18) w.Yks. We can gooa bi' t'coil-ralley (B.K.). (19) Lan. An' if th' coal-rook had been welly empty, he'd ha' tow'd my fayther to fotch an owd stock out o' th' barn, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 86; At th' side o'th coal-rook, WAUGH *Hermit Cobbler*, n; Coylrook (S.W.). Chs.¹ (20) Lei.¹ War.³ The technical name . . . for the vessel in which the coal . . . is carried about for refilling the boxes (21) Cum.¹ (22) Lei.¹ Made of thin 'slats' of wood interlaced, with a wicker-work edge. Sometimes more substantial, but always a large wooden, not metal, tray, either with or without a handle. War.³ (23) Nhb.¹ (24) Glo.¹, Oxf.¹ e.An.¹ Also called Coal-shoe. Nrf. In sale catalogues the coal-shoot often occurs (W R E). Ken.¹, Hmp.¹,

I.W.¹ (25) **w.Yks** Hat ommost as big as a coil-skep, **HARTLEY Puddin'** (1876) 183, 'Th' pooier lads used to get a coil-skep, an' goa raand to th' naybors, cryin' 'Pray dame a coil, to put i' th' bunfie hoil,' *Clock Alm* (1879) 23; (**J.T.**); 'T'owd Quakeriss i't coil-skep hat, **PRESTON Poems, &c.** (1864) 11. (26) **Midl. MARSHALL Rur. Econ.** (1796) II. (27) **Sc.** Those impressions . . . not improperly known by the name of coal-stalk, *Ure Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 302 (**JAM.**). (28) **Lan.** Noo, as this lot is moore accustom'd to talkin' then walkin', th' Local Booard hez thout propper to ingage o' th' little wagnets belongin' to th' various coal-stays i' th' taon for 'em to ride in, *Agerington Times* (May 16, 1868). (29) **Rxb. (JAM.)** (30 a, b) **Nhb.**¹ (31) **e.Som W & J. Gl.** (1873) 38. (32) **Nhb., Dur.** **NICHOLSON Coal Tr. Gl.** (1888).

4. In phr. (1) *To bring over the coals*, to call to account, 'to haul over the coals'; (2) *A could coal to blaw at*, unprofitable work; (3) *to get a coal in one's foot or set one's foot on a coal*, to be placed in an awkward position; (4) *to make coals or slack on it*, to finish a thing in one way or another.

(1) **Sc.** But time, that tries such proticks past, Brought me out o'er the coals fu' fast, **FORBES Domine**, 35 (**JAM.**). (2) **Sc.** I see but ae gate for't, and that's a caul'd coal to blaw at, mither, **SCOTT Old Mortality** (1816) vii. (3) **Rxb. (JAM.)** (4) **Der.**² I'll ither mak coals or slack on it. **nw.Der.**¹

COAL, see **Coil**, *sb.*²

COAL-AND-CANDLE-LIGHT, *sb.* **Sc. Nhb. Nrf.** Also in form **Col-candle-wick Fif.**

1. The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*.

Or.I., **Fif. SWAINSON Birds** (1885) 161. **Nhb.**¹ Called also Jenny Foster.

2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.

Nrf. From a fancied interpretation of its singular cry. Also called **Caloo** (q.v.), **COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf.** (1893) 51.

COALBRAND, see **Colbrand**.

COALE, see **Cold**, *adj.*

COAL-HOOD, *sb.* **Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Som. Dev.** Also written **cole-Sc.**

1. The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*. Also known as **Coal-hoodie**, *-(y)hood*.

Sc. SWAINSON Birds (1885) 72. **Nrf. (JAM.)**, **Nhb.**¹

2. The blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*. Also known as **Coal-hoodie**, *-hooding*.

Slk. Wae's me—that ever I sude hae liv'd to see the cole-hood take the laverock's place, **Hogg Brownie** (1818) I. 208 (**JAM.**). **n.Yks. SWAINSON Birds** (1885) 24.

3. The British cole titmouse, *Parus Britannicus*, also known as **Coaly-hood**, **Coal-hooden**.

Sc. SWAINSON Birds (1885) 33. **e.Lth.** Coal hooden, *ib.*

4. The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*.

Som., Dev. SWAINSON Birds (1885) 67.

COALING-MONEY, *sb.* **Obs. Nhb., Dur.** Money given to the workmen when, in opening a new colliery, the shaft reaches the seam of coal which is being sunk to.

Nhb.¹ **Dur.** A piece or guinea, to drink the good success of the colliery, which is called their **Coaling-money**, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 31.

COALSAY, *sb.* **Sc. n.Cy.** Also written **colesay** **Nhb.**¹ [**kō'sē.**] The coal-fish. See **Saith**.

Or.I. BROCKETT Gl. (1846) **N.Cy.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ Also called 'podlie' when young, and 'podler,' 'saith,' or 'seath' when somewhat larger.

COALSH, see **Colch**.

COAL-VARTY, *v.* **Dev.** Meaning unknown (**F.T.E.**), see below.

n.Dev. Thee wut coal-varty a-bed avore be voor days, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) 36; Yess, whan tha art a coal-varting abed ya gurt Lollipop! *ib.* 54; Coal-varty a-bed, to warm the bed with a Scotch warming-pan; that is, with half a fart-hing, *ib.* note to ed. 1778.

COALY, *adj.* and *sb.* **Nhb. Lon. Slang.**

1. *adj.* Abounding in coal.

Nhb.¹ Dark coaly thill, **Borings**, 28; Wor awd coaly Tyne, doon frae Stella to Shiels, **WILSON Stanzas** (1824).

2. *sb.* A coal-porter.

Lon. He was the fourth of the coaleys as signed the pledge, **MAYHEW Lond. Labour** (1861) ii. **Slang.** The stokers would not undertake to wheel it in, and the 'coaleys,' to whom the work belonged, were on strike, *Standard* (Aug 31, 1889) 5; Coaleys also

store coal in the ship's hold directly from the crane which conveys the coal from the quay, *Gl. Lab* (1894).

3. **Obs. Gen** name for the coal-trade.

Nhb.¹ Pushed aw'd Coaly frev his scat, And ruined all, **WILSON Dunge on Death of Coaly** (1838).

COALY, *v.* **Dor.** To grow black.

Dor. 'As ash do coaly Wheat do lowly,' *Fik-saw*, i.e. as the bud of the ash blackens, so in proportion will the wheat be light or heavy in the ear, *w.Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889) 6.

COALY-SHANGIE, see **Collyshangy**.

COAM, see **Comb**, *sb.*¹

COANDER, *sb.* **Som. Dev.** [**kō ndə(r).**] Corner.

w.Som.¹ Dhu kau ndur u dh-aewz [the corner of the house]. **n.Dev.** Thee wut ruckee, and squattee, and doattee in the chimney coander lick a axwaddle, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 143; Cou'd my poor chumber coander spaik, **Rock Jim an' Nell** (1867) st. 81.

Hence **Coander-pin**, *sb.* one of the four skittles at the angles of the 'pack.'

w.Som.¹ In the market-train I heard a man call out to another sitting next the window—'Here, Mr. Kau ndur-pec n [Coander-pin] do ee let's ae some air, else us shall all be a-steef'd.

COAP, see **Cope**, *v.*³

COARDHED, *pret.* **Irel.** Searched.

Wxf.¹ Coardhed an recoardhed

[**Cp. Ir. cuartaighm**, I search (**O'REILLY**)]

COARSE, *adj.* and *adv.* **Var. dial.** uscs in **Sc. Irel. Eng.** and **Amer.** Also in forms **coorse** **Sc. N.I.**¹ **Nhb.**¹ **I Ma.**; **coose** **w.Som.**¹ **Cor.**³; **coarse** **n.Yks.**; **cowarse** **Yks.**; **kaarse** **Lan.**

1. In *comp.* (1) **Coarse-bread**, (2) **-cake**, brown bread.

(1) **Yks.** Tom calls it brown bread; we calls it cowarse bread (**F.P.T.**). (2) **w.Yks.** Dus tē laik kās-keek? [Do you like brown bread?] (**J.W.**)

2. Rough, stormy, said of the weather or sea; also of trouble or illness.

Sc. Scotasms (1787) 23; Gin this coorse season were ance wearin' by, **Roy Horseman's Wd** (1895) I. v. **Gall.** 'It's a coorse nicht!' said the object on the chair, **CROCKETT Stukit Min.** (1893) 251. **N.I.**¹ Coorse morning this is a common greeting. **Uls. (M.B.S.)** **Nhb.**¹ It's a coorse neet **n.Yks.**², **w.Yks.**²⁴ **Lan.** Whur we can see th' wul wuld ut wornst, but witheaut meast o' those kaarse parts ut we meetin wi' e loif, **SCHOLES Tim Gamwattle** (1857) 57. **I.Ma.** It's very coorse and I'm all in a heat, **Brown Doctor** (1887) 92. **Chs.**¹³ **n.Lin.**¹ One who has been very ill, or who has endured much trouble, is said to have 'had a coorse time on it,' **sw.Lin.**¹, **Rut. (A.S.P.)**, **e.An.**¹ **Nrf.** Wunnerful coorse moing, master (**W.R.E.**); **Nrf.**¹ **Suf.** A cap . . . to keep his head hot on coorse days, **Macmillan's Mag** (Sept. 1889) 361. **Ken.**¹, **Sus.**¹, **Som. (W.F.R.)** **w.Som.**¹ Kūe s wadh ur zr [Coarse weather, *su*] **Cor.** 'Whew! 'tis coorse weather' He went to the door, opened it, and stood studying the gale, 'Q' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 5. **Cor.**³ **Iss.** 'tis brave an' coose to-day. [**Nfld. PATTERSON Trans. Am. Fik-Lore Soc.** (1894).]

Hence **Coarsish**, *adj.* rather rough and stormy. Also appl. to work: roughly done.

n.Yks.² A cooarsish neeght. **w.Som.**¹ Th' old Jim 've a made a coosish job like o' thick there wall, I count he'll vall down voie he bin up a twel'month.

3. Of persons: rough, bŕctal; also used *adv.*

Ayr. His wife . . . would lay the fragile handful of life in his great arms, with the pleading admonition, 'Noo, dinno be coorse wi't,' **JOHNSTON Glenbuckie** (1889) 106; She [a mare] had her aun time on the braes, and I never was coorse wi' her, *ib.* **Kilmallie** (1891) l. 77. **N.I.**¹ **s.Uls.** An 'omadhawn,' or rude uncivilised boor, is paraphrased as 'a coorse Christian,' **Chambers' Jm.** (1856) V. 139 **s.Not.** Let me be! You're too rough for me, too coorse for me (**J.P.K.**). **n.Lin.**¹ For a man to leather his sarvant gell e' that how's a coorse waay o' gooin' on, I reckon. **Sus.**¹ She is twelve years old, but she is so coorse for her years that you would not take her to be but ten. **w.Som.**¹ Ee dusaar ur mau rutl kūe s [he serves her mortal coorse, i.e. beats her shamefully].

COASH, see **Cush**.

COAST, *sb.* **Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus.** Also in form **cost** **e.An.**¹ **Nrf.**¹ **Suf.**¹ **Ken.**¹² [**kōst**, **kost.**] The ribs of an animal for cooking, esp. lamb; a forequarter of lamb, a 'rib.'

Hrt. CUSSANS Hist. Hrt. III. 320. **e.An.**¹ Do you choose shoulder or coast? **Nrf.**¹, **Suf.**¹, **Ken.**¹², **Sus.**¹²

[A coast of mutton, *Costae ovillae*, **COLES** (1679). **ME. coste**, a side; **Ofr. coste** (mod. **F. côte**).]

COAST, *v.* I.W. In phr. *To coast about*. Of a hawk: to fly so as to keep at a distance.

I.W.¹ A hawk or kite flying round a farmyard is said to be 'coastun about'.

COASTANENT, see **Costnent**.

COASTLINS, *adv.* n.Yks.² [kō'stlinz.] By the line of coast.

CQAT, *sb.* Var. diaf. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms *coat* Wm.; *coit* Cum.¹ w.Yks.⁴; *coat* n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹; *cwoat* Cum. n.Yks.³ [kōt, koæt, koit.]

1. A petticoat.

n.Sc. Her emerald gown a' kiltit back Frae snawy coats, *Gordon Carglen* (1891) 40. *Eig* The trampin' scene—the best o' a'—The kilted coats, the limbs like snaw, *Tester Poems* (1865) 156. *Kcd.* Poo-pooin' coats turn'd upside down, An' gowns turn'd inside out, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 94. *Per.* I heard her say, she would dry her coats for her, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 105, ed. 1887. *Fif.* He held it up before her, and said, 'That's a coat for a queen,' *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 135. *Rnf.* She put in her coatie that was tattered an sooty, *WEBSTER Sc Rhymes* (1835) 14. *Ayr.* I'll kilt my coats aboon my knee And follow my love through the water, *BURNS Galla Water*, st. 1; So, Sister, kipple up your coats, and step in, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) ciii. *Lnk.* I hae a heap o' drugget coats, Nae twa o' them's alike, *THOMSON Musings* (1881) 46. *Lth.* The bride's mother skipt fu' light, An' up her coaties kilted, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 68, At the burnie strampin' claes Wi' coaties toshly kilted, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 7. *Edb.* Her coats upon a lang nail hanket, *Tint Quey* (1796) 20. *Slk.* The women had green coats kilted to the knee, *HOGG Tales* (1838) 152, ed. 1866. *Cum. Gl.* (1851); An old woman was asked how she liked her first ride in a railway train. 'Oh, nut a bit, Ah niver hed time to git me cwoats straighted' (M.P.). *Wm.* Leak [look] et me shoon, me coaats, *WHEELER Dial.* (1790) 17. *Yks.* 'Thou'rt a lad i' coits,' spoken to men ludicrously, *THORESBY Lett.* (1703). n.Yks.³ w.Yks.⁴ Ah wor a barn i' coits, *Whly. Post* (Oct. 17, 1896); w.Yks.⁴, e.An.¹, *Suf.* (F.H.). w.Som.¹ Neef ee waud-n u dras' aup-m koar'uts lig u uum'un [If he was not dressed up in petticoats like a woman]. *Dev.¹* Cryal! I was a stugg'd in plid—I never was in sich a pickle avore—my coats was a dugg'd up and my shoes heal'd in mux, iii. 19. *Cor.¹* I never seed a cheeld with such short coats.

2. A woman's gown.

N.I.¹ *Cav.* I bought some of yon print to make a coat (M.S.M.). n.Yks.² ne.Yks.¹ Sha'd a new silk coat on. m.Yks.¹

3. In phr. (1) *Coat and bit*, clothes and food; (2) *with his coat buttoned behind*, looking like a fool; (3) *a coat colder*, colder by the difference of a coat; (4) *to wear one's coat none the worse for that*, to be none the worse now for having been at one time in a much lower position; (5) *to take one's coat off*, to stand for an office; (6) *on one's own coat-tail*, at one's own expense, on one's own account.

(1) *Abd.* Ay I'll get my coat and bit, An' whiles a sup for a' that, *Cock Strains* (1810) II. 114. (2) *Ir.* Here comes Paddy from Cork with his coat buttoned behind (G.M.H.). (3) w.Yks. (F.K.). (4) N.I.¹ (5) *Der.* I didner care about ta'ing my coat off, but Jim Bradley... he says: 'Thee go in, Dick,' *Whly. Tel.* (Dec. 22, 1894). (6) *Sc.* To gang on ane's ain coat-tail is a waste of precious time and hard-won siller, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) xiv. e.Fif. He wad be ready to gang the length o' advancin' a few notes to set me up in business on my ain coat-tails, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii.

4. In *comb.* (1) *Coat-feathers*, the feathers on the body of a bird; (2) *-lap*, a coat-tail; (3) *-lap day*, Candlemas day; (4) *-lappet*, see *-lap*; (5) *-leth*, cloth for a coat; (6) *-(y-pin)*, a large brass pin used to fasten the cloak or coat-collar with.

(1) n.Lin.¹ (2) w.Yks. And yo mun moind yer coit laps duzn't catch't drum, *BYWATER Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 1; Swallow kept his hand under his coit-lap for a mile or two, *HARTLEY Dithes* (1868) 135. (3) *Cum.*, n.Lan. *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. vii. 289. (4) *Cum.* When he tuik his cwoat lappet, an' deeghted his feace, *GILPIN Ballads* (1874) 157. (5, 6) *Cum.¹*

COAT(E), see **Cote**, *sb.*¹

COATH, *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* Lin. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Written *coathe* Som.; *cothe* e.An.¹ Hmp.¹ Dor.¹; and in form *cough* Dev. [kōp, kōð.]

1. *sb.* The rot in sheep; cf. *coad*, *coe*, *sb.*¹

I.W.¹² Wil. DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); Wil.¹, Dor.¹ Som. SWEET-

MAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885); A veterinary surgeon being called in to examine some sheep found them suffering from *coathe* (W.F.R.). *Dev. Baldwin's Whly. Jrn.* (Apr. 18, 1820).

2. *v.* To cause disease of the liver in sheep.

Hmp. The springs in the New Forest are said to *coathe* the sheep, *WISE New Forest* (1883) 281; Hmp.¹ I.W.¹; I.W.² That sheep's *coathed*, I can zee Dor.¹ Ther sheep wer al a-coath'd, an' gi'ed noo wool, 30s. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873); He was disappointed in the sheep, they were *coathed* (W.F.R.).

3. To faint, swoon away.

Lin. SKINNER (1671); Lin.¹, e.An.¹

4. *adj.* Of sheep: having the liver diseased.

Hmp. *WISE New Forest* (1883) 281; Hmp.¹ w.Cy. GROSE (1790). [1. And I be couird of my coth, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 2815. OE. *coðu*, disease (*Chron.*). 3. To *coath* [swoon away]. *Animo Inqui, defecere*, COLES (1679).]

COATHY, *adj.* e.An. Hmp. I.W. [kō'ði.]

1. Diseased, said of sheep. See **Coath**.

Hmp. *Wheeler's Mag.* (1828) 481; Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ That sheep's *coathy*.

2. Faint, sickly, ailing.

e.An.¹ Nrf. Stay me wi' gotches, comfort me wi' apples, for I em *cothy* wi' love, GILLET *Sng. Sol.* (1860) ii. 5; At my school-feast the children sometimes get *cothy*, as the man who owns the steam-horses says, from taking too many rides The knacker's *fnawther* was *cothy* (W.R.E.) Nrf.¹ *Suf.* Nation *cothy*, very ill, e.An. *N. & Q.* (1866) II. 325.

3. Dull, morose, surly.

Nrf. GROSE (1790), Nrf.¹

COATS, *sb. pl.* Per. Slg. Refuse of threshed corn, beans, &c., *gen* given to horses.

Per. (G.W.) Slg. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

COAVE, see **Cove**.

COAX, *v.* Nrf. To stroke.

Nrf. He's quite [quiet] enough; yow may *coax* the hobby, bor; he like to be made on [made much of] (M.C.H.B.); (W.R.E.)

COB, *sb.*¹ Yks. Chs. Nrf. Written *cobbe* e.Yks. [kob.] The cock or male swan, *Cygnus olor*.

e.Yks. The hee swanne is called the *cobbe*, *BEST Rur. Econ.* (1642) 122 Chs.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 87; Not in use on the Yare, STEVENSON *Birds* (1890) III 93. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 151.]

[A cob-swan, *Cygnus*, COLES (1679).]

COB, *sb.*² Cor. [kob.] A muddle, mess; badly executed work.

Cor.³ He's made a regular cob of the work.

COB, *adj.* Lan. Chs. [kob.] Comical, queer. See **Cobbst**.

m.Lan.¹ s.Chs.¹ Wel, yoa bin dhū kobs mon ahy ev'ur seyed [Well, yo bin the cob'st mon I ever seid].

COB, *v.*¹ Lan. Chs. Der. War. Shr. [kob.] To excel, surpass, outdo; to domineer. Cf. *cap*, *v.*¹ 9, *cop*, *v.*²

Lan. A common expression is, 'that cobs aw,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8; Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs. One spot e wundurs cobb'd awth tuther, *Chs N. & Q.* (Oct. 29, 1881) I 174; Chs.¹³, Der.² War.² Common. Shr.¹ The relation of any surprising or improbable feat will often call forth, 'Well, that cobs Dolly, an' Dolly cobb'd the devil.'

COB, *v.*² *Suf.* [Not known to our other correspondents.] [kob.] To take a liking to any one; to 'cotton' to.

Suf. They cob together (F.H.).

COB, see **Cop**, *v.*⁴

COB(B), *sb.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [kob.]

I. 1. The top, summit. Cf. *cop*, *sb.*¹

w.Yks.² The cob of the hill.

2. The seed-head of clover.

Nrf.¹ *Suf.* RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; (F.H.); (C.G.B.); *Suf.*¹

Hence (1) **Cob-bag**, *sb.* a gleaner's bag for short heads of corn; (2) **Cobbing**, *vbl. sb.* cutting the tops of pollards.

(1) *Suf.* Also called *chob-bag* (F.H.). (2) *Ess.* MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

3. A tuft or bunch of hair on the forehead. Cf. *cop*, *sb.*¹

Cor. She scruffed 'n by the cob, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 3; Cor.¹ Often applied to the top locks of a horse's mane; Cor.²

4. A leader, chief; a master, head. See *Cap*, *sb.*³
Cum. Gl. (1851), *GROSE* (1790) *w.Yks.*¹ He'est cob on em au.
*Chs.*¹²; *Chs.*⁹ This boy will be always cob. *Der.*¹ *Shr.*¹ Tum's
 gettin' too big for that job; 'e's bin' cob o' the walk this lung wilde,
*Shr.*² *e.An.*¹ He was the cob of all this county for fishing.

II. 5. A lump or small round hard mass of anything,
 esp. a lump of coal.

w.Yks. With lusty cob he'll mend the fire, *SENIOR Smithy
 Rhymes* (1882) 84; (*D.L.*) *Lan.* Aw've just mended th' fire wi' a
 cob, *WAUGH Sngs* (1859) *Come Whoami*, His face is as black as
 a cob, *LAYCOCK Rhymes*, 12, *Lan.*¹

6. *Comp.* Cob-coal, large pit-coal, coal in the lump.
n.Cy. *GROSE* (1790). *w.Yks.*¹ *Lan.* Men ... call a round lump
 of coal a 'cob o' coal,' and distinguish the larger pieces from the
 small as 'cob-coal,' *GASKELL Lectures Dial.* (1854) 8. *n.Lan.*¹, *e.Lan.*¹

7. A small stack or heap of corn, hay, &c.; a heap of hay
 thrown together ready for the wagon.

*w.Yks.*² *Not. Holloway* *s.Not.* He meks 'is cobs too big
 (J.P.K.). *sw.Lin.*¹ They've no-but two wheat stacks and a little
 cob. *Oxf.* (*HALL*.)

Hence *Cob*, *v.* to make hay into cocks

s.Not. That 'ay wants to be cobbled up (J.P.K.)

8. A small heap or lump of soil, dirt, &c.; snow collected
 in balls on the feet.

Cum. With a shovel ... lifted another cob of turf on to the fire,
CAINE Shad. Crime (1885) 21; *Cum.*¹ Also called Cogs, Snow-
 pattens. *s.Chs.*¹ A cob o' dirt. *Stf.*¹ *Lan.* A broody hen crow'd
 from her perch on a cob, *HARLAND Lyrics* (1866) 15; *Lan.*¹
s.Not. A stood on a cob o' soil out o' the watter, an' weshed me
 (J.P.K.). *Dev.* 'E henned a gert cob at 'er 'ead, an' hāt 'er a dowst
 ov a whack in the eye, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892).

9. A very small island in a river. *Bdf.* (J.W.B.)

10. *pl.* Clumps of trees. *Brks.* (*Madden MS*)

11. A small loaf of bread; a small cake or loaf made of
 the dough prepared for bread; a kind of muffin.

*Nhb.*¹ Usually made from the last piece of dough; *Obs.* *Cum.*
 (J.D.) *Lan.* The rude games of the horse collar, treacled cob, ...
 were got up, *THORNBUR Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 215. *w.Yks.*²
*s.Chs.*¹ Wun'yū pleēz tū bring' mī ū kob ū bred frūm Naantwey'ch'
 [Wun yō pleēase to bring me a cob o' bread from Nantweich?]
*Nhp.*¹ Similar to a batch cake. *Oxf.* Loaves called cobs are still
 made (*HALL*.)

12. *Comp.* Cob-loaf, (1) a crusty, uneven loaf; (2) the
 outside loaf of a batch.

(1) *N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹ (2) *e.An.*¹

13. A baked apple-dumpling. *Gen.* in *comp.* Apple-cob.
ne.Wor. They are only known as dumplings when boiled
 (J.W.P.). *s.Wor.* (H.K.), *Cor.* (M.A.C.)

14. The stony kernel of fruit; the pips of apples, oranges,
 &c. Cf. *gob*.

*n.Lin.*¹ *sw.Lin.*¹ The birds eat the cherries, and leave the cobs
 sticking on. *e.An.*¹

15. The nut used in var. boys' games, esp. in 'cob-nuts'
 (q.v.); a game played with nuts.

Glo. *GROSE* (1790); The bowl used in skittle-playing, as well as
 the stone thrown in the old game of 'Double Dick,' is, by rustics,
 called a 'cob,' *BAYLIS Illus. Dial.* (1870). *Dev.*¹ The game of cob
 is common in *Dev.* and is played on the poll of a hat. *Dev., Cor.*
Monthly Mag. (1810) II. 432.

Hence (1) *Cob*, *v.* to beat an adversary in the game
 of 'cob-nut'; (2) *Cobbered*, *pp.* of a nut: broken in
 the game of 'cob-nut'; (3) *Cobberer*, *sb.* a nut used in the
 game of 'cob-nut'; a winning nut.

(1) *Lei.*¹ Each player holds his cob-nut up by the string to be
 cobbled at by the other. *Shr.*¹ It's [cob-nut] as 'ard as brazil, an'
 ððl cob twenty more yet. (2) *w.Yks.*² When a nut was broken it
 was said to be clobbered or cobbled. (3) *Der.* The nuts most
 prized for the game of 'cob-nut' were those from the hedges, the
 round, short, flat-nosed being preferred, and these latter were
 called 'bull-nosed clobberers' or 'bull-nosed cob-nuts,' or, shorter
 still, 'bulleys,' *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 139; The owner of the
 winning nut seized one of the fragments, with which he rubbed
 his nut, which became 'a clobberer o' one,' if the first broken,
 and so on, adding other nuts broken to the record, till it became
 perhaps a 'clobberer o' twenty,' *ib.*

16 *Comp.* (1) Cob-joe, (2) -nut, (a) a nut strung on the
 end of a string, used in various games; a winning nut in
 the game of 'cob-nut'; (b) a boys' game; see below.

(1, a) *Der.* *GROSE* (1790); *Der.*², *nw.Der.*¹ (b) *Der.*¹ The kernel

of a nut is picked out, and a string a foot long is fastened in it
 with shoemaker's wax or glue, and with this you strike your
 adversary's nut lying on your hat. He that breaks the adversary's
 nut by so striking, wins. (2, a) *w.Yks.*²⁴, *s.Chs.*¹, *Lei.*¹ *Shr.*¹ I'll
 shewn yo' a cob-nut as 'as cobbled twenty' (b) *w.Yks.*¹² *s.Chs.*¹
 This game only differs from Cobblety-cuts in the use of small nuts
 instead of chestnuts. *n.Stf.* Gathering the large unripe nuts to
 play at 'cob-nut' with, *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* (1859) II. 47. *Der.*
 There were many formulas and observances in the game o' 'cob-
 nut' ... If a couple of wax ends become twizzled, the boy who
 first could shout 'Twizzler, twizzler!' my fust blow, took the first
 stroke. ... When a nut was cracked so that a piece came out,
 the owner ... called out 'Jack, jack, gell, ar shonner pley thy
 shell,' he took the damaged nut. ... On the contrary, if the owner
 of the damaged nut could first call out, 'Jack, jack, gell, an you sholl
 pley my shell,' both were bound to go on till the one or other was
 completely smashed, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 138. *No.*¹ *Lei.*¹
 Strings are passed through the nuts by which to use them in
 playing. Each player in turn holds his cob-nut up by the string
 to be 'cobbled' at by the other, and the player who first breaks
 his adversary's nut is the winner. *Glo.* A game, which consists in
 pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, all the nuts
 knocked down are the property of the pitcher, *GROSE* (1790).
WIL BRITTON Beauties (1825), *Wil.*¹, *Cor.*²

17. The horse-chestnut tree, *Aesculus Hippocastanum*.

*Sur.*¹ The squirrels play old Mag with the cobs in the plantation.

18. A game at marbles; see below.

*Nhp.*¹ Played by two or three boys, bowling a boss marble into
 holes made in the ground for that purpose; the number of which
 is *gen.* four. *se.Wor.*¹

19. A small round stone, suitable for paving. *m.Yks.*¹
 See *Cobble*, *sb.*¹

20. *Comp.* Cob-stones, stones of a size to be thrown;
 stones suitable for paving purposes.

n.Cy. *GROSE* (1790). *n.Yks.*¹², *m.Yks.*¹, *e.Lan.*¹

21. *pl.* The testicles.

Cum. Gl. (1851); *GROSE* (1790).

22. A young herring, a roe herring.

*N.I.*¹, *e.An.*¹ *Nrf.* *COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf.* (1893) 100; *Nrf.*¹
 [*SATCHELL* (1879)]

23. The husk of a pea.

Dmf., *Gall.* In use still (A.W.).

III. 24. *Comb* (1) Cob baker, anything unusually large;
 (2) -boy, a 'hobbledehoy,' a youth; (3) -castle, (a) a build-
 ing overtopping those near it; (b) a flimsy building,
 a thing easily pushed over; (4) -hole, a place too small
 for ordinary use or purpose; (5) -house, a cobweb; (6)
 -kited, used of small animals having big bellies; (7)
 -waaf, (8) -wob or -wop, a cobweb; (9) -worm, the larva
 of the cockchafer, *Scarabeus Melolontha*.

(1, 2) *e.An.*¹ (3, a) *w.Yks.*²⁴ (b) *w.Yks.*² Often applied to a
 child's toy house (4) *m.Yks.*¹ It's such a little cob-hole as never
 was seen, and fit for nobody to live in (5) *Oxf.*¹ (6) *n.Yks.*²
 (7) *se.Wor.*¹ (8) *Glo.* (S.S.B.) (9) *Fif.* He shot some of them
 [crows], when, upon opening up their stomachs he found them
 quite full of cob-worms, *Statist. Acc. XIII.* 29 (JAM.).

[4. For fishing and shutting he was the cob of all this
 country, *HONE Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 769. 12. A cob-
 loaf [bunn], *Collyra*, *COLES* (1679). 16. (2) A boy's play
 as cob-nuts, *BAILEY Erasm.* (1733) 459.]

COB(B, sb.) *Irel.* *Yks.* *Wal.* *e.An.* *Ken.* *Sus.* *Dev.* [*kob.*]

1. The common gull, *Larus canus*.

*n.Yks.*² (*s.v.* Gulls). *e.An.* *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 207; *e.An.*¹
Nrf. *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1787); *Nrf.*¹, *Suf.*¹ *Ken.* *SWAINSON
 Birds* (1885) 207. *e.Sus.* *HOLLOWAY*

2. The greater black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*.
Gal., *Wal.* *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 208. *Nrf.* *COZENS-HARDY
 Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44. *Ess.*, *Ken.* It is called 'cob' from its large
 size, *SMITH Birds* (1887) 537; *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 208. *n.Dev.* *ib.*

3. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus*.

Nrf. *STEVENSON Birds* (1890) III. 333. [A sea-cobbe, or coppe,
 is a bird with a tuft of plumes on the head, *KENNETT Par. Antiq.*
 (1695).]

COB(B, sb.) *e.An.* *Hmp.* *Dor.* *Som.* *Dev.* *Cor.* Written
 ceobb *Dor.* [*kob.*]

1. A mixture of straw, lime, small gravel, and clay, used
 for making walls, &c.

Hmp. (J.R.W.); *Hmp.*¹ *Dor.* A good many of the cottages are
 built of mud or ceobb, *Good Wds.* (1870) 96. *w.Som.*¹ *Dev.*

HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892); Its walls were good honest cob,—none of your rubbishy bricks and mortar, O'NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 4. n.Dev. I want 'e build your waalls o' cob, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 43 nw.Dev.¹ Cor. The cottages of St. Rerian are for the most part of kneaded clay—locally called cob, BARING-GOULD *R. Cable* (1889) 286; Cor.²

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cob-cot**, a cottage built of 'cob' or mud and straw; (2) **-earth**, earth consisting of clay, alum, and silica; (3) **-house**, a house built of 'cob'; (4) **-mason**, a builder of 'cob-houses' or walls; (5) **-wall**, a wall built of 'cob.'

(1) Som. Uncle Zilas liev'd in a cob cot, arl lath an' mud the walls was, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 35. (2) Dev. This loam or 'cob-earth,' moistened with water, and well mixed with barley-straw, . . . as placed by the 'cob-masons' . . . on a foundation of stone-work from 3 ft. high or more, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv 258 (3) w.Som.¹ (4) Dev. *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iv 258 (5) w.Cy. Workmen declare that 'a cob wall will last for ever, if it has a good hat and a good pair of boots,' *ib.* 481. Som. Th' watt'r her rush'd in between o' them four cob walls, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 36; JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873) w.Som.¹ If only preserved from wet, they are very enduring; but they quickly dissolve if the roof is bad. Dev.¹ The cob-wall sluier'd away all to wance, 4. Dev., Cor *Monthly Mag.* (1808) I. 431.

3. Clay and straw-chaff used in making bricks.

e.An.¹, Suf. (F.H.) [MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863)]

COB(B, sb.⁴ and v.¹ Der. e.An. Sus. s.Cy. [kob.]

1. sb. A basket of var. sizes, used for carrying chaff, feeding cattle, &c.

Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.); (C.T.) Ess. Jimmy fas' asleep, his little basket by 'm—The little cob his mother olluz use ter let him take, DOWNES *Ballads* (1895) VI. 22, Give him another cob-full (W.W.S.), (H.H.M.)

2. A wicker basket carried on the arm, used in broad-casting wheat.

Der GROSE (1790). Suf. FORBY *Gl* (1895); (F.H.); Suf.¹, Ess. (W.W.S.) s.Cy. A seed-cob or seed-lib is such a basket for sowing seeds, RAY (1691) e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

3 v. To feed.

Ess. Feeding turkeys is called 'cobbin' the turkeys,' prob. because a cob or basket was sometimes used (W.W.S.).

[2. A cob, a wicker basket to carry upon the arm, BAILEY (1721).]

COB(B, sb.⁵ Dor. A harbour (?) or pier.

Dor. There is but one harbour of that name in Eng., that of Lyme Regis; there was once another at Swanage, *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. vii. 234; It is the pier at Lyme Regis, and not the harbour, which bears the name of the Cob, *ib.* viii. 43

COB(B, v.² and sb.⁶ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [kob.]

1. v. To strike, thump; to beat or strike on the posteriors with anything flat or with the knee.

Sc. The porter shall have thee to his lodge, and cob thee with thine own wooden sword, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) *Append. I to Gen. Pref.* Rxh. A particular mode practised among shepherds. At clipping-time, laying-time, or udder-locking time . . . certain regulations are made, upon the breach of any one of which the offender is to be clobbered. He is laid on his belly on the ground, and one is appointed to beat him on the backside, while he repeats a certain rhyme; at the end of which the culprit is released, after he has whistled (JAM). Wxf. 'How do they cob an offender?' 'They draw the trousers very tight round the thick part of the thigh, and then slap the swelled muscles with all their force,' KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 29 N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. Harry Robble . . . gat cobb't oa t'way heeam, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 3 e.Yks.¹ Lan. I' um had clobbered um as um did um, um'd oather a kilt um or um um, GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 8; Lan.¹ Chs. 1731 Pd. Richard Penington for whipping dogs, and cobing sleeping folke, o 10. o, *Bunbury Prsh Bks. in Sheaf* (1880) II 192. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ I thought he was going to cob me War.³, Wor. (W.B.), Ken. (H.M.), I W.¹² Cor. Cobbing her husband over the head with a clothes brush, LEE *Widow Woman* (1897) 174; Cor.¹ Slang. I'd much rather be robb'd Of the little I have in my purse, than be cobb'd, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 89.

Hence (1) **Cobbing**, *vbl. sb.* a beating, thrashing; a schoolboy's punishment; (2) **Cobbing-match**, *sb.* a school game in which two boys are held by the legs and arms and bumped against a tree.

(1) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ War.³ A punishment only resorted to among

boys was to 'horse' the victim and to hit him sharply with a flat stick or narrow board. Cor.¹, Cor.² He deserves a good clobbering. (2) e.Yks.¹

2. To break or bruise metal into small pieces. Cor.¹²

Hence (1) **Cobber**, *sb.* a bruiser of tin; (2) **Cobbing**, *vbl. sb.* breaking up the ore into small pieces with a hammer; (3) **Cobbing-hammer**, *sb.* a miner's tool used in breaking up the ore.

(1) Cor. The joking and laughing of the cobbers and spallers, TREGELLAS *Character* (1868) 5; Cor.² (2) Cor. Cobbing and jiggling are two processes, *Camborne Alm* (1894) 95, Cor.² (3) Cor. Your cobbing-hammers weth ee bring, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 17; Cor.¹³

3. To thresh or beat out seed, esp. clover-seed.

Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.); RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849. Ess. He has applied it to cobbing white clover with great success, *Young Agric* (1807) I, ed. 1813.

4 To pull the hair or ears.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Their ears properly clobbered, that is, sensibly lengthened, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk* (1846) VII. 377; Nhb.¹ They got their lugs properly clobbered Du.¹ Applied to the pulling of the hair of a boy, as a punishment by his schoolfellows. During the punishment the castigators, each holding the culprit by a lock of his hair, are compelled to stand on one leg while some one pronounces a sort of proclamation, in verse . . . The ceremony concludes by each boy spitting over the head of the offender, who upon whistling is entitled to be released. w.Yks. Ah'll cob you in t'mqnnin' (F.P.T.). ne Lan.¹ Shr.² The penalty consists in having the hair pulled whilst the offender whistles, counts ten, and touches wood.

Hence (1) **Cobbing**, *vbl. sb.*, (2) **Cobbing-match**, *sb.* the pulling of a person's hair, a schoolboy punishment; see below.

(1) n Lan.¹ m Lan.¹ Hofe-a-dozen lads or moor tek howd ov a little lad, they o' grab at his toppin' wi' one hand, an' log as herd as they con, keepin' time to th' followin'. 'A-cobbin', a-cobbin', a barley bum, Cob them as doesn't come, Cob him wonst, cob him twice, Cob him till he whis'les thrice: Iv he whis'les only moor, Cob him till his heead's soore.' (2) n.Cy. When a cobbing match was called, all the boys rushed forward and seized the unfortunate object of the match by the hair, HENDERSON *Fik-Lore* (1879) 28.

5. To throw or toss gently; to throw stones, &c. Cf. cop, v.⁴

w.Yks. Eh lad, cob mi that stick, wiltat? (D.L.) Lan. When boys are throwing stones, you may often hear them say, 'give o'er cobbin', where the idea of striking may perhaps explain the use of the word, GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 8, 'One o' thoose ut ud just bin cobbink lumps o' clods at me, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 18; Lan.¹, e Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Cob it away, it's good t'nowt. Str.¹ Der. I saw daft Davie cobbing stones at the new cauf, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) vi; GROSE (1790); Der.², nw Der.¹, Cmb. (W.W.S.), Ken.¹ Cor. Sga we cobb'd et awaey jist like lyants and tygars, J TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 32.

6. To put, place.

s.Chs.¹ Kob yur aat' üpü yur yed [Cob yur hat upo' yur yed].

7. To cause to grow quickly; to throw up shoots, &c.

Chs.¹; Chs.³ The land has clobbered up a deal of grass.

8. To fall down.

s.Wor. The roof on 'im was like to cob down in the wind (H.K.).

9. sb. A blow, knock, *gen.* on the head; a blow from a ball, &c.

Nhb.¹ In the game of 'stand-all' the losers get their cobs. Chs.¹², Str.¹ Der. GROSE (1790). nw.Der.¹ Lei.¹ Ah'll gie yo a cob o' the yead, ah wull. War.²³, Cor.²³

10. A kick with the knee; a kick of the ball, while held in the hand, in the game of football.

Nhb.¹, Cum. (J.P.) e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp.* (1889); e.Yks.¹ [1. Thre thousand full pro prang into batell . . . And cobb't full kantly, *Dest. Troy* (c. 1400) 8285.]

COBBA, sb. Cor.¹² Written cobbe Cor.² [ko bæ] A simpleton; a bungler; cf. cob, sb.²

[Cp. obs. E. *cobbel*, dullard (*Manip.*).]

COBBER, sb. n.Cy. (HALL) w.Yks.² [ko·bæ(r).] A great lie. See Cob, v.¹

COBBERN, see Cob-irons.

COBBILILTY, sb. n.Yks.² [Not known to our correspondents.] Milk and oatmeal porridge.

COBBITS, *sb. pl. Obsol.* Shr. [ko'bits] Two iron bars having knobs at the upper end to rest upon the anirons. Cf. *cob-bitons*.

Shr.¹ Meeting at the opposite extremity on the centre of the hearth, they form a kind of cradle for the firewood 'i Paire of Cobbits' is an item of an inventory—of about 1758—found in an old chest at Aston Botterell, in the neighbourhood of which place the term still [1873] lingers amongst the old people, though the things which it expresses are rarely to be seen.

COBBLE, *sb.¹ and v.¹* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also written *coble*. Lan. [ko bl]

1. *sb.* A round pebble or stone used for paving; a boulder. Also in *comp.* **Cobble-stone**.

N.Cy.², Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ s Dur. 'As hard as a cobble' is a common prov (J.E.D.). Cum. There are a number of compound stones, not having as yet received any names, . . . here known by the general denomination of cobbles, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I App 53; The whole was either rudely paved with cobbles from the river bed, or had a floor of flattened loam, WATSON *Nature Wdcraft* (1890) v Wm. An' rowls the cobbles oot o' gait, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1896) 22. n.Yks. Soils mixed with considerable quantities of large cobble-stones or pebbles, Tuke *Agric* (1800) 10, n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889); e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.⁴⁵ Lan. The walls of gardens and farmyards are mostly built of cobbles gathered from the beach, WAUGH *Lake Cy* (1861) i; Lan.¹ n Lan. Is hard as a pezmæl kobl (W S) n.Lin.¹ Ther' was a cobble fun when thaay was makkin a underground passage Shr.¹, Brks.¹, Cmb.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

Hence (1) **Cobbledy**, (2) **Cobly**, *adj.* rough, lumpy, full of small lumps or stones.

(1) Shr.¹ A cobbledy road. (2) War. (J.R.W.), Brks.¹, e.An.², Suf. (F.H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) **Cobble-stone**, (a) a rounded stone used to finish a wall; a coping-stone; (b) *pl.* pebbles on the seashore; (2) *-wall*, (a) a wall built of 'cobbles' or small stones; (b) a 'coped wall.'

(1, a) w.Yks.² (b) Sus.¹ (2, a) Lan. The surrounding 'cobble wall' . . . was a shelter from the winds, THORNER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 72 (b) Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add* (M)

3. Pavement made with round stones or 'cobbles.'

n.Lin.¹ His herse legs flew up i' th' chech laane on th' cobbles, an' brok' boath th' gig shavs Cor. The pavements were of the kind known as cobble. LOWRY *Wreckers*, 42.

4. Any small hard pebbly substance; a small stone for the hand.

w.Yks. *Obsol.*, Leeds *Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891) Brks.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

5. A small round lump of coal; *gen.* used in *pl.*

w.Yks. Distinguished from slack on the one hand, and 'hard,' that is blocks of coal, on the other, *Sheffield Indep* (1874); w.Yks.², Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Yoa bin' tū goa tūth koal-waa rf fū i' lōo ūd ū slek, ūn yoa bin' tū bringg' ū tōo thri kob lz widh it [Yo bin to go to th' coal-wharf for a load o' slek, an' yo bin to bring a toothy cobbles with it]. Stf.¹ Der. GROSE (1790); Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹, Rut.¹ Lei.¹ The largest pieces of coal are called 'brazzles' or 'brazils.' The next in size are called 'lumps,' the next 'cobbles,' and the smallest 'slack' Nhp.¹, War.³ Shr.¹ Pūt tūthree cobbles o' the fire as'll burn up quick; Shr.², Sur. (T.S.C.)

Hence **Cobbledy coal**, *phr.* coal in small lumps, free from slack, and having no large pieces in it. Shr.¹

6. The stone of fruit; the kernel of a stone.

e.An.¹ Nrf. You may have the cherries, boys, but mind you don't swallow the cobbles (W.R.E.); COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 83; (E.M.) Suf. (F.H.); Suf.¹

7. A seed, pip, &c.

Nrf. Most *gen.* used of cucumbers (F.H.); In common use. Used of the cucumber and 'million' (pumpkin or marrow) (M.C.H.B.). Suf. Also called **Cobbler** (E.G.P.).

8. An icicle. Ken. GROSE (1790); Ken.¹

9. *pl.* The small lumps of earth raked off flower-beds. e.An.¹², Suf. (F.H.)

10. *Comb.* (1) **Cobble-de-cut-nuts**, hazel-nuts; (2) **-dick-longer-skin**, a variety of apple.

(1) Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *GL.* (2) Dev. It is customary to call apples by the names of those who have produced a new variety. At Stratton, and in the neighbouring parts of Dev., an apple was some time since distinguished by the name of a cobble-dick-longer-skin. The man's name, I suppose, was

Dick Longeskin; and probably he was a cobbler, *Monthly Mag* (1810) I. 431.

11. *v.* To pave with 'cobbles' or rounded stones. n.Yks.¹ Hence **Cobbled**, *ppl. adj.* paved with small stones or cobbles.

War. Its cobbled streets and ancient gables looked unhomelike to William's eyes, MURRAY *John Va'e* (1890) x Som Either zide o' narrer cobbled streets, 'oold women 'ud poke out their white caps, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 144.

12. To throw stones; to pelt with stones, dirt, &c. Cf. *cob(b, v.² 5.*

N.Cy.² Nhb. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ Thoo young raggl, give ower cobblin them geslins, or ah'll wahrm tha. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ Fāyther says you'r th give ower cobblin w.Yks. *Obsol.*, Leeds *Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); (W.A.S.); w.Yks.¹³ n.Lin.¹ Sum lads hes been cobblin' th' chech winda's.

Hence **Cobbling**, *vbl. sb.* a pelting, stone-throwing.

n.Yks.² A good cobbling. e.Yks.¹

13. To knock, beat; to thrash.

s.Chs.¹ Dhū win'd kob lz dhū app lz of [The wind cobbles the apples off]. So we speak of cobbling anyone. w.Som.¹ Zce-fayy doan' kaub l dheel shuur? [See if I do not whack thee! dost hear?]

14. To put clover through a threshing-machine. Cf. *cob(b, v.² 3.*

Suf. I was cobblin' yesterday (C.G.B.)

COBBLE, *v.² and sb.²* Sc. Yks. Not. Nhp. Wor. [ko'bl]

1. *v.* To mend or repair roughly; to patch up for the time being. Also used *fig.*

Ayr. The floors, which were constantly in want of cobbling, GALT *Ann. Panish* (1821) xxvii n.Yks. He cobbled t'gate (R.H.H.); n.Yks.³ w.Yks.⁵ T'doctor's cobbled her up a bit. That chair boddom wants cobbling sadly. Not.¹

Hence **Cobblin-box**, *sb. Obs.* A box containing tools for repairing boots and shoes.

Nhb. Now prob. quite disused (M.H.D.).

2. Trade term: to re-finish a piece of cloth or re-dye wool, which has not taken the dye evenly.

w.Yks. A piece of material not dyed to the exact shade required has to be cobbled or re-immersed in the liquor (J.S.); (W.T.) w.Yks.⁵ In sending out finished goods 'to get up again' or improve by cutting, pressing, or steaming, &c., they are sent 'to cobble.'

Hence (1) **Cobbler**, (2) **Cobble**, *sb.* a piece of cloth, which needs re-finishing, or wool which requires re-dyeing; (3) **Cobbling**, *vbl sb.* the process of re-finishing or re-dyeing wool or cloth.

(1) w.Yks. (J.M.), w.Yks.³⁵ (2) w.Yks.⁵ (3) w.Yks. (S.K.C.)

3. To entangle, become entangled; to mix up.

s.Wor. A'll be a' cobbled together. Trees too close together are said to cobble (H.K.).

Hence **Cobbling**, *ppl. adj.* entangling, cramping; hence small, cramped.

s.Wor. 'T be better'n in them cobblin' little cots; a con git roun' er an' er pigs (H.K.).

4. *sb. Fig.* A tangle, confusion.

Slk. Life is a weary cobble o' care, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 278.

5. A large cock of hay made previous to carrying. Nhp.¹ [1. Mend me, thou saucy fellow! . . . Why, sir, cobble you, SHAKS. *J. Caesar*, I. i. 22.]

COBBLE, *v.³* Irel. [ko bl.] To bargain, haggle.

N.I.¹ Ant. In common use (W.J.K.); (A.J.I.)

[A freq. of a vb. meaning 'to buy.' Cp. Shetl. *kōb, kjōb*, to buy; ON. *kaupa*; see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl.* (1897) 39.]

COBBLE, *sb.³* Nhb. Yks. Not. Lin. [ko bl.] In *comp.*

(1) **Cobble-stick**, (2) *-tree*, a swingle-tree, the wooden cross-piece or set-stick used to keep a horse's traces the proper distance apart.

(1) Not.²³, s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.¹ (2) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Yks. MORTON *Cydo. Agric* (1863). n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur Econ.* (1788), e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹

[Cp. Da. *kobbel*, that which is placed on the neck of the horse or ox, when harnessed to the wagon or plough.]

COBBLE, see **Coble**, *sb.¹*

COBBLE-NOBBLE, *v.* Shr. [ko'bl-nobl.] To rap on the head with the knuckles. Cf. *cobnoble*.

Shr.¹ I'll cobble nobble yore yed, if yo' dunna be quiet; Shr.²

COBBLER, *sb.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Eng. and Wal. [kɒˈblə(r).]

1. In *comb.* (1) **Cobbler's awl** or *'s-awl* **duck**, the avocet, *Recurvirostra avocetta*; (2) — **balls**, large black bitter plums; (3) *'s* **click**, see *'s* **knock**; (4) *'s* **curse**, the extreme of valuelessness; (5) *'s* **dinner**, see *'s* **pork**; (6) *'s* **heel**, the plant *Chemopodium urticum*; (7) *'s* **hornpipe**, a boys' game, see below; (8) *'s* **knock**, a mode of sliding on the ice, in which one foot taps the ice with the heel; (9) *'s* **lobster**, a cow-heel; (10) *'s* **Monday**, see below; (11) *'s* **pork**, bread; (12) *'s* **punch**, warm ale, thickened, sweetened, and mixed with spirits; (13) *'s* **walk**, see *'s* **hornpipe**.

(1) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 48. [Their stooping mode of action and the character of the beak itself have induced the provincial names of Scooper and Cobler's-awl Duck, YARRELL *Birds* (ed. 1845) II, 627; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 188] (2) w.Yks. BANKS *Whfld Wds.* (1865). (3) e.Dev. The nails on his heels would do no cobbler's click again, till the holiday time was over, BLACKMORE *Perlycross* (1894) xxvii. (4) w.Som.¹ What's keep jis tool's that vor? Why! he idn a-wo'th a [kaub lurz kuus]. This is sometimes varied by 'idn a wo'th, or, 'I widn gee a cobbler's cuss, or a tinker's gee' [gift]. (5) w.Yks. Like a cobbler's dinner, breed and breed to it, *Prov.* in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887). (6) Flt. A plant found in the neighbourhood of Rhyl, and there known popularly by the name of 'cobbler's heel,' is much used locally for the relief of gravel and other urinary diseases, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x. 469. (7) Lon. 'Cobbler's hornpipe' was danced by a boy stooping till he was nearly in a sitting posture on the ground, drawing one leg under him until its toe rested on the ground, and steadying himself by thrusting forward the other leg. . . The thrust-out leg was drawn back and the drawn-in leg was shot out at the same time. . . The arms were moved backwards and forwards at the same time to imitate the cobbler's sewing, GOMME *Games* (1894) 71. (8) Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ (9) Cmb. GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P.). (10) w.Yks.⁵ 'A cobbler's Monday' is made of a day when no work is done from a disinclination to exertion. It is the practice of shoe-makers never to do any work on this day; hence the phrase (11) Nrf. 'Cobbler's pork!' he says, 'whatever is that?' 'Why, I says, 'cobbler's pork is bread and bread tu't, SPILLING *Molly Miggs* (1873) 93. (12) Nhb.¹ The same as Hot-pot. (13) Nhb.¹ Performed by sitting down on the 'hunkers' and closing the legs at the knee. It is very difficult, and from its grotesque appearance is sometimes called the crab-waak.

2. A fish with large head and thin body. Also called **Shoemaker**. [Not known to our other correspondents] Sus. (F.E.S.)

3. The fruit of the horse-chestnut tree; the nuts used in the game of 'cobbler.' See **Cob(b, sb.)** II. 15.

Stf., War. A well-seasoned nut that has burst several other nuts is proudly called a 'cobbler of three,' &c., NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 355; War.²; War.³ The most effective cobbler is a thick shelled nut or filbert from which, through a small hole in the base of the shell, the kernel has been extracted. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.)

4. A boys' game, see below. See **Cob(b, sb.)** II. 16 (2), **Cobbety-cuts, Conker, sb.**¹

Stf., War. It is considered bad play to strike an opponent's string, nut against nut being the scientific play, NORTHALL *Flk-Rhymes* (1892) 355. War.² The game of striking one dried 'cobbler,' threaded on a string, against that of an opponent, to try their respective strength; War.³

COBBLER, *sb.*² Nhp.¹ Oxf.¹ [kɒˈblə(r).] A turkey; a call-word to turkeys.

[Cp. *coble-coller*, a turkey, COLES (1677).]

COBBLER, see **Cobble, sb.**¹ 7.

COBBLETTY-CURRY, *sb.* Irel. A beam of wood balanced so that persons sitting on the end go up and down alternately; a see-saw. Also called **Shuggy-shu**. N.I.¹ Ldd. Not very common, but a well-understood term. *Gen.* hobblyty-curry (A.J.I.)

COBBLETTY-CUTS, *sb. pl.* Chs. Shr. In form **cobbleticut** Shr.¹ A boys' game, played with chestnuts; see below. See **Cob(b, sb.)** II. 15, **Cobbler, sb.**¹ 4.

s.Chs.¹ The game is often commenced with the following rhyme: Kob lti-küts, Püt daayn yür nüts [Cobbletty-cuts, Put daïn yür nüts]. Shr. Boys bore a hole in a horse-chestnut, pass a string through it, and hit one chestnut against another, holding

them by the string, till one string breaks, when the owner loses his chestnut. The one who repeats the following rhyme has the first stroke—'Cobbly co! My first blow! Put down your black hat, And let me have first smack!' BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 531; Shr.¹

COBBO, *sb.* Ken. Sus. [kɒ bɔ.] The fish *Gobius niger*. Also called Miller's thumb.

Ken. GROSE (1799); Obs (R.S.) Sus. The 'Cobbo,' or 'Miller's thumb,' is very common in all streams about here, but is usually known by the latter name (E.E.S.).

[Fr. (Picard) *cabot*, bull-head, millers-thumb, also *chabot* (COTGR.).]

COBBOCK, *sb.* Lan. [kɒˈbək.] A heap, pile. See **Cob(b, sb.)** 7.

e.Lan. Others sat on a 'cobbock o' stones' at the road side, ALMOND *Watercresses*, 29.

COBBST, *adj.* Chs. [kɒbst.] Cross, contrary, fractious, *gen.* applied to children. See **Cob, adj.**

Chs.¹; Chs.³ Sometimes applied to people called by someone 'God Almighty's unaccountables,' who behave in so perverse and cross-grained a way as to be beyond all ordinary rule or calculation.

COBBY, *sb.* Obs. Yks. A name given by nurses to an imaginary demon or frightful spirit.

Yks. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.) n.Yks. In use about 50 years ago (R.H.H.).

COBBY, *adj.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lin. Bdf. Som. [kɒˈbi.]

1. Brisk, merry, hearty, cheerful; in good health and spirits.

N.Cy.¹² Nhb. Luik byeth crouse and cobby, WILSON *The Quayside* (1843) 109; Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ n.Yks.¹, n.Yks.² 'As cobby as a lop,' as nimble as a flea, n.Yks.³ ne Yks.¹ Ah feels as cobby as owt e.Yks.¹ Applied chiefly to old persons: 'Awd woman's quiet [quite] cobby,' *MS add* (T.H.) m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.¹ Shoe feels seela leetsome an cobby, n. 291, w.Yks.⁴, ne.Lan.¹, Stf.¹, Der.¹², nw.Der.¹

2. Proud; headstrong, tyrannical.

N.Cy.¹ Cum. GROSE (1790); Cum.² Wm. We were a happy people indeed till lately, till grown cobby, HURTON *Bran New Work* (1785) l. 527. ne.Lan.¹

3. Neat, symmetrical; snug, comfortable. e.Yks.¹, Bdf. (J.W.B.)

4. Cob-like, applied to a particular stamp of horse. w.Som.¹

5. Of wheat: short and full.

Lin. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

6. Crowded, confined, closely packed.

w.Yks. You'll be rayther cobby i' that small room (F.P.T.).

[1. Cobby, stout or brisk, COLES (1677).]

COBBY-, see **Copy loaf**.

COBIN, see **Coven**.

COB-IRONS, *sb. pl.* Der. Lin. Lei. War. Wor. e.An. Ken. Wil. Also in form **cobbern** (K.). [kɒˈb-aɪənz] Androns; the 'dogs' of a fireplace; the irons on which the spit, &c., is supported.

Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ Lei. RAY (1691) War.³ Wor. The hob or cob-iron is a kind of dog or horse standing upon three feet with a round knob for the head; they are placed on each side of the hearth in the kitchens of old farm houses, to lay the wood upon, and also the spit, and serve instead of a grate, ALLIES *Antiq.* (1852) 416. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.); (C.T.); Suf.¹ E.s. (W.W.S.); RAY (1691). s.Cy. GROSE (1790). Ken.¹, Wil. (K.)

[*Rotissoir*, a cobiron, COTGR.]

COBLE, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. e.An. Also in form **cobble** N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.² w.Yks.⁵ e.An.¹ [kɒˈbl, kɒ bl, Sc. also kɒuˈbl.]

1. A short, flat-bottomed rowing-boat, used in salmon-fishing and for crossing ferries, &c.

Sc. A salmon-coble is a boat out of which a salmon-drag is dropped into the river (A.W.). ne.Sc. I'm content to . . . try the crossin' o' the Jordan by sic fords or coble as may be granted me, GRANT *Keckleton*, 7. Ayr. An' wintle like a saumont-coble, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st. 7. Edb. FERGUSON *Poems* (1773) 107.

2. *Comp.* **Coble-gate**, the right of salmon-fishing with a coble; as much as can be fished by one coble. Nhb.¹

3. In phr. *net and coble*, the symbols for fishing.

Sc. The right of net and coble in the water and loch of Veolan, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii.

4. An open or deckless fishing-boat used principally on the north-east coast, with sharp bows, flat, sloping stern, and without a keel.

Sc As the keel o' the coble touches the sand, Scott *Antiquary* (1816) xxvi. Abd. The coble isn't built that can run them this night, Stoker *Walter's Mou'* (1895) 48. Kcd. He pushed his coble wi' a pole When canvas wadna draw, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 274. Fif. A skull o' herrings thick, Amid whas millions . . . His coble seems to stand and stick, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 137. n Cy *Borden Gl* (Coll. L L B); N Cy.¹ Nhb Com'd ower in a coble frae France, MIFORD *Coll. Snags* (1818) 18; Nhb.¹ The coble is built with a very deep cutwater, but towards the stern, which is square, it is made with a widening flat bottom. It is thus a boat without a 'keel,' but the flat bottom has two bilge clogs, called a 'skirval.' As the after-part draws only a few inches, the rudder is carried down much below the level of the bottom. These peculiarities necessitate the coble to be towed stern foremost, or, when landed, to be in like manner turned stern to the beach, and at the same time the rudder has to be unshipped. Dur. They're forc'd to take a coble, and come in by the sea, *Bishopbruk Garl* (1834) 52. n Yks.^{1,2} Used also as a pleasure-boat ne. Yks.¹, w Yks.⁵, e An.¹, Nrf.¹

5. *Comp.* (1) Coble-sled, a grooved incline built against a pier-side for sliding down the boats into the water; (2) -thofts, the thwarts or seats of the coble; (3) -thowls, the upright pins or tholes on the edge of the coble, which receive the metal ring attached to the oars, when the boat is rowed. n Yks.²

[1. Ane alde coble þare he fand þaf mony hoilis in it had, *Leg. Saints* (c. 1400, ed. Metcalfe, II. 318.)

COBLE, sb.² Sc. Also in dimin. form coblie. A pond. Bnff.¹ Abd. Well known. Gie the cows a drink oot o' the coble (G.W.); Here's a bit coblie, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ii.

COBLE, sb.³ and v.¹ Sc.

1. sb. A place in which malt is steeped for brewing. (JAM.)

2. v. To steep malt.

Sc. Craig, calls *aquam et ignem pati*—that is, killing and cobleing, *Fountainhall Decisions* (1759) I. 25 (ib.).

COBLE, sb.⁴ Sc. A square seat or 'table-seat' in a church.

Sc. Most profl. from its fancied resemblance to the place in which malt is steeped (JAM.).

COBLE, sb.⁵ Nrf. [ko'bl.] The hawfinch, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*. Also called Cobble-bird.

Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 60; COLENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51.

COBLE, v.² and sb.⁶ Sc. Lan. [ko'bl.]

1. v. To rock; to be unsteady, to tilt when stepped upon. Cf. coggle, v.²

Bnff.¹ Dinna coble the pleht, or ye'll spill the milk. Rxb. A stepping-stone is said to coble when it moves under one who steps on it. Also applied to ice which undulates when one passes over its surface (JAM.). e Lan.¹

Hence (1) Coblan, vbl. sb. the act of causing to rock, the act of rocking; (2) Coblie, adj. liable to a rocking or undulating movement. Cf. coggly.

(1) Bnff.¹ Fin a wiz gam' across the widden briggie, it keepit sic a coblan it a thocht it wid' a' been doon ilky meenit. (2) Rxb. (JAM.)

2. To see-saw. Rxb. (JAM.)

3. sb. A rocking motion; a see-saw or 'titter-totter.' Bnff.¹, Rxb. (JAM.)

COBLE, see Cobble, sb.¹

COBLIN(G), sb. Yks. Lan. Der. [ko'blin.] A lump of coal of var. sizes, but gen. of a size between great coals and slack. See Cobble, sb.¹ 5.

w Yks. It's time for foaks ta replenish ther coil heaps at can afford it, an gie a coblin ta them at caant, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann.* (1856) 31; Coblins are large pieces of coal, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 356; 'Sleck an' cobblins' means small and large coal, BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865); w Yks.^{3,4,5}, Lan. (J.L.), Der.¹

COBNOBBLE, v. and sb. Chs. Der. [ko'nbobl.]

1. v. To beat, chastise, correct; to knock on the head. See Cobble-nobble. Chs.^{1,2,3}, s. Chs.¹, Der.², nw. Der.¹

Hence Cobnobbling, vbl. sb. a beating. s. Chs.¹

2. sb. A blow. s. Chs.¹

COBSHANS, sb. pl. Cor. [ko'bfənz] Money, savings. Cor. Yet I've some liddle cobschans, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 34; Cor.^{1,2}

COBWEB, sb. Nhp. e An. Also in form copweb Nhp.² e. An.¹ [ko'b, ko'pweb]

1. The spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa griseola*.

Nhp. This . . . is here vulgarly call'd the Copweb, as usually building in the corners of walls where spiders weave their webs, MORTON *Northampton* (1712) 426; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 48; Nhp.¹ This bird feeds on flies, and builds its nest almost entirely of cobwebs when it can obtain them; Nhp.²

2. *Comb.* (1) Cobweb-morning, a misty morning; (2) Copweb-weather, misty weather.

(1) Nrf. RAY (1691), BAILEY (1721); Nrf.¹ (2) e An.¹

CO' BY, see Come by, s. v. Come, v. II. 1 (11, b).

COCAM, sb. Chs. Also written cocum Chs.¹ [kō kəm.] Sense, judgement; cunning.

Chs.¹ In use about Middlewich. A slow person is said to 'have no cocum'; Chs.³

COCHBELL, sb.² Lth. (JAM.) An earwig. Cf. codge-bell.

COCHIES, sb. pl. Nrf. Sweets.

Nrf. Here's a penny. Go to the shop and get some cochies (W.R.E.); Common (M.C.H.B.). Suf. (C.G.B.)

COCK, sb.¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.

1. In *comb.* (1) Cock-a-bendy, a sprightly boy; (2) -a-breekie, a person of small stature; (3) -a-dore, to play the master or lord it over another in a bullying way, see (39); (4) -a-hoop, a bumper; intoxicated; (5) -a-lifty, in a merry mood; (6) -aloff, high up; conceited, puffed up; (7) -apentie, one whose pride makes him live above his income; (8) -apparel, obs., great pomp or pride in small matters; (9) -a-reedle, a boys' game; see below; (10) -a-ride-a-roosie, a person who is perched or perked up unduly; (11) -battle, a game of football played at Shrove-tide; (12) -battler, (a) a children's game; see below; (b) the nut that cracks another in the game of 'cock-haw' (q.v.); (13) -bird height, (a) of a height equal to that of a male chicken; (b) fig. elevation of spirits; (14) -brained, weak, silly, flighty; (15) -bread, a mixture of hard boiled eggs, &c, with which game cocks are fed; (16) -bree or -broo, chicken-broth; (17) -chafer, the treadmill, (18) -chick, a young cock; (19) -s-clothes, best, Sunday clothes; (20) -s-comb, a small cutting blade projecting vertically from the share of a 'sull' or plough, and serving the purpose of a coulter; (21) -crow'n-kail, broth heated a second time; (22) -crow-land, superior croft-land; (23) -dyke, see -gard; (24) -('s-egg, a small egg without a yoke; an abortive or wind egg; (25) -s-eye, a halo that appears round the moon in certain states of the atmosphere, (26) -fait, a cock-fight; (27) -farthing, a term of endearment used to a little boy; (28) -fight, a boys' game; see below; (29) -footed, having the feet turned in; (30) -gard, a mode of hedging; (31) -haw, a boys' game, see below; cf. cob-nut, conker, sb.¹; (32) -head, (a) the top part of the spindle which carries the upper millstone in a flour-mill; (b) pl. large flakes of curd sometimes formed in the process of cheese-making; (33) -headed, vain, conceited, whimsical; (34) -hedge, a trimmed thorn or quickset hedge; (35) -kibbit or -kipit, a sport practised on Good Friday; see below; (36) -laird, a small landowner who cultivates his own land; a yeoman; (37) -lake, a spot frequented by grouse; (38) -ma-dendy, (39) -ma-do or -door, a conceited, self-important person; a bully; (40) -main, a contest in which several pairs of cocks were matched against each other; (41) -mantle, to crow over, bully, domineer; (42) -marrall, see -ma-door; (43) -master, the owner of a game cock; (44) -me-dainty, one who is showily dressed; a pert young man or girl; (45) -melder, the last 'melder' or grinding of a year's grain; (46) -s-neckling, head foremost; (47) -s-nests, the nests so often built and then deserted by the wren; (48) -s-Odin or -s-hoddin, a boys' game of 'hide and seek'; (49) -pickit, pecked or dabbled in by poultry; (50) -pit, a species of apple; (51) -raw,

sparingly roasted or boiled; (52) *road*, a passage in a wood through which woodcocks fly and are caught; see *Cock-shut*, *sb.*¹; (53) *Robin*, the reflection of the sun from a pail of water, &c.; cf. *cat washing dishes*; (54) *shot*, (55) *shy*, anything set up as a mark at which to throw stones, &c.; (56) *'s-skip*, see *-stride* (*b*); (57) *squailing* or *squouling*, *obs.*, throwing at cocks at Shrovetide; (58) *-steading*, *obs.*, a boys' game; (59) *-stick*, (*a*) a stick thicker and heavier at one end, used at the sport of cock-throwing; (*b*) gingerbread used at Shrovetide; (60) *-stride* or *-strut*, (*a*) a short stride, small distance; (*b*) *fig.* used of the lengthening of the days; (*c*) a boys' game, see below; (61) *-tail*, *fbeer*: fresh, foaming; (62) *-throw*, see *-shy*; (63) *-throwing*, a sport in which the cock was tied to a stick, and missiles thrown at it; (64) *'s tread*, (65) *-treading*, (66) *-treddle*, the embryo or nucleus in an egg; (67) *-walk*, (*a*) the farmyard or place where a cock was kept to be trained and prepared for fighting; (*b*) a fine or blackmail levied on a man who courts a woman residing out of the limits of his own parish.

(1) *Lth.* Rise, cocky bendies! SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 16. Dmf. (JAM.) (2) *Bnff.*¹ Applied commonly to the male sex. (3) *Lei.*¹ (4) *Fif.* One who is half seas over is said to be cock-a-hoop (JAM.). (5) *Cum.*¹ (6) *w.Yks.*³ (7) *Sc.* As soon as thai cockapenties gat a wee swatch o' their parlavoo harrangs, they yokit the taunking to ahe anther like the gentles, *Edb. Mag.* (Apr 1821) 351 (JAM.). (8) *Lin.* Vox agro Linc. usitatissima, Magna Pompa, Magnus Fastus, in parvare, SKINNER (1671); COLES (1679), BAILEY (1721); *Obs.* (R.E.C.); *Lin.*¹ (9) *s.Not.* One boy takes his stand in the horse-road of a street; the other players run across from causey to causey, he attempting to catch them. Also called Willie Waucey (J.P.K.). (10) *Nhb.*¹ (11) *Wm.* These juvenile competitors contended in a match at football and fought a cock-battle, called the captain's battle, *Manners, Kendal Chron.* (1812). (12) *a* *Cor.* Children often in country walks play with the hoary plantain, which they hold by the tough stem about two inches from the head; each in turn tries to knock off the head of his opponent's flower, *Flk-Lore Jrn* V. 61, in *GOMME Games* (1894) 73. (*b*) *Cor.*¹ (13) *a* *Sc.* It's a fell thing for you to gie yoursel sic aurs; ye're no cock-bird hight yet (JAM.). (*b*) *Sc.* I fin' my spirits a' cou'd caper Maist cock-bird hight, MACAULAY *Poems*, 181 (*ib.*) (14) *n.Lin.*¹ (15) *N.I.*¹ *Wm.* He mead breed for cocks... an licked hie Tom for bricken a bit oth cock breed, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 14, ed. 1821. (16) *Sc.* They... may hae some judgment in cock-bree, SCOTT *St. Roman* (1824) iii. *Lnk.* And gave him some good cock-broo, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) l. 100, ed. 1871. (17) *Lon.* He 'expiated' this offence by three months' exercise on the 'cockchafer,' MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) II. 51, ed. 1861. (18) *n.Cy* (HALL.) *Lan.* A cock-chicken with a single kom, WAUGH *Birthplace Bobbin* (1858) i. (19) *Dev.* He wore his cock-clothes at the sale, *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. (20) *nw.Dev.*¹ (21) *Rxb.* Supposed to be such as the cock has crowd over, being a day old (JAM.). (22, 23) *Cum.*¹ (24) *n.Yks.* (I W.) *w.Yks.*² Some say that cocks lay these small eggs, but farmers' wives say that hens lay them when they are about to give over laying. *Chs.*¹, *s.Chs.*¹, *n.Lin.*¹ *War.*³ Eggs with only the inner covering or skin, and without shell. *ne.Wor.* (J.W.P.), *Shr.*¹ *Oxf.*¹ *MS. add.* *e.An.*¹ *Sus.* *Hmp.* *HOLLOWAY* *Wil.*¹ (25) *Bnff.*¹ Considered by fishermen as a sign of stormy weather *Cor.*³ (26) *Shr.* I know a man as had a cock for cock-fait, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) xiv. (27) *e.An.*¹ (28) *Nai.* Two boys fold their arms, and then, hopping on one leg, butt each other with their shoulders till one lets down his leg, *GOMME Games* (1894) 73. (29) *Hmp.* (W.M.E.F.) (30) *Cum.*¹ The same as Stower and yedder, Steakk and ryse (31) *Cor.*¹ One boy takes off his cap, saying, 'Cock-haw! first blaw! Up hat, down cap Victor.' His opponent lays his nut, holding it by the string, on the cap. The first boy strikes it with his nut. Should he fail to crack it, the other boy places his down, and so on until the nut is broken. The nut that cracks the other is called a 'cock-battler.' If another nut can be cracked with the same nut, it is called a 'two-cock-battler,' and so on; *Cor.*² (32, a) *Shr.*¹ (*b*) *s.Chs.*¹ *Kok-yedz.* (33) *Sc.* MACRAY. (34) *n.Dev.* Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* *Cor.*¹ Sometimes double for drying clothes on; *Cor.*² (35) *nw.Dev.*¹ A cock is placed underneath an inverted cloamen milk-pan, and cudgels (called kibbits) are thrown at the pan from a fixed distance until it is broken. The cock is then chased, and becomes the joint property of its captor and the person who broke the pan. It has been revived at Hartland recently, and now

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forms the most popular Good Friday sport. (36) *Sc.* You breed of water kail and cock lairds, you need mickle service, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 362. *e.Fif.* Only dochter o' a certain cock-laird, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) ii. *Knr.* Destruction to the cock-laird race, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 15. *Slk.* Ae purr fallow, a cock-laird, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II 352. (37) *w.Yks.* LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 173 (38) *Nhb.*¹ *n.Yks.* He's sike a cockmadandy I ev no patience wi him (W.H.). (39) *Yks.* A cockmadoor te ivvry wun he dusna fear, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) III. *e.Yks.*¹ *n.Lin.*¹ That theare cock-ma-do weant craw so lood when he's as ohd as you an' me (40) *Lakel.* ELLWOOD (1895). (41) *Cum.* I'll larn thee to cockmantle, STAGG *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807). (42) *Lin.*¹ (43) *Shr.* You cock-masters all, both far and near, I will tell you of a cocking, when and where, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 562. (44) *N.Cy.*¹, *Cum.*¹, *n.Yks.*² (45) *Lnk.* As this 'melder' contains more refuse than any other it may be thus denominated because a larger share of it is allowed to the dunghill fowls (JAM.). (46) *Wil.* GROSE (1790); *Wil.*¹ To come down cock's-neckling; *obs.* (47) *Wil.*¹ (48) *Sc.* Cock's-Odin was another form of 'hide and seek,' universally common throughout the Sc. Lowlands, *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 165. (49) *Ayr.* 'Get your purritch... The gucks [ducks] are paidlin' up to their knees in them'... 'Wha would sup cock-pickit purritch?' SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) III. (50) *n.Yks.* The most abundant sort of apple (I.W.). *n.Lin.*¹ (51) *Lth.* *Rxb.* (JAM.). (52) *Cor.* GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (S) [The passages through which the birds flew were known by the name of 'cockroads' and 'cockshoots,' JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 441.] (53) *n.Yks.* Also called [jack-a-making-pancakes (I.W.)]. (54) *N.I.*¹ *Wil.*¹ There's a skug [squirrel]—let's have a cock-shot at him with your squaler. (55) *Brks.*¹ Taayke a cock shy. [A kind of informal far on the village green with cockshies, swings, &c., JEFFERIES *Hdgrow* (1889) 163.] (56) *e.Cy.* *N. & Q.* (1879) 5th S. xi 296. (57) *Hmp.*¹ *Wil.* I have seen the poor unfledged nestlings of small birds stuck upon a gate-post and thrown at by countrymen, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), *Wil.*¹ *Obs.* Som. Flinging sticks at a cock tied by the leg, one penny per throw, whoever kills him takes him away, W. & J. *Gl.* (1873), JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). (58) *Hmp.* *Portsmouth Telegraph* (Sept. 27, 1813) in *Hmp.*¹ (59) *a* *Ir.* We'll have fine sport! I have cocksticks enough, CARLETON *Travels Peas.* (1843) I. 359. (*b*) *Chs.* I have heard it said that the gingerbread called 'cocksticks' was later, and in more humane days, used instead of the cock, hence the name, *Chs. N. & Q.* (1881) I 60 (60, a) *Wm.* (B.K.) *w.Yks.*⁵ Here he comes sither' at a cockstride. *n.Lin.*¹ It's nobbut a cock-stride fra his hoose to the carrier's. *w.Som.*¹ Lord Popham is said to be coming 'handier' to the town by a cockstride every year (*b*) *Slk.* Afore yon sun were two cockstrides down the west, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 236 (JAM.). *N.I.*¹ About oul' New Year's Day, the days is a cock-stride longer. *n.Yks.* (I W.) *e.Yks.*¹ Used only in reference to the lengthening of days in early spring, when it is said, 'days is a cock-strayde langer noo' *w.Yks.*², *Chs.*¹, *s.Chs.*¹ *Der.*¹ At Twelfth-night, days are lengthened by a cock's stride. *Glo.*¹ From Christmas-tide to New 'us tide, The days do get a cock's stride. (*c*) *Abd.* One boy is chosen as cock. He is blindfolded, and stands with his legs as far apart as possible. The other boys then throw their caps as far as they are able between the extended legs of the cock... After each boy has taken his stand beside his cap, the cock, still blindfolded, stoops down and crawls in search of the caps. The boy whose cap he first finds has to run about 20 yards under the buffetings of the other boys, the blows being directed chiefly at his head, *GOMME Games* (1894) 73. (61) *w.Yks.*² (62) *s.Ir.* (P.W.J.) (63) *Lan.* Shrovetide was anciently a great time for cock-throwing and cock-fighting, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 217. *Mid.* The custom of throwing at cocks on Shrove Tuesday is still [1791] retained at Heston, in a field near the church, BRAND *Pop. Anthq.* (ed. 1849) I. 77. (64) *e.An.*¹ (65) *nw.Dev.*¹ From a *MS. Note-book*, 1665: 'Take the whitts of eggs, ... take out the cock-treadings' (66) *n.Lin.*¹ (67, a) *Lakel.* ELLWOOD (1895). *Cum.*¹ (*b*) *w.Yks.* In Bradfield a man who courts a woman residing out of his own parish is still expected to pay the fine called cockwalk, ADDY *Vul.* in *Gent Mag.* (July 1889) 40; *w.Yks.*² *n.Der.* ADDY *Gl.*

2. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) *Cock-bramble* or *-brumblie*, (*a*) the hawk's-bill bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*; (*b*) the wild rose, *Rosa canina*, on which roses are grafted; (2) *'s-caim*, the cuckoo-flower or meadow-pink, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; (3) *'s-comb*, (*a*) the adder's tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*; (*b*) the red eye-bright, *Bartsia Odontites*; (*c*) the common yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus*

Crista-Galli; (4) -drink or -drunks, the berries of the mountain ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia*; (5) -fighters, the seed-stems of *Plantago lanceolata*; (6) -flowers, the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (7) -s-foot grass, the *Dactylis glomerata*; (8) -grass, (a) the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; (b) the oat-grass, wild oat, *Bromus mollis*, *B. secalinus*; (9) -head, (a) the all-heal or woundwort, *Stachys palustris*; (b) the common knob-weed, *Centaurea nigra*; (10) -s-head, see -grass (a); (11) -s kames, (a) see -flowers; (b) the marsh orchis, *O. latifolia*; (12) -robin, the red campion, *Lychnis diurna*; (13) -rose, (a) the scarlet poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*; (b) the gall on the wild rose, *R. canina*; also called Canker, Gipsy-rose; (14) -sorrel, the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; (15) -spire, see -s-foot; (16) -stule, a fungus, a toadstool; (17) -and-hens, (a) see -grass (a), (b) the water avens, *Geum rivale*; (c) the leaf-buds of *Acer Pseudo-platanus*.

(1, a) e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.) (b) Suf. (F.H.) (2) Lnk. (JAM.) (3, a) Rxb. One of the bulbs of the root is supposed to resemble the comb of a cock; and, if sewed in any part of the dress of a young woman, without her knowledge, will, it is believed, make her follow the man who put it there (JAM.). (b) w.Yks. LEES *Flora* (1888) 343. (c) Shr.¹ The country folk consider that when the seeds of this plant rattle in their capsules it is time to mow the hay-grass. (4) Lakel. The name explains the superstitious idea connected with it sw.Cum. (5) Nhb., Dur., Cum. Cum.¹ Used by boys in play. (6) Hmp. (7) n.Yks. Nrf. A field that had some cocksfoot grass in it, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III 392. [The substitution of 2 lbs. of *Dactylis glomerata*, the common rough cock's foot, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 614.] (8, a) w.Som.¹ The only name used by farmers for this the commonest variety of the plantains. n.Dev. Cowslop an' cock-grass, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 122. (b) Cmb. (9, a) Lnk. From some supposed resemblance of its flowers to the head of a cock (JAM.). (b) n.Cy. Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. (10) e.An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 101. w.Sus. Boys play with these heads; one holds a stalk in his hand, while another, with a similar stalk, strikes his opponent, and whichever loses the head first is conquered. It is called 'fighting cocks,' HOLLOWAY (11) Nhb.¹ The early orchis is variously called Cocks-kames and Deed man's thumb, and the marsh orchis has the several titles of Cocks-kames, De'il's foot, Deed men's fingers, Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel (12) Dev.⁴ The common name in n.Dev. Cor. (13, a) Sc. Any wild poppy with a red flower, but most commonly the long smooth-headed poppy (JAM.). ne Yks.¹ A rarer form is Cuprose. (b) n.Lin.¹ (14) Yks. (15) Cmb. An herb or grass by [the farmers] called cocksfoot [cocksfoot], which is said to produce a relaxation of the shoulder in sheep Cocksfoot is *Dactylis glomerata*, L., but possibly some other plant is here meant, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). (16) n.Yks.³ (17, a) Wtf., Nhb.¹, Dev.⁴ (b) Nhb. *Nature Notes*, No. 9; Nhb.¹ (c) n.Cy.

3. Comb. in the names of birds, fishes, &c.: (1) Cock-ban(d), a sticklebat, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (2) -chick, a species of minnow; see below; (3) -clock, the cock-chaffer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (4) -felt, the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*; (5) -fiery, a species of minnow; (6) -hoop, the male bullfinch, *Pyrrhula europaea*; also called Hoop (q.v.); (7) -horny-bug, see -clock; (8) -manner, see -ban(d); (9) -paddle, the lumpfish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*; (10) -winder, the wigeon, *Mareca penelope*; (11) — of the North, (a) the brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*; (b) the snow bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

(1) Glo. (H.S.H.); Glo.¹ (2) w.Som.¹ The cock-chick is marked with gold on the belly, and bright red under the fins. It is the same in size as an ordinary minnow. (3) n.Yks.² Sometimes called Egg-clocks, as being oviform and hard-cased. (4) Nhp. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 5. (5) Dev. What sport?—Only two, one of them a real cock-fiery, though, STROOKE *Not Exactly*, iv. (6) Som. W & J. Gl. (1873). (7) Suf. (M.E.R.); (C.G.B.); e.An. *Dy Times* (1892). (8) Lan. (G.E.D.) (9) Sc. A bannock-fluke and a cock-paddle, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xi. S. & Ork.¹ (10) Nrf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 154. (11, a) e. & s.Sc. ib. 64. (b) Nhb.¹ The winter immigrant bird, the snowflake, is called Cock of the North, and over-sea linnet.

4. In phr. (1) *Cock and farthing*, a child's game; (2) — and *mwile*, a jail, prison; (3) — *a-pert*, a saucy fellow; (4) — *a-roora-koo*, the sound of cockcrowing; (5) — *in breeches*, gingerbread made into the shape of a bird;

(6) — *of the clod*, (7) — *of the mudden*, (8) — *of the roost*, (9) — *of the walk*, the master or chief of the house; a bully, presuming person; (10) — *of the North*, a facetious name for Newcastle; (11) — *of my thumb*, a diminutive, small person; (12) *to cast at the cocks*, fig. to waste, squander; (13) *to have not a cock left to crow*, to be destitute, poverty-stricken; (14) *that cock won't fight*, that will not answer, 'wash'; (15) *to have heard the old cock crow*, see below; (16) *a good cock may come out of a ragged bag*, *Prov.*; (17) *first cock spit over a finger*, see below; (18) *that beats cock-fighting*, used of anything very surprising, either good or bad.

(1) s.Wil. A dapster, too, at cock an vaden, *Slow Rhymes*, 5th S. 16. (2) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); JENNINGS, *Obs. Dial. w Eng* (1825). (3) I.W.¹ (4) Elg. Madam's cock is crowing with all his might; I love to hear his cock-a-roora-koo, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 9. (5) Lon. The principal, and sometimes the only, toy gingerbread that is vended is the 'cock in breeches'; a formidable-looking bird, with his nether garments of gold, MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 200. (6) n.Lan. He war . . . a noted fighter,—th' cock o' th' clod in his day, WAUGH *Rambles Lake Cy.* (1861) iii. (7) n.Yks.¹², e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. A woman an' dowter thowt a bein cocks at middin, *Dewsb're Olm.* (Oct. 4, 1865) 14; 12 t'kok æt'midin (J.W.); w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ Of two disputants, one 'clean camowert' other, an' now he's cock-o't-middin.' n.Lin.¹ (8) Brks.¹ (9) Wm. (B.K.) (10) Nhb.¹ (11) w.Yks.¹ (12) Lnk. Sair have we pelted been with stocks, Casting our money at the cocks, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I. 330 (JAM.). (13) Abd. To ha'd their chents' the law 'Till they're nae left a cock to crow, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 249. (14) Sc. You write 'that cock won't fight, you won't, SCOTT *St Ronan* (1824) iv. (15) n.Lin.¹ 'He's heard the old cock crow,' said of children who repeat sentences or opinions which they have picked up from their fathers. (16) Shr. 'There'll come a good cock out of a ragged bag.' A cockfighting simile, used by a farmer, whose buildings were out of repair, but his stock in good condition, BURNE *Fik-Lore* (1883) 590. (17) s.Lan. When we had a threap [dispute] at marble playing when I went to school it was always first cock spit o'er a finger an' hit t'other a knock to set us agate a feightin' (S.W.). (18) Sc. That beats cock-fechtin', WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 168. Shr. BURNE *Fik-Lore* (1883) 598.

5. The woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula*.

War.³ Wor. Almost all classes in the country, when speaking of woodcocks, scarcely ever use the prefix, ALLIES *Antiq.* (1852) 284. Dev. Ee'd kill'd a sight o' cocks, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 35, ed. 1853. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 189.]

6. A brisk, smart fellow; a familiar term of address.

Sc. Such a canty hearty cock o' a landlord too, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 290. Elg. Cheer up, my cocks, yer spirits rouse, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 97. Abd. Thae auld cocks sae crack'd awa', SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 218. Per. The Auld Beggar Man as a hearty auld cock, NICOL *Poems* (1843) 143. Knr. Wi' bannet lairds, The cocks o' the creation, HALIBURTON *Ohl Idylls* (1891) 147. Nrf. A bilsher wee red-headed cock Just like thyself, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 110. Ayr. Gie him't het, my hearty cocks, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 19. Lnk. A guid-natur'd hearty auld cock, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 237. w.Yks. 12 æ kok æt ðæt (J.W.). e.An.² 'A shy cock,' an idle lad; 'an old cock,' a gay old man. Suf.¹ I sah cock—where ar yeow a gooen? Ah yah, cock—I e'ent afeard o' yeow natha Slang. The jolly old cock Of a Germanised giant, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Lay of St. Odile*.

7. pl. A name given to var. plants: (1) the tufted heads of the ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*; see also Cock-fighters; (2) *Plantago major*; (3) the field wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*; (4) the seeds of the corn-cockle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

(1) Ir. (A.S.P.) N.I.¹ Children amuse themselves in summer with knocking off the heads of each other's cocks. ne.Lan.¹ Dur., Chs., Nhp., Shr., Suf., Sus. Cor.³ (2) Suf. (3) Dwn. Known at Belfast as 'a kind of cocks,' no doubt from the superficial resemblance of its black heads to those of *Plantago lanceolata*. (4) Cor.³

8. pl. A children's game, played with the heads of the ribwort plantain. Also called Cock-battler (q.v.). N.Cy.¹, Suf.¹

9. A striped snail-shell, the shell of the large land-snail. See Cogger.

Nhb.¹ Those of a grey colour are called hens, the others are called cocks. When emptied of the snails, boys 'fight' the 'chucks'

by squeezing them together until one breaks the other. After a successful encounter a 'cock chuck' is said to be 'one year aad,' and if he remains unbroken after a second 'battle,' 'two year aad,' and so on, a year being added each time. *Lei.*¹ Used in the game of fighting-cocks, which is played by pressing the points or noses of two snail-shells together till one of them breaks. *Nhb.*¹ (s.v. Cogger). They call them 'cocks' and so they fight, *CLARE MS. Poems*.

10. *A boys' game.* See below.

Nai. One boy is chosen cock. The players arrange themselves in a line along one side of the playground. The cock takes his stand in front of the players. . . A rush across the playground is made by the players. The cock tries to catch and 'croon'—i.e. put his hand on the head of—as many of the players as he can. . . When a boy was being pursued . . . his great object was to save his head from being touched on the crown. Also called *Rexa-boxa-King*, *GOMME Games* (1894) 73.

11. The mark for which curlers play, the 'tee.'

Sc. The stone which reaches as far as the mark is said to be cock-hitting (JAM.); The folk that was playing at the curling, and . . . auld Jock Stevenson that was at the cock, *SCOTT Guy M.* (1815) xxxii. *Ayr.* When to the lough the curlers flock . . . Wha will they station at the cock? *BURNS Tam Samson* (1787) st. 4.

Hence *C8ckee*, *sb.* the place at each end of the rink or course to and from which the stones are hurled.

Kcb. Glenbuck upon the cockee stood, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 162.

[L. (14) *Escervelé*, brain-sick, cock-brain'd, heady, giddy, *COTGR.* (52) Thou hast thy cockrood, and thy glade To take the precious pheasant made, *HERRICK Hesp.* (1648) 247 (DAV.). (60, b) It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a cocke-stride of his climbing, *BRETON Fantast.* (1626) (DAV.). (63) A cock's tread [in an egg], *Galaxias*, *COLES* (1679). 2. (3, c) Cp *MLG. hanenkam*, 'centrum galli' (*SCHILLER & LUBBEN*). (9) *Traumere*, common trefoil, cockheads, *COTGR.* 4. (4) Your cockapert pride, *HEYWOOD Spider & Fle* (1556) 93 (NARES). 6. He was an honest old cock, and loved his pipe as well as the best of us, *GRAVES Sp. Quixote* (1773) bk. viii. xxiv (DAV.).]

COCK, *v.*¹ and *sb.*² Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in form (?) *koik* Lan.

I. *v.* To crow, make the sound made by a cock or cock pheasant; esp. in phr. *to cock-crow*. *Gen.* used fig.

Hrf. Duna be so uncommon quick to coc over a feler agen (*Coll. L.L.B.*). *Oxf.* Dwunt bē in sich a gallopin urrē to cok-crō over a boddē agen, *Why John* (*Coll. L.L.B.*). *w.Som.*¹ Dīd-n ee yuur'n kauk een? [Did you not hear him cocking?] You'll vind one in thick there little copse, I year'd 'n cockin s'mornin.

Hence *Cocking*, *vbl. sb.* the call of a cock pheasant. *w.Som.*¹

2. To swagger, strut, show off, put on airs of importance.

Sc. What needs ye sit cockit up there, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xviii. *Fif.* Had Bellarmine been sittin' cockin In Anster Kirk, he'd gat a yokin' . . . that wou'd hae cow'd his croakin, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 8. *Gall.* You to sit cockin' there, *CROCKETT Sunbonnet* (1895) xvi. *Wm.* Ah'll net hev thee cockin ower me (B.K.).

Hence (1) *Cocked up*, *phr.* *thcited*; (2) *Cocking*, *phl. adj.* brisk, pert, domineering.

(1) *N.I.*¹ (2) *Wm. & Cum.*¹ Fix fause hair upo' their cockin crowns, 119. *w.Yks.*¹ A little cockin fellow. *e.Lan.*¹

3. Of a child: to walk lightly or nimbly about. *w.Yks.*¹

II. 1. To hold erect, prick up, esp. *to cock the lugs, neb, &c.*

Elg. Ye'd seen a niz cockt like your ain, *COUPER Tourifications* (1803) II. 203. *Kcd.* If I did cock my auld grey tail, *JAMIE MUSE* (1844) 58. *Per.* Ye needna cock yir nose in the air, *IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush* (1895) 189. *Frf.* James . . . Primes, loads again, and cocks his e'e, *SANDS Poems* (1833) 86. *Rnf.* Let fam'd Dunfermline cock her crest, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 150. *Ayr.* But, Willie, set your fit to mine, An' cock your crest, *BURNS To W. Simpson* (May 1785) st. 9. *Lnk.* Just like a wee conceited flunkie He cock'd his head, *LEMON St Mungo* (1844) 74. *Edb.* Na town-bred spark, nor country laird, Need cock their nose, *McDOWALL Poems* (1839) 117. *Nhb.* He to the kirk wad cock his croon Among the best, *STRANG Earth Friend* (1892) 2; *Nhb.*¹ *Cum.*³ She cocks up her chin an' says, 'M'appen I may!' 37. *n.Yks.* He wad cock his lugs, *BURNETT Broad Yks.* (1885) 43. *w.Yks.*⁵ Cocks his head as if awal t'street wur his awan.

Hence *Cockit*, *phl. adj.* turned up, raised, pricked up.

Rnf. His specks astride his cockit neb, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 153. *Lth.* Cockit luggies, curly Lang tail, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 59. *Sik.* Of noses . . . Mine's, I ken, 's a cockit ane, *CHR. NORTH Noctes* (ed. 1856) III 150.

2. In phr. (1) *to cock one's cap at*, to make love to, 'set one's cap at'; (2) — *the clogs*, to die, 'turn up the toes'; (3) — *the fud*, to be in 'good spirits'; (4) — *the little or wee finger*, to be fond of drinking, perpetually tuppling; (5) — *the thumbs*, to dance; (6) — *up the toes*, see — *the clogs*.

(1) *w.Yks.* Sally Toardoff at cocked her cap a Scotchman, *CUDWORTH Dial Sketches* (1884) 32; (S.K.C.) (2) *w.Yks.* Ah owd chap . . . cocked his clogs a bit sin, *CUDWORTH Dial Sketches* (1884) 37; (J.T.); (S.P.U.) (3) *Sc.* The fud is the hare's or rabbit's tail or brush; and a hare cocks his fud, or erects his little tail, when he is in good spirits, *N. & Q.* (1857) 2nd S. iii. 519. *Ayr.* Ye maukins, cock your fud fu' braw, Withouten dread, *BURNS Tam Samson* (1787) st. 7. (4) *Rnf.* Some say that she cocks her wee finger, In short, that she's gien to the drink, *BARR Poems* (1861) 107. *Chs.*¹ Jim Goold's gone at last, and what could ye expect, he wur sadly too fond o' cockin his little finger. (5) *Nhb.* (W.G.) (6) *n.Yks.* He's cock't iz teecas at last (W.H.). *w.Yks.* When t'ime comes to cock up thi tooas, *BICKERDIKE Beacon Alm.* (1875).

3. To raise, turn up the face, &c.; to lift up in a threatening manner.

e.Sc. Wha's he cockin' his nieve at? *SETOUN Sunshine* (1895) 304. *Fif.* They . . . cock't their fists in fearfu' clenches, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 7. *Etb.* I've cock'd up my sooty face, *FORBES Poems* (1812) 56. *e.Yks.*¹ Cock up thy chin *Lan.* Cock up thy jib, an' let's have another smeautch, *BRIERLEY Ickdale* (1865) 119, ed. 1868.

4. To hold up, raise on end; to tilt. *Gen.* with *up*.

n.Yks. He cock't up his finger (I.W.) *w.Yks.*⁵ Cock it up an' let's luke at it. *Lan.* Th' stoo' [i.e. stool] ut I're stonidin on (?) koikt o'er an' leet me down, *BRIERLEY Fratchingtons* (1868) 2. *s.Not.* Ye want to cock the end o' the scythe up a bit (J.P.K.). *s.Lin.* Put y'r left foot into the stirrup, and cock y'r other leg into the saddle, and off ye go (T.H.R.).

5. *Comp.* (1) *Cock-spur*, a small piece of baked pottery used for separating the ware as placed in the 'seggar'; (2) *throw*, a three-legged piece of wood used to support the shafts of a cart when the horses are taken out.

(1) *Yks.*, *Stf.* Cockspurs are of different forms and sizes. They are *gen.* triangular, coming to a fine point, the main quality being that they should support the ware with as little contact as possible (F.K.). (2) *w.Yks.*²

6 To stick the hat jauntily on one side of the head.

Sc. Gives his beaver a brush and cocks it in the face of all creation, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) xxxvii. *Abd.* Cock up your bonnet, Aberdeen, *CADENHEAD Bon-accord* (1853) 144. *Ayr.* Cock up your beaver, *TITLE*, *BURNS w.Yks.* (J.T.) *Colloq.* Each cocks fierce his hat, *FIELDING Wks* (1784) III 20.

Hence (1) *Cockit hat*, *phr.* a hat with the brim turned up on one side; (2) *Cockup*, *sb.* a hat or cap turned up in front.

(1) *Fif.* His cockit-hat . . . He clap't upon his roseat hair, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 42. *Ayr.* They had a cockit hat to croon a', *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 78. *Lnk.* I've now got a braw cockit hat, *RODGER Poems* (c. 1838) 7, ed. 1897. *Dmb.* As for the cockit hat I'm no verra shure aboot it eithereens, *CROSS Disruption* (ed. 1877) xiv. *Kcb.* The Laird he cam' doon in his best cockit hat, *ARMSTRONG Ingleside* (1890) 156. (2) *Sc.* An awfu' warning aboot your cockups and your fallal duds, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xxv; I see my own daughter in the kirk even now have as high a cockup as any of you all, *KIRKSTON Hist. Biog.* XIX. (JAM.)

7. To mount a culprit on the back of another, in order to flog him.

Sc. (JAM.); *MACKAY*; Old Scottish schoolmasters chastised idle and refractory schoolboys on the seat of honour, and in order to a convenient flagellation thereon, they mounted the offender on the back of another. . . The culprit was then said to 'cock'. . . The offending youth . . . commonly sought to conceal himself . . . The schoolmaster on these occasions of flight, caused all the boys in the school to search for the fugitive: hence the origin of 'Cock hoddin', the cock in hiding, or 'Cock's-Odin' (q.v.), *N. & Q.* (1868) 4th S. ii. 165.

Hence (1) *Cock-a-linty*, *adv.* carelessly balanced on the shoulders; (2) *-s' heading*, *phr.* a boys' game in which

one mounts on another's shoulders; (3) *To ride cock-a-legs*, (4) — *cockawine*, (5) — *cockstride*, (6) — *cocky-neck*, *phr.* to ride on the shoulders of another; (7) *To get or sit a-cock*, *phr.* to sit or ride astride on the top of anything.

(1) Cum. Girt geggins at they carry cock-a-linty atop eh ther shoorders, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 224. (2) Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. (3) w.Yks.¹ (4) Dmf. (JAM.) (5) e.Lan.¹ (6) Wm. Let's ride a cocky-neck (B.K.). (7) Glo., Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M)

8. To throw up anything to a high place, whence it cannot be easily taken down. Abd. (JAM.)

9. To sit bashfully and unobserved.

Cum. Ah cockt on im me seat adoot takken mickle nwotish eh what war gaan forret, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 163; Cum.¹ Laal Dicky sat cockan i' t'neuk Takkan t'in, ey, as suer as a gun, *Old Sng.*

10. To miss, make a false 'shot.'

Abd. Used by boys in playing at marbles (JAM.).

11. To go back from an engagement; to eat one's words.

Rxb. (JAM.) Gall. 'Hen' is also used sometimes in the same sense (A.W.).

12. *sb.* An upward turn, a tilt. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. With a knowing cock of his eye, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) iii Frf. The cock o' his auld farrant snout, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 119. 'Edb. With gleg een, a cock nose, white locks, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xi. Lan. Hoo mut don hursel in o' cock op bonnit wi posies, ORMEROD *Felley fro' Rachde* (1851) i.

13. A thrust, push, a 'lift up.' See *Cog*, *sb.*² 3.

Nhb.¹ Gi's a cock up, will ye?

14. In *phr.* *In forty cocks*, out of shape.

w.Cor. Your hat is in forty cocks after a week's wear. Not heard for many years, but formerly in constant use (M.A.C.); Cor.³

15. A cap, a headdress.

Sc. We maun hae pearlins, and mabbies, and cocks, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 223. n.Sc. (JAM.)

COCK, *sb.*³ and *v.*² Dur. Yks. Lan. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Bdf. Hrt. Mid. Husb. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [kok.]

1. *sb.* A small heap of hay or corn in the field. Cf. *pook*.

Dur.¹ The grass is afterwards turned, and towards evening made into small cocks (s.v. Haymaking). e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889). w.Yks. T'first cock o' hay Flays t'cuckoo away, *Prov* (J.T.) e.Lan.¹, War. (J.R.W.), War.³ Hrt. We carry [the new-made hay] into a barn, cock or stack, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750). w.Mid. (W.P.M.), n.Wil. (E.H.G.) s.Wil. Barley and oat crops are forked from the swath into cocks or pooks, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 220. Dor. They were already loading hay, the women raking it into cocks and windrows, and the men tossing it upon the waggon, HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xxv. nw.Dev.¹ Cor.³ Sometimes (but seldom) of hay.

Hence (1) *Cocket*, Bdf. (J.W.B.), (2) *Cocklet*, *sb.* a small cock or stack of hay, corn, &c. n.Yks.²

2. *Comp.* *Cock-stangs*, two poles used in carrying 'cocks' of hay to the barn.

w.Yks. (G.H.); w.Yks.² Carried by two men like a Sedan chair; w.Yks.³, e.Lan.¹

3. The top of a rick, stack, &c. Nhp.²

4. *v.* To put mown hay or barley into heaps.

e.Lin. Very common (G.G.W.). Hrt. We cock it up into heaps, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750). w.Mid. (W.P.M.) Brks., Hmp., Wil. I wants you to go and cock that hay up (W.H.E.). Wil. Barley and oats are always cocked. Also hay, first in foot-cocks and then dry in hay-cocks, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). w.Som.¹ This yer hay 'ont do to-night, d'an'! dead like. Come on soce! let's cock it up, t'ont take very long.

Hence (1) *Cocker*, *sb.* the man who cocks or 'coils' up hay in a field. w.Yks.² (2) *Cocking-fork*, *sb.* a large hay-fork used for carrying hay into the summer rick; (3) *-poles*, *sb. pl.* poles used for carrying hay. Wil.¹

[1. A cock, is of hay or corn laid on heaps to preserve it against the extremities of the weather, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681). 4. Take heede to the weather, the wind and the skie, If danger approacheth, then cock apace crie, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 118.]

COCK, *sb.*⁴ Yks. Lan. Wor. Ken. Sus. [kok.]

1. A small rowing-boat, *gen.* in *comb.* *Cock-boat*.

w.Yks. BANKS *Whfld. Wds.* (1865). Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 228. s.Wor.¹, Sus.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Cock-fare*, a period of fishing. Sus.¹ (2) *-heaks*, the fishing-nets of a 'cock.' *ib.* (3) *-tail*, a small

row-boat carried by the larger luggers, with which they communicate with other vessels. Ken. (E.R.O.)

[1. Yond tall anchoring bark, Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy Almost too small for sight, SHAKS. *K. Lear*, iv. vi. 19. OF. *coque*, 'bateau, canot' (LA CUNNE).]

COCK, *sb.*⁵ Cum. Perversion of the word *God*, used in oaths and exclamations of surprise, &c. In *comb.* (1) *Cock's dillies*, (2) *-s-dogs*, (3) *-s-fish*, (4) *-swunters*.

(1) Cum.¹ Cum (2) My neighbours jeer me, and cry 'Sec, cocks-dogs!' GILPIN *Pop Poetry* (1875) 56. (3) I dream'd—cocksfish! as seer as I'se here which, *ib.* 58 (4) Cockswunters! min beyde about heame, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 182, Cum.³ Cockswunters!—what hed I forgotten? 21.

[Stryke for cockes body, *chargez de par Dieu*, PALSGR. (1530) 739; Tell us a tale anon, for cockes bones! CHAUCER *C. T.* I. 29. For illustration of this use of *Cock* in oaths see note to Dunbar's *Poems* (ed. 1893) III. 229.]

COCK, *sb.*⁶ Sc. Chs. [kok.] A projection of brick-work built out in steps to receive a piece of timber. Also called a *Cock's breast*. Chs.¹ Hence *Cock-bead-plane*, *sb.* a plane for making a moulding which projects above the common surface of the timber. Sc. (JAM.)

COCK, *sb.*⁷ Yks. Midl. Bdf. [kok.] A piece of iron with several notches fixed at the end of the plough-beam, by which the plough is regulated.

w.Yks.¹ Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. • Bdf. The cock is fixed to the beam end in a horizontal position by a bolt, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 161.

COCK, *sb.*⁸ Sc. [kok.] In *phr.* (1) *Cock and key*, a stop-cock; (2) — *and pail*, spigot and faucet.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) (2) Sc. Let go that water by means of a spigget and fosset, or 'cock and pail,' as we call it, MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* (1743) 344 (*ib.*). Frf. Just the thing, it fits like cock and pail, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 176.

COCK, *v.*³ Sc. Irel. Colon. [kok.] To indulge, pamper, spoil with over-indulgence. *Gen.* in *phr.* *to cock up with*.

Per. Cock the like o' him wi' the best Glenlivet! CLELAND *Inch-bracken* (1883) 106, ed. 1887. Ir. To cast pearls before swine is 'to cock them up with pearls.' *Gen.* used ironically as an expletive. A priest complaining of the unruliness of his flock, somebody asked him whether he had ever tried preaching the Gospel to them, to which he responded, 'Cock them up with the Gospel!' (A.S.P.), Cock me up! to lie here where I've help widin call, an' poor Mick out o' rache on the road, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 148, ed. 1893. Ant. Cock you up wi' it [I would like to see you getting it], *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). [N.Z. Lease indeed! Cock her up with a lease! why, she's only a weekly tenant, BARLOW *Kaipara* (1888) viii.]

[Some cockneies with cocking are made verie foolcs, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 183.]

COCK, *v.*⁴ I.Ma. [kok.] Of the head after drinking to excess: to swim, buzz.

I.Ma. The head goin cockin and the knees goin knicker, knocker, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 54.

COCKA, see *Cocker*, *sb.*⁹

COCKABELL, see *Cock-bell*.

COCK-A-BENDY, *sb.* Ayr. (JAM.) An instrument for twisting ropes, consisting of a hollow piece of wood held in the hand, through which a pin runs.

COCKAGEE, *sb.* Wil. Som. Dev. Also in forms *cockygee*, *cackagee* Dev. [ko-kägi.] A kind of small, hard, sour cider-apple; also, the cider made from it.

Wil.¹ Som. The fruit [Cockagee] was first brought over about sixteen or eighteen years since, and promoted about Minchhead, HUGH STAFFORD *Lett.* (1727) in Langley's *Pomona* (1729) 149; This cockygee! I dwont like en at all; a's za rough an za zouri, JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng.* (1869) 148. Dev. The name of it [the cider] is Cockagee or Cackagee, STAFFORD *l. c.*

[Ir. *cac a' gheidh*, goose dung; the apple was so called from its greenish-yellow colour.]

COCK-A-LEEKIE, see *Cocky-leekie*.

COCKALLS, *sb. pl.* Ken. A girls' game played with sheep's knuckle-bones. Also called *dibbs*.

Ken. A girl will say 'Let's play cockalls.' Known as *Jacks* or *Jack-bones* in the North (H.M.).

[Cockal, *astragalismus*, *lusus talorum puerilis*, SKINNER (1671); so COMENIUS (1650) 949.]

COCKALOORIE, see **Cockiloorie**.

COCKANDY, *sb.* Sc. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*.

Rif. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 220; (JAM.)

COCK-ANTERBURY SEED, *phr.* Som. A fish-poaching drug, *Cocculus anamirta* or *C. indicus*.

w.Som.¹ Kauk-an-turbuuree zee ud is made into pellets of paste, and if thrown into a pond or canal the fish which swallow it come to the top of the water intoxicated, and can be drawn out with a rake. It is no use in running water.

COCKARS, see **Cockers**, *sb.*¹ *pl.*

COCKATHRODON, *sb.* Cor. The Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

Cor. Rodd *Birds* (1885) 314. Sc.I. [So named] from its hoarse guttural cry, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 212

COCKATS, *sb.* *pl.* Bnff.¹ [ko'kəts.] A scolding.

Sc. He ga' thim a' thir cockats roon [He scolded each in turn]. The wife set up's cockats till 'im.

COCK-BELL, *sb.* Ken. Dev. Cor. Also in forms cockabell Cor.³; cockerbell Cor.²; cockle-bell nw.Dev.¹ Cor.¹² [ko'k-bel.] An icicle. Cf. clinker-bell, s.v. **Clinker**, *sb.*³ 2.

Ken. My beard had sometimes yce on it, . . . my breath turning into many cock-bells as I walked, *Bargrave MS Diary* (1645) in Ken.¹; Ken.¹² Dev. The icicles (or, as the little boys call them, the cockables), BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 297; Cockle-berry is sometimes used (R.P.C.). nw.Dev.¹ There's cockle-bells hangin' vrom th' auvis zo lung's me arm. Cor. I'm got so cowl'd es a cockabel, HIGHAM *Dial.* (1866) 21; Cor.¹² 3.

COCKED, *ppl. adj.* Nhb. Stf. Brks. [kokt] Intoxicated, or nearly so. See **Half-cocked**.

Nhb. Half cock'd and canty hyem we gat, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 54; Nhb.¹ Stf. *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494. Brks.¹

COCKELTY-BREAD, *sb.* Wm. Yks. Lin. Oxf. Wil. Cor. Written cocklety. w.Yks.² In forms cockle. Wil. Oxf. Cor.¹; cockly. Cor.² [ko'kti-bred, -briəd.]

1. A game played by children; see below.

Wm. My grandy's seeke And like to dee, And I'll make her Some cocklety bread, &c., BRAND *Pop. Ant.* (ed. 1849) II. 414. n.Yks.² The term Cocklety is heard among our children at play. One of them squats on its haunches with the hands joined beneath the thighs, and being lifted by a couple of others who have hold by the bowed arms, it is swung forwards and backwards and bumped on the ground or against the wall, while continuing the words 'this is the way we make cocklety bread.' e.Yks.¹ This term is quite obs. except in the well-known rhyme, used in a girls' game. A girl sits on two clasped hands of two other girls, the other united hands supporting her back, and is swung to and fro, the rhyme being repeated by the swingers, *MS. add.* (T.H.) w.Yks. The moulding cocklety bread is a sport among hoydenish girls not quite extinct. It consists in sitting on the ground, raising the knees and clasping them with the hands; and then using an undulatory motion as if they were kneading dough, accompanying the motion with a chant, of which the following are the words:— 'My granny is sick, and now is dead, And we'll go mould some cocklety bread; Up with the heels and down with the head, And that is the way to make cocklety bread.' Dough, thus moulded, when baked was given as a love charm, *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.² n.Lin.¹ The children turn head-over-heels after repeating the third line. Oxf. The maids when they have put themselves into the fit posture say thus— 'My granny is sick and now is dead, We'll go mould some cockle-bread,' AUBREY *Remains* (1697) in GOMME *Games* (1894) 74. Wil. A wanton sport, which they call moulding of cockle-bread; they gett upon a table-board, and then gather-up their knees and their coates with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro with their buttocks as if they were kneading of dough, *ib.* ['Mounting cockeldy bread' is a play among children in which one lies down on the floor on her back rolling backwards and forwards, and repeating 'Cockeldy bread, mistley cake, When you do that for our sake,' *Times* (1847) in BRAND *l.c.*]

2. In *phr.* to make cockle-bread, to turn head over heels on a bed. Cor.¹²

[We that were used to mould cockle bread before him and he would laugh at us, R. BROME *Jov. Crew* (1652) II. 11. There was formerly some kind of bread called 'cockle-bread.' Stroke me smooth and comb my head And thou shalt have some cockell-bread, PEELE *Old Wives' Tale* (1595) (GOMME *l.c.*)]

COCKENS, *sb. pl.* Nhb. [ko'kinz.] The field-poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*.

Nhb.¹ Also known as fire flaut, lightnings, thunder-flower, &c.

COCKER, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Lin. Also Suf. Dev. [ko'kər, ko'kə(r).]

1. A cock-fighter, one who keeps and trains cocks for the sport of cock-fighting.

Lnk. The last of the old cockers, as they were called, WRIGHT *Scot. Life* (1897) 42 N.I.¹ Nhb. They're racers, cockers, carders keen, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 6; Nhb.¹ Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. A cocker I've been in my time, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 93. Wm. What is he a cocker teya? WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 14, ed. 1821. n.Lin.¹ William M. . . was a great cocker, but he hed to do it on th' sly of laate. Suf. Here his poor bird th' inhuman cocker brings, CRABBE *Par. Reg.* (1807) pt. 1.

2. A breed of spaniel dogs, trained to start woodcock and other game.

Frf. A cocker of true breed was she, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 122. Lnk. The popular varieties then were Prince Charles spaniels and cockers . . . The cockers . . . were generally brown and white, and lemon and white in colour, WRIGHT *Scot. Life* (1897) 41 Dev. His cockers coiled themselves up close to the warm peat-ashes, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* (1855) 39, ed. 1889.

COCKER, *sb.*² Sc. (JAM.) Also in form cocking. The sperm of an egg, the substance supposed to be injected by the cock. [Not known to our correspondents.]

Hence **Cocked**, *adj.* impregnated, sperm-containing.

Gall. The Jeans, an' Megs, . . . Did spring out o' the cockett eggs, O' Eve, by Adām, LAUDERDALE *Poems* (1796) 87.

COCKER, *sb.*³ Nhb. Dur. Yks. Shr. Written cocka-Shr.¹² A short prop or support used for keeping coal from falling forward when undermined or 'holed.' Gen. in *comp.* Cocker-meg.

Nhb., Dur., Yks. It consists of three pieces of wood, the centre piece being fixed at right angles to the roof, and floor pieces, which are placed at angles to roof and floor of the coal seam (J H B). w.Yks. (P.F.L.), Shr.¹²

COCKER, *sb.*⁴ Hmp. [ko'kə(r).] A light horse occasionally used in the plough.

Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 400; Hmp.¹

COCKER, *sb.*⁵ Wm. [ko'kər.] In *phr.* up to cocker, perfect, good of its kind. (B.K.)

[Cp. the *phr.* According to Cocker, i.e. quite correct. Cocker published an arithmetic in the reign of Charles II, which was very popular. The *phr.* was popularised by Murphy in his farce 'The Apprentice,' BREWER.]

COCKER, *sb.*⁶ and *v.*¹ e.An. Also written coker. e.An.¹ [ko'kə(r).]

1. *sb.* A disease in trees, esp. in apple-trees, in which spots of decay or canker appear in the bark and wood. Suf. (F.H.); (E.G.P.)

2. *v.* To rot. Nrf. (HALL.)

Hence **Cockered** or **Cokered**, *ppl. adj.* Of timber: unsound, rotten, caused by the bark or sap running into the wood. See also **Scokered**.

e.An.¹ Nrf. GROSE (1790). Suf. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1813); Suf.¹

COCKER, *sb.*⁷ and *v.*² Yks. [ko'kə(r).]

1. *sb.* Conceit. n.Yks. Common (R.B.). w.Yks.³

2. *v.* To domineer, lord it. n.Yks. (R.B.), w.Yks.²

COCKER, *v.*³ Sc. [ko'kər.] To be in a tottering state; to place anything in a tottering, insecure place. Also used *fig.* Cf. **cockle**, *v.*³

Per. What gars ye cocker it up there? A man so far convalescent is said to be cockerin' up (G.W.). Lnk. (JAM.)

Hence (1) **Cockerie**, *adj.* unsteady, tottering, threatening to tumble; (2) **Cockerieness**, *sb.* unsteadiness; (3) **Cockering**, *ppl. adj.*, (4) **Cockersum**, *adv.*, see **Cockerie**.

(1) Sc. He set the plates on such a cockerie eminence, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 88. Per. (JAM.); (G.W.) (2) Per. (JAM.); (G.W.) (3) Lnk. (JAM.) (4) Sc. (*ib.*)

COCKER, *v.*⁴ Sc. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. e.An. Ken. Sus. Dev. Also written coker Sus. [ko'kər, ko'kə(r).]

1. To fondle, indulge, make much of, pamper.

Sc. It's a weaker brother an' maun' be cockered up, STEEL *Rowans* (1895) 82. Abd. He his Nory cocker'd up again, And

cur'd her heart of a' its dreary pain, Ross *Helcnore* (1768) 17, ed. 1812. Per. What for are ye cockering up this lassie, IAN MACLAREN *Bree Bush* (1895) 165. Fif. So fool'd, abus'd, and cocker'd to my cost, TENNANT *Auster* (1812) 112, ed. 1871. Ayr. As if all the end of God's creating of him had been to cocker him, and hold him up, like an egg on a cake, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) I. 71, ed. 1845. Gall. We . . . have been cockered and pampered overmuch, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxi. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks. Common (R.B.) w.Yks.¹⁸; w.Yks.⁵ Cockers him up past biding. Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 228. Chs.¹ Heard very rarely about Macclesfield; Chs.²³ Der. In their hearts they cockered a sneaking affection for the gentle monster, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I iii, Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ He's cocker'd his wife up so, that noo she can't walk round the garden wi'oot takkin' cohd. e.An.¹, Ken.¹ Sus. Yow cockered him up, BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (1887) xliii; Sus.¹ Dev.¹ I don't want to be cocker'd, 23.

Hence Cockered, *ppl. adj.* foolishly indulged, spoilt.

n.Dev. Tha cockered cheeld, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 100.

2. To gloss over with an air of truth, to alter fraudulently; to sell by auction.

War.³ Sus.¹ This here chap of hers he's cockered up some story about having to goo away somewheres, Sus.² e.Sus. Auctioneers puffing off their goods, and glossing over their defects, HOLLOWAY

[1. Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid, BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxx. 9; *Coqueliner un enfant*, to dandle, cocker, pamper, COTGR.]

COCKER, see Cockie, Coker.

COCKERATE, *v.* Yks. [kō'kərət.] To brag, boast.

Cf. cockle, *v.*²

n.Yks. (R.B.) w.Yks.³ He wanted to cockerate ovver me.

COCKERBELL, see Cock-bell.

COCKEREL, *sb.* Yks. Lin. Nhp. e.An. Also written cockeril n.Yks.²; cockrel (1 Nrf. Suf. [kō'kri:l.]

1. A young cock; a cock of any age.

n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.², n.Lin.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. Many a clamorous hen and cockrel gay, BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy* (1805) 72, ed. 1808. Suf. (C.T.); Suf.¹

2. The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago*. Suf. (C.T.)

3. In phr. *it's enough to urge the blood of Peter Cockerel*, see below.

Nhp.¹ A common saying when persons are more irritated and provoked than they are able to express. The history of this personage and origin of the prov. are equally unknown.

[1. A cockerelle, *gallinacius*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483)]

COCKERMOUTH, *sb.* Irel. A pork steak. Dub. (A.S.P.)

COCKERNONIE, *sb.* *Obsol.* Sc. Written -nonny Bnff.¹ Dmf.

1. A mode of dressing a woman's hair in which it is gathered up into the 'snood' or fillet.

Sc. I wad sune see if her cockernonnie was made of her ain hair or other folk's, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xiv. Abd. I misgrugled a' her apron an' mismagg'd a' her cockernony, FORBES *Jrn* (1742) 17. e.Fif. Her kirtle, snood, an' cockernonie, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) viii. Ayr. She had na ither tocher than her snood cockernony, GALT *Entail* (1823) xxxii. Lnk. Her cockernony snooded up fou sleek, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 23, ed. 1783. Lth. Broken was the bridal bread Owre the bride's cockernony, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 65. Edb. Adding another knot to her cockernony, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii. Rxb. A wooer bauld Wha aft had touzed her cockernony In days of auld, A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 194. Dmf. Lang ere e'en her cockernony was toozel'd sair, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 63.

Hence Cockernonied, *adj.* having the hair dressed in a 'cockernony.'

Lth. Braw cockernonied leddies, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 51.

2. Anything small, neat, and having an old-fashioned air; a small, neat, old-fashioned person, *gen.* applied to women. Bnff.¹

COCKERNONY, *sb.* Dev.¹ A small 'cock's egg' (q.v.) which if hatched is supposed to produce something exceedingly noxious.

COCKERS, *sb.*¹ *pl.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Nhp. Shr. Cmb. Written cockars Shr.² [kō'kərz, kō'kəz.]

1. Half-boots of untanned leather or other stuff material, strapped under the shoe. Cf. coppers.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cmb.¹ You may generally know a boot-closer—because he wears cockers.

2. Old stockings without feet used as gaiters; woollen gaiters.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.¹ Lan. Th' knee o' boouth cockers, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 8, Lan.¹, Stf.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ Nhp.¹ Applied to the legs of old stockings, worn by rustics to keep snow out of their shoes.

3. In phr. *cockers and trashes*, old stockings, without feet, and worn-out shoes. n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

4. Stockings, socks, short stockings.

Lan.¹ Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) Shr.¹ 'Er's on'y a little un; 'er inna-d-out o' cockers yet, Shr.²

[1. Hus cokeres and hus cufes, *P. Plowman* (c.) ix. 59. The same word as OE. *cocor*, a quiver. Cp. MDu. *coker*, 'pharetra, calamarium' (*Teuthomst.*)]

COCKERS, *sb.*² *pl.* Irel. Cum. Also in form caackers N.I.¹ [kō'kərz, kō'kəz.] The heel of a horse's shoe turned down. N.I.¹ See Calker, Calkin.

Hence Cockert, *pp.* furnished with 'cockers' or 'calkers'; bound or tipped with iron.

Cum. Double cockert ther shun, *Scallow Beck Boggle* (1866).

COCKERTRAP, *sb.* Yks. [kō'kərtɹap.] A trap for catching blackbeetles or cockroaches

n.Yks. Common (R.B.); n.Yks.² (s.v. Cockroaches)

COCKET, *sb.* Sur. The noise made by a pheasant when disturbed. (T.S.C.)

COCKET, *adj.* Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. e.An. Written cockit Chs.¹ [kō'kit.]

1. Brisk, merry, lively, cheerful, vivacious; in good health.

w.Yks.¹ *Gen.* applied to a person recovering from sickness; w.Yks.²³, w.Yks.⁵ 'A cocket body,'—clever for their age; said of old women Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856); (J.C.) Chs. Getting quite peart and cocket again, *Sheaf* (1879) I. 171; Chs.¹, Chs.³ Well, Molly, how are yow to-day?—Pretty cocket, thank'ee, Parson. [Dicimus, he is very cocket, de homine valetudinario qui jam meliuscule se valet, et convalescere incipit, SKINNER (1671).]

Hence Cockety, *adj.* lively, vivacious, pert. ne.Lan.¹, Nrf. (G.B.R.B.), Suf. (E.G.P.)

2. Pert, saucy, apish; disposed to domineer.

N.Cy.¹² Nhb. GROSE (1790); Nhb.¹ Chs.¹ Nothing whatever to do with coquetting. Oo's a cockit wench, Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Ey waan ts taak in daayn ü peg, ey'z too kok'it [Hey wants takkin' daan a peg, hey's too cocket]. Der.¹ Used *gen.* of, or amongst, women, Der.², nw.Der.¹ Shr.¹ Yo' nee'na be so cockit about it I toud yo' fur yore own good, Shr.²

3. Easy, pleasant; 'nice.'

Chs.¹ 'Aw've two sons as works i' th' soapery, but they'n gotten pretty cockit jobs. Aw dunna think they need n poo their cooerts off' My informant meant that his sons had easy work to do s.Chs.¹ Hoo's a cocket little thing. Dhar bin on ü kok'it faa im [They bin on a cocket-farm].

[1. Cocket, brisk, COLES (1677). 2. *Accresté*, cockit, proud, saucy, COTGR.; *Goguelu*, proud, cocket, *ib.*]

COCKEY, *sb.* e.An. [kō'ki.] A drain, sewer; the grate over a common sewer.

e.An.¹² Nrf. His attention had been called to every cockey in Lakenham that smelt badly, *Eastern Dy Press* (Oct. 23, 1894) 6, col. 5, GROSE (1790); MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. HOLLOWAY.

[Kocay privy, *cloaca*, *Prompt.*; Cockey, a gutter or drain. In the 13th cent. the word occurs constantly in the Norwich Conveyance Rolls to describe certain water-courses which ran through the city and furnished convenient abutments to pieces of land. About that time they began to be covered over and were finally utilised as public drains, *Glossary* to W. Hudson's *Leet Jurisdiction in Norwich* (Selden Soc. 1892) 103; Dicunt etiam quod anacrita Omnium Sanctorum obstupavit Cokeyam ita quod nemo potest ibi transire, *Pres. ad Letas N.* (1288) in HUDSON, 6.]

COCK-EYE, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use in Eng. A squint, an eye set askint; a person who squints.

Nhb.¹ Yks. I win't run the chance o' a cock-eye i' my grand children, BARING-GOULD *Oddities* (1875) I. 238. w.Yks.¹² Chs.¹ 'He's gotten a cock-eye,' said of a person with any peculiarity in his eye. Not. (J.H.B.); Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ She's a real cock-eye; one eye oot o' th' winda, an' tuther watchin' th' kettle boil. e.An.¹ Hmp. HOLLOWAY. w.Som.¹

Hence **Cock-eyed**, *adj.* having a cast or squint with one eye.

Nhb. Aw went ti skeul tiv a cock-eyed maistor, CHATER *Tynside Alm.* (1869) 39. Yks. Thou cock-eyed raggamuffin! BARING-GOULD *Oddities* (1875) I. 237. e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, Not.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.), Nhp.¹, War.³, Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Hmp.¹, w.Som.¹ Neef uur id-n dhu kauk-uy'ds bûch yûe shl yuy'n een u dai z maarch [If she is not the cock-eyedest bitch you shall find in a day's march].

COCK-HORSE, *sb.* Nhp. Oxf. Brks. Hnt. I.W. Also in form **cock a-hoss** I.W.¹

1. A child's name for a horse.

Nhp.¹ Oxf.¹ MS *add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. In phr. *to ride (a) cock-horse*, (1) to ride astride as on a horse; (2) to ride two on a horse.

(1) Brks.¹ Children are said to ride cock horse when riding cross wise as on a horse. (2) I.W.¹ A man and wife riding to market or elsewhere are said to be riding a cock-hoss.

COCKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cocker**. [ko ki] In *comb.* (1) **Cockie-breekie**, (2) **Cockerdecosie**, (3) **Cocker-dehoy**, in phr. *to ride cockie-breekie*, &c., to sit on the shoulders of a person; (4) **Cockie-ridie-rousie** or **rosie**, (a) a game among children in which one rides on the shoulders of another; (b) a punishment inflicted by children on each other.

(1) Fif. (JAM.) (2, 3) Rxb. (15) (4) Rxb. She deserves cockie-reekie-rosie for her behaviour (15).

COCKIE-BENDIE, *sb.* Rnf. (JAM.) The cone of the fir-tree, the large conical buds of the plane-tree.

COCKIELEERIE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form **cockleerie**. [ko'k(1)liri.] The sound made by a cock in crowing; a cock, chanticleer.

Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. When cockleerie 'rose tae craw, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 118. Lth. Baith loudly, and proudly, Blithe cockleerie's crawin', SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 32.

COCKILOORIE, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **ccckaloorie**. [ko'kilūri.] The daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

Sh.I. An sun her peerie winkie haands O cockaloories bricht wis fu, BURGESS *Rasmie* (1892) 80. S. & Ork.¹

COCKIN(G, *vbl. sb.* Lakel. Yks. Lan. Stf. Lin. Shr. In form **kokink** Lan. [ko kin.] A cock-fight.

Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). Cum. At cockin the Dawstoners niver were bet, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 67. w.Yks.¹ Lan Six or seven mooar ot had'n bin at a kokink, AXON *Flk-Sng.* (1870) 30. Stf. They war all ston'n and then ah give ower cockin', *Good Wds.* (1869) 175. n.Lin.¹ Shr. Many an old man can discourse with gusto on the 'cockings' he witnessed in his youth, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 449.

COCKIT, see **Cocket**, *adj.*

COCK-LAFF, **-LAFT**, **-LART**, **-LAWT**, see **Cock-loft**.

COCKLE, *sb.*¹ Also in form **cuckle**. Dor.¹ Dev.⁴ [ko kl.] The name given to var. plants: (1) the burr or seedhead of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa* (Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ Dor.); (2) the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina* (Rut.¹ Nrf.); (3) the greater periwinkle, *Vinca major* (Glo.?) ; (4) the cowbell, *Silene inflata* (War.³).

(1) Hmp. (J.R.W.) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863). (2) Nrf. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. (3) Glo. A curious confusion of the flower Periwinkle with the fish, and of periwinkles with cockles, FRIEND *Gl*. (1882).

Hence (1) **Cockle-bells** (Cor.²), (2) **-buttons** (Dev.⁴ Cor.¹²), (3) **-shells** (Dor.¹), (4) **Cockly**- or **Cocklely-burrs**, *sb. pl* the burr or seedhead of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.

(4) Cum. She's sticking to that subject like a cocklely burr, CAINE *Shad. Crime* (1885) 136. Cum.¹; Cum.³ Thoo stuck to Bess Bruff like a cocklely bur, 182. sw Cum.

COCKLE, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ Yks. Also Som. Dev. [ko'kl.] 1. *sb.* A ripple on the surface of water, caused by the wind; a wrinkle.

w.Som.¹ Kauk.¹ Dev. Vish the ranges well, for there's a fine cockle on's marnin', PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 86, ed. 1871. n.Dev. Lawk.¹ ott's a cockle here an' there, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 134. nw.Dev.¹

2. An imperfection in cloth. w.Yks.⁵

Hence (1) **Cockled**, *pp.*, (2) **Cockley**, *adj.* of cloth: uneven, gone into lumps.

(1) w.Yks. Caused by the unequal tension of the portions or 'portiths' of the warp. From the size of these portions, the depressions were *gen.* about the size of a small cockle. The fault *gen.* occurred at the finish of a web (W.T.); (J.M.); w.Yks.³ (2)

w.Yks.⁵ A 'cockley' place, is either because of another quality of weft being inadvertently put in, or it is owing to the warp not being properly arranged on the 'beam' in the process of weaving, so that the weft passes over two or more threads at a time, instead of taking them singly, and what is technically called a 'slack,' or uneven place, is the consequence.

3. *v.* To ripple or ruffle the surface of water by the wind.

Dev. When eyv'nin' breezes, calm an' cool, Da cockle soft th' glassy pool, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 26, ed. 1871.

[2. To cockle [as cloth], *corrugor*, COLES (1679).]

COCKLE, *sb.*³ Ken. Sus. [ko'kl.] A stove with iron or brick flues, used for drying hops. Ken.¹ Ken., Sus. HOLLOWAY.

[A cockle . . . the place where the fire is made to dry the malt, HOLME *Armory* (1688) III. 105 MDu. *cakele* (*tot stoeven*), 'piropus' (*Teuthonista*). OHG. *chachele*, 'cacabus' (GRAFF).]

COCKLE, *sb.*⁴ Cor.¹² [ko kl] Mining term: a mineral of a blackish-brown colour like tin; schorl. Also called **Capel** (q.v.).

COCKLE, *v.*² and *sb.*⁵ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also Cor. Also written **cockle** N.Cy.¹; **cockle** Nhb.¹ [ko'kl]

1. *v.* To crow like a cock; to cackle as a hen.

Rxb. (JAM.), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. *Gl* (1851).

Hence **Cockling**, *ppl. adj.* cackling, crowing.

Nhb.¹ A cocklin hen.

2. To assume superiority over, to domineer; to confront in a defiant manner, to chuckle boastfully.

Nhb. He cockled ower him (M.H.D.); Nhb.¹ Cor. *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x 300, Cor.²

Hence **Cockling**, *adj.* cheerful.

N.Cy.¹ A cockling person. Nhb.¹

3. To make a noise in swallowing.

Nhb.¹ Cocklin in taking physic

4. *sb.* A spatch of saliva or phlegm. Nhb.¹

COCKLE, *v.*³ Sc. Cum. Yks. Lan. Not Lin. Shr Som. [ko'kl] To totter, be unsteady and easily knocked down or overturned. Cf. **cocker**, *v.*³

Sc. (F.R.C.), n.Yks. (I.W.) e.Yks.¹ It'll cockle ower if thā disn't mind. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.¹

Hence (1) **Cockalty**, *sb.* a building or anything else in a tumbledown rickety state; (2) **Cockelty**, (3) **Cocklely**; (4) **Cockling**, (5) **Cockly**, *adj.* rickety, unsteady, tottering, insecure; cf. **cogglety**; (6) **Cockly Jock**, *phr.* a boys' game, see below.

(1) w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Nov. 8, 1884). (2) Cum. A cocklely little hat set on the top of her nose, LINTON *Silken Thread* (1880) 262; Cum.¹ Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 322. n.Lin.¹ This boat's raather cockelty; I shouldn't like for us to be e' th' watter. s.Lin. Of all the cockelty things I iver saw, that beats all (T.H.R.). (3) Yks. That three-legged stool is so cocklely that no one can sit down on it without tipping over (M.N.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹²; w.Yks.³ A woman a' horseback is a cocklely sort on a thing; w.Yks.⁵ Doant treid o' that plenk māaster, its nobbud cocklely. Shr.² (s.v. Cogglety). (4) w.Yks.¹ What a cocklin waw thou's belt. Lan. T'egg pan was set on a cocklin' cooal, EAVES-DROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) 19. Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ That chair isn't fit to sit in, it's oher cocklin', it's gotten three long legs an' a sho't un. s.Lin. (T.H.R.) w.Som.¹ U brae uv kau'kleen oa l kunsaa rn shoar nuuf [A fine tottering old concern, sure enough!] said by a mason of a scaffold made with some old barrels. (5) Cum. (M.P.); Cum.¹ n.Yks. That teeable is nobbud cockly (I.W.); n.Yks.¹², e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. T'stooil wor a bit cockly, *Pudsey Otm.* (1883) 26. n.Lan. Dhat kart ə hē hōks varə kokli (W.S.); n.Lan.¹, Not.¹ (6) Cum.¹ Stones are loosely placed one upon another, at which stones are thrown to knock down the pile.

[It made such a rough cockling sea . . . that I never felt such uncertain jerks in a ship, DAMPIER *Voyage* (1683) (RICHARDSON).]

COCKLE, *v.*⁴ and *sb.*⁶ Lnk. (JAM.) 1. *v.* To mark the cogs of a mill before cutting off the ends of them, so that the whole may preserve the circular form. 2. *sb.* The instrument used in marking the cogs of a mill.

COCKLE, *adj.* Sc. [ko'kl.] In *comb.* (1) **Cockle-brained**, (2) **-headed**, whimsical, singular in conduct, 'maggoty.'

(1) Sc. Cockle-brained callants, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) i. (2) Sc. He's crack brained and cockle-headed, *ib.* *Rob Roy* (1817) xxi.

COCKLE-, see *Cockelty-bread*.

COCKLE-BELL, see *Cock-bell*.

COCKLE-CUTIT, *adj.* Lnk. (JAM.) Having bad angles, so that the feet seem to be twisted away from them, lying outwards.

COCKLE-EARED, *sb.* Ken. A distemper or blight amongst wheat.

Ken. Smutty ears were found in the same field under all the common circumstances of that distemper . . . This distemper is called cockle-eared, *MARSHALL Review* (1811) III. 521.

COCKLEERIE, see *Cockleerie*.

COCK-LEERT, see *Cock-light*.

COCKLER, *sb.* Wm. Lan. [ko'klər.] A person who gathers cockles or mussels.

Wm. To hear a cockler's wife an a tow spinner tauk a fashons, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 23, ed. 1821. Lan. The cockler whips out the fish with a kind of three-pronged fork, *WAUGH Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 76.

COCKLE-SHELL, *sb.* Nhb. Also War. Dor. Som. [ko'kl-jel.]

1. The name given by sinkers to fossil bivalves; a highly fossiliferous bed in the Nhb. coalfield. Also in *comb.* Cockle-shell bed. Nhb.¹

2. A snail-shell.

War. (J.R.W.) Dor.¹ While I did hunt . . . Vor streaky cockle-shells to fight, 62. Som. *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

COCKLE-SPELL, *sb.* Yks. A state of uncertainty or hesitation. See *Cockle*, *v.*³

Yks. 'Ah's kept i' cockle-spell.' Said by a man who had been sent with a horse and cart to do a certain job and on his arrival the work was not ready for him, and he was thus kept in a state of uncertainty as to what he should do (W.A.S.). n.Yks. Not common (R.B.).

COCKLETY-, see *Cockelty-bread*.

COCK-LIGHT, *sb.* Yks. Som. Dev. Also written -leeght n.Yks.²; -leert Dev.¹ [ko'k-lait, Yks. -lit.]

1. Daybreak, 'cock-crow.'

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² We're out o' bed by cockleeght, and work till sundown. m.Yks.¹ Dev. Make the cocks believe therevrom Thit, stid a nite, Cockleert wis com, *NATHAN HOGG Poet Lett* (1847) 52, ed. 1865. -Dev.¹ In ne.Dev. only. n.Dev. Afore tha cockleart all wur clained, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 6, He'll meet tha . . . by cockleert, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 115.

2. Twilight, evening. See *Dumps*.

w.Som.¹ The best time to meet way they wild-ducks is jist in the cock light, hon they be flying in. Dev. So called as being a very suitable time for shooting woodcocks, so plentiful on the moors, *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. n.Dev. *GROSE* (1790).

COCKLING, *vbl. sb.* Wm. [ko'klin.] Cockle-gathering.

Wm. I do'ant like cocklin', *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 16; (B.K.)

COCK-LOFT, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Yks. Lan. Der. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Glo. Som. Dev. In forms -laft w.Som.¹; -laft se.Wor.¹; -lart, -lawt Som. [ko'k-loft, -lāf, -laft, -lāt.]

1. The space between the uppermost ceiling and the roof; a garret.

Sc. Carrying the place and all its cocklofts by pure storm, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) xii. Lakel. Formerly so called as being the out of the way places in which cocks were trained for battle, *ELLWOOD* (1895). n.Yks. He gat up in ti t'cockloft (I.W.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. A place summat like a cock-loft, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Trip ta Lunman* (1851) 42. w.Yks.², Der.¹, Not. (J.H.B.), n.Lin.¹ War.² I was once glad to sleep in a cockloft at the top of a big hotel, *Midl. C. Herald* (June 3, 1897). se.Wor.¹ Glo. *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) Som. *JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); *W & J. Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Only when this space is large and is floored is it called a garret. There is generally a kauk-laarf above the attics or garret. Dev. *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

2. *Fig.* The head, brainpan.

e.Yks. *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889). w.Yks.¹ Lan. His cock-loft's in a scrowe [uproar], *WAUGH Jannock* (1874) ix. [His cock-loft is unfurnished [he wants brains], *RAY Prov.* (1678) 235.]

3. The highest gallery in a church, a place high up near the roof.

Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Wm. He saw the devil perched up in his master's pulpit, in the cock-loft where he preached, *Legends* (1862) 40.

COCKLY-, see *Cockelty-bread*.

COCKMAN, see *Gockmin*.

COCKNEE-STONES, *sb. pl.* Sc. The Echinus or button-stone. Sc. *Nenia Britan* 66.

COCKNEY, *adj.* Lei. [ko'kni.] Dainty, delicate.

Lei.¹ Shay's a cockney little thing, shay woon't ate no fat.

[*Coquine*, a cockney, simperde cockit, nice thing (i. e. a dainty, affected woman), *COTGR.* Some . . . being over precise, cockney-like, and curious in their observation of meats times, &c., *BURTON Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, I. 263.]

COCKOBILLION, *sb.* Irel. A bivalve shell-fish. Ant. (W.H.P.)

COCKOO, *sb.* s Chs.¹. [kokū.] A slang word for a donkey, *gen.* used in phr. *a Jerusalem cockoo*.

COCK-PENNY, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [ko'k-peni.] A fee paid to the schoolmaster at Shrove-tide. See below.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Lakel. Paid by scholars to the master to be staked upon the annual school cock fight, fought upon Fassen's Even or Fastings Eve, the eve of Lent, *ELLWOOD* (1895). Cum. The master, besides his stipend, receives from his scholars a fee called a cockpenny. At Shrovetide cock-fights are held at the school, where each scholar exhibits his cock, and makes the master a present of money for the toleration, *HURCHINSON Hist. Cum.* (1794) I 182, The contribution of each pupil of the old grammar schools to the fund for the amusement of cock-fighting. Paid at Easter to the Head master, at present about £1 ros., though the sport has long died out (M.P.). Wm. The cockpenny recently paid as a school-fee, *Quarterly Review* (1867) 379; Wm.¹ n.Yks. The masters of the Grammar-schools received a Shrovetide fee from their scholars; and in return gave game-cocks to the boys, to be matched for the honour of the school. This fee (known by the boys as the cock-penny) is given to the present day, *SEDGWICK Mem. Cowgill Chapel* (1868) 76. Lan. Part of the income of the head master and usher of the Grammar-school arises from a gratuity called a Cock-penny, paid at Shrove-tide by the scholars. Of this money the head master has seven-twelfths, the usher five-twelfths, *BRAND Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1848) I. 72; It is customary for persons of property, who have children at the school, to make a compliment to the master at Shrove-tide of a sum called 'Cockpence', *CARLISLE Grammar Schools* (1818) I 647, in *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 91. n.Lan.¹ A penny formerly given to schoolboys when they paid their school fees. This penny was expected to be staked on the school cock fight, which took place on Shrove Tuesday.

COCKREL (L. see *Cockerel*.

COCKS, *sb. pl.* Dev. Cockles.

Dev. Still in use in Plymouth and neighbourhood. The usual cry is 'pickled cocks,' meaning simply boiled cockles (R.P.C.); Dev.³ May Penlee rocks Be turned to pickled cocks If ever I cease to love, *Sng.* Not heard for 20 years.

COCKSETTLE, see *Cocksheddle*.

COCKSHEDDLE, *v.* I.W. Som. In form cocksettle I.W.² [ko'kʃedl.] To tumble over head-foremost; to turn a somersault. I.W.¹²

Hence *Cocksheddling*, *vbl. sb.* a somersault.

Som. *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

COCK-SHOT, -SHOOT, see *Cock-shut*.

COCKSHOUS, *adj.* Nhp. Bdf. Also written cocktious Bdf.; coxious Nhp.¹ [ko'kʃəs.] Self-confident, conceited. Nhp.¹ She's so cockshous it's no use trying to teach her anything. Bdf. That cocktious fellow (J.W.B.).

COCK-SHUT, *sb.*¹ Shr. Hrf. Glo. e An. Cor. Also in forms cockshot e.An.¹; cock-shoot Glo. Cor. [ko'k-ʃət, -ʃot, -ʃūt.] A roadway cut through a wood, through which woodcocks might dart or 'shoot,' and in which they might be caught with nets. Also called *Cock-road* (q.v.), s. v. *Cock*, *sb.*¹ 1 (52).

Shr. *BOUND Province* (1876); Shr.¹ A wood is often called cock-shut Hrf.¹ Glo. *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (M.) e.An.¹ Cor. *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (S.) [It is about twilight that the woodcock begins to stir and repairs to its feeding ground . . . making for the nearest open passage in the wood. In these passages, which were called 'cock-shoots,' the fowlers used to set nets suspended between two poles, *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 190.]

[*Galivolutrum*, a cock-shoot or cock-glade, *JACOB* (1762); Cocks shot to take woodcocks with, *nohe*, *PALSGR.* (1530).]

COCK-SHUT, *sb.*² Yks. Not. e An. [kɔkˈʃʊt, -ʃət.] Twilight, the close of the day. n.Yks.¹² Cf. **cock light**.

Hence (1) **Cock-shut-eve**, (2) **-time**, *phr.* twilight, the roosting time of fowls.

(1) Not. Here am I, toiling from morn till cock-shut eve, *Norman Abbey*, III 226 (2) e.An.¹

[(2) Thomas the Earl of Surrey and himself Much about cock-shut time ... Went through the army, SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 70]

COCK-STOOL, see **Cuck-stool**.

COCKSTRINDE, *sb.* Obs. Lin. The filmy rudiments of the embryo chick. See **Cock's-tread**, s.v. **Cock**, *sb.*¹ 1 (64); also **Strine**.

Lin. Galaxias e semine Galli ortus, SKINNER (1671).

COCKT, *phl. adj.* Yks. Chs. War. [kɔkt.] Indignant, irritated by a trifling matter.

• e.Yks.¹ s.Chs.¹ Ey wūz rae dhūr kɔkt ūbuwt it [He was rather cockt about it]. War. HOLLOWAY.

COCKTIOUS, see **Cockshous**.

COCKTY-EFTY, *sb.* Pem. [kɔktiˈefti.] An eft or newt, popularly supposed to sting cows and pigs and make them seriously ill. (E.D.)

COCK-WEB, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Chs. Lin. Also in form **-wob** Nhb.¹ [kɔkˈweb.]

1. A spider's web, cobweb.

Nhb. (D.D.D.); Nhb.¹ Dur. Thoo can blow t'cockwebs oot o' the wind pipes 'n' tell ma, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkin's Lett.* (1877)

7. Cum. My grandy ... the gushen bluid w' cockwebs staid, RULPH *Misc. Poems* (1743) 4; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.¹ (s.v. Attercop). Yks. Cock webbs like dainty laace, FETHERSTON *T. Goorkrodger* (1870) 78 n.Yks.², w.Yks.²⁵ Chs.¹ In great repute for stopping the bleeding of a cut. n.Lin.¹ Ther's a vast mess o' cockwebs all oher th' barn.

2. *Comp.* **Cock-web lawn**, gauze, fine muslin.

e Yks. Cocke-webbe-lawne or tiffany is the sheirest and cheapest lawne of all, BEST *Rur. Econ.* (1641) 107.

COCK-WOB, see **Cock-web**.

COCKY, *sb.* Sc. Brks. Lon. Ken. [kɔki.] A brisk, smart young fellow; a friendly term of address; a conceited young fellow. See **Cock**, *sb.*¹ 6.

Sc. Hey, cockie dawdie, hey cockie dow, Are ye any better since ye got your row [roll], CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1808) 153. Ayr. My guid auld cockie, I'm yours for ay, BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* (1789) st. 10. Lth. A well-kent cocky ... Was Bauldy Gray, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 9. Brks.¹ Lon. Don't you believe it, cocky; it ain't nothing of the sort, *Dy. Telegraph* (Apr. 8, 1896) 6, col. 1. Ken. (W.W.S.)

COCKY, *v.* Dev. [kɔki.] To shy or start, as a horse.

Dev. The three qualifications of an Exmoor pony are: 'E'll cār drink,' 'Can smil a prxy,' 'Widden cockee tu a gally-bagger,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 80

COCKY-BABY, *sb.* I.W. The plant *Arum maculatum* (B. & H.).

COCKYGEE, see **Cockagee**.

COCKY-KEEKO, *int.* Chs. The sound made by a cock when crowing.

s.Chs.¹ Two cocks, crowing in neighbouring farm-yards, answered one another on this wise: 'Kok-i-kee-koa, dhū wim'un bin mes'tūr ēē ūr.' 'Kok-i-kee-koa, it's dhū sarm ev'riwēē-ūr.' ['Cocky-keeko, the women bin mester here.' 'Cocky-keeko, it's the same everywhere.']

COCKYLEEKIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written **cock-a-leekie**, **cockie-leekie**. Soup made of a cock or fowl boiled with leeks.

Sc. Cockyleeky and Scotch collops soon reeked in the Bailie's little parlour, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) lxxv. Ayr. Here are fresh herrings, and here's cock-a-leekie, BOSWELL *Poet Wks.* (1810) 44, ed. 1871. Lth. They were half pitattie soup and half cockie-leekie, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed. 1891) 125. s.Sc. That's guid-lookin cockie-leekie, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 144. Colloq. Seeking the reeky Repast placed before him, ... he In ecstasy muttered, 'By Jove, Cocky-leeky,' BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1864) *Bagman's Dog*

COCKY-WARNY, *sb.* Wil.¹ [kɔkiˈwɔni.] The game of leap-frog.

COCQUILLE, see **Cookeel**.

VOL. I.

COD, *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Der. Lin. Also written **codd** N.Cy.¹; **codde** w.Yks.³ [kɔd.]

1. *Obs.* or *obsol.* A pillow, cushion. See **Preen-cod**, **Horse-cod**.

Sc. A cod of caff wad fill a cradle, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) l. 175, ed. 1871; Jenny pit the cod aneath my head, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) vii. Fif. The cod was suddenly drawn frae aneath his heid, McLAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 39. Ayr. An' the cradle wants a cod, BURNS *There's News*, st. 2; My wife was sitting in her easy chair, with a cod at her head, GALT *Provost* (1822) ii. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.); (K.); N.Cy.¹² -Nhb.¹ Lay my cods a little higher, *Chicken Collier's Wedding* (1735). Cum.¹ Wm. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). w.Yks.³, Der.¹ Lin., STREATHFIELD *Lin. and Dunes* (1884) 323. n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) **Cod-crune**, *sb.* a curtain lecture; (2) **-hule**, *sb.*, (3) **-ware**, *sb.* a pillow-slip or pillow-case.

(1) Fif. (JAM.) (2) Rxb. (ib.) Per. 'How much shall I give you?' Answer was, 'Oh, fill the codware' (uncommon now) (G.W.). (3) e.Fif. Neet an' day she was thrang at the needle makin' her tykan' blankets, sheets, codwares, an' a' the ither nameless nick-nacks included in the inventory o' a bride's plenishin', LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiv Nhb. Obs. (R.O.H.)

2. The pillow or bearing of an axle; the counterpoise on the bottom-board of a smith's bellows.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

Hence **Cod-strap**, *sb.* the part of a tram which keeps the axle in the carriage or bearing.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

[1. I maid ane cod of ane gray stane, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 68. Norw. dial. *kodde*, pillow (AASEN), ON. *koddi*.]

COD, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lin. Lei. Wor. Hrf. e.An. s.Cy. Dor. Som. Dev.

1. *sb.* The pod; husk, or seed-vessel of beans and peas; FIF. The bean-tops slap on ane anther, ilk meikle stalk assails his biither, The reisslin' cods wag hither thither, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 56. n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Esp. pea-cods, never bean-cods (J.T.). w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ Peiscod, Beanscod Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹, Hrf.², Dor.¹, w.Som.¹ [If woman were little as she is good A pease cod would make her a bonnet and hood, CHEALES *Frov. Flk-Lore*, 4.]

Hence (1) **Codded**, *phl. adj.* of peas or beans: provided with pods; (2) **Codder**, *sb.* a person employed by gardeners to gather peas.

(1) e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). (2) s.Cy. GROSE (1790).

2. *Comb.* **Cod-ware**, grain or seed contained in cods, as beans, peas, &c.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. i 55. s.Cy. GROSE (1790).

3. A bag; the pocket or bag-like part of a net. n.Yks.¹, se.Wor.¹, e.An.¹

Hence (1) **Cod-end**, *sb.* the bottom of a trawl-net; (2) **-glove**, *sb.* a glove without fingers used by hedgers.

(1) Nhb.¹ (2) n.Yks.¹², Dor.¹ n.Dev. Tom Vuzz shou'd le-ave hes cod glove, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 92; Joey [th a-made] codgloves an' copperclouts Vor when 'e vreeth tha hadge, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66 Dev.¹

4. In *pl.* Bellows. n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

5. The egg-like projection at the corners of hop-pockets. Hrf.²

6. Cloth-manufacturing term: warp caught and drawn up in a lump when running into the dyeing machine. w.Yks. (H.E.A.); (J.G.)

7. *v.* **Gen.** with prep. *out.* Of grain: to separate easily from the husk.

Rxb. Grain, which has been too ripe before being cut, in the course of handling, is said to cod out (JAM.).

[1. And he couetide to fille his wombe of the coddis that the hoggis eeten, WYCLIF (1388) *Luke* xv. 16. OE. *codd*. 2. Hauling two crops, whereof codware is ton, TUSSEER *Husb.* (1580) 50. 3. OE. *codd* (=scrip, Tindale), *Math.* x. 10. (1) Codde of a nette, *le col dune reitz*, PALSGR. (1530). 7. That they shoulde the better codde, FITZHERBERT *Husb.* (1534) 22.]

COD, *sb.*³ Nhb. Wm. War. [kɔd.]

1. A person who has charge of a set of men at any particular job, but who is himself under a foreman. Nhb.¹, Wm. (J.H.)

2. A friend, companion; also sometimes Cuddy.

War.² It is always prefixed to a surname, as Cod Bennett, Cod Jackson, &c.

COD, *sb.*⁴ Glo.¹ The middle part of the blade of a reaping or hedging-hook, or of a sickle.

COD, *v.*² and *sb.*⁵ Sc. Irel. and n. counties to War. [kod.]

1. *v.* To sham, humbug, hoax, impose upon, lie.

Sc. (G.W.), Ir. (G.M.H.) Nhb.¹ He mun be coddin ye. Who are ye coddin? s.Dur. (W.W.S.) Wm. Is it t'gospel thoo's tellan ma, er ista coddan o' ma? JACK ROBISON *Auld Tales* (1882) 4; Thoo's nobbut coddin', Ah wont believe thi (B.K.). w.Yks. Tha'll hetta ger up rayther sooner i' t'mornin' if ta wants ta cod me, *Clock Alm.* (1894) 7; w.Yks.⁵ He's bin coddin' thuh awalt' while s.Lan. (F.R.C.) m.Lan.¹ To cod onybody is to bullock 'em. Chs.¹ Maria, tha'st only coddin me as tha allus does, tha'll none tay me to see th' fair; Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Dhaa't oa'ni kodrin m' [Tha't on' y' coddin' me]. War.³ [Aus. They were only coddin' you, FERGUSON *Bush Life* (1891) vii.] Slang. FARMER.

Hence **Codding**, *vbl. sb.* deception, humbug.

N.I.¹ Quit your coddin'. Nhb. Ne coddin' about it, aa says; we'll suen shift them off, *Monthly Chron.* (1887) 141.

2. *sb.* A humbug; a hoax, imposition, lie.

Ir. (G.M.H.) Nhb. Says she, 'If ye mean te pick yor cod wi' me, aw'll gie ye the huff,' WILSON *Tyneside Sngs* (1893) 254. w.Yks. That tale's all a cod (Æ.B.); w.Yks.⁵ Eh what a cod [a lie]. Lan. (F.R.C.) s.Chs.¹ U os-dey ülür aad: tü pce foar'teyn puwnd für iz lahys süns, ün ü faa'rmür küd'nü rahyd ü os ündür ten shil in; dhaat os-dyöo'ti wüz ü reg ülür kod üv ü thungg [A hoss-dealer had to pee fourteen pownd for his licence, and a farmer couldna ride a hoss under ten shillin', that hoss-duty was a regular cod of a thing]. Lin.¹ That's all cod

3. A simpleton, dupe.

Ir. (G.M.H.) w.Yks.⁵ T' biggest cod 'at ah ivver seed i' my life.

COD, *v.*³ Obs.? n.Cy. Nhp. Also written **codde** n.Cy.

1. To cover, wrap up. Nhp.² See **Coddle**, *v.*²

2. To hug, embrace. n.Cy. (K.)

COD-APPLE, *sb.* Wil.¹ A wild apple.

CODBAIT, see **Cadbait**.

CODD(E), see **Cod**, *sb.*¹

CODDER, *sb.* w.Yks.³ Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Also written **coddar** w.Yks.³ [ko'də(r)]. 1. A saddler, harness-maker. See **Cod**, *sb.*¹ 2. A football. w.Yks.³ [The wyfe of Robert Archer, *codder*, *Nott. Rec.* (1613) IV. 312.]

CODDING, *vbl. sb.* Suf. Fishing for cod.

Suf. (H.P.E.); He has gone a-codding (F.H.).

CODDLE, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. [ko'dl.]

1. *v.* To embrace, 'cuddle.'

Cum. His left hand's onder my heed, an' his reet hand coddles ma, DICKINSON *Sng. Sol.* (1859) i. 6; I coddled her elwose, GILPIN *Sngs.* (1866) 155. Wm. He wad coddle his sweetheart (B.K.). n.Yks. (J.E.D.), n.Lan.¹

2. *sb.* An embrace.

s.Dur. Give us a coddle (J.E.D.). Wm. If ivver a cook war keen ev a coddle it war her, JACK ROBISON *Auld Tales* (1882) 8.

CODDLE, *v.*² Yks. Der. Not. Nhp. Pem. [ko'dl.]

1. To cover, wrap up. Not. (L.C.M.); (J.H.B.); Nhp.²

2. With prep. *up*: to recruit, invigorate. w.Yks.¹, nw.Der.¹

3. To coax, flatter. s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

4. To shrink, wither, wrinkle by contraction; to lie in bed with drawn-up limbs. e.Yks.¹

CODDLE, *v.*³ Yks. Lan. Not. Oxf. Sus. Hmp. [ko'dl.]

1. To parboil, stew.

w.Yks.² Gooseberries boiled in a saucepan with sugar and milk are said to be coddled. Lan.¹ Oxf.¹ Uur stanz dhü tai'pot an dhü stok, un lets dhü tai kod l ['Er stanz the taypot an th' stock (hob); an' lets th' tay coddle]. Sus.¹ Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Coddled**, *ppl. adj.* parboiled, stewed.

s.Not. Coddled gooseberries are gooseberries stewed without boiling (J.P.K.). Oxf.¹ Uuy kyaa nt ubaa'r kod'ld tai [I can't abar coddled tay].

2. To roast apples, peas, &c.; to cook slowly or insufficiently.

e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ To roast... shelled beans. When they crack, they are coddled. s.Not. This meat isn't cooked, it's only coddled (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) **Coddled**, *ppl. adj.* roasted; (2) **Coddled-apple(s)**, *sb.* the great hairy willow-herb, *Epiobnum hirsutum*, from the smell of its leaves; see **Codlin(g)s-and-cream**.

(1) w.Yks.² Coddled peas are peas cooked like chestnuts. They are put into a tin, and stewed in a hot oven (2) w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.), Lin, Nhp.¹, War.⁴

[1. To coddle, *cochillo*, COLES (1679)]

CODDLE-FARTING, *vbl. sb.* Glo. Also in form **coddle-forting** Glo.¹ Making an unnecessary fuss.

Glo. 'Don't kip coddle-fartin over that thur.' Said to any one who has been 'messing' with a thing a long time. 'Thees bin a-coddle-fartin over that thur oondermunt long enuf' (S.S.B.), Glo.¹

CODDLER, *sb.* w.Yks.² [ko'dlə(r)]. • A marble given to a boy to start again with when he has lost all his own in a game.

w.Yks.² Give me a coddler and I'll play again.

CODDY, *adj.* and *sb.* Irel. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks.¹ Also in form **codgy** e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ [ko'di, ko'dzi.]

1. *adj.* Small, little, tiny.

e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. THORESBY *Lett* (1703); T'place wor nobbut a coddy un, *Wkly. Post* (May 16, 1896); w.Yks.², w.Yks.⁴ A little coddy lamb, bird, &c.

2. *sb.* A little fellow. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

3. A young foal; sometimes called **Coddy-foal**.

Dur.¹, Cum.¹ Wm. T'mare has a coddy following her (B.K.). w.Yks. Nubby hed a coddy-foyl like Jake Jegger's, *Clock Alm.* (1874) 9; w.Yks.¹ Our coddy foal got out at yate, ii. 295; w.Yks.²

4. A small cake; also called **Coddy-cake**.

w.Yks. Thar s a short curran'cuddy beside, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 26; Eh! mother mak' us a coddy cake, will yo? (B.K.) m.Yks.¹

CODDY-MODDY, *sb.* Nhb. Nhp. Cmb. [ko'di-modi.] The common gull, *Larus canus*.

Nhb. (R.O.H.) Nhp.² A species of sea-gull, flocking to the lowlands, in great numbers, during the autumn and winter months. Cmb. RAY *Willughby's Ornithol* (1678) 350 [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 207; The Hooded Crow and the Cuddy-moddy Gull stalk in stately silence over the gossamer-webbed fields, *Science Gossip* (Dec. 1, 1867) 265]

CODGE, *v.* and *sb.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Stf. Der. Lei. Nhp. War. Oxf. Cor. Also in form **cadge** w.Yks.² [kodz.]

1. *v.* To botch, mend clumsily, bungle; to patch; *fig.* to fabricate. See **Codger**, *sb.*¹

Cum. When they found they had no shoes to codge (J.D.). w.Yks.² When a thing is badly sewn it is said to be coded up. Lan. Hoo can codge up a pack o' lies better than anybuddy ut aw know, STATON *Loomnary* (c. 1861) 63 s.Stf. I'll just codge 'em up for to-morrow (T.P.). Stf.¹ Der. It was the fate of every little lass who did sewing at school to codge her work, N. & Q. (1890) 7th S. ix. 97. Lei.¹ Some coarse cotton for my gel to codge wi'. Nhp.¹ How you've coded that hole up! War.² Don't codge and modge at that coat any longer. Oxf.¹ MS. add. w.Cor. I coded up my cap (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) **Codger**, *sb.* a slovenly worker; (2) **Codgin**, *ppl. adj.* clumsy.

(1) Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1890) Gl.; Cor.³ (2) w.Yks. Thah's made a codgin job on't, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 4, 1892).

2. To cheat, 'best.'

w.Yks.⁵ He coded muh art o' that.

3. *sb.* A clumsy piece of mending, a bungle, muddle.

Lei.¹ Your cloo'es are all of a codge War. Such a codge I'm asham'd of it (J.B.); War.³ Cor. The room was in a reglar codge (M.A.C.); Cor.³ 'Tesn't building at all, 'tis a mere codge.

Hence **Codgy**, *adj.* untidy, slovenly.

Cor. A codgy mess (M.A.C.).

4. *Comp.* **Codge-bodge**, a piece of bad sewing.

Der. A piece of bad sewing was called a codge-bodge, N. & Q. (1890) 7th S. ix. 97.

CODGEBELL, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Also in form **codjy-bell**. [ko'dz(i)bel] The earwig. Cf. **cochbell**.

Sc (JAM.) Nhb.¹ Called also **Twitchbell** and **Forkytail**.

CODGEL, *sb.*¹ Hmp.¹ [ko'dgl.] The fat on the under-jaw of a hog.

CODGEL, *sb.*² n.Lin.¹ [ko'dgl.] A stupid man.

CODGEL, *v.* Chs. Nhp. [ko'dgil.] To contrive, manage; to economize.

s.Chs. Ahym shóoür náo'bdi noa'z aay ahy aav' tü koj'il ün mend

ün doo tü ky'ee'p dhü chul'dürnz klooz üpü dhür baak's [I'm sure noob'dy knows hai I have to codgel and mend and do to keep the children's cloos upo' their backs] Nhp.² I'll codgel it somehow.

CODGEL-PEA, *sb.* *Obs.* Hrt. A kind of pea; also called **Beaned eye**.

Hrt. *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) 5.

CODGER, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Chs. Der. Nhp. War. Glo. Dev. Cor.¹. Written coager Dev.; coajer Dev. Cor.² Also in forms **cawzer** Glo.¹; **cozier** Glo. [ko dʒə(r).]

1. *sb.* A shoemaker. In *comb.* (1) **Codger's-end**, (a) a shoemaker's waxed thread; (b) cobbler's wax; (2) **'s-wax**, a preparation of pitch-tar and resin used by shoemakers for waxing their threads; also in form **codgy-wax**. Cf. **codge**, *v.*

(1, a) Nhp.¹, War. (J.R.W.), Glo.¹ n.Dev. GROSE (1790); Begorsey¹ vor a coager's en', I'll till 'e vievety better men, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 85. Dev.¹, Cor.¹² (b) Cor.² (2) Glo. **Cozzus wax**, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 431; Cor.¹² **Codgy-wax**.

2. A saddler. Der.², nw.Der.¹

3. *v.* To mend. Chs.¹

[I. Ye squeak out your cosiers' catches, SHAKS. *Twelfth N.* ii. 97; A cosier or cobbler, *Remondón*, MIN-SHEU. OFr. *couseure*, a sewer, seamster, see HATZFELD (s.v. *couseur*)]

'CODGER, *sb.*² In *gen.* dial. use; also slang. Also in form **cadger** Not.¹ Lei.¹ Brks. Cor.¹ [ko'dʒ-, ka'dʒ-, kæ'dʒ-]

1. A fellow, person, 'chap'; a 'character.'

Rnf Pawky old codgers, GILMOUR *Pen. Folk* (ed 1873) 16. Nhb. The Sharperton codgers are cunnin', CHARNLEY *Fisher's Garl.* (1830) 5. w.Yks.⁵ An owd codger. Lan. (F.R.C.) Chs. They ca' them both owd codgers, but as fresh as paint they look, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 170. Der. The expression 'codger,' or 'rummy codger,' was constantly used by the folks, thirty or forty years ago, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 97. Not. (J.H.B.), Not.¹, Lei.¹, War.³, Hmp.¹ Cor. I stayed w' the psalmas-'untin' ould cadger, 'Q.' *Troy Town* (1888) xi. Slang. A thirsty old codger, the neighbours call'd Roger, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed. 1840) 66.

2. A miser; a mean, covetous old person.

w.Yks. T'oud codger 'll niver smook t'trick, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 161; w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, War.², s.War.¹, Brks. (W.H.Y.), Suf.¹, Sus.¹² Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Dev.¹ Cor.¹ An ould cadger.

3. An irritable, eccentric old man.

N.I.¹ Nhp.¹ He's a rum old codger. Brks.¹

4. A stout, comfortable-looking old man. n.Yks.²

CODGIE, *adj.* and *adv.* Sc. Yks. Also written **codgy** n.Yks.² [ko'dʒi.] Comfortable; in a fair state of health; also as *adv.* cosily.

Bnff.¹ Foo's yir aul' man the day?—He's fell codgie. We wir sittin' codgie at the cheeck o' the fire, fin he cam in caul' an' weet. n.Yks.²

CODGY, see **Coddy**.

CODLE, *v.* n.Sc. To make the grains fly out of the husks by a stroke (JAM.). See **Cod**, *sb.*²

CODLICK, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in form **codlock** Sc. The spotted gunnel, *Blennius Gunnellus*.

Sc. FORSYTH *Beauties* (1805) W. 380. N.I.¹ [SATCHELL (1879)]

CODLING, *sb.*¹ n.Yks.² [ko dlin.] A young cod-fish. [A codd, first a whitening, then a codling, then a codd, HOLME *Armory* (1688) 324.]

CODLING, *sb.*² Yks. [ko'dlin.] A simpleton.

w.Yks.⁵ What a codling t'fella is.

[Prob. the same word as *codling* (the apple), often applied by the Elizabethan dramatists to a raw green youth.]

CODLINGS, *sb.*¹ *pl.* Yks. [ko'dlinz.] A game similar to cricket, a short piece of wood being struck by a long stick instead of a ball by a bat; also called **Tip and Go**, **Tip and Slash**.

n.Yks.² To become a cricketer, 'learn codlings first.' ne.Yks.¹ In rare use. A game with a hazel stick for bat, a bit of wood 2½ inches long for ball, and a hole 1 inch deep and 4 inches in diameter for wicket.

CODLINGS, *sb.*² *pl.* Yks. [ko'dlinz.] Partially burnt clumps of limestone. n.Yks.², w.Yks.¹

CODLIN(G)S-AND-CREAM, *sb.* Cum. Yks. Chs. Stf. Nhp. Wor. Glo. Oxf. Brks. Sur. Sus. Wil. Dor. Dev.

The great hairy willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*. Cf. **codlins**.

Cum.¹, w.Yks. (W.F.), Chs.¹³, Nhp.¹, w.Wor.¹, Glo.¹ s.Wil. PRESTON *Plants*, 123. Wil.¹, Dor. (G.E.D.) Dev. Pink, downy willow-herb which aunt Charity³ called 'codlings-and-cream,' NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 97.

CODLINS, *sb.* *pl.* Cum Yks. Nhp. Glo. Oxf. Suf. Dev. (B. & H.) [ko dlinz.] The plant *Epilobium hirsutum*. Cf. **Codlin(g)s-and-Cream**.

CODLOCKS, *sb.* *pl.* Shr.¹ [ko'dlocks.] Small pieces of coal or stone.

CODNOBBLE, *sb.* Lin. [ko'dnobl.] A tadpole.

Lin. I allus put tha corner o' ma neck ar kshur afore ma mouth ... when I drink deyke watter, or else ya're sewer ta swalla codnobbles, or summat nasty, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 392.

CODNOGGER, *sb.* *Obs.* Wil. A gossip. *N. & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106.

CODNOP, *sb.* w.Yks.⁵ [Not known to our correspondents.] A foolish fellow.

CODROCH, *adj.* *Obs.* Sc.

1. Rustic, clownish.

Sc. The weight o' ilka codroch chiel, FERGUSON *Poëms* (1789) II. 70.

2. Dirty, slovenly, miserable, nasty.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Lth. (JAM.)

COD('S)-HEAD, *sb.* Yks. Lan. Der. [ko'dz-ed, -iæd.]

1. A foolish, empty-headed person.

w.Yks. Codhead, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 4, 1892). Der.¹

2. The miller's thumb or bull-head.

Lan. *Science Gossip* (1882) 164, (G.E.D.)

COE, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Som. Dev. Also in form **caw** Dev.¹ [kō, kō.]

1. *sb.* A disease of sheep, cattle, rabbits, &c.; the rot. See **Coath**, **Coad**.

w.Som.¹ The coe consists of the destruction of the substance of the liver by a living organism called a fluke. There are certain pastures which always produce this in the winter months, and so cannot be stocked with sheep. Dev.¹

Hence **Coe-grass**, *sb.* the toad-rush, *Juncus bufonius*, said to cause the rot in sheep and cattle.

w.Som.¹ By some this disease is said to come from the goose grass—*Carex hirta*; but both [*J. bufonius* and *C. hirta*] are generally found growing either together or in similar wet land.

2. *v.* To affect with disease; usually of sheep, rarely applied to persons.

Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Wet pastures are said to coe the sheep. I never heard of coe in horses or bullocks until 1884, when many bullocks were said to be coed by the unusually wet season. 'You can't never keep no sheep 'pon thick farm, 'thout you be a mind to coe every one o' m.' Dev. The sheep have been cawed, and I have done all I could to save them, BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1884) 50; Sheep are said to be cawed when in wet seasons they contract lung disease, and cough incessantly. 'I be zo zorry tu tellee that master's bound vur tu be ruined. 'Five sheep he'th agot is acawed,' HEWERT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 60. n.Dev. Doan sheets cawed poor want-catcher Ned, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 109.

Hence **Coeing**, *ppl. adj.* producing disease in sheep.

w.Som.¹ Dhai mee'uds bee tuur ubl koa'een graewn [Those meadows are terrible coe-ing ground].

COE, *sb.*² Sc. Yks. Der. Also written **cow** Sc. (JAM.) [kō, kō.] A small loosely-built hut over the climbing shaft of a lead-mine, in which the miners keep their tools or change their clothes.

Dmf. A rude shed erected over the mouth of a coalpit (JAM.). w.Yks.² Der. Such as be cavers, or do rob men's coes, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 117; What caver stole the bing-ore from his coe, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 24; A small coe or shed, HALL *Hathersage* (1896) iii; Der.², nw.Der.¹

[LG. *kaa, kaue*, beim Bergbau eine kleine holzerne Hütte uber dem Schacht zum Schutz der Haspeldreher gegen Wind und Wetter (BERGHAUS). MLG. *kove, have*, 'Hütte, Hauschen' (SCHILLER & LÜBBEN).]

COE, *sb.*³ *Obs.* Nrf. An odd old fellow. Nrf. GROSE (1790); Nrf.¹

[The same word as E. slang *cove*, of which an early pron. was *co*; see HARMAN *Caveat* (1567) 76.]

COE, see Cow.

COEP, *sb.* Glo. A quart jug or any large jug. (S.S.B.)

COFE, *sb.* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ [kɒf] A deep pit, cavern, or cave.

[Ane coif, and thairin frèsch wattir springand, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, II. 31. OE. *cofa*, a cave, den; cp. *cofa ðeafana* (= 'speluncam latronum'), *Matt.* XXI. 13 (Lind)]

COFE, see Calf.

COFELY-BLOWS, *sb. pl.* s.Stf. [kɒf-li-blauz.] Colts-foot blossoms.

s.Stf. We used to goo out an' pick cofely-blows as sune as the warm days come in spring, PINNOCK *Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

COFER, *sb.* Cor. A small wooden trough which receives the tin cleaned from its impurities or slime. WEALE.

COFER, see Coffey.

COFER(T), see Culvert.

COFF, *v.* Sc n.Cy. Also written koff S. & Ork.¹; and in form caff Sc. [kof, kaf.]

1. To buy, barter, exchange.

Sc. I'll wad my best buckskins, and they were new coft at Kircudbright, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) xxii; He has coft me a rokelay o' blue, CHAMBERS *Sigs.* (1829) I. 115, Kindness comes o' will; it canna be coft, HENDERSON *Prov.* (1832) 37, ed. 1881; Sen' the thrang awa', that they may coft themselves victuals, HENDERSON *St. Matt.* (1862) xiv. 15. S. & Ork.¹ nw Abd. My mither says, sin it was coft At auld Sant Michal Fair, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 35. Frf. She'd coft it frae some tinkler chiel', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 21. e.Fif. Mony was the ell o' clath my faither coft frae him, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Rnf. His master caft him frae some fallows, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 36, ed. 1817. Ayr. I coft it frae the Bailly O, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 212. That sark she coft for her wee Nannie, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 172. Lnk. I'll warrant ye've coft a pund of cut and dry, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 40; I've coft me there a lanely grave, In whilk I houp to lay my banes, HAMILTON *Purpose* (1865) 123. e.Lth. Coft his sheep, or sald his queys, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 233. Edb. The lang stay-strung I coft last owk in town, AULD *Handsel Monday* (1792) 18. Bwk. I coft my wife a pund o' tea, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 35. Slk. I had ance a din powny, that I coft frae a set o' tinklers that beat a' for gallopin, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 80. Kcb. Poor Andrew ta'en wi Nelly's charms Coft her gillere of raisins, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 76. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll L.L.B.) Nhb.¹

Hence Coft, *ppl. adj.* bought, purchased.

Sc. It is dear coft honey that's licked aff a thorn, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737).

2. *Comb.* Coft-coffe, to barter, exchange. S. & Ork.¹

[Orig. found only in pp. and pret. *coft(e)*, whence was formed pres. *coff*. A hundir eggs . . . war cofte for a frenche sous of Turine, DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) l. 63. MDu. *coft(e)*, pret. and *gecoft*, pp. of *copen*, to buy (VERDAM); G. *kaufen*.]

COFFEE, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [kɒfi.]

1. A kind of toast and water.

Dor. A boiling pipkin of charred bread, called 'coffee,' HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xv.

2. In phr. (1) *to give any one his coffee*, to give a beating; (2) *to like one's coffee*, to be given to drinking.

(1) Sc. I'll gie him's coffee for yon trick! . . . A shrill scream from the person who was getting his coffee showed the sort of larking that was going on, ROY *Horseman's Wd.* (1895) viii. *Per. We gave them their coffee (G.W.). (2) Hmp. (T.L.O.D.)

3. *Comp.* Coffee-tay, weak tea.

Ir. Tay-tay or coffee-tay, *Paddiana* (ed. 1848) l. 143; Suppose a man was supplied with a cup of tea, which in regard to its quality did not please him, he would remark that it was only coffee-tay he was getting (A.J.I.).

COFFER, *sb.* Yks. Chs. Der. Wor. Shr. Brks. Bdf. e.An. Also written cofer w.Yks. nw.Der.¹ se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Bdf.; kofor Brks.¹; coafer w.Yks.² Chs.¹ [kɒfə(r).]

1. A chest in which clothes are kept.

se.Wor.¹, Brks.¹, Bdf. (J.W.B.), e.An.¹

2. A chest for keeping corn or meal in.

nw.Der.¹ se.Wor.¹ Dying out. Shr.¹ Esp. one used in stables

to hold corn for the horses. 'I fund out w'eer the eggs gōen; their wuz sixteen 'id under the corn i' the cofer'

3. The hole into which the handle of a shovel is inserted. w.Yks.²

4. *Comp.* Coffey-screen, a screen the seat of which lifts up, forming the lid of a box underneath. See Screen.

Chs.¹ The word occurs in the old township books of Pannall Tee in 1773.

COFFER, *v.* Der. Also written cofer. To secure a shaft from leaking by ramming in clay behind the masonry or timbering.

Der. RAYMOND *Mining Gl.* (1881).

COFF-FRONTED, *adj.* Sc. Of a bed: half closed or shuttered, comparatively open.

Frf. Every room save Margaret's had long-lidded beds, which close as if with shutters, but hers was coft fronted, or comparatively open, with carving on the wood like the ornamentation of coffins, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) iii.

COFFIN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also written koffen Cor.² [kɒfin.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) Coffin-board, a stretching-board for a corpse; (2) -bone, the large bone of a horse's foot; (3) -cutter, a large, black insect, the cocktail, *Oxyptus olens*; (4) -handle, a collection of tallow or stearine, which forms on the side of a candle which has been guttering; (5) -kist, a hearse; (6) -lead rings, see below.

(1) n.Yks. (I.W.) (2) n.Lin.¹ (3) N.I.¹ Called also the Devil's Coachman (4) w.Som.¹ When the tallow or stearine of a candle runs down on one side it often projects and then reunites to the candle, forming a sort of loop; this is a coffin-handle, and is a 'sure sign of death' to the person in whose direction it forms itself. The same superstition holds when the grease merely forms a considerable projection; it is then a 'winding sheet,' and being commoner is not so much dreaded as a coffin-handle. I have seen people turn a candle when it seemed inclined to form a winding-sheet in their direction. (5) Nhb. That sic unseetly coffin-kists Sud niver run doon giffin', Wilson *Captains* (1843) 112. Nhb.¹ (6) n.Yks.² Rings made of coffin lead or other coffin metal from the churchyard, and worn as a cure for the cramp. Eel-skin garters are another remedy

2. *Obs.* A basket which preceded the use of boarded coffins. e.An.¹²

3. A small oblong cinder which flies out of the fire, held by the superstitious to be an omen of death. See Purse.

n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ When a cinder springs sharply out of the fire it is called either a purse or a coffin, the distinction depending not on the shape, but on its making a crackling noise, or being perfectly silent, in the former case it is called a purse. e.Yks.¹ Coffins an posses. w.Yks. (J.T.), n.Lin.¹

4. A large hole in the crumb of a loaf, said to be an omen of death. s.Not. (J.P.K.)

5. The mould or raised crust of a tart or pie.

n.Lin.¹ A pork-pie mould Hrt. The apples fill the apple-crust or coffin, ELLIS *Cy. Hsuf.* (1750) 46. [Brewer (1875).]

6. A wooden bowl with a cover. Der.¹

7. *pl.* Old surface mining excavations.

Cor. Another declared that he had got up to the old men's coffins, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 152, ed. 1865; THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1890) Gl.; Cor.² Often opened into by mining up from below.

8. *v.* To put a corpse into the coffin.

Sc. The corpse were coffined, *Monthly Mag.* (1800) l. 238. Per. We have just now coffined him (G.W.).

Hence Coffining, *vbl. sb.* the ceremony of putting the corpse into the coffin.

Frf. All the women were crying sore, and also some men whose eyes had been dry at the coffining of their children, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xliii. Per. There was a brow company at the coffinin' the nicht (G.W.).

[2. OF. *coffin*, panier d'osier . . . s'est employé figurément pour désigner un cercueil; 'mettre un corps en son coffin' (LA CURNE). 5. The coffin of our Christmas pies in shape long, is in imitation of the cratch, SELDEN *Table-talk* (1654), ed. Arber, 33; Make faire cofyns of fyne paast, *Cookery Bk.* (c. 1450), ed. Austin, 75. 8. Wouldst thou have laugh'd had I come coffin'd home? SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 193.]

COG, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [kɒg.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cog-and-rung-gin**, a pit windlass worked by horses; (2) **-weed**, the corn crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*.

(1) **Nhb.**¹ The horse travelled round the pit mouth pulling a lever attached to a vertical shaft, and the cogs, or teeth, of a horizontal wheel on this shaft, worked in the rungs, or spokes, of a small pinion on the windlass, or drum shaft, thus making it to revolve in the required direction. It was the earliest form of horse engine, or gin, for raising coals and water, *GALLOWAY Hist. Coal Mining* (1882) 57. (2) **n.Yks.** It is called cogweed; its seed hez cogs on't (I.W.).

2. A wedge or support fixed under a wheel to steady it.

N.I.¹ **Ant.** *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. A short piece of iron turned up at right angles used by weavers to form a kind of flange or support to the chain when wound upon the beam.

w.Yks. Formerly used to prevent the warp from slipping at the end of the beam (J.T.). **w.Som.**¹ They are still used by weavers of woollen soft yarn warps, as they are less rigid than the cast-iron flange used in some looms.

4. *pl.* The pieces of iron on a horse's shoe to raise the heel from the ground. **Shr.**¹

5. One of the short handles on the pole of a scythe,

Shr.¹ **Hrf** *Bound Prov.* (1876).

6. The accumulation of snow, earth, or clay on the boot-soles. **Wm.** (B.K.)

7. *v.* To steady anything that is shaky by wedging it; to clog or scotch a wheel.

Sc. Ye had better cog the wheel, or the cart will be o'er the brae (JAM.). **N.I.**¹, **w.Yks.** (J.T.)

8. *Fig.* To get on gradually, as a wheel when regulated by cogs.

s.Not. How are yer gettin on?—Oh, we're just coggin along (J.P.K.). **n.Lin.**¹ He's been very bad, but he'll cog agean sewer enif.

9. Of snow, earth, clay, &c.: to clog or 'ball' on the boot-soles; also *fig.* to accumulate money, keep in reserve.

Wm. T'snow cog'd tell yan could hardly git on at o' (B.K.). **e.Yks.** B1 meens of his thrade, an a wee bit o' grund, He'd manidged t' cog up aboon fotty pund, *Nicholson Flk-Sp.* (1889) 42; **e.Yks.**¹ Ah'll cog that bottle o' wine up fo' Bessy bothday.

COG, *v.*² and *sb.*² **Nhb.** **Yks.** [kɒg.]

1. *v.* To beat, strike; also, in school slang, to chastise by sundry bumpings or 'coggings' on the posteriors for delinquencies at certain games.

Nhb.¹ **n.Yks.**² For that, he deserves to be cogg'd. **e.Yks.**¹, **w.Yks.**²

Hence (1) **Cogger**, *sb.* a fighter. **w.Yks.**² (2) **Cogging**, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing. *ib.*

2. To plough for the purpose of breaking the clods, and making the ground smoother and finer. **Der.**¹

Hence **Cogging-harrows**, *sb. pl.* large harrows for breaking up rough fallows. **w.Yks.**²

3. *sb.* A thrust so as to lift one up.

Nhb.¹ Gi's a cog up, will ye?

4. *pl.* A boys' game in which the top stone of a pile is pelted by a stone flung from a given distance; known also as **Cogs-off** and **Cog-stone**.

n.Yks. Let's luke at cogs-off (I.W.); **n.Yks.**² **e.Yks.**¹ Cog-steean, or Cog-stan.

Hence **Coggings-off**, *sb. pl.* hits at the game of 'cogs.'

n.Yks.² The more hits or 'coggings off,' the greater the player's score.

COG, *sb.*³ and *v.*³ **Sc.** **Irel.** **Nhb.** **Cum.** **Stf.** **Ken.** Also written **cogg** **Sc.**; **cogue** **Sc.** **Ken.**¹; **coag** **Sc.** **N.I.**¹; **cug** **Sh I.**; **coig** (JAM.); **coke** **Sc.** [kɒg, cog.]

1. *sb.* A hollow, wooden vessel for holding milk, broth, &c.; a pail; also *fig.*

Sc. It is good to have our cogue out when it rains kail, *Ramsay Prov.* (1737); She set the cog upon her head, *Scott Minstrelsy* (1802) III. 40, ed. 1848; Small was his cog and cauld his kale, *CUNNINGHAM Snags.* (1813) 7; Some hearty cock wad then hae sung An auld Scotch sonnet aft wi' glee, Syne pledged his cogue, *CHAMBERS Snags.* (1829) I. 36. **Sh I.** Auld Nick, wi' cug, poor'd meltit lead, frae stroopie lang, till his lug, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 74. **Elg.** Robin's winsome, bonny lady Keepit aye the cogies fou, *TESTER*

Poems (1865) 146. **Abd.** When o'er the cogue, well cud he clatter, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 240. **Kcd.** Yarn reels, an' spinnin' wheels, An' bowies, cogs, and caups, An' tables, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 2. **Frf.** She loves another lad, Th' ploughman wi' his cogie, *LAING Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 5. **Per.** We'll toom the cog, and hae a time o't, *HALIBURTON, Florae* (1886) 64; It's ae thi'g tae feed a calf, and another tae gie it the empty cogie tae lick, *IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush* (1895) 207. **Fif.** A cog o' guid stiff parritch, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 128. **e.Fif.** Wi' hearts combined, the cog we'll synd An' push about the barley-bree, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv. **Rnf.** He charm'd the swats frae coke (?) and pail, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 28. **Ayr.** Or reekin on a New-Year mornin In cog or bicker, *BURNS Sc. Drink* (1876) st. 9. **Lnk.** Coarse meat in dirty cogs, *RODGER Poems* (c. 1838) 143, ed. 1897. **Lth.** The cogs o' ale gaed sweetly down, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 66. **Bwk.** He's father's better, cooper o' Fogo At girding a bartel, or making a coggie, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 88. **Slk.** Wi the cog and the meal and the water, *HOGG Tales* (1838) 318, ed. 1866. **Gall.** He'd face a brock as fast's his coggie, *HARPER Bards* (1889) 29. **N.I.**¹ A vessel for carrying or holding water, made of hoops and staves, like a small barrel, with one of the ends removed. **n.Cy.** *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.); **n.Cy.**² **Nhb.** When jugs are toom'd and coggies wet, *CHARNLEY Fisher's Garl* (1824) 7, **Nhb.**¹ A cask sawn half through makes two cogs. A child's porringer made of wood is called a coggie. 'Long may he live to teem a cog,' *CHARLTON North Tynedale*, 96. **Cum.** Crummie keeps our cogie fou', *GILPIN Ballads* (1874) III. 202.

Hence (1) **Cogfu'**, *sb.* a bowlful; (2) **Cogging**, *ppl. adj.* addicted to drinking; (3) **Coag-hand**, *sb.* the left hand; (4) **Cogill**, *sb.*, see **Cogfu'**; (5) **Cog-wame**, *sb.* a protuberant abdomen; (6) **Cog-wymed**, *ppl. adj.* fat, corpulent, portly; (7) **Cogy**, *adj.* intoxicated.

(1) **Sc.** Has licked the lip after such a cogfu', *SCOTT Private* (1822) v; A cogfu' o' brose ilka day o' the week, *BROWN Ballads* (1850) 97; Are cogue-fous of the bythy kail, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1871) II. 130. **Knr.** An' yowe-milk kebbuck, sweet to pree, An' cogiefu's o' barley-bree, *HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls* (1891) 133. (2) **Sc.** Thou art but a cogging knave, *SCOTT Abbot* (1820) xv. (3) **Sc.** *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (C) (4) **Sc.** A cogill o' brose wad set him better, *Ball.* (JAM.). (5) **Sc.** A good cogg-wame, *HERD Coll. Snags.* (1776) II. 183. (6) **Sc.** (JAM.). (7) **Stf.** *Monthly Mag.* (1816) I. 494.

2. A dram of brandy. **Ken.**¹²

3. A measure, the fourth part of a peck.

n.Sc. A cog of sheeling is one-fourth of a peck, *Mill of Inverarnay* (1814) I (JAM.).

4. In phr. *To take a staff (stave) out of one's cog*, to diminish one's allowance of food; also *fig.* to reduce one's expenditure.

Sc. I'll tak' a staff out of your coag (JAM.). **Ayr.** I must either get my income augmented or take a 'stave out of my cog,' *JOHNSTON Glenbuckie* (1889) 179. **Ant.** A'll tak' a stav' oot o' his coag, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

5. *v.* To empty into a wooden vessel.

Sc. Ye watna what wife's ladle may cogue your kail, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737); (JAM.)

COG, *sb.*⁴ **Yks.** **Lin.** Also written **cogg**.

1. *Obs.* A kind of craft formerly used on the Humber and Ouse between Hull and York.

Yks. Many shypes, coggies and botes . . . hae heretofore had theyr franke passagis . . . vpon the saide riuier, *Stat 23 Hen. VIII* (1531) c. 18; *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) [(K.)] **Lin.** *STREATFIELD Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323; *BROOKE Tracts (Gl.)*. **n.Lin.**¹

2. *Comp.* **Cog-boat**, the boat belonging to a sailing-vessel. **Lin. N. & Q.** (1890) 7th S. ix. 52.

[1. Bremen dial. *kogge*, 'eine Art Schiffe, die etwas breit, vorn und hinten etwas rund sind, und vormahls im kriege gebraucht worden' (*Wib.*); see also *BERGHAUS*, and *SCHILLER & LÜBBEN*.]

COG, *sb.*⁵ **Suf.** [kɒg.] The largest barn-sieve, called also **Caving-riddle**; see **Cave**, *v.*³

Suf. (F.H.) [*MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).]

COG, *v.*⁴ **Sc.** **Chs.** **Sus.** [kɒg.]

1. To cheat, deceive. **Chs.**¹³

Hence **Cogging**, *ppl. adj.* deceiving, cheating.

Sc. None of your cogging gibberish—tell me truly, *SCOTT Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix.

2. To entice, flatter.

Sus. So he cogged ur all he knowed, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I 200, Sus.¹ He was always . . . cogging her out of a Sunday (s v Cocker-up).

[1. I cannot flatter and speak fair, Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive and cog, SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 48]

COG, v.⁵ Suf. [kog.] To agree, be of the same mind.

Suf. They don't fare to cog well (C.G.B.); They cog together (F.H.).

COG-BELL, sb. Ken. [ko'g-bel.] An icicle. Cf. cock-bell.

Ken. LEWIS *J. Tenet* (1736); Ken.¹ There are some large cog-bells hanging from the thatch; Ken.²

COGER, sb. Ken. Sus. Also written coager, cojer. [kō zə(r).]

1. A meal of cold victuals taken by agricultural labourers about noon. Cf. coaching.

Sus. And git, ya sec, a cojer loike, Ov good brencheese an' beer, LOWER *Tom Cladpole* (1831) st. 25, Sus.¹²

Hence (1) Coager-cake, sb. a plain cake baked for consumption at lunch-time; (2) Coager-time, sb. lunch-time.

(1) Sus.¹ (2) Sus. One dee as Chols Packham . . . was at plough up dere, jest about cojer time, he heerd a queer sort of a noise, LOWER *S. Downs* (1854) 159; He ups an goos to wurk afore it wur lought, but cum coager time swish and brish be bowl'd away home, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I 339, *Obsol.* (E.E.S.); Sus.¹ By then you've come back 'twill be coager-time (s v By then).

2. A common kind of cake given to agricultural labourers.

Ken., Sus. HOLLOWAY

COGGELLY, see Coggly.

COGGER, sb. Nhp. [ko'gə(r).] A striped snail-shell.

Nhp.¹ It is a common boyish pastime to hold one of these shells between the last joints of the bent fingers, and forcibly press the apex against another held in a similar manner by an opponent, until one of them, by dint of persevering pressure, forces its way into the other; and the one which in these contests has gained the most victories is termed the conqueror, and is highly valued by its juvenile owner. See *Cock*, sb.¹ 9.

COGGERS, sb. pl. n Cy. Cum. Yks. Der. [ko'gəz, ko'gəz.] Garters, leggings. See *Cockers*, sb.¹

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 300 n Yks.³ w.Yks WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Der.²

COGGESHALL JOB, phr. Ess. A stupid piece of work; a foolish action.

The prov stupidity of the people of Coggeshall is the subject of many stories. Tradition says that when they had built their church, they found that they had forgotten to make any windows. So they got some hampers, and set them open in the sun to catch the light, shut them up tight, and took them into the church on wheelbarrows, and there opened them to let the light out. Another legend says that the people thought that their church was in the wrong place. In order to move it, they went to one end to push it, laying their coats down on the ground, outside the opposite end, on the spot to which the wall was to be removed. When they judged that they had moved the building far enough, they went round to find their coats, but none were to be found. Then they said that no doubt they had pushed the wall over them, so they went to look inside the church, but alas! they were not there. The Coggeshall men were short of stature, and on one occasion in hay-time it happened that the handles of their hayforks were all too long for them. What should they do? Of course if the handles were too short, it would be very easy to join a piece on to them; but what to do with these they knew not. It is related of these people that they put up hurdles to keep the floods out (S.P.H.).

COGGILY, see Coggly.

COGGLE, sb.¹ n.Cy. Lin. [ko'gl.] A round, smooth stone, cobble-stone.

n.Cy.¹ Lin. Holes dug in the ground and filled with coggles, CREASEY *Hist. Sleaford* (1825) 157; MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) 127; STREATFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 165. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ There's a many nasty coggles about. We're just a-going to wash down the coggles.

[Backis . . . biggir & hardere þan ony comon cogill-stane, *Wars Alex.* (c. 1450) 3895.]

COGGLE, sb.² Obs. Yks. A small fishing-boat.

Yks. (K.); KENNETT *Gl.* (1695) 49, ed. 1816; GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.)

COGGLE, v.¹ Ags. (JAM.) [ko'gl.] To prop, support. Hence *Cogglin*, vbl. sb. a support. See *Cog*, v.¹ 7.

COGGLE, v.² and adj. Sc. Irel. Nhb. Yks Chs. Der. Nhp. Shr. Also written cogle Sc.; koggle s Chs.¹; kuggie S. & Ork.¹ [ko'gl.]

1. v. To shake, rock, totter, move unsteadily; also fig. to manoeuvre. Cf. *cockle*, v.³

S. & Ork.¹ Frf. It cogl'd thrice, but at the last It rested on his shoulders fast, BEATTIE *Arnha* (c 1820) 58. Lth. The big-house ye maun coggle to get new-roofed an' renovated inside, an' a new hen-house, an' a derry [dairy] forbye, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 259. Gall. The boat . . . had grounded high on the shell-sand and now coggled upon an uneven keel, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) v N.I.¹, Ant. (J.S.) s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The waal myest coggled ower on top o' them. w.Yks. It'll coggle ower if thah doesn't mind, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 11, 1892); w.Yks.³ Chs.¹²³ s Chs.¹ Shr.¹ Dear 'eart! 'ow this table coggles; it's swilkered my tay all o'er the cloth.

2. adj. Loose, shaky, rickety. Chs.¹², Der.², nw.Der.¹, Nhp.¹

COGGLETY, adj. Irel. Nhb. Wm. Yks. Also written coglety Wm. [ko'glti.] Shaky, unsteady. Cf. *cockle*, v.³ N.I.¹, Nhb.¹ Wm. He dessed a lot a stians up but they war varra coglety ta clim ower (B.K.). w.Yks. (W.F.S.)

Hence Coglety-curry, sb. a see-saw. Ant. (W.H.P.)

COGGLIN-BONE, sb. ne Lan.¹ The hip-bone of a cow or bullock from which steaks are cut.

COGGLY, adj. and adv. Sc Irel. Nhb. Dur. Wm. Yks. Chs. Also written coggie Sc.; cogly Wm.; coggily Ant; coggelly w.Yks.; koggly s.Chs.¹; kugglie S. & Ork.¹ [ko'gli.] Unsteady, shaky, rocking, easily upset; also used as adv.

S. & Ork.¹ Ay. The sure and steadfast earth itself grown coggly beneath my feet, GALT *Ann. Parish* (1821) xx; I'll gie ye doon the common ware—they're no' so coggly, JOHNSTON *Kilmalhe* (1891) I 49. Sil. It [a chair] was so coggly that it couldna sit dooble, CHR. NORTH *Notes* (ed. 1856) II. 53 N.I.¹ Ant. If a person sat down on a stool with a short leg it would be said 'That's a coggly stool you're on, tak' anither,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The plank wis se coggly 'at aa nearly tummeled off. s.Dur. That table's nobbut coggly (J.E.D.); Dur.¹ e.Dur.¹ Walking on high heels, or sitting in a hay-cart, would be so described Wm. That copy's a lang leg an' a short un 'at maks it varra cogly to sit on (B.K.). w.Yks. Theas steps is coggly (Æ.B.); Coggelly as a 'rocking-stone' on the moors (J.R.), w.Yks.⁵ Thah's setten that dish ont' taable varry coggly, it'll tumble if tuh doesn't mind Chs.¹, Chs.³ Appl. to a creaking post or wheel. s.Chs.¹ Y'n put this loo'd on veru kog h [Ye'n put this loo'd on very coggly].

COGGY, sb. Hmp. A squirrel. (J.R.W.)

COGHEL, sb. Irel. Also in form cahill N.I.¹ A fishing-net, gen an eel-net.

N.I.¹, Ant. (S.A.B.) s.Don A long bag-like fishing-net, narrowing to a point, and fixed on a hoop, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *cochal*, a net.]

COGHLE, v. Sc. Also written coghil. To wheeze, as one suffering from asthma. w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

Hence Coghling, ppl. adj. husky, wheezing.

Sc. He's coming down the close wi' that droghling coghling baillie body they ca' Macwhupple, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xlii.

[A freq. fr. lit. E. *cough*.]

COGLE, see Coggle, v.²

COGLERS, sb. pl. Obs. Wil.¹ The hooks, with coggled rack-work for lifting or lowering, by which pots and kettles were formerly hung over open fireplaces.

COGLINS, sb. pl. Obs. s Pem. [ko'glinz.] Stones or shells used to play dibs with. See *Coggle*, sb.¹

s.Pem. LAWS *Little Eng.* (1888) 419; Coglins were used in the game called 'dandies,' and consisted in tossing a marble and picking up the stones or shells (W.M.M.).

COGLY, see Coggly.

COGNOST, v. Lnk. (JAM.) To sit close together and plot some harmless mischief. Hence *Cognostin*, vbl. sb. the act of sitting together in secret conference.

[The same as *cognosce* (in *Sc. Law*), judicially to examine and pronounce on the status of a person.]

COGSTER, sb. Sc. The person who in 'swingling' flax, first breaks it with a swingbat, and then throws it to another. See *Cog*, v.²

Rxb. And vow'd he wadna quat the house Till he had kiss'd the cogster, A SCOTT *Poems* (1805) 16; (JAM.)

COGUE, see Cog, *sb.*³

COH, see Come, *v.*¹ I. 2 (3).

COHD, see Cold, *adj.*

COHLCH, see Colch.

CO-HOBE, *inter.* Yks. Dev. The call for sheep or cows. n.Yks.² The folder's cry for gathering the sheep. The sheep are said to obey this word above all others! nw.Dev.¹

COHOW, *inter.* Abd. (JAM.) The cry used in the game of 'hide-and-seek' to show that it is time for the seeker to commence his search. See Cahow.

COHTER, see Coulter.

COIF, *sb.* *Obsol.* Yks. [koif.] A cap.

n.Yks.¹² ne.Yks.¹ Ah mun a'e mi mucky feeace weshed an' a cleean coif on. n.Yks.¹

Hence Coif-screed, a cap-border.

n.Yks.² 'I want tweece yeds o' lang lang-loorn te mak coif-screeds on, two yards of long lawn to make cap-borders of. w.Yks.⁵

*[She wolde make a coyf for hir suster, *Merlin* (c. 1450), ed. Wheatley, II. 507. OFr. *coife*, 'couverture de tête' (LA CURNE).]

COIG, see Cog, *sb.*³

COIGN, see Coin, *sb.*¹

COIL, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ Sc. Yks. Oxf. e An. [koil.]

1. *sb.* A series of concentric circles; hence spec. of a flock of teal.

Oxf. Twenty or thirty teal in a 'spring' or 'coil' are seen, APLIN *Birds* (1889) 200. e.An.¹

2. *v.* To enfold in a coil, ensnare.

Per. (G.W.) Slk. As the stag of the forest, when fraudfully coiled, Hogg *Poems* (ed. 1865) 289.

3. To gather a rope into a series of rings above one another; hence *fig.* to be restored to a state of order, to become quiet.

Yks. Coil up, an shut up thi row (H.W.).

COIL, *sb.*² and *v.*² Sc. Irel Nhb. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Nhp Shr. Dev. Also written coile Sc.; coyl Lan.; and in forms cole Sc. Nhp; coal S. & Ork.¹ N.I.¹; coll, cuil Sc.; kyle Sc. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; kyley Nhb.¹; queyl Ayr.; quoil w.Yks.² Der.² Shr.¹; quile Chs.¹ Stf. Der.² nw.Der.¹; quail Dev.; queile s.Chs.¹ [koil, kōl, kol.]

1. *sb.* A haycock.

Sc. O bonny bonny sang the bird Sat on the coil o' hay, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 90; Hay is selling from the cole at the rate of from 6d. to 7d. per stone, *Caled Merc.* (Sept. 6, 1823); MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). S. & Ork.¹ Abd. And weel happ'd up aneth a coil of hay, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 56, ed. 1812. Kcd. Hay that steed in soos or colls, Or lay into the 'bout, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. Frf. The ricks or colls should be gently tapered to the top, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 23. Per. A' saw a' the hay spread out across the field so a' told him tae gither it up intae coles, IAN MACLAREN *K. Carnegie* (1896) 250. Ayr. He thought that he spied the black de'il on a coile, BOSWELL *Poet Wks.* (1803) 117, ed. 1871; (J.M.) Gall. There was a little cole, CROCKETT *Sunbonnet* (1895) xxxvii. N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb. A number of coils of hay, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 106; When kyles an' pikes o' late-won hay 'Mang wreck an' sand in ruin lay, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 291; Nhb.¹ It contains about as much hay as a man can fork in two lifts. Chs.¹ S.Chs.¹ The hay is raked into rows extending the whole length of the field, and then drawn up into queiles with the rake and the labourer's foot. Stf. RAY (1691) *MS. add.* (J.C.) Der.², nw.Der.¹ Nhp. Beans . . . are mowed with the scythe, and after being turned over are put up in coles in the fields like hay, *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813). Shr.¹

2. *v.* To put hay or corn up in cocks.

Sc. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). n.Sc. Has he coll'd yon hay? (JAM.) Bnff. (W.C.) Per. Step lightly o'er, gang saftly by, Mak' rig and furrow clean, And coil it up in fragrant heaps, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 113. Slk. To coil a part of her father's hay, Hogg *Tales* (1838) 345, ed. 1866. N.I.¹ Coaling hay. w.Yks.² Lan. Thrung wi ther iakes coylin hay for owd Ben, COLLINS *Poems* (1859) 41. Chs.¹ They're agate o' quilin th' hay. Dev. *MS. Prov.* (Coll. L.L.B.).

[Prob. conn. w. obs. E. *coil*, OFr. *coillir* (mod. *cueillir*), to gather, collect.]

COIL, *sb.*³ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. [koil.] Noisy disturbance, stir, confusion; fuss, bustle.

Abd. Their hearts released frae earthly coil an' care, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 25. Frf. O, then, indeed, the coil began, BEATTIE *Anna* (c. 1820) 49. Gall. This was all our love-making.

Which is strange, considering the coil that is made about the affair, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxx. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ Yks. But they're making a coil about the Randyvowse being all destroyed! GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) III. 272, ed. 1874. w.Yks.¹ Seem me i' sike a turmoil, an macking a girt coil, II. 293; w.Yks.², Lan. (J.L.) Chs.¹, Chs.³ What's the coil now? n.Lin.¹ You mak as big a coil about th' ratcatcher bein' here, as thof th' Queen was cumin' to bra'fast. Nhp.¹ War.³ What a coil you are makin'g. The place is in a regular coil [To keep a coile (K)]

[There is a great coil to-night, SHAKS. *Much Ado*, III. iii. roo; Their wiues at home must keepe such coile, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 13.]

COIL, *sb.*⁴ n.Cy. Lan. Nhp. [koil.] A lump on the head caused by a blow. See Cowl.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790), N.Cy.¹, Lan. (J.L.), Nhp.¹

COIL, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* n.Cy. A hen-coop. See Cawl, *sb.* n.Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.²

COIL, *sb.*⁶ Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] An instrument formerly used in boring for coal.

COIL, *v.*³ Nhb.¹ To whip, thrash.

[I coyle ones kote, I beate hym, *je bastonne*, PALSGR. (1530).]

COIL, see Coal.

COILER-CAN, *sb.* w.Yks. [koi lə-kan.] A tall tin can into which the 'sliver' of wool falls from the carding and combing machines. (S.A.B.); (S.P.U.) See Coil, *sb.*²

COILERS, *sb.* *pl.* Ken. Sus. Hmp. Also in forms quilers Ken. Sus.; quoilers Ken. Sus.¹ Hmp. [koi ləz, kwai ləz.] Part of the harness of a cart-horse; the breeching; the chain attached to the breeching of harness.

Ken. (H.M.); (P.M.) Sus. (F.E.); Sus.¹ Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

Hence Coiler-harness, *sb.* the trace-harness. Ken.¹, Sus.¹

COIN, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Wm. Not. Glo. Dev. Cor. Written coign Nhb.¹ Wm. Also in form quine Glo.¹ [koin, kwain.]

1. *sb.* A corner; a street-corner.

Nhb.¹ The coins foot gathering of men and boys. The coins or coignes point to its position as a place where nearly all thoroughfares converge, FORSTER *Hist. Corbridge* (1881) 57. Wm. And that the chimley coigns sud be natural headed, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) VI. 170. Glo.¹, Dev.¹ Cor. Go right athur the coin of the field, TREGELLAS *Tales* (ed. 1865) 185, Cor.¹²

Hence Coin-stone, *sb.* a corner-stone. Cor.¹

2. A stone in a wall which passes through. Dur.¹

3. A block of tin which has been stamped.

Cor. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. VIII. 443.

4. *v.* To strike off the corner of a block of tin, to discover its quality before it is stamped.

Dev. The stamping of this impression by a hammer is coining the tin, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 118. Cor. *N. & Q.* (1853) 1st S. VIII. 443, Cor.¹; Cor.² The large blocks of tin being brought to a coinage town, the officers appointed by the Duke of Cornwall assayed it by taking off a piece of one of the under corners of the block of about a pound weight, partly by cutting, and partly by breaking; and if well purified, stamped the face of the block with the impression of the seal of the Duchy. This was 'coining' the tin, after which it became 'merchandable,' and not before. [The tin, after it is melted, is coined by the King's officer, with the lion rampant, RAY (1691).]

5. To clog or scotch a wheel. Not.²

[5. Fr. *coigner*, to wedge, to fasten with a wedge (COTGR.).]

COIN, *sb.*² s.Dev. [koin, kwoin] A female crab.

s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874); (R.P.C.)

[Cp. Fr. *coin*, the spawn, row or eggs of fish. . . *Coin de mer*, a kind of mullet fish (COTGR.).]

COINE, *sb.* *Obs.* e.Lan.¹ A queen.

COIN^v, *v.* Ayr. To agitate as in churning milk; to injure any liquid by agitating it too much. (JAM.)

Hence Coinyelling, *vbl. sb.* a shaking or jolting.

Gie this a bit coinelling (*sb.*)

COIPY, *adj.* e.An.¹ [koi'pi] Haughty, assuming airs of consequence.

COIST, *sb.* Or.I. A term used to denote meal and malt. S. & Ork.¹

COISTREL, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Nhp. Also written *coy-stril* N.Cy.¹ Nhp.¹; *coystrell* w.Yks.; *keasteril* n.Yks. [koi'stril, koi'stril.] A raw, inexperienced lad; a booby. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ n.Yks. It's better than a keasteril be hawle, *MERITON Praise Ale* (1684) 36⁹ w.Yks. *WILLAN List Wds.* (1811) Nhp.¹

[A coistrel, *adolescentulus*, COLES (1679).]

COIT, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. n.Cy. Der. Glo. e.An. [koit.]

1. *v.* To throw, toss.
n.Cy. Coit it to me, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); N.Cy.¹ Der.¹ Obs. *Glo.* 'Coit it hither,' said of a thing that is flat, such as a quoit of stone, a horse shoe, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (H.) e.An.¹ Of a proud and affected minx it is said she 'coits up her head above her betters.' Nrf.¹
2. To curl, play at the game of curling. Ayr. (JAM.)
3. *sb.* A toss of the head. e.An.¹
[1. If you coit a stone, COTTON *Wks.* (ed. 1734) 326 (HALL).]

COIT, see *Coat*.

COITE, see *Cote*.

COITL, *v.* *Obsol.* Yks. [koi'tl.] To fondle, tickle, flatter. Hence *Coitler*, *sb.* a coxer. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.²

COJEET, *v.* Cld. (JAM.) To agree, fit.

COKADDY, see *Cook*, *v.*²

COKE, *sb.*¹ Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. In forms *cauk* s.Chs.¹; *cawk* e.Yks.¹; *colke* w.Yks.²; *cork* nw.Der.¹; *couk* w.Yks.¹⁵; *cowk* Cum.¹ w.Yks.⁵ Der.² nw.Der.¹ [kōk, kouk.] 1 The core or pith of anything; the core of any fruit, esp. of an apple or pear.

Cum.¹, e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Shoo maks apple pies we nowt but t'couks an' pillins, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsia Ann.* (1860) 39; w.Yks.¹²⁴; w.Yks.⁵ Here's a apple for thuh doy—miad an' deant heit t'cowk nah. Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, s.Chs.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not. (W.H.S.)

Hence *Cowk*, *v.* to take out the core from apples, pears, &c.

w.Yks. Hes ta cowked t'apples yet? (J.T.)

2. The heart or pith of wood, horns, &c.

w.Yks. HUTTON *Town to Caves* (1781). ne.Lan.¹ [When a beast has sloughed a horn, and left the coak on, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 80.]

3. The remnant of a stack of hay.

s.Chs.¹ Dhūr'z ü tahy'di uwd kau k i)th staak yoard yaan'dür [There's a tidy owd cauk i' th' stackyoard yander].

4. In phr. *the coke in the eye*, the pupil of the eye.

n.Lan. A didn't wark dhat bit bi t'lain, A did it bi t'kōk a t'ai (W.S.).

5. *Fig.* Pluck, spirit, heart, 'cocker.'

w.Yks. Guy Fawkes hed some in his pocket to keep his cowk up, *Deusbre Olim.* (1875) 15; w.Yks.⁵ Keep thee couk up lad,—ther's warse things happens at sea.

[1. Ye couk of an opple, *cor*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570); A colke, *erula*, *interior pars panti*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483); Alle erthe... may likend be Til a rounde appel... Pat even in myddes has a colke, HAMPOLE *Pr. C.* (c. 1340) 6445.

4. OFris. *kolk*, the eye-hollow, a hole, deep place in the ground filled with water (RICHTHOFEN). LG. *kolk*, a hole filled with water (BERGHAUS); cp. *Brem. Wtb.* (s.v.).]

COKE, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Also in forms *coak* Der.¹; *cork* Chs.¹³ Stf.¹; *couk* w.Yks.¹²⁵; *cowk* w.Yks.⁴ Der.¹ [kōk, kouk.]

1. *sb. pl.* Coke, charred coal.

sw.Lin.¹ We mix a few cokes with the coal. We've gotten a load of cokes from Lincoln. s.Wor. (H.K.)

2. A cinder, burnt coal; ash of any kind. *Gen.* in *pl.*

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. Sam catcht hur once wi een as red Wi roarin as a cowk, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 20; T'pipe wants t'couk knockin aht, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsia Ann.* (1868) 50; w.Yks.¹³⁴⁵, Chs.¹³, Stf.¹, Der.¹

3. *Comp.* (1) *Couk-gatherers*, poor people who frequent the ash-heap in mill-yards to pick out the cinders; (2) *heap*, a cinder-heap. w.Yks.⁵

4. *v.* To make charcoal. Cf. *chark*, *sb.*¹

Shr.¹ I see they'n ruz a smoke i' the copy, I suppose they'n begun to coke. Lin., Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

[The same word as *Coke*, *sb.*¹]

COKE, *v.*² Sus. To pry about.

Sus.¹ He was a chap as was always a coking about the cupboards (s.v. *Cocker-up*).

COKE, see *Cog*, *sb.*³

COKEN, see *Coaken*.

COKER, *sb.* Sur. Sus. Also in form *cocker* Sus.¹ [kō'kə(r), kō'kə(r).] A culvert, a drain under a road, bank, &c. Sur. (T.S.C.), Sus. (M.A.R.), Sus.¹ See *Cockey*.

COKER, see *Calker*, *Cocker*, *sb.*³, *v.*³

COKER-NUT, *sb.* Lon. A coco-nut.

Lon. Coker-nuts, as they are now *gen.* called, and indeed 'entered' as such at the Custom-house, to distinguish them from the cocoa, or the berries of the *Cacão*, used for chocolate, &c., MAYHEW *London Labour* (1851) I. 89.

[Cokoar, Cokoar, an Indian nut-tree that bears both meat, drink, and apparel, COLES (1677).]

COKERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Wor. Brks. [kō'kəz.] Reapers, labourers coming from a distance to do harvest or piece work.

w.Yks. A number of persons come... to gather in the harvest. These reapers are designated West-country cokers, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* (1841) 332. se.Wor.¹, Brks.¹

[A coker, *operarius*, HOLYOKE (1649).]

COKEWEED, *sb.* Sc. Cockweed, *Lychnis Galhago*. Also called *Calourie* (q.v.).

Rnf. Kōkwuid, ELLIS *Prominc.* (1889) V. 747.

COKLE, see *Cockle*, *v.*²

COL, *sb.* Ess. [kol.] The coriander.

Ess. The coriander, or col, as some call it, and carraway are to be treated with great care when ripe, YOUNG *Agric.* (1813) II. 57.

COLBERN, *sb.* Som. A covered carriage.

Som. A word used at Milton-Clevedon, Evercreech, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 369; I think this is a corr. of 'Coburg'—a name once, within my recollection, given to what is now called a 'covered wagonette.' It is a light four-wheel carriage, with seats at the sides, a light head, and door with step at the back (F.T.E.).

COLBRAND, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Also written *coalbrand*, *colebrand* Cor.; and in forms *colleybrand*, *collybrand* Cor.¹; *collybran* Cor.² [ko l. kō'l, kō'li-brænd.]

1. The smut in wheat. See *Brand*, *sb.*²

Dev. MOORE *Hist. Dev.* (1829) I. 353. n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* Cor. Fair to see but all full of ashes within jest like colebrands, BOTTERELL *Trad.* 3rd S. 55, Cor.¹²³

2. *pl.* Summer lightning. Cor.¹²

COL-CANDLE-WICK, see *Coal-and candle light*

COLCANNON, *sb.* Irel. Amer. Also in forms *cole-cannon*, *kailcannon* Ir.; *coolecannon* Wxf.¹ [ko lkanən.] A dish of vegetables, *gen.* potatoes and cabbage mashed together with butter.

N.I.¹ A dish of Colcannon used to form part of the dinner on Hallow-eve, and usually contained a ring. The finder of the ring was to be married first. Uls. *Jm. Arch.* (1853-1862) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dwn. KNOX *Hist. Co. Down* (1875). s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). Kik. *N. & Q.* (1851) 1st S. iv. 291. Wxf.¹ Maade a nicest coolecannon that e'er ye did zee, 94. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1895) 378.]

Hence *Colcannon-night*, *sb.* All Hallow's Eve, when colcannon is *gen.* eaten.

Am. Almost universal in St. John's, Nfld., for Hallowe'en, *Dial. Notes* (1895) 378.

[The first element is Ir. *cól*, cabbage. The meaning of *cannon* is unknown. It has been suggested that it is an E. spelling of Ir. *ceinnfhionn*, which lit. means white-headed, and often occurs in names of places in the sense of speckled; see JOYCE *Ir. Names* (s.v. *Foileannon*).]

COLCH, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Der. Lin. Nhp. Bck. Written *colsh* w.Yks.; also in forms *coalsh*, *coulch* Nhp.¹; *colch* n.Lin.¹ [kolʃ, kōlʃ.]

1. *sb.* A heavy fall, blow, concussion; the sound of a blow. Also in form *colcher*.

w.Yks. An they boath met at corner together we sitch a colsh, BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1839) III. 36; *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.² He came a regular colcher nw.Der.¹ It lect upo' th' floor wi' a colch. Nhp.¹ 'Take care, there will be a coulch.' I have never heard this term applied to anything but the falling in of earth or stone.

2. *v.* To fall in, as the sides of a gravel-pit.
Nhp.¹² a.Bck. The well had all colched in (A.C.).
3. To trim and cleanse the slopes or margin of a ditch or drain. Lin. (R.E.C.), n.Lin.¹

COLD, *adj.*, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms caad Nhb.¹; cald, call Sc.; caud N.Cy.¹ w.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹; caul Bnff.¹ cauld Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum.; cawd Nhb.¹ n.Yks.²; coad Nhb.¹ Ess.¹; coald Cum.¹; coale Wxf.¹; cohd n.Lin.¹; coud w.Yks.¹; coud Cum. w.Yks.⁵ s.Chs.¹ Nhp.¹ Suf.¹; cowt Cum.¹

1. *adj.* In *comb.* (1) Cold-blow, (a) any sort of malt liquor taken cold; (b) a cold, wintry day; (2) — cake, anything painful or hard to bear; (3) — cheer, a state of want; (4) — chill, a fit of ague; a shivering fit; (5) — crowdings, bad times; (6) — dead, quite dead; (7) — drawn, cold in manner; of a book, speech, or sermon: dull, heavy; (8) — fire, a fire laid in a grate all ready for lighting; (9) — hand, a good sample of wheat or barley; (10) — lad, a brownie, fairy; (11) — lady, a pudding made of flour and suet; (12) — like, of weather. likely to be cold; (13) — lord, a boiled pudding made of oatmeal and suet; (14) — pie, any accident happening to the train or carriage in a pit; a fall on the ice; also *fig.* disappointment or loss of any kind; (15) — pig, goods remaining on hand unsold or returned; (16) — pudding, an antidote for love-sickness; (17) — seed, late peas; (18) — shear, — shear iron, (19) — short, a brittle kind of iron; (20) — slap, see below; (21) — steer, sour milk or cold water and meal stirred together; (22) — straik, a dram of raw spirit; (23) — win, little encouragement; (24) — winter, the last load of corn brought in from the field to the barnyard.

(1, a) s.Lan. (F.E.T.) (b) Ken. It's a reg'lar cold-blow! (W.F.S.) (2) n.Lin.¹ It's straange cohd caake for that poor lass, at Spaldin', to be sent to prison just for pullin' a flooeer. (3) n.Yks.² Charity's cawd cheer. (4) n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ Av got the coud-chill now on 'em. Ess. The inhabitants thought themselves more plagued with cold chills than they were in the vales, Young *Agric.* (1813) I. 4; (W.W.S.); Ess.¹ (5) War.² Ther'll be cold-crowdings, if bread gets much dearer. Glo. Northall Gl. (6) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ If cau'd deed ye'd freeten'd wor skipper, se brave, We'd myed ye te follow his byens to the grave, Midford *Bewild Shipper* (1818). Cum. Some cried out that he was slain cauld deed, Stagg *Misc. Poems* (ed. 1807) 14. (7) Bnff.¹ The sermon wiz unco caul'-drawn the day; an' a cud hardly been on fa'in' asleep. (8) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ The parlour (where there is one attached to a cottage) is seldom used but on Sundays, yet there is generally, the week through, 'a coud fire' in the grate, so that if visitors chance to arrive it may be speedily lit. e.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ Lay a cold-fire i' the parlour, as we can put a match to in a minute, if anybody drops in. (9) Nrf. That's a nice sample of wheat, master; a cold hand (W.R.E.). (10) Dur. Here's a cloak and here's a hood, The cauld lad o' Hilton will do no more good, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 239; *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 202. (11) Cum. Cow'd-leady, and het bacon pye, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 173; Cum.¹ (12) Sc. (JAM.), n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ (13) Nhb.¹ Cum. A coud-lword meks lal Wully fain, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 97; He'll eat a coud lword like his head, *ib.* 78. Wm. (J.H.) (14) N.Cy.¹ When the axle-tree of a loaden waggon breaks and stops a whole train of waggons on a railway, the workmen call it a 'caud pie' Nhb. Wi' now and then a stannin fray, Frae yokens, cawd pies, stowen bait, Or cowed corves i' the barrow way, Wilson *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30; Nhb.¹, Cum.¹ (15) w.Yks.³⁵ (16) w.Yks.⁵ 'Can't tuh eit nowt, lad' — is tuh badly ur summat? 'Badly! aye,' is the response, not of the person addressed, 'gi'e him some coud pudding,—that's what he wants' (17) Rxb. (JAM.) Nhb. *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815) xxi. 225 (18) Stf. (K.); Stf.¹ (19) Cum. The iron produced from bog ores is of a brittle nature, particularly when cold, and is called cold short, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I 51. (20) Nhb. The cauld slap or opening of the dam, Richardson *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 409. (21) (JAM.) Nhb. Caad steer (M.H.D.). (22) Rxb. (JAM.) (23) Cld. (JAM.) (24) Per. (JAM.)

2. In *phr.* (1) *To take the cold air off*, to warm slightly; (2) *Cold as a rat*, very cold; (3) *in the — bark*, dead; (4) — *burnt*, a punishment for any slight transgression of the laws of decency; (5) — *casten to*, lifeless, dull, insipid;

(6) *to have a — coal to blow at*, to undergo loss or disappointment; (7) — *kail het again*, broth warmed up again; also *fig.* a sermon preached the second time; any flat or insipid repetition of anything; (8) — *roast and little sodden*, an ill-stored larder, *prov.*; (9) — *turkey pie*, bread and cheese.

(1) n.Yks. Tack t'cawd air off t'milk (I.W.). n.Lin.¹ Set his beer up o' th' hud-end for a minnit to tak th' cohd air off. (2) Suf. (F.H.) (3) n.Sc. (JAM.) Abd. This day thou lying in cauld bark mayst be, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 25, ed. 1812. (4) Chs.¹; Chs.⁸ The offender's arm is held up above his head, and cold water, the colder the better, is poured into the cuff of his coat. (5) Abd. Caul-cassin-tee (JAM.). (6) Sc. Tho' Meg gi'ed him aften a cauld coal to blow, PICKEN *Poems* (1788) II. 136 (JAM.). (7) e.Fif. We had feenished oor dinner o' cauld kail het again, Larro *Tam Bodkin* (1864) x. Ayr. Their's was a third marriage, a cauld-kail-het again affair, GALT *Entail* (1822) c. (8) Rxb. Gif a' tales be true, he's but cauld roast and little sodden at hame (JAM.). (9) Suf. (R.E.L.)

3. Of land: stiff, clayey, holding the moisture. War.⁸
4. Of wood: rotten. Hmp. (H.E.)

5. *sb.* In *phr.* (1) *To catch cold*, to get into trouble; (2) *to catch — by lying in bed barefoot*, to be extremely careful of oneself; (3) *to cast the — of a thing*, to get free from the consequences of any evil or misfortune; (4) *to flay t'coud off*, to make a liquid lukewarm; (5) *out of cold*, having the chill off.

(1) Nhb.¹ (2) w.Yks.¹ (3) Sc. I trou I ha'e gi'en him what he'll no cast the call o', *Saint Patrick*, l. 67 (JAM.). (4) w.Yks.¹ (5) Ken.¹²

6. *v.* To cool, chill, make cold.

s.Chs.¹ It kuwdz aan'rbidz aan z tü lee' uwt ü)th pümp aan dl [It coudz anny'b'dy's hands to lee howt (lay hold) o' th' pump handle]. w.Som.¹ Why do I always put the tongs in the water? Why, to koa'ld um to be sure. The wheel was s'ot, we was a fo'ce to drow some water 'pon un voi to cold'n. Dev. Better not to put the healer 'pon the horse, gin he's a bit colded, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 90

7. To shiver: in *phr.* *to sit colding by the fire.* Chs.¹²³

COLD, *sb.*² Suf. A shelf on which dishes are kept in a pile.

Suf. Only old people know this (F.H.).

COLDER, *sb.*¹ e.An. Written calder e.An.¹ Suf.; caulder e.An.¹; also in forms cholder, corder e.An.¹ See Chaulder. [ko'ldə(r), kō'də(r).]

1. The husk or refuse of wheat left after threshing.

e.An.¹ Nrf. Straw, chaff, and colder to be left without allowance, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1811) III. 365; He fills it with a mixture of mangold tops and the colder obtained on thrashing wheat and barley, *Standard* (Dec. 6, 1888) 3; Nrf.¹ e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. CULLUM *Hist. Hausted* (1813); (C.T.); Suf.¹

Hence (1) *Colder-chaff*, *sb.* bits of straw, broken ears of wheat, &c. Suf. (F.H.) (2) — *skep*, *sb.* a large basket for chaff, &c. e.An.¹

2. Rubbish from old buildings.

e.An.¹ Colder may be shot here. Nrf. Cleaning leads and caryeing away of the cowlter, *Chrchw. Acts*, St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich (1652) in *Nrf. Antiq. Misc.* (1883) II. pt. II. 335; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 28.

[2. *Coldyr, petrosa, petro, Prompt.* (ed. Pynson, 1499).]

COLDER, *sb.*² Som. A blacksmith's cooler, or water-trough into which he plunges his tongs or hot iron.

w.Som.¹ Ees, 'tis a good shop enough, an' they've a do'd up the yeth [hearth] an' put a new stonen koa'ldur; but Lor! 'tis trade anybody do want, more'n a fine shop.

COLDFINCH, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Shr. Also in form cole- Nhb. Cum. Wm.

1. The pied flycatcher, *Muscicapa atricapilla*.

n.Cy. *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. ix. 435. Nhb., Cum., Wm. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 49.

2. The yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella*.

Shr. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 70; Shr.¹

COLDIE, *sb.* Sc. The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*.

Frf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 161.

COLDINGHAM PACKMEN, *phr.* Sc. The form of cloud called Cumulus, which appears in vast, snowy piles in the north or east on fine summer afternoons.

Bwk. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 103.

COLDRIFE, *adj.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Also in forms cauld-rife, cauldriif, cauldriiff Sc.; caadrif Nhb.¹; cawdrife Sc. Nhb.¹ [kə'drɪf, kə'drɪf, kə'drɪf.]

1. Cold, chilly, shivering with cold, susceptible to cold; also used as *adv.* and *sb.*

Sc. Orphan weans they left behind them on the cauldriif parish, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xiii; It wasna her sangs ringin' clear That left me sae cauldriif an' lane, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 290. Abd. Come in! Come in! my cauldriif lown, BEATIES *Parnings* (1801) 3, ed. 1873. Frf. Hearken and you'll hear my cry across the cauldriif sea, BARRIE *Tonny* (1896) 412. Per. Through it the blast sae cauldriif does gae, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 108. Fif. Mither Yerth, now sick o' frost, Unwrinkles a' her cauldriif face, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 10. Ayr. The mortclath-like goons she puts on gie her a swamp, cauldriif, full-m'unted appearance, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 159. Slk. A cauldriif creature that has nae feeling itsel, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 63, ed. 1866. Gall. In the still time of one morning when a watcher... gets chill and cauldriif, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) ii. N.I.¹ Some people's naturally coldriif. Ant. (S.A.B.) Nhb. A' ower he hez a cawdrife feel, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 16. Ma bluid gat oop suddin' like, and the cauld-rife that had bracken oot passed off in a jiffy, *Tynedale Stud* (1896) vi; Nhb.¹

Hence (1) **Cauldriif-like**, *adv.* chilly; (2) **Coldriifeness**, *sb.* coldness, indifference.

(1) e Sc. It sounds cauldriif-like to speak o' the laddie as the Rev. Angus Allan, *Seroun Sunshine* (1895) 326. (2) Sc. We were looked upon for our coldriifeness with a strange eye by many, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) i. 442. Lnk. That part of the country, where he expected most coldriifeness to the bishops, WODROW *Hist. Church Sc.* (ed. 1828) i. 281.

2. Indifferent, spiritless, wanting in cheerfulness and animation.

Sc. FLEMING *Scripture* (1726); At threescore and upward, men's courage turns cauldriif, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xv; Gae get you gone, you cauldriif wooer, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) II. 297. Abd. She tholes in turn the taunt o' cauldriif joes, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 75. Per. It's only aye to watter folk She's cauldriif an' contrairy, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 41. It was a bit o' comfort tae me in ma cauldriif life, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 163. Ayr. Mr. Pittle was but a cauldriif preacher, and never more so than on that day, GALT *Provost* (1822) xxix. Lnk. Wi' a' her face she shaws a cauldriif scorn, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 22. Lth. Here's to them whase cauldriif hearts Can find nae pleasure here, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 203. Slk. I fear there are mair luke-warm and cauldriif Christians in the Forest, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) IV. 164. Gall. They are sayin' that there's no' eneuch life in yer sermons, minister—nae grup, so to speak, kind of wambly an' cauldriif, CROCKETT *Stuck Min.* (1893) 249. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.)

COLD ROOZ, *phr.* Cor. Close the net; word of command given in pilchard fishing. (J.W.)

[Perh. for OCor. *colm ros*, tie the net; see WILLIAMS.]

COLD ROSTE, *phr.* Cor. A trumpery thing.

Cor. (M.A.C.); Cor.²

COLE, *sb.* n.Cy. Yks. Der. Pem. Lin. Hrt. s.Cy. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written coul Som.; caul nw.Dev.¹ Cor.²; cowl Pem. [kōl.]

1. Cabbage.

Der.², nw.Dev.¹, Som. (B. & H.) Dev. Bevore I clos'd my mouth again. A rascal ramm'd, with mert and main, A cole stump in my jaws, PETER PINDAR *Wks* (1816) IV. 186. n.Dev. Crowtoe, an' charlock, an' caul-leaves, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 122. nw.Dev.¹ He spring'd up like a spill caul. Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432; Cor.²

2. Sea-kale, *Crambe maritima*. s.Cy., Sus.¹²

3. Rape, *Brassica Napus*. Also known as **Cole-wort**.

n.Lin. (B. & H.) Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. i. 114.

Hence **Cole-sheep**, sheep fed on cole.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. iv. 55.

4. *Obs.* or *obsol.* Pottage, broth.

n.Cy. From the colewort, which is the chief ingredient (K.); GROSE (1790); n.Cy.² w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 535; w.Yks.⁴, Der.¹, Pem. (E.D.)

[1. OE. *cāl*, cabbage, cp. ON. *kāl*. 4. Cole, pottage, COLES (1677).]

COLE, *v.* Sc. n.Cy. To put into shape, to hollow out; to cut away obliquely.

Sc. She will cole it out for you under the arms (A.W.). n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

Hence **Coled**, *ppl. adj.* cut.

Dmf. High-coled stockings and laigh-coled shoon, CROMER *Nithsdale Sng* (1810) 208

COLE, see **Coal**, **Coil**, *sb.*¹

COLEBRAND, see **Colbrand**.

COLEHEAD, *sb.* Nhb.¹ The cole titmouse, *Parus ater*. See also **Black cole head**; s.v. **Black**, II. 3 (18).

COLEHOOD, see **Coal-hood**.

COLEMIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written *colmie*, *coalmie*.

The coal-fish, *Asellus niger*. Bnff., Ags., Rnf. (JAM.)

COLEMOUSE, *sb.* Cor. The cole titmouse, *Parus ater*.

Cor. Rodd *Buds* (1880) 314; (M.A.C.), Cor.²

[Tytmoses, colmose, and wreps, BOORDE *Dyetary* (1542), ed. Furnivall, 270. OE. *colmiase*]

COLEPEXY, see **Colt-pixy**.

COLEWEIGH, *v.* Obs.? Lei. Bdf. Also written *kuul-wey* Bdf. To lift with a lever.

Lei. They where [*sic*] at work on my premises nearly a fortnight coleweighing this building up, which they raised several feet, BOSWORTH *MS. Acc. of Dispute* (1796). Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal Eng. Lang.* (1809) 128.

[They began... to heave and to weigh it from the ground with leavers and coleweighs (*vectibus*), HOLLAND *Livy* (1600) 649.]

COLEY, see **Coll(e)y**, *sb.*¹

COLF, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Cum. Also in forms *calf*, *colfin*, *calfin* Sc. [kolf.]

1. *v.* To stuff, stop a hole, wad a gun; also vulgarly, to cram with food.

Sc. It's no been fired, I find it fu' Well calfin'd wi' a clout of green, *Piper* (1793) 19 (JAM.). Bnff.¹ Colf the hole i' the bowie, or than a' the ake 'ill rin oot. He colf the stick hyne doon in o' the hole. N.I.¹ Ant. Said angrily to a person taking food, as—'Colf yourself,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

Hence **Colfing**, *vbl. sb.* wadding used for guns.

Lnk. One of them had his pistol so near my lord that the burning calfin' was left on his gown, WODROW *Hist. Church Sc.* (1721) III. 46, ed. 1828. N.I.¹ Ant. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cum.¹

2. *sb.* The act of stuffing. Bnff.¹

3. The material used to stop a hole with. *ib.*

[Cp. Fr. *calfater*, to caulk a ship, to stop or fill the rifts thereof with ockam (COTGR.); It. *calafatare* (FLORIO).]

COLIAHEEN, *sb.* Glw. The puffin, *Fratercula archica*.

Glw. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 220.

[The word means 'a little old woman.' Gael. *cailleach*, an old woman + *-in*, dim. suff.]

COLIBRAND, *sb.* Obs.? Sc. A contemptuous name for a blacksmith.

Sc. I awe na maie in a' this land But to a silly colibrand, WATSON *Coll.* (1706) I. 57 (JAM.).

COLICKWORT, *sb.* Hrt. The plant Bowel-hive-grass, *Alchemilla arvensis*. (B. & H.)

COLIN-BILL, *sb.* Hrf. An axe with the handle fixed in on one side, instead of at the end.

Hrf. Still occas. in use, but becoming very rare (J.B.); Hrf.²

COLIN-BLACKHEAD, *sb.* Sc. The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*.

Rnf. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 72.

COLING, *sb.* Shr. Also written *koling*. The crab-apple, *Pyrus malus*. WRIGHT.

COLKE, see **Coke**, *sb.*¹

COLL, *sb.*¹ Sc. A line drawn across the rink or course in curling.

Ags. He's no o'er the coll (JAM.).

COLL, *sb.*² e.An.¹ Also in form *call*. [kol, kōl.] A brood of wild ducks. See **Coil**, *sb.*¹

COLL, *v.*¹ Wor. Dor. Som. Written *col* Dor.; *cole* Dor.¹ Som. Also in forms *cull* Dor. Som.; *cully* w.Wor.¹

[kol, kēl.] To embrace, take round the neck.

w.Wor.¹ Dor. It was just as if they had caught Dick kissing and coling ye to death, HARDY *Greenwd. Tree* (1872) II. 181; *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 366 w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Dor.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence **Colling**, *vbl. sb.* embracing.

Dor. No clipping and colling at all, HARDY *Tess* (1891) 17, ed. 1895. [She smil'd, he kist, and kissing cull'd her too, HERRICK

371 (NARES); Ione is pleasaunt to kisse and to cully, *Tyde Tarryeth* (1576) (N.E.D.). OFr. *coler*, to embrace (LA CURNE).]

COLL, *v.*² Sc. Yks. Also written *cowl* n. Yks.¹² [kol, n. Yks. koul.] To cut, clip. Of a candle: to snuff.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. It would na be the waur o' being coll'd and kaim't by an experienced han' like yours, *GALT Sir A Wythe* (1822) xxviii. n. Yks.¹; n. Yks.² I'll cowl his topping for him.

[All their heades were coll'd, *COVERDALE* (1535) Is. xv. 2. Cp. Norw. dial. *kolla*, to take the top off, fr. *koll*, the top, head (AASEN). ON. *kollr*.]

COLL, see **Call**, *v.*² **Coil**, *sb.*²

COLLA, see **Coll(e)y**, *sb.*¹

COLLABIN, *sb.* s. Pem. The root called *Calumba*, *Jateorhiza palmata*. (W.M.M.)

[A pron. of *calumbin*, the active principle of *Calumba*, which was named fr. Colombo in Ceylon.]

COLLAR, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Eng. Also written *coller* w. Yks.

1. *sb.* The leathern halter by which a horse is secured to its stall in the stable. See **Head-stall**. Also sometimes applied to a blinkered bridle. Cum. (J.Ar.), n. Yks.¹, ne. Yks.¹

Hence (1) **Collar-cloth**, *sb.* the lining of horse-collars; (2) **-maker**, *sb.* a saddler who works for farmers; (3) **-proud**, *adj.* of horses: restive; of persons: proud; lazy; (4) **-shank**, *sb.* a rope to fasten work-horses up with in the stable; (5) **-shy**, *adj.*, see **-proud**.

(1) *Sur*. There are also manufactories for combing wools, and making worsteds, blankets, tilts, and collar-cloths, *MARSHALL Review Agric.* (1817) V. 372. (2) *Ken*¹ So called, because he has chiefly to do with the mending and making of horses' collars. (3) *Chs*¹ s. *Chs*¹ Kol ūr-prayd. *Shr*¹ (4) *Nhb*¹, Cum (J Ar) (5) *War*⁸ The mare's shoulders would be tender, and she would be collar-shy at first, *B'ham Dy Gazette* (Jan. 17, 1896).

2. A flat stone with a circular hole in it, used to cover the mouth of a well. Som. (W.F.R.)

3. The top boarding of a mine-shaft. *Cor*¹² See **Collaring**.

4. The fork of a tree, where the branches spring out from the trunk.

*Nhp*¹ I'll swaum up the butt, and I shall soon be in the collar.

5. An entanglement of the belt or band of a machine with the shafting.

w. Yks. Is ther nobbut a collar? *BYWATER Sheffield Dial.* (1839) 46, ed 1877, w. Yks.²

6. In phr. (1) *To bring home to the collar*, to nearly complete a garment in process of making; (2) *To have the collar too high*, to hold one's head too high; (3) *Out of collar*, out of work.

(1) *War*³ I havn't finished making this shirt, but I have brought it home to the collar. (2) s. *Wor*. Ah, sir, his collar was always too high; farmers have no business keeping quality hours, *FORSON Quant Wds.* (1875) 31. (3) w. Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl* (Nov. 9, 1895). *Chs*¹

7. *Comp.* (1) **Collar-ball**, a light ball with which children play; (2) **-beam** the upper beam in a barn or other building; (3) **-lander**, a receptacle fixed on the top of the delivery pipe of a pump to receive the water before its delivery into the conduit.

(1) e. An.¹ (2) w. Yks. (J.J.B.), w. Yks.¹, nw. Der.¹, *Nhp*¹, e. An.¹, *Suf*¹ (3) *Nhb*¹ 'Hogger' is more commonly the term used for this arrangement.

8. *v.* To harness or put the collar on a colt for the first time. Also *fig.* to bring up a child to work.

*Chs*¹ Hrt. I collar [my own children] as early as possible, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. 48

9. Of the belt or band of a machine: to get entangled round the shafting. w. Yks.²

10. *Obs.* To hoop.

w. Yks. Paid . . . for pointing the battlements and collering ye steeple, &c., 600 7s. 8d., *Bradford Prsh. Acc.* (1724).

11. To repair thatch along the ridge of the roof. *Chs*¹, s. *Chs*¹

12. In phr. *To collar the mag*, to throw a quoit with such precision as to surround the plug. I.W.¹

COLLAR, see **Coll(e)y**, *sb.*¹

COLLARD, see **Collet**.

COLLARED, *ppl. adj.* Lin. Brks. [ko'ləd.] In *comp.* (1) **Collared-rind**, (2) **-zouse**, brawn, collared head.

(1) Lin. Prisoner came up, and enquired if he had any collar'd rind, *Lin Chron.* (Aug. 13, 1887). (2) *Brks*¹

COLLARING, *vbl. sb.* *Nhb*. Dur. Cor. Also written **colleren** *Nhb*¹ [ko'lərin.] A framing composed usually of pieces of cross-timber placed under the pump-joints in the shaft for the purpose of steadying and supporting the set.

*Nhb*¹ The colleren, which formerly supported the bratticing, were all gone to decay, *SCOTT Ventilation* (1862) 31. *Nhb*, Dur. *GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl* (1849). *Cor*²

Hence **Collaring-buntions**, *sb. pl.* buntions having collaring deals nailed crosswise upon them for the purpose of steadying the pumps and taking off the vibration.

Nhb, Dur. *NICHOLSON Coal Tr Gl* (1888).

COLLEAGUE, see **Collogue**.

COLLECK, *v.* Sc. 1. To collect.

e. Ffr. It [the snow] colleckit in immense wredes, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) 11.

2. To think, recollect. Afd. (JAM.)

[2. Do but collect, sir, where I met you first, *JONSON Alchemist* (1610) 1. 1, ed. Cunningham, II. 5]

COLLEEN, *sb.* Irel. [ko'līn, kolī n.] A young girl.

Ir. Sure only for this . . . where 'ud the purty colleen be? *CARLETON Traits Peas.* (1843) I. 348; Shure, it's a thrue Irish colleen y'are, wid yin purty ways an' illigint manners, *McNULTY Mither O'Ryan* (1894) xi s. Ir. Say something tindhre to the colleen, *LOVER Leg.* (1848) II 349. Wxf. You may well imagine his terror when he recognised the kerchief and gown of his own colleen, *KENNEDY Banks Boro* (1867) 276.

[Ir. *caulin*, a girl; cp. *Callack*.]

COLLEGE, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [ko'lidge.] 1. *sb.* A cathedral.

s. *Wor*. (H.K.) *Glo*¹ The older inhabitants of Gloucester always speak of the Cathedral as 'the College,' and the name is preserved in 'College Green' and 'College Court.'

Hence **College-bird**, *sb.* a jackdaw. s. *Wor*. (H.K.)

2. A collection of small tenements, having a common entrance from the street and only one. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

3. *Obsol.* A gaol. Bdf. (J.W.B.); Slang FARMER.

4. *v.* To educate at a college or university.

Sc. Say that the laddie's colleged, and leccensed to preach, *CAMPBELL* (1819) I. 27 (JAM.).

COLLEGENAR, *sb.* Sc. Also written **colleegeaner**, **collegianer**, **colliginer**. [kolī'dginər.] A collegian, a student.

Sc. The grammars had twenty days' play, and the collegenars had eight, *SPALDING, Hist. Troubles* (1792) 331 (JAM.); He's been here a' day, readin' like a colliginer, *MACDONALD R. Falconer* (1868) I 273. Afd. He was leaving them, a herd-boy no more, but a colliginer, *ib Sir Gubbie*, xlii. Ayr. You young collegianers in Glesco ken mair aboot it, I'm thinkin, than you would let wut, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 235

[Fr. *collégien*, a member of a college + *-er*; cp. *parishioner*.]

COLLEGING, *vbl. sb.* Lan. A name given to a certain kind of stitching.

Lan. The boys . . . occupied their spare hours in working balls and pincushions with coloured worsted in fanciful devices, and a stitch locally known as *colleging*, *BANKS Manch. Man* (1876) vii.

COLLER, see **Collar**, **Coll(e)y**, *sb.*¹

COLLEREN, see **Collaring**.

COLLET, *sb.* Oxf. Brks. e. An. Wil. Also written **collut** Brks.¹ and in form **collard** *Suf*¹ [ko'lət, ko'ləd.] A young cabbage-plant, colewort.

Oxf.¹ Brks. *Gl.* (1852); Brks.¹, *Suf*¹ Wil.¹ A man will say in spring, 'I got a good lot o' collets, but they bean't cabbages.'

COLL(E)Y, *sb.*¹, *v.* and *adj.* Irel. *Nhb*. Yks. *Chs*. *Stf*. Not. Lei. *Nhp*. *War*. *Wor*. *Hrf* *Glo*. e. An. *Ken*. *Hmp*. Wil. Also in forms *coaly*, *coley* n. Cy.¹; *collar* w. Yks.² *Chs*¹⁸ e. An.¹ *Nrf*¹; *coller* *Chs*¹ *War*; *colla* s. *Stf*; *collow* *Chs*¹²⁸ s. *Chs*¹ *Shr*¹ *Nrf*¹ [ko'li, ko'lə.]

1. *sb.* Soot, smut, dirt, coal-dust.

N.I.¹, *Nhb*¹ s. *Chs*¹ Yūr fee's 12 au'loar'kol'ū [Yūr feece is all o'er collow]. s. *Stf*. *Pinnock Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). Not.¹⁸, *Nhp*¹

War. *N* & *O*. (1885) 6th S. xi. 513; War.² s. Wor. (H.K.), se. Wor.¹, w. Wor.¹ Shr.¹ No 'arm in a bit o' clanc collow Hrf.² Glo. GROSE (1790); Gl. (1851), BAYLIS *Illus. Dial* (1870); Glo.² e. An.¹, Nrf.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), Wil.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) Colley-coal, a smut, cinder, ember; an extinguished brand; (2) -stick, a partly-burnt stick.

(1) se. Wor.¹, e. An.¹, Suf. (F.H.) (2) Lei.¹ Fetch us a collystick to light the rocket. War.² ne. Wor. A partly-burnt stick, with the charred end of which children draw on walls, paper, &c. (J.W.P.)

3. A kettle. Hmp.¹

4. A lamplighter.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The last of the oil lamplighters in Newcastle was always called a colley, and was hailed by boys as 'Colley wiv a lamp, colley wiv a leet, Colley wiv a little dog barkin at his feet,' *Street Song*. From the soot of the oil lamps and the smoke of his flambeau, the colley presented the dirty appearance of a sweep.

5. The smut in wheat. Also known as Collar-bags.

Wor. (H.K.) Ken. Collar bags, or smut, *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815), Ken.¹

6. *v.* To blacken, soil, make dirty.

Nhb.¹ w. Yks.² Your face is all collared. Chs.¹ You've collared your face; Chs.² s Chs.¹ Pol.¹, wim yoa ee v dhis ky'et l of für me; ah'm frit nt ü kol ün mī aan z, ün ah'v jus t-ü-meyt wesht üm [Polly, wun yo heave this kettle off for me; ah'm frittent o' collowin' my hands, an' ah've just-a-meet weshed 'em]. Lei.¹ War. It was enough to colly him ah over, so as he must be new washed and dressed, Geo. ELIOT *S. Marnet* (1861) 194; War.¹², s. Wor. (H.K.) w. Wor. I weie a-vashin' o' ma 'ands, sur, as I'd collid on the tay-kittle, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) l. 29. w. Wor.¹ Shr.¹ W'y Bessy, 'ow yo'n collowed yore face. n. Glo. The kettle will collie you (H.S.H.). Glo.¹, e. An.¹, Nrf.¹ s. Hmp. 'What for are ye collying o' me?' says the pot to the kettle, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxviii.

7. *adj.* Black, dirty, sooty. Cf. coll(e)y, sb.²

Lei.¹ My hands are all colly. Hrf. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hrf.* (1804); Hrf.¹², Glo.¹

8. *Comb.* Colly fleece, the wool of a black sheep.

Nhp.¹ It is perhaps a singular anomaly and worthy of remark, that the animal is never called a colly sheep, nor the wool a black fleece

[1. (a) Coarse raiment besmeared with soot, colly, BURTON *Anat. Mel* (1621), ed. 1896, III. 239 (b) Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals or wood, WOODWARD *Fossils* (1728) (JOHNSON). 6. (a) To colly, *demgro*, COLES (1679); Thou hast not collid thy face enough, JONSON *Poetaster* (1601) iv. iii, ed. Cunningham, l. 242. (b) Colowe thy face, *charbonne ton visage*, PALSGR. (1530); Colwyd, *carbonatus*, *Prompt.*]

COLL(E)Y, sb.² Glo. Som. Dev. [ko'li.]

1. The blackbird, *Turdus merula*. Also known as Colley-bird. See Coll(e)y, sb.¹ 7.

Glo.¹ Som. He've a shot one colley an' two drushes, JENNINGS *Dial. w. Eng.* (1869); W. & J. Gl. (1873). w. Som.¹ Neef we wadn to put nets 'pon the [stroa buur'eez], the collies-n drishes ud ate every one o' em. Dev. *Trans. Dev. Assoc.* (1866) l. v. n. Dev. There's a colly's nist in thicke bush. I dü yer tell that tha squire shüte a white colly yisterday, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [My true love sent to me Four colly birds, HALLIWELL *Nurs. Rhymes* (1886) 185]

2. *Comp.* Colley-thrush, sb. the common thrush, *Turdus musicus*. Som. (W.F.R.)

COLLEY, sb.² Nhb. Dur. Yks. [ko'li.]

1. Butcher's meat as distinguished from farinaceous food; a slice of meat.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Put colley and drams iv the boat, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 47; There's a treat for the' thi' day—some colley, maa bairn (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹ The word is never used for bacon or salted meat. 'Ho lads, mind ye come hyem, thor's colley the morn.' Where crowdly and other plain fare is the staple food, colley, or fresh meat, is a festival dish. Dur.¹, n. Yks.²

2. Bacon.

Dur.¹ Only addressed to children, and used by them. Tatle and colley.

COLLEY, sb.⁴ Wil.¹ A collar. Cf. collar, sb. 1.

Hence Colley-maker, sb. a saddler, harness-maker. Wil. (E.H.G.), Wil.¹

COLLEY, see Collie, sb.² and v.¹², Colly.

COLLEYBRAND, see Colbrand.

COLLIE, sb.¹ Sh. & Or.I. Also written colly. [ko li.] A lamp.

Sh.I Just till da mun her colly bricht hings ower da Wart, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 70 Or.I. Mr. Johnston pointed out that the 'collie' or old black lamp was still in use, and that he recently acquired one in Orkney, *Acad* (1896) No. 1239, *Viking Club*, 101. S. & Ork.¹

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kola*, an oil-lamp (AASEN); ON. *kōla*.]

COLLIE, sb.² Sc. (JAM) Also written colley. [ko li.] Any one who follows another constantly, or with excessive admiration.

COLLIE, v.¹ Sc. Also written colley. [ko'li]

1. To abash, put to silence in an argument. Fjf. (JAM.)

2. To domineer over.

Sc That heid callant has nae a dog's life about the house; he's perfectly collid by them (JAM.)

3. To entangle, bewilder.

s. Sc. (JAM.) SIK. By the time I had won the Forkings, I gat collid amang the mist, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 7, ed. 1860

4. To wrangle, quarrel; also *trans* to attack.

Rxb. We cou'd hardly keep them frae colleyin' anc anither (JAM.)

COLLIE, v.² Lth. (JAM.) Also written colley. To yield in a contest, knock under.

COLLIEBUCTION, sb. Sc. Also written cullie-buction (JAM.). A noisy squabble, disturbance.

Mry., Per. (JAM.) e. Fjf. Terrified oot o's wits at the colliebuction that had arisen inside his styte, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv.

COLLIER, sb. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng.

1. In *comp.* (1) Collier-law, order of rotation, 'first come first served'; (2) -s-mark, the boundary line on the face or neck, showing the limit of the surface washed.

(1) Wm. It's collier-law here, first come t'first sarra'd (B.K.).

(2) s. Stf. PINNOCK *Blk. Cy Ann.* (1895).

2. One who carries coals on mules or asses.

n. Yks. T'awd collier used to drive his asses through Skelton (I.W.).

3. An insect, the black dolphin, *Aphis fabae*, injurious to growing beans and hop-plants. Also known as Collier-fly.

Frf. The young stalks and leaves of the bean are attacked by the *Aphis fabae*, commonly called the black dolphin, and collier, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 217. Oxf. (W.W.S.) Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. 1. 75 Suf.¹ Ess. *Ann. Agric.* (1784-1815). Ken. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. 1. 75

4. (a) The black swallow, *Hirundo apus*; (b) the swift or deviling, *Cypselus apus*.

(a) n. Yks.² e. Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). (b) n. Yks.¹

COLLIFOBLE, v. w. Yks.² Also written collyfoble. [ko'lifobl.] (1) To talk secretly together; (2) to cheat.

COLLIGNER, see Collegenar.

COLLIN, see Colon.

COLLINHOOD, sb. Lth., Rxb. (JAM.) The wild poppy.

COLLIOCH, see Caillach.

COLLISON, sb. Wm. [ko'lisən.] An imaginary being supposed to make people idle, or to bite idle persons.

Wm. It's hard wark when t'Collison gits haid o' them. Collison's biting thi, Ah think (B.K.).

COLL-LADY, see Cow-lady.

COLLOCAN-GULL, sb. Sc. The black-headed gull, *Larus rudibundus*.

Kcb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 209.

COLLOCK, sb. *Obsol.* n. Cy. Yks. Lan. A large pail, gen. with an erect handle.

n. Cy. (K.); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.², w. Yks.¹, Lan.¹

[Collock, a one-handed pail, or great piggin, COLES (1677); *Hic canterus*, a colok, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 771. Cp. Norw. dial. *kolla*, a vessel for holding milk (AASEN).]

COLLOGLE, v. Chs. To coax, induce; to appropriate for one's own use.

s Chs.¹ Oo)z maan id ür maat'ürz wel tü küloa'gl dhaat' uwd mon tü aav' ür [Hoo's managed her matters well to collogle that owd mon to have her]. Dh) uwd foa'ks aad n ü güd töo'thi thing'z übuw't üm, bü dhü wen'shiz küloa'gl üm au' of üm wen dhi got'n maar'id [Th' owd folks hadden a good toothy things abowt 'em,

but the wenches collogled 'em aw off 'em when they gotten married].

COLLOGUE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Wm. Yks. Chs. Stf. Der. Not. Lin. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. e.An. Sus. Som. Also written colloag w.Yks.; colloage w.Yks.²; colloge m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵; colloag e.Yks.¹; collogue w.Yks.⁴; culooag Wm.; killogue Sc.; and in forms clogue Glo.¹ Sus.¹; colleague, colloguy Sc. [kə'lō g.]

1. *v.* To conspire, plot together for mischief, be in league with.

Abd. A scunnerfu' thing to see him colleagin wi' sic company, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xix. Ayr. Cheek-for-chow, a chuffie vintner, Colleaguin join, BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st. 8. Cum.¹ Wm. He wad culooag wi' potters an' tinklers er owt 'at was nowt (B.K.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹²⁴; w.Yks.⁵ Some hah ur other they gar agāat o' colloaging wi' one another, an' t'job wur soin done then. Doan't thee colloage wi' onny sich like nah, mind that. Chs.¹ n.Stf. They all collogue together, them tramps, Geo. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) l. 379. nw.Der.¹ Not.¹; Not.³ They're allus colloaguin together—that lot. n.Lin.¹ Thaay're colloquin together to pull Charlie thrif, but it's to noa ewse. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ They are always colloaguein together. War.³ ne.Wor.¹ 'E's despart collogued o' them folks over the waay (J.W.P.). Shr.¹ No danger o' e'er a-one o' them tellin', they bin all collogued together. Hrf.¹ Glo.¹ They're always a clogin together. e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ Kinda!—see them there toads colloaguein together. Som. JENNINGS *Dial w Eng.* (1869).

Hence Colloguing, (1) *ppl. adj.* scheming, plotting; (2) *vb. sb.* a scheming; a plot, conspiracy.

(1) Lei.¹ A's a such a colloquin' chap. (2) Ayr. I wouldna be surpris'd to hear of their colleaguin to put you to death, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) lxiv. Ir. The collogin' they all had about it, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1836) 64; After some collogin she slipped two fat fowl into his pocket, *ib.* *Traits Peas* (1843) 79. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Wey, it's just a colloquin among them, MIDFORD *Coll. Sngs.* (1818) 64; Nhb.¹

2. To talk confidentially.

Sc. He began colloguyin' wi' us, WILSON *Tales* (1836) II. 275; I've seen him colloguing with some gey queer acquaintances, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) II. Abd. 'Wha's that ye're colloquin wi', Mysie?' asked her mother, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, I. Fif. She was killoguin' wi' a bonnie young lad, *ib.* *Alec Forbes* (1876) 437. e.Lth. The twa o' them killogued thegther for a bit, HUNTER *J. Inwiche* (1895) 110. Gall. It's not seemly that a gentleman should collogue overly long, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 77. Ir. It's colloquin' a dale wid th' ould master he is, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 36. N.I.¹ Uls. They collogue . . . with all kinds of goster, HUMPHREY *People Dwn. Ant.* (1874) 24. s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). w.Ir. A few of us colleens colloguing together outside the doors, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) I. viii. w.Wor.¹ I'll collogue wi' the missis, an' see what 'er advises we to do. Hrf.²

3. To talk over, make up to; to flatter.

sw.Lin.¹ My daughter was collogued into it. It was her parents as collogued him up there. Lei. Did you see the squire and try to collogue him? *N. & Q.* (1858) 2nd S. vi. 186. Sus. De fellurs clogued Pinder, dey sung an' laffed an' smoaked, an' onny stopp'd wen dey was fairly beazled, JACKSON *Southward Ho* (1894) I. 389; Sus.¹

4. *sb.* Collusion.

Rnf. Hoo he did it I dinna ken, beenna [unless] he was in colleague wi' the auctioneer, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 166. Som. JENNINGS *Dial w Eng.* (1869).

5. A conversation, confidential chat.

Sc. *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. x. 380. N.I.¹

6. An assembly of persons. m.Yks.¹

7. A confederate. w.Yks. (J.T.)

[1. He never durst from that time doe otherwise then . . . collogue with the Pope and his adherents, MILTON *Eikonoklastes* (1649) xii. 3. To collogue or flatter, blander, cajoler, HOWELL (1660).]

COLLOP, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Brks. Cmb. Also written collap Wm.; collup w.Yks.³ Brks.¹; kollop e.Yks. [kə'lɒp.]

1. A slice of meat, esp. a rasher of bacon.

Sc. Though I was bred at a fletcher's stall, I have not through my life had a constant intimacy with collops, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xiv. e.Lth. Supper, consisting mainly of hot minced collops and bottled ale, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 184. N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur. BRAND *Pop. Anthq.* (1777) 332. Cum. We feast on cruds, collops, and gud butter-sops, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 41. Wm.

She cut some collops of a flick o' bacon, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II. 91. Sick hile tunny collaps a bacan, an sa thin et ya mud a leeakt et moan an stars throo em, *Spec. Dial.* (ed. 1870) 14. n.Yks.¹² ne Yks.¹ Cat-collop, the spleen of the pig, fried for the cat. e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Fry a collop a bacan for my breikfast, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsia Ann.* (1847) 34. w.Yks.¹ I hed i' t'house, a beef collop, a rasher o' bacon, beside butter an whangby, II. 299, w.Yks.³⁵ Lan. There's some nice bacon collops o' th' hob, WAUGH *Come Whoam* (1859) st. 1; A stool, half of which had been burnt away through having to support a wreck of a Dutch oven during the roasting of the family collop, BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 116, Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹, Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Collops and eggs. Brks.¹ Cmb. Large collops of flesh, MARSHALL *Review Agric.* (1814) IV. 624.

2. *Comp.* (1) Collop-cake, a cake made of two layers of paste with bacon or ham between; (2) Monday, the day before Shrove Tuesday, on which the customary dish is bacon and eggs.

(1) e.Yks.¹ (2) N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹ Cum. I was seibenteen last Collop Monday, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 16; Cum.¹ n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² The poor in the country go about for the Monday occasion, and beg bacon-collops of their richer neighbours. ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks. Collop Munda, . . . so called because of its being the last day of flesh-eating before Lent, when fresh meat was cut into collops, and salted, to hang till Lent was over 'The biggest norrayshun at iver was seen, Was yah Collop Munda, on Thistleton Green' (*Riding the Stang*), NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp.* (1889) 58; e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹²³⁴, Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, Der.¹, n.Lin.¹

3. In phr. to cut up to collops, to administer violent castigation.

Slk. Ye sall hing me up first . . . and cut me a' in collops, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866. n.Yks.² I'll cut you into collops w.Yks.¹

Hence Colloping, *vb. sb.* a flogging, a thrashing. Cor.¹²

4. A portion, bargain. Also used *fig.*

Slk. Ay, the wulcat maun hae his collop, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 336, ed. 1866. n.Yks.² 'It will be a costly collop to them,' an expensive undertaking. A spendthrift is said to be 'a costly collop' to his friends. 'A salt collop,' something too caustic or provoking to put up with. m.Yks.¹

5. An unfortunate circumstance; a mess.

n.Lin.¹ Here's a collop; Maister Edward's pull'd watter-tub tap out, and Monday's wesh-day, ed. 1877.

[1. A collop, carbonella, frixa, *Cath. Angl.* (1483). Cp. Sw. *kalops*, slices of beef stewed (WIDEGREN). 2. (2) Most places in England have eggs and collops (slices of bacon) on Shrove Monday, *Gent. Mag.* (1790) 719, in BRAND *Pop. Anthq.* (1813) I. 55.]

COLLOP, *sb.*² Irel. A full-grown beast of the horse or cow kind; also, a cow's grass or pasture for a year, or its equivalent, reckoned in the case of good land as equiv. to an Irish acre.

Wtf. *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. ii. 497.

[As to their . . . plough-lands, colps . . . etc., they are all at this day become unequal, PETTY *Pol. Anat. Irel.* (1672) 107 (N.E.D.). Ir. *colpach*, a heifer, steer; Mlr. *calpach*; cp. ON. *kalfir*, a calf (MACBAIN).]

COLLOUGH, see Caillach.

COLLOW, see Coll(e)y, *sb.*¹

COLLY, *adj.* Lei. Nhp. War. Wil. Also written colley. Wil. [kə'li.] A term of endearment for a cow.

Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Goo an' fetch the colles whoam. War.³ I have heard cows called by the words 'Colly, Colly, Colly.' [Sing, oh poor Colly, Colly, my cow, HALLIWELL *Nurs. Rhymes* (1886) 86.]

Hence Colley-strawker, a milker, 'cow-stroker.' Wil. (E.H.G.), Wil.¹

[Cp. Norw. dial. *kolla*, a cow without horns, freq. used as an element in the names of cows (AASEN); ON. *kolla*, a cow, also, a deer without horns.]

COLLY, see Collie, *sb.*¹

COLLY-BRAN, see Colbrand.

COLLYFODGER, *sb.* Wil. One who takes unusual care of himself. Wil. *N & Q.* (1881) 6th S. iv. 106.

COLLYFOGLE, *v.* Wm. (B.K.) Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ Also written collifocagle Wm. To deceive, cheat, scheme, wheedle.

COLLYFOX, *v.* Ant. To idle about, humbug, quiz. (W.H.P.) Hence Collyfoxing, *vb. sb.* idling.

Ant. No collyfoxing now! (S.A.B.)

COLLYSHANGLE, *v.* e.An. To gossip, 'hob-nob.'
e.An. I saw them collyshangling together (S.A.B.).

COLLYSHANGY, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. n.Cy. Also written colley-shangie Nhb.; colleyshangy, collieshangie Sc.; coaly-shangie, cully-shangey N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; and in forms cullishang, calishang, collieshange, culleshangee Sc.

1. *sb.* A fight, quarrel, disturbance, uproar.

Sc. And in a culleshangee landed, *Mtston Poems* (1767) 115 (JAM.); 'Wi' collyshangy right rare to see, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) l. 303; Cullishangs 'tween man an' wife Happen whyles for want o' sillar, *A SCOTT Poems* (ed. 1808) 135; That we may have nae colly-shangie afterhend, *SCOTT Guy M.* (1815) xxiii; There is going to be a collieshangie when we two get home, *STEVENSON Catriona* (1892) xxviii. Abd. The collyshangy rose to sick a height, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 93, ed. 1812. Per. What kin' o' collieshangie is this ye've been carryin' on? *IAN MACLAREN Brer Bush* (1895) 214. Fif. The bitter collieshangie keen That wrocht the Greeks annoy, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 4. Rnf. Yet, . . . after my harangues, My calous words in calishangs, I'll praise thee, fiend of fellow-man, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 168; Mony a collieshangie there The Laird has raised, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 154. Ayr. How the collieshangie works Atween the Russians and the Turks, *BURNS Kind Sir, I've read* (1790) l. 9. Lnk. There's a great collyshangy Gaun on atween hope and despair, *THOMSON Musings* (1881) 232. Lth. An' rais'd a denty collieshangie here, *SMITH Merry Bidal* (1866) 102. Slk. What side, when comes the collieshangie, wull ye, sir, espouse? *CHR NORTH Noctes* (ed. 1856) ll. 310. Gall. Gin ye breed ony o' ye're colleyshangies here, I'll make ye baith black and blue, *NICHOLSON Hist Tales* (1843) 161. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. A disturbance, like that which is produced by the fighting of a number of shepherds' colley dogs (R.O.H.); Nhb.¹

2. Loud, earnest, or gossiping conversation. n.Sc. (JAM.)

3. A ring of plaited grass or straw through which the lappet of a woman's gown or fold of a man's coat is thrust without the knowledge of the person, in order to excite ridicule. Ags. (JAM.)

4. *v.* To wrangle, fight.

Fif. Come oot o' that. Ye needna think to collishangie with me, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 94.

COLLYWESTON, *sb.* and *adv.* Irel. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Shr. Hrf. Hrt. Also written -wesson Stf. nw.Der.¹ War.; -wessen Lin.¹; -westen nw.Der.¹; and in forms -west Wxf. Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Chs.^{1,2,3} s.Chs.¹ Shr.¹ Hrt.; -wist, -wisth'd Hrf.² [ko'liwestən, -weson, -west.] Cf. connywest.

1. *sb.* In phr. *It's all along of (with) Colly Weston*, used when anything goes wrong. Chs.^{2,3} Nhp.¹ Shr.²

2. Nonsense.

w.Ir. Don't be talking collywest, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 212. Wxf. 'Oh, that's all collywest,' says I, *KENNEDY Banks Boro* (1867) 287.

3. Opposition. Der.²

4. *adv.* In an opposite direction; also used as *adj.* contrary, contradictory.

Lan. When a man is altogether unsuccessful in his schemes, he says that everything goes colley-west with him, *DAVIES Races* (1856) 229; Lan.¹ Never mind him; he ne'er agrees wi' onybody; he's awluz collywest m.Lan.¹ Wot's th' odds, iv foak yo' took for friends Should turn eawt colly-west? Chs.¹ Am I going right for such and such a place?—Nao, it's collyweston; Chs.², Chs.³ Is this my way to Chester?—Nay, yon's the road; you are going collywest. s.Chs.¹ Yoam góo in kol-i-west road [Yo'm goin' colly-west road]. nw.Der.¹, Lin.¹

5. Out of the square; askew, awry; also as *adj.* crooked, not straight or level.

Stf. (Miss E.) War. It's all collywesson (J.B.). Shr.¹ Yore bonnet's stuck on colly-west, like a mawkin in a corn-leasow. Hrf.² Of a ladder: It's collywisth'd Hrt. Fifty years ago in common use among mechanics. A bricklayer or carpenter having planned his work 'out of the square' was said to have it all colly-west. To a comrade whose dress was untidy the remark would be, 'You're all collywest to-day,' *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. ii. 213.

[5. The mandilion worne to Collie weston ward, *HARRISON Desc. Eng.* (1587), ed. Furnivall, pt. i. 168.]

COLLYWOBBLE, *adj.* Glo.¹ [ko'liwobl.] Uneven.

COLLYWOBBLES, *sb. pl.* In *gen.* dial. and colloq. use.

1. Diarrhoea, colic, pain in the stomach.

e Yks.¹, w Yks.² Lan. (F.R.C.) Not³ Es not quite issen this mornin'—a touch o' th' collywobbles, I reckon. War.³ nw Dev.¹ I have only heard it used jocularly in the plu. 'mullygrubs and collywobbles.' Cor.^{1,2}

2. A semi-comic term for small minor ailments.

s.Chs.¹ Dhaa)z got n dhū kol'i wob lz [Tha's gotten the collywobbles] Cmb.¹ Oh! mother, I feel so ill!—What, have you got the colly-wobbles in your great tgc? Stang. Dizziness and swimings, mullygrubs and collywobbles, *Complaints* (c. 1880) (FARMER)

COLLYWOGGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. [ko'liwogl.]

1. *sb.* A hurry.

w.Yks. Ah war in a bit ov a collywoggle (B.K.).

2. *v.* To set to rights; to do something in a hurry to avoid detection.

w Yks. (B.K.); w.Yks.² I'd like to get a basin of hot water and a bit of soap and then I'd collywoggle her.

COLLY-WOMPERED, *pp.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Patched. HOLLOWAY.

COLOGUE, see Collogue.

COLON, *sb.* Yks. Also written collin w.Yks. [kō'lon, ko'lin] Stalks of furze bushes which remain after burning.

w.Yks. WATSON *Hist. Hlfx.* (1775) 536; Yks *N. & Q.* (1888) II 110; I scrapped my shins sadly wi ling collins, *Leeds Merc Suppl.* (June 11, 1892); w.Yks.⁴

COLOUR, *sb.* Nhb. Yks. Dor. 1. A flag.

Nhb.¹ What's the colour fleem for? 'A colour and a large dressed doll, called the "kern baby, or harvest queen," carried on the top of a pole,' *FORSTER Hist. Corbridge* (1881) 62 n.Yks. Fearsome as an army wi' colours, *ROBINSON Sng Sol.* (1860) vi. 10. w Yks. ðez ə lot ə kuləz ɪɡɪn ət i trued (J.W.).

2. *pl.* Flushes, blushes.

Dor. She had been riding, and so her colours were up and her breath rather quick, *HARDY Maddening Crowd* (1874) lii.

COLOURBINE, *sb.* Lin. Nhp. The plant columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹

COLOURING, *vbl. sb.* Chs. Oxf. Extract of anatto, used for colouring cheese or butter.

Chs.¹ It is now generally sold in bottles in a liquid state; but formerly was in solid lumps Oxf.¹

COLOURY, *adj.* Chs. Wor. [kuləri.] Of cattle: roan or spotted.

Chs.¹ In auctioneer's posters one freq sees a stock of cows described as good, coloury cows; Chs.³, s.Wor. (H.K.)

COLP, *sb.* Pem. Cor. [kolp] A blow, thump, cuff.

s Pem. A blow with a stick (W.M.M.). Cor.^{1,2}

Hence Kolpan, *vbl. sb.* a thrashing with the end of a rope.

Cor. I deserve a sound kolpan for laying abed so late, *BOTTERELL Trad.* 3rd S 75.

[Colp, a blow, *COLES* (1677). AFr. *colp* (MOISY).]

COLP, *sb.* Cor.^{1,2} [kolp.] A short rope for carrying sheaves from the rick to the barn.

COLPAN, *sb.* Ant. A piece of horse-hide, used for tying the 'souple' or short piece of wood of the flail to the hand-staff or handle. (S.A.B.)

COLPAS, *sb.* Cor.^{1,2} [ko'lpəs.] A prop or underset to a lever. See Colpices.

COL-PERRA, *sb.* Cor. See below.

Cor. In Lande-wed-nackon Shrove Tuesday children perambulate the parish begging for 'Col-perra' . . . ; but, whatever be its meaning, they expect to receive eatables or halfpence, *Flk-Lore Jm.* (1886) IV. 130; The formula repeated by the children is, 'Hen-cock, hand-cock, give me a "tabban" (morsel), or else "Col-perra" shall come to your door,' *ib.*

COLPICES, *sb. pl.* Obs. War. 'Leavers' or lifters made of samplers or young standers. (K.) Cf. colpas.

[MLat. *colpica*, samplers or young standers left for trees upon cutting down the underwood (K.), also *copicia* (DUCANGE); OFr. *copeiz*, 'bois nouvellement coupés' (ROQUEFORT); E. *coppice*, der. fr. MLat. *colpare*, to cut with a blow.]

COLSH, see Colch.

COLSIE, *adj.* Sc. (JAM.) Snug, comfortable, cozy.

Sc. When Israel was colsie at hame, *GUTHRIE Sermons* (1709) 24. [The same as lit. E. *cozy*.]

COLT, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms *caut* n.Yks.; *coltee* Dev.; *colty* w.Som.¹; *cout* Nhb.¹ w.Yks.¹; *coute* Sc.; *coulte* N.I.¹; *cowt* Sc. Bnff.¹ N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹; *cowte*, *cult* Sc.

1. *sb.* In *comp.* (1) *Colt(s)-ale*, an allowance of ale made to the blacksmith when a young horse is first shod; a fine or 'footing' paid by a person entering on a new employment to those already in it; (2) *-evil*, a disease to which male horses are subject; (3) *-fit*, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; (4) *-foal*, a young male horse whilst sucking; (5) *-halter*, a halter made of rope or straw; (6) *-s-legs*, the mucous of a child's neglected nose; (7) *-s-tail*, (a) the field horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*; (b) a cloud with a bushy appearance like a ragged fringe, which portends rain.

(1) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹ Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY Som. JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Two quarts of cider, or a shilling, to the blacksmith. I could not bring the colt's ale with me, but I will send it, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 14. (2) n.Lin.¹ (3) N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (4) Nhb.¹ (5) Sc. He took a cowt halter frae his nose, Scott *Minstrelsy* (1802) l. 424, ed 1848. Bnff.¹ A halter, consisting of the moo-piece, or the noose for the mouth, and the hehd-stehl, or the pieces that go along each jaw and fasten on the top of the head. Sometimes it has a chowk-bin, or a piece that is tied round behind the jaws. (6) nw.Dev.¹ (7, a) Suf. (F.H.), Dev.² (b) Wil He did not want to see the Colt's Tail in the sky so often again, JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* (1880) viii; Wil.¹ Dev. I have heard that mare's-tails denote meteors and change of weather—We call them colt's-tails here, *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 15. nw.Dev.¹

2. A young horse of either sex.

w.Som.¹ If it is desired to note the sex, we say [au's koa lt], or [mae'ur koa'lt]. Filly is unknown. Dev., Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) l. 432.

3. A boy articled to a clothier for three or four years. Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.¹

4. A petted child. Cum.¹

5. A person entering upon a new employment or office; freq. in phr. *to shoe the colt*, to make a novice pay his footing.

N.Cy.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, Not. (W.H.S.), n.Lin.¹, War. (J.R.W.), Glo. (S.S.B.), Glo.¹ e.An.¹ We shall have a good frolic to-day; we have four colts to shoe. Nrf.¹ Suf. This is said of a new man engaged in the harvest-field. He is caught and the sole of his shoes is tapped with a stone. He is then expected to treat his mates (F.H.). Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

6. A fine or footing paid by a novice to his new companions.

ne.Lan.¹ Dor.¹ You must pay your colt Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

7. A piece of rope, *gen.* with something heavy fastened to the end, used for the chastisement of youngsters.

Naut. slang. He always carried in his pocket a colt (i. e. a foot and a half of rope, knotted at one end, and whipped at the other) for the benefit of the youngsters, MARRYAT *King's Own* (1830) viii (FARMER).

8. A term of contempt, appl. to a man.

Abd. Here and there a rough cowte of a drover, ALEXANDER *Notes and Sketches* (1877) 75. Lnk. Swithe! frae my sight, ye filthy ragged cowt! BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 195. Edb. And a ragged coute he was as ever stepped without shoes, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. n.Yks. Thoo young caut, b't A'l gi the't if t'a isn't off (W.H.). Lan. A comical cowt, an' a keen-bitten blade, WAUGH *Chum. Corner* (1874) 74.

9. A man of strength, stature, and activity.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Swift was the Cout o' Kieldar s course, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VII. 171; Nhb.¹

10. Any imitative object, which is less than the original. e.Lan.¹

11. *v.* To be skittish; to frolic, play the hoyden.

w.Som.¹ If applied to females, implies lewdness. Maister do colty about same's off a was a bwoy. n.Dev. And more an zo, wut coltee wi' enny Troluber that cometh athert tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 265; Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.*; Dev.¹

Hence *Colting*, *ppl. adj.* romping, hoydenish, 'loose.'

n.Dev. Net zo . . . as thee art, a colting hobby-horse, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 46.

12. To make a new-comer pay his footing.

s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854) 47. Chs.¹ At many of the rent audits

new tenants are colted the first time they appear at the rent dinner. On the Mobberley Hall Estate, where I have received the rents for many years, and probably at other rent dinners, a curious formula is practised. After dinner two of the oldest tenants mysteriously leave their seats and go out of the room. They presently return bringing with them a carving knife, a rolling pin, and a small tea tray. They then go round the room looking the guests over till they find a new tenant, then begins the fun. They treat him as if he were a colt that is going to have his tail docked. They pat him on the back and shout wo-ho! wo-ho! and ask one another 'How will he stand it?' 'Dun yo think he'll bleed pretty well?' and so on. After a few of these jokes and 'by-play, and a good deal of laughing, the carving knife and the rolling pin are struck smartly together behind the man's back, which represents the docking of his tail, and the tray is presented to him, on which he is expected to deposit a piece of money, which is afterwards spent in punch. All the new people have to pass through the ordeal until there are no more colts. Nhp.² The ceremony consists in holding up his leg and striking the sole of his foot with a board. Glo.¹ He is colted. Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809).

Hence *Colting*, *vbl. sb.* the fine or footing paid on entering a new employment.

Nhp.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1892); (W.F.R.)

13. To beat with a 'colt.' See *Colt*, *sb.*¹ 7.

Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

Hence *Colting*, *vbl. sb.* a beating.

n.Lin.¹, Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

COLT, *sb.*² and *v.*² Der. Nhp. Bdf. Hrt. Hnt. [kout, koutl.]

1. *sb.* The third swarm of bees from a hive.

Der.², nw.Der.¹, Nhp.¹, Bdf. BATCHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809). Hrt. A swarm, a cast, a colt, a spue, ELLIS *Mod. Husb* (1750) IV. 1. 182. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

2. *v.* To throw off a 'colt'; to migrate from the hive.

Nhp.¹ Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb* (1750) III. 11. 115.

COLT, *sb.*³ Chs.¹ [kout.] A child's caul.

COLT, *v.*³ and *sb.*⁴ Wor. Glo. Oxf. Bck. Bdf. Ken. Sus. Wil. Also written *coult* Glo. [koutl.]

1. *v.* Of soil: to slip, cave in; *gen.* with *in*.

s.Wor.¹ Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.¹ n.Bck. (A.C) Wil.¹ *MS. add.*

Hence *Colting*, *vbl. sb.* the falling in of a grave or bank. Glo. ELLACOMB *MS. Wd. list* (1835) Oxf. (K.) Bdf. The ditch is made in form of a V, sloping on the sides, thereby preventing its colting in, BATCHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 272.

2. To throw the earth which has been cast out of a ditch up into a ridge. Ken., Sus. HOLLOWAY.

3. *sb.* A landslip. Glo.¹, Wil.¹ (*MS. add.*)

4. The ridge of earth formed by 'colting' it. Ken., Sus. HOLLOWAY.

COLTER, see *Coulter*.

COLT-PIXY, *sb.* and *v.* Hmp. Dor. Also in form *colepexy* Dor.¹ [kou'lt-piksi]

1. *sb.* A sprite or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which neighs and misleads horses into bogs.

Hmp. GROSE (1790); Wise *New Forest* (1883) 174. s.Hmp. Thou'st as ragged as a colt pixie, VERNEY *L. Lisle* 1870) x. Hmp.¹

2. *v.* To beat down the few apples left on the trees after the crop has been taken in, to take as it were the horde of the 'Colt-pixies'; *gen.* in phr. *to go a-colepecks*. Cf. *griggling*, *pixyhording*.

Dor.¹ Jist the very ding vor Jack an' I To goo a colepecksen wi', 232.

[1. Hobgoblin or collepixie, UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* (1542) 125 (DAV.).]

COLTREE, *adj.* n.Dev. Young, silly; playful as a colt.

n.Dev. A flittering, coltree, giglot thing, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 90; GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

COLUMN, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. e.An. [ko'ləm.]

1. The water above the clack in a set of pumps.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

2. Of wild ducks: a string or skein. e.An.¹

COLVER, *adj.* Obs. n.Cy. Lan. Also written *calver* Lan. Of cooked salmon: not slimy between the flakes. Cf. *caller*, *adj.*

N.Cy.² Lan. In Lan. the fish dressed as soon as it is caught is termed *calver* salmon, WAY (1843) *Prompt.* (note s.v.).

[Calver of saulmon, *escume de saulmon*, PALSGR. (1530); Calvur as samoon or oþyr fysshe, *Prompt*]

COM, sb. ne.Lan.¹ [kom.] A clay marble. Cf. commony.

COM, see Comb, sb.¹

COMAMIE, sb. Sc. Also in form cominie. A young coal-fish, *Gadus carbonarius*. Cf. comb, sb.²

Sc. This fish, which is still much used by the poorer classes, was salted and dried in large quantities for winter use (JAM. *Suppl.*).

COMASSING, vbl. sb. Obs. or obsol. Lin. [ko'məsɪn.] Begging at fair times. Cf. commerce.

n.Lin. Very rare, if not obs. It does not refer to begging by professional beggars, but it is the begging of a person on special occasions, fairs, &c, from his neighbour. It implies that the person who goes comassing is well known to all those he begs of (E.P.), n.Lin.¹

COMB, sb.¹ and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [kōm, koēm, kūm, kēm, kiēm, kīm, Dev kēm.]

I. Dial. forms: (1) Caim, (2) Caime, (3) Cam, (4) Camb, (5) Came, (6) Ceaim, (7) Cem, (8) Coam, (9) Com, (10) Comm, (11) Coom, (12) Cowm, (13) Cum, (14) Cwoam, (15) Cwom, (16) Kaam, (17) Kaim(e), (18) Kame, (19) Keahm, (20) Keam(m), (21) Keeam, (22) Keem, (23) Keme, (24) Keyem, (25) Khime, (26) Kom, (27) Kyem.

(1) Abd. (2) w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1582) (3) w.Yks. (4) Chs.¹ (5) Sc. (JAM.) (6) w.Yks. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). (7) w.Yks. *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891) (8) Cor. (9) w.Yks.², m.Lan.¹ (10) Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ (11) Cum.¹, Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ (12) Wxf.¹ (13) War.² (14) Cum.¹ (15) Cum. (16) w.Yks.¹ (17) Sc. (JAM.), N.I.¹, Nhb.¹ (18) Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Lan.¹ (19) Nhb.¹ (20) Cum.¹, Sus. (21) n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹, e.Yks.¹ (22) Lan.¹, Sus. (23) Sc. (JAM.) (24) Nhb.¹ (25) Wxf.¹ (26) Lan. (27) Nhb.¹

II. Dial. meanings.

1. sb. In comb. (1) Comb-and-brush; the wild teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*; (2) -broach or -broitch, (a) the long, sharp tooth of a wool-comb; (b) a spit; (c) a knitting-needle; (3) -cardins, wool once carded; (4) -cards, the first and coarsest cards used in carding wool; (5) -plates, a kind of steel comb used for cleaning the iron cards of a scribbling machine; (6) -pot a home-made pot or circular clay stove used by wool-combers for heating their combs; (7) -pot plate, an iron plate forming the top of the comb-pot (q.v.); (8) -pot top, a movable cap or top for the comb-pot; (9) -stock, a rough wooden bench on which the raw wool was 'made up' or prepared for the combs; (10) -washings, the last drainings of the honey-comb.

(1) Wil. 'Comb and Brush' suits the Teasel well, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1890) 6, col. 1; Wil.¹ (2, a) w.Yks. *Gen.* made of the very best metal, as they had to bear great strain in drawing out the matted wool fibres (J.T.); *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). e.Lan.¹ Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Until about twenty years ago this branch of manufacture was performed by hand, each comber using a pair of combs, made of three or four rows of long, sharp-pointed steel broaches. Only the long-stapled or combing fibres are treated thus; the short wools are carded. (b, c) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). (3, 4) Cum.¹ (5) w.Yks. (J.M.) (6) w.Yks. *Gen.* made of firebricks and clay, and was from two ft. six ins. to three ft. six ins. in diameter (J.T.); *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891). w.Som.¹ The process of combing wool by hand is now nearly, if not quite, obs. (7) w.Yks. Between this plate and the cover, the combs were heated (E.W.). (8) ib. (9) w.Yks. (E.G.); (J.T.) (10) Dor. Honey sells well, and we ourselves can make shift with a drop o' small mead and metheglin for common use from the comb-washings, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 24

2. In phr. (1) to bring an ill comb to the head, *Prov.*, to do oneself mischief; (2) to cut the comb, to humiliate, 'take down a peg'; (3) to raddle the comb, to become flushed or excited from drink, &c.

(1) Tev. Ye hae brocht an ill kaim to your head (JAM.). (2) w.Som.¹ He's to big vor his clothes, by half; he wants vor to have his comb a-cut vor'n. Slang. It is necessary to cut the combs of these landlords a bit, SMART *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II. 1. (3) Shr.¹ I should think yo'n bin 'avin' a spot o' rum i' yore tay, yo'n raddled yore cōom.

3. An instrument used by thatchers to beat down the straw and then smooth it afterwards Ken.¹, Sus.¹

4. The raised part of a 'helmet' hat, such as is worn by policemen. Chs.¹

5. The furrow slice or strip of ground turned up by the plough.

Hrt. Plowing the land across in hacks or combs, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. 1. Suf. (F.H.) w.Som.¹ In trenching or digging soil before winter, or in ploughing land for a fallow, a good workman tries to leave the sods as rough and uneven as possible, so as to allow the frost the better to penetrate and pulverize the surface. This is called leaving 'a good comb upon it.' So also in plastering a ceiling, it is desirable that the mortar should penetrate well between the laths, so as to leave as rough a surface as possible above them. This is called making a good comb Cor. The gruter Would hardly turn the coam, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 26; Cor.³

Hence (1) Combing, vbl. sb. a shallow kind of ploughing; (2) Comb-ing-sull, sb. a plough made with two 'broad-sides,' so arranged as to throw up a 'comb' or ridge on each side; (3) Comb-vore, sb. a furrow; see below.

(1) Hrt. Made by the plough's being drawn forward and backward (somewhat closely), ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750). Cor.³ (2) w.Som.¹ Koa'meen zoo'ul. Called also a 'Taty-zull,' and in some districts a ridging-plough. Much used for earthing up potatoes. (3) Dev. The comb vore is the last solid one, and is *gen.* much smaller than any of the preceding ones. The comb vore and all vore are both ploughed the same way, not in opposite directions. The comb vore, or furrow, is a shallow one ploughed in the same direction, and next before the deeper all vore, in ploughing which latter the soil is turned up upon the smaller one, so as to make a good comb or ridge to the 'bat,' *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

6. An unturned ridge or balk left in ploughing.

Som. *Reports Agric.* (1793-1813) 158. Dev.¹ Cor. Land broken for wheat is . . . ploughed so as to leave here and there . . . a very narrow rib called a comb, QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871); Cor.¹

7. A crest, ridge of a hill; a ridge or elongated mound of gravelly matter more or less irregular in shape. See Cam, sb.¹

Sh.I. Kamb is applied to a hill or ridge of hills, rising like a crest, a hill with a long-shaped narrow top, JAKOBSEN *Dial.* (1897) 77; Kaim is a name *gen.* given to a ridge of high hills, EDMONSTON *Zeland* (1809) I 139 (JAM.) Ayr., Lnk. (ib.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. It is this which gives a billowy appearance to the valley . . . resembling the kaims or eskers of the coast, WILSON *Eglougham* (1886) 42; Nhb.¹

8. A clump of trees, &c

Lan. The comb of pines, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii.

9. A high ridge in ill-kept roads between the ruts and the horse-path.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* (1815); (F.H.)

10. A mound, earth dyke, camp, fortress.

Sc. Barclay . . . to screen himself from justice, erected the kaim of Mathers, SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) II. 378 (JAM.); The small ruined tower, . . . called by the country people the Kaim of Derncleugh, ib. *Guy M.* (1815) xlv. N.Cy.¹

11. The line or edge where the upright bank of a hedge ends, and the top begins.

w.Som.¹ The fences mostly consist of high banks with bushes and brambles growing on them. A great deal of the hedger's art consists in setting up the bank so as to keep this line well defined—to make a geod koa'm tūe un [to it]. In all boundary hedges, the owner's exact bounds extend by custom to dree veo't o'a'f dhu koa m u dhu aj [three feet off the comb of the hedge]; that is, to a line plumbd down from three feet off the top outer edge of the bank. Dev. It is often a matter of discussion where this comb is precisely situated; but it is *gen.* considered to be an imaginary line on the top of the slope of the bank—by no means the centre of the hedge—many of which are double, and all have a comb on each side, *Reports Provinc.* (1895); Not a hound has touched the comb of that hedge *Memoir Russell* (1883) xi.

12. The ridge of a roof.

w.Som.¹ Called also the koa m u dh-aew'z [comb of the house]. Very common. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1895).

13. The lower ledge of a window, the window-stool of a casement.

Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.¹ Wil. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); Wil.¹

14. *v.* In phr. (1) *to comb against the hair*, to oppose; (2) — *the hair*, to scold, put to rights; (3) — *the hair or head with a three-legged stool*, to beat, knock; (4) — *the head*, (a) to comb the hair; (b) to scold, punish, beat; (5) — *the powe*, (6) — *the topping*, to scold, punish, beat.

(1) *Abd.* They're nae to kaim Against the hair, afieldward or at hame, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 115, ed 1812 (2) *e.An.*¹ *Nrf.* (E.M.) *Mid.* He has had his hair combed, once or twice, no doubt, *BLACKMORE Kit* (1890) III. xvi. (3) *w.Yks.* Sammed up t' three-legged stool an combed his hair wi it, *Deusbre Olm* (1866) 13. *w.Som.*¹ Uur-ul koa m aewt uz a d wai u dree-lag'ud stèo-ul (4, a) *w.Yks.* Wə muðər oləs kuəmd wər iədz ə Sundəz (J.W.) *w.Som.*¹ Tak-n koa m aewt dheə a d, an' warsh thy face, an claim thy zul (b) *Nhb.* They seət him up wor heads to kyem, An' turn us topsy turvey, *OLIVER Sngs* (1824) 15 *Slang.* I combed his head well for him, *BARING-GOULD Mehalah* (1885) 84. (5) *Sc.* Her new Goodman with hazle rung Began to kame her wanton powe, *CUNNINGHAM Sngs.* (1813) 8. (6) *Nhb.*¹ Aa! kyem yor toppin.

15. *pp.*: *Kem't.*

*ne.Yks.*¹ Git thi hair kem't.

[3. *Eschandole*, a thatchers beater, or comb and beater, *COTGR.* 4. *Crista*, helmes camb, *ÆLFRIC Gl* (c. 1000) in *Wright's Voc.* (1884) 143. 10. *De dikes comb*, *Gen. & Ex.* (c. 1250) 2564.]

COMB, *sb.*² *Sc.* A coal-fish of the fifth year, *Merlangus carbonarius*. See also *Comamie*.

Sc. The coal fish, for short called a colm, comb, com (*JAM Suppl.*) *Bnff.* (*JAM*)

COMB, *sb.*³ *Dev.* (*HALL.*) [Not known to our correspondents.] A mallet.

COMB, see *Come*, *sb.*³, *Coom*, *sb.*¹, *Coomb*.

COMBALL, *v.* *Fif.* (*JAM.*) [Not known to our correspondents.] To meet together for amusement.

COMBE, *sb.* *Sc.* *Cum.* *Yks.* *Nhp.* *Glo.* *Brks.* *Ken.* *Sur.* *Sus.* *Hmp.* *I.W.* *Dor.* *Som.* *Dev.* *Cor.* Written *comb* *N.Cy.*¹ *Glo.*²; *coom* *Cum.*¹ *Cor.*²; *coomb* *Sc.* (*JAM.*) *Nhp.*¹ *Sus.*¹² *Dor.* *Dev.* *Cor.*¹²; *coombe* *Wil.*¹ *Dev.* *Cor.*; *coom* *N.Cy.*¹ *n.Yks.*¹ *w.Yks.*¹; *cum* *ne.Yks.*¹ [*kōm*, *kūm*, *w.Cy.* *kēm*]

1. A narrow valley, between two hills, with only one inlet; the head of a valley.

*N.Cy.*¹, *w.Yks.*¹, *Glo.* (*S.S.B.*), *Glo.*¹², *Brks.*¹, *Ken.*¹², *Sur.* (*T.S.C.*) *Sus.* *GROSE* (1790); *Sus.*¹², *Hmp.*¹, *I.W.*¹ *n.Wil.* The houses are in the hollows, the 'coombes' or 'bottoms,' as they are called, *JEFFERIES Wild Life* (1879) 22; Not now used (*E.H.G.*). *Wil.*¹ *w.Dor.* More commonly called 'bottom,' *ROBERTS Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). *Som.* (*W.F.R.*) *w.Som.*¹ *Kēo m.* *Dev.* Here and there sheltered combes ran green and smiling towards the sea, *O'NEILL Dimples* (1893) 131; *Dev.*¹ *w.Dev.* *MARSHALL Run. Ecom.* (1796). *Cor.* The vale, or rather coomb, is long and narrow, *QUILLER-COUCH Hist. Polperro* (1871) 29; *Cor.*¹²

2. *Comp.* (1) *Coombe-bottom*, a valley in a hillside; (2) *rock*, a peculiar geological formation of the Pleistocene period.

(1) *Wil.* We descended by a deep-worn track into a 'coombe-bottom,' *JEFFERIES Gl. Estate* (1880) 187, ed. 1881; *Wil.*¹ (2) *Sus.* Found at Brighton and the neighbourhood. Formed by the denudation of the chalk in the Weald and is mixed with clay, and is much used for making garden paths (*F.E.S.*).

3. A hollow scooped out of the side of a mountain; the bosom of a hill having a semicircular form.

Fif. (*JAM.*) *s.Sc.* (*ib.*) *Rxb.* Round the coombs o' ilka hill, *RIDDELL Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 149. *Slk.* He tript the vale, he climbed the coomb, *HOGG Poems* (ed. 1865) 58; Grain growis the birke in the coomeso mello! *ib. Tales* (1838) 119, ed. 1866. *Cum.*¹

4. The wooded side of a hill.

Wil. *DAVIS Agric.* (1813); A sheltered 'coombe,' or narrow hollow of the woodlands, *JEFFERIES Gamekeeper* (1878) 1, ed. 1887; *Wil.*¹ *Dor.* (*C.W.*); High, grassy, and furzy downs, coombs, or ewe-leases, as they are indifferently called, *HARDY Wess. Tales* (1888) I. 3.

5. Deep-lying meadow land, hollow-lying places recessed among the hills or banks running up to the moor. *n.Yks.*¹, *ne.Yks.*¹

6. The narrow space at the junction or fork of the main branches with the trunk of a tree.

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*Nhp.*¹ A carpenter would say he had a hard bargain in a tree, for the bark had run too far down the coomb, and it was not sound.

[1. *OE. cumb*, a valley, see *Earle's Charters* (Index); a Celtic word, cp. *Wel. cwm*, see *Stokes in Fick*⁴ (*s.v. kumbā*).]

COMBERING, *vbl. sb.* *Wor.* Also written *cummering*. *Idling.*

Wor. Cummerin's more in his line than a good day's work (*W.B.*). *s.Wor.* I can't work this weather, that's why I gocs combering about (*H.K.*).

COMBING *ppl. adj.* *Irel.* *Lan.* *Chs.* *Lin.* *Som.* Also in forms *cambing* *Chs.*¹; *kainin'* *N.I.*¹; *keening* *Lan.*¹ In *comb.* (1) *Combining-comb*, an ivory or small-tooth comb; (2) *straw*, the waste and broken straw which is combed out in the process of making reed for thatching; (3) *wool*, long wool adapted for combing and spinning into worsted.

(1) *N.I.*¹ *Lan.*¹, *Chs.*¹ (2) *w.Som.*¹ *Koa* meen stroa (3) *Lin.* The growth of fine combing-wool, *MARSHALL Review* (1811) III 195.

COMBRILL, see *Cambrel*, *sb.*¹

COMB'S MASS, *sb.* *Ctfl.* (*JAM.*) The designation *gen.* given to Whitsunday.

[The word undoubtedly is *Colm's Mass*, i. e. the mass of St. Columba (*JAM.*). St. Columba died within the octave of Whitsunday on June 9, 597.]

COMBUSTIBLE, *adj.* *Irel.* Snug, warm, comfortable.

Ir. She fixed him? [her boy] snug and combustible in the ash-pit, *KENNEDY Fireside Stories* (1870) 104. *Wxf.* He was out all night, when he might be snug and combustible in his own feather-bed, *ib. Banks Boro* (1867) 305

COME, *v.*¹ *Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng.*

I. *Gram. forms.*

1. *Present Tense*: (1) *Cawm*, (2) *Co'*, (3) *Com*, (4) *Ccmn*, (5) *Comth*, (6) *Coom*, (7) *Coomie*, (8) *Cow*, (9) *Cu*, (10) *Cuh*, (11) *Keum*, (12) *Kim*, (13) *pl. Comen* or *Comn*, (14) *Komn*.

(1) *w.Som.* *Kau m*, *ELWORTHY Gram.* (1877) 46. (2) *m.Yks.*¹ *Freq.* in the mining-ales; unknown in *m.Yks.*, and the south, apart from *Craven*. *e.An.*¹ *Co'* bor. (3) *Sur.* 'Ee'll com, I tell 'ee, *BICKLEY Sur. Hills* (1890) III. xvii. (4) *Lan.* If Christ ud comn deawn, *BRIERLEY Layrock* (1864) v. (5) *Som.* A' cawm'th leapin upon th' mountains, *BAYNES Sng. Sol.* (1860) II 8. *w.Som.*¹ *Kau mth.* Much more commonly heard in the Hill than in the Vale district. It is used throughout *w.Som.*, esp. by old people, yet it is not the most usual form, as it is in *n.Dev.* *Gen.* it would be said, 'He do come of a good family,' but 'a comth of a good family' would be quite common. (6) *Nhb.* *Coom*, my lad, *CLARE Love of Lass* (1890) I. 6. *Lan.* *Coom* in an' tak' a cheer, *BANKS Manch. Man* (1876) II. *Chs.* *Coom* hwom soabur, *CLOUGH B. Bresskittle* (1879) 4. *Lin.* I want to coom in, mother, *Gillert Rugge* (1866) II. 108; I seed the beck coomin' down like a long black snaake i' the snaw, *TENNYSON Owd Roa* (1889). *Lei.*¹ *Sur.* The tithes of this Parish coom to more'n' eleven underd poons a year, *JENNINGS Field Paths* (1884) 38. (7) *Wxf.*¹ *Coomie* to thee met. (8) *n.Yks.* Git up an' cow away, *ROBINSON Sng. Sol.* (1860) II. 13. (9) *Cum.*¹ Whoar custa [comest thou] frae? custa wi' kye? *Cum.*³ I'll squeel if thou tries to cu' nār, 41. *Wm.* He cu's lowpin' o' t'fells, *RICHARDSON Sng. Sol.* (1859) II. 8. (10) *Cum.*¹ He co' towert me, and I said cuh narder. (11) *e.Dev.* A vlock o' shar'd sheep jis' a keum vrem th' waishin', *PULMAN Sng. Sol.* (1860) iv. 2. (12) *e.Dev.* Git up, . . . kim along, *ib.* II 10 (13) *Lan.*¹ Afore we comn to yon heawse, *WAUGH Sneck-Bant* (1868) iv. *s.Chs.*¹ The *pl.* in all persons is formed in 'en' or 'n.' It is never omitted in the present, 76. (14) *Lan.* We's luke bonny foos e we komn o thus rode un gets us clewus stown, *ORMEROD Felley fro Rachde* (1864) i.

2. *Preterite*: (1) *Cam*, (2) *Co'*, (3) *Coh*, (4) *Com*, (5) *Come*, (6) *Comed*, (7) *Comm'd*, (8) *Coom*, (9) *Coom'd*, (10) *Coomie*, (11) *Cum*, (12) *Cum'd*, (13) *Kam*, (14) *Keame*, (15) *Kem*, (16) *Kim*, (17) *Kom*, (18) *Kom'd*, (19) *pl. Comen*.

(1) *Sc.* *MURRAY Dial.* (1873) 204. *Ayr.* Skin in blypes, cam haurlin Aff's nieves that night, *BURNS Halloween* (1785) st. 23. *Nhb.*¹, *Dur.*¹, *Cum.*¹ (*s.v. Com.*), *n.Yks.*², *ne.Yks.*¹ 33. *w.Yks.* Mary cam across, *CUDWORTH Dial. Sketches* (1884) 4. *Lan.* Shou whyatly cam te Marget's side, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Flk-Lore* (1867) 60. *n.Lin.*¹ (2) *Cum.*¹ He co' towert me. *Wm. Tulle-*

4 Y

Hoo Gooardy Jenkins co ta be a Yalla (3) Wm. Geordie coh tutt me, an' rated an' jargoned, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. II. 30. (4) Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, Cum.¹ Wm. Than dancin com on, BLEZARD *Sngs.* (1848, 17. n.Yks.²³, ne.Yks.¹ w.Yks. It deced o't neet a broker com, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 23; w.Yks.¹⁴, Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, War.² (5) w.Yks.¹, s.Chs.¹ 80. Not. (J.H.B.) s.Not. Last Sat'dy Lizzie Carter come to see me, PRIOR *Remie* (1895) 306. Nhp.¹, War.² Sfr.¹ *Introd.* 53. Glo.¹, Oxf.¹, e.An.¹ Sus. Any farmer who wanted a servant come and choose one, EGERTON *Flks. and Ways* (1884) 41. Dor. (C.V.G.) w.Som.¹ Kaum. 'Came' is unknown. Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1882) II. [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I 276, 376] (6) s.Nct. Soon 'e comed round the corner, PRIOR *Remie* (1895) 191. n.Lin. When he comed to see me, PEACOCK R. *Skirlaugh* (1870) II. 48. Shr.¹ *Introd.* 53. Glo. I comed by, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) I. vi. Nrf. Afore I comed away, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 41. Suf. He comed in a real po-shay, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 8. w.Som. Kau m'd, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. Cor. A gen'leman com'd there, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) I. (7) Nhp.¹ He just comm'd home about a wick sin'. Shr.² Common. Hnt. (T.P.F.) Dev. Bowring *Lang.* (1866) I. 26. (8) w.Yks. Sum young swells com, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 37. Lan.¹, s.Lan. (E.F.), Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Koo m, 80 Lin. Thy muther coom to 'and, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, New Style* (1870) st. 6. Sur.¹ They rooks only coom a few year ago. (9) Lin. I coom'd awaay, TENNYSON *N. Farmer, Old Style* (1864) st. 6. (10) Lan GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 24. e.Lan.¹ (11) Nhb. As aw cum owre the Bwoat-Hill, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) II. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. After passin through this . . . country, ah cum ta Halifax, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Trip ta Lunnan* (1851) 35. n.Lin.¹, War. (J.R.W) I.W.¹ Universal in I W. and throughout Hmp 73 (12) ne.Yks.¹ 33 e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Cum'd to noa conklewshun, *Yksman Comic Ann.* (1890) 31. Not. (J.H.B.) (13) I.Ma. That was'n the way it kam, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 7. w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhill.* (1892) 136 (14) Dev. A vlock u zsheep . . . wich ke-ame up vrim the washing, BAIRD *Sng. Sol.* (1860) IV. 2. (15) w.Ir. How kem ye to know that? LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 6. (16) e.Dev. Th' naight-wotch . . . zune kim on me, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) v. 7. (17) n.Yks. A plan kom intiv hiz heead, TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 82, ed. 1892. w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhill.* (1892) 136. (17) Dev. It kom'd about es I tull 'e, BURNET *Stable Boy* (1888) vii. (19) Lan. GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 24. s.Chs.¹ *Obsol.* 80.

3. *Pp.*: (1) Caumed, (2) Comed, (3) Comen, (4) Come't, (5) Comm, (6) Coom, (7) Cum'd, (8) Cumen, (9) Cummed, (10) Cummen, (11) Cummun, (12) Cum't.

(1) w.Som. U-kau'm(d, ELWORTHY *Gram.* (1877) 46. e.Dev. Th' green vigs be vwoath-caum'd 'pon ther tree, PULMAN *Sng. Sol.* (1860) II. 13. (2) Nhb.¹ Yks. Whatever are ye comed here for? TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) II. w.Yks.¹, e.Lan.¹, Lei.¹ Glo. I ha' comed o' purpose, GISSING *Vill. Hampden* (1890) II. III. Ess. You may a comed acrost my booy, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 27 (3) n.Yks.¹ Gan and see, bairn, gin Jossy be comen Shr.¹ *Introd.* 53. (4) Cum.¹ (5) Lan. Has nor it comm thine, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) iii. (6) w.Yks. Sith thowts hes coom into me heead, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 7. Lin. I've coom all the way, Gilbert *Rugge* (1866) III. 88. (7) Sc. (JAM.) MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. Nhb.¹ n.Yks. Sheea'd cum'd out, TWEDDELL *Cleval. Rhymes* (1875) 36. w.Yks. WRIGHT *Gram. Wndhill.* (1892) 16 (8) Sc. Obs. MURRAY *Dial.* (1873) 204. (9) N.Cy.¹ (10) Nhb.¹ Still in ordinary use. He'd oney cummen in a minit afore. (11) Chs. (E.F.) s.Chs.¹ Küm ün, most freq. in the extreme south, 80 (12) Cum.¹; Cum.³ I's cüm't of a stock, 'at niver wad be freetn't, II

II. Dial. uses.

1. In *comb.* with *prep., adv., &c.*: (1) *To come about* or — *about again*, (a) to recover from illness; (b) to become intimate again after an estrangement; (2) — *above*, to get over, recover from; (3) — *after*, to court; (4) — *again*, (a) of the dead: to appear or return after death; (b) of a hurt, pain, &c., physical and moral: to recur; (c) of hay, &c.: to get green again when nearly dry; (d) of cake, &c.: to soften; (5) — *around*, (a) to cajole, overcome by flattery; (b) to become reconciled; to get over a fit of anger; (c) see — *about* (a); (6) — *at*, (a) to come near, come to; (b) to obtain, attain; (c) to ascertain; (7) — *at* or *at with*, to strike, assault; (8) — *athort*, to strike across or athwart; (9) — *away*, (a) come along; (b) to be on the move; (c) of seed germinating: to spring up; (10) — *back*, (a) to regain consciousness; (b) see — *again* (c); (11) — *by*, (a) to be possessed of, to obtain; (b) to move on one side; (12) — *bye*, to make reprisal, to recoil on; (13) —

down, to lower a price; (14) — *down on* or *upon*, to scold, reprove; (15) — *down with*, to pay, give; (16) — *in*, (a) to be useful, available; (b) to be deficient, fall short of; (c) see below; (d) of a cow or sow: to calve or farrow; (17) — *into*, to agree to a statement, proposal, &c.; (18) — *of*, (a) to recover from, get over; (b) to be altered, fallen away, gone off in looks, &c.; (c) see (7); (19) — *off*, to happen, come to pass; (20) — *off with*, to lose, be defeated; (21) — *on*, (a) to grow, improve, thrive in appearance; (b) to follow on, succeed; (c) to get on, manage, contrive; (d) to impose, encroach; (e) to rain; (f) to prosecute; (g) see (7); (22) — *on ahin*, to retaliate; (23) — *out*, to dilate, widen, stretch, expand; (24) — *out over*, to strike; (25) — *over*, (a) see — *around* (a); (b) to circumvent, dupe, outwit; (c) to happen, befall; *gen.* used in a bad sense; (d) to become, have a fit of; (e) to cloud over, incline to rain; (f) to repeat; (26) — *over* or *over with*, see — *out over*; (27) — *over once*, to have little experience; (28) — *round*, (a, b) see — *about*; (c, d) see — *around* (a, b); (29) — *through*, see — *about* (a); (30) — *to*, (a) to revive, recover consciousness; (b) see — *about* (b); (c) see — *around* (b); (d) to come up to, get near; (e) to happen to; to become; (f) to agree to a proposal or bargain; (g) to advance in scientific knowledge; to rise to a state of honour; (31) — *to ram*, to be about to rain; (32) — *to with*, to overtake; (33) — *up*, (a) to get ripe; (b) to appear in person; (c) see — *on* (c); (34) — *upon*, see — *over with*; (35) — *waa* or *way*, come away, get out of the way.

(1, a) Sc (JAM.), n.Yks. (I.W.), e Yks.¹, w.Yks. (J.W.), Nhp.¹ (b) Nhp.¹ (2) Frf. He had given her such a talking-to as she could never come above, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) xvii. (3) ne.Sc. He wis' comin' after Mary Davidson, GRANT *Keckleton*, 30. w.Yks. (J.W.) (4, a) n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, Chs.¹ Lei.¹ A cooms agen very bad! n.Lin.¹, War.³ Oxf.¹ If a spirit is particularly troublesome, they say 'he comes strong' 'You remembers 'Arry Whitly as was cut t'pieces an the line? Well, he comes agen strong, in six pieces.' w.Som.¹ (b) s.Chs.¹ Mi baad' leg kumz ügy'en' mi i)th kuwd deerz [My bad leg comes again me i' th' cowed dees]. Iv ü mon'z nuw'ti, i)l' kum ügy'en' im [If a mon's nowty, it'll come again him] (c) s.Wor. (H.K.) (d) w.Yks. This 'parkin' wants keeping to come agean; I can't yark through it (H.L.). (5, a) w.Som.¹ Zoa yue-v u-mae'ud shuuf vur tu km raew'n dhu Skwuy ur, aa n ce? [So you have made shift (i.e. managed) to come around and persuade the Squire, have you not?] (b) ib. They be a-come aroun all right now—I zeed em a Zadurday s'inter-mate's ever. (c) ib. I don't never b'leave her'll never come aroun no more in this wordle. (6, a) Cum.³ He began leukin' hard at o'at steans an' craggs we com at, 2. Lan.¹ Howd back! Let me come-at him. Chs.¹ Oxf.¹ MS. add. (b) Cum.¹ I wantit to hev't bit I couldn't come at it. n.Lin.¹ Th' apples was soa high I couldn't cum at 'em. (c) n.Lin.¹ I ax'd him agean an' agean, but I couldn't cum at right end o' taale. Nhp.¹, War.³ (7) n.Sc (JAM.) Ked. Come up the stair at ance! Ere I come at ye wi' a rung An' brak' yer lazy banes, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 21. (8) Sc. Came a' at anes athort his hinch, SKINNER *Misc. Poet.* (1809) *Christmas Ba'ing*, st. 19 (JAM.). (9, a) Sc. 'Come away, James; good evening,' he said, SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xii. Frf. 'Come away, Elspeth,' he said coaxingly, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 93. (b) n.Yks.¹. (c) Wil.¹ n.Wil. Owing to the long drought [barley] came away from the ground at different periods, *Devizes Gazette* (June 22, 1893) 7. (10, a) Fif. A man . . . fell down intill a dwam: He lay an hour ere back he cam! TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 157. (b) s.Wor. (H.K.) (11, a) n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.² They've been varry fealty come by [very dexterously obtained]. e.Yks.¹ MS. add. (T.H.) w.Yks.², Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Ow did ye come by such a cough, Missis? Oxf.¹ MS. add. s.Oxf. (M.W.), Glo. (S.S.B.), nw.Dev. (R.P.C.) (b) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ n.Yks. Cubby! an' decan't bother me (I.W.); n.Yks.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Only used in the *imper.*: Cu' bahy wi yer. (12) Cum.¹ It'l cum bye him [It will visit him hereafter]. (13) Ayr. If ye put on a hauf, and come doon a quarter, they are weel pleased, JOHNSTON *Kilmalie* (1891) I. 82. Suf. His master told him 'he must come down,' he was no longer entitled to receive the wages of an able-bodied man, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 256. (14) Nhp.¹ His master came down upon him. Hrf.¹ (15) Lnk. A minister may . . . effectively urge his [congregation] to come down wi' the siller, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 102. (16, a) N.I.¹ It's sure to come in for some use. w.Som.¹ Ec ul km ee'n tu tak-s faa'dhur'z plaes'us [He will be available to take his father's

place]. (b) Sc. (JAM.) (c) Sc. Used in a moral sense in regard to anything viewed as exuberant or excessive. Gi'e him time, he'll come in o' that (ib.). (d) w.Som.¹ Uur ul km een' just uvoa'r kurs mus [She will calve just before Christmas]. [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 386.] (17) s.Chs.¹ Ah kon'ü kum in'tü dhaat', mes tür [Ah conna come into that, mester]. (18, a) n.Yks.³ Brks.¹ If a young girl carries herself awkwardly, it is said that she will 'come o' that' as she grows older. Wil.¹ How weak that child is about the knees.³ 'Oh, he'll come o' that all right, Miss, as he do grow bigger.' w.Som.¹ Ee-v u-ae'ud u shaa rp tich, bud ee ul kau m oa ut naew' [He has had a sharp touch, but he will get over it now]. (b) Hmp. (H.C.M.B.) Dor. She wer pirty woonce, but she's finely a-come o't, BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (19) Brks.¹ That ther wunt never come aff. (20) n.Yks. He com off wi' t'war (I.W.). (21, a) N.I.¹ Nhb. (M.H.D.), Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin.¹ Them Scotch beas hes cum on aboon a bit sin we got em. Nhp.¹ War.² Freq. used of women encente; War.³, s.Wor. (H.K.) Shr.¹ Thym yerlins comen on right well; Shr.², Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.) (b) Shr.² (c) Sc. Hoo are ye comin' on at Lochbroom? SWAN *Gates of Eden* (1895) xv. Ayr. Hoo are ye comin' on, woman, this lang while? SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 170. Cum. Hoo he com' on at neet, Ah cannat tell, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 35. Wm. Hoo comes Miles folk on? *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II 446 w.Yks. Dicky... telled t'nayburs hah he'd cum on, CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 38. w.Som.¹ Aew-d-ee km au n wai yur nüe aewz? [How are you getting on with your new house?] [Amer. Dial. Notes (1896) I. 371.] (d) Shr.² Coming on in his charges (e) Sc. It's cumin on. Nhb.¹ Invariably used. (f) Cum.¹ He come on jemmy for brekkan a yat, and gat seb'm shilling (22) Bnff.¹ (23) Sc. (JAM.) Lei. Cotton stockings come out in the wash (B.C.S.) (24) Rnf. I cam a straik out owe! his shouters (JAM.). (25, a) Lnk. You do know the way to come over me, Roy *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 39. e.Lth. They a' said... I had come ower Geordie raal fine, HUNTER *J. Inwuch* (1895) 42 e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Tha'r noan bahn ta come ower me lad, fur ah naw a thing ar two, T. TODDLE *Alm.* (1875) 8. n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ I didn't mean to buy it, but he come over me. Hnt. (T.P.F.), w.Som.¹ (b) Sc. My grandfather... discerned that Winterton intended to come over him, and he was resolved to be on his guard, *R. Gilhaize*, I. 159 (JAM.). w.Som.¹ Dhai kaard ta mun'ee guunz vau'r-n, dhai kmnd au vur-n een u kwik' stik [They carried too many guns (i.e. were too clever) for him, they outwitted him in a quick stick]. (c) Sc. I was ay telling ye, that some mischanter wad cum o'er ye (JAM.). Per. What's come ower the minister? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 20, ed. 1887. Knr. Lord sake! what's come owre the year? HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 63. (d) I.W. I came over that still and hushed, GRAY *Annesley* (1889) III. 174. Dor. I come over so bad (C.V.G.). (e) Nhp.¹ It comes over for wet. (f) Sc. I'll tell you about it, mem, though I may truly be ashamed to come over't, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 142, ed. 1894. e.Lth. Ye needna come over to me what the minister says, HUNTER *J. Inwuch* (1895) 169. N.I.¹ Don't come over that. Uls. It's wrong to come over what's private, *Uls. Jm. Arch* VI 40. (26) Sc. He came o'er his pow wi' a rung (JAM.). (27) Bnff.¹ He's bit ance cum o'er, an' he'll tack things aisier or lang geh by. (28, a) Per. Are ye comin' round, mum? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 108, ed. 1887. N.I.¹, w.Yks.¹, Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹ (b) w.Yks.¹, nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.) (c) n.Lin.¹, Brks.¹ (d) nw.Der.¹, Nhp.¹, Brks.¹ (29) Sc. (JAM.) n.Lin.¹ He'll cum through this time but it's been a sore bout for him (30, a) Ayr. Tak him doon the heuch [coal-pit], and there let him come to himsel', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 135 w.Yks. (J.T.), n.Lin.¹, Dev.³ (b) n.Lin.¹ He wodn't speak one while, but he's cumd to noo. (c) Sc. (JAM.) Nhp.¹ Appl. to the temper only. (d) Abd. As soon as she came too, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 59 (JAM.). (e) s. Not. (J.P.K.) w.Som.¹ Jan Stoo'un-z u-kau m tue u rig'lur oa'l mae'un, ed-n ur' [John Stone is become a regular old man, is he not?] (f) Sc. He'll come to yet. Often applied to a suitor who fights shy, or seems to fall off (JAM.). Cor. She'll blow the gaff if they don't come-to soon, FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 106. (g) Sc. David was made a king, ... in truth he came very well to, *Scotch Presb. Eloq.* (1719) 123 (JAM.). (31) Cor. Common (M.A.C.). (32) Bnff.¹ A'll awa: ye'll seen cum tee wee mi. (33, a) s.Wor. (H.K.) (b) Ess. John Noakes, bum-by, come up he ded, CLARK *J. Noakes* (1839) st. 74; Ess.¹ (c) Stf.¹ How are you coming up? [How are you?] 26 Hrt. (H.G.) (34) Abd. He cam a yark upo' me (JAM.). (35) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Commonly used as a colloq., and suggesting impatience and contempt when uttered abruptly. 'Co-way there! wi' ye, what are ye stannin' starin' for?'

2. Comb. in calls to animals, &c.: (1) Come again, used

to horses when they are to turn to the left, when they come to the end of a plough-furrow; also used *vbl.* and *advb.*; (2) — back, (a) used to horses when drawing loads: turn round and go the contrary way; (b) a call to guinea-fowls; (3) — biddy, a call to fowls; (4) — diddle (cudiddle), a call to ducks and occas. to chickens; (5) — hardy or — harby, (6) — here or — here up, (7) — huggin, a call to horses to bear to the left or towards the driver; (8) — I or — oy, see — again; (9) — moag, a call to horses to come nearer; (10) — mull, a call to cows to come from the field; (11) — n'arun, see — moag; (12) — nearer, used in cart-stables instead of 'come up'; (13) — out (eyt or ite), a call to a dog to be quiet or to come away; (14) — over, a call to horses to move to one side, *gen.* used in the stable; (15) — pur, a call to pigs; (16) — up, (a) a call to a horse to go on or move faster; (b) a call to cows to summon them to the milking; (17) — yoh, a call to sheep. See also Come hither, Coop, *mt.*

(1) Chs.¹ Cöme-äh-gén, Chs.³ A ploughman will speak of 'turning cum' agen.' War.³ Tom, yo' must cumagin o'er this top piece of land s.Wor. To plough cumuggin beds is to plough turning to the left hand or near side at the end of the furrow (H.K.). Shr.² Cumuggin. (2, a) Oxf.¹ (b) n.Lin.¹ (3) w.Wor.¹, se Wor.¹ Oxf.¹ Cubbiddy, MS add. Brks.¹ Coobiddy Hmp.¹ Coopiddy. (4) Suf. (F.H.) (5) e.An.¹ Come hardy, Cope harby, Cope a holt. Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12 Suf. (F.H.) (6) s.Not. (J.P.K.) w.Wor.¹ (s.v. Calls). se.Wor.¹ Cumma! Glo.¹ 'Come here over,' turn off at right angles; Glo.² K'-mae-thee, ro. Oxf.¹ Come here up. Dev. Kim-ää-th'-wää, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 69, ed. 1853. (7) e.Lan.¹ (8) s.Wor. (H.K.) Dev. A term much in use with our plowmen when they speak to the driver to turn the plow, WHITE *Cyman's Conductor* (1701) 126 (9) Shr.¹² (10) Nhp. No more the milkmaid's evening bawl In 'come mull' tones succeed, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II. 50 (11) Shr.¹ Küm naar' r' u'n. (12) Chs.¹³ (13) Chs.¹²³, Der. (T.H.), n.Lin.¹, Shr.², e.An.¹ (14) War.³, Oxf.¹ MS add. (15) Lei. (HALL) (16, a) w.Yks. Coa up, coa up, deu oade meear! LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882). Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, n.Lin.¹, Oxf.¹ MS add. (b) s.Chs.¹ Koa oa p, koa up, koa p, kuop (17) n.Lin.¹

3. Comp. (1) Come-again, (a) a severe scolding or reproof; a beating; (b) a kiss at the close of a dance; (c) a pot of ale given by the landlord to his best customers; (2) — against, repulsive; (3) — along, (a) a heavy blow; (b) a row, dispute; (c) an excuse, improbable story; (4) — back, the guinea-fowl; (5) — from or — fra, birthplace, home, place of abode; (6) — goers, callers, casual visitors; (7) — keik, a novelty; (8) — off, (a) affair, circumstance, 'to do'; (b) see — along (c); (9) — out, a fuss, display; quarrel, disturbance; (10) — through, (11) — to, see — from; (12) — upping, a flogging.

(1, a) Bnff.¹ He got's cum-agehn for gain' through the corn (b) Frf. 'Hey the kindly come-agen.' It was common in the 'olden time' for the men to salute their partners with a kiss at the conclusion of every dance or reel, and this salutation was called the 'come-agen,' LAING *Wayside Flurs.* (1846) III. (c) Der.² Shot-flagon or come-again (s.v. Shot-flagon). (2) Or I (JAM. Suppl.) (3, a) e.An.¹ I fetched him a come-along. (b) Som. We knaw'd what a come-along ther'd be if vath'r were to come in an' vind a straanger zetten' in kitchen, LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 60. (c) w.Som.¹ Oh aye, that's a fine come along! I baint gwain t'ave that, s'now! (4) ne.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹ So called from its cry. Nhp.¹, War.², w.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹, Glo.¹, Brks.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. The 'comeback' [is] regarded as the invoker of rain. It often continues clamorous throughout the whole of rainy days, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 239; Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.), Suf.¹, Hmp.¹, w.Som.¹ Dev. Also called Tom-pot (R.P.C.). nw.Dev.¹ (5) ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ I ha't a cum-fra. s.Chs.¹ Ah'yv nee dhür got'n kum -from nür goa too [I've neither gotten come-from nor go-to]. n.Lin.¹ He lives at Brigg but Yal-thrup's his cum fra. (6) w.Som.¹ Nüv'ur zeed noa jish plae'us vur kau'm-goar'uz uvoa'r [(I) never saw such a place for callers before]. (7) Or.I. (JAM. Suppl.) (8, a) e.Yks.¹ This is a bonny cum-off. w.Yks. That's a bonny come off to fall i' t'muck as soon as thah's gotten a clean brat on, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Dec. 13, 1890); (J.W.) Lan. This is a bonny come off, this is, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 375. (b) n.Yks.² n.Lin.¹ It's a bonny cum off to talk e that how. (9) Cor. A purty come-out down there, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.* w.Cor. There was a grand come-out at her wedding. Common (M.A.C.). (10) w.Yks. Tha's noather father, muther, nor

a cum thro'! HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 311. (11) ne.Yks.¹ He'll want it for a cum teea. (12) Cor.¹ I'll gi' 'ee a sound come-upping; Cor.²

4. In *phr* (1) *Come aboil*, to be on the point of boiling; (2) — *asight*, to appear, come in sight; (3) — *back and pay the bap ye eat*, do not hurry away; (4) — *crack for crack*, to give a good whipping; (5) — *gude for*, to be surety for; (6) — *home*, to be born; (7) — *speed*, to prosper, succeed; to make progress; (8) — *thank(s)*, to give thanks, thank, followed by a negative; (9) — *thrift*, to thrive, prosper; (10) — *wrong*, to come amiss; (11) — *all ye's*, old ballads or country songs; (12) — *along of it*, a case, affair, state of affairs; (13) — *an' gan*, good store of anything, resources; (14) — *by chance*, (a) an illegitimate child; (b) anything that is come by accidentally; (15) — *by now*, get out of the way; (16) — *from to*, to come apart, break in pieces; (17) — *into profit*, of a cow to come into milk after calving; (18) — *into use*, said of a cow when ready for the bull; (19) — *o' will*, (a, b) see — *by chance*, (c) a plant, tree, &c, that springs up spontaneously; (d) a new-comer to a place, one who has no ancient standing in a place; (20) — *out awa*, a swindler; (21) — *to be*, to become; (22) — *to milk*, see — *into profit*; (23) — *to see*, to court, make love to; (24) — *to the boil*, to begin to boil; (25) — *to the ground*, to die; (26) — *to hand*, to appear, come out; see below; (27) — *to land*, to rise to the surface; (28) — *to last*, in the end, at last; (29) — *to one's end*, to be about to die; (30) — *to a rest*, to stop payment; (31) — *day, go day*, see below; (32) — *easy, go easy, prov.* lightly come, lightly go; (33) — *(the) time*, by-and-by, in the future; (34) — *what, come may*, let the consequences be what they may; (35) *to go and come*, to fade and recover; (36) *all that comes against it*, all rates, taxes, &c., of a house or other property, other than the actual rent; (37) *to come a knock at the door*, to knock at.

(1) e.Yks.¹ Kettle's just comin-a-boil. (2) Dur. A flock uv goats, at cum-aseat frae Moont Gilead, MOORE *Sng. Sol.* (1859) iv 1. (3) N.I.¹ (4) Ayr. If the mither o' them had laid them afteener owre her knee and com'd crack for crack owre their huries, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 112. (5) Sc. I'll cum gude for him, that the money shall be paid (JAM.). (6) Abd. It's a laddie, ye say... Fau can't hame no? ALEXANDER *Am Fowk* (1875) 219, ed. 1882. Lnk. A very simple composition that I had sung to Wee Willie, when his sister came home, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1895) 84. Lth When our callant cam hame, to the kirk wi' cam she, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 117. (7) Abd. Had I been, ever, likely to come speed, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 108. Per. He a' thing cam' speed in, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 103. Ayr. A wooer like me maunna hope to come speed, BURNS *Auld Rob.* st. 3. Lnk. A weaver lad wha ance had woo'd, But cam' nae speed, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 17, ed. 1897. Edb. I wish, dear lad, you may come speed, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 69. SIK. For all the intentness with which she was mending the mantle, she was coming no speed, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 260, ed. 1866. N.I.¹ Are ye comin' much speed wi' the job? (8) e.Yks.¹ He'll cum thā neeah thanks fo't. w.Yks. If that actually wor't case, they cum me noa thanks, HALLAM *Wadsley Jack* (1866) 30, ed. 1881; w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² A man, whose friends got his sentence commuted on a plea of weak intellect, said to one who reproached him for ingratitude—'Au come ye no thank for what yo did for me. Au'd rather ha' been sent yat o' th' country nor made into an eccliot.' (9) Rnf. I never kent a drunken man That e'er cam muckle thrift, BARR *Poems* (1861) 131. (10) Ayr. No work comes me wrong, BURNS *Poor Thresher.* (11) Uls. (M.B.-S.) (12) Dev. I be teirabul aveared 'twill be a poor-come-along-o'-t now maister's dead, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 46; Theer was a huproar an' a poor come-along o't for every man concerned, PHILLIPOTS *Dartmoor* (1895) 219, ed. 1896. (13) Nhb.¹ Thor's plenty to come-an'-gan on.' By inversion applied to bodily or financial condition, as 'Poor body, he may we'll be deun; he hes nowt te come-an'-gan on' (14, a) Cum.¹, n.Yks. (W.H.), n.Yks.^{1,2}, e.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, sw.Lin.¹ Shr.¹ 'E's a poor cōom-by-chance as Tumkisson's taken tū, an' so 'e mōstly goos by their nēem. w.Som.¹, Dev.², Cor. (M.A.C.) [Amer. *Dial Notes* (1896) I 386.] (b) w.Som.¹ A stray pigeon who has taken up his abode with your flock is a come-by-chance. Cor.^{1,2} (15) Hrf.¹ (16) Wm. (J.M.) (17) n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ She'll not come into profit while next month. (18) *ib.* (19, a) Sc. Little curle Godfrey—that's the eldest, the come o' will, SCOTT *Guy M.* (1815) iii. s.Sc. (JAM.) (b) Lth. There's a

brood o' chickens... come to me that I never set;... they're come o' wills, STRATHESK *Blunkbomby* (ed. 1891) 98. Rxb. (JAM.) (c) Fxb. (ib.) (d) SIK. The rest are upstarts and come o' wills, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 294, ed. 1866. (20) Cld. (JAM.) (21) n.Lin.¹ When you cum to be an ohd man like me. Nhp.¹ When you come to be there, you will see. War.³ (22) nw.Abd. A' the kye's come to their milk, except the hummil coo, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 31. (23) n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ Your Bill comes to see our Sally. War.^{2,3} (24) nw.Abd. Min' the pot, it's coming to the bile, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 47. (25) Sur. The recollection of the simple pathos of the phrase in which he told of his wife's death, 'She came to the ground,' JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 23. (26) Suf. Dash it, master, the old ferret is laid up; he 'on't come to hand (W.R.E.). (27) Wil.¹ s.Wil. The springs lying under the chalk hills, seldom 'come to land'... at seasons to injure vegetation, DAVIS *Gen. View Agric.* (1811) xii. (28) w.Som.¹ Vokes do think they be cheap, but tidn no jis thing, come to last, they be dear 'nough. nw.Dev.¹ (29) n.Lin.¹ He was tied to cum to his end like uther foaks. sw.Lin.¹ I doubt the old chap's come to his end. (30) w.Yks. *N. & C.* (1854) 1st S. x. 210. (31) n.Yks.² The saying put into the mouths of indolent workers, who care not how the days come and go, provided they have little to do; and with a wish towards Sunday, when there is the least to do of all. e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. BANKS *Wkfld. Wds* (1865). s.Not (J.P.K.) (32) Ant *Ballymena Obs.* (1892) (33) Abd. And this, come time, may be my prayer, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 37. Cum.¹ It'll be three year come t'time. Wm. It'll be twenty year come t'time sen we com here (B.K.). Lin. It'll be ten year sin', come time, BROOKE *Tracts*, 75. w.Som.¹ I-l bee dree' yuur, kaum dhu tuy-m [it will be three years, when the time comes] (34) Cum.¹ (35) Hrt. The vetch will go and come sometimes, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) II. ii. (36) w.Yks. (S.K.C.) (37) Ayr. Swith! the chap [knock] cam to the door, and I had to... go off with James, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 131; (A.W.)

5. Used in *imper.* with the connotation of an invitation to drink.

Chs.³ A man asking another to drink uses the word 'Come,' the other one accepts by saying 'Do'

6. Of a river, &c.: to rise, flood, overflow.

Hrf.¹ Wye's a coming. w.Cy. (HALL.) [Aus. A river will often 'come down' in this way, there having been tremendous rain high up in the ranges, PRAED *Romance of Station* (1890) I. x.]

7. With *of or on*: to become of, happen to, befall.

Abd. Nane could tell, ... What was come o' her, Cock *Strams* (1810) I. 124. Ayr. Ilk happing bird, wee, helpless thing!... What comes o' thee? BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) st. 4. N.I.¹ What came on you? Cum.¹ What com on thee yesterday? w.Yks. (J.W.), n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ What comm'd on lum a'ter I can't tell Shr.² What comm'd on her ater, I conna justly say e An.¹

8. Of milk, &c., in making butter or cheese: to curdle, coagulate.

Dur.¹ s.Dur. A've been sadly bothered this mornin; t'cheese wad'nt cum (J.E.D.). Wm. (J.H.), n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ Chs.² Thou looks so sour, thou'd come a cheese. s.Chs.¹ Th'mestür)z got n sum ky'e'nd ü yoo-faash int stuf für künn)th mil k; ü spöö ntl on it ü küm ten gy'aal-ünd ü mil k-in-tu künd [Th' mester's gotten some keind o' 'ew-fashint stuf fur come th' milk; a spoontle on it 'ull come ten gallond o' milk into ciud]. *Prct.* and *pp.* are 'comed' [kümd], when the verb is actively used. n.Lin.¹ Butter is said to 'cūm' at the moment when the cream begins to clot. Nhp.¹ Churn, butter, churn, Come, butter, come! A little good butter Is better than none. Oxf.¹ *MS. add* Hrt.², Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Suf.¹

Hence (1) *Coming*, *vbl. sb.* the forming of cheese or butter in the cream; (2) *Cum-milk*, (3) *Cum't-milk*, *sb.* milk curdled with rennet and seasoned with brandy, brown sugar, &c. Cf. *junket*.

(1) Chs. The usual time of coming is one hour and a half, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II. 50 [Runnet, a certain sow'r matter made use of by country house-wives for the coming of their cheese, WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* (1681).] (2) Cum. (J.A.) (3) Cum.¹

9. To do, accomplish; to succeed in accomplishing; used only in *inf.*

e.Yks.¹ Deecant cum that ageean. w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan. Awse hav to wait till mi ship cooms in fra th' Indies afoor aw con cum that price, FERGUSON *Moudywar's Visit*, 25. s.Chs.¹ Dhür)z ü men' üz üd lahyk tü dres üz graan d üz uur, bü dhi kon'yü küm it üpü wot dhi aan' [There's a many as 'ud like to dress as grand as her, bu' they conna come it upo' what they han]. In making arrangements for a popular speaker to address a*temperance

meeting, the managing committee were informed that if they wanted funny oratory, he could 'come that sort o' thing.' **Lin.** It's to no use for you an' me for to talk fine, becoss we can't come it (J.T.F.). **Brks.** I can't quite come that [that is beyond me]. **Hmp.** (H.B.), **I.W.** (C.J.V.) **w.Som.** Dhai düe d aul dhai noa ud, bud dhai këod-n kau'm ut [They did all they knew (how), but they could not succeed in accomplishing it]. Very common **Dev.** 'I can't come thiccy,' says the little maid at school, sighing over a difficult sum, **O'NEILL Idyls** (1892) 47; The harmonium . . . don't come none of the good old tunes, *ib.* 85; **Dev.** I can't come a carriage 'et. I 'an't agot dibs enough. **nw.Dev.**

10. Of anything injured or hurt: to recover, return to a former condition.

Ant. Of shoes for instance that have been partially injured by fire: Grease them an' let them stan' awhile an' they'll come, **Ballymena Obs.** (1892).

11. To grow. See also *Come on*, II 1 (21, a).

Der. It iz'nü künn yit [It isn't come yet]. In use, 1890.

12. Of fruit, vegetables, &c. to be ready for gathering, fit for use.

Mid. Here's another fine peach fit to come! **BLACKMORE Kit** (1890) I iv **Dor.** The pears bent't quite a-come, **BARNES Gl.** (1863); **Gl.** (1851). **w.Som.** Dhai paiz bee u kau'm. Dhai chick een bee kau m tu kil een. **Dev.** These apples be too much come, **PULMAN Sketches** (1842) 87, ed. 1871; The meadows bain't come yet [the grass not sufficiently matured for hay], **Reports Provinc.** (1882) 10.

13. *Pres. subj. used to denote a future time; in gen. use.* See also *Come time*, II 4 (33).

Frf. Nine and thirty years come June, **BARRIE Thrums** (1889) iv. **Per.** I'll mak an errand up til Auchlippie come Monday, **CLELAND Inchbracken** (1883) 48, ed. 1887. **Fif.** Three weeks come Thursday, **ROBERTSON Provost** (1894) 30. **Ayr.** Wednesday come eight days, **GALT Entail** (1823) xviii. **Gall.** He is to be ordained . . . a fortnight come Friday, **CROCKETT Stuckit Min.** (1893) 55. **Ir.** It 'ud be a bad job come Michaelmas, **BARLOW Keirnan** (1894) 178. A year an' a half come next Chrismass, **McNULY Misther O Ryan** (1894) iii. **N.Cy.** w.Yks. Fifteen year cum next Houdham wakes, **TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Eamsla Ann** (1860) 27; w.Yks. Setterday come a sennight, ii. 296. **Lan.** It's thirty years sin' come next Kesmus, **MATHER Idylls** (1895) 49. **Chs.** Chs. Sunday come se'nicht [the next Sunday but one]; **Chs.** 'To-morrow come never When two Sundays come together.' This expression used to be very common and is anything but extinct now, and is often used as a quip to one more apt to promise than to perform. **Not.** s.Not. You won't hear the lambs bleat, come spring, **PRIOR Reme** (1895) 76. **Lin.** I 'a managed for Squoire coom Michaelmas thutty year, **TENNYSON N. Farmer, Old Style** (1864) st. 12. **n.Lin.** Lei. War. s.War. Bdf. Fifty-six years come Michaelmas, **WARD Bessie Costrell** (1895) 3. **Lon.** She has been dead two year, come September, **MAYHEW Lond. Labour** (1851) II. 474, ed. 1861. **e.An.** Nrf. (W.R.E.), **Suf.** (M.E.R.) **Ess.** That'll be forty-two year, come Michaelmas, **DOWNE Ballads** (1895) 5. **Ken.** (D.W.L.), **Ken.** Sur. (T.S.C.), **Sur.** **Sus.** **Hmp.** Wil. Dree year come Wednesday, **SWINSTEAD Parish on Wheels** (1897) 55. **Som.** He'll dust your jacket vor ee purty tidy come marnen, **RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life** (1894) 164. **w.Som.** Aal bee rad ee kaum Zun-dee. **Dev.** My poai dear wife ave abin dead dree yers come Cursemass, **HEWETT Peas. Sp.** (1892) 94. **nw.Dev.**

14. Since (?).

Hrt. He's not been hereabouts come last year (H.G.).

COME, sb. Sc. Growth, act of vegetation.

Sc. There's a come in the grund [there is a considerable degree of vegetation] (**JAM.**).

COME, sb. Sc. Nhb. Yks. Chs. War. Wor. Also written cum (**JAM.**). A crook, bend, curve; the angle which a spade, hoe, or other implement makes with the ground.

Lnk. (**JAM.**), **Nhb.**, **w.Yks.** (J.W.). **Chs.** If the mouth and handle are almost in a line the spade is said to have 'very little come'; if they make a considerable angle, the spade has 'a good deal of come.' For shovelling up soil a spade with as much come as possible is best, as the workman does not require to stoop so low. **s.Chs.** The implement is said to have more or less come according as the angle is more or less obtuse.

Hence **Comin, adj.** Of a scythe, &c.: narrow, not at a sufficient angle.

s.War. (E.S.) **Wor.** This scythe is set on the sned too comin [the blade is set with the point too near to the handle], *ib.*

COME, sb. and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Shr. e.An. Sus. Hmp. Som. Dev. In forms comb w.Yks. Sus. Hmp. w.Som.; coombe w.Yks.; cum-N.I. Nhb. Cum. Lan. e.An. [kôm, koëm, kum.]

1. *sb. pl.* The sprouts or husks from barley in the process of malting. Cf. *chives*.

w.Yks. Used for preserving bacon; **w.Yks.** s.Chs. Koa m **Der.** e.An. **Suf.** Côm. (F.H.). **Sus.** **Hmp.** **HOLLOWAY.** w.Som. (s.v. Combings). **Dev.** *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col 4. [A peck or two of malt dust ('combs') would be a nice mixture, **ARMATAGE Cattle** (1882) 36; Come, the small fibres, or tails of malt, **WORLIDGE Dict Rust.** (1881).]

2. *v.* To sprout at the lower end as barley does in the process of malting.

Sc. Ye breed of good mawt, ye're lang a coming, **RAMSAY Prov.** (1776) 80 (**JAM.**) **Chs.**

Hence (1) **Comeing, vbl. sb.** the sprouting of barley, &c.; (2) **Coming-floor, sb.** the floor of a malthouse on which the barley is spread to germinate; (3) **Comings (Cummin[g]s), vbl. sb. pl.** the sprouts from barley when in process of malting.

(1) **Chs.** The comeing of barley, or malt; is the spritting of it as if it cast out a root, **Academy of Armory**, Bk. iii. ii. 105. (2) **Shr.** (3) **N.I.** Nhb. Cummins is also applied to the mixture made from the dust adhering to the dried oat husks and water. Hence the saying, 'Thick as cummins,' applied to muddy water. **Cum.** w.Yks. Lan. ne.Lan. w.Som. In the process of malting, each corn of barley grows a very distinct root. These roots are called **combings** [koa meenz], or **combs**. [Called **draff**, **dreg**, malt comins, barley, oats, **STEPHENS Farm Bk** (ed. 1849) I. 272.]

3. Of grain: to sprout, spring, germinate in the ground, grow after it has been cut down. **Sc.** (**JAM.**) See also *Come again*, s. v. *Come*, v. II. 1 (4, c).

[1. **Comys** of malte, *pululata*, **Prompt.**; *Come* repr. an **OE.** **cām*, cp. *G. keimen*, to germinate (in malting). But in some dialects the word has been associated with the words *come* and *comb*.]

COME, sb. n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents] A comfit. (**HALL.**)

COME, ppl. adj. Born, descended from.

Rnf. He's better come than her indeed, . . . 'Her father's but a miller, **BARR Poems** (1861) 17.

COMED, see *Come*, v.

COME-HITHER, int. and v. In *gen. dial. use* in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms **camether Suf.**; **c'moother War.**; **come ather Sc.**; — **ether se.Wor.**; — **hather Nrf.**; — **hayther Oxf.**; **com-etha Dev.**; **comether Brks.**; **come-other Not.** Lei.; **comither War. Som.**; **commather Ess. Sus. Hmp.**; **commether Dur.** Som.; **comother Ess. Sus. Hmp.**; **com'other Nhp.**; — **artha Nrf.**; — **athér Wil.**; **coom-hedder Wil.**; **cum-ather w.Som.**; **cumhether Nrf.**; **cumidder Cum.**

1. *int.* A call to a horse to come towards one; hence to turn to the left side on which the carter walks when driving without reins.

Sc. 'Hie here,' 'come ather' are common in the midl counties, **STEPHENS Farm Bk.** (ed. 1849) I. 160. **Dur.** Cum. **Obsol.** **Der.** (T.H.), **Not.** (J.W.), **Not.** Lei. **Nhp.** A waggoner's lengthened imperative to his team would be, 'Haw, hait, gee, com'other, wo.' **War.** (J.R.W.), **War.** **Introd.** **War.** s. **Wor.** **Brks.** **Nrf.** (W.R.E.); **COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf.** (1893) 8. **Suf.** (F.H.); **RAINBIRD Agnc.** (1819) 290, ed. 1849; **Suf.** **Ess.**, **Sus.**, **Hmp.** **HOLLOWAY.** **Wil.** **Som.** **SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.** (1885). **w.Som.** **Km-ae'dhur!** **Dev.**

2. *Comb.* (1) **Come-hither way**, (2) — **wey**, (3) — **wohey**, (4) — **woy**, (5) — **wut**, a call to horses to move to the left or to turn round.

(1) **w.Som.** **Km-ae dhur-wai ee-u!** **Küm-aedhur-wai-ee-u!** **Dev.** **nw.Dev.** (2) **s.Not.** (J.P.K.) (3) **n.Lin.** (4) **s.Not.** In corn-leading when the team, in drawing from stowk to stowk, does not keep the middle of the rows, a pitcher will call out, 'Come ether woy,' to bid them pull towards him (J.P.K.). (5) **Oxf.** Used to horses when drawing loads. **Brks.**

3 A persuasive call to a child or animal.

Som. **Commether Billy Chubb** and brengh tha hornen book, **JENNINGS Dial. w.Eng.** (1869) 142. **n.Dev.** **Com'ctha** then, I won't 'ort 'ee (**F.A.A.**).

4. *v.* To turn towards the left.

nw.Dev.¹ A ploughman kom-methers round when he is casting or throwing-abroad, and gees round when he is gathering.

COMELING, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Also Dor. In forms cumlin (JAM.); kimling Dor. [ku'mlin, ki'mlin.] A stranger; a strange animal that attaches itself to a person or place of its own accord.

Sc. A cumlin-cat is one that takes up its residence in a house spontaneously (JAM.) w.Yks.¹ Not now used without the *prep.* 'out.' We *gen* say 'out-comelings.' Dor. In everyday use. Portlanders are intensely clannish, and look with suspicion and contempt on all outsiders. Years of residence in the Isle are of no avail: you are still spoken of as a mere kimling (G.E.D.).

[Cumlynge i am anence the and pilgrym, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) Ps. xxxviii. 17; cp. OHG. *chumelinc*, 'advena' (GRAFF).]

COMELY, *adj.* Sc. Nhb. Also Cor. Also written cumley Nhb.¹; cumbly N.Cy.¹ [ku'mli, kə'mli.]

1. Agreeable, dear; used as *sb.* in phr. *ma comely*, my dear (one).

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Fareweel, ma comely! aw mun gang, *N. Minstrel* (1806-7) pt. iv. 72, The knot wis-tied, An' prood maw cumley showed hor ring, Robson *Evangeline* (1870) 332; Nhb.¹

2. Well-behaved, reverent, becoming.

Ayr. Her son is douce and comely in the kirk, GALT *Sir A. Whyte* (1822) xc; A modest fortitude that was exceedingly comely, *ib.* *Provost* (1822) xxix.

3. Of the weather: fine.

Cor. Comely weather, comely weather; th' gulls be comin' back, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) iv; Cor.⁸

COME ONE'S WAYS, *phr.* In *gen* dial. use in Sc. and in n. counties to Wor. Shr. Hrf. To come along, come forward, *gen.* used to children, &c., in great kindness.

ne Sc. I cam' my waas hame, GRANT *Keckleton*, 32. Ayr. Come your wa's ben, my wee pet lamb, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 101. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. He cam' his ways, an' sits doon, ROBSON *Bk Ruth* (1860) iv. 1; Nhb.¹ Come-thee-ways, hinny. Dur.¹ Cum Cuh thee thee ways wi' me, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 187. Wm. Cu the waes in an dry thesell, *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. iii. 10. e Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Come thy ways wi' the; w.Yks.²⁴⁵, e Lan.¹ Chs.¹ A coaxing way of calling an animal; or of addressing children. nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Cum thy waays, on wi' thee, what-iver hest 'a been doin' sw.Lin.¹, War.²³, w.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, Hrf.²

COMER(E, see Cumber.

COMERS, *sb. pl.* Cum. Yks. Lin. [ku'mərz, ku'məz.]

In phr. *comers and goers* or *gangers*, visitors, callers.

Cum.¹ n.Yks.² A vast o' comers an' gangers. e.Yks.¹ They live at an odd hoose, bud they've a deal o' cummers an ganners, *MS. add.* (T.H.). n.Lin.¹ I niver seed so many cumers and goers c'ony hoose e' my life as ther is theare.

COMETHER, *sb. and v.* Irel. Also written comedher Wxf.; commither Ant.

1. *sb.* Matter, affair, business.

Ir. Anybody wid the sight of their eyes might aisy enough ha' seen what ailed the crathur. That was no great comether, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 192.

2. Friendly intercourse.

Ant. There hae been nae commither between them this guid while, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

3. In phr. *to put the comether on*, to induce, beguile, win over.

Ir. It's a quare comether she must ha' been after puttin' on him, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 281. Ant. When these people wish to put the comether on any one, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 23. w.Ir. 'Tis some rich gentleman... that you have been putting your comether upon, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) II. 157; The bishop goin'... to put his comether upon Corny, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 99. Wxf. You'd be able to put the comedher on somebody, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 89.

4. *v.* To flatter, say 'soft nothings.' Uls. (M.B.-S.)

COMFABLE, *sb. and adj.* I.Ma. Som. Dev. Written caumfa'ble Dev.; comfible I.Ma. [ko'mfəbl]

1. *sb.* A comforter or knitted woollen wrap for the throat. w.Som.¹ See **Comfortable**, *sb.*

2. *adj.* Comfortable.

I.Ma. Livin still as comfible, BROWNE *Doctor* (1887) 9. w.Som.¹

I calls it 'very' [kaum'fubl] little 'ouse Dev. Ta mek us caumfa'ble We bote a lot o' stuff, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 24, ed. 1853.

COMFARANT-LIKE, *adj.* Bwk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] Decent, becoming. See **Farand**.

COMFLEK, *v.* Bwk. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To reflect.

COMFORT, *sb.* Lin. Som. Dev. Cor. [ko'mfət]

1. A comfit, sweetmeat, a special kind of sweet sold at fairs.

n.Lin.¹ Som. She gied un a penny to buy comforts to [at the] fair (F.A.A.); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ Made of small pieces of cinnamon covered with sugar. Dev.¹ nw.Dev.¹ Almonds (not cinnamon) covered with sugar are called comforts.

2. Spirituous liquor.

Cor. A gossip over a dish of tea and a drop of 'comfort,' FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 125.

COMFORTABLE, *adj. and sb.* Nhb. Wm. Lan. Chs. Not. Glo. Dor. Cor. [ku'm-, kə'mfətəbl.]

1. *adj.* Agreeable, pleasant, obliging, complaisant.

Not. To be coomfortable with a person, i.e. to get on with any one without shyness, *N. & Q.* (1897) 8th S. xi. 486. Glo.¹ Cor. Mistress is a very comfortable lady, please suite, she don't go fussing about the house. You'll find him comfortable, from what I do hear tell of him (W.S.); Cor.¹²

2. **Comb Comfortable stuff**, wine or spirit begged for a sick person.

w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834).

3. *sb.* A comforter or woollen wrap for the throat. Wm. (B.K.), Lan.¹, Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹

4. *Obs.* A covered rowing-boat formerly used for passengers on the Tyne.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. The umbrella that wis elwis at hyem in his comfortable, CHATER *Tyneside Alm.* (1869) 24; Nhb.¹ Having a roof, it was a great improvement on the older open passenger boat, hence the name. 'Before steamboats became so numerous upon the Tyne, there were several covered passenger boats, called comfortable,' MACKENZIE *Hist. Newc.* (1827) 722.

COMFORTERS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [ku'mfətəz.] Rag trade: all fine soft woollen rags made from Berlin wool, &c; & disused woollen neck-scarves used for making into 'shoddy.' w.Yks. (M.F.); (J.M.)

COMFORT-KNIT-BANE, *sb.* Sc. Also written comfer. Abd. The plant *Symphytum tuberosum*.

Bnff.¹ Abd. Called comfer knitbeen in Abd, where a preparation, made by boiling the root in oil or lard, is extolled by old women for hardening and strengthening fractures, MURRAY *Flora* (1836) 121 (s.v. Knitbeen) (B. & H.); Still known, though not very common (W.M.).

COMICAL, *adj.* Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Flt. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Rdn. Glo. Bdf. Nrf. Sur. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written komical Dev. [ko'mikl.]

1. Odd, peculiar, singular, unusual; queer, cracky, as in phr. *to be struck comical*.

w.Yks. Yār oud man z vari komikl əbāt iz meit (J.W.). Nhp.¹, War.⁸ Glo. It was a comical job (S.S.B.). n.Glo. (H.S.H.) Nrf. What's the matter with him? Is he struck comical, I wonder? SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 64. Wil.¹ He's sort o' comical in his head, bless 'ee. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ It is very common to say—You should not make fun of the foolish, yie mud bee u-tèokt kaum ikul yur-zuul [you may be taken comical yourself] Dev. I'm burned ef twadden a kommikl sight! HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). w.Cor. Don't make mock of a May-gum, you may be struck comical yourself one day, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 233.

2. Disagreeable, queer in temper, captious, bad-tempered; pert, impertinent.

Cum.³ There's nowte aboot Dinah were better away But her comical ower-würd 'M'appen I may,' 38. w.Yks. I war olas vari komikl əbāt it (J.W.). s.Chs.¹ Yoa)m ver-i kom-ikl dhūs mau-rnin. Aan)yū got'n ūp ūdh raang' sahyd ūth bed? [Yo'm very comical this mornin'. Han yō gotten up o' th' wrang side o' th' bed?] ne Lan.¹, Nhp.¹, War.², s.War.¹ Shr.¹ 'Er's a good-sorted oōman, but 'er's got some comical cornels in 'er temper. Hrf.¹² Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881). Flt. (T.K.J.), Cmb. (W.W.S.), Wil.¹, Dor. (C.W.) w.Som.¹ U kaum ikul soa-urt uv u mae-un [a bad-tempered man]. Maister's ter'ble comical z-mornin, got out wrong zide o' the bed, I s'pose. Dev. Bill's za comical there's no speykin' to en, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 87, ed. 1871. nw.Dev.¹, Cor.¹²

Hence Comically, *adv.* badly.

n.Wil. The master has behaved very comically to me (W.C.P.).
3. Capricious, uncertain, not to be relied on; ticklish, dangerous, hazardous.

w.Yks.² Wa, this is a comical job, ooever. Shr.¹ 'E mus' mind, or 'e'll get into 'died mon's' o'low, for it's a comical rōad, 'specially if ther comes on a mug Bdf. A poor woman, when urged to submit to an operation on her head, declined on the plea that 'the head is a comical place' (J.W.B.). Sur.¹ Of turkeys the farm man said, 'They're comical things,' meaning capricious, difficult to rear. The weather has been very comical for a long time. Wil.¹ A cow he's a comical thing to feed; bin he don't take care he's very like to choke hissels.

4. Unwell, out of sorts, poorly, 'queer.'

s.Wor. I want justly righteous in my inside, I feels very comical. Porson *Quant Wds.* (1875) 27; I've felt bad and comical a many days (H.K.); s.Wor.¹ 'E seemed that comical as 'e couldn't eat no fittle Hrf.² Glo.¹ Bdf. (J.W.B.) n.Wil. I've a bin at whoam from work for a wick and do veel main comical to-day (W.C.S.). Wil.¹ Dor. I was terrible comical all the morning (C.V.G.).

COMIC-STRUCK, *adj.* Shr. [kōmik-struk.] Struck with amazement, thunderstruck, 'moonstruck.'

Shr.¹ Dunna stand starrin' like summat comic-struck; püt yore shuther to it, an' 'elp 'im

COMING, *vbl. sb.* Cum.¹ [ku min.] In phr. *to have no coming and ganging*, to be obstinate in one's own opinion; unyielding.

COMING(S) IN, *phr.* Lin. Hnt. Som. (1) The income derived from a fixed source; (2) the amount payable for valuation, &c., upon entering on a farm or business; (3) the terms or conditions upon which a business or farm is entered.

(1) n.Lin.¹ His cumings in is all fra land. Hnt. (T.P.F.) w.Som.¹ He've a-got up zeb'm and zixpence a week kaum een ee'n, bezides his pinsheen [pension]. (2) *ib* 'Tis up dree hundred pound comin in, and where's er gwain to vind money vor to stock it arter that? (3) *ib* Why, he 'ant a-got no rent to pay vor up 'most two year, nif that idn a good comin in, I never zeed 'nother one

[What are thy rents? what are thy comings in? SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 260.]

COMING TO, *phr.* Som. Approach, access, entrance.

w.Som.¹ 'Tis u middlin sort of a place like, hon you be there, on'y 'tis sich a mortal bad kaum een tüe. In advertisements of sales of growing timber it is common to see it described as 'capital coming to' [ready of access].

[Cp. the use of 'coming' in PEPYS *Diary* (1667) Jan. 6: An extraordinary good house, and a fine coming to it.]

COMISS, see Commerce.

COMIM, see Comb, *sb.*¹

COMMANDEMENT, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Nhp. Shr. Oxf e An. Som. Also written commandment (JAM.) w.Yks.¹ Oxf.¹ In form commanymment w Som.¹ [kəmə'ndiment, kəmə'ndiment] A command, mandate; commandment

Sc. Still prevails among the peasantry and occurs in our version of the Psalms (JAM.) w.Yks.¹ Nhp.¹ Shr.² Oxf.¹ e.An.¹ Som. W. & J *Gl.* (1873) w.Som.¹ Kumaa'neemunt.

[From him I haue expresse commandement, SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iii 20 (ed. 1623); Dis er comandementis ten, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 6481. OFr. *comandement*.]

COMMANDING PAIN, *phr.* N.I.¹ A severe pain, such as almost disables one.

COMMANDS, *sb. pl.* Sc. The commandments, the Decalogue.

Sc. I'd sooner break the half o' the commands, LEIGHTON *Words* (1869) 12 Ayr. Ye... hae gi'en the feck Of a' the ten comman's, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 4; Here is Murray's fragments O' the ten commands, *ib* *Heron Ballads* (1796) 3, st. 10.

[The Ten Commandis, DUNBAR *Poems* (c. 1500), ed. Small, II. 67.]

COMMANYMMENT, see Commandement.

COMMENCE, *sb.* Ess. Sus. An awkward event, affair, job.

Ess. *Gl.* (1851); Ess.¹ Sus. HOLLOWAY; Sus.¹ Here's a pretty commence!

[Here's a pretty commence! SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1794) in *Life* (1849) I. 222.]

COMMERCE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Also Dev. Cor. Also written cōmiss Dev. [kō'mərs, kō mäs.]

1. *sb.* Intercourse, communication, dealings with.

Sik. An eel and a wife, Whose commerce he dreaded the same, HOGG *Poems* (ed 1865) 291. Gall Common (A.W.). Dev. I got no commiss wi'n, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 87, ed. 1871.

2. *v.* To have intercourse or dealings with.

Sc. One who used incantation, . . . And commerced at large with the spirits of hell, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 8.

3. To converse, talk with.

n.Dev. I must commerce with thee, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 59 Cor. She never commerced with him, used in Menag, *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I 432

Hence Commercin, *vbl. sb.* conversing, talking, chattering.

Cor.² Whatever is all the commercin about?

[1. He is now in some commerce with my lady, SHAKS *Twelfth N.* iii iv. 191. 3. Looks commercing with the skies, MILTON *Pens.* (1632) 39.]

COMMISSION, *sb.* Lin. The Commission of Sewers. Hence Commissioners, *sb. pl.* members of the Commission of Sewers.

n.Lin.¹ When used without anything to qualify or explain the meaning the Commission of Sewers is always meant

COMMODITY, *sb.* Sc. A measure, considerable portion.

Ayr Willie . . . has a commodity o' solidness and sense aboot him that I like, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 163

COMMON, *sb.*¹ and *adv.* Sc. Also written commoun (JAM.). [kō'mən]

1. *sb.* Obs. In phr. (1) *to be in the common or one's common*, to be obliged to, be indebted to; (2) *to be good one's common*, to be under obligation to do anything; (3) *to be ill one's common*, not to be becoming or necessary from the circumstances; (4) *to quite common*, to requite, settle accounts, repay; *gen.* in a bad sense.

(1) Sc. Sir George Douglas, . . . not willing to be in an Englishman's common for an evil turn, PITSCOTTIE *Hist. Sc.* (1728) 24 (JAM.), 'I'm no i' yeir common; I am under no obligation to you, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) Kcb. It were a shame for him . . . to be in the common of such a poor man as ye are, and that ye should give out for him, and not get it in again, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1660) No. 53 (2) Sc. Good you! common to kiss your kimmer, KELLY *Prov.* (1721). (3) Sc. It is ill your kytes common, *ib.* 199. (4) *ib.*

2. *adv.* Commonly.

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II 437.

COMMON, *sb.*² Irel. Written comman, commaun Wxf.¹

1. A curved stick used in the game of 'common' Ant. We notice a common, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 23. Wxf.¹ Th' commanēs t'rapple [tattled], 86; He zunk ee commane [he sunk his bat-club], *ib* 88

2. A game resembling hockey. Also called Shinney. Ir. Camánach, the game of commons or hurling, O'REILLY (1817); There are no patrons nor public sports except playing at common — this diversion resembles hurling in the south. The ball they play with is a small wooden one, which they strike with sticks inflected at one end. In the south the curve of the hurl is broad, and the ball large and of a soft substance covered with leather. Formerly they spent eleven days successively at Christmas-time in this exercise, now they spend only one, *Flk-Lore Jrn.* (1884) II. 139. N.I.¹, Dwn. (C.H.W.)

[1. Ir. *camán*, a 'common,' or burnt stick for hurling (O'REILLY), fr. *cam*, crooked (MACBAIN)]

COMMONACK, *sb.* Cor.³ [kō'mənək] A pigeon of mixed breed.

COMMONALITY, *sb.* Sc. The commonalty, middle classes, common people.

Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 237. Ayr. The commonality were his greatest adversaries, for he took no interest in their hamely affairs, GALT *Provost* (1822) viii; Nor was I without my pleasures among the commonality, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 130.

[ME. *comunaltie*, community (CHAUCER). OFr. *communauté*, 'communauté' (ROQUEFORT).]

COMMONS, *sb. pl.* Yks. Chs. Midl. Lin. Nhp. Written commins Nhp.² [kō'mənz]

1. The right of pasturing animals on common land; commonage.

Mid'. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. Nhp.² The right of commins.

Hence **Commoners**, *sb. pl.* those who have rights on the common pasture.

Lin. Eight towns of East Holland have similar rights with the Lake commoners of the West Fen, *MARSHALL Review* (1811) III 19

2. In *phr.* *to do commons*, to cart material for the repair of the highways. **n.Lin.**¹

Hence (1) **Common days**, *phr.* (a) the days on which farmers cart materials for the highways; (b) work-days, all days except Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday; (2) **Common-day works**, *phr.* the time given to public work as road-makers; (3) **Commoned**, *pp.* made into a road; (4) **Common-ocatin**, *pp.* doing team-work on the highways in lieu of, or as a set-off against, the rates.

(1) **n.Lin.**¹ (2) **e.Yks.** The uncivilized custom of 'common-day-works' ought to be abolished, *MARSHALL Review* (1808) I 503 (3) **n.Lin.**¹ A road that has not been stoned is said never to have been commoned. (4) **e.Yks.**¹

3. **Common-sense.**

s.Chs.¹ Dhaa tau ks ūz iv dhaa aad' nū dhi kom unz [Tha talks as if tha hadna thy commons]

COMMONS, see **Cammon**.

COMMONTY, *sb.* Sc. [kō'mənti.] Commonage, the right of pasturing; a common.

Sc. Their huts, kail-yards, and rights of commonty, *Scott Bride of Lam.* (1819) xii. **Fr.** The one voice that could be heard all over the Community during the time of the tent-preaching, *BARRIE Minister* (1891) xli. **Dmf.** The commonty, which was very considerable, was divided not long ago, *Statist. Acc.* IV. 220 (JAM.). **Gall.** The lairds begin to parcel out the commonities and hill-pastures, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) ii

[Ofr. *comunetè*, common fellowship (GODEFROY).]

COMMONY, *sb.* Nhb. Oxf. Brks. Amer. [kō mən.i.] A boy's common marble, made of burnt clay and coloured. Cf. **commydick**.

Nhb.¹ It is sometimes called a 'muggy,' as distinguished from a 'potty,' the latter being made of a fine quality of clay. **Oxf.**¹ *MS. add.* Brks. (M J B.) [Inquiring whether he had won any alley tors or commonneys lately, *DICKENS Pickwick* (1837) xxxiv. Amer. *Dial Notes* (1896) I 60]

COMMOTHER, *sb.* *Obsol.* Nhb. Yks. Written **co-mother** **n.Yks.**² A name for the relationship of a god-mother to the other godparents. See **Cummer**.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; **n.Cy.**¹ Nhb.¹ Also used in addressing an aged woman. *Obs.* **n.Yks.**¹² **e.Yks.** *MARSHALL Riv. Econ.* (1788).

[My **commodrys** and my **cosynes** bathe, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 49. Cp. **Fr.** *commère*, **MLat.** *commater*, used in the same sense.]

COMMOUN, see **Common**, *sb.*¹

COMMOVE, *v.* *Obs.* Sc. Also written **commuve** (JAM.). To move, bring into a state of commotion.

Sc. Pilate being a little commoved, declines being the author of this accusation, *HUTCHINSON St. John* (1657) (JAM.); The clerk . . . was also commoved, for . . . that honest gentleman's terror communicated itself to him, *Scott Rob Roy* (1817) viii. **Cld.** (JAM.)

COMMUTE, *v.* *Wor.* [kəmiut.] In *phr.* *to commute a dream*, to explain it.

s.Wor. *Porson Quant Wds.* (1875) 20; (H.K.)

COMMYDICK, *sb.* **w.Yks.** A boy's marble made of clay. Cf. **commonny**.

w.Yks. Well known at Kirkburton. The commonest marbles are now what we formerly called 'stonies,' and one 'stoneyn' was worth ten 'commy-dicks' (M.F.), **w.Yks.**³

CO-MOTHER, see **Commother**.

COMP, *sb.*¹ **Sus.** [komp.] A valley. **Sus.** (M.B.-S.); **Sus.**¹

COMP, *sb.*² **Sc.** Also written **compt**. Company. **Fr.** She thinks Jamie an' me's in comp. *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) xix. **Per.** Ye ran in compt like twa dogs, *IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush* (1895) 214

COMPACTED TOGETHER, *phr.* **n.Lin.**¹ Lying very closely, as birds do in a nest; adhering together as nails do from rust.

COMPANY, *sb.* and *v.* **Sc.** **Yks.** **Chs.** **Lin.** **Shr.** **Bdf.** **e.An.** **Sus.** **Dor.** **Som.** **Dev.** [ku m, kəmp(ə)ni.]

1. *sb.* An assemblage of persons for a special purpose, such as a concert, lecture, &c.; an assembly in a public-house.

n.Yks.¹ **ne.Yks.**¹ We'd a good cump'ny at chetch last neet. **w.Som.**¹ A man pleaded his temperance to me: Aay aan u-zau'dacw'n cen noa kau mp-mee uz twuul muunt-n moo ur [I have not sat down in any ale house assembly for a year and more]

2. A party of men who work in the harvest-field.

Nrf. They work at harvest-time in what they call a company, *CRESSWELL Sandringham Estate*, (M.C.H.D.)

3. The bailiffs, used ironically.

Chs.¹ 'He's gotten company,' he's got the bailiffs in the house

4. **Comp.** **Company-keeper**, (1) a companion to a lady; (2) a lover.

(1) **n.Lin.**¹ **Faber** wife ewsed to be cump'ny-keaper to Miss Alexander **sw.Lin.**¹ **Dor.** Miss Power's taking to little Miss De Stancy and making her her company-keeper, *HARDY Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. i 43. (2) **e.An.**¹ **Nrf.**¹ **Sus.** **HOLLOWAY**.

5. In *phr.* (1) *to give company*, (2) *to keep company*, to court, make love to.

(1) **w.Yks.**⁴ (2) **Ayr.** The prisoner keeping company with their daughter, *JOHNSTON Kilmalhe* (1891) II. 104. **Shr.**² **Nrf.** He keep company with Susan, you know (W.R.E.). **w.Som.**¹ 'To keep company with' does not necessarily imply an engagement, though it is usually so understood. **Dev.** Yu've a-got one maiden to keep company with, *HARTIER Hodge, Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 254 [Colloq. He 'kept company' with Patty, *BESANT & RICE Moriboy* (1872) xli]

6. *v.* To keep company, associate with.

Sc. Wisdom companies alone with lyart locks and a long pilgrimage, *KEITH Bonnie Lady* (1897) 142. **Gall.** I companied not with the braver folk, *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) xiii. **Bdf.** Who do you company with? (J.W.B.)

[6. These men whych haue companied with vs, *TINDALE* (1534) *Acts* i. 21.]

COMPARE, *sb.* **Sc.** Also **Som.** **Dev.** Comparison.

Ayr. Bliss beyond compare! *BURNS Collier's Sat Night* (1785) st. 9. **w.Som.**¹ There idn no [kumpae ur] twixt her and he, her's worth a hundred o' un. **n.Dev.** There's no compare, *Exm. Critshp.* (1746) l. 465

[Making a couplement of proud compare With sun and moon, *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxi.]

COMPARISHMENT, *sb.* **Irel.** Comparison.

Ir. Runnin' up comparishments betuxt yourself an' him, *CARLETON Fardorougha* (1848) vi. **Ant.** In use still (W.J.K.); In freq. use (A.J.I.)

COMPARTNER, *sb.* **Cor.** A companion.

Cor. So Zebe—poor fellow—axed me for to be his compaartner, *TREGELLAS Tales*, 24; My three compartners, Jim Penglase, Alice Ann, and Betsy Jane, *FORRAR Poems* (1885) 5.

COMPASS, *sb.*¹ **Chs.** **e.An.**

1. An outline, as of carpenter's work, of laying out ground, &c. with a sweep, approaching to a circular form. Hence **Compassing**, *adj.* in a roundish or circular form. **e.An.**¹

2. Of land: superficial area, extent.

Chs.¹ What compass of ground have you? [How many acres do you farm?] **s.Chs.**¹ Ū kum pūs ū foa r ee kūr [A compass o' four acre]. To 'speak i' compass' is to speak within limits, to speak guardedly.

[2. A certain compass of land, *Manchester Court Leet Rec.* (1685), ed. 1888, VI. 231 (N.E.D.).]

COMPASS, *sb.*² and *v.* **Hrt.** Also written **cumpass**.

1. *sb.* Manure, dressing applied to the soil; compost. Cf. **compost**.

Hrt. The best dressing (compass as it is called) which Mr. Ryde has observed for wheat, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) V. 33.

2. *v.* To manure, dress soil.

Hrt. We will cumpass the field this season (H.G.).

[1. Lay on more compas, and fallow agen, *TUSSER Husb.* (1580) 50. **MLat.** *compostum*, 'fimus quo impingatur terra,' in *Charter* (1258) (DUCANGE). 2. **Compostyn** or **dungyn**, *stercoro*, *Prompt.* Ofr. *composter*, 'engraisser les terres' (LA CURNE), **MLat.** *compostare* (DUCANGE).]

COMPAYABLE, *adj.* **Hrf.** Liable to payment of tax, fine, &c.

Hrf.² Your dog isn't compayable till Jan 1.

COMPEAR, *v.* **Sc.** Also written **compeir** (JAM.). [kəmpiər.] To appear before a court in answer to a summons.

Sc. Still commonly used (JAM.); It has been their resolution,—

not to compear, *BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) I. 109 (*ib.*). Lnk. The times were so ill, the gentlemen durst not personally compear, *WODROW Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 29, ed. 1828. Bwk. Sure for their interest they'll compear again, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 71.

Hence **Compearance**, *sb.* an appearance before a court in answer to a summons.

Sc. The justice took the word o' the tane for the compearance o' the tither, *SCOTT Rob. Roy* (1817) xiv. Frf. Death's short citation's on the mast, His diet of compearance past, *SANDS Poems* (1833) 27. Lnk. This excellent gentlewoman was vexed with parties of soldiers, and compearance before courts, *WODROW Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 51, ed. 1828.

[Now thairfor sche compeiris, and grantis her selfe to haue slane the king, *DALRYMPLE Leshe's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) I. 238. OFr. *compere*, pr. sing. stem of *comparoir*, 'se présenter en justice' (ROQUEFORT), MLat. *comparere*, see HATZFELD (S.V.).]

***COMPER**, *sb.* Or.I. [kɒmpər.] The fish Father-lasher, *Cottus bubalis*.

Or.I. The Father-lasher, *Cottus scorpius*, is named the comper, *BARRY Hist. Or. I.* (1805) 291 (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹ [SATCHELL (1879)]

COMPERSOME, see **Campersome**.

COMPESCE, *v.* Obs.? Sc. To check, restrain, keep under.

Sc. We are much rejoiced to hear that our malignant countrymen . . . are so easily compesced, *BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) II. 23 (JAM.); They did presently nominate two commissioners . . . which to compesce the tumult, they were forced to do, *GUTHRY Memoir* (1747) 29 (*ib.*). Lnk. He acknowledges the receipt of my lord chancellor's letter before the tumult, and that he refused to compesce the same, *WODROW Ch. Hist.* (1721) I. 366, ed. 1828.

[Lat. *compescere*, to restrain.]

COMPLAIN, *v.* Sc. Also in form *compleen* Abd.; *complane* (JAM.). [kəmpleɪn, -plɪn.] To ail, feel unwell and say so.

Abd. He was compleenin wur nor eeswal, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xviii. Rnf. I hope your health is better, Than when ye wrote me your last letter, Informing me ye weie complaining, *McGILVRAE Poems* (ed. 1862) 200. Lth. Wounded soldier! if complaining, Sleep nae here and catch your death, *MACNEILL Poet. Wks* (1801) 55.

COMPLE, *adj.* Yks. [Not known to our correspondents.] Angry. (HALL.) See **Cample**, *v.*¹

COMPLE, see **Cample**, *v.*¹

COMPLEMENT, *sb.* Lei. War. Also Cor. [kɒmplɪment.] The usual quantity, right amount.

w.Cor. 'You have put too much whisky in this glass.' 'No, only your usual complement' (M.A.C.)

Hence **Complementary**, *adj.* having the full amount of wits, brains, &c.

Lei.¹ A woman said of her husband, 'Ah woon't sey as a's quote complementary, loike, but a knoos better nur to act as a doos.' War.²

COMPLIMENT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. [kɒmplɪment.]

1. *sb.* A present, gift.

Sc. He gave me a watch in a compliment, *Monthly Mag.* (1798) II. 435. Edb. A compliment Of good fresh beef and wholesome bread, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 34.

2. A favour conferring an obligation; the obligation so contracted.

Dub. 'He is not a man that I should like to be under a compliment to'—said of some one of whom it was proposed to ask a favour (G.M.H.).

Hence **Complimental**, *adj.* Of the nature of a compliment or expression of courtesy.

Ayr. The dame brings forth in complimentary mood . . . her wheel-han'd kebbuck, *BURNS Cotter's Sat. Night* (1785) st. 11.

3. *v.* To make a present of, present with.

Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. She complimented her brother with a cheese and a boll of meal, *Ballads and Snags* (1846) I. 58.

[3. Bellarmine had complimented her with a brilliant from his finger, *FIELDING Jos. Andrews* (1742) II. iv.]

COMPLUTHER, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Written *complouter* Ff.; *complowther* Dmb.; also in form *complouter* Rnf. (JAM.); *comploutre* Lnk.

1. *v.* To agree, accord, mix, work together; to comply. See **Plouter**.

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e.Ff. Sae reasonable in itsel' an' comploutered sae entirely wi' oor ain inclination that we agreed, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi. Lnk. Innocence is so essentially pure, an' deception so essentially impure, that they dunna very weel what the Norlan' folk ca' comploutre, *ROY Generalship* (ed. 1895) 28. Slk. I had a deal o' good words by heart but didna ken how I might gar them compluther, *HOGG Tales* (1838) 364, ed. 1866. Rxb. I wou'd marry her, but she'll no compluther (JAM.).

2. *sb.* A mixture; a mess, confusion, entanglement.

Dmb. In the complowther o' care, and trouble, and mony a thing forby that this worl' is made up o', *CROSS Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxvi.

3. A mistake. Slg. (JAM.)

COMPLY, *v.* Chs.¹ [kumplai:] To fit, coincide.

COMPO, *sb.* e.An. Sus. [kɒmpō.] Composition, cement; a mixture of lime, cement, sand, &c., used for buildings. e.An.¹, Sus. (F.E.S.)

COMPOSANT, *sb.* Ken. Cor. In *pl.* Cor.¹ [kɒmpəzənt.] Nautical term: St. Elmo's Fire, the luminous appearance, a form of electrical discharge, seen on the masts and yards of ships at sea.

Ken. (E.R.O.); Ken.¹ Besides hearing strange sounds, the poor fisherman often sees the composant. A ball of fire appears dancing about the top of his mast; it is of a bluish, unearthly colour, and quivers like a candle going out. It never does anybody any harm, and it always comes when squally weather is about. Cor.¹ Known to sailors as ominous of storm. [A composant burning at the fore yard-arm, *RUSSELL Jack's Courtship*, xx (C.D.).]

[A corr. of an older *corposant*. *Corposants* along the tacklings slide, *MARVELL First Annu.* (1655) 270 (N.E.D.); The same night we saw upon the maine yarde . . . a certaine signe which the Portingalls call *Corpo Santo*, or the holy body of brother Peter Gonsalves but the Spaniards call it *S. Elmo*, *VAN LINSCHOTEN Voyages* (1598), Eng. ed. 1885, II. 238 (STANFORD). Port. *corpo santo*, 'feu Saint-Elme' (ROQUETTE). It. *corpo santo*, see *FANFANI* (S.V. *Elmo*).]

COMPOSIT, *sb.* Sc. Lin.

1. Composure, self-possession.

Ayr. Name o' our hamewart gentry cou'd sit wi' sic an air o' composit in the middle o' a stramash like that, *GALT Lairds* (1826) xxii.

2. Comprehension.

n.Lin.¹ He's gotten no composit aboot him.

COMPOST, *sb.* Sc. Mixture, compound. Cf. *compass*, *sb.*²

Slk. He's a gay queer compost, *HOGG Tales* (1838) 365, ed. 1866. [OFr. *compost*, 'recueil, composition' (LA CURNE).]

COMPOSTURE, *sb.* Som. Composition.

w.Som.¹ A clerk gave out in a church, 'Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, a hymn of my own composture' [kmpaus'chur]

COMPT, *v.* Sc. [kompt.] To count, account.

e.Lth. What if vulgarity should greet, An' her dear children compt them? *MUCKLEBACKIT Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 6.

Hence **Compting**, *vbl.* *sb.* an account.

Sc. We maun get another subsidy frae the Commons, and that will make ae compting of it, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) v.

COMPT, *adj.* Obs. Sc. Neat in dress. *GROSE* (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

[*Coint*, quaint, *compt*, neat, *COTGR.* Lat. *comptus*, trimmed, neat.]

COMPY-SHOP, *sb.* s.Wal. [kɒmpi-ʃɒp.] A 'tally' shop or office where the wages of workmen were paid in kind before the practice was made illegal.

s.Wal. *N. & Q.* (1870) 4th S. vi. 385.

COMRADE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Lin. Cor. Written *comerade* (JAM.). [kəmreɪd.]

1. *sb.* A friendly term of address or greeting.

Cor. Touch your pipe a bit, comra-ade, I do want to speak to 'ee, *FORFAR Pentowan* (1859) 1.

2. *v.* To meet together for the purpose of conversation; to visit or 'gad about' from house to house.

n.Lin.¹ She's niver within doors; alust comraadin' aboot sumwheare.

Hence (1) **Comerade**, *sb.* a meeting together for conversation; (2) **Comeradin**, *vbl.* *sb.* the habit of visiting constantly; a meeting for conversation.

(1) Rxb. We've had a gude comerade (JAM.). (2) She's been at the comeradin (*ib.*).

COMREESING, *ppr.* Cor.² [Not known to our correspondents.] Fleeting, sliding away.

COMTHANKFOW, *adj.* Bwk. (JAM.) Grateful, thankful. See *Cun* thank(s), *v.*

[For *conthankfow* (-full).²

CON, *sb.*¹ *Obsol.* n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written *conn* N.Cy.¹ Cum. [kon.] A squirrel.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.¹ Cum. HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I. App. 3; *Gl.* (1851); Cum.¹ Wm. Let us by all means see this *con* hunting, *Lonsdale Mag.* (1821) II 124; 'Ther saeler chaps gan ta rinn up t'reaps omast like cats, er cons up a nut tree, *Spec. Dial* (ed. 1885) pt. iii 18. w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Lan. He could not see a *con* skear [in the oak], BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 50. n.Lan. 'Is lish as a *kon* (W.S.) Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹

[The *con*, the cuning, and the cat, MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Siae* (ed. 1615) 32, ed. Cranstoun, 286 Norw dial. *ikonn*, also *ikorn*, a squirrel (AASEN), ON. *ikorn*; cp. Sw. dial. *ikone* (RIETZ).]

CON, *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Der. Nhp. War. [kon.]

1. To meditate on, to peruse for the purpose of learning; to talk about.

Sc. They began to *con* then lessons together SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) ix. Ay. Echo cons the doolfu' tale, BURNS *Bessy and her Spinning Wheel*. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. I've vet'ians still... *Conn'd* o'er the days when they were young, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 23; Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I have not *conn'd* it over. w.Yks. THOMESBY *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.¹⁴, w.Yks.⁵ Conning a book. nw.Der.¹ Nhp. I'll *con* it over in my mind before I see you again War.³ I'll *con* it over and let you know.

Hence **Conner**, *sb.* (1) a peruser, reader; (2) an over-looker, exciscman.

(1) w.Yks.¹ To th' conner o' my book, *Title of Pref.*; w.Yks.⁵ (2) n.Yks.²

2. To persuade. n.Yks.¹

CON, *v.*² and *sb.*² n.Cy. Yks. Der. Hmp. Slang. [kon.]

1. *v.* To fillip, strike with the hand. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, w.Yks.¹

2. *sb.* A rap, knock, tap with the knuckles.

Der.², nw.Der.¹, Hmp.¹ Slang. In use at Winchester School, SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864), (E.F.)

[1. To *conne* one, *contractus pugnus vel digitus percutere*,

COLES (1679). Fr. *cogner*, 'frapper à coups de poing' (HATZFELD).]

CON, *v.*³ n.Cy. To search whether a hen is with egg. WRIGHT.

CON, see *Can*, *v.*, *Cun*.

CONACRE, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. [ko'nēkə(r).]

1. *sb.* The sub-letting of land to a tenant, who acquires the use of the land to raise one or two crops and nothing further. *Gen.* in *phr.* in *conacre*. Also used *attrib.*

Ir. (G.M.H.); A middle-man lets fields from year to year, at still higher rents, on what is called the *con-acre* system, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed. 1855) II. 509. [These tenancies are usually termed *con-acres*, or by corruption of that word *con-acre*, *Westm. Rev.* (1827).]

2. *v.* To hire or let land, &c., 'in *conacre*.' (G.M.H.)

CONCABLE, see *Conker-bell*.

CONCEIT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. n. and midl. counties to Glo. Brks. Also e.An. Hmp. Cor. Also written *conceit*

N.Cy.¹; and in forms *concait* Bnff.¹ w.Yks.; *concite* Suf.¹; *consait* Ir. n.Yks.³ e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. w.Wor.¹ Shr.¹

Nrf. Cor.¹; *consate* Sc. N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Suf.¹ *consite* Suf.; *conzait* Brks.¹ [konsit, -siət, -sēt, -seət.]

1. *sb.* An opinion, idea, fancy; a liking, fancy for.

Ayr. Noo, what's your *conceit*? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) vi; 'That's a very good *conceit*,' replied the laird, *ib.* *Entail* (1823) vii.

Lnk. In beggar weans, an' helpless folks, she taks a queer *conceit*, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 54. Ir. Be jabbers, himself has the great *conceit* of it, at all events, BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 131. Uls. (M.B.-S.) m.Yks.¹ A poorly person, with no appetite, has 'no *conceit* for nought' w.Yks. Just feel at that blister an' then tell me if it's all *consait*, HARTLEY *Budget* (1869) 71; w.Yks.¹ I've nobbut an ill *consate* on him, 185. Lei.¹ Ah'n but a poor *consate* on 'im. If a wast taks a *consate*, loike, you mee'as good talk to a win'mill. Nhp.¹ Shr.¹ I hanna much *consait* of 'er; Shr.² But a poor *conçait* as how he'll do it. Hrf.¹ I had no *conceit* of it, Hrf.², e.An.¹ Nrf. It's the ghost of ould Flupot I have a *consait*, surely, ORTON *Beeston Ghost* (1884) 8. Cor. I've a-tuk a *consait*

I'd like 'ny old bones to be carr'd home to Carne, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xix; Cor.¹ I took a *consait* to go out.

2. Obstinacy, bigotry.

w.Yks. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 346. Hence **Conceited**, *ppl. adj.* obstinate, bigoted.

w.Yks. A servant being told she must go to the same place of worship as the family, acquiesced saying, 'I am none *conceited*,' *ib.*

3. Neatness, good taste. Bnff.¹

Hence **Concaity**, *adj.* neat, tidy, tasteful.

Bnff.¹ She hid on a richt *concaity* bonnet. He keeps a' thing ticht he's a *concaity* bodie.

4. *Phr.* (1) *A conceit of a thing*, small, natty, dainty; (2) *to fall in — with*, take a fancy to; (3) *to have — on*, to be proud or vain of; (4) *to put in — about*, to remind, recall to memory; (5) *to take a — in*, to take pride in.

(1) Edb. The hennie was quite a *conceit* of a thing, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xx (2) Ir. Since I fell in *consate* wid you... darlin', CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) xvii. (3) Nhb.¹ He hes *consate* o' hissel, aa think, noo (4) Wor. What you said just put me in *conceit* about it (J.W.P.). (5) N.I.¹ He takes a great *consate* in his garden

5. *v.* To imagine, fancy, think; used rarely as *refl.* and in *pass.*

Sc. She *conceits* hersell no that distant connected wi' you, SCOTT *Blk. Dwarf* (1816) ii. Ay. As I *consate*, it's mair like something we ance kent and are trying to mind again, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 95. Ir. Makin' scrawms like an ould hin scrapin' for wire-worm, and *consaitin'* he was hoein' turnips, FARLOW *Kerrigan* (1894) 41. N.Cy.¹ What do you understand by being confirmed?—Why I *consate* I'll have to fight the devil by myself. Dur.¹ Aw *consate* seah. Cum.¹ I *consate* you're a stranger hercaway? Wm. For nowt I *consate*... Wad hev hed any poo'er To hac turn't her, *Spec. Dial.* (1872) pt. i. 43. n.Yks. They *consated* if they raved this screen... it could neer age'an Be set to reets, BROWNE *Minster Screen* (1834) l. 127; n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² I *consate* you'll be frae Lunnun; n.Yks.³ ne.Yks.¹ He *consated* 'at it wer t'uther man. e.Yks.¹ Ah awlas *consaits* ti mysen that Ah can beed a stack as weel as onny man i' parish. w.Yks.¹ We *consate* shoe's ridden by th' bitch daughter, n. 291. n.Lin.¹ I'm *consated* he'll kill his sen wi' drink afore many munths is oher if he goas on e' this fashion. Lei.¹ Ah *consate* it waw [was]. Nhp.¹ He *consated* himsen he should soon be well again. War.³ se Wor.¹ Döös it do 'um any good?—Well, 'er *consaits* 'erself uz it döös Shr.¹ Bessy Leach wuz at school this mornin', an' 'er face is all red from the mailes; think I shall 'äve 'em?—Dunna yo' go to *consait* 'em; think nuthin' about it, Shr.² Hrf.¹ I *con-*

ceited it was so, Hrf.² Wal. There was a time when you might ben looking higher, but now I *conceit* it, it will be us as do *con-*

descend, BEALE *Gladys* (1881) xiii Rdn. MORGAN *Wds* (1881). Glo.¹², Brks.¹, Nrf. (G.E.D.) Suf. Did you *consate* that our good vicar would use such words as that, STRICKLAND *Old Friends*, &c. (1864) 269, (R.E.L.); Suf.¹ I dew *concite* s Hmp. She *conceited* I were a gentleman, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv. Cor.¹ I *consated* to do it.

Hence **Conceited**, *ppl. adj.* fanciful, flighty, whimsical.

n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A *consated* body.

6. To like, fancy, relish.

w.Yks. Ah can't *consait* ther cake (Æ.B.); He can't *consate* to drink out of th' same glass (J.T.). m.Yks.¹ I can't *consate* that man's face, somehow. A poorly person, with no appetite, 'consates nought' Nhp.¹ I can't *consate* neither hum nor his goods. Shr.¹ I couldna *consait* to ate after that döoman, 'er looks so grimy

CONCEIT-NET, *sb.* Sc. A fishing-net inclined upwards and fixed by poles, enclosing a portion of a tidal river or bay.

n.Sc. The *conceit-net* is thirty fathoms in length, and two and one-half fathoms in depth, *Leslie of Powis* (1805) 109 (s.v. Yair) (JAM.).

CONCEITY, *adj.* Sc. Irel. Also in form *consatey* Anff.

1. *Conceited*, vain.

Sc. He's no without a share of common sense though aiblins a wee *conceity* of himself, *Steam-boat* (1822) 339 (JAM.). Lnk. Johnny's *conceity*, proud as ony wee apey, LFMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 63. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. He's very *consatey* o' them new trousers. He's a *consatey* chap, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. Witty, appropriate.

Gall. Such a brisk *conceity* saying was like that spirited lady, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxvi.

CONCERN, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written *concern* Lan.; and in forms *concern* n.Lin.¹ w.Som.¹; *ccnsahn* e.Yks.¹; *consarn* Wm. w.Yks.

Lan. Chs.¹ s. Chs.¹ Der.² Not.¹ Nhp.¹ Shr.¹ Hrf.² Rut.¹ Lei.¹; kinsarn Dev. [konsān, kən, konsān.]

1. *sb.* Affair, business; a love-affair.

Yks. Aw think it a sorry consarn Fur a hearty young chap in his prime, INGLEDEW *Ballads* (1860) 315. e.Yks.¹ It's a queer consahn that of awd Smith and his men. n.Lin.¹ Defendant call'd the affair a strange concern, *Gainsburgh News* (May 19, 1887). Thaay'd a concern together for years

2. Now, quarrel, disturbance.

Dev. There has been a regular concern about it, *Reports Province* (1884) 15. nw.Dev.¹ w.Som.¹ There was a pretty concern [kunsaa rn] sure 'nough, last night.

3. Article, thing; a contrivance.

w.Yks. And then he thamed the hoal consarn, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 12; Ah niver see'd sitch a queer consarn as yond hen coit i' all mi life (E.B.). Lan. It's a different concern this fro' that owd cart as I once druv yo fro Manchester in, WESTALL *Birch Dene* (1889) II. 258. Der.² Dev. They towld ma that a man kald Ren, . Beld hup the ole consarn, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 193, (R.P.C.), Now poor Mally's kinsarn ha immayditly tuk, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett.* (ed. 1866) 2nd S. 14.

4. Estate, property.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Yks. *ib.* MS. add. (P.) e.Yks.¹ Ah've bowt a nice consahn at Hedon. Der.¹ s.Cy. HOLLOWAY.

5. *pl.* Relations.

Sc. At the end of seven years they appeared to their nearest relations (in the Scottish language concerns), *Edb. Mag* (Oct 1818) 330 (JAM).

6. Applied contemptuously to persons.

Wm. A reg'lar prood consarn, WILSON *Kitty Kirkie*, 103. w.Yks. Dat las o jáz iz o nasti konsān (J.W.). n.Lin.¹ What a leein' concern she is. He is a concern to hev to do any business wi'.

7. *v.* To associate.

Hrf.² We don't consarn with them.

8. To worry, trouble.

War. Now don't concern about that (J.B.). Shr.² I dunna consarn mysil wi' sich nonsense.

9. Used imprecatively.

w.Yks. Konsān ði' al bensil ðə wen i ger od on ðə (J.W.) Lan. Consarn him, Jim, neer heed him, STATON *Loominary* (c 1861) 91 Chs.¹ Consarn ye! for two pins I'd knock ye dain s Chs.¹, Not.¹ Lin Consarn you, Sall! I'm reight you see, BROWN *Lit Laur.* (1890) 16. n.Lin.¹, Rut.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Consarn you! if you don't mind what you're about, I'll give it you. War.², Shr.¹² Hrf.² 'Consarn your back, you a got Master Laurence on ya, i.e. are lazy. Nrf. Consarn the feller! . . . why should I worrit about him? SPILLING *Daisy Dimple* (1885) 27. Som. 'Yo lubberly, long-gutted, liazy lout, Consarn thy yead,' my fiather hollered out, AGRICKER *Rhymes* (1872) 12

10. *Phr.* Concerned in liquor, drunk.

Sus.¹ A man may be tight, or concerned in liquor.

[10. He never call'd me worse than sweetheart, drunk or sober, Not that I know his Reverence was ever concern'd, SWIFT *Cook-maid* (1723) (DAV.).]

CONCERNMENT, *sb.* Yks. Shr. [konsānment.] Concern, business.

w.Yks. Wā lad, ði e nout tə diu wi sits konsānments (J.W.). Shr.¹ Richu't wanted me to tell the maister as the turmits wun gwein less faster than they shoulden; but I toud 'im it wuz no consarnment o' mine; Shr.²

[To mix with thy concernments I desist Henceforth, MILTON *Samson* (1671) 969]

CONCHABLE, see Conker-bell.

CONCLUDE, *v.* Yks. Ken. Sur. [konkliu'd.] To decide, determine; to agree, arrange.

Yks. They dried their dripping wet attire, Concluding there at eve to meet, LISTER *Rus. Wreath* (1834) 30. Ken.¹ So he concluded to stay at home for a bit. Sur.¹

[We have written and concluded that they observe no soche thinges, TINDALE (1534) *Acts* XXI. 25.]

CONCOCT, *v.* Sur.¹ With about: to talk over, discuss.

We concocted about it [an old fireback] and we judged it to be as old as that

CONCOS-MANCOS, *adj.* Sc. Sane, of sound mind, 'compos mentis.'

Ayr. Is na Watty concos-mancos enough? GALT *Entail* (1823) xviii.

CONCURRANS, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ Occurrence.

[Repr. ft. E. concurrence, occurrence of events together.]

CONDEMNED, *pp.* Lin. [konde'md.] Of money. owing or spent before it is earned.

n.Lin.¹ All them theare stacks is condemned for rent an' moore things besides them. sw Lin.¹ He has a pension, but it's mostly condemned before he gets it. His week's wage is always condemned beforehand.

CONDENSER, *sb.* Yks.¹ Woollen-trade term: a machine for reducing or condensing the raw material to a thread preparatory to spinning.

w.Yks. (J.M.), (S.C.H.), (S.P.U.) [Machines used for the material as it leaves the 'scribblers' They prepare the 'slubbings' (i.e. combed wool brought into the dye house to be dyed before manufacture into pieces) for the spinner, in whose hands it develops into weft or yarn, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

CONDER, *adv.* Glo. Yonder. Glo.² 6. See Cander.

CONDESCEND, *v.* Obs. e.Cy. To agree. (HALL.)

CONDICK, *sb.* Som. [kəndi'k.] A conduit, a drinking-place. See Conduit.

Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885)²

CONDIDDLE, *v.* Sc. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in form kindiddle Dev. Cor. [kən, kondi'dl.] To make away with, filch, waste; to take or entice away clandestinely.

Sc. 'Twig the old connoisseur,' said the squire, . . . 'he is kindiddling the drawing,' SCOTT *St. Roman* (1824) II. w.Som.¹ Used only in the *past part.* I'd a got, wan time, a lot o' old spade guineas, but they be all a [kundud ld] Dev. Bit es vound es wis aul aw's kindiddled away, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett.* (ed. 1858) 35, Yu want come yer a-kindiddling my maid out aiter dark, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892) 95 n.Dev. Ha wud zoon ha' be' condiddled, *Exm. Scold* (1746) I 290, Says Jim, Jones, you've condiddled they, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 113. Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹ w.Cor. You'm like Eve in the garden. She was kindiddled and did eat, PHILLPOTTS *Lying Prophets* (1895) 219 Cor.¹²

[Con- + diddle (vb.), q.v.]

CONDINGLY, *adv.* Sc. Agreeably, happily.

n.Sc. They're sittan very condingly there (JAM)

[Cp. lit. E. *condign*, fitting, appropriate. In thy condign praise, SHAKS. *Love's L. L.* i. ii. 26. Fr. *condigne*.]

CONDITION, *sb.* Cum. Ken.

1. State in regard to wealth, circumstances. in *phr.* to *bide condition*, to behave appropriately when raised to an influential or lucrative position.

Cum. Whenivver aa see folk as connut bide condition, aa think they're raytherly wantin' at top end o' their person, WAUGH *Rambles in Lake Cy.* (1861) 188.

2. The yellow dust adhering to and around the seeds of the hop. Ken. (P.M.)

CONDLE, *v.* Lan.¹ [ko'ndl.] To get angry.

CONDLE, *v.* Chs. [ko'ndl.] Of a child or pet animal: to act in a winsome, playful, or coquettish manner.

s.Chs.¹ The word would be used of a cat who rubbed up against a person to attract his notice; of a baby who smiled in recognition of familiar persons or things, &c.

CONDOCITY, *sb.* Not.¹ Lei.¹ [kondo'siti.] Docility. See Docity.

CONDOODLE, *v.* Hrf. To cheat, deceive, get over a person. Hrf. (J.B.); Hrf.²

CONDRAT, *int.* Suf. (F.H.) An imprecation See Drat.

CONDUCTING-RODS, *sb. pl.* Chs.¹ Salt-mining term: guards of iron running from top to bottom of the shafts, for the purpose of staying or steadying the load in ascending, or the tub or bucket in descending.

CONDUDE, *sb.* Dev. Cor.

1. Conceit.

n.Dev. A zoon tann'd out o'en es condudle, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 115. Cor. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); 'Tes noa mazedish condudle of mine, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 33.

2. A childish, stupid notion. Cor.²

3. A play, performance.

Cor. I never had seed sich condudles afore, J. TRENOODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 53; Cor.¹

CONDUIT, *sb.* Slang. At Winchester: (1) A water-tap; obs. (2) A lavatory. Cf. condick.

(1) SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864) (A.D.H.). (2) He is swilling in senior conduit [he is washing after football in the seniors' lavatory], *ib.*

CONDWYNED, *pp.* S. & Ork.¹ Accursed. See Dwine.

CONE, *sb.* s.Cy. A clog. (HALL.)

CONE, *v.* Ken.¹² [kōn] Of timber: to crack or split with the sun.

CONEEK-MAN, *sb.* Nhb.¹ An Irish labourer from Connaught.

CONES, see *Cone-wheat*.

CONE-UPON-CONE, *sb.* Shr. Cement-stone. See *Curly-stone*.

Shr.¹ So called on account of its crystallization assuming that form.

CONE-WHEAT, *sb.* Wor. Glo. Brks. Bdf. Ken. Som. A bearded wheat, so called from the conical form of the spike; also called *cones*.

s.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹, Glo.¹, Brks. (S.H.) Bdf. *BATCHELOR Agric* (1813) 362. Ken.¹, Som. (W.F.R.) [A larger but courser grain, of two sorts, red cone and white cone (K.).]

CONY, *sb.*¹ Sc. Yks. Lin. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. Wil. Cor. Also written *connie* Sc.; *cony* n.Lin.¹ [kō ni, kuni, k'ni.]

1. A rabbit; also, a rabbit-skin (n Lin.¹).

Sc. To hunt conies and to hawk ousels, *Scott Abbot* (1820) xviii. w.Yks. *LUCAS Stud. Nadderdale* (c. 1832). m.Yks.¹ Usually applied to a young rabbit. n.Lin.¹ *Obsol.* Hrt. *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) IV¹ iii. Suf.¹, Sus.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Coney-burg*, (2) *bury*, a rabbit-burrow; (3) *chuck*, the wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*; (4) *garth*, a rabbit-warren; see *Conyger*; (5) *land*, light, sandy land fit for nothing but the breeding and feeding of rabbits; (6) *parsley*, the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

(1) Cor.² (2) Wil.¹ [Our warrens were called cony-berries, *KENNETT Gl.* (1695) 28, ed. 1816.] (3) e.An.¹ Nrf. *COZENS-HARDY Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51; *SWAINSON Birds* (1885) 10. (4) n.Lin.¹ *Obsol.* Ken.¹ (5) e.An.¹ A common jest is, that it may be ploughed with two rabbits and a knife. Nrf.¹ (6) Sus. *N. & Q.* (1869) 4th S. iii. 341.

[1. So doth the cony struggle in the net, *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI*, i. iv. 62. OFr. *con(n)ul* (pl. *con(n)is*).]

CONEY, *sb.*² Ken. A fir-cone. (B. & H.)

CONEY-GREE, see *Conyger*.

CONFECTED, *adj.* n.Cy. Pliable. (HALL.)

CONFEEIRIN, *phl. adj.* and *conj.* Sc. Also written *confeirin*.

1. *adj.* Corresponding to, in accordance with.

Abd. We've words a outh, that . . . are to my gweed auld proverb confeirin', Neither gweed fish, nor flesh, nor yet sa't herrin', *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 9, ed. 1812; A'ither thing confeirin', *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) viii.

2. *conj.* Considering.

Abd. I canna say I had any cause to wish the body ill, for he did gaylies confeirin', *FORBES Jm.* (1742) 13.

[1. The same as lit. E. *confer* (to compare). Confer future and times past with the present, *BURTON Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, II. 178.]

CONFESS, *v.* Sc. (JAM.) (1) Of a bottle: to be emptied to the last drop by pouring or dripping. (2) To empty the contents of the stomach.

CONFINED, *phl. adj.* Lin. [konfai'nd.] Of labourers: hired by the year.

n.Lin.¹ A confined labourer, a married man who can clip sheep and work on a farm, *Gainsburgh News* (June 27, 1868). sw.Lin.¹ He was confined man at Aubur, and would like to get a confined place again. The men that's regularly confined, they're the best off.

CONFIRMANT, *sb.* Obs. Rut. A candidate for confirmation.

Rut.¹ Paid Mr. Belgrave for his trouble at the Bishop's confirmation attending the churchwarden and young Confirmants, 4s. 6d., *Accounts* (1748).

[For lit. E. *confirmand*, *Eccles. Lat. confirmandus*, fit to be confirmed.]

CONFLOPTION, *sb.* e.An. Cor. [konflo'pʃən.] Flurry, confusion.

Nrf. I'm all in a confloption (J.H.). Cor.²

CONFORM, *adv.* Sc. In a conforming manner, conformably.

Sc. He acted conform to agreement, *Scoticisms* (1787) 19; When doubtless ye wad hae been received conform till your rank, *Scott Bride of Lam.* (1819) vii. Ayr. Only way, as I have said, conform

to my plan, they are here set doon, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (ed. 1887) 243

[Fr. *conforme*, conformable, conform, agreeable unto (COTGR).]

CONFORMABLE, *adj.* Cor. Affable, agreeable, pleasant.

Cor. He's fash'nubble, o' cou'se, but very conformable, considerin', 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) xiv.

CONFOUND, *v.* Som. [kənfeu'nd.] To spoil, 'fwear out, make shabby.

w.Som.¹ Ter'ble maaid 'bout confoundin her clothes; her zister don't cost 'boo half so much, an' eet her always look'th better.

CONFUSATED, *phl. adj.* Lin. Perplexed, confounded.

s.Lin. For wunse i' m' lief ahm reigt' confusated (T.H.R.).

CONGEE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Oxf. e.An. Cor. Also written *conge* e.An. [kɒŋzi, kɒndzi.]

1. *sb.* A bow, obeisance; politeness. In phr. *to make one's congees*, to take one's departure.

Sc. He then made as handsome and courtly a congee to his new acquaintance, as a man maimed in foot and hand could do, *Scott Nigel* (1822) vi. I alighted from my horse and drew near to her with congees, *STEVENSON Catriona* (1892) xix. Ayr. Such complimenting, congee, and finesse, Now welcom'd the fair lady home, *Ballads and Snags* (1847) II 24. Oxf.¹ Nrf. In frequent use, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. x. 137. Cor. You don't stop to touch your hat when you makes your congees, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) x; Cor.¹ Make your congees.

2. *v.* To bow, do obeisance, salute.

Sc. Shall I . . . brook, like a craven, his arrogant scowl, *Congee to a crossier, or crouch to a cowl* *VEDDER Poems* (1842) 6. Cor.¹ We congeed and parted

[1. And with a lowly conge to the ground, The proudest lords salute me as I pass, *MARLOWE Edw. II*, v. iv, ed. Cunningham, 150. Fr. *congé*, 'permission de partir' (HATZFELD). 2. To congy, *Corpus inclinare*, *COLES* (1679).]

CONGEL, *sb.* Lan. [Not known to our correspondents.] A stick or staff.

Lan. *DAVIES Races* (1856) 229.

CONGER, *sb.*¹ Lin. Nhp. War. Wor. Also in forms *congou* Nhp.¹; *cunger* Lin. War.²⁸ [kɒŋga(r).] A cucumber. Cf. *conker*, *sb.*²

Lin.¹ s.Lin. *N. & Q.* (1884) 6th S. x 309. Nhp.¹ An eminent seedsman informs me that cottagers and market gardeners when purchasing the seed usually ask for conger seed. On the e side of the county they are sometimes called congees. War. *N. & Q.* (1891) 7th S. xi 338; War.²³, se.Wor.¹

CONGER, *sb.*² Nhp.¹ A snail-shell. See *Conker*, *sb.*¹

CONGER-DOUST, *sb.* Cor. Also in form *conger-douce* Cor.¹² [kɒŋga-deus(t).] *Conger* (*Conger vulgaris*), dried and powdered for making fish soup.

Cor. Within living memory a considerable trade was carried on at Polperro in what was called conger-douce, *QUILLER-COUCH Hist. Polperro* (1871) 114; Cor.¹ Up to the beginning of the present century, a large trade existed between Cornwall and Catholic countries in *Conger-douce*; Cor.² [SATCHELL (1879).]

[*Doust* repr. lit. E. *dust*, powder.]

CONGER-EELS, *sb. pl.* Dor. The fossil, *Ammonites giganti*.

Dor. Examples of this fossil three feet or more in diameter are sometimes obtained in Portland, where they are known to the quarrymen as 'Conger Eels,' *WOODWARD Geol. Swanage* (1890).

CONGLETON, *sb.* Chs. In *comp.* (1) *Congleton-points*, tough white leather thongs with tin or silver tags at each end, for the manufacture of which Congleton was formerly noted; (2) *sack*, a beverage brewed at Congleton.

(1) Chs.¹ They were used for fastening the dresses of both men and women, and continued fashionable until superseded by buckles and buttons. (2) *sb.* It was introduced at civic and other feasts in large china bowls.

CONGOU-BREE, *sb.* Abd. Tea. See *Bree*, *sb.*¹

Abd. 'Twas only at the last soiree, Ye puff'd an' prais'd at 'Congou-bree,' *STILL Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 75.

CONGREE, *v.* Sc. To agree.

Slk. With spyrits to congree, *Hogg Poems* (ed. 1865) 370.

[Congreeing in a full and natural close, Like music, *SHAKS. Hen. V*, i. ii. 182.]

CONIEGER, CONIGAR, CONIGRE, see *Conyger*.

CONIVERS, see *Conniears*.

CONJOBBE, *v.* Glo.¹ [kənjo'b.] To men¹ in a bungling manner.

[*Con-+job* (to do petty, chance work).]

CONJURE, *v.* Suf. [kənʒə(r).] To clutch, seize, hold.

Suf. I kind of conjured on to him (C.T.).

CONJURING, *vbl. sb.* e.An. Dev.

1. A party, entertainment.

Suf. He've got some sotter conjurin' up at his to-night. There fared to be a good tight conjurin' o' glasses and all they manner o' things, *e.An. Dy. Times* (1892); (C.G.B.)

2. A thunderstorm.

Dev. There be conjuring going on somewhere, *WHITCOMBE Bygone Days* (1874) 102.

3. *Comb.* **Conjuring-time**, heavy rain with thunder and lightning.

Dev. They call a storm of that description conjuring time, *BRAY Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I 36; It was 'conjurin' time,' as the ignorant peasants who watched it from the moors would have said among themselves, *MADOX-BROWN Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v.

CONJUROR, *sb.* Yks. Cor. One able to exorcise the devil or lay ghosts.

n.Yks.¹ The power involved here is, or was until lately, held to reside in the clergy; and I have myself been applied to by a woman, who was sane enough in most points, to lay certain spirits which pertinaciously disturbed her: one the ghost of a deceased 'minster'; another the evil one himself. But the power of the Church-priests, or clergymen of the Church of England, was held to be light, or almost nothing, in comparison with that of the Roman Catholic priests. See *Ord's Hist of Cleveland*, p. 301. Cor. When witchcraft is suspected, the person overlooked has immediate recourse to the conjurer, *QUILLER-COUCH Hist. Polperro* (1871) 146.

[Jewis exorcistis or coniureris, *WYCLIF* (1382) *Acts* xix. 13.]

CONJURY-CAT, *sb.* Mid. A boys' game; see below. Also called *Catty-conjure*.

w.Mid. A line is drawn on the ground, enclosing a rectangular space about a yard long, by half a yard wide. At the other end of the ground a similar figure is drawn, so that the two longest sides face one another at about ten or twelve yards distant. The players are divided into two sides, one side supplying two bowlers, who, standing behind the 'rings,' throw a 'cat' into the ring at the other end of the ground. Two batsmen, with sticks, belonging to the opposing party try to hit the 'cat' away as it approaches them, and if successful, score runs as at cricket. When the 'cat' falls within the 'ring' the batsman of that end is 'out.' Still common (W.P.M.).

CONK, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Yks. I.Ma. War. Wor. Wil. Slang. Also written *konk* e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. [kɒŋk.]

1. *sb.* The nose.

e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. He hit him on t'konk, *LUCAS Stud. Nidderdale* (c. 1882) 262; (B.K.); w.Yks.², War.²³, se.Wor.¹ Wil. *Slow Gl* (1892). Slang. I landed him one on the konk, *Macmillan's Mag.* (Oct. 1879) 503.

Hence *Reead-conked*, *adj.* red-nosed.

e.Yks. He's a greecat reead-conked chap (J.N.).

2. The head.

e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.² I.Ma. Isaac and Peter and the like of them That's allis got konks like turkey's eggs, *BROWN Betsy Lee* (1881) 25.

3. A blow on the nose.

s.Lin. A'll catch ye a konk in a minute (F.H.W.).

4. *v.* To strike on the nose.

s.Lin. A'll konk ye if ye do it again, so there! (F.H.W.).

CONK, *v.*² Hmp.¹ [kɒŋk.] Of ravens: to croak. Cf. *cank*, *v.*¹

CONK, *adj.* Pem. [kɒŋk.] Proud, vain, perky. See *Cank*, *v.*¹ 4.

s.Pem. *LAWS Little Eng.* (1888) 419; She's a terrible konk maid, that Jane is (W.M.M.).

CONK, see *Cank*, **Conker**, *sb.*¹

CONKER, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. War. Wor. Shr. Oxf. e.An. Wil. Som. Also written *konker* w.Som.¹; conquer s.Chs.¹ s.Not. Shr.¹ Also in forms *conqueror* Chs.¹; *konk* Wil.¹ [kɒŋkə(r).]

1. A snail-shell; the shell which breaks its opponent in a boys' game; also *pl.* the game itself (see below). Cf. *conger*, *sb.*²

e.Yks.¹ In the boys' game of conkers the apexes of two shells are pressed together until one is broken, the owner of the other being the victor. War.³ se.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Som. *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. *pl.* A game played with horse-chestnuts threaded on a string. Cf. *cob-nut*, *cobblety-cuts*, *oblionker*.

Chs.¹ It is played by two boys who sit face to face astride of a form or a log of timber. If a piece of turf (peat dried for fuel) can be produced so much the better. One boy lays his chestnut upon the turf, and the other strikes at it with his chestnut; and they go on striking alternately till one chestnut splits the other. The chestnut which remains unhurt is then 'conqueror of one.' A new chestnut is substituted for the broken one, and the game goes on. Whichever chestnut now proves victorious becomes 'conqueror of two,' and so on, the victorious chestnut adding to its score all the previous winnings. The chestnuts are often artificially hardened by placing them up the chimney, or carrying them in the warm pocket; and a chestnut which has become conqueror of a considerable number acquires a value in school-boys' eyes, and I have frequently known them to be sold, or exchanged for other toys. s.Chs.¹ War.² Let's go and play at conkers. Wil.¹ w.Som.¹

3. The horse-chestnut which breaks its opponent at the game of 'conkers'; hence *gen.* a horse-chestnut.

Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹ s.Not. So called by the boys, who bore holes through them and hang them on pieces of string, and then challenge one another to try which can break the other's conquer by striking it with his own. 'Come on! Hev yer got any conkers!' (J.P.K.). s.Lin. Let's pick up all them conkers (F.H.W.). Oxf. (S.H.); Oxf.¹ MS. *add.* Wil. A hole is bored in a nut and a string run through it. The boys take it in turn to hold or hit. The nut that smashes the other is 'conk' and counts all its defeated adversary's score as its own (G.E.D.); Wil.¹ Som. *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885). w.Som.¹ I saw two boys in my grounds throwing stones at a horse-chestnut tree. As soon as they saw me, before I had spoken, both said at once, 'Plai z-r, aay aan u-bún aat een daew'n dhu kaung kurz' [Please, sir, I have not been hitting down the chestnuts].

4. *Comb.* **Conker-tree**, the horse-chestnut, *Aesculus Hippocastanum*. Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, w.Som.¹

5. *v.* To play the game of 'conkers' either with snail-shells or with horse-chestnuts.

s.Not. Hev yer got any conkers? Ah'll conquer yer (J.P.K.). Som. There used to be 'conquering' with snail-shells: Southey says 'our schoolboy sports, that of "conquering" with snail-shells. . . . The snail-shells (not tenantless) were pressed point against point until one was broken in,' *DOWDEN Southey*, 9.

[1. Cp. Fr. *conque*, the shell of shell-fish (COTGR).]

CONKER, *sb.*² Nhp.² [kɒŋkə(r).] A cucumber; cf. *conger*, *sb.*¹

CONKER, see *Canker*.

CONKERBELL, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Amer. Also in forms *concabable*, *conchabella*, *conkerbil* Dev.; *conkabell* Cor.¹; *conkerbill*, *konkerbill* Amer. [kɒŋ-kəbel, kɒŋkəbl.] An icicle. Cf. *cock-bell*.

Dev. So hard was the frost, that the conchables . . . hung from the horses' noses as they stood in the stables, *BRAY Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 9; Yu want, I zee et wul, Ta turn mer tu a conkerbul, *NATHAN Hogg Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866); Dúee lúkee zee how tha conkerbils be ahanging tu tha oaffis; bant um bútivul! *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892). n.Dev. GROSE (1790); Tha child's avroared, the conkerbells Be hangin' to un, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 9. Dev.¹ A drap hanging to es nose like a concable, 15. Cor.¹² [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) 378. Nfld. (A.P.)]

CON-KIND, *sb.* Sc. All sorts, of every description.

Rxb. Here's fouth of a' con-kind of nowt To suit demands, *A. SCOTT Poems* (ed. 1808) 81.

CONNA, see *Can*, *v.*

CONNACH, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written *connoch*. [kɒ'nəx.]

1. *v.* To destroy, trample on; to spoil, consume; to waste.

Sc. I connach'd a' I couldna tak, *Hogg Jacob. Rel.* (1819) I. 117; Meat is said to be connach'd when it is out of season for being eaten, when it has been too long kept (JAM.). Abd. He connach'd a hantle of tobacco, *FORBES Jm.* (1742) 13; The neeps is spin'in up till they'll be connach't, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxv.

Hence *Connachin*, (1) *vbl. sb.* (a) the act of spoiling or

destroying; (b) over-careful nursing; (2) *ppl. adj.* (a) slow and awkward at work from fondness for good living.

(1, a) **BUFF**.¹ 'Abd jist a connachin' o' claes An' blandin' o' towk's sheen, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 52. (b) **BUFF**.¹ Sic a connachan's she machs wee hir bairn. (2) **BUFF**.¹

2. *sb.* An unskilful workér.

BUFF.¹ He's a mere connach wee a' it he diz.

3. Work badly done.

BUFF.¹ That wark's a mere connach. Shê hauds an unco connach at that.

CONNAGH, see **Cannagh**.

CONNECT, *adj.* Sc. [kəne'kt.] Connected, consecutive.

Ayr. He wanted that connect method which is needful to the enforcing of doctrine, *GALT Ann Parish* (1821) xxvi; Bade me sit doon and give him a connect English translation, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 89.

CONNERS, *sb. pl.* Dor. Ground-fish, fish which swim at the bottom of the water.

Dor. v Gazette (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7.

CONNIEARS, *sb. pl. Obs.?* n Cy. Yks. Lan. Also in form **conivers** Lan. The kidneys of a beast.

n Cy. **GROSE** (1790). w.Yks. **HUTTON Tour to Caves** (1781) ne.Lan.¹

[*Con* (of doubtful mg.) + *neares* (kidneys). Neare of a beest, *roignon*, **PALSGR.** (1530). ME. *nēre*, OHG. *nūro*.]

CONNIFLE, see **Caniffle**.

CONNIFOLDE, see **Connyfogle**.

CONNIVER, *v.* Ken. To stare, gaze.

Ken While dickey lark kep up his song An at de clouds coniver'd, **MASTERS *Duk and Sal*** (c. 1821) st. 26; **Ken**.¹

[A der. of *connive*, Lat. *connivere*, to blink, wink.]

CONNOUGH, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Written **connach**. Sc. [kənəx.]

1. A fatal distemper to which cows are subject. N.I.¹ See **Cannagh**.

2. *Comp.* **Connough-worm**, the caterpillar of *Sphinx atropos*

Sc. There is the connach-worm crawlin' amang yer feet, **Wilson Tales** (1836) II. 45 N.I.¹ Cows eating of the grass that it passes over are believed to be affected with that fatal distemper called the connough, **McSKIMIN Hist. Carrickfergus** (1823).

CONNY, see **Canny**.

CONNY-CO, *sb.* Cum. [ko ni-kō.] A game, played by children, of throwing a ball over a house.

Cum. Possibly the name may have arisen from **canny** call, which each one has to give before throwing the ball over (M.P.)

CONNYFOBLE, see **Connyfogle**.

CONNYFOGLE, *v.* Lin. Also in forms **coneyfogle**, **connifolde** Lin.; **connyfoble** n.Lin.¹ [kə nifogl, kə'ni-fobl]

1. To hoodwink, dupe, cheat, entice by flattery. Cf. **collyfogle**.

Lin. Blam'd! I was nicely connyfogled, **BROWN Lit. Lawr.** (1890) 18; (J.C.W.) n.Lin. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 375; n.Lin.¹ e.Lin. John coneyfogled his father into letting him keep a cat (G.G.W.).

2. To gossip, 'lay heads together,' plan, plot.

Lin. I saw those old women in the road connyfogling together (C.G.B.).

CONNYSHONIE, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A conversation of a silly gossiping kind; a conversation carried on in whispers.

CONNYWEST, *adj.* Yks. Also written **cunnywest**. [kə'niwest.]

1. Shy, bewildered, sidelong, sheep's-eyed. Cf. **colly-weston**.

w.Yks. He leuks connywest (J.R.); w.Yks.² He's a connywest sort on a chap—hasn't a word for nobody. Used also when a person squints a little

2. Cunning, sly, nasty, queer; also used *advb.*

w.Yks. As connywest as a box o' monkeys, *Saunterer's Satchel* (1881) 29; To look cunny-west [to give a sly or cunning glance] (S.K.C.); (S.P.U.); w.Yks.³

CONNY WESTON, *phr.* Shr. Written **wesson**. Crooked, awry, all on one side. Also used *fig.* Cf. **colly-weston**, **connywest**.

Shr.² If a garment, a bonnet, or a shawl is awkwardly put on, it is all conny wesson; if things are contrary, ill-timed, or go amiss, 'it's all along o' conny wesson' Of a shuffler . . . we say, 'he inna strai-it foiaid, he's all conny wesson.'

CONORAMS, see **Canorums**.

* **CONQUACE**, see **Conquess**.

CONQUER, *v.* and *sb.* Irel. Yks. [kə'ŋ-, kə'nkə(r).]

1. *v.* With *over*: to crow over.

w.Yks. Conquerin ovver him, **BANKS *Wkfld. Wds.*** (1865), w.Yks.²

2. *sb.* A conqueror. N.I.¹

CONQUER(OR), see **Conker**, *sb.*¹

CONQUESS, *v.* *Obsol.* Sc. Also in forms **conquace**, **conquest**, **conquish**.

1. To acquire, obtain.

Sc. **GROSE** (1790) *MS. add. (C.)* **Gall.** You have conquest the key, **CROCKETT *Grey Man*** (1896) 142.

Hence (1) **Conquessed**, *ppl. adj.* acquired, attained; (2) **Conquesting**, *vbl. sb.* acquirement, gain.

(1) **Keb.** Let us claim our leel-come and lawfully conquessed joy, **RUTHERFORD *Lett.*** (1660) No 182 (2) **Ayr.** The property is my own conquesting, **GALT *Entail*** (1823) xviii.

2. To conquer.

Sik. Better conquess your bad humour for aince than be conquered by it through sae mony lang ages, **HOGG *Tales*** (1838) 300, ed 1866

[1. To conquess honor, tresor, land and rent, **DUNBAR *Poems*** (c. 1500), ed Small, II. 69. 2. Thai haue intendit veyris contrar Scotland, in hope to conquess it, **Compl. *Scoth.*** (1549) 85.]

CONQUEST, *sb.* Sc. Acquisition, acquired wealth, gains.

Ayr. An inheritance accumulated with his other conquest of wealth from the mannerless Yankces, **GALT *Provost*** (1822) xxvi; To get silly dying folk in the delirium of a fever to leave us a' their conquest is an easy way to make a fortune, *sb.* **Sir A. *Wylie*** (1822) c.

[*Conquest* is a term of Sc. Law, meaning the personal acquisition of real property otherwise than by inheritance. **Conquest** dois allanerly anis ascend, **SKENE *Expos.*** (1641) 39]

CONSCIENCE, *sb.* n Cy. Estimation. (HALL.)

CONSEQUENCE, *sb.* Yks. Ess. [kə'sɪkwəns]

1. Assumed importance, conceit.

n.Yks. Thoo sud hear 'im talk, he does brag, he's gitten sum consequence (W.H.).

2. *Phr.* To matter a very little consequence, to be of very little importance.

Ess. That matters a very little consequence to you (W.W.S.).

CONSIDER, *v.* Yks. Lin. Also in form **consither**. [kənsɪdə(r), kənsɪðə(r).]

1. Used *refl.*, to reflect on a matter.

n.Lin.¹ When I'd consither'd mysen a bit, I fun oot it was moon shinin' on a flogde o' watter

2. To resolve, determine, decide after deliberation.

n.Yks. It's a spoort 'at differs fra what ye considered, **ATKINSON *Moorl. Parish*** (1891) 118-g. w.Yks. My father and moother's consithered to 'ave it (F.P.T.); w.Yks.² I have considered to take the place. I have considered to do as you wished me.

CONSIDERATION, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. Compensation paid to hewers for unforeseen difficulties met with in their work, and which is not covered by the score price.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. **NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.*** (1888).

CONSIM, see **Consume**.

CONSISTING OF, *phr.* Hrf. Concerning.

Hrf.² Consisting of this here business.

CONSLOPER, *sb.* e.An. A great-coat. e.An. (HALL), Nrf.¹

CONSTABLE, *sb.* Sc. Wm. A large drinking-glass.

Sc. A large glass out of which he is obliged to drink, who is said not to drink fair, i. e. as much as the rest of the company (JAM.). Wm. 'The constable,' a large glass of antique make drained by each visitor at the 'radish feast,' celebrated on May 12 at Levens Hall, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Howard, near Kendal. Before drinking, each visitor stands on one leg only, and gives, 'Luck to Levens as long as the Kent flows,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii 248.

CONSTANCY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. In phr. *For a constancy*, continually, always.

Abd. (JAM.) *Ayr.* At which I was for a constancy galrevitchin', SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 37. N.I.¹ I wouldn't do it for a constancy, i. e. I would not make a practice of it.

CONSTANT, *adv.* and *sb.* Yks. Stf. Lei. War. [ko'nstənt.]

1. *adv.* Constantly.

w.Yks. A e tō luk aften im konstənt (J.W.). n.Stf. They want somebody's eye on 'em constant if they're to be kept to their work, GEO ELIOT *A Bede* (1859) II 285 Lei.¹, War.³

2. *sb.* In phr. *With a constant*, continuously.

w.Yks.¹ Lei.¹ It loightened wi' a constant best paart o' a hour.

CONSTER, *v.* Yks. Der. I.W. Written konster I W¹; also in form constre w.Yks. [ko'nstə(r), konstri:] To understand, fathom; to put a construction on a person's behaviour.

w.Yks. He's an ill-contrived bairn, I cannot conster him, *Prov. in Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887), w.Yks.¹², I.W.¹

Hence **Constering**, *ppl. adj.* considering, fathoming so as to be undecided. Der.², nw.Der.¹

[If we conster What in th' Apocalyps we find, BUTLER *Hud.* (1663) I. iii. 1214.]

CONSTERNATED, *ppl. adj.* n.Lin.¹ [konstə'nētid.] Astonished.

[The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely consternated at this association, *Pagan Prince* (1690) (NARES).]

CONSTITUTE, *v.* Sc. To open an ecclesiastical court with prayer, by the president or chairman.

Sc. It is said to be constitute with prayer by the Moderator In gen. use (JAM.).

CONSTOUBLE, *sb.* e.An. Agreat-coat. e.An. (HALL.), Nrf.¹

CONSTRE, see **Conster**.

CONSUME, *v.* Wor. Suf. Also written consim Suf.¹ Used in *subj.* in angry imprecations.

w.Wor. Consume his oud body, S. BEAUCHAMP *N. Hamilton* (1875) II. 141 Suf.¹

CONSUMPTED, *pp.* Yks. [konsum'tid.] Suffering from consumption.

n.Yks.¹ T'doct r says he's heavily consumed. ne.Yks.¹ Mah wo'd, bud he diz look a bad look ' ah doot he's consumed.

CONTAGIOUS, *adj.* Irel. [kontə'dʒəs.] Near, contiguous.

Ir. That lived contagious to the Isle of Man, CARLETON *Traits Peas.* (1843) 374: Quite contagious to the town of Killaloe. *Sng. Killaloe.* Myo. There's a place nigh at hand, yer 'an'r, the Widdy Kelligan's sheebeen... It's quite contagious, STOKER *Snake's Pass* (1891) 1.

CONTAIN, *v.* Sc. e.An. Hmp. [kəntē'n.]

1. Used *refl.* to restrain oneself; also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

Lnk. She couldna contain How brawly she was kissed yestreen, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 113, ed. 1897. Hmp. Don't show y'r nasty temper, do try for to more contain y'r self (W.M.E.F.).

2. To detain.

e.An.¹ Nrf. And I shall contain ye till yow pay the money, SPILLING *Giles* (1872) 1, I 'ont contain you any longer (E.M.). Suf. One of my humble neighbours addressed me as follows. I have come to insult [consult] you, Sir; but I shall contain you only a minute (F.H.).

[I. O, contain yourself; Your passion draws ears hither, SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 180.]

CONTEMPTIBLE, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Lei. War. Contemptuous; contemptuously.

Uls. He is a man of a contemptible spirit, *Uls Jrn Arch* VIII. 73. Lei.¹ Alooked at me as contemptible as contemptible. A spook on 'im ivver so contemptible. War.³

Hence **Contemptibly**, *adv.* contemptuously. Lei.¹, War.³ [Tis very possible he'll scorn it, for the man... hath a contemptible spirit, SHAKS. *Much Ado*, II. iii. 187.]

CONTEMPTIOUS, *adj.* and *adv.* Lei.¹ War.³ Contemptible, occas. contemptuous.

[Contemptuous base-born callot as she is, SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* I. iii. 86.]

CONTEND, *v.* Rut. [kəntend.] To come to terms, agree, get on, jog on together.

Rut.¹ She's in sarvice with her coosen, an', being acquainted, they know how to con-tend with one another.

CONTENT, *v.* Rut. [kəntent.] Used *refl.* to settle down.

Rut.¹ She begins to con-tent herself.

CONTER, *v.*, *prep.*, *adv.*, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Also written *contar*. [kəntər.]

1. *v.* To contradict, oppose, run counter to, thwart.

Sc. It's no' for me to conter ye, gin ye're set on it, KEITH *Indian Uncle* (1896) 252. Abd., Ye conter't im as muckle aboot the kirk, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871).xxxvii Frf. That's what I say, but Elspeth conters me, of course, BARRIE *Minster* (1891) xxvi. Fer. A' told him tae keep a quiet sough, and no conter the elder, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 160. Fif. Ye'll no conter me in that? MELDRUM *Margredel* (1894) 117. Gall. I didna conter him, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 174.

2. *prep.* Against. Also in phr. *in contars o'*, in opposition to.

Sc. Braehead has aye an ill word conter Murkby, OLIPHANT *Lover and Lass*, 18 Bch. She's a' my care In contars o' them a', TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 85 (JAM.). Abd. And what hae we a-conter them to say? Ross *Helenore* (1768) 99, ed. 1812.

3. *adv.* In phr. *to go conter*, to oppose, act in opposition to.

Sc. The servant lasses that have gone conter to her will, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 82; I've angered her, and gone conter to her, *ib* *Indian Uncle* (1896) 254.

4. *adj.* Contrary, opposite.

Abd. Dawvid Hadden gyaun the conter gate? ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxv.

5. *sb. pl.* Reverses, crosses, trials.

Abd. When warldly contars cross their path, CADENHEAD *Bonaccord* (1853) 263; We'd never met with cross, Nor kend the ill of contars, or of loss, Ross *Helenore* (1768) 101, ed. 1812

[Conter repr. lit. E. *counter*, Fr. *contre*, against.]

CONTER-TREE, *sb.* Sc. A cross-bar of wood attached to a door, resting on the wall at each side, to keep the door shut from without.

Abd. The door was slightly girded tee, Wi' an auld tow an' conter-tree, BEATTIE *Tales* (1813) 53 (JAM.). Nrf. *ib*.

CON THANKS, see **Cun thanks**.

CONTHRAIRY, see **Contrairy**.

CONTHRAVAASE, *v.* e.Yks.¹ [konprəvē's.] To hold a conversation or argument.

CONTINENT, *sb.* and *adj.* w.Irel. Slang.

1. *sb.* Used to denote the mainland of Ireland.

Aran I. If it was anything very bad, oh! very bad indeed they had done, then it was to the 'Continent' over beyond there he would send them, LAWLESS *Grania* (1892) II. pt. iii. v.

2. *adj.* At Winchester; on the sick list; also used *adv.* in phr. *to go continent*, to go on sick leave.

Slang. SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-1864); When a boy is sick he is said to 'be continent,' or to 'go continent.' When he recovers he 'goes abroad' (A.D.H.).

CONTRACT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc.

1. *sb.* The application made to the clerk of the parish to enregister the names of a couple for proclamation of the banns.

Aggs. This always takes place on a Saturday evening, and is termed the contract night, *Edb. Mag* (Nov. 1814) 411 (JAM.)

2. *v.* To give in the names of a couple for proclamation of the banns. *ib*.

CONTRACTS, *sb. pl.* Stf. Wages.

n.Stf. Formerly work was *gen.* contracted for by 'butties,' who employed the working colliers, drivers, &c. Though this system is now being rapidly changed for direct employment by the masters, the term 'contract' is still general. The notices run thus—'On and after the — inst. all contracts cease' (J.T.).

CONTRAIR, *adj.*, *sb.*, *prep.* and *v.* Sc. Also written *contrar*. [kəntre.]

1. *adj.* Contrary, opposite.

Ayr. Contrar winds prevailed, followed by a storm of rain and wind, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 92. Edb. Compar'd wi' her in only way He was as contrair's night's frae day, *Tint Quey* (1796) 15.

2. *sb.* The contrary, opposite.

Sc. I hae naething to say in the contrair, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xvii; 'Mang a' the list'mn' croods I've met, The contrair I hae ne'er seen yet, ALLAN *Lills* (1874) 8. n.Sc. It's a clean contrar tae the doctrine o' a true peace, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 239. Fif. It's clean contrar' to ither folk's truth, ROBERTSON *Provos* (1894)

157 *Ayr.* John was juist the cleen contrair of Stair Whalbert, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 28. *Dmf.* Gin this be a lee, or the contrair ye ken, *REID Poems* (1894) 49.

3. *prep.* Against; *gen.* with *to*.

Sc. Contrair to the established custom, *SCOTT Bride of Lam.* (1819) ix. *Fif.* Folk begoud to gowl and bark Contrair the Roman city, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) i. *Dmb.* I hear o' naething that's happened to his contrair to my words, *CROSS Disruption* (ed. 1877) viii. *Rnf.* It's contrair e'en to Nature's law, *PICKEN Poems* (1813) i. 107.

4. *v.* To oppose.

Slk. Something in my nature that wadna be contrair'd, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 54; ed. 1866.

[1. *Thair schippes* . . . *Hád* the vynd contrair till thame, *BARBOUR Bruce* (1375) xviii. 265. 3. He had beine true contrair the traytouris, *DALRYMPLE Leshe's Hist. Scoll.* (1596) i. 309. *OFr.* *contraire*, contrary.]

CONTRAIRY, *adj.* and *v.* In *gen.* dial. use in *Sc. Irel. Eng.* and *Amer.* Written *contraary* *Brks.*¹; *conthrairy* *s. Ir.*; also in *form* *contriarie* *Bnff.*¹ [*kontrēri*, *kontreəri*.]

1. *adj.* Contrary, adverse; perverse, stubborn, cross-grained; contradictory; also used *advb.*

*Bnff.*¹ *Slk.* He was as confary as calland could be, *Hogg Poems* (ed. 1865) 327. *N.I.*¹ Now, what's the good o' bein' so contrairy? It happened at a most contrairy time. *Uls Uls Jrn. Arch.* i. 65. *Ant.* He is a contrary crathur, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). *s. Ir.* A contrairy pig goin' to market, *LOVER Leg.* (1848) II. 478. *w. Yks.*¹ How dare ye then act seea contrary? ii. 320. *War.*²³, *s. War.*¹ *s. Wor.* He's a contrary chap. There's no more use in speaking to he nor to spet, *PORSON Quant Wds.* (1875) 28. *Hrf.*² *Glo.* I wouldn't go contrary to law, *Gissing Vill. Hampden* (1890) i. ii. *Brks.*¹ A turned conträyry an' 'ood'nt lend his herse, an' zo us cood'nt go. *w. Mid.* She is a contrary little huzzy, and there's no doing anything with her (*W.P.M.*). *Suf.* (*H.J.L.R.*) *Ken.*¹ *Drat* that child, he's downright contrary to-day. *Sur.*¹ *Sus.* Miss Dolly would go contrary to a hangel, *BLACKMORE Springhaven* (1887) vi; *Sus.*¹ If you had ever so few words with her, she'd be just as contrary as ever was a hog. *n. Wil.* Her's that contrary as you can't bide in th' 'ouse wi' 'er (*E.H.G.*). *Dev.*⁸ Well, souse, ef yu bant the most contrary twoad I ivver meet wi'. [*Amer. Dial. Notes* (1896) 386.]

Hence (1) *Contrairyness*, *sb.* stubbornness; (2) *Contrairyways*, *adv.* in opposite directions; (3) *Contrairiwise*, *adv.* on the contrary.

(1) *w. Yks.* Ai niva did si sits kontrērinās ez dā ez (*J.W.*). (2) *s. Wor.* 'Er 'ad the rheumatic thot baad, as 'er 'onds wuz turned contrairyways (*H.K.*). (3) *Ir.* The lookers-on, contrairiwise thought but poorly of them, *BARLOW Lisconnel* (1895) 133. *Ken.*¹

2. *v.* To contradict, oppose waywardly.

*N.I.*¹ I couldn't contrary that. *ne Yks.*¹ He didn't leyke ti be contraired. *e. Yks.*¹ Decant conthrairy him; he'll nobbut flee intiv a passion. *w. Yks.*¹

[1. And the contrarie is Ioie and great solas, *CHAUCE C.T. B.* 3964. 2. I wol yow nat contrarien in no wyse, *ib.* f. 795.]

CONTRAMACIOUS, *adj.* *Sc.* Written *contramashous* (*JAM.*). Also in *forms* *contramawciuous*, *conter-mashous*. Self-willed, obstinate, rebellious.

Sc. Dinna be contramawciuous, hizzie, but gie me the gett instantly, *CHAMBERS Rhymes* (ed. 1870) 75. *Fif.*, *Lnk.* (*JAM.*)

[A *contam.* of *lit. E.* *contumacious* with *contra-*.]

CONTRAPTION, *sb.* *Lan.* *War.* *Shr.* *Sur.* *Sus.* *Hmp.* *Dor.* *Som.* *Dev.* *Amer.* Also written *contrapshun* *Lan.* [*kontra'psən*, *kəntreə'psən*.]

1. A contrivance, device, makeshift.

Lan. He's the inventin' chap as has bin thirty years at work at some contrapshun, *BURNETT Haworths* (1887) i. *Sur.* (*T.S.C.*) *Sus.* At lass dey greed atween um on a contraption fer to avise one anuder uf summut wur loike to maak apucker, *JACKSON Southward Ho* (1894) i. 338; What a rum contraption (*G.A.W.*). *Sus.*¹ A pedlar's pack is spoken of sometimes as his contraption. *Hmp. N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 120. *Hmp.*¹, *Dor.*¹ *Som.* *JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825). *w. Som.*¹ Lat-s zee u geod jaub u-mae ud oa ut—noa un u yur kuntraa'pshunz [Let us see a good job made of it—none of your makeshift contrivances]. *nw.Dev.*¹ [*Amer.* In frequent use, *BARTLETT.*]

2. *pl.* Belongings, properties.

War. (*J.R.W.*) *Shr.*¹ Whad'n 'ee lef' all them contraptions theer fur, messin' about? *Som.* *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

CONTRARIOUS, *adj.* *Nhb.* *War.* [*kontrēriəs*.]

1. Adverse, unfavourable.

War. The bad luck that sent contrarious seasons and the sheep-rot, *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1866) i. 3.

2. Perverse, given to contradiction.

*Nhb.*¹ He's a varry contrarius chep

[1. And the contrarious winds that held the king So long, *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* v. i. 52. 2. The pride of contraryus men, *HAMPOLE* (c. 1330) *Ps.* cxlvi. 11. *OFr.* *contrar'ous*.]

CONTRISHELUGH, *sb.* *Wxf.*¹ A collection or gathering of many things.

CONTRIVE, *v.* *Not.* *Rut.* *Lei.* *Nhp.* *War.* *Hrf.* Also in *form* *controive* *Lei.*¹ [*kon-*, *kəntrai'v*.]

1. To imagine, find out.

*Not.*¹ *Lei.*¹ Ah cam't contrive whativver a wur a-thinkin' on. *War.*³ *Hrf.*² We could not contrive the reason of it.

2. Used in *subj.* as a mild imprecation, similar in meaning to *Confound!*

*Not.*¹, *Rut.*¹ *Lei.*¹ Controive the pig! *Nhp.*¹, *War.*³

[1. No cause can I kyndely contryue þat why he schulde lose þus his liffe, *York Plays* (c. 1400) 288.]

CONTRY, *adj.* *Som.* [*kon'tri*.] Obstinate, contrary, perverse.

*w. Som.*¹ Zu kau ntree-z dhu daev'l [as obstinate as the devil].

Hence *Contriness*, *contrariness*

*w. Som.*¹ He mid just so well a-let ee 'ad-n; he don't want-n one bit his zul, 'tis nort but contriness.

[A *contr.* of *contrary*.]

CONUNDRUMS, *sb. pl.* *Der.* *Pem.* Also written *conundrums* *Der.* [*kon'undrəmz*.] Odds and ends, belongings, 'things.'

Der. I'll fetch your conundrums out o' your drawer, *LE FANU Uncle Silas* (1865) i. 295. *Pem.* (*E.D.*)

CONURAMS, see *Canorums*.

CONVENE, *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ *Sc.* *n. Cy.*

1. *v.* To assemble, meet together.

Ked. Lads and lasses did convene To milk the kye, and bught the ewes, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 4; Gossips to discuss the match In dozens did convene, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 93. *Ayr.* Some merry, friendly, countra folk Together did convene, *BURNS Halloween* (1785) st 2. *n. Cy.* *Border Gl* (*Coll L.L.B.*)

2. *sb.* Gathering, meeting.

Abd. To bid him come to our convene, an' bring his fiddle, *BEATTIES Parings* (1801) 5, ed. 1873.

[1. *Quhen lymmaris dois convene*, *DUNBAR Poems* (c. 1500), ed. Small, II. 83.]

CONVENE, *v.*² and *sb.*² *Sc.* *Amer.*

1. *v.* To be convenient, fit, or suitable.

Amer., *New E.* This road will convene the public, *BARTLETT.*

2. *sb.* Convenience.

Ked. An' wantit will or else convene To write a sermon doon, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 66.

CONVENIENCE, *v.* *Rut.* To accommodate, furnish.

*Rut.*¹ The chamber's not inconvenienced with a fire-place.

CONVENIENCY, *sb.* *Lin.* *Ken.* *Som.*

1. Convenience.

Ken. (*W.G.P.*) *w. Som.*¹ Sèot yur oar'n kunvai'niunsee. *Dhur* id-n noa kunvai'niunsee bæwt gwai'n.

2. A privy, or w.c. *s. Lin.* (*T.H.R.*), *w. Som.*¹

[1. Churches are set apart for the conveniency of men to worship in, *SELDEN Table-Talk* (c. 1654), ed. *Arber*, 40.]

CONVENIENT, *adj.* *Irel.* *Near.*

Ir. (*G.M.H.*) *N.I.*¹ His house is convenient to the church. *Cav.* He lves convenient to me and he's a bad neighbour (*M.S.M.*).

CONVEY, *v.* *Sc.* [*kənvē*.] To escort, accompany in token of courtesy or honour. See *Convoy*, *v.*

Gall. Andrew Mackie sent his sons to convey him, *NICHOLSON Tales* (1843) 20.

[Semli puple went wip him on gate wel an fue myle to conuey him curtesli, *Wm. Pal.* (c. 1350) 5111.]

CONVOY, *v.* and *sb.*¹ *Sc.* *Irel.* Also *Som.* [*kənvoi*.]

1. *v.* To escort, accompany, see home. See *Convey*.

Sc. Father'll convoy me a bit, *SWAN Gates of Eden* (1895) iii. *Abd.* He . . . 'convoyed' Saunders three-fourths of the way back to the griever's cottage, *ALEXANDER Ain Folk* (1875) 46, ed. 1882. *Ked.* Her lover sure was . . . to convoy his lassie hame, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 3. *Fif.* Him they'd convoy . . . To whair he should . . . Get guerdon as was due, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 128. *Ayr.*

I had convoyed Robin Rummles hame to the Lylestone, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 37; To do some errands and convoy her hame, *BURNS Cotter's Sat Night* (1785) st. 7. N.I.¹

2. To convey, carry.

Ayr. The great feck of their gear was made over and convoyed to the Earls of Eglinton, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 262 w. *Sor.*¹ We've a-got now vor to put all our arshes and rummage and that, out in the strait, and 'tis all a-convoyd away every mornin.

3. *Obs.* To accomplish, manage.

Sc. A thorny business . . . which the moderator got cannily convoyed, *BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) I 382 (JAM.).

4. *sb.* The act of accompanying a person half way home. *Sc.* (JAM.)

5. *Phr.* (1) *A Kelso convoy*, the accompaniment of a person part of the way home; (2) *a Scots convoy*, an accompaniment to the door or 'o'er the dore-stane.'

(1) *Sc.* 'It's just a Kelso convoy, a step and a half o'er the dore-stane,' 'And why a Kelso convoy more than any other?' 'It's just a bye-word,' *Scott Antiquary* (1816) xxx; This is rather further than a *Sc.* convoy, which is only to the door. It is, however, sometimes explained as signifying that one goes as far as the friend, whom he accompanies, has to go, although to his own door (JAM.). (2) *Sc.* (JAM.) *Abd.* Understood as signifying more than half way home (ib.).

6. The company at a marriage that goes to meet the bride. *n Sc.* (JAM.)

7. *Obs.* Channel, mode of conveyance; accomplishment, action of a painstaking kind.

Sc. The General . . . finding some footsteps of this intelligence, but not knowing the convoy of it, *BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) I. 427 (JAM.).

Ayr. There is great canniness and convoy in the mediator, to further the service he has tane in hand, *DICKSON Writings* (1660) I. 118, ed 1845.

[1. The comont pepil met them . . . vitht grit solempnite, and syne conuoyit them to the plane mercat, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 149. 2. The quene intendet to put the king in Ingland, quhilk his keepers feiring, with al diligens convoyte him to the castel, *DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1596) II. 168]

CONVOY, *sb.*² *Obs.* Nhb. Dur. A lever to which is attached a clog for the wheel of a coal-wagon; a wheel-brake.

Nhb. The motion is regulated by a crooked piece of wood called a convoy, *MARSHALL Review* (1808) I 32, (W.T.); Nhb.¹ A person sits on the fore part of the waggon, with his foot upon a strong piece of wood called the convoy, and that moves on a pivot, which, rubbing on one of the wheels, he can increase or diminish the velocity at pleasure, *Hist Newcastle* (1801) 498. Nhb., Dur. *BAILEY & CULLEY Agric.* (1805) 12.

CONYGER, *sb.* *Obsol.* *Sc.* Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. Glo. Wil. Som. In forms coney-gree Chs.¹³ Nhp.²; conieger Glo.; conigar w.Som.¹; coniger, conigre Wil.¹; cony-gree Glo.; conygrey Der.¹; cuningar Sc. (JAM.); cun-niger Glo. A rabbit-warren, 'coney-garth.'

Or.I. The whole isle is but as one rich cuningar or conywarren, *BRAND Desc. Or.I.* (1805) 37 (JAM.). Chs.¹ In the w Chs. dial it would be pronounced 'coney-greeves,' and this has been shortened into coney-grees; Chs.³ Der.¹ Not used. Not. They didn't find in the coneygre to-day, I suppose (L.C.M.). Nhp.² Glo. (H.T.E.); GROSE (1790) *MS add. (M.)* Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ Kuun'gur.

[*OFr. communiere*, a rabbit-warren (LA CURNE).]

CONYGREE, CONYGREY, see Conyger.

CONZAIT, see Conceit.

COO, *sb.* *n Cy.* Fear. (HALL.) See Cow.

COO, *int.* *Sc.* [kū.]

1. A pigeon call.

Abd. A cushat . . . had renewed his plaintive coo-coo-coo, *ALEXANDER Am Folk* (1875) 71, ed. 1882; (G.W.)

2. *Comb.* Coo-me-door, a term of endearment for a wood-pigeon, turtle-dove, &c.

Sc. O coo-me-doo, my love sae true, *Buchan Ballads, Earl o' Mar* (MACKAY).

COO, see Cow, *sb.*¹

COOADLEY, *adj.* *Cor.* Also written coadly. Dirty, nasty, sloppy. See Caudle, *sb.*¹

Cor. Coadly slime . . . from the buddle pits, *HIGHAM Dial.* (1866) 14; Hes cloas edn't fit for that coadley Bál [mine], *ib.* 15.

COOAKEN, see Coaken.

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COOAN, *sb.* *Irel.* Also in form kon. A wooden cup or can without a handle.

Wxf.¹ Goude usquebaugh ee-saith uth in cooanès, 94.

COOAT, see Coat, Cote, *sb.*¹

COOB, *sb.* Brks.¹ Wil.¹ [kūb] A hen-coop.

COOB, *v.* S. & Ork.¹ [kūb.] Of a seal: to bring forth young.

[*Cp. ON. kōpr*, a young seal.]

COOCH, *sb.* Glo.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.] In *phr.* cooch and corner, nook and cranny.

COOCH, see Couch, *sb.*¹²

COOCH(E), *adj.* e An. Dev. Cor. In forms couch e.An.¹ Nrf.¹; cauch-, kutch- Dev. [kūʃ, kēʃ, kautʃ] Left-handed. e An.¹ Cf. coochy.

Hence (1) Caucher, *sb.* a left-handed person; (2) Couch handed, (3) -pawed, *adj.* left-handed.

(1) Dev. He's a regular caucher, *Reports Provinc.* (1886) 93. (2) e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Dev. GROSE (1790). Cor.¹² (3) Dev. He be terrible 'flucted sure 'nough, he be kutch-pawed, *Reports Provinc.* (1893).

COOCHY, *adj.* and *sb.* Dor. Dev. Cor. Also in forms cauckee Dev.; couchy Dor.; cuchy- Dev. [kūʃi, kēʃi, kautʃi]

1. *adj.* Left-handed, awkward. See Cooch(e).

w.Dor. ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1889). She is very coochy in her work, *ib.* (1877) 129; Tabby . . . enquired if I took her for a 'vule, or a zany, or a coochy hosebird,' *BLACKMORE Kit* (1890) I xi.

Hence (1) Coochy-handed or -pawed, *adj.* left-handed; awkward; (2) Coochy-paw, *sb.* a nickname for a clumsy fellow.

(1) Dev Git away, du, yū cūchy pawed little twoad! HEWETT *Pias Sp.* (1892); BOWRING *Lang.* (1866) I. pt. v. 36; Dev.¹, nw.Dev.¹ (2) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1887) 5.

2. *sb.* A left-handed person. Cor.³

COODIE, see Cootie.

COODLE, *sb.* *Cor.* Also in form cuddle. A cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*.

Cor.¹ Staring like a coodle.

[*Codulle, sepia, Prompt. OE. cudele.*]

COODLE, *v.* Shr.¹ [kū'dl] To get close together, as a brood of chickens does. Cf. coother.

COOER, see Cower.

COOF, *sb* and *v.* *Sc.* *Irel.* Nhb. Yks. Also written couf *Sc.* N.I.¹; cufe *Sc.* (JAM.); cuiff *Sc.* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ [kōf, kūf.]

1. *sb.* A simpleton, fool, 'ninny,' blockhead.

Abd. Eie his bidding warn a dane Ca' me a coof, *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 338. Frf. For dastard coofs they dinna care, *BEATTIE Arnha* (c. 1820) 13. Per. He'll neither be laggard nor coof, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 93. Fif. I'wa caitiff coward couffs! *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 171. Raf. The canker'd cuiffs forget to quarrel, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 60. *Ayr.* How fumbly' cuifs their dearies slight, *BURNS Sc. Drunk* (1785) st. 12. Lnk. The rest seem coofs, compar'd wi' my dear Pate, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) 33, ed 1783. Lth. Lang Sandy . . . bribes the poor coof to be blackfoot to me, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 217. e Lth. We'll no vote for the Tory, he's but a coof, *HUNTER J. Inverch* (1895) 171. Rxb. Foul fa' the couf, *RIDDELL Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 10. Feb. Sic cuifs far better please the priests, *AFFLECK Poet. Wks* (1836) 82. Sil. The coofs o' a' ages, sexes, and ranks, *CHR. NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) III. 89. Gall. 'Ye cuif,' said his wife, *CROCKETT Bog-Mynle* (1895) 338. Kcb. To see ilk flegging witless coof Get o'er his thum' a heezy, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 10. n.Cy. *Border Gl. (Coll. L L B)* Nhb. Your sangs thrill my bosom tho' coofs may deride them, *PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse* (1896) 149; Nhb.¹ Yor only a coof, man, after aa yor brag. Yks. Giddy young coofs, *FETHERSTON T. Goorkhodger* (1870) 10; Ah, we've lost the coof! *HENDERSON Flk-Loie* (1879) vi.

2. A lout, awkward clownish fellow.

N.I.¹ Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb.¹

Hence Coofish, *adj.* shamefaced, bashful, awkward.

Fif. George entered the pew in a very coofish manner, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 162.

3. A man who interferes with what is women's work; a 'cotquean.' Rxb. (JAM.)

4. *v.* To walk in an awkward manner, esp. with large, broad feet. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹

COOG, *sb.* Sc. [kœg, kūg.] A boys' game. See below. Fif. A few boys who had been playing at 'coog,' ROBERTSON *Provost* (1890) 182. Dmf. A boy is placed at a part of the street, which is for the time called a den. The others conceal themselves in doors and closes [alleys]; and when all is ready they cry 'coog,' when the 'den' boy rushes out to discover them, and they try to evade him and get home to the den, *id.* Note by Author.

COOH, *int.* e.An. [kū.] An exclamation used to call or soothe a cow, &c.; a call to attract attention.

Nrf. Coo-o-o looker there [just look there] (E.M.). Suf. Cooh here (F.H.).

COOK, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Wm. Lan. Pem. Oxf. Som. Colon. Also written *couk* Sc.; *keuk* Nhb. [kūk, kœk, kuk.]

1. *v.* In phr. to cook pot, to cook a dinner.

Oxf.¹ I shan't cook pot to-day.

2. Slang: to kill.

w.Som.¹ I can't abear they cats; I've a cooked a purty many o'm by my time. [Aus. A d'fought . . . will cook half the stock in the country.] BOLDREWOOD *Colon. Reformer* (1890) II. xx.]

3. *Fig.* To manage, arrange so as to obtain one's object; to circumvent, punish.

Abd. I maun cook the lass wi' skill, *Cock Strains* (1810) II. 68. Lth. Many cozy dens were coukit, *BALANTINE Poems* (1856) 10. N Cy.¹ Nhb. When she torn'd cranky, she gat keukt be Stivvysin fra Tyne, *Ronson Evangeline* (1870) 347. Wm. If thogs sewer theo dussent kna what to say I'll tell thee hoo ta cook it, *Bully Tyson*, 4. ne.Lan.¹

4. *sb.* A small cake. Cf. *cookie*, *sb.*¹

Pem. (C.V.C.) s Pem. *Laws Little Eng* (1888) 419.

COOK, *v.*² Sc. Cum. Also written *couk*, *cok*. Sc. (JAM) [kūk, kuk.] To crouch down, lie hid; to disappear suddenly, or appear and disappear by fits and starts.

Sc. (JAM) Ayr. Whyles coukit underneath the braes, *BURNS Halloween* (1785) st. 25.

Hence (1) *Cook-and-hide*, *sb.* hide-and-seek; (2) *Cook-uddy* or *Cokaddy*, *sb.* a dance performed by children in a 'cooking' or cowering posture; (3) to dance *coukuddy*, phr. to perform antics.

(1) Cum. (E.W.P.). There some are playing 'heebawleep,' Some 'kookanheyd,' or 'I baw peep' (J.H.) (2, 3) Cld. (JAM.)

[G. *kauchen*, 'kauern, sich ducken' (GRIMM); Hesse dial. *kauchen*, 'niederkauern, niederhocken' (VILMAR).]

COOK, *v.*³ Nhp. War. Glo. Bck. Bdf. Hnt. [kuk.]

1. To throw, toss, 'chuck.' See *Cuck*.

Nhp.¹ 'Shall us cook it over the wall?' 'See how that cat is cooking that mouse about,' i.e. playing with it, and tossing it in the air. War. (J.B.) Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); *BAYLIS Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.¹, n.Bck. (A.C.), Bdf. (J.W.B.), Hnt. (T.P.F.)

Hence *Cook-a-ball*, *sb.* a child's ball; a game of catch.

Nhp.¹ Let's have a game at cook-a-ball. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

2. *Fig.* To thwart, throw an obstacle in the way.

Nhp.¹ If you don't mind, I'll cook you.

COOK, *v.*⁴ Sc. (JAM.) Cum.¹ Written *couk* Sc. (JAM.) [kuk.] To imitate the sound made by the cuckoo.

COOKE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc.

1. *sb.* A draught of a liquid; a mouthful.

Slk. I'll get a cooke o' the air o' heaven again, *Hogg Perils of Man* (1822) II. 101 (JAM.).

2. *v.* To take a long draught or pull of any liquid. Slk. (JAM.)

[1. Cp. G. *kauchen*, to draw a breath (GRIMM); MHG. *küchen*, 'hauchen,' *küch*, 'hauch' (LEXER).]

COOKEEL, *sb.* Nrf. Also in form *cocquille*, *coquille*. [kukil, ko'kil.] A sort of cross-bun eaten during Lent at Norwich.

e.An.^{1,2} Nrf. On Shrove Tuesday a custom commences of eating a small bun called *cocque'els*—cook-eels—*cocquilles*, which is continued through the season of Lent, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. i. 293; Hot coquilles on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, *ib.* (1888) 7th S. v. 128; On Shrove Tuesday, pancakes and 'coquilles' are indispensable, *GLYDE Garl.* (1872) 11; Nrf.¹

[Fr. *coquille* (terme de cuisine), LITTRÉ.]

COOKIE, *sb.*¹ Sc. Amer. Slang. [ku'ki.]

1. A small plain bun or cake; a Bath bun. See *Cook*, *sb.* 4.

Sc. Such baking of . . . cookies, *Scott Bride of Lam.* (1819) xxvi. Nrf. Bath biscuit, cookies, shortbread cakes, *M'GILVRA*

Poems (ed. 1862) 108. Ayr. How to mak a bawbec bap into a fine cookey wi' carvey sweeties, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 280. Lnk. London buns an' cookies by the score, *WARDROP J. Matheson* (1881) 34. Lth. The cookies, snaps, an' bakes That young folks like sae weel, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 16. Edb. A cup of tea and a cookie, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxviii. Gall. The thought of the currants in a couple of cookies was too much for him, *CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 197. [Amer. A New Year's cookey is a peculiar cake made only in New York, and at the Christmas holidays, *BARTLET*.]

2. *Comp.* *Cookie-shine*, a tea party.

Lth. Bazaars, cookie-shines, lectures, and dear knows what other efforts, *Kittlegany Vacancy* (1885) 18. Gall. (A.W.) Slang. Conversaciones, cookey-shines, &c., *READE Hard Cash* (1863) I. 103 (FARMER).

COOKIE, *sb.*² Yks. [ku'ki] A child's pinforce.

w.Yks. Nah lad, hes ta gotten thi new cookie on? *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (June 25, 1892).

COOKLE, *sb.* e.An. [Not known to our correspondents.] A pair of prongs with an aperture through which the meat spit is thrust. (HALL.)

COOKMENT, *sb.* Der.¹ Cookery.

COOK-STOOL, see *Cuck-stool*.

COOL, *adj.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Nhp. Also in form *cule* Sc. [kūl, kœl, kuil]

1. *adj.* In *comp.* *Cool-tankard*, a beverage of water, wine, lemon, &c.; the plant *Dorago officinalis*.

Nhp.¹ This plant forms one of the ingredients in a favourite beverage called cool tankard. Hence, doubtless, the provincial name applied to the plant itself.

2. *v.* In phr. (1) to cool one's haggas, to beat one soundly; (2) to cool and sup, to live from hand to mouth, to be in a state of poverty; also used as a *sb.*; (3) *cool-the-iron*, (4) *-the-loom*, an indifferent worker, a lazy person.

(1) n.Yks. *MERITON Praise Ale* (1684) *Gl.* (2) Rxb. It's been cull-an'-sup wi' them a' their days (JAM.). Ant. Hoo ir you gettin' on? —Heth jist coolin' an' suppin', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). (3) Cld. (JAM.) (4) Bwk. She was—a weaver (but a complete cool-the-loom), *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 49. Rxb. (JAM.)

COOL, see *Cowl*, *sb.*^{1,2,3}

COOLAAN, *sb.* Irel. Also written *coolane*, *coulaan*. The back of the head or body.

Wxf.¹ Ich woode be pitcht ee kurkeen, to a coolaan [I would be poked into the maw up to my head], 106.

[Ir. Gael. *ciulan*, tresses, hair, the back of the head; der. of *cūl*, back.]

COOL-BAURY, *sb.* Irel. A reserve of skilful players placed near the 'baury' (q.v.) or goal in the game of 'hurling.'

s.Ir. Jack and I will stand cool-baury (P.W.J.).

[Cool repr. Ir. *cūl*, back.]

COOLDER, *adj.* Sur. Wil. Dev. Cooler, *compar.* of 'cool.'

Sur.¹ The weather seems a bit coolder-like to-day. n.Wil. (E.H.G.) Dev. Very common, *Reports Provenc.* (1893).

COOLECANNAN, see *Colcannon*.

COOLER, *sb.* Chs. Shr. Suf. Hmp. Wil. Cor. Also in form *coolder* Wil. [kūlɔ(r).]

1. A large cask or tub in which malt liquor is cooled.

Shr.¹ Hmp. *HOLLOWAY*. n.Wil. (E.H.G.)

2. A vessel into which milk is poured immediately it is taken from the cow.

Chs. The sieve is supported over the cooler by a cheese ladder, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II. 44. Suf. Streams of new milk through flowing coolers stray, *BLOOMFIELD Farmer s Boy* (1798) 15, ed. 1808.

3. A wash-tub.

Suf. Put this cooler in the wash-house, *ELLIS Pronunc.* (1889) V. 284.

4. A large salting-tub. Cor.²

COOLIN, *sb.* Sc. A Gaelic sport on New Year's Eve; also, the principal actor in the game; see below.

Sc. Still retained in the Hebrides and w. Highlands (JAM.); The gentlemen and men servants are turned out of the house, and the females secure the door. One of the men is decorated with a dried cow's hide and is provided with cakes of barley or oat bread, and with cheese. He is called the 'Coolin,' and is belaboured with staves. . . . The door is next attacked. . . . When he has repeated a few verses, the door flies open. . . . When the whole company are admitted, a new ceremony begins. A piece of dried sheep-

skin . . . is singed in the fire, smelt to, and waved three times round the head. . . . The bread and cheese of the 'Coolin' are next divided and eaten; and thus are the calamities of the expected year provided against, *Clan-Albin* (1815) I. 122, 123 (*ib.*).

COOLING-STONE, *sb.* Sc. A stone, in or near the school, on which a boy, who has been whipped, is sent to cool himself.

Sc. (G.W.) ¹/₂ (A.W.) Frf. ¹ thrashed the boy and sent him to the cooling stone, *BARRIE Minister* (1891) xli.

COOLOOR, *sb.* Wxf. ¹ A pigeon.

[*Ir. colúir*, a dove (O'REILLY).]

COOLRIFF, *adj.* Obs. ² Sc. Cool. Also used *fig.* See *Coldrife*.

Sc. (JAM) Abd. Fain, fain was she of the coolriff shade, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 27, ed. 1812.

COOLTHE, *sb.* Wor. Hrf. Oxf. Sur. Sus. [kūlp.] Coolness. Cf. *cooth*, *sb.* ¹

* w.Wor. ¹, Hrf. ² Oxf. ¹ MS *add.* Sur. In the coolthe of the evening (T.S.C.). Sur. ¹ Sus. ¹ I set the window open for coolthe.

[In the evening my father and Mrs. Thrale seated themselves out of doors . . . for coolth and chat, *D'ARBLAY Diary* (1781) II. 77 (DAV.).]

COOM, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. Bdf. Hrt. Ken. Wil. Also written *comb* Wil. ¹; *coomb* Nhp. ¹; *cum* n.Yks. ¹; *koomb* Wil. [kūm.]

1. *sb.* Coal-dust, small coal; soot, dirt; the dust of peat. Also used *fig.*

Frf. Workin' . . . 'Mid iron, sheep-heads, coom, an' coal, *SANDS Poems* (1833) 101. Ayr. Hands not altogether clean of the coom of Jacobinical democracy, *GALT Provost* (1822) xxxix. e.Lth. Though mebbe he michtna be as white as camstane, he wasna as black as coal coom, *HUNTER J. Inwack* (1895) 178. Sik. Gie me that cork—I'll burn 't and then blacken his face wi' coom, *CHR. NORTH Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 91. Rxb. If coom hang from the bars of a grate like shreds of silk, it is viewed as foretoking the arrival of strangers within 24 hours, provided the flakes fall down from the wind produced by clapping the hands together. If not, it is said that the strangers are not going to 'light down' (JAM). Gall. Ankle deep in fragrant dry dust or 'coom,' *CROCKETT Sunbonnet* (1895) ix. n.Ir. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C) Ant. The fine ashes from a smith's fire is called smiddy coom, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. (K.), Cum. ¹

Hence **Coomy**, *adj.* begrimed with coal, dirt, &c.; sooty. Rnf. I'd hae him [the devil] haunt some hallow dell, . . . Where he mair privately might drill His coomy legions, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 25. Ayr. Ye see my fingers are coomy, *GALT Entail* (1823) xxxix. Lth. Ilk coomy collier, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 68.

2. Dust, fine dirt, dust or scrapings of wood or iron produced by friction.

Sh.I. An dadstu da door, maistlins layin in coom, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 16. Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) N.Cy. ¹, Nhb. ¹ Cum. LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 300. n.Yks. ¹ ne.Yks. ¹ Chiefly used of sawdust, called saw-coom, and malt refuse, called malt-cums. m.Yks. ¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Nhp. ¹

3. Congealed grease that exudes from an axle-wheel or other machinery.

Midl. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Nhp. ¹ While it remains in the axle it is never so called. This name prevails on the Lei. side of the county. In the neighbourhood of Northampton it obtains the name of swarth. Hrt. The black coom that is made by oiling or greasing bells in a steeple, *ELLIS Cy Hsuf.* (1750) 287. Ken. (W.F.S.) Wil. *SLOW Gl.* (1892); Wil. ¹

4. The gum on apple and damson trees, &c. Bdf. (J.W.B.)

5. *v.* To blacken, begrime with dirt or dust. Also used *fig.* Ayr. They ought to have been punished . . . for cooming your character, *GALT Lauds* (1826) xix; I'll no coom my fingers wi' meddling in any sic project, *ib.* *Entail* (1823) lxxiv; Their faces were coomed, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 171.

6. Phr. *to be coomed up*, to be sealed up with dirt. Bdf. Eyes sealed up by the effect of sleep are said to be 'coomed up' (J.W.B.).

[The same word as ME. *culme* (coal-dust), see *Culm.*]

COOM, *sb.* ² Sc. [kūm.]

1. The wooden frame used in building the arch of a bridge.

Lth. As several of the arches approach nearly to a straight line, the frame or 'coom,' on which [the bridge] was raised, must have sunk, *Statist. Acc.* XVII. 8 (JAM.).

Hence **Coom-ceiled**, *adj.* Of a garret, &c.: having the ceiling in the form of an arch.

Sc. (JAM); A plain two-story house, having a narrow wooden stair ascending to the upper floor, which was composed of two coom-ceiled apartments, *CHAMBERS Bk Days* (1869) I. 166.

2. The lid of a coffin.

Sc. Some surgeon apprentices rudely broke down part of the cooms, or sloping roof of the coffin, *CHAMBERS Bk Days* (1869) I 824. Fyf, Rxb. (JAM.)

[The same word as E. *culm* (the highest point), see NARES. Cp. G. *kulm*, 'bergkuppe' (PAUL).]

COOM, see *Comb*, *sb.* ¹, *Combe*.

COOMB, *sb.* Sc. Chs. Hrt. e.An. s.Cy. Also in forms *comb* Chs. ¹; *coumb* s.Cy.; *cum* (b Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) (K.); *kim* Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [kūm, kōm.]

1. A brewing-vat. Chs. (K.); Chs. ¹

2. A measure of four bushels, used of grain.

Hrt. A coomb or four bushels of barley to one acre, *ELLIS Moa. Husb.* (1750) II. n e.An. ¹ Nrf. His brood-geese required five coombs of corn daily, *HONE Table Bk* (1827) I. 141; Formerly of coals, though now superseded by the ton (A.G.). Suf., *Ess. Young Annals Agric.* (1784-1815). s.Cy. (P.R.), RAY (1691).

Hence **Coomb-sack**, *sb.* a sack containing a coomb. Suf. (F.H.)

3. A tub, cistern; a large ladle for baling out a boat.

sw.Sc. A milk-cum or kim (JAM. *Suppl.*).

[1. A coomb . . . is that vessel into the which the wort is put to work with the yeast, *HOLME Armory* (1688) 319.

2. Ten sacks whereof euerie one holdeth a coome, *TUSSER Husb.* (1580) 36]

COOMB, see *Comb*, *sb.* ¹, *Coom*, *sb.* ¹

COOM(B)E, see *Combe*, *Come*, *sb.* ¹

COOMBS, *sb. pl.* Suf. The seed-vessels of *Scandix Peeten.* (B. & H.)

COOM(E), see *Come*, *v.*

COOM-HEDDER, see *Come-hither*.

COON, see *Cun*.

COONJER, see *Counger*.

COONT, see *Count*.

COOP, *sb.* ¹ and *v.* ¹ Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Wor. Shr. Glo. Hrt. e.An. I.W. Slang. Also written *coup* n.Yks. ¹; *coupe* Shr. ²; *cowp* Shr. ¹ [kūp.]

1. *sb.* Any close place of confinement, a chicken-hutch, rabbit-pen, &c.; a prison.

N.Cy. ², n.Yks. ², n.Lin. ¹, Shr. ¹² I.W. ² He's in coop Slang. A cove as has . . . smelt the insides of all the coops in the three kingdoms, *London Misc.* (Mar. 1866) 58 (FARMER).

2. A hollow vessel made of twigs with which fish are caught on the Humber.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); Similar vessels in the South are called pots, *HOLLOWAY*; N.Cy. ² ne.Lan. ¹ [Used] for taking eels.

3. A grating or fence round a tree.

Hrt. If a fence or coop was set about each pole, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) VIII. 76

4. A coal-scuttle, wooden vessel of the pail description. n.Yks. ¹², m.Yks. ¹

5. *v.* To enclose, pen up.

Hrt. The great expense of cooping and fencing each tree, *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750) VIII. 74. [From fifteen to twenty [ewes] were put into the hurdles (hobbling or cooping) daily, *Young Annals Agric.* (1784-1815).]

6. To catch in traps; to muzzle ferrets. See also *Cope*, *v.* ⁴

Sc. 'Hoo are they your rats? I cooped them.' 'Yes, you cooped them, but on my premises,' *Jokes*, and S. (1889) 75. e.An. ¹ Suf. (F.H.); e.An. *Dy. Times* (1892).

7. In needlework: to tighten, draw in; to pucker up as in a clumsy seam. *Gen.* with *up*.

s.Wor. ¹ Shr. ¹ Anne, yo'n got one side o' this sem lunger than the other, yo' mun coop it in a bit or else unpick it. Glo. (A.B.); Glo. ¹

COOP, *sb.* ² Sc. A small heap.

Lnk. A coop of muck (JAM.).

COOP, *v.* ² Sc. To hoop, bind with hoops.

Sik. He coopt a coggie for our gudwife, And heigho! but he coopt it braw, *Hogg Jacob. Rehes* (1819) II. 54.

COOP, *v.* ³ Nhp. ² [kūp.] To throw.

COOP, *int.* In *gen.* dial. use in Eng. Also in forms *cop* n.Lin.¹; *cope* Not.²; *cow-up* Shr.¹; *cup* m.Yks.¹ Chs.¹ Not.¹ Nhp.¹ Oxf.¹ Brks.¹ I.W.¹ w.Som.¹; *c'up* Lei.¹ War.² e.An.¹² Dev.¹; *cuppe* e.Lan.¹; *kope* Nhb.¹ [kūp, kup, kēp, kōp, kop.]

1. Come up! a call to horses or cows to come from the field. See also *Come*, v. II. 2.

Nhb.¹, n.Yks. (I.W.) m.Yks.¹ Cup, cup stir¹ w.Yks.², e.Lan.¹, Chs.¹, nw.Der.¹, Not.¹², s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.¹, s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.², Wor. (J.W.P.), w.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Cow-up, cow-up, coop, coop. Oxf.¹, Erks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹, Suf. (F.H.), Ess. (V.C.), Hmp.¹, I.W.¹, Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ Kuup¹ kuup¹ Dev.¹; Dev.² In calling horses a farmer says 'Coop! coop!' when calling cows or oxen 'Coo! coo! coo!'

Hence (1) *Cope-a-holt*, (2) *Cope-harley*, *int.* a call to horses to go to the left; (3) *Cooper th' a wool*, *phr.* come hither, will ye? (4) *Cup-bear*, *int.* a call to a horse to go to the right; (5) *Cuppa-way*, *int.* see *Cope-harley*.

(1, 2) Nrf. (E.M.) (3) Suf. e.An. *Dy Times* (1892). (4) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 12. Suf. (F.H.) (5) *ib.*

2. A call to a riding horse to come and stand still while the rider mounts; also to a horse to start, to take care, to turn to the left, &c.

Leat.¹, Nhp.¹, se.Wor.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.), Ess. (V.C.)

3. A call to fowls to come and be fed.

Nhp.¹, Glo. (J.S.F.S.) Oxf.¹ Cup biddy. e.An.¹, Ken. (D.W.L.) Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. Coop¹ coop¹ coop¹ coop¹ He heard the birds run and scramble, RAYMOND *Tryphena* (1895) 53; (F.A.A.) w.Som.¹ Kuop¹ kuop¹ It is sounded precisely as a northerner sounds 'cup' nw.Dev.¹

4. In *phr.* with a *cup!* used as an exhortation to haste. m.Yks.¹

CO-OP, *sb.* and *v.* Yks. Lan. [kō-op.]

1. *sb.* The co-operative store, co-operative society. w.Yks. (J.R.); Mary Umpleby said it 'bet t'Co-op doo into fits,' CUDWORTH *Dial. Sketches* (1884) 20. Lan. When Co-ops engrossed the attention of working men, DONALDSON *Queer Supper* (1886) 4.

2. *v.* To co-operate, belong to a co-operative society; also *fig.*

Lan. I'll ne'er co-op no moore at th' alehouse, DONALDSON *Queer Supper* (1886) 13

Hence (1) *Co-opper*, *sb.* a member of a co-operative society; (2) *Co-oping*, *phl. adj.* co-operating, belonging to a co-operative society; also *fig.*

(1) w.Yks. Wi'v olas bin kō-opaz (J.W.). Lan. That's a bonny Co-opper, DONALDSON *Queer Supper* (1886) 13. (2) Lan. At this point of his co-oping career in steps his wife, *ib.* 5.

COOP, see *Coup*, v.²

COOPER, v.¹ and *sb.*¹ Sc. [kū-pær.]

1. *v.* To bind with hoops, to work as a cooper. Also used *fig.*

Dmb. He micht cooper me up for yin o' his elders, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxxiv. Ayr. He has cooper'd and caw'd a wrang pin in't, BURNS *Kirk's Alarm*, st. 10.

2. *sb.* In *phr.* *Cooper o' Stobo*, one who excels another in any particular line. s.Sc. (JAM.)

COOPER, *sb.*² Pem. [kū-pær(r).] The wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*.

s.Pem. *Science Gossip* (1874) 142; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 10.

COOPER, *sb.*³ Sc. [kū-pær.] A horse imperfectly castrated. Dmf. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

COOPER, v.² Lon. Hmp. Colon. Cant. [kū-pær(r).] To injure, spoil, 'do for.'

Lon. Lady Cottenham is 'coopered' [spoilt] now, . . . she won't stand above a 'bull' [five shillings], MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 315. Hmp. Of a vine much injured by last winter's frost, 'He's coopered, isn't he?' (W.H.E.) [Aus. He stands to win a pot of money, but if he loses—'Coopered, by Jove!'] TASMA *In her Youth* (1890) xxi. Cant. I sh'ldn't like ter'ave it brought up agen me that I'd coopered the job, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxvii.

COOPERMAN, v. Bnff.¹ To play into each other's hands in an unjust manner.

COOPINGS, *sb. pl.* n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ Also written *cowpins* e.Yks.¹ [kū-pinz.] Narrow oblong corn-stacks set end to end to allow the wind to pass freely through and about them.

COUPLE, v. n.Cy. To crowd. (HALL.)

COUPLE, see *Couple*.

COOPY, see *Coppie*, *sb.*¹

COOPY-HOUSE, *sb.* Wil. [kū pi eus.] A very small house or cottage. Cf. *cubby-hole*.

Wil. *Slow Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹

COOR, *sb.* and *v.* Irel. Dev. Cor. Also written *core* Cor.²; *cour* (e Dev. Cor. [kō-ə(r)].)

1. *sb.* A 'corps' or gang of miners working together in one shift.

s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.) Cor. Caall up the deffuunt cooris, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 17, ed. 1865; Cor.¹ I belong to the night coor.

2. A miner's working shift of eight hours.

n.Dev. But yet I'll do my coore, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7. Cor. As their coor was now about ende, the pair began to leisurely gather up their tools, PEARCE *Esther Pentecost* (1891) bk. I. 1; Cor.¹ There are two day and one night coor, Cor.²

3. *Phr.* out of coor, out of the regular course. Cor.¹

4. *v.* Of small farmers. to join together their horses to do their ploughing. s Ir. (J.W.ff.); (P.W.J.)

COOR, see *Cower*, v.¹

COORAM, *sb.* Cor. [kūr-əm] Decorum, order, peace. w.Cor. Now Billy aw tried to keep cooram, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 7

COORAMUCK, *sb.* Irel. A feast, banquet.

Ir. There was great cooramuck made about the youngest boy next day, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 48.

[Cp. Ir. *cuirn*, a feast, a banquet; *cuirmeach*, festive (O'REILLY).]

COORDIE, see *Coward*.

COORIE, see *Cowery*.

COORN, see *Corn*.

COOSCOT, see *Cushat*.

COOSE, v. and *sb.*¹ Sus. Hmp. Dev. Cor. Also in forms *cooze* Cor.; *cose* n.Dev.; *couse* Cor.; *course*, *couse* Cor.¹; *cowse* Cor.²; *coze* Sus. Hmp. [kūz, kōz.]

1. *v.* To gossip, chat.

Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY Cor. While men are worken, the women are coosen, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 74; We do coozy on a Munday, *Camborne Alm.* (1894) 95; Oh, the lazy hussey! . . . is all her time Courseying and courranting with the boys! HUNT *Pop. Rom w Eng.* (1865) I. 274. w Cor. Don't stand coozing there, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 23 Cor.¹²

Hence (1) *Cousser*, *sb.* a gossip, talkative person; (2) *Cozy*, *adj.* talking freely and intimately.

(1) Sus. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Cor.¹ She's a regular cousser. (2) Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

2. To loiter on an errand.

n.Dev. Wi' ither not an hour's a-cosing, No dawdling, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 101. Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432; Cor.¹

3. *sb.* A chat, gossip.

Cor.¹ We had a bra' comfor'ble couse.

[1. OCor. *cows*, to speak, say, tell (WILLIAMS); Fr. *causer*, to use much speech to little purpose (COTGR.).]

COOSE, *sb.*² Irel. A small bay, a cove, creek.

w.Ir. The cooses and small bays on the west and north-west were astir with the hissing waves, LAWLESS *Giana* (1892) II. pt. III. i.

[Ir. *cuas*, a cove (JOYCE), see MACBAIN (s.v. *Còs*).]

COOSE, see *Can*, v., *Coarse*, *Course*.

COOSER, *sb.* Sc. Also written *couser*, *cusser* (JAM.); *cuisser*. In form *cursour* (JAM.). A stallion.

Sc. Ye needna nicher that gate, like a cusser at a caup o' corn, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxxi; A fey man and a cursour fearna the deil, HISLOP *Prov.* 20; MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Ayr. And no a perfect kintra cooser, BURNS *To a Gentleman* (1790). Lth. Some were like coosers prancing, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 67. Gall. Set a caird on a cuisser, an' he'll ride to the Deevil, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 128.

[The same word as *coursier*. A *coursier*, *equus admissarius*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

COOSHIES, *sb. pl.* e.An. Also in forms *coosha*, *coshies*. [kū'fiz.] Sweets, lollipops. See also *Cochies*.

e.An.¹ Nrf. Sure to give her children either 'coshies' or 'lollipops', to quiet them, RYE *Hist. Nrf.* (1885) xv; COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 22, 72. Nrf., Suf. (F.H.)

COOSLOP, see *Cowslip*.

COOS(N), **COOS(T)**, see *Can*, v.

COOST, *sb.*¹ Sc. Also written **cuist** (JAM.). Condition, quality.

Arg He has a gude coost [he is strong-bodied] (JAM.).

[Norw. dial. *kost*, condition (AASEN), ON. *kostr*.]

COOST, *sb.*² Lan. [kūst] A hornless beast.

Lan. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

COOST, see **Cast**, v. I. 2.

COOSTOM, *sb.* Cor. [kūstəm.] Raw spirit that has been smuggled.

Cor. We'd a fine denar . . . And aafter that a little coostom, J TRENODLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 53; So called because it has not paid the custom dues (M A C.)

[A spec. use of lit. E. *custom*.]

COOT, *sb.*¹ Se. Lan.¹ Chs. Not. Lin. Lei. War. e.An. Dev. Cor. Written cute Nrf. [kūt, kōt]

1. The bird *Fulca atra*, used in var. proverbs; see below.

Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ As bare as a coot. As lousy as a coot. Lei.¹ As bald as a coot' is a common simile. War.³ Dev.³ Zo bold's a cute. Cor. As mad as a coot, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885).

2. Comb. Coot custard fair, a fair held at Horsey in Norfolk, in the spring.

Nrf. At Horsey, a fair used to be held every spring called Coot-custard fair, because all the sweets were made from eggs of the coot and black-headed gull, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 179.

3. The common guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. Nrf. (JAM.)

4. The water-hen, *Gallinula podiceps*.

Chs.¹ Called Bald Coot, from its white face. s.Chs.¹, n.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹ Nrf. There've been a body of cutes on Breydon since the Broads ha' friz, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 48 Suf.¹

COOT, *sb.*² Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **cuit** (t Sc. (JAM.); cute Sc. (JAM.) Nhb.¹; **cyut** Nhb.¹; **kute** Nhb.; **kyut** Nhb.¹ [kūt, kōt]

1. The ancle; also, derisively, the foot.

Or.I. ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 813; (S A S) Fif. H's coots, his elbuck, and his knees, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 155 e.Fif. The laird wha had been detained by a stennis he had g'en his cuit, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xi Nrf. They kept me cosh bath cauf an' coots, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I. 124. Ayr. This ane had strained her cuit, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 121; (J M.) Lnk. Did you observe her feet? beneath her coots, I'll swear her gown wad reach, to hide her cloots, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 120. Feb. (A C) Slk. She's aye sae fashous puin her petticoats ower her coots, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) II. 160 Nhb. Did ever mortals see sic brutes, To order me to lift my kutes, BELL *Rhymes* (1812) 37; Nhb.¹ Tyek them greet kyuts o' yors oot o' the way.

Hence (1) **Cootie**, *adj.* of fowls: having the legs covered with feathers; (2) **Cuited**, *adj.* having ancles; (3) **Cuiter**, *v. fig.* to set on one's feet, restore to health; (4) **Cuittikins**, *sb. pl.* spatterdashes.

(1) Sc. The cooty cock. . . Did clap his wings and craw, TRAIN *Mount. Muse* (1814) 49 (JAM.). Ayr. Ye cootie moorcocks, crouselly craw, BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 7 (2) Ayr. Tou's cuited like the mother o' thee, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 203. (3) Ayr. Until the doctor gets me cuitered up again, *ib.* *Notandums* (1890) 8. (4) Sc. CARLYLE *Lett.* (July 1843).

2. Phr. to let one cool his cutes, to keep one waiting in the cold.

Sc. I let him cule his cutes at the dore (JAM.).

[Sum claschis the, sum cloddis the on the cutis, DUNBAR *Flying* (1505) 232. EFriss. *kōt*, the ankle-bone (KOOLMAN); MLG. *kote*, *kute*, the fetlock (SCHILLER & LUBBEN).]

COOT, *sb.*³ Cor. Also in form **cootin** Cor.² [kūt.] A beating, thrashing.

Cor. I've a ben and gov he a pretty coot to-day, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 11; 'I'll doctor ec,' says I, and was jest goin' to give in a coot, *ib.* (1868) 26; Cor.¹²

COOTCH, *int.* Gmg. [kūtf.] In phr. *cootch now!* a call to dogs. (E.D.)

COOTCHER, *v.* Rxb (JAM.) To parcel out.

COOTED, *ppl. adj.* Wil. [kū tid.] Cut slanting, sloped off; as the ends of the upper part of an oblong hayrick.

Wil. Hayricks are usually made round; sometimes oblong with cooted ends, not gable ends, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); Wil.¹

COOTEN, *sb.* Glo. [kū-tən.] A stupid fellow.

Glo. Thee bist a reglar cooten (S S.B.); Glo.¹

COOTEN, *v.* Glo.¹ [kū-tən.] To 'squirm'; to wriggle about.

COO-TER, *sb.* and *v.* Glo. [kū-tə.] 1. *sb.* The wood-pigeon's note. Glo.² 2. *v.* To coo, make the sound of the wood-pigeon. Glo.¹

COOTER, see **Coulter**.

COOTH, *sb.*¹ and *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Shr. Also written **couth** n.Cy.¹ Lan. Chs.¹; **cowth** Lan.¹ [kūp.]

1. *sb.* A cold, chill. See **Coolth** (e).

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹ w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ A man does not say he has a cooth, but always couples cooth and cold. I dunnot feel so well, I'm so full of cooth and cold; Chs.²³ s.Chs.¹ Yoa)n gy'et yur koo th [Yo'n get yur cooth]. Shr.¹ That child's 'ketcht a cooth somew'er, Shr.²

Hence **Coothful**, *adj.* rheumy, likely to give cold; very cold.

Lan. THORNBUR *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 106. Chs.¹ It's a coothful house s.Chs.¹ It's ū kuwd, koo thful job, thech'n [It's a cowl, coothful job, thetchin].

2. *adj.* Of the weather: cold.

Chs.¹ It's cooth.

[God sends his cooth according to their cloath, COYGR. (s.v. *Froid*).]

COOTH, *sb.*² Or I. Also written **cuth** (JAM.), **cuith**. A young coal-fish, *Merlangus Carbonarius*. Cf. **cuddie**.

Or I. JAKOBSEN *Sh. Dial.* (1897) 20; The fish most generally caught . . . is a grey fish here called cuths . . . and is the same with what on the south coast is called 'podley,' only the cuth is of a larger size, *Statist. Acc* VII. 453 (JAM.). These boats sometimes go to sea for the purpose of fishing cods, cooths, and tibrics, which are the small or young cooths, *ib.* XVI. 543 (*ib.*). [SATCHELL (1879).]

[ON. *kōð*, fish-fry; cp. Norw. dial. *kypða*, a young trout (AASEN).]

COOTH, see **Couth**.

COOTHER, *v.* Shr.¹ [kū-ðə(r).] To get close together, as a brood of chickens does. Cf. **coodle**, *v.*

COOTHER, see **Coulter**.

COOTIE, *sb.* Obs.? Sc. Also in form **coodie** Nrf.; **cudie** (JAM.).

1. A wooden kitchen-dish; a small bowl or basin.

Sc. Nor kept I servants, tales to tell, But toom'd my coodies a' mysell, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I 306 (JAM.). Rff. PICKEN (1788) *Gl* Ayr. Spairges about the brunstane cootie, BURNS *Address Deil* (1785) st. 1

2. A bucket shaped like a barrel; a wooden chamber-pot.

Abd. (JAM.) Nrf. PICKEN (1788) *Gl* Lnk. (JAM.)

COOTIN, see **Coot**, *sb.*³

COOTLE, *v.* Sc.

1. To handle carefully, put to rights. Gall. (A.W.)

2. To lay heads together; to fondle, caress.

Ayr. (J.F.) Gall. Their bairn ta'en up wi' a herd laddie, And cootlan' by their lanes already, NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1814) 53, ed 1897.

COOTY, *adj.* *Obso.* Shr. Snug, comfortable, cosy. Cf. **tufty**.

Shr.¹ Whad a nice cōoty bonnet yo'n got!—Aye, it's odds to whad a war'n now-a days ōoth thar ears all bar.

COOYER, *sb.* Cor.³ [kū-jə(r).] An overhanging mass of rock.

COOZE, see **Course**.

COP, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Eng. Written **kop** Nhb.¹; also in form **cap** w.Yks.² [kop.]

1. *sb.* The head, top, summit of anything; a hill, peak, crest.

n.Cy.¹, Cum.¹, Wm. (K.) w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Lan.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Stf.¹, Der.², nw.Der.¹

2. The tuft or top-knot on the head of a bird. Cf. **coppie**.

Dur.¹ n.Yks. That bird hez a cop on t'head (IW). Cor. Some beautiful hens of a new sort, with 'cops' on their heads, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) II. 101; Cor.¹²

Hence (1) **Cop-headed**, (2) **Copt**, *adj.* having a crest or top-knot, having a peaked crown as many polled cattle have.

(1) Cum.¹ (2) Dur.¹ Crested hens are called **copt** hens. Cum.¹

3. A reel of yarn spun upon a spindle. Also called **coppin** (q.v.).

n.Yks.³ w.Yks. Immense 'self-acting mules' . . . wind the weft on to bobbins and the warp on to cops, CUDWORTH *Bradford* (1876) 355; The cop was 'doffed' or drawn from the spindle and

when required was placed upon a 'broitch,' to be unwound (W.T.); w.Yks.³ Lan. Like a spindle through a cop, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 367; Yo'rn for to be packed like cops in a skip, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I. 192; Lan.¹

Hence (1) **Copping**, *vbl. sb.* the making of yarn into masses, in the shape of a short carriage candle; (2) **Copster**, *sb.* a spinner; (3) **Cop-ticket**, *sb.* a small ticket attached to 'cops' of yarn, containing particulars of qualities of cotton, &c.

(1) [The process immediately follows that of 'spinning,' and is followed by the 'winding' of warp yarn upon very large bobbins. Both 'warp-minders' and 'cop-minders' are always women, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (2) Lan. (S.W.); Lan.¹ (3) Lan. M1 first lines were scribbled on a cop-ticket, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 461.

4. A piled-up heap; a shock of corn, stack of hay or straw. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Ken. SKINNER (1671). A cop of pease, &c., fifteen sheaves in the field, and sixteen in the barn, LEWIS *I. Tenet* (1736); KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695); The straw from sixteen sheaves, MORTON *Cyclo Agric.* (1863); Ken.¹²

5. A mound or bank of earth forming an embankment; a ridge.

Chs. (E.F.); A long embankment called the 'cop' raised on the race-course, to protect it from the land floods and spring-tides of the Dee, *N & Q.* (1853) 1st S. viii. 43. Lan. I thowt he'd never ha' gotten o'er that last cop, WESTALL *Buch Dene* (1889) III. 206 ne.Lan.¹ Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

6. A hedge-bank, the raised earthen part of a fence in which thorns, &c. are planted. Also in form **copping**.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). ne.Lan.¹ Chs. When this ditch was dug they threw the soil up to make the hedge coppin (C.J.B.); Chs.¹ There wur a hee cop and a big dytch; Chs.³ s.Chs.¹ Wor. I presume a coppice derives its name from the cops or mounds enclosing it, ALLIES *Antiq. Flk-Lore* (1852) 391.

7. *Obs.* Any enclosure that has a ditch 'copped' or cast up round it. Chs. (K.)

8. The first 'bout' in ploughing a field; the highest part of a 'but' in ploughed land.

Lei.¹ To 'set the cops' in ploughing is to mark out the first furrows on each side of the spaces or 'lands' into which the field is divided; the cops serving as a guide for the ploughman in ploughing the remainder of the land. w.Wor.¹ s.Wor.¹ Little used Shr.¹², Hrf.¹²

9. A matted or felted fleece of wool. w.Yks.²

10. *Comp.* (1) **Cop-bone**, the kneecap, the *patella*; (2) **-heap**, to heap up at the top; (3) **-horse**, a child's name for a horse; a child's toy-horse; (4) **-loaf**, a special kind of loaf made only at Christmas; see below; (5) **-stone**, the cap, or coping-stone of a dyke.

(1) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Hon I vall'd, I pitch 'pon a stone rait 'pon the kaup-boa'un o' me knee. (2) Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.*; Glo.¹ (3) n.Lin.¹ (4) Wil. A square box of paste, with an apple in the middle, notched round the edges, and a cock's head made of paste on the top, with two currants for eyes, *Wil. N. & Q.* I. 9. (5) Nhb.¹ Kop-styen, Cop-styen.

11. *v.* To pollard. Lei.¹

Hence **Copt**, *adj.* headed, pollarded.

Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ The copt tree.

12. To heap anything up, to throw into a heap. Ken.¹, Sus.¹

Hence **Copped**, *pp. adj.* heaped up to a cone or point.

Glo. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M) [A kopped heap of stones (K).]

13. To set up a mound or bank. ne.Lan.¹

Hence **Copping**, *sb.* a fence. n.Cy. (HALL.)

14. To plough in ridges for planting.

Rdn. MORGAN *Wds.* (1881).

[1. Thei... ledden hym to the cop of the hil, WYCLIF (1388) *Luke* iv. 29; Bi þe coppe he him nam, LAZAMON (c. 1275) 684. OE. *cop* (p, top, summit.)]

COP, *v.*² Nhb. Lan. Chs. Not. War. Wor. Shr.; also in form **cops** War.³ [kop]

1. To surpass, exceed, beat, out-do. Cf. *cap*, *v.*¹ 9, *cob*, *v.*¹

Nhb.¹ That copt him. Chs.¹ I copped him, or got ahead of him.

s.Not. It's not being able to use both hands, it's that what cops me (J.P.K.). w.Wor. I niver warn't no scholard, or I could ha' copt Thomas Cobb, S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* (1874) I. 204 Shr.¹ Well, that's copped all as ever I sid afore.

2. To achieve, accomplish, perform a task.

War.³ 'Can you cops it?' Heard from a s.War. man.

3. To be saucy. ne.Lan.¹ See **Coppet**.

COP, *v.*³ and *sb.*² Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. War. Hrt. Ess. Also written **kop** w.Yks. [kop.]

1. *v.* To strike, give a blow. See **Cob** (b, *v.*²)

w.Yks. Koppin him slap on thecad felled him, *Pudsey Olm.* (1887) 29; (J.W.); w.Yks.³ Au've gotten copt fair i' t'lacc. Lan. If theau starts afore me I'll cop thee one on t'mcawth, CLARKE *Sketches* (1892) 30. n.Lin.¹ Cop him a hot'un. War.³ He copped him one. Ess. I cop he one That maide me reg'lar uiled, DOWNE *Ballads* (1895) 37.

2. *sb.* A blow, esp. a blow on the head. Chs.¹, Hrt. (H.G.) See **Cob** (b, *v.*²) 9.

COP, *v.*⁴ and *sb.*³ In *gen. dial.* and slang use in Eng. and Colon. Also in form **cob** Lan.¹ [kop.]

1. *v.* To catch, seize hold of, capture. Also used *fig.*

Nhb. Don't speak so loud, dear, . . . For Mollykoff's trying to cop

every sneeze, *Tyneside Snigs.* (1891) 436, Nhb.¹ He copt a butter-

flee. Cum. (J.D.) w.Yks. Her nine small infants, copt in early

bloom, *Dewsbury Reporter* (Oct. 10, 1896); Seure as seure can be,

but coppin flees isn't, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (April 11, 1896); w.Yks.²³⁵

Lan. They both had t'scarlet fever together, in fact one copt it off

the other, ASHTON *Basin o' Broth*, 56. Lan.¹ Cob howd of it mon,

and dunna shoo it into th' water Chs.¹ 'I've copped it,' said

when a boy had been chasing a kitten, and had, at last, got hold

of it. s.Chs.¹ Aan dhem yaaydhz üz stóol dhü klooz of th' lahyn

bin kopt yet? [Han them yaiths as stool the cloos off th' line bin

copt yet?] Sif.¹, Not (J.H.B.) s.Not. Look, yon man's copped

a fish! PRIOR *Rene* (1895) 184. War.² Oxf.¹ MS. add. Hrt.

(J.W.) Nrf. If I'm copt, I'm copt, PATTERSON *Man and Nat*

(1895) 141. Lon. The prisoners, when secured, said, 'It's no

use; we are copped proper,' *Wkly. Times and Echo* (April 20,

1889) 7, col. 2. Sur. 'Copp'd he out,' caught him out in cricket

(T.S.C.). Wil. He seems to cop us for 'alf an hour when there's

nothin' else to be done, SWINSTEAD *Parish on Wheels* (1897) 18.

Slang. Didn't half like the other fellow letting me see he was

a pal of his after I'd copped him! *Cornh. Mag.* (Feb. 1887) 183.

[Aus. I'm dashed glad he copped it, anyhow, BOLDREWOOD *Never-*

more (1892) II. xv.]

2. To steal.

e.Yks. (W.W.S.) Slang. I was taken by two pals to an

orchard to cop some fruit, HORSLEY *Jottings* (1887) 1.

3. To receive punishment, 'catch it.'

w.Yks. He kopt it rey well for that, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 22;

(H.W.D.) Lan. Aw might ha' copped it once, CLEWORTH

Dafie Dick (c. 1888) 29. Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, n.Lin.¹

4. With *up*: to overtake, come up with.

Cum. They started off an hoor afoor me, but ah seun copt up

tull them (J.D.). w.Yks. Another followed on behint, coppin-up

tul us at a' publicahse, *Yks. Wkly. Post* (July 4, 1896). War.³ I

ran better nor a mile before he copped me up.

5. *sb.* A capture, arrest; a prison.

Cmb.¹ I saw a policeman taking two men to cop Slang.

Prisoner remarked it was 'a fair cop,' *Standard* (Oct. 9, 1889) 3,

col. 7.

COP, *v.*⁵ Brks. Hrt. e.An. Ken. Sus. [kop.]

1. To throw, toss gently, 'chuck,' pass along. See **Cob** (b,

*v.*² 5).

Brks. (F.H.) Hrt. He's copt it o'er the hedge (H.G.). Cmb.

ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 25; (W.W.S.); (W.M.B.) Nrf. You

cop it, I'll catch it (A.G.); Mary wor copped into the arms of the

man what set opposite her, SPILLING *Johnny's Jaunt* (1879) iii.

Suf. Then clatter went the earthen plates . . . I could have copt't

them at their pates, *Garland* (1818) 340; Suf.¹ Ess. Oi dint chuk

u't at him; oi oany kopt u't [I didn't throw it at him; I only copt

it up] (J.F.); *Gl.* (1851); Ess.¹, Ken.¹, Sus.¹

Hence (1) **Cop and ball**, *phr.*, see **Copping-ball**; (2) **Cop-**

halfpenny, *sb.* the game of 'chuck-farthing'; (3) **Coppen**

inter hole, *phr.* a game of marbles; (4) **Copping-ball**, *sb.*

a leather ball; a game at ball, see below.

(1) Suf. e.An. Dy. *Times* (1892). (2) e.An.¹ (3) Nrf. (H.P.E.)

(4) Suf. Have you got a copping-ball? (M.E.R.); The game of

'copping-ball' consists in tossing a ball into the air, or against a wall,

and catching it when it falls. It is played by any number of persons,

both boys and girls (F.H.).

2. To throw underhand; to throw something upwards,

in order to reach a mark at some moderate distance.

e.An.¹ Suf. You cop like a mawther; you don't hull like a bor,

e.An. Dy. *Times* (1892); 'Hurl' ['hull'] is to throw overhand

(C.G.B.).

3. To cast away, throw away as useless. e.An.¹², Suf. (F.H.)

4. *Fig.* With *up*: to relinquish.

Nrf. Quite common (M.C.H.B.). e.Suf. Common. I don't loike my present situation, and I mean to cop it up (F.H.).

COP, see *Coop*, *int*.

COPE, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ nw.Dev.¹ 1. *sb.* The top of the bank in hedging. Cf. *comb*, *sb.*¹, *cop*, *sb.*¹ 6. 2. *v.* To finish the top of the bank with loose earth after the sides are turfed.

COPE, *v.*² and *sb.*² Nhb. Dur. Cum. Yks. Not. Lei. e.An. Som. Slang. [kōp.]

1. *v.* *Obsol.* To exchange, barter. Cf. *chop*, *v.*², *coup*, *v.*²

N.Cy.¹ Nhb. *Genl. Mag.* (1794) 16, ed. Gomme. Dur.¹ Cum. (J.S.O.) Yks., Nrf., Suf. Used by the coasters, RAY (1691). Nrf., Suf. (P.R.); KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695). e.An.¹

2. To bid money for, bargain for.

Not.¹ Lei.¹ Tech. term in horse-dealing, and used in other affairs. Are you going to cope for that horse?

3. *sb.* An exchange, bargain; a successful deal.

Dur.¹ Slang. His . . . high spirits—which were continually getting him into trouble, especially after a successful cope, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) iv.

Hence (1) *Cope-horse-dealer*, (2) *Coper*, *sb.* a small dealer in horses; (3) *Copesmate*, *sb.* a companion, partner in business.

(1) Not.¹, Lei.¹ (2) w.Yks.² w.Som.¹ Called also a *aur's* *koa'pur*, but the word is very commonly used also as an epithet for a low frequenter of fairs or markets, ready to deal in anything, but particularly in knackers. (3) n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

[1. To cope, *combure*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570). MDu. *coopen*, 'mercari, cauponari' (*Teuthonista*). See *Coff.* 3. Maids, when they come to see the fair, Count not to make a cope for dearth of hay, GREENE *Friar Bacon* (1590), ed. Dyce, 157 (DAV.).]

COPE, *sb.*³ *Obs.* Yks. Der. A tribute or duty (six-pence a load) paid to the king or lord of the manor out of the lead-mines.

w.Yks.¹ Der. Lot and cope they pay, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) 74, To dial drifts or take a cope, FURNESS *Medicus* (1836) 16; COLES (1677).

[OFr. *cope*, une mesure de grain ou de sel (LA CURNE); *Cop*, *cope*, sorte de mesure, prise, estimation (ROQUEFORT).]

COPE, *sb.*⁴ e.An. [kōp.] A large quantity or great number. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

[Fr. (Béarnais) *cop*, *coop*, quantité, *gran coop*, une grande quantité (LESPY).]

COPE, *v.*³ Yks. Glo. Suf. Also written *coop* w.Yks.⁴ In form *coup* e.Yks.¹ [kōp, koep.]

1. To come to blows with, fight.

e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. THORESBY *Letf.* (1703); w.Yks.³ Used sometimes in offering or accepting a challenge to wrestle, &c; w.Yks.⁴ Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

2. To subdue, defeat, get the better of.

Glo. BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870). Suf. She was very botty before she married, but now she's quite coped. I had a dispute with Bill, but I coped him (F.H.).

[OFr. *cooper*, *colper*, to strike, der. of *colp* (*coup*), a blow.]

COPE, *v.*⁴ Chs. Lin. e.An. Ken. Hmp. [kōp.] To muzzle, esp. to cope a ferret, to fasten up its mouth, *gen.* by sewing its lips together. See also *Coop*, *sb.*¹ 6.

Chs.¹², s.Chs.¹, Lin.¹ e.An.¹ The use of this word is confined to warreners, who are said to 'cope' their ferrets, when they sew or tie up their mouths. Suf. (C.G.B.); To tie its mouth up with string in a particular manner, e.An. *Dy. Times* (1892). Ken.¹² Hmp. HOLLOWAY. [MAYER *Sptsman's Direct.* (1845) 117.]

Hence *Coped*, *pph.* *adj.* muzzled.

Suf.¹ A muzzled ferret is called a 'coped cat.'

[Your lips coep'd like a ferret, DEKKER *Match mee* (1631) iv, ed. 1873, IV. 193 (N.E.D.).]

COPE, *v.*⁵ War. Wor. [kōp.] With *in*. Of a wall, &c: to give way, fall in. Cf. *cob* (b, *v.*² 8, *colt*, *v.*³

War. (HALL.) s.Wor. The wall be 'mos' ready to cope in (H.K.).

COPE, see *Coop*, *int*.

COPIN, *sb.* Yks. [kō'pin.] That part of a horse-shoe which is turned up and sharpened to prevent slipping. Cf. *calk*, *sb.*², *calker*, *calkin*.

w.Yks. Common forty years ago, but rare now, although still used occas. (M.F.); w.Yks.²

COPING, *sb.* Yks. War. Wor. [kō'pin, e.Yks. kio'pin.]

1. The covering of a stone quarry. Cf. *cape*, *sb.*²

e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788)

2. The kerb or stone edging to a path; a tile edging or border in a garden path.

War.³ 'Come off the coping,' is a freq. admonition to children. Wor. Both sides of it [the road] have a strong coping or edging of larger lias blocks, ALLIES *Antiq. Fib-Lore* (1852) 66

COPINGS, *sb.* *pl.* Dev. [kō'pinz.] In machine winnowing, the intermediate matter which is too light or too large to pass through the sieves, and too heavy to be blown away with the chaff.

Dev. (F.A.A.) nw.Dev.¹ It consists chiefly of light corn, and is passed a second time through the machine to extract any good corn it may contain. The remainder, called second copings, is given to cattle on the farm.

COP(P, *sb.* *Obs.* Chs.

1. The beam that comes between the pair of drawing oxen, like the pole of a coach. (K.)

2. *Comp.* Cop-gole, part of a yoke. Chs.¹

COPPAT, *sb.* Pem. [kō'pæt.] The apex of a thatched roof.

s.Pem. *Laws Little Eng.* (1888) 419.

COPPE, see *Copse*, *sb.*²

COPPER, *sb.*¹ Nhb. e.An. Dev. Cor. [kō'pər, kō'pə(r).]

In *comp.* (1) Copper-finch, the chaffinch, *Fringilla coelebs*; (2) -fly, a butterfly; (3) -Jack, or -hole-Jack, a scullion; (4) -topt, red-haired.

(1) Dev., Cor. [So called] from the chestnut colour of its chest, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 63. n.Dev. Us foun' . . . a copperfinch an' hoop's nest, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 123 nw.Dev.¹ Cor. *Rodd Brds* (1880) 314; Cor.¹²³ (2) e.An. A fen-man, in speaking of the changes in that part of the country, said 'There are no more bummars and no more copper flies,' N. & Q. (1868) 4th S. II. 261. (3) e.An.¹ (4) Nhb.¹

COPPER, *sb.*² Nhb. Yks. Lan. Lon. Slang. [kō'pər, kō'pə(r).] A policeman. Cf. *cop*, *v.*⁴

Nhb.¹ Yks. Don't let the blasted copper run me in, FETHERSTON *Farmer*, 10. w.Yks. Twelve coppers chasing fower hundred colliers, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann.* (1894) 25. Lan. There was a shout of 'th' coppers' the coppers' . . . The police force . . . had appeared, BURNETT *Haworth's* (1887) xxxiv. Lon. One of the gang shouted 'Copper.'—What was meant by 'Copper'? Was it an allusion to a coin or the police?—To the police, *People* (June 16, 1889) 5; As we was agoing along to the hospital up comes a copper, *Dy. News* (Jan. 1, 1895) 3, col. 7 Slang. A pal of mine was half drunk and said something to a copper, HORSLEY *Jottings* (1887) i.

COPPER-CLOUTS, *sb.* *pl.* Dev. [kō'pə-kleuts.] Spatterdashes worn on the small of the leg.

n.Dev. Joey has brought codgloves an' copperclouts Vor when 'e vreeeth the hadge, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66, *Exm. Scold* (1746) 61.

COPPERIFIED, *adj.* Wor. [kō'pərifaid.] Expensive, dear. Cf. *coppery*.

s.Wor. The land be too coppernified, we must be to jack it up (H.K.).

COPPERRASS, COPPER-ROSE, see *Coprose*, *sb.*¹

COPPERY, *adj.* Glo. [kō'pəri.] Expensive, dear, having cost money. Cf. *copperified*.

Glo. Oh ah, that ain't coppery, we'll ha' another drop then (S.S.B.).

COPPET, *adj.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Pem. [kō'pit.] Pert, saucy, impudent; brisk, lively. Cf. *copt*, *adj.*²

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.², w.Yks.¹ Lan. Hoo was varra sorry yesterday, but hoo's a little coppit to-day (F.P.T.). ne Lan.¹, Chs.¹²³ s.Pem. A's too coppit by a long way, a must be brought to (W.M.M.).

[Coppet, saucy, malapert; also merry, jolly, BAILEY (1721).]

COPPIE, *sb.*¹ Glo. Cor. Also in forms *cooppy*; *cuppie* Glo.¹ A chicken, fowl; a tufted fowl. See *Cop*, *sb.*¹ 2.

Glo. That's a cooppy's egg (S.S.B.); Glo.¹, Cor.¹²

COPPIE, *sb.*² *Obs.* N.Cy.¹ A dram.

COPPIN, *sb.* Dur. Yks. [kō'pin.] A reel of yarn spun upon a spindle; a ridglet of a 'purl' of yarn. See also *Cop*, *sb.*¹ 3.

Dur.¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796). w.Yks THORESBY *Letl.* (1703): (J.M.); BANKS *Whfd. Wds.* (1865) (s.v. Raffle coppin); w.Yks.¹³⁴

COPPISH, *sb.* Gmg. [ko'piʃ.] The part of the trousers that buttons in front.

Gmg. In use among the lower orders at Merthyr Tydvil (A.F.S.) [Repr. obs. E. *cod-puce* (codpis), an appendage to the front of men's hose or breeches.]

COPPLE, *sb.* Nhp. Hrt. e.An. [ko'pl.] A crest on a bird's head. Nhp.¹

Hence (1) **Copple crown**, *sb.* a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird; (2) **-crowned**, (3) **Coppled**, *adj.* having a tuft of feathers on the head.

(1) Nhp.¹ A happy song the skylark brings . . . With copple crown and speckled breast, CLARE *MS. Poems, Larks and Spring.* Hrt. (H.G.) e.An.¹ Sometimes called a topple-crown Nrf.¹ (2) Nhp.¹ A copple-crowned hen (3) *ib* And loudly talk'd the coppled jay, CLARE *MS. Poems.*

[Fr. (Norm.) *coupel*, the top of the head (LA CURNE, s.v. *Coupeau*).]

COPPLE, *v.* Nrf. [ko'pl.] In phr. *to copple to a thing*, to care for, take a fancy to.

Nrf. He does not seem to copple to it. Still in use (M.C.H.B.).

COPPLING, *adv.* e.An. [ko'plin] Unsteady, in danger of falling. See **Copply**.

e.An.¹ It stands coppling Nrf.¹

COPPLY, *adj.* e.An. [ko'pli.] Unsteady, wobbling. e.An.¹ Nrf. (P.H.E.) Cf. *cockle*, *v.*³

COPPROUSE, see **Coprose**, *sb.*¹

COPPUL-HURRISH, *sb.* Irel. Also in form *copplethurrish*. The game of see-saw. Also called *Shuggy-shoo*.

Uls. *Uls. Jrn Arch.* VI. 102; (M.B.-S.) Dwn. Playing 'coppul-hurrish' with a plank balanced over a large stone, HUME *Dial.* (1878) 23.

[Lit. the game of 'horse and pig.' Ir. *capull* (a horse) + *torc*, pig]

COPPY, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Cum.Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Ess. Also written *copy* Wm. ne.Lan.¹ [ko'pi] 1. *sb.* A coppice, small wood or plantation. See **Colpices**.

Cum.¹ Wm. When they cut down copy woods in these parts, they mostly left a bit of the copy, RAWNSLEY *Remin. Wordsworth* (1884) 191. w.Yks. *Sheffield Indep.* (1874); w.Yks.², Lan. (J.D.), e.Lan.¹, Chs. (F.F.), Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹ Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II Nhp.¹, w.Wor.¹ Shr. The fence which bounds a certain copy, BURN. *Folk Lore* (1883) 116; Shr.¹, Hrf.¹², Ess.¹

2. A small field, a paddock in which a bull is kept.

Cum. (M.P.) Wm. T'maester liggan deead aback et bullcopy wo', *Spec. Dial.* (1885) pt. III 40; We gat ower into t'bull copy (B.K.). w.Yks. (R.H.H.) Lan.¹ He hed a bull-copy i' t'frōnt o' t'house, i' eet afoar t'winda, but bars went across to keep t'bull frae biekkin it, BARBER *Forness Flk.* (1870) 44. ne.Lan.¹

3. *v.* To cut down for underwood.

Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II.

[1. Fence copie in, er heawers begin, TUSSEY *Husb.* (1580) 102]

COPPY, *sb.*² n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Also written *copy* Wm. [ko'pi.] A small wooden stool with three or four legs, much used by children. Also in *comp.* **Coppy-stool**.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Cum. 'Coom' git off her copy' (Elsy was sitting on a three-legged stool), LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv. w.Cum. (S.K.C.) Wm. & Cum.¹ The breyde now on a copy-stool sits down, 141. Wm. Give t'bain a copy to sit on (B.K.). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); (R.H.H.) Lan.¹ n.Lan. A'v miad a thri-leg'd kopi (W.S.); n.Lan.¹

COPPY, *adj.*¹ Cum. Lan. [ko'pi.] Turned upwards, cocked, tilted.

sw.Cum., n.Lan. Dhat man hes a kopi nuəs. T'neu kau's a kopi horn'd an (W.S.).

COPPY, *adj.*² Obs. Yks. Headstrong, in too high spirits. Cf. *cobby*.

w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

COPROSE, *sb.*¹ Irel. Nhb. Yks. e.An. Also in form *cup-rose* n.Cy. n.Yks.¹²; *copperoze* Suf.¹; *copper-rose* e.An.¹ Nrf.¹; *copperrass* Yks.; *copprouse* Wxf.¹ [ko'p,

ku'p, ko'pəroz.] The common field-poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*.

Wxf.¹ n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); n.Cy.² Called also *Head-walk* Nhb. (B & H) n.Yks. *Science Gossip* (1832) 66 n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf. *Science Gossip* (1883) 113; Suf.¹

[Fr. dial *coprose*, 'un des noms du coquelicot' (HATZFELD), prob. a corr. of Du. *klapros*, the red poppy (KILIAN); cp. G. *klapperrose* (GRIMM).]

COPROSE, *sb.*² Lin. [ko'pröz] Copperas.

Lin. My father used for to mek his own ink, an' he pot coprose into it (J.T.F.).

[*Coprose*, *vitriola*, *Prompt.* M.Lat. *coperosa*, 'vitricolum' (Sim. Barh. 43)]

COPSE, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Brks. Hmp. I.W. Dor. Som. [kōps, kops]

1. *sb.* A wood of any description, whether large or small. See **Coppy**, *sb.*¹

Brks.¹ The large wood named 'The Park Wood,' at Hampstead Norreys is *gen.* called 'The Copse.' w.Som.¹

2. *Comp.* **Copse-laurel**, the *Daphne Laureola*. Hmp.¹, I.W.¹

3. A thick head of sprouts or shoots, or tufts of grass.

Hmp.¹ Dor. *W. Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889, 6, col 7)

4. Phr. *all in a copse*, indistinct.

Hmp. *Wise New Forest* (1883) 179.

5. *v.* To cut down brushwood or undergrowth in a copce; to mow thistles, &c., in a field.

Dor. *Morton Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Dor.¹, w.Som.¹

COPSE, *sb.*² Chs. Nhp. War. Oxf. Bdf. Mid. Dor. Som. Also written *cops* War.³ Dor.¹ In form *copp* Bdf. (K.); *coppe* Chs.¹ [kōps, kops.]

1. A U-shaped iron, in harness or plough tackle, having a pin through its end, by which the foot-chain of a 'sull' is attached to the bodkin. See **Clevis**.

War.³, Dor.¹ w.Som.¹ In breeching harness a copse on either side connects the breech-strap with the short breeching-chains. A copse complete with its pin is in shape like D, and is often called a Dee copse. The bow of a watch is called a copse.

2. The strap attached to the 'fill-tugs' for the purpose of fastening them to a horse's collar. Nhp.¹, War.³

3. An iron coupling by which a wagon-skid is attached to the chain; a piece of wire bent so as to hold two wood hurdles together.

Oxf. (J.E.) [To secure the hurdles steady against the rubbing of the sheep, coupling, or, as they are commonly called, cepses, are put over the heads of each pair as they meet, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed 1849) I. 237.]

Hence **Copsing-twine**, *sb.* a cord used for tying hurdles together. Oxf. (J.E.)

4. The movable framework attached to the front and sides of a cart or wagon, for the purpose of extending the width; *gen.* in *pl.*

Chs.¹ Obs. Nhp.¹² Bdf. Invariably 'cepses' in *pl.*; but a fabricator of the instrument explained to me that in strictness 'copse' is the technical designation of each of the transverse beams which go right and left (J.W.B.); BACHELOR *Anal Eng. Lang.* (1809) 128; The best mode of making the cepses, which cover the horse's back when carrying corn, *ib* *Agric.* (1813) 196; (K.) w.Mid. (W.P.M.), Som. (W.F.R.)

[The same word as OE. *cōps* (*cōp*), a fetter.]

COPSE, see **Copson**.

COPSIL, *sb.* Shr. Also written *copsal* Shr.² [ko'psil, ko'psl]

1. *Obs.* A wedge for keeping the coulter of an old-fashioned wooden plough in its place and at a proper angle to the beam. Also called *cop-wedge*.

Shr.¹ The cepsil, or, as it was sometimes called, the cop-wedge, was *gen.* attached to the beam of the plough by a short chain to prevent its being lost. When it was taken out of the hole in the beam, through which the coulter passed, the latter would be quite loose and could be removed at pleasure for repairs. The cepsil in fastening the coulter was vertical, or nearly so, to the beam. In modern iron-ploughs a horizontal cramp secured by a screw and nut on the opposite side of the beam fulfils the office of the old cepsil. Cepsils of this kind fell out of use when iron ploughs became general, about 1835-1840.

2. The cramps on the plough-beam, which by means of

screws and nuts, secure and adjust the wheels of a plough. Shr.¹

3. A piece of iron welded to the end of the plough-beam, perforated and furnished with pins, for adjusting the width and regulating the draught of the plough. *sb.*

4. A piece of serrated iron which terminates that extremity of a plough at which the horses are attached.

Shr.² Sometimes called the 'hear' of a plough or cop-rail. Shut 'em to the copsil rail.

COPSON, *sb.* Ken. Sus. In form *copse* Ken¹ [*ko psən, kops.*] A fence placed on the top of a small dam or dyke, laid across a ditch for the purpose of keeping sheep from going over it.

Ken.¹ Ken., e.Sus. Holloway. Sus.¹

COPT, *adj.*¹ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [*kopt.*] Convex, conical, furnished with a round top. See *Cop*, *sb.*¹

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹

Hence *Copt-know*, *sb.* the top of a conical hill. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); (K.); N.Cy.²

[Copped, sharp at top, BAILEY (1721).]

COPT, *adj.*² n.Cy. Cum Wm. Lan. Proud, set up, saucy, filled with conceit. See *Coppet*.

n.Cy. (K.); A *copt-man* is a proud and high-minded man, KENNETT *Par Anth.* (1695). Cum.¹ Cum., Wm NICOLSON (1677). Lan. Not *copt* and impudent, but modest and well behav'd, EAVES-DROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No 12 ne.Lan.¹

Hence *Coptness*, *sb.* impudence, sauciness.

Lan. Nan . . . vexed Kit by her *coptness*, EAVES-DROPPER *Vill. Life* (1869) No. 6.

COPTION, *sb.* Cor. A quantity.

Cor. A tram-road from Levvurpool here, wul take sitch a *coption* o' money, DANIEL *Bride of Seo* (1842) 229

COPWEB, *sb.* n.Cy. Lan. Der. e.An. [*ko p-web*] A cobweb. Also used *attrib.* Cf. *cobweb*.

N.Cy.¹ Lan. Heaw con they wipe eawt a score wi' a *copweb* tealw, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 48. nw.Der.¹, e An.¹

[A *copwebbe*, *tela, aranea*, LEVINS *Manup.* (1570). Du. *kop-webbe*, a cobweb (HEXHAM).]

COP-WEDGE, see *Copsil*.

COPY, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Lan. Glo. [*ko'pi*]

1. A copy-book.

Rnf. [He] fills a *copy* a week, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 48.

2. *Comp.* *Copy-board*, a piece of plain deal, held upon the knees, as a substitute for desks, while writing.

Ir. CARLETON *Fardorough* (1848) xvi.

3. Phr. (1) *A copy of your countenance*, a pretence, deception; (2) *to shed a copy*, to set an example; (3) *shedding copies*, the children's game of 'follow my leader.'

(1) Glo.² 15. (2) Lan. THORNER *Hist. Blackpool* (1837) 109

(3) Lan. Another party engaged in the games of . . . bang-about and shedding copies, *sb.* 90; One child acts as leader and all the others imitate his movements as closely as possible (G.H.H.).

COPY, see *Copy*, *sb.*¹²

COPY-CHRISTY, *sb.* Nhb. Corpus Christi. Used *attrib.* N.Cy.¹ Copy-Christy fair. Nhb.¹ Copy-Christy day.

COPY-LOAF, *sb.* Som. Also in form *cobby-loaf*. A large ornamental baked dumpling.

Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

COQUILLE, see *Cookeel*.

CORACLE, *sb.* Chs. Shr. Hrf. In forms *caroughcle*, *caroughkeel* Chs. (K.) [*ko'rəkl.*] A small boat formed with broad hoops and covered with tarpaulin, or horse-hide.

Chs. To carry a single man on the River Dee (K.). Shr.² Hrf. Not confined to the Severn, being used also on the Wye, HARTSHORNE *Gl.*; Holloway.

[Wel. *corwgl, curwgl*, 'cymba piscatorum corio connecta' (DAVIES); *Kurwgl*, a corougle (SALESBURY); der. of *curwgl*, cp. Ir. *curach*, a coracle (MACBAIN).]

CORAL-PLANT, *sb.* Chs.¹⁸ The red-flowered currant, *Ribes sanguineum*.

CORALS, *sb. pl.* Obs. Hrt. [*ko'rlz.*] Wheat kernels that have not separated from the chaff in threshing.

Hrt. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) VI. iii

[Coralles (coralys or drosse, ed. Pynson), *acus*, *Prompt.* OFr. *curail*, 'balle du blé' (GODEFROY).]

CORANICH, see *Coronach*.

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CORANT, see *Courant*.

CORB, *sb.* Yks. Der. Also in form *curb* w.Yks.² [*kōb, kēb.*]

1. A curve, bend. Der.¹

2. The circular base, either of wood or stone, upon which the bricks that line a pit-shaft are laid. w.Yks.² [Fr. *courbe*, a bought, a bowing piece of timber (COTGR).]

CORBACK, *sb.* Qbs Sc. The roof of a house.

Kcb. The ship sometimes jump'd corbacks height, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 18.

CORBAN, *sb.* Sc. A basket. See *Corf*, *sb.*

s.Sc. She observed a small wicker corban or basket, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V. 165.

CORBANDIE, *sb.* Sc. See below.

Cld. 'There comes in Corbandie,' used in regard to a plausible hypothesis, which is opposed by some great difficulty that occurs (JAM.).

CORBEAU, *sb.* Ken.¹ [*kō'bē.*] The fish *Cottus gobio*. Also called *Bull-head*, *Miller's thumb*. See *Cobbo*.

[OFr. *corbau*, 'espèce de poisson . . . corp, durdo, vergo' (LA CURNE); The cabot-fish (COTGR.). Cp. It. *corvo*, a cabot-fish or sea-raven (FLORIO).]

CORBEEN, *sb.* Irel. A man's hat. See *Canbeep*.

Ir. Corbeens and pipes were removed, as Pat or Dinnis drew near, FRANCIS *Fustian* (1895) 100.

CORBETT, *sb.* Dev. Also written *corbut*. [*kō bēt.*] A deep tub, used for salting meat.

Dev. It is similar to a trendle, but is smaller and deeper. From an account of a sale: 'Oak Corbut, 12s 6d.' *Reports Provinc.* (1895). n.Dev. The corbetts be wi' beacon vull, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 16.

[Corbets, *ancones*, COLES (1679).]

CORBIE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Lan. Lei Wor. Also written *corby* Sc. (JAM.) N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Cum.¹ Lan.¹ [*ko'rbi, kō bi*]

1. *sb.* A raven, *Corvus corax*; a crow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Ye'll cry yourself as hoarse as a corbie, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxii; It is kittle shooting at corbies and clergy, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). Sh.I. Sit I dan bit laek da corbie, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 67. Abd. The tae corbie winna pyke oot the tither's e'e, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xx. Kcd. I would na like to raise a smell, By corbies to be snappit, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 58. Frf. The corbie crais upon the tree, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) iii. Per. The corbies 'mang the rocks are roupin', NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 285. Dmb. Ye ha'e fairly brocht me intil the corbie's nest, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) vi. Ayr. Corbies and clergy are a shot right kittle, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st. 10. Lnk. It's a corbie's nest at the Linns, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) vii. Lth. The cawin' corbies crowd the green, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 30. Edb. A corbie from the Duke's woods, tumbled down Jamie Elder's lum, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii. Bwk. The corbies will get your bones to pyke, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 20. Feb. Ye foxes, corbies, and jackdaws, AFFLECK *Poet Wks* (1836) 61. Sik. The corbie croupit in the clud, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866. Rxb. To feed the corbies and the kaes [jackdaws], RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (ed. 1871) I. 212. Dmf. Wi' him the corbies werena slack, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) v. 41. Gall. I heard the grey crow croak and the muckle corbie cry 'Glonk,' CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxxix. N.I.¹ n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.); GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ Cum. (J.Ar.); We gang to herry a corbie's nest, GILPIN *Ballads* (1874) iii; Cum.¹ Lan.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Corbie-aits*, a species of black oats; (2) -crow, (*a*) the raven, *Corvus corax*; (*b*) the carrion crow, *C. corone*; (3) -messenger, one who either returns not at all, or too late; (4) -steps, the projections of the stones, on the slanting part of a gable, resembling steps of stairs.

(1) Sc. Perhaps from their dark colour, as resembling a raven (JAM.). (2, a) Sc. Let the King and his Grace of Argyll and the corbie crows pick the bones of his kinsman their own way, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) iii; SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 88. Frf. The corbie-crow cam' here yestreen, An' croakit lang an' sairly, LAING *Wayside Flurs.* (1846) 91. Nhb.¹ w.Wor. *Barrow's J'n.* (Mar. 3, 1888). (b) n.Cy. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 82. Nhb. A corby-crow winged its way heavily towards the hills, uttering its hoarse 'Ca-ca,' s. *Tynedale Stud.* (1896) *R. Armstrong's Wraith*; Nhb.¹ Now. extremely rare. Lei.¹ (3) Sc. The male emissary proved . . . a corbie-messenger, SCOTT *St. Ronan* (1824) xxxviii. Sik. I wadna like that we were trowed to be corbie messengers, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II. 91 (JAM.). (4) Sc. (JAM.)

5 B

3. *v.* To speak in a harsh, guttural manner. S. & Ork.¹ [Cp. Fr. *corbin*, a crow (COTGR). The ending is assimilated to the Sc. *-re* as in *Robbie*.]

CORBO(W), *sb.* w.Yks.² A curved, hafted knife. Also called a **Wharnccliffe knife**.

CORBUT, see Corbett.

CORBY, see Corbie.

CORCOLET, see Corkie-lit.

COR-CRI, *sb.* Cor. [kō·kri] The sacramental bread, the Body of Christ. See **Cornoral-oath**.

Cor.¹ I'll kiss the Bible to it, if there was a cor-cri between every leaf.

[Fr. *Corps-Christ*, MLat. *Corpus Christi*, the Body of Christ in the Sacrament; see LA CURNE (s. v. *Corpus*).]

CORCUDDOCH, see Curcuddoch.

CORD, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. Eng. and Colon. [kōd, koəd, Wor. Glo also kād]

1. *sb.* In phr. *to pull a cord*, to be courting, making love. Ir. Now, Biddy an' me was pullin' a coard for a while past, BLACKBURN *Stories*, 24. s.Ir. Quite common (P.W.J.).

2. A muscle.

Dor. It is said of any strain of muscles, esp. of legs and arms, that 'the cards be drawn' (C.V.G.).

3. *fl.* A contraction of the muscles of the neck; a disease of horses. Sc., Nhb. (JAM.)

4. Corduroy, corduroy clothes; in *gen. colloq. use*.

s.Stf. A man in cords offerin' a sovereign, MURRAY *Rambling Gold* (1886) 293. Colloq. 'Patent cords' were just the thing for a morning ride, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed 1864). *Specie of Tappington*, A sturdy bullet-headed fellow, in a velveteen coat, and cord breeches and garters, HUGHES *T. Brown Oxf.* (1861) xxxvi.

5. A quantity or measure of firewood stacked for sale, and varying in amount in different districts; see below.

Dor. 128, 155, or 162½ cubic ft., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863) Not. (L.C.M.) Lei.¹ 8 ft long, 4 ft broad, and 4 ft high. Nhp.²

In the neighbourhood of Silveston, the dimensions of a cord of wood is 4 ft. square, in other parts of the county it is 3 ft. wide, 3 ft. deep, and 3 ft. high; Nhp.² w.Wor.¹ 5 ft. high, 8 ft. long, and 4 ft. 1 in. wide. se.Wor.¹ s.Wor.¹ 4 ft. high, 8 ft. long, and 3 ft. 1 in. wide. Shr.¹ 8 ft. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide, and 5 ft. 1 in. high Hrf. (W.W.S.); Hrf.² 4 ft. high, 8 ft. long by 3 ft. Glo.¹ e.An.¹

A triplet of faggots s.Cy. 4 foot breadth, height, and length, RAY (1691). Ken.¹ 8 ft long x 4 ft. high x 4 ft thick. Sur.¹

A pile 3 ft. high and 3 ft. wide by 12 ft long, the pieces of wood being cut in 2 ft. lengths. Sus. 14 x 3 x 3 ft., MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); Sus.¹ 8 ft. by 4 ft and 4 ft thick. Wil.¹

A pile of plocks or plock wood or cleft wood, 8 ft long x 4 ft high x 4 ft wide, DAVIS *Agric.* (1813); Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ The logs ought to be

cut into 3 ft. lengths, and being piled up crosswise should form a stack 10 ft. long, 4 ft. high, and 3 ft wide. A pile of the above

size is called u koo'urd u branz [a cord of brands]. Dev. A surplus of poles, cord, wood, faggots, and oak bark for sale, COOKE *Topog.* 42.

6. *Comp.* (1) Cord-bat, (2) -wood, the small upper branches and loppings of trees, &c., cut into lengths and

stacked into 'cords.'

(1) Sus.¹ (2) Midl. The price for cutting and setting up cord-

wood, is about two shillings a cord of 'yaid wood,' MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II 71. Not. They'll sell the cordwood, and

give away the kids to the old people (L.C.M.); Not.², s.Not. (J.P.K.), War.³, w.Wor.¹, se Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Cordwood is

chiefly intended for charcoal... The charcoal-burner makes for

himself a hut of poles and turf, and remains on the spot till he has

manufactured the cordwood into charcoal,—a 'ticklish' process,

which requires constant attention day and night. Hrf.², Glo.¹, Brks.¹ Ken. They cut some small bundles of brush and cord

wood, for the use of shipping and the metropolis, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V. 431; Ken.¹, Sur. (T.S.C.), Sur.¹ [Can Immense

quantities of cord-wood (firing) are here cut, ROPER *Track and Trail* (1891) iii]

7. *v.* To hang up by a cord, to be hanged.

Ir. At the time that his father was corded, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xxvi. Ant. Known by a few old people (A.J.I.).

8. To stack wood for measurement.

Sur. Workmen for cording the cops, *Acc Bk.* 1640 (T.S.C.). w.Som.¹ Neef yūe zūm' yūe aa'n u-guut' yur mizh ur, aa'1 koo urd

ut aup [If you think you have not got your measure, I'll cord it up].

[2. Fr. *corde*, 'ligament musculaire' (HATZFELD). 3. The cords and the cout-euill, MONTGOMERIE *Flying* (ed. 1629) 301, ed. Cranstoun, 69. 5. Cord of wood ought to be eight

foot long, four foot broad, and four foot high, by statute, BLOUNT (1681). Fr. *corde de bois*, a certain measure or quantity of wood (whether fagots or billets) laid together (COTGR.).]

CORD, *v.*² Sc. To agree, be in harmony.

Rnf. The mavis sang in woody wild, 'I was cordin' wi' the lark's sweet strain, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1825) 41.

[If a peyntour wolde peynte a pyk With asses feet, ... It cordeth nought, CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* II. 1043. Fr. *accorder*, to agree with (COTGR.).]

CORDET, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Marked as with cords, ridged. Abd. Cordet bread rollers, Ogg *Wille Waly* (1873) 60.

[*Cordé*, corded, COTGR.].

CORDINAR, **CORDINER**, see Cordwainer.

CORDOWAN, *sb.* Sc. Tanned horse-leather.

Sc. Still used (JAM.).

[Fr. *cordouan*, Cordovan leather (COTGR.).]

CORDUROY, *sb.* Irel. 1. Adulterated spirits.

Ir. Would any Christian man, ... While blaming Pat for raggedness, poor boy, Would he deprive him of his 'corduroy'? HLOON *Poems* (ed. 1862-63) *Buckingham*.

2. A mixture of porridge made partly of oats, partly of Indian meal. Ant. (W.J.K.)

CORDWAINER, *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lin. Also in forms *cordinar* (JAM. *Suppl.*), *cordiner*, *cordiwaner* Sc. [kō'd-, koəd-wēn(r), kō'dinər] A worker in cordwan or

cordovan leather; a shoemaker.

Abd. Wi' shout and cry they bare him by The cordiwaner's sta', CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 248. Lnk. William Young, cordiner in Gargunnoch, WODROW *Ch Hist* (1721) III. 407, ed 1828 n.Yks.¹

w.Yks. He wor a cord-wainer by trade (S.K.C.). n.Lin.¹

[A cordwayner, *alutarius*, Cath. *Angl.* (1483). AFR. *cordewapner*, OFr. *cordoanier*, a dealer in cordovan leather; see **Cordowan**.]

CORDY, *sb.* Sc. [kō'rdi.] A familiar name given to a cordwainer (q.v.), or shoemaker.

Abd. But case it sud be his turn neist, Haith! Cordy slunk awa', CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 248, (A.W.)

CORE, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Written coah GROSE. [kōr, koə(r).]

1. *sb.* The heart or pith of wood, horns, &c.; *fig.* the heart.

Fif. To break one's core (JAM). Rnf. I wish you well From my heart's core, MCGILVERAY *Poems* (ed 1862) 228. Ay. But still within my bosom's core. Shall live my Highland Mary, BURNS *Ye Banks and Braes* n.Cy. GROSE (1790).

2. A sample of strata cut out by a boring machine; the centre of a round wire rope.

Nhb., Dur. NICHOLSON *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1888).

3. The centre or inside of a rick of hay left standing after the outside has been pared or cut away all round.

n.Lin.¹ Nhp.¹ The bits of brown haystacks all cut to the core, CIARE *MS. Poems, Spring*. Hnt. (T.P.F.), Sus.¹ Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

4. *v.* With out: to clean new chimneys, &c., by removing pieces of brick and mortar. Oxf.¹

[1. It. *cuore*, *cuore*, the heart, the core of anything (FLORIO).]

CORE, *sb.*² and *v.*² Obs. Nhp Glo Hrt. Dev.

1. *sb.* A disease in sheep. See **Coe**, *sb.*¹

Hrt. Observe if the skin of the sheep is clean from cores and jogs under the jaws, ELLIS *Mod Husb.* (1750) IV i. Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 432

2. *v.* In *pass.* Of sheep: to be affected by disease. See **Coe**, *v.*

[A sheep which is cored, after it has been so a year, will have water bladder, as big as an egg, under its throat, LISLE *Husbandry* (1757).]

3. With *up*. Of sheep: to recover from the rot.

Nhp. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)

4. In *pass.* to be satiated. Cf. *cawaw'd*.

Glo. I am quite cored, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

CORE, *sb.*³ Sc. [kōr.]

1. A choir, a company of singers or musicians.

Abd. Ye only wad disgrace the core, Were ye admitted, SHIRRES *Poems* (1790) 19.

2. A party, a convivial company.

Abd. The landlord with his gracious grin Benignly smiles upon

our drouthy core, *Ogg Wilhe Waly* (1873) 13. Kcd. A blyther core was never met, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 73. Frf. How Satan . . . does a core convene, *MORISON Poems* (1790) 6. Fif. The king o' a' your core is dead, *GRAY Poems* (1811) 70. Rnf. Aftner 'mang sic rowdie core, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 154. Ayr. He was the king of a' the core, *BURNS Tam Samson* (1787) st. 5. Lnk. He never prees the demon drink, nor joins the drouthy core, *NICHOLSON Idylls* (1870) 117. Lth. Our country core were a' weal braced And wearyin' to begin, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 39. Edb. Meet a Frenchman in the face, As bold as others in the core, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 63. Bwk. Seek not for count'nance or regard 'Mong Mammon's core, *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) 170. Rxb. And wi' the hare-brained core be rankit, *RUICKIE Cottager* (1807) 175.

3. Phr. *in core*, in company together; on friendly terms. Bnff.¹ They're in core weel ane anither. Abd. Dukes, and geese, and hens, in core Rais'd their discordant voices, *ANDERSON Poems* (1813) 84 (JAM.).

[I. Cp. EFris. *kōr*, 'der Chor, als Vereinigung von Personen, um einen Gesang od. Tanz aufzuführen u. vorzutragen' (KOOLMAN).]

CORE, see *Coor*, sb.

CORESRY, see *Corrosy*.

CORF, sb. and v.¹ Sc. Nhb. Dur. Yks. Lan. Chs. Stf. Der. Shr. e.An. Cor. Also written *cauf* e.An.¹; *cawf* e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ In forms *corve* n.Yks.¹ Stf.¹ Cor.¹²; *curve* n.Yks.¹ [korf, kōf, kōv.]

1. sb. *Obs.* A basket, made of pined hazel-rods, in which coals were formerly brought to the surface of a coal-pit.

Lth. (JAM.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790), n.Cy.¹ Nhb. Come hinny, Barty, len's a hand On wi' maw corf! *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26; Nhb.¹ It contained from ten to thirty pecks. Nhb., Dur. Keeping up your coife, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 13. Dur.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Chs.¹², Stf. (K.). Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 271, Der.² Cawf and corve [The basket is now superseded by 'tubs' of wood or iron, which, however, still retain the names of corves in some places, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

Hence *Corver*, sb. the man who makes and repairs 'corves.'

Nhb. His feythor kept a corver's shop, *Robson Evangeline* (1870) 352; Nhb.¹ The corver is allowed 4½d. for every score of corves that are brought up the shaft, for which he is bound to find the pit with as many corves as are wanted, and also to keep them up to their exact measure, and in good repair, *BRAND Hist. Newc.* (1789) II. 681. *Obs.* Nhb., Dur. Your corver ought to be just to you, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 13.

2. *Comp.* (1) *Corf-bow*, *obs.*, the handle of a 'corf' or coal-basket; (2) *-rods*, the strong hazel-rods used for making corves.

(1) Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Young plants . . . of oak, ash or aller . . . for the corf-bow, *Compleat Collier* (1708) 13. (2) n.Cy.¹ Nhb. Cut hazle for corf-rods once in three or four years, *MARSHALL Reports* (1818) I. 46; Nhb.¹

3. A small wagon or truck used in coal-pits.

n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. (E.M.W.); (T.T.); (S.J.C.); w.Yks.², Stf.¹ Der.¹ A square wooden trough, containing about 2 cwt.

4. A large round basket, bulging in the middle, and having twisted handles.

Shr.¹ It holds a bushel or more, and is used for general purposes, such as carrying turnips to cattle, chaff, &c.

5. A floating perforated cage or box, in which lobsters, &c., are kept alive.

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹, Cor.¹²

[MDu. *corf*, 'sporta, canistrum' (*Teuthonista*); Bremen *korf*, 'korb' (dat. *korve*) (*Wtb.*).]

CORF, v.² e.An.¹ [Not known to our correspondents.] To untwist a rope or line from its kinks.

CORF-HOUSE, sb. Sc. A house or shed erected for the purpose of curing salmon, and for keeping nets in, during the close season.

Sc. The salmon-fishings in the river Awe—with the corf-houses, shades, &c., belonging thereto, *Edb. Even. Courant* (Apr. 21, 1804) (JAM.).

Hence *Corft*, pp. Of fish: cured, salted.

n.Sc. Corft fish are fish boiled with salt and water (JAM.).

CORGEL, sb. Cor. [kō'gl.] An accordion; a concertina. Cor. These must have a little corgel to 'vert thy mind, *HIGHAM Dial* (1866) 13; Cor.² Sometimes used.

[A contam. form. Cp. ME. *orgels* (for *organs*) (CHAUCER).]

CORIANDERS, sb. pl. Sc. Coriander seeds covered with sugar and eaten as sweetmeats

Ayr. The sweeties and coranders were of all sizes and colours, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) 14.

CORISY, see *Corrosy*.

CORK, sb.¹ and v.¹ Sc. Dor. [kork, kōk.]

1. In phr. *to save a cork*, to 'invite a neighbour' to drink of one's beer when a cask is to be bottled, to save corks. Dor. (A.C.)

2. *Comp.* (1) *Cork-coom*, burnt cork; (2) *-headit*, light-headed, frivolous, giddy.

(1) Ayr. In dighting his face he dighted aff the cork-coom, *GALT Lairds* (1826) xxviii. (2) Sc. A wheen cork-headed gowks, *SCOTT St. Ronan* (1824) xxxii. Abd. You cork-headed rogue! *Cock Strains* (1810) II. 79.

3. v. In phr. *to cork the bottle*, a boys' game; see below. Abd. A boys' amusement of throwing a pebble straight up in the air over a pond or stream, so that it falls perpendicularly with a 'plop' or sound not unlike that of drawing a cork, when it reaches the water (A.W.).

CORK, sb.² Sc. [kork.]

1. An overseer, master tradesman, employer of labour.

Kcd. The human voice oor 'cork' believes The only sicker test, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 60. w.Sc. A common cant term (JAM.). Cld. (sb.) Rnf. Denouncing the 'corks' as a pack of heartless, self-seekin' heathens, *GILMOUR Pen Flk* (ed. 1873) 46; Still do the Corks of Causeyside Assume their usual pomp and pride, *McGILVRAY Poems* (ed. 1862) 213. Ayr. The Corks are leaning owre their hauf shop doors, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 77. Lnk., Lth. (JAM.)

2. Phr. *to kick the cork*, to ask money from the agent of a manufacturer. Cld (JAM.)

CORK, sb.³ Oxf. [kōk] An affectation of great fondness, 'cupboard love.'

Oxf. When a child exhibits an overweening fondness for a parent, with a view of gaining some coveted indulgence, it is usually denominated 'cork' or 'cark.' 'It is nothing but cork' is a common expression, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 128.

CORK, v.² and sb.⁴ w.Som.¹ [kōk.]

1. v. In the game of rounders: to throw the ball at the boy who is running. Hence *Cork-about*, sb. a game, consisting of throwing a ball so as to hit one of the players, who attempts to dodge the ball.

2. sb. See below.

A good cork is when the boy stoops down to avoid [the ball], and the ball is thrown so as to hit on the 'tight.'

CORK, see *Calk*, sb.¹², *Cawf*, v.¹, *Coke*, sb.¹²

CORKED, pp. Nhp. Shr. [kōkt.] Offended, shut up. Nhp.¹ He's quite corked, he won't speak. Shr.²

CORKER, sb.¹ Irel. Nhb. Wm Yks Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. War. e.An. Colon. Slang. Written *calker* Lan.; *cawkere* Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹ Also in form *caaker* Nhb.¹ [kōkər, kōkər(r), kākər.] Anything very astounding or astonishing, that closes a discussion; a poser; anything very big or fine of its kind.

N.I.¹ Nhb. Just hear what a caaker, *Tyneside Snags* (ed. 1891) 532; Nhb.¹ Wm. T'nag's fo'n doon t'wharrel an' brokken t'leg.—By gom, that's a corker if thez (B.K.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ 'Does ta know what gender "Jubilee" is, for ahr barn's a lad an it weant dew ta giv him a lass's name?' That wor a corker for Mary, for shoo knew as mich abaht genders as shoo did abaht t'Katacoombs, *Pudsey Olm.* (1888) 22. Lan. (S.W.), ne.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹ s.Lan. That's a calker! (F.R.C.) Chs.¹, Chs.² What a corker he's just tould, to be sure. s.Chs.¹ I gen him a bit of a corker. Der.², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ Them sweades is cawkers, thaay're like real pictures. War. HOLLOWAY Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 60. Suf. (F.H.) Slang. My first job in this here line was just a corker. . . . I was hed that time, *MURRAY Nov. Note Bk.* (1887) 63. [Aus. A fleshy gentleman, whose suffering was extreme, . . . gasped, 'By the Holy Poker, but this is a caulker!'] *Gent. Mag.* (1879) 559]

Hence *Cawkin*, adj. extremely fine, large.

e.Yks.¹ That's a cawkin apple, *MS. add.*

[This word prob. goes out fr. an orig. form *caulker* (cp. Aus. quot.), but has also in some dials. been associated with the word *cork*.]

CORKER, sb.² Sc. Irel. Nhb. In form *corkie* Sc. (JAM.) [korkər.] A very large pin, a pin used in embroidery-making and fancy work; *gen.* in *comp.* *Corker-pin*. See *Corking-pin*.

Fif (JAM) Ir He's putting a corker pin in his mouth, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 303 NI¹, Ant (WJK) Wxf Going to the market with the corker pin in his shirt, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffey* (1869) 5 Nhb Ram cawkor pins intiv yor legs, CHATER *Tyneside Alm* (1869) 28

CORKEY, *adj* Rut¹ [kō kɪ] Left handed, used as a nickname: Cf cawking

CORKIE, *sb* Sc [korki] A species of lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, used for dyeing purposes See Corkir n Sc (JAM), Sh I (AWG), S & Ork¹

CORKIE, see Corker, *sb*²

CORKIE LIT, *sb* Sc Written korkalit Sh I, korkie lit S & Ork¹ Also in forms corcolet (JAM), corklit Gall [korki lit] A purple dye made from the lichen, *Lecanora tartarea* See Corkie and Lit, *sb*

Sh I (Coll L L B), (JAM) S & Ork¹ Gall They slide and scrape the corklit from the stones, CROCKLIT *Raiders* (1894) xiv

CORKING, see Calkin

CORKING PIN, *sb* Sc Lan Also in form preen Sc A pin of the largest size See Corker, *sb*²

Sc Cristal Nixon had muffled the extreme folds of the riding skirt and secured it with large corking pins, SCOTT *Reds* (1824) xix Fif The warden's trunk hose to his fecket W' gowden corkin priens was pricklet, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 133 Rnf Fu' o' corking-preens, MOTHERWELL (and others) *Harp* (1819) 135 AyR Her mutch being fastened with corking pins, GALT *Ann Parsh* (1821) xviii Kcb The chieis wad meet in daffin And warsle for a corkin preen, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 16 Lan (SW) s Lan BAMFORD *Dial* (1854)

CORKIR, *sb* Sc Also written korkir (JAM) The lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*, used for dyeing

Mry With a red moss, growing on stones, and called korkir, they dye red, SHAW *Moray*, 156 (JAM) w Sc There are many white scurfs on stones somewhat like these on which the corkir grows, but the corkir is white, and thinner than any other that resembles it, MARTIN *West Isles* (1716) 135 (ib)

[Gael and Ir *corcur*, purple, hence the lichen yielding a purple dye, borrr fr Lat *purpur*]

CORKITE, *sb* Obs Irel Tumbling, wrestling, thrusting one another down

Wxf¹ Than caame ee shullereen, ee teap an corkite [Then came the shouldering, tossing, and tumbling], 86

CORKLE, *sb* w Yks² War² Written caukle w Yks² [kō kl, War kō kl] The core of an apple or other fruit

[A dim of *cork*, *colke*, the core of any fruit, see Coke, *sb*¹]

CORKLIT, see Corkie lit

CORKY, *adj* Sc Nhb Yks Glo [kō rki, kō ki]

1 Light, airy, brisk, *gen* used *fig* flighty, frivolous Also used as a *sb*

AyR Your brother, and that corky your gudeman, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) lxiv Rxb Sic corkie gowks in rhymyn' strains, A SCOTT *Poems* (1811) 57 (JAM) w.Yks² A horse is said to go in a corky way

2 *Comp* (1) Corky headit, light-headed, giddy, (2) noddle, a light-headed, frivolous person

(1) AyR Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry, BURNS *Brigs of AyR* (1787) st 9 Rxb (JAM) (2) *ib*

3 Soft through exposure, as wood that has suffered through lying too long with the bark on Nhb¹

4 Half-drunk w Yks²³

5 Easily offended, touchy, irritable

Glo If any one gets up in th' ear about a job—'Oh,' we sez, 'thaay be corky, be um' He be a corky höfe (S S B)

CORLAK, *sb* Cum¹ [kō rlok] A coal-rake

CORLYCUE, see Curlicue

CORLY DODDY, see Curl doddy

CORMERILL, see Cambrel, *sb*¹

CORMLET, *sb* Shr¹ [kō mlət] A great eater

[A corr of *cormorant*]

CORMOUS, *adj* Glo [kō məs] Having a large appetite, hungry, ravenous See Cormlet.

Glo¹ They be cormous little beggars to eat', said of children with large appetites

CORMOYLIE, *sb* Irel Lan Written cormorly Lan An Irish song, also applied to an old blarneying fellow

Ant Applied to the brethren of a particular craft or brotherhood whose songs invariably begin with 'Come all you' bold, noble, or

loyal sons, &c, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Lan He s singing an old cormorly (FK)

CORMUNDUM, *v* Sc To confess a fault, to own oneself vanquished, to sue for peace

Per Very rare (GW) AyR (JAM)

[I sall gar crop thy tongue And thou sall cly *Cormundum* on thy kneis, KENNEDY *Evergreen*, st 19 (JAM) It is an allusion to the words *Cor mundum crea in me, Ps* li 10 (*Vulg* l 11)]

CORN, *sb*¹ and *v* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also written coorn n Yks², cuin Chs¹, cworn Cum, koorn Wxf¹, korn S & Ork¹ See Curn, Kern

1 *sb* In *comp* (1) Corn ark, a chest in a stable in which corn is kept, (2) badger, a cōin-deafei, (3) bannies, red or white currants, (4) baulk, the bare place in a field, which has been accidentally passed over in sowing, (5) bird, the corn-bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, (6) boggart, a scarecrow, (7) bunting, the common bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*, (8) cart, an open-spoked cart, (9) cauger (cadger), a corn-carrier, (10) chimber, a granary, (11) craik, a hand-rattle used to frighten birds from sown seed or growing crops, (12) craker, (13) drake, the corn-crake or landrail, *Crex pratensis*, (14) grate, the corn-brash or lower oolite formation, (15) grit, a quarrymen's term for one of the building-stone beds of the Portland series, (16) harp, an instrument for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds, (17) head, the end pickle on a stalk of oats, (18) kist, the corn-bin, (19) knots, the knots of the bands which tie up shocks of grain, (20) larters or laters, peasants who beg corn for their first sowing, when they begin farming on their own account, (21) leep, the receptacle, fastened by leather straps to the shoulders of a sower, to hold the seed when sowing, (22) loft, see chimber, (23) mow, a stack of corn or a place where corn is stacked, (24) pickle, the fourth part of a peck, (25) pike, a circular corn-pile, pointed at the top, (26) pipe, a pipe made of the stem or straw of an oat while green, (27) razzler, a hot sunny day for ripening the corn, (28) rig, a 'ridge' of growing corn, (29) scrack, see drake, (30) stones, a bed of old red sandstone, (31) stooks, shocks of corn, (32) yard, the stack-yard

(1) Chs s v Ark, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) Gl, Chs¹, s Chs¹, (2) e Yks¹ (3) Nhb¹ (4) n Wil It is considered to be a portent of evil, and the years when there were corn baulks are quoted as years when untoward events happened in the parish (L H G)

Wil¹ (5) Ir Called Corn bird, because it is constantly found in cornfields during spring and summer, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 69

(6) Lan I should as soon think o' gettin' wed to a corn boggart, WAUGH *Sneek Bant* (1868) iv, Lan¹ Der As slamp and wobbly as an owd corn boggart, WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I iv (7) Nhb¹

[It is sometimes called the Lark Bunting, and from its favourite food Corn Bunting, JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 189.] (8) e.Lth The different kinds of grain are carried on the open spoked cart, known by the name of corn-cart, *Agric Surv* 74 (JAM) (9) Sc Like gentlemen ye maunna seem, But look like corn-caugers ga'en the road, SCOTT *Munselsy* (1802) II 80, ed 1848 (10) nw Dev¹

(11) Sc (JAM) Abd Corn-craiks, trumpets, and whistles galore, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 249 (12) w Sc MARTIN *West Isles* (1703) Shr² (13) n Yks SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 177

Rut¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, Shr² Wil¹ Almost invariably so called about Warminster and in some parts of n Wil (14) Wil That kind of flat broken stones called corn-grate, *Reports Agric* (1793-1813) 114, The under stratum of a large portion of n Wil is a loose irregular mass of flat broken stones, called in the country, 'corn-grate,' DAVIS *Gen View Agric* (1811) 163, Wil¹ (15) Wil¹ (16)

Mry, Nai This labour [sifting] is greatly lessened by an instrument called the corn harp made of wire stretching over a timber frame, like the musical instrument, *Agric Surv* 126 (JAM) (17) Lnk To pu' the corn-head frae the stack, For it would seem, on Hallowe'en, That Virtue's test could thus be seen, *Dail's Hallowe'en* (1856) 34 (18) n Yks² (19) Slk In the shocking, the corn knots were all set outermost, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 48, ed 1866 (20) Cum Newly married peasants beg corn to sow their first crop with, and are called cornlaters, HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I 553, Cum¹, n Yks² (21) s Pem (WMM)

(22) ne Sc He withdrew to indulge in a siesta in the corn-loft, GRANT *Keckleton*, 113 (23) AyR Comrend me to the barn-yard, And the corn mou' man, BURNS *Ploughman*, st 6 (24) Sc. They

that do not mind cornpickles, never come to forpits, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) v (25) n Yks² (26) Der¹ (27) n Yks² (28) *Ayr* Corn rigs, an' barley rigs, BURNS *Rigs o' Barley* Colloq. Hid in a corn rig at no great distance from the scene of slaughter, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed 1864) *J. Jarvis's Wig* (29) Abd SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 177 (30) Hrf The cornstones form the richest land in Hif, WOODWARD *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 65 (31) SIK CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 61 (32) Rnf¹

2 Comb in plant-names (1) Corn bells, *Nidularia campanulata*, (2) bind or bin(e), (a) the wild convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis*, (b) the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*, (3) — bindweed, see bind (b), (4) binks, (5) bottle, the common cornflower, *Centaurea Cyanus*, (6) — buttercup, the *Ranunculus arvensis*, (7) cockle, the cornflower, *Lychnis Githago*, (8) flag, the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*, (9) flower, see cockle, (10) leaves, the common navel-wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, (11) lily, (a) the *Convolvulus sepium*, (b) the *C. arvensis*, (12) marigold, the wild marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, (13) pink, see cockle, (14) pop, the bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*, (15) poppy, the common red poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas*, (16) thistle, the creeping plume-thistle, *Carduus arvensis*

(1) Nhp Cornh Mag, Poetry Prov (1865) XII 39 War², Wor (2) a) n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* n Yks² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) s Not (J P K) n Lin¹ Korne bin s Lin. (T H R), Nhp¹, War², Oxf Bck Science Gossip (1891) 119 (b) n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) (3) n Yks (4) Dev⁴ (5) Nhp¹ Called also Blue cap Hnt (T P F), Dev⁴ (6) n Yks (7) n Yks, Glo, Ess, Dor (8) [The beautiful yellow corn-flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) II 582] (9) Chs¹ (10) Wor The leaves are applied to corns and warts (11) w Yks (12) Cum (13) Nhp¹ (14) Wil¹ (15) Cor² (s v Pop docks) (16) Ant, Cun

3 Phr (1) *Not to carry corn*, (2) *not to stand corn*, not to be able to stand prosperity, (3) *not corn to the band*, said of any one of an unreliable character

(1) w Yks¹, ne Lan¹, n Lin¹ (2) Cun (J A) Lan He can't stand corn, EAVESDROPPER *Vill Life* (1869) No 101 (3) Wm (J M)

4 Wheat in contradistinction to other grain
Yks, Lin. (W W S), n Lin¹, Shr¹ w Som¹ Geod kau urn graewn [good wheat land]

5 Oats, occas used in pl

Sc The wind and rain have lodged, or laid flat, all my corns, SCOTCHSMAN (1787) 80, Burned all his victual, both barley and corn, ib 119 Rnf I'll sell my kye, And a' my wheat and corn, BARR *Poems* (1861) 85 NI¹ w Yks I'd give it some corn *Obsol*, Leeds Merc *Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891) nw Der¹, Nhp¹, Hnt (T P F)

6 A single grain of wheat

w Yks A corn of wheat (C C R) n Lin¹ I got sum corns e' my boots when I was dressin', an thay laam d me Shr You could count the corns in the ears, as if they had growed, WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xvi

7 A single grain or particle of anything, such as sand, salt, shot, &c, a small quantity of anything

S & Ork¹ I hae na a corn n Yks (I W), n Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks¹, w Yks² A corn of tea Chs¹ The brine everywhere gathers into corns, *Philos Trans* IV 1065 n Lin¹ Mr E shot him e' th' leg, an' he carri'd sum o' th' corns wi' him to th' daay of his death e An¹ w Som¹ U kau urn u shuug uree kan dee [a corn of sugar candy]

8 A small quantity of tobacco, not sufficient to fill a pipe.

m Yks¹ w Yks They'd all wun corn a bacca a piece sarv'd aht to 'em, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bannula Ann* (1867) 19, w Yks²⁵ n Lin¹ e An¹ A smoker is pressed by his companions, with 'Come! put in nine corns more'

9 Beer

Nhb The corn that suited Jacky's crop, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52

10 v To feed with oats

Sc There is nothing like corning the horse before the journey, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) Lett xiii *Ayr* When thou was corn't We took the road ay like a swallow, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st 9, Ye maun corn your cattle at the Rose and Crown, GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxviii SIK If ye corn an auld glide aver weel, she'll soon turn about her heels, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 80, ed 1866 Nhb¹ n Yks² Get 'em coorn'd w Yks (C C R) Wil A coachman was heard to say to the coachman of a notorious miser, 'There bain't no cœrn here for you We carns they as carns we' (W C P)

Som Take that mare in an' corn her up a bit, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 58

Hence Corning, *vbl sb* a feed of oats, food, provender, provision

Rnf I gied my beast wat ring and corning, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 4 Keep ye your butter for your bread till ye get better cornin', BARR *Poems* (1861) 41

11 Of cereals to fill out

n Lin¹ When the ears of cereals begin to fill they are said to corn well, or badly, as the case may be

Hence Corned, *ppl adj* furnished with grain

Midl MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II

12 Obs Of salt to granulate crystallize
Chs¹ They boyle [the brine] very gearly till it corne, *Philos Trans* IV 1065, Chs³

13 To sprinkle meat with salt

Sc *Scotchisms* (1787) 22. Der¹ Nhp¹ 'It is nicely corned,' o' 'just corned enough' Hmp HOLLOWAY

Hence Corned, *ppl adj* Of meat pickled, slightly salted
Dwn KNOX *Hist Dun* (1875) Wxf¹ Koornt vleash Chs³, Der¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹, Hnt. (T P F) Hmp HOLLOWAY

13 To corn with salt, *sale condire*, COLES (1679), Some corneth, some brineth, some will not be taught, Where meate is attainted, there cookrie is naught, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 167]

CORN, sb² *Obsol* Cor A corner

Cor *Monthly Mag* (1810) I 432, Cor² Rarely used

[Ocor corn, a corner (WILLIAMS), cp Bret corn, 'angle, coin' (Du RUSQUEC)]

CORNAGE, sb² *Obs* N Cy¹ Nhb¹ A form of rent fixed by the number of horned cattle, called also horn geld, neat geld

[Ofr cornage, 'droit qui se levait sur les betes a cornes' (DUCANGE, s v *Cornagium*), see LA CURNE and COICR (s v)]

CORNALEE, sb Chs¹⁸ [kə nəlī] The dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*

[Cornowlee makes an hedge like pivett, BRERETON *Trav* (1634), ed 1844, 45. Du *kornoelie* (HEXHAM), Fr *cornouilles*, cornill berries (COTGR)]

CORNDER, sb Sus Dev Cor Amer. Also written caunder Dev Cor¹, conder (HALL). [kə ndə(r)] Corner Cf coander,

Sus She been up to the cornder of your grounds BLACKMORF *Sprnghaven* (1887) xxxv Dev Thay luv ta pray stannin in thi caunders a tha strays, BAIRD *St Matt* (1863) vi 5, Cornders of the eyes, *Reports Provinc* (1893), The warmest cubby hole this sort ov weather, is the chimbley-corder, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) Cor¹ I just blinched en gain round the caunder (s v Blinch) [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 24]

[A pron of corner]

CORNED, *adj* Sc Lan Lin Nhp War Shr [ko rnd, kə nd] Slightly drunk, intoxicated, well-fed Cf corny, 4, corn, sb¹ 9

Sc Thae lads are well corned (JAM) e Lan¹ Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 702 n Lin¹ Nhp¹ He was pretty well corned War³ Shr BOUND *Provinc* (1876), Shr¹²

CORNEE, *adj* Irel Fretful, peevish

Wxf¹ Th' weithest all curcagh, wafur, an cornee [You seem all snappish, uneasy, and fretful], 84

CORNEL, sb¹ Irel Shr Hrf Pem Glo Written kurneal Wxf¹ [kə nl] A corner

Wxf¹ Shr¹ *Obsol* Poor owd mon, 'e mna-d able fu a day's work, 'e's more fit fur the chimley cornel, Shr² Clos up i' th' cornel Hrf DUNCUMB *Hist Hif* (1804), Hrf¹, Hrf² Common s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 419 Glo¹

Hence Cornel cubbert, sb *Obsol* A corner cupboard Shr¹

[That the cornel (of the house) ryse upon the wynter sonne, PALLADIUS *Husb* (c 1420) 326 Wel cornel, 'angulus' (DAVIES), Ocor cornel, an angle, a corner (WILLIAMS)]

CORNEL, sb² Sc Irel Yks Lan. Also written cornal Sc, kurnel, kurneal Wxf¹ [kə rnl, kə nl] Colonel. Also used as a familiar term of address

Sc He dined wi' the Cornel—whene'er he was bidden, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 81 Hrf The Cornal o' the Guards, SANDS *Poems*

(1833) 122 Wxf¹ w Yks Wel, kōnl, ā jī tē-dē? Duont kum šat ægion kōnl ə jəl find jəsen it reŋ oil (J W) Lan We hannot t'cornel oit here, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II 213

[Colonnel, a colonel or coronel, the commander of a regiment, Cotgr Fr coronel (RABELAIS), see HATZFELD (s.v. *Colonel*), Sp coronel- a collonell ouer a regiment (MINSHEU) - The lit E form coronel is due to Fr colonel, It colonello]

CORNER, sb Sc Yks Lan Nhp Wor e An Slang [kō r̥nər, kō n̥ə(r)]

1 In comb (1) Corner bit, a piece of wood shaped to fill up the corners of patterns, (2) bit board, a board shaped for planing corner-bits, (3) frost, a very mild frost that only affects corners exposed to the wind

(1, 2) w Yks (S K C) (3) se Wor¹

2 Phr to put one to a corner, to assume precedence or authority in a house

Sc He entered in his dwelling house and not only put her to a corner but also staid there three or four months, FOORD *Suppl* Dec 464 (JAM)

3 A point in a rubber at whist, see below

Nhp¹ When a rubber at whist is determined by the best of three games, without points, each person is considered a corner, and it is usually said, 'We play for so much a corner', now only in vogue with very old fashioned lovers of the game Shr² I reckon 'a mun play three yappen a corner e An¹

4 Share, proceeds, esp in phi to stand one's corner, to take one's share of anything, to stand treat

w Yks He addled his ale brass, and stood his corner, SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* (1896) iv Lan He fun id wer hardly able to stan id own corner, ALMOND *Watercresses*, 21 m Lan¹ Slang He had arranged to meet the other two men to receive his 'corner' (the proceeds of the sale of the stolen property), *Standard* (Mar 5, 1891) 2, col 5

CORNET, sb Obs Sc A scarf anciently worn by doctors, as part of their academical costume

Fif Tippetts were there, cowls, cornets, caps, LENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 139

[Fr *cornette*, 'bande de soie à bouts pendants que portaient autour du cou les docteurs en droit, les professeurs du College royal,' HATZFELD, A doctor's tippet (Cotgr)]

CORNIFF, sb Bnff¹ [kō r̥nif] Excrement, gen applied to that of the cat

CORNING, vbl sb Chs War Written corning War², curning Chs¹ [kō n̥n] Going from house to house to collect corn on St Thomas's Day, Dec 21 See Gooding

Chs¹ It was a custom for the poor people to go corning They went to all the farmhouses begging for a small donation of wheat, a few weeks before Christmas When they had collected as much as they could, they took it to the mill and had it ground into flour Probably the custom still exists in out of the way places, but it is fast becoming *obsolet* War There is a custom, for the poor, on St Thomas's Day, to go with a bag to beg corn of the farmers, which they call 'going a corning,' BRAND *Pop Anthq* (ed 1813) 1 350, War² Begging corn for Frummetty

CORNISH, sb Sc Yks Lan Lin Rut Lei War Shr [kō r̥nif, kō n̥if] A cornice, mantelpiece

Sc (A W), n Yks (I W), w Yks²³⁵ Lan A genteel meerscham lynn on that cornish, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 133 m Lan¹, n Lin¹, Rut¹, Lei¹, War² Shr¹ As theer's two windows, I think it dōd be best to carry the cornish all along

[Fr. *corniche*, the cornish or brow of a wall, pillar, or other piece of building (Cotgr), It *cornice*, the cornish of any frame or room (FLORIO)]

CORNISH, adj Dor Cor [kō n̥if] In comb (1) Cornish diamonds, crystals of quartz, (2) — hair, the rough wool of ancient Cornish sheep, (3) — hug, a peculiar grip used by Cornish wrestlers, (4) — Jack, the Cornish chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, (5) — organ, the bellows, (6) — pheasant, the magpie, *Pica rustica*

(1) Cor Rock Crystal (Cornish Diamond) occurs in many parts of Cornwall, WOODWARD *Geol Eng and Wales* (1876) 78, Cor² (2) Cor² (3) Cor The wrestlers of this county have a peculiar grip, called by them 'the Cornish hug,' *Fik Love Jm* (1886) IV 233, Cor¹² (4) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), *N & Q* (1877) 5th S viii 44 [SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 74] (5) Cor.² (6) Cor SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 76

CORNISH, v Dev Cor [kō n̥if] To use one glass or pipe among several in turns, gen in phr to cornish together n Dev ROCK *Jm an' Nell* (1867) *Gl* Dev, Cor GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M) Cor *Monthly Mag* (1810) I 432, Cor¹²

CORNIWILLEN, sb Dev Cor Also written corni willin Dev, and in form cornwillen Cor [kō n̥wilən] The lapwing, *Vanellus vulgaris*

n Dev Us foun', In a hey maiden bush, These corniwillins, ROCK *Jm an' Nell* (1867) 3t 123 Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rymes* (1895) *Gl*, Now in common use, WILLIAMS, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 184, Cor³

[OCor corniwillen, a lapwing (WILLIAMS), Wel corn-chwigl, 'vanellus avis' (DAVIES)]

CORNOBBLE, v Glo¹ To beat on the head Cf cobnoble

[And with the thought of that, his sorrow doubled, His heart with wo, was so cuff'd and cornubled, *Wit Restor'd* (1658), in *N & Q* (1882) 6th S v 189 Also in form cornub *Condylis seu internodus digitorum pulsare seu tundere*, SKINNER (1671)]

CORNOK, see Curnock

CORNORAL OATH, sb Som Dev [kō n̥ərɪ oəp] An oath sworn before the coroner

w Som¹ I'll take my kau nrurul oa uth o' it n Dev Tom Vuzz can take his cornoral oath that he begun vuist, *Evni Crtshp* (1746) 1 365

[A misunderstanding and mispronunciation of the old legal term 'a corporal oath,' MLat *corporale juramentum*, an oath ratified by corporally touching a sacred object, esp the gospels, but sometimes the consecrated host (see Cor cri) or relics of saints]

CORNOY, sb Sc Sorrow, trouble

Per Almost unknown (G W) Bwk (JAM)

CORNUTE, v Obs Shr To correct, chastise

Shr¹ 'E's gettun' a despart srode lad, 'is futher mun cornute 'im, 'e tak's no 'eed o' me

CORNIWILLEN, see Corniwillen

CORNY, adj Sc Irel Nhb Yks Shr e An Also written corney Nhb¹, cornie Sc (JAM), coorny n Yks² [kō r̥ni, kō n̥i, kō r̥ni]

1 Fruitful, prolific, abounding in corn, round in grain

Abd The last was a corny year (JAM) Ay While each corny spear Shoots up its head, BURNS *El Capt M Henderson*, st 12 Gall (A W) Nhb¹, n Yks.² e An¹ These sheaves are heavy and corny Nrf¹

2 Comp (1) Corny doll, the figure formerly borne home on the last load of corn from the harvest-field, see Kern doll, (2) gera or keevor, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, (3) skraugh, the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*, (4) work, food, esp food made of grain

(1) Nhb¹ The corney-doll was an image made by dressing up a sheaf of corn to appear like a rude human figure, which was mounted on the top of the last cart-load taken from the field (2) NI¹ Ant SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 2 (3) Mry (JAM) (4) Tev Nae kin [kind] o' cornie wark has crossed his craig for twa days (sb).

3 Tasting well of malt

Shr² e An¹ The ale is corny Nrf¹

4 Half tipsy, intoxicated Cf corned

N Cy¹ Nhb Yen day when aw was corney, ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* (1849) 25, Nhb¹ Obs

[3 A draught Of cornie ale, Nappy and staile, *Christmas Carols* (c 1510) in Percy Soc (1841) IV 47, Now have I dronke a draughte of corny ale, CHAUCER *C T c* 456]

CORONACH, sb Sc Also written coranich [kō r̥ənəx] A funeral song or lamentation, a dirge

Sc Singing the coronach of the deceased in a low voice, SCOTT *Leg Mont* (1818) xii, The Coranich, oi singing at funerals, is still in use in some places, PENNANT *Tour* (1769) 112 (JAM) Elg Wake ye the coronach, green kilted piper 'Tis the bier of Glengrant, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 82 Per Lachlan seemed to lose the tune and be falling into a coronach, IAN MACLAREN *Brier Bush* (1895) 165 Lth Are you not the Piper who blew the Laird of Skene's coronach? LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 183 Sik With a coronach sad, HOGG *Poems* (ed 1865) 412

[Gael *corranach*, Ir *coranach*, a funeral cry, lit 'weeping' co + ran + -ach, Gael *ran*, a cry (MACGAIN)]

CORONEL, *sb* *Obs* Dev A garland

Dev I have now and then heard garlands called by the old name Coronels, *BRAY Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) 11 289

[My flowres That bene the honor of your Coronall, SPENSER *Sh Kal* (1579) Feb]

CORP, *sb* and *v* Sc Irel Nhb Cum Yks Nô [korp, kôp]

1 *sb* A corpse, *pl* the 'remains,' used of a single body
Sc They would nicker, and laugh, and giggle if their best friend was lying a corp, Scott *Blk Dwarf* (1816) x Abd They said it was 'a bonnie corp,' ALEXANDER *Am Folk* (1875) 43, ed 1882 Kcd I were noo a corp, for certain, Had they got their wicked will, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 115 Frf He maks a vary creeditable corp, BARRIE *Licht* (1888) 28 Per The man's as blae as a corp about the mills, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 104, ed 1887 Ff Cast her corp among the mools, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 63 Ayr 'Ay! shes a bonnie corp!' is a very common remark at a death, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 152 e Lth As sune as the corp was streekit, they gaed straucht awa for Archie Howden, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 75 Sfk I've kent a younger chiel than you streekit out—What?—A corp, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 142 Gall Him that's a cauld corp the day, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 170 Ir She couldn't tell but he might ha' been a corp, BARLOW *Esconnet* (1895) 308, An' they foun' Dhrownded in black bog wather a corp lyin' undher groun', TENNYSON *To-morrow* (1885) n Ir 'He's dead!' says the auld man 'What o' the corp, my dear?' ALEXANDER *Stumpie's Brae*, N1 Uls Betther be a coward than a corp, CHAMBERS' *Jrn* (1856) V 139 Nhb Or corp they're gaun te barry, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 112, Nhb Cum And luikd as pale as onie corp, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 87 Yks A throddy liss wi' a face as pale as a corp! TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xxiii w Yks WATSON *Hist Hlyx* (1775) 536, T kôps a bân ta bi tean awê tedeâ (J W), w Yks 4, s Not (J P K)

Hence Corpie, *sb* a child's corpse

Abd He wud lift the corpie aifter it was streekit an' haudit in 's oxter, ALEXANDER *Am Folk* (1875) 199, ed 1882

2 *Comp* (1) Corp candle, (a) a 'will-o'-the-wisp', cf corpse candle, (b) a thick candle placed in a candlestick of a peculiar form, (2) lifter, a body-snatcher, 'resurrectionist'

(1, a) Arg He was off and away like the corp candle before they were any nigher, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 138 Gall And the corp-candles lowe i' the bogs, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii (b) Nhb Used formerly at 'lake-wakes', *obs* (2) ne Sc The corp-lifters hae been payin' a visit to Keckleton Kirkyaird, GRANT *Keckleton*, 32

3 *v* To die Cum¹

[I Bot honour do the corp till sepultur, WALLACE (1488) ix 1541, On the same day his corps were buried at Westminster, FULLER *Ch Hist* (1655) bk VIII 1, sec 5 Cp Gael and Ir *corp* (MACBAIN)]

CORPEL, *sb* Dor [kô pl] A corporal

Dor Haven't ye, corpel? HARDY *Trumpet Major* (1880) iv

CORPLAR, *sb* Sc Lan Written corpler e Lan¹ [kô rplər, kô plər(r)] A corporal

Sc M Roiv was captain, an' sergeant, an' corplar, an' a VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 81 e Lan¹

CORPSE, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Fng [kôrps, kôps]

1 *sb* In *comp* (1) Corpse bird, the tawny owl, *Syrnium aluco*, (2) candle, (a) the *ignis fatuus*, 'will-o'-the-wisp', a light said to be seen over graves, (b) a large, thick candle, used formerly at 'lake-wakes', (3) chesting, the placing of the body in a coffin, (4) flower, the toothwort, *Lathraea squamaria*, (5) lights, see candle, (6) road, the way of access to the churchyard, (7) -sheet, a shroud, winding-sheet, (8) -wakening, *obsol*, the custom of remaining with the corpse from the death of the deceased to the burial, also the funeral feast, (9) way, see road, (10) winder, a woman who prepares the dead for the coffin, (11) yat(t) (yett), a roofed archway as an entrance to a churchyard, beneath which the corpse rests until the clergyman's arrival, lichgate

(1) Wal SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 130, N & Q 5th S (1874) 1. 114 (2, a) Lan On autumnal evenings, the flickering flame of the 'Corpse Candle,' 'Will o'-th'-Wisp,' or 'Jack' or 'Peg a-Lantern' (for the sex was not clearly ascertained) performed his

or her fantastic and impossible jumps in the plashy meadows, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 53 n Lin¹ Wal BREWER (1870) (b) N Cy¹ Wal BREWER (1870) (3) Sfk Were you present at the corpse chesting? HOGG *Tales* (1838) 357, ed 1866 (4) w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 347 (5) Pem N & Q (1872) 4th S x 267 (6) Wm Ye can gang bi t corpse rooad if ye like (BK) (7) Sc Her throat's sair misguggled and mashackered though, she wears her coipse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it, Scott *Midlothian* (1818) xvii (8) n Yks The term 'corpse-wakening' is now never or seldom heard It however used to be customary for friends of the deceased to sit by the corpse from death to the burial, a substantial repast was also provided (and still is at country funerals) for all who came to the burial (TS), n Yks 2 (9) n Yks The coffin was cairied up the old 'Coipse way,' N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 298 (10) n Lin¹ (11) n Yks 1, n Yks 2 In country places they are not unusually of wood, with a covering or 'overtop' of thatch m Yks 1

2 A living body, *gen* with an implication of stoutness

w Yks (MF) s Yks He fell and hurt his corpse What a corpse that man has! [How stout that man is! What a body he has!] (C C R)

3 *v* To die, to become a corpse Also used in *pass*.

Ir Sure that's only his corpse that's corpsed, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) VII v Dev Do he know, I wonder, that the Lake twins be corpsed? STOOKE *Not Exactly*, v

[2] I hen share him and spare not, at two daies an end, The sooner the better his corps will amend, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 117]

CORPUS, *sb* Sc [kô rpəs] The body of a man or animal

Kcd Geordie, Waislin' wi' a hen or cock, Didna aye dissect its corpus By the rules o' fashion's buik, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 72 Frf On's knees he ties to raise his corpus, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 85 Edb I knew that it would not peep on his corpus by four inches, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii

[We ar combered his corpus for to cary, YORK *Plays* (c 1400) 334 Lat *corpus*]

CORRACH, *sb* Sc Also in form corrack (JAM), corrock Frf [kô rəx, kô rək] A pannier, basket

Agd Used by the Braymen (JAM) Frf Creels an' corrocks boot to sair, ANDERSON *Piper o' Peebles* (1793) 1 18

CORRACY, see *Corrosy*

CORRAG, *sb* Irel [kô ræg] A guard for the door of a cottage, made of interlaced branches, to keep out the draught See *Wassock*

Ir A little cabin snug and cosey with its corrag, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) 22 N1 w Ir A soit of hedge or screen, made of heather, and known as a corrag, was kept between the door and fire, LAWLESS *Grama* (1892) 1 pt 1 v

CORRAGH, see *Curragh*

CORRAS, see *Corrosy*

CORRAT, *adj* Cor [kô rət] Pert, impudent, sharp in rejoinder; frisky.

Cor As corrat as Crocker's mare, *Flk-Lore Rec* (1879) VII 203, Are you comfortable?—Just a bit Man Fridayish to begin wi', but as corrat as Crocker's mare, 'Q' *Troy Town* (1888) v, Cor 12

CORREATE, see *Coureate*

CORRECT, *adj* Sc Upright, steady, of good character

Kcd Ye'll fin' upon inquiry, I'm a man correct an' douce, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 87 Per Well known (G.W.)

CORREESY, see *Corrosy*

CORRENOY, *sb* Ff (JAM) A disturbance in the bowels, a rumbling noise in the stomach

CORRESPOND, *v* Nrf [kôrispo nd.] To be suitable, becoming

Nrf A man said he should lke just to have spoken to his mistress, but he didn't know how that would correspond (W R E), Not common (M C H B), (E G P)

CORRIE, *sb* Sc Wm I Ma Also written correi Sc, corri, corry Sc. (JAM) [kô ri] A circular hollow on a mountain side

Sc The difficult passes, precipices, corries, and beals, through which the road lay, Scott *Leg Mont* (1818) viii Abd The lonely and solemn lake is fed by the streams flowing from the snows in the corries of the mountains above, SMILES *Natur* (1876) 137, ed 1893 Lnk Away in the silent moorland, From a rock in a lonely corrie, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 137 Sfk The soldiers that were found dead in the correi, HOGG *Tales* (1838)

39, ed 1866 Dmf The burn doon by That deaves the corrie wi' its wilyart croon, REID *Poems* (1894) 29 Wm Down the corries long lines of sheep are seen approaching, *Gent Mag* (May 1890) 532 I Ma The sea pinks grew in the corries, CAINE *Deemster* (1889) 41

[Gael *coire*, a circular hollow surrounded with hills, a mountain dell, orig a cauldron (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

CORRIE, *v* Lnk (JAM) With *on* to hold intimate correspondence in a low sort of way, to the exclusion of others, to gossip together

CORRIENEUCHIN, *prp* Sc [korinu xɪn] Con- versing intimately, talking together Also used as a *sb* Fif Two old wives, talking very familiarly by themselves, are said to be corrieneuchin (JAM) e Fif Keepin' up a' this corrie neuchin' wi' Tibbie, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii, It was be teedsome to relate a' that passed in that delichful corrieneuchin', *ib* viii

CORRIZEE, see **Corrosy**

CORROBORATE, *v* e An To match, correspond e An¹ You don't call those a pair, do you?—Why now, bor, I don't think they do fare to corroborate Nrf (MCHB), (EGP)

CORROCK, see **Currack**

CORRODING, *ppl adj* Cor¹ [kəro dɪn] Gnawing, used of severe pain

Cor² In common use w Cor I have a corroding pain in my side (MAC)

CORROSION, *sb* Glo [kəroʃən] The result of cor- rosion, the deposit on a boiler, &c (HSH), Glo¹

CORROSY, *sb* Dev Cor Also written *corrazy*, *corrac*, *coresy*, *corisy* Cor, *correesy* Cor¹, *corrizee* Cor¹² [ko rəsi, kəro si] An annoyance, an old grudge handed down from father to son

Cor She'll never bear a coresy against anybody for long, BOTTERELL *Trad* 3rd S 72, O DONOGHUE *St Knighton* (1864) Gl, There is what you may call a coresy-like between us, and they want speak to me at all, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 9, Cor¹²

Hence **Corrosying**, *sb* a grudge, enmity

n Dev Wi' zum 'a hold'th a lang corrosying, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 101

[So lose ye your cost, to your coresie and smart, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 50 *Coresie* is a pop form of the learned *corrosive*, something that 'corrodes' or causes annoy- ance They so meditate continually of it, that it is a perpetual corrosive, BURTON *Anat Mel* (1621), ed 1896, I 394 The forms in -y (-ie) are prob due to Fr *corrosif* (COTGR), for change of suff cp E *hasty*, the repr of Fr *hastif* (COTGR)]

CORRUNBERRY FIT, *phr* Yks An excited state of mind, a state of anxiety

n Yks Thatsethimintoacorrumberryfit(IW), nfreq use (TS)

CORRUPTED, *pp* and *adj* Bdf Hrt Suf [kəruptɪd] 1 *pp* Ruptured

Suf (HALL), NALL *Gl* (1866)

2 *adj* Cunning, sly, crafty, clever

Bdf A mole catcher remarked that 'the moles are a very corrupted little animal' (JWB) Hrt A mother will say of her child with evident pride, 'What a corrupted little thing' (HG)

Hence **Corruptedness**, *sb* craftiness, cunning, slyness

Bdf The corruptedness of a cat is proverbial (JWB)

CORRUPTION, *sb* Sc Irel Yks Chs Lin [kəru pʃen]

1 Matter for a sore, boil, &c

NI¹, n Yks¹, Chs¹ n Lin¹ All blud an' corruption.

2 Bad temper, 'bile'

Sc If ever there was a woman born that raised my corruption, it's the laird's wife, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 88 Elg I will indulge my little friend's corruption, COOPER *Tourifications* (1803) I 226 Dmb Keep out o' my reach since ye've raised my corruption, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) xix Ayr The corruption of the farmers was thus raised, GALT *Provost* (1822) xiii, It raises my corruption when I think on't, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 122 Edb As a man, as a father, as an elder of our kirk, my corruption was raised, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvii w Yks. I am no angel, and my corruption rises against it, BRONTE *Wildfell Hall* (1848) xxxi

[I Corruption coming out of a wound or sore, *pus*, BARET (1580) C 1319]

CORRY, see **Corrie**, *sb*.

CORRYDANDER, *sb* Sc The plant Coriander Edb 71ees, from the branches of which hung apples plum damases, and corrydanders, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) vii

CORS(E, *sb*¹ and *v* Sc Also written *corss*, *kors* (JAM), *kors* S & Ork¹ [kors.]

1 A cross, *gen* used in the names of places, a market place

Sc They planted it deep at the Corse o' Dandee, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 110, When the white ox comes to the corse, Every man may tak his horse, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 216 S & Ork¹ A mark on a 'bysmar' Ayr If foot or horse Ler bring you in by Mauchline Corss, BURNS *To J Kennedy*

Hence **Corsmas**, *sb* the festival held on May 3 in com- memoration of the Invention of the Cross, also the festival held on Sept 14, called in England the Exaltation of the Holy Cross See **Rude day**

S & Ork¹ Sh I NS May 15 (OS May 3), Old teind collecting day, Sh *Alm* (1893), (JAM)

2 The signal formerly sent round for convening the in- habitants of Orkney Or I (JAM), S & Ork¹

3 A piece of silver money

Sc From its bearing the figure of a cross (JAM), Fient a corse atweel has he, Frae starvation nought'll save ye, T SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 360

4 *v* To cross, pass over Also used *fig* to thwart

Bch Ye maun corse some luckless fied, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 3 (JAM)

[1 Norw dial *kors*, a cross (AASEN), ON *kross* (VIG- FUSSON), *Kross messa*, Cross-mass, 'Inventio Crucis,' and 'Elevatio Crucis' (*ib*) 2 ON *kross*, a cross used to summon people to a meeting, answering to the heathen *her-dr* (*ib*)]

CORSE, *sb*² Ken¹² [kɔs] A large cleaver, the largest cleaver used by a butcher

CORSE HOUSE, *sb* Obs Cum Wm The house in which a corpse is lying

Cum The cwise house was crowdet, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 3, ed 1840 Wm & Cum¹ Tib at the cwise house hes been, 221

[ME *cors*, a dead body (CHAUCER) OFr *cors*, a body (LA CURNE)]

CORSER, **CORSEY**, see **Causey**

CORSHIP, *sb* Cor³ [kɔʃɪp] A game resembling 'hop-scotch'

CORSY BELLY, *sb* Obs Sc A child's first shirt Abd A burning coal was ta'en And through the corys-belly latten fa', ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 10, ed 1812

CORTER, *sb* Obs Sc Irel Written *cortere* Wxf¹

1 A quarter Abd (JAM), Wxf¹

2 A cake, so called because quartered

Abd An honest fallow never brack the nook o' a corter, FORBES *Jm* (1785) 1 (JAM)

3 Phr *Crown of the corter*, (1) the rectangular corner of the quarter of an oaken cake, (2) *fig* the principal or best part of anything Abd (JAM)

CORTS, *sb pl* Som Also written *karts* [kɔts, kɔts] Dial pron of Carrots

Som In common use I've a got a vine lot o' karts to year anyhow (W P W), (W F R)

CORVE, *sb* Nhb¹ [korv] A curve, bend Cf *corb*

CORVE, *v* Nhb¹ [korv] To cut, cut off

[The form is due to the old *pret* and *pp* forms of the vb *carve*]

CORVE, see **Corf**, *sb*

CORVINS, *sb pl* Nhb [ko rvɪnz] Dirty wool, &c. from sheep (ROH)

CORVORANT, *sb* NI¹ The cormorant, *Phalacro- corax carbo*

CORWICH, *sb* Cor¹² [kɔ wɪtʃ] The crab, *Mana squinado*

[Prob a corr of *crawfish*, *crayfish* OFr *crevice*, G *krebs*, crab, crayfish]

COS, see **Cause**, *conj*

COS A PHOOKA, *sb*. Irel The puck's-foot, *Lycoperdon Bovista* (s v *Puck fist*) (B & H)

[Ir *cos a phuca*, the puck's-foot, *cos*, foot + *phuca*, Puck, an elf, sprite (O'REILLY).]

COSDERGAN, *sb* Irel A small bird with red legs
s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)
[Ir *cos-deargan*, a red-legged fellow, *cos*, a foot, leg + *deargan*, red]

COSH, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Lin Midl Nhp Bdf Hnt e An [kof]
1 *sb* The husk of grain, the pod of beans, peas, &c
sw Lin¹ Midl MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Nhp¹ Bdf
BACHELOR *Arsl Eng Lang* (1809) 129 Hnt (T P F), e An¹
Nrf There is red 'cosh' wheat and white 'cosh' wheat, but the
'cosh' of oats is called oat flites (or flights) and is used for stuff-
ing beds and pillows (M C H B), COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf*
(1893) 83, *Trans Phil Soc* (1855) 30 e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur*
Econ (1787) Suf¹

Hence **Coshed**, *ppl ad* ripened, matured

sw Lin¹ How well the beans are cosh'd

2 Seed in the pods or husks, the grain, kernel
e An¹ Nrf I think the cosh will ripen afore the straw, t'year
(W R E) Suf Appl to clover trefoil, onions, &c (F H), (C G B),
MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 290, ed 1849

3 The spar of oysters Suf (F H)

4 *v* To separate the seed from the husk, to thresh
Suf Have he done coshin' yet? (C G B), Used of clover only
(F H)

[1 Fr *cosse*, a husk (COTGR), the pod of a pea (HATZ-
FELD¹)]

COSH, *sb*² and *v*² Not War e An Slang [kof]

1 *sb* A stick of any kind

e An¹ Let us cut a cosh Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893)
83 Suf (P H E)

2 A life-preserver, a policeman's truncheon

Slang The officer sought to give the finishing *coup de grâce*
with his cosh, *Even News*, BARRÈRE & LELAND

3 *Comp* **Cosh carrier**, see below

Not 'I shall be a cosh-carrier the next trade I start' That seemed
to be a term to describe a man who looked after a common woman
and lived on her prostitution, *Not Express* (Mar 7, 1893) 6

4 A caning at school

War³ You will get the cosh Nrf (P H E)

5 *v* To beat, flog with a stick Hence **Coshing** *vbl sb*
a flogging, a caning at school Suf (F H), (P H E)

COSH, *sb*³ Obs w Yks A cottage or hovel (A C),
(HALL)

[Cosshe, a sorie house, *cauerne*, PALSGR (1530), Cosshe,
lytyle howse, *Prompt*, ed Pynson (1499)]

COSH, *adj*¹ Sc Irel n Cy Shr Written *coshe* Wxf¹
[kof]

1 Neat, snug, comfortable, tidy

Sc Sae crouse and cosh, OUTRAM *Lynies* (1874) 94 Abd Dinner
cogs are set awa, And a' things cozie, cosh, and braw, CADENHEAD
Bon accord (1853) 183 Frf I'd a cosh, cosy hame wi' my kindly
gudeman, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 85 Per We wished them
a' beside our cosh hearthstane, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 82 e Ff
Here's Tibbie too, as cosh and clean an' blythe an' braw as any
bride, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxv Rnf They kept me cosh,
baith cauf an' coots, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) 124 Lnk A thrifty wife,
cosh and kind, RONGER *Poems* (c 1838) 48, ed 1897 Lth They
cosh at hame shall time beguile, LUMSDEN *Sheep head* (1892) 36
Edb Sic rare a pair, as cosh ne'er grew, M'DOWALL *Poems* (1839)
45 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B)

Hence (1) **Cosh like**, *adj* neat, snug-like, (2) **Coshly**,
adv neatly, snugly, comfortably

(1) Frf Their hamilt-made braws kythed aye sae cosh like an'
weel, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 38 (2) Sc That this wide warld ne'er
should flit, But on the waters coshly sit, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789)
II 82 (JAM) Abd Come pacing coshly, side by side, CADENHEAD
Bon accord (1853) 145 Lth Ilka shepherd's plaid coshly shields
his mountain maid, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 151 Edb Seated,
coshly, by his side, His ain auld, cantie, couthie bride, M'DOWALL
Poems (1839) 219

2 Quiet, without interruption

Sc And sang fu' sweet the notes o' love, Till a' was cosh within,
SCOTT *Minstrelsy* (1802) III 154, ed 1848 Abd For mony a
canty hour we've sat, Fell cosh, and happy, COCK *Stains* (1810)
I 97 Lth Some hobber nob, fu' cosh, did souk, In corners out
their glasses, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 68 e Lth Haith! Sam's run
plenty in his time To prize a cosh dounsittin', MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur*
Rhymes (1885) 13 Rxb As yet the steward keptit cosh, A SCOTT
Poems (ed 1808) 99 Shr² Quite cosh

3 Familiar, friendly, loyal, faithful

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Sc They are very cosh They are sitting very cosh [they are
sitting close by each other, as those who are on a familiar footing]
(JAM) Ff They twa's very cosh, MELDRUM *Margedel* (1894) 75
Edb I was not a little proud to have the minister in my bit house,
so I says to him in a cosh way, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix
Wxf¹ Na coshe an' loyale dwellers, 114

4 Smart, brisk, lively, vivacious, happy

Ayr Decent ladies coming home with red faces tosy and cosh,
GALT *Ann Pansh* (1821) III Lth Mine ain wee, mensefu',
mindfu' minny, Sae couthy, kindly, cosh, an' canny, BALLANTINE
Poems (1856) 6

COSH, *adj*² Sc With a hol'ow beneath, or over
a hollow

Gall (JAM) Kcb To lay a piece of wood cosh on the ground in
order to its being broken, is to place it in such a way that there
may be a hollow place under that part of it at which it is meant
to give the stroke, ^{1b} (s v. Tosch)

COSH, *adv* Lin With a noise, crash

n Lin Bill came cosh down, all his length upon the ice When
that there hoose was stuck wi' lightning five or six bricks came
cosh down the chimney (E P)

COSHAN, *sb* and *v* Yks [koʃən] A question, to
question

e Yks Ah deernt know what to say it's a kittish coshan,
NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 68, e Yks¹ MS add (T H)

COSHER, *sb* and *v* Irel Written *coshur* Wxf¹
[koʃər]

1 *sb* A feast Wxf¹

2 *v* To pay a friendly visit, to live at a neighbour's
expense

s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) s Ir Neighbours meeting together
in one another's houses in the evening for a friendly chat and a cup
of tea are spoken of as 'coshering' together (T W ff)

Hence (1) **Cosherers**, *sb pl* vagrants, 'waiters on Pro-
vidence', (2) **Coshering**, *vbl sb* living at some one else's
expense, 'sponging'

(1) Ir Very many of these Milesians have been all their lives
wall-wearers, cosherers, and waiters on Providence, and are better
off in every respect now than they ever were in their own country,
Manch Even Chron (May 25, 1897) s Don A law was passed
against coshering and 'Coshereis and vagrants might be appre-
hended and bound to good behaviour', SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) (2)
Ir You have let yourself down so low by your coshering and cug-
gering with that woodman, KENNEDY *Inside Stories* (1870) 94
s Ir There was a cugger mugger and coshering, CROKER *Leg*
(1862) 308

[1 Ir *coisir*, feast, entertainment (O'REILLY), Cosher-
ing [in the Feudal Law], a prerogative which some Lords
of Manors antiently had, to lie and feast themselves and
their retinue at their tenant's house, BAILEY (1721)]

COSHER, *adj* Lin [koʃə(r)] Huge, immense, ex-
traordinary

Lin¹ n L n In constant use (E P)

COSHES, *sb* Irel Conscience

Wxf¹ Ha ho' be mee coshes [Hey ho' by my conscience], 90

COSHIES, see *Cooshies*

COSIE, see *Cassie*

COSP, *sb* Chs Hrf [kosp]

1 The cross-bar on the handle of a spade Chs¹²³,
s Chs¹ See *Casp(e)*

2 The head of a plough

Hrf. MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), Hrf² That which is placed
on the beam to regulate width and depth

3 *Fig* The head

Chs¹ A person whose head has been broken is said 'to have
had his cosp broken', Chs²³ s Chs¹ Yo'n rung th' flr its
kosp of [Yo'n wring th' feiret's cosp off]

COSS, *v* and *sb* Sc [kos]

1 *v* To exchange, barter Cf *couse*

Lth Still used (JAM) Bwk (1b)

2 Phr *Coss a doe*, to change one piece of bread for another
Lth Commonly used among children (JAM)

3 *sb* A bargain, exchange, barter

Ayr Here we have Paul's coss, and quitting of all other things
that he may get Christ, DICKSON *Wrings* (1660) I 150, ed 1845

[1 The traste Alethys With hym hes helmys cossyt,
and gaue him his, DOUGLAS *Eneados* (1513), ed 1874, III 232]

COSS, see *Cause*, *conj*

COSSEN, *v* Cor [ko sən] To repair a pick or other tool by beating new metal on it where it is worn. Cor³

Hence (1) **Cossen'd**, *ppl adj* hammered into shape and new steeled, also used *fig*, (2) **Cossening**, *vbl sb* the process of repairing tools by beating

(1) Cor¹ I'm like fayther's ouf piggall [a large hoe used for cutting turf], new cos'sened, Cor² (2) Cor³

COSSENT, see Can, *v*

COSSET, *sb* and *v* Glo Hit e²An Ken Cor Also written **cossart** Hrt, **cossett** Suf [ko sit, ko sət]

1 *sb* A lamb, colt, &c, brought up by hand

Nrf COZENS *HARDY Broad Nef* (1893) 8, (K) Suf RAINBIRD *Agnc* (1819) 290, ed 2849, (K), Suf¹

2 *Comp* (1) **Cosset** colt, a colt brought up by hand,

(2) lamb, a lamb reared without the ewe

(1) Nrf, Suf RAY (1691), GROSE (1790) (2) Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) 77 Glo LYSONS *Vulgar Tongue* (1863) 47, G o¹

e An¹ Nrf, Suf RAY (1691), GROSE (1790)

3 An indulged child, a pet animal

e An¹ Suf 'The cat fares wholly a cosset,' likes being made a pet of, e An *Dy Times* (1892), (CT), Suf¹

4 *v* To fondle, caress, pet. In colloq use

e An¹, Suf (C1), Ken¹

Hence (1) **Cossetting**, *vbl sb* petting, fondling, caressing,

(2) **Cossety**, *adj* used of a child that has been petted, and expects to be fondled and caressed

(1) Cor With all his kissin' and cossetin' of her, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) I 128 Colloq I'm not one of those as holds with cossetin' and fussin', 'RITA' *Darby and Joan*, I (2) Ken¹

[1] Thyne be the cossette, well hast thou it gotte,

SPENSER *Sh Kal* (1579) Nov]

COSSICKS, *sb pl* Yks [ko siks] A kind of boots without loose tongues, bluchers

n Yks Whether will ye hev cossicks or hawf becats? (I W)

COSSNENT, see Costnent

COSSY, *sb* Pem [ko si] A slide on the ice

s Pem *Laws Little Eng* (1888) 420

[Cp Wel *cosi*, 'scalpere, fricare, scabere' (DAVIES)]

COST, *sb*¹ and *v* Sc Nhb Yks Lan Chs Not Lin

Wor Hrf Sur [kost]

I 1 *sb* In *phi* more cost than worship, more expense and trouble than the thing is worth

n Yks² e Yks¹ It's mair cost an worship w Yks¹, n Lin¹

2 Duty payable in kind as distinguished from that paid in money, the board, &c, given to a servant in place of money

Or I I got so much money in wages, besides my cost (JAM)

S & Ork¹

3 A duty on meal and malt

Or I 'Cost,' a denomination for meal and malt, was rendered a principal article of feu-duty, *Agnc Surv* 31 (JAM)

4 Loss, risk

Nhb Proved his cost, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VI 247

II *v* Gram forms 1 *Pies Tense* (1) *sing* (a)

Cosses, (b) **Costes**, (2) *pl* **Costn**

(1, a) Chs¹, Chs² It cosses a deal of brass s Chs¹ Verbs in st, at drop the t in all persons and numbers, except the 1st person sing, 77 s Not I'll have the law on her if it cosses me all I m worth, PRIOR *Remie* (1895) 173 n Lin¹, se Wor¹ Hrf² It cosses too much (b) Sur It costēs a good sight of money,

JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 3 (2) Lan¹ Chs¹ They costn a lot

2 *pp* **Cossen**

Nhb¹ It's cossen a mint o' money. w Yks (J W)

COST, *sb*² Dev [Not known to our correspondents]

A dead body (HALL)

COST, see Can, *v*, **Coast**, *sb*

COSTAN, *sb* Cor [ko stən] A straw and bramble basket

Cor The poor child had no cradle, only a 'costan,' HUNT *Pap Rom w Eng* (1865) I 97, Cor¹²

COSTARD, *sb* Sc Lan Nhp Shr Suf Dor Slang [ko'stəd]

1 A large kind of apple

s Lan (S W) Shr Of winter apples 'When the snow is in the orchard, A crab is worth a costard,' *Old Saw*, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 579 Dor Apples, the mellow countenances of streaked-jacks, codlins, costards, *HARDY Woodlanders* (1887) II ix

Hence **Costard monger**, *sb* one who sells fruit, or costard-apples

Nhp GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

2 *Fig* The head

Sc It's hard I should get raps over the costard, and only pay you back in make believes, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1818) xii s Lan

(S W) Suf¹ I'll gie ye a lump o' the costard s Cy RAY (1691) [(K), GROSE (1790)]

[1] Costard, *genus pom.*, SKINNER (1671), Costard, *appule*, *Prompt* 2 I shall rappe you on the costard if you playe the knave, PALSGR (1530)

COSTEAN, *sb* and *v* Cor Also written **costeen** Cor¹

[ko stin] 1 *sb* In *comb* Costean pits, shallow pits sunk at right angles to the usual run of the lodes to trace or find tin or other metal WEALE, Cor² Also called **cos**

teaning pits Cor²

2 *v* To examine the back of a lode by digging pits Cor¹

[It is prob that this word contains the element OCo¹ stean, tin, cp *hwel stean*, a tin mine (WILLIAMS)]

COSTERING, *ppl adj* Shr [ko sterin] Swaggering, blustering

Shr² A costering fellow

COSTERPENCE, *sb pl* Nhp² Old Roman coins, freq found about Wardon

COSTIC, *adj* n Lin¹ [ko stik] Constipated, costive

See **Costly**, *adj*

COSTINENT, see Costnent

COSTLY, *sb Obsol* Shr A game at cards, very similar to cribbage Also in *comb* **Costly colours**

Shr Now [1874] *obsol* The Editor having taken up his residence in a Shr village, whenever he was invited to spend an evening with his neighbours, rarely any other game at cards was talked of but the game of Costly Colours

Costly is played by two or four persons, *Costly Colours* (1805) in BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 647, Shr¹²

COSTLY, *adj* e An¹ Nrf¹ [ko stli] Costive, constipated See **Costic**

COSTNENT, *sb* Sc Irel In forms **coast anent** NI¹, **coasnent** Sc (JAM), **costinent** Ant [ko st(1)nent, ko snent]

Working for wages without board, *gen* in *phr* to work costnent Also used *attrib*

Sc A servant or labourer is said to work at 'coasnent' when he receives wages without victuals (JAM)

Ayr I dinna wish you to work coasnent wark, GALT *Sir A Wylie* (1822) li, To work black coasnent is to work without either meat or wages

Often used with respect to a cottager who gives part of his labour for a house (JAM)

NI¹ Farm labourers who are given money to lodge and board themselves are said to 'coast anent' Uis

(M B S) Ant A'll gie you a shillin' a day an' your meat [food] or twenty pence costinent, *Ballymena Obs* (1892), D'ye get y'r meat or u' ye working costanent? (W J K)

COSTREL, *sb* Nhb Wm Yks Lan Der Wor Shr

Hif Glo Cmb Sus Dev Also written **costrall** Wm¹, **costril** (1 n Cy w Yks¹² Lan¹ Der² nw Der¹, and in form **koystrel** Sus [ko strl, ko stril, ko i strl]

1 A small keg or barrel for carrying drink to the field, a wooden bottle Cf **castrel**, *sb*²

n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Wm *Trans Assoc* XIII pt ii 267, Wm¹ A costrall containing tai was used by the shepherds in tairing sheep, and still is so w Yks *N & Q* (1865) 3rd S viii 394, w Yks¹ Formerly used here instead of a bottle, by labourers who took milk and beer in it

Also called a stoop Lan *Trans Phil Soc* (1885) 229, Lan¹, Der², nw Der¹, w Wor¹

Shr¹ The men bin gwine to the fild, fill the two-quart costrel for 'em Shr, Hrf A closed, portable vessel, having projections on either side, through which a cord or leathern strap is passed for carrying purposes

Harvest bottles are so termed, BOUND *Provinc* (1876) Hrf¹, Glo (H S H) Cmb GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M)

Sus Still in use by rustics in some parts of Sussex, *N & Q* (1865) 3rd S viii 484 Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M)

2 *Fig* The head w Yks²

[1] Costrelle, grete botelle, *Prompt*, A costrel taketh he, CHAUCER *Leg G W* 2666 OFr *costrel*, 'mesure de vin' (LA CURNE)]

COSY, see Causey

COT, *sb*¹ and *v* Cum. Yks Lan Chs Lin Nhp Amer

[kot] 1 *sb*. A man who engages in women's domestic

employment, one who interferes in the kitchen, a molly-coddle

n.Yks¹, w Yks¹, ne Lan¹ Chs^{1,2}, Chs³ Often called a 'Molly-cot' **Lin** THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 702 **n Lin¹ Phil, USA N & Q** (1870) 4th S vi 249 [A country clown is now called a mere cot, as a citizen ignorant of country affairs (is called) a mere cit, KENNETT *Par Antiq* (1695)]

2 v Of a man to do one's own household work **n Yks¹**

3 To tidy up a house, to wait on a sick person

Cum¹ m Yks¹ Cotten thyself up and then cot t'house up a bit

4 To saunter about the house, to 'potter', to walk about feebly

Cum¹ He cots on about beamm **n Yks** He cots about the farmstead [saunteis, 'tantes' about] (**I W**) **e Yks¹** Awd mis-thris is on mast nahnty, bñu shā's awlas cottin aboot, *MS add* (**I H**) **Nhp¹** A person who sits close to the fire, and is reluctant to leave it, is said to sit coting over the fire

[1] Prob an abbrev of obs *E cot-quean*, an apron-husband, a molly-coddle, see ADDISON *Spect* (1712) No 482]

COT, sb² e An [kōt]

1 The open part of the handle of a spade into which the hand goes **e An¹, Nrf¹, Suf¹** Cf *cosp*

2 Comp Cot tiller, the piece of wood on the top of the handle of a 'muck'-fork

Suf RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 294, ed 1849

COT, sb³ Yks [kōt]

1 A trouser or waistcoat-button Also *fig* money **w Yks** The cots are small in size, the twissies are large **A** twissie is worth two cots (**S K C**), **w Yks³** The expression, 'I haven't a cot,' is sometimes used to signify that a person is without money

2 Phr Cots and twissies, (1) brass buttons, (2) a game played by boys, see below

(1) **w Yks** He would take a bad coin, or a farthing, or a handful of 'cots an twissies,' or brass buttons, BINNS *Vill to Town* (1882) 123, **w Yks³** Formerly, when cash was much more rare than now it is amongst boys, these [cots and twissies] formed their current coin, with which they dealt in birds' eggs and other such matters (2) **w Yks³** Now played with pieces of brass or copper of any shape, and is a game of skill 'Each player first selects a cast or stone to pitch with, on another stone, called the hob, the cots and twys are placed, at some distance scops are set in the ground First of all they pitch from the hob to the scop, and the one who gets nearest goes first He then pitches at the hob, and if he knocks off the stakes he has them, provided his cast is nearer to them than the hob is,' and so on The nearest cast wins

COT, sb⁴ Irel [kōt] A small, flat-bottomed boat

N I¹ s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

[Ir and Gael *cot*, a small boat]

COT, see Cot(t, sb^{1,2,3}, Cut

COTAMORE, see Cothamore

COTANAY, sb Sh & Or I Written cottonoy Or I (*JAM Suppl*) Annoyance **S & Ork¹**

COTCH, see Catch, v

COTCHEL, sb Brks Mid Sus I.W Written cotchil Mid [kōtʃl] Of grain an odd quantity or measure, an inexact quantity, a sack partly full, a residue

Brks¹ w Mid Any sack of corn which appears to contain less than four bushels may be alluded to as a cotchil (**W P M**) **Sus** (**F E**), (**F A A**) **I W¹**

COTCHER, sb Irel Lin [kōtʃə(r)] A cottager, cottier

Qeo A hundred times have I heard the story repeated by the 'Cotchers,' BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) I 1 **n Lin¹**

COTCHER, v Ken [kōtʃə(r)] To gossip **Ken** (**W F S**), **Ken¹**

COTE, sb¹ and v Sc Nhb Dur Wm Yks Lan Chs Lin Shr Som Written coat Nhb¹ n Lin¹, coate N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Yks, cooat Wm Also in form coit w Yks^{3,5}, coite e Lan¹ [kōt, koet, koit]

1 A house or cottage, of humble construction

Sc In a wee cantie cote An auld gudeman and wifie sat, T SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 324 **N Cy¹, Nhb¹, w Yks¹** Lan A boast that he could 'hang his hat up' that cote 'under a month,' BRIERLEY *Marlocks* (1867) 17 **n Lan¹ s Lan** BAMFORD *Dial* (1854)

Hence Coate land, sb land attached to a cottage **Nhb¹** The Duke of Northumberland's cottage allotments are called kwotlands

2 A small shed for sheep, pigs, poultry, &c, *gen in comb* sheep cote, pig cote, dove cote, &c

Dur¹ n Yks Ower t'cote deear they gaed clean! ATKINSON *Moorl Parish* (1891) 136, **n Yks^{1,2}, m Yks¹ w Yks** GRAINGE *Niddendale* (1863) 166, *Hilfa Courer* (May 15, 1897), **w Yks^{1,2,3,5}** Lan Yond owd sow ud forsake th' cote, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 43 **e Lan¹, s Lan** (**S W**), **Chs¹, n Lin¹ Shr¹** Put them yerlins i the cote leasow, and some dry litter i the foud, **Shr²**

3 A small building set apart for any purpose, an outhouse

Wm A com et aald Robin Heslop peeat cooat, *Spec Dial* (1885)

pt iii 2 ne Lan¹ Salt-cote, a place where salt was wont to be made in the seashore **s Lan** (**S W**)

4 An isolated farm-house, an enclosure

Nhb¹ In place names, as Cullercoats, and in eight other places in the county **Lakel** In place names, in the Abbey Holme the name of many farms, as Raby Cote, East Cote, Sea Cote, ELLWOOD (1895) **w Yks** An enclosure, chiefly hillside, GRAINGE *Niddendale* (1863) 166, **w Yks¹, ne Lan¹** Som HERVEY *Wedmore Chron* (1887) I 213

5 A cover for a bee-hive, made of straw or bracken

Wm Put a cooat ower t'hive (**B K**)

6 v To herd in the same dwelling **n Yks²** See Cot(t, v¹

7 Obs To fasten up swine in a sty **n Lin¹**

[1] *MLG kote*, 'kleines niedriges Haus, Hutte (zum Wohnen), Schuppen, Stall' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN) **2** She was born and fed in rudeness, As in a cote or in an oxestalle, CHAUCER *C T* E 398]

COIE, sb² Nhb¹ [kōt] A cat

COTE, sb³ Sur [kōt] The third swarm of bees from a hive in the same season See Colt, sb²

Sur N & Q (1853) 1st S viii 440

COTER, see Coulter

COTERAL, see Cotterel

COTERELL, sb Ken [kōtɪrɪ] A tumulus, a little raised mound in the marshes to which the shepherds and their flocks can retire when the 'salterns' are submerged by the tide

Ken Heic [Sheppey isle] are several *Tumuli* in the marshy parts all over the island, some of which the inhabitants call coterels, these are supposed to have been cast up in memory of some of the Danish leaders who were burned here, DEROE *Tour* (ed 1748) I 153 (**DAV**), *N & Q* (1852) 1st S vi 4fo, **Ken¹**

COTHAM, v Bnff¹ To satisfy with food, to eat to excess Cf cawaw'd

He wiz sae hungry, a cud hardly get 'im cothamt He's cothamt for ance

Hence Cothaman, sb a surfeit

The beggar-man got a gey cothaman at the marriage-hoosie

COTHAMORE, sb Irel Also written cota more A great-coat, overcoat

Ir Throw thatould threadbare cothamore off o' you, CARLETON *Fardougha* (1848) v, Every man might be seen taking up the skirts of his cothamore, *ib* *Tracts Plas* (1843) 358, What's that rowled up in the tail of your cothamore? YEATS *Ith Tales* (1888) 193 **Ant** The men wear the cota more, HUMR *Dial* (1878) 23

[Ir *cota* (a coat, an outside garment) + *mor* (great)]

COTHAN, sb Cor² A stratum of sandy earth and small stones, wherein the sand-tin is usually found about a foot and a half above the 'karn'

COTHE, see Coath

COTHER, v Chs Shr [kōtʃə(r)] **1** To coddle, fondle **s Chs¹** 'Cotherin' was once defined to me as 'what the lads and wenches dun together'

2 To fuss about, bustle

Shr¹ Whad's 'er come 'ere fur, cotherin' an' messin' about?

COTHER, see Cotter, v²

COTHIE, see Couthie

COTHISH, adj e An Som [kōtʃɪʃ]

1 Diseased, said of sheep See Coath, Coathy

Nrf GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P)

2 Faint, sickly, ailing

e An¹ Nrf BROWNE *Wks* (c 1682) III 233 **Nrf¹, Som** (**W F R**)

3 Morose, uncouth

e An¹ Nrf RAY (1691), (**K**)

COTHROCH, v Bnff¹ [kōtʃrɔx] **1** To work in a dirty, disgusting manner, esp applied to cooking Hence (1) Cothrochie, adj fond of good eating, making

much ado about the preparation of food, (2) *Cothrochin*, *ppl adj* dirty and unskilful 2 With *wee* to over-nurse, to handle much

COTHRUGH, *adj* Sc (JAM) Rustic See *Codroch*

COTLEOUGH, *sb* Wx¹ A small gate

COTRAH, see *Cattera(h)*

COTSWOLD BARLEY, *phr* Glo In *phr it's as long in coming as Cotswold barley*, *prov*

Glo It's applied to such things as are slow, but sure The corn in this cold country on the Wowlds, exposed to the winds bleak and shelterless, is very backward at the first, but afterward overtakes the forwardest in the county, if not in the barn in the bushel, both for the quantity and goodness thereof, *RAY Prov* (1678) 308, (A B)

COT(T, sb¹ and v¹) Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng [kot]

1 A cottage, small dwelling-house

Sc Can yon lone cott the fair Matilda hide? *COUPER Tourifications* (1803) II. 72 Abd That's the cot o' Tam, the drouthy, *OGG Willie Waly* (1873) 57 Frf View yonder cot o'erlaid wi' thatch, *MORISON Poems* (1790) 44 Per Nane ken how meikle peace an' love In a straw-roof d cot can bide, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 76 Ff My bosom's grief will seek relief In some lone cot, to be forgot, *GRAY Poems* (1811) 126 Rnf Rob'd in white stood garden, bower, Cot, tower, and tree, *McGILVERAY Poems* (ed 1862) 179 Ay At length his lonely cot appears in view, *BURNS Cotter's Sat Night* (1785) st 3 Lrk I sat still in the cosy wee cot with its rosy fire, *WRIGHT Scot Life* (1897) 4 Lth O see ye yon cot on the edge o' the muir, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 13 Feb No children come to grace my cot, *AFLECK Poet Wks* (1836) 47 Dmf A cozy wee cot and a cannie, *REID Poems* (1894) 169 Gall Death, the terror o' us a', that thins the cot and weeds the ha', *NICHOLSON Poet Wks* (1828) 40, ed 1897 Kcb The cot by the banks o' the Dee, *ARMSTRONG Ingleside* (1890) 106

2 *Comp* (1) Cot folk, cottagers, (2) -garth, a small piece of enclosed ground attached to a cottage, (3) house, (a) a small cottage, (b) an outhouse, shed, (4) lander, a cottager who keeps a horse for ploughing his small piece of land, (5) light, a light in a cottage window, (6) man, a cottager, (7) tack, a cottage, cabin, (8) town, a small village or hamlet, inhabited by cottagers dependent on the principal farm

(1) Ay An what poor cot-folk pit their painch in, *BURNS Two Dogs* (1786) l 65 (2) n Yks² (3, a) Per Our laigh cot house I mind fu' weel, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 82 Ay Loove for loove is the bargain for me, Tho' the wee cot house should haud me, *BURNS Collier Laddie*, st 6 e Lth At this point the cot house may be said to have been packed, *MUCKLEBACKIT Rur Rhymes* (1885) 200 Gall Thence was to be seen the reek of many farm towns and villages, besides cot-houses without number, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) iv Nhb¹ Cum² That cot-hoose couldna be her dwellin', 141 n Yks², m Yks¹, Glo¹ w Som¹ The most usual name for a cottage Haun yue du kau m tu zm kaut-aeu zez, keep raew n pun yur rai tan [When you get to some cottages, keep round upon your right hand] Dev Tha's how I com'd ta be living in the little cothouze, *BURNETT Stable Boy* (1888) xv [Small cottages erected by farmers for the use of their labourers Also used as a diminutive of cottages or houses built on allotments, *GI Lab* (1894)] (b) Lin¹, Hmp¹ (4) e Lth. (JAM) (5) Lth Th' night comes dark and eerie, Yon sma' cot-light cheers the dale, *MACNEILL Poet Wks* (1856) 161 (6) Gall 'Hi, Rab!' he [the farmer] would cry to the cotman, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xlv1 (7) Ir You must come and take a cot-tack undher me, *CARLETON Fardorougha* (1848) xviii (8) Frf Cottagers are collected in [into] small villages, called cottowns, *AGRIC Surv* 137 (JAM)

3 A covered shelter for sheep, pigs, &c., as sheepfold, pen Hrf BOUND *Provinc* (1876), A barn for folding sheep, *DUNCUMB Hist Hrf* (1804), *HOLLOWAY*, Hrf² Hrt The store flocks are generally confined by night in a covered building termed a cot, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II 348

4 A case for a wounded finger, a finger-stall.

e An¹², Nrf (E M), Nrf¹, Suf¹

5 v To cohabit, dwell in the same house, to lie close in bed, to agree, as intimate friends

n Sc (JAM) Kcd This nicht will gar ye cot together To keep the cauld frae ane anither, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 87 n Yks They gan cottin' about together (I W), n Yks² 'To cot one among another,' as mutual helpers

6 To place sheep under shelter Hence *Cotting*, *vbl sb* folding sheep in a barn

Hrf DUNCUMB *Hist Hrf* (1804)

COT(T, sb² and v²) Nhb Cum Wm Yks Chs Der Not Lin Lei Nhp War Nrf Ken Sus Som [kot]

1 A fleece of wool matted together

Nhb¹, ne Yks¹ w Yks The wool striper takes out all cots, *CUDWORTH Worstedopolis* (1888) 41, w Yks¹² s Not The fleece was all of a cot (J P K) Not³ n Lin SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹, Nhp¹ War³ Such fleeces are often used for carriage mats w Som¹ Also commonly called a tied fleece farmer —'s pol idn so good's mine by odds—he's is most all cots

2 A tangle or matting of hair, string, cotton, &c., any confused mass or tangle

s Not I can't comb this cot out, I shall have to cut it off (J P K)

Lei¹ Your hair's all of a cot sw Lin¹ The roots were all of a cot A regular cot it was, I chopped a piece with a fir bill

3 v Of hair, wool, &c. to mat together, become entangled See *Cotter*, v²

Nhb¹ w Yks The hair'll cot if thah does'nt dry it weel after washin it, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 2, 1892) Not¹ This wool's gat cotted in dyeing s Not 'Er' air was simply cotted (J P K) Lin (W W S) n Lin SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹ Thy hair s that cotted one wod think thoo hedn't righted it sin last Asby feast sw Lin¹ Her tail cots so with the dit The sheaves are quiet green and cotted Lei¹ This silk cots so

Hence (1) *Cotted*, *ppl adj* (a) of wool, hair, &c matted together, entangled, knotted, (b) *fig* short-tempered, cross-grained, (2) *Cotty*, *adj*, see *Cotted* (a)

(1, a) n Cy¹, w Yks (J M), w Yks², Chs¹, Der², nw Der¹, Not (J H B) n Lin¹ Cotted fleeces are freq used for door-mats, and, in the place of sponges, for fomenting sick horses Nhb¹ A door mat is so called [cot] when made of a cotted fleece Nrf What is called cotted fleeces, being so matted together as to be almost inseparable without great trouble, *YOUNG Annals Agric* (1784-1815) XIX 469 (b) n Cy¹ Nhb¹ A cotted temper is one difficult to please Cum¹, Wm (J H) (2) ne Yks¹ Them's nobbut cotty 'uns s Not Ye must take summat off for this fleece, it's a cotty un (J P K) Lin My hair is all cotty (W W S) Ken A cotty fleece is clean, but so matted together in its fibres, that no art can separate them, *YOUNG Annals Agric* (1784-1815) XI 280 Ken, e Sus HOLLOWAY w Som¹ Faa rm Kwiks ez u ruuf laut, tez zu mau itul kaut ee [Farmer Quick's is a rough lot (of wool), it is so very much matted]

[Cote is a kind of reffuse wooll clung or clotted together that it cannot be pulled asunder, *COWELL* (ed 1637) *MLat collus* (GRAFF, IV 539), *MHG kotze*, 'globes, zottiges wollenzeug' (LEYER), see *GRIMM* (s v)]

COT(T, sb³ e An [kot]

1 A lamb brought up by hand

e An¹ Nrf MARSHALL *Rin Eton* (1787) [GROSE (1790)]

2 *Comp* Cot lamb, a pet lamb Suf (HALL)

COTTAGE, *sb* Nhb Chs In *comb* (1) Cottage cow-grounds, grounds attached to a labourer's cottage, on which he can keep a cow, (2) housen, cottages, (3) stead, a labourer's cottage and outbuildings

(1) Chs More is said on the subject of cottage cow-grounds, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II 114 (2) Wil Occas used (G E D) (3) Nhb The modern cottage stead is simplicity itself, it consists of one apartment 15 feet by 16, *MARSHALL Review* (1808) I 40

COTTAGERS, *sb pl*, Wtf The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (B & H)

COTTAR, *sb* Sc Irel Nhb Yks Also written *cotter* Sc Nhb¹ n Yks²

1 A cottager, peasant, one who inhabits a cottage Also used *attrib*

Abd Ye ploughmen lads, an' cottars baith, *Cock Shains* (1810) II 117 Kcd Sichke as cotlar bodies, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 80 Frf He called the fall of the cottar's house providential, *BARRIE Munster* (1891) xxxvii Ff Clowns, cobblers, cottars, Hurry and hop along, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) 29, ed 1871 Dmb Play the master among farmers and cottar bodies, *CROSS Disruption* (ed 1877) xxvi Ay Here, farmers gash, in ridin' graith Gaed hoddin' by their cottars, *BURNS Holy Fair* (1785) st 7 Lnk Noo the foul spell it is broken That o'er laird an' cottar ance fell, *LFMON St Mungo* (1844) 83 Lth Furth the cottar's fowre wa's Caie packs him aff without delay, *LUMSDEN Sheep head* (1892) 35 Edb The cottars gath'ring round their neighbour's blazing ingle, *McDOWALL Poems* (1839) 94 Ir The lowest order of tenant who resides in a mud-built cabin, and rents only an acre or two of land, *GROSE* (1790) *MS add* (C) n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B) Nhb The cotter's wife sits doon by the Tyne, *CHATT Poems* (1866) 79 n Yks The simple cottar—

the holder of a cot only, with four or five acres of the soil, *Atkinson Whithy* (1894) 53, n Yks²

Hence **Cottery**, *sb* a cottar's holding, the provision of a house, &c

Inv A house and garden for a Protestant schoolmaster whose industry will amply repay the Laird for his meal and cottery, *Ag. Surv* 349 (JAM)

2. *Obs* The ploughman on a farm

Abd Formerly the ploughman had *gen* a separate house assigned him with a piece of land, and was denominated, by way of pre-eminence, the cot-ar, while the other sub-tenants were, for the sake of distinction, designed cottar men or cottar-folk Till of late the ploughman was called the cottar, though living in the same house with his master (JAM)

3 A woman worker on a farm, without male relations with her in the same employment Nhb¹

4 *Comp* (1) Cottar bodies, (2) folk, cottagers, (3) s hall, (4) house, a peasant's or farm-labourer's cottage, (5) man, a cottager, (6) town, a hamlet or village, inhabited by cottagers dependent on the principal farm, (7) work, stipulated work done by cottagers for the farmer on whose land they dwell

(1) *Sc* Used contemptuously (JAM) (2) *Abd* Fat comes o' the cottar-folk? *BEATTIE'S Parings* (1803) 36, ed 1873 Per The weat's nae harm tae cottar-folk's bairns, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 106, ed 1887 Rnf Their rents frae cottar-folks to skin, *YOUNG PICTURES* (1865) 152 (3) *Abd* I sing that hallowed day as spent in cottar's ha, *STILL Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 17 (4) Per Frae our auld cottar house, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 106 (5) *Ayr* A vera gude tocher, a cotter-man's dochter, *BURNS Her Daddie Forbad*, st 2 (6) *Sc* The residence of the farmer is flanked by a cluster of villages, these constitute the cottar town, *Blackw Mag* (1818) 127 (JAM) *Abd* The cottar towns o' Troy, *FORBES Ulysses* (1785) 18 Fif And cottar towns throu' a' that bound, *TFENNANT Papistry* (1827) 70 (7) *Cai* Some of the cottagers paid a day in the week to the farmer, by the name of cottar-work, *Agrie Surv* 231 (JAM)

COTTED, *adj* Sus Coated

Sus Some sheep 'are tender cotted and will not stand the fold,' *YOUNG Annals Agrie* (1784-1815) XVII 133, Still in use although becoming rare (EES)

COTTEN, see Cotton, *v*¹²

COTTER, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ n Cy Yks Lan Chs Der Not Lin Lei Nhp War Wor Shr Suf [ko tər(r)]

1 *sb* An iron pin, peg, key, wedge, &c, used to fasten anything into its place, a lynch-pin Cf **cotterel**

n Cy GROSSE (1790) Lan¹ s Chs¹ An iron pin or peg split from the bottom into two arms diverging at a small angle When required to be used, the two arms are pressed together and thrust through the hole in the bar of iron for which they are adapted, after passing through the hole the arms of course spring apart again, and the pin is secured in its place Midl MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II Der¹, Not², n Lin¹, Lei¹

2 An iron bolt with a large flat head, used for fastening window-shutters

w Yks Lin N & Q (July 1890), w Yks² The cotter having passed through the bolt is made secure by a small iron wedge, w Yks⁴ Chs¹ Put th' cotter i' th' shutter, Chs², Der², nw Der¹, Not (W H S), n Lin¹ Lei¹ When passed through the shutter and window-frame from the outside, a piece of iron called the 'key' is dropped into the slot, and prevents the pin being withdrawn Nhp¹, s Wor¹, Shr¹²

3 *Comb* (1) Cotter and gib, the bands and wedges used in machinery roofs, &c, (2) Cotter joint, the fastening of a king-post to the tie-beam in a roof, (3) patch, an iron patch put at one corner of a salt-pan, and fastened with a 'cotter,' to cover the 'letting out' place, (4) pin, an iron pin inserted in the bolt of a window-shutter, &c

(1) w Yks (J T) (2) Suf The fastening of a king-post to the tie beam (in a roof) is called a gib and cotter joint (F H) (3) Chs¹ (4) Chs¹, s Chs¹

4 *Fig* Intercourse, communication, commerce

Not I'll hae no cotter wi' im (W H S) War² I would not have any cotter with him

5 *v* To fasten or secure with a cotter-pin

w Yks *Sheffield Indep* (1874), Lin N & Q II 87 Lan¹ Cotter them shutters, an' let's get to bed! Chs¹ Nah then, mak haste and cotter them shutters, s Chs¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹

6 To fasten, to 'bur' a wheel, &c w Yks²

7 To mend, repair in a makeshift way, esp to mend old clothes

Chs¹ 'It's not worth doin much to, it'll just have to be cotted up a bit, and may be it'll last a few years,' was said of a cottage which was almost too dilapidated to be made habitable, Chs² s Chs¹ Oa, kot ūr it up u bit, ūn wī lūn mār bi toa z on ū bit wīd it tīn wī kun gy'et sum ū bet ūr [Oh, cotter *t up a bit, an' we con maybe toze on a bit with it tīn we con get summat better] nw Der¹ Nhp¹ Cotter *em up a little longer War² Shr¹ I maun git that owd gownd an' cotter it up, Shr² Cotter *em up a bit, and mak *em sarve a trifle longer

8 To adhere, stick close, to join, meet

Not Ye mun move both hurdles, else they wan't cotter (L C M)

9 *Fig* To grapple with, encounter, tackle

Lei¹ My dog will cotter with anything but a 'hether' [adder]

COTTER, *v*² and *sb*² Sc and n counties to Nhp Bdf Nrf In form *cother e Yks¹ [ko tər, ko tər(r)], e Yks ko tər(1)]

1 *v* To entangle, mat together See Cot(t), *sb*²

Dur Gibson *Up-Weardale Gl* (1870), Dur¹ s Dur, Her hair was that cotted it could hardly be combed out (J E D) Cum¹ Wm Tak t'lash coom tue him fer his heed's cotted i' lumps (B K), (J M), Wm⁴, n Yks¹, n Yks² All tetter'd and cotted'd, like a wild colt's hair ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II 314 m Yks¹ w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811), w Yks¹ Her hair war seca felter'd an cotter'd wī elf locks, n 286 n Lan A kan miak naut o dhis thred, it's sō kotid (W S) ne Lan¹, e Lan¹, Der², nw Der¹, n Lin¹

Hence (1) **Cottered**, *ppl adj* of rocks, &c hard, cross-grained, twisted and irregular in strata, (2) **Cotterings**, *sb pl* entanglements, little difficulties, (3) **Cottery**, *adj* confused, intricate, entangled, *fig* vexed

(1) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal T Gl* (1849) w Yks¹ (2) n Yks² Bits o' cotterings (3) n Yks This thred is cottery He is of a cottery temper (I W), n Yks²

2 To coagulate, clot, congeal

Sc To cotter eggs is to drop them into a pan and stir them round with a little butter, till edible (JAM) n Cy GROSSE (1790) w Yks HUTTON *Town to Caves* (1781), w Yks¹, ne Lan¹, e Lan¹

3 To shrink, contract, run up, 'cockle', to pucker, draw, to wither, dry up *Gen* with up

n Yks Mary, tak' this sewing an' dooant cotter 't up, keep 't straight, if ta cotters it up it'll be over short (W H), n Yks¹, n Yks² Cottered up into snock snarls e Yks Bacon swath was all cothered up, an as hahd as a steean, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 95, e Yks¹ w Yks Her diess is cotted up wī gettin' wet (M G), w Yks⁵ Lin Cottering his brow Cottering his forehead, Lin N & Q 57 n Lin¹

Hence (1) **Cottered**, *ppl adj*, (2) **Cottery**, *adj* puckered, drawn

(1) Lin A cottered hem, Lin N & Q 24 (2) e Yks¹ Decant pull thy threed ower tight, it's that at mks it s cottery

4 *Fig* Of persons to be utterly exhausted, done up w Yks He's clean cottered (W T)

5 To crowd round, hinder, get in the way

n Yks² Lan Th' wenches wur cotterin about us wī cleean appoins on, BRIERLEY *Ab-o'th-Yate in Yancieland* (1885) xvi Nhp¹ A mother often says to her children, when they creep close to her, 'Don't stand cottering round me so' I'm so cottered up I hav'n't room to stir

Hence **Cottered**, *ppl adj* (1) perplexed, hindered, worried, terrified, (2) muffled up with clothes

(1) Nhp¹ I was so cottered, for fear I should be too late Bdf BACHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) 130 (2) Nhp¹ A person muffled up with clothes, is said to be cotted up

6 To potter about, do odd jobs

Bnff¹, Cld (JAM), e Lan¹ s Not He likes to cotter about i' the garden (J P K) Lei¹

7 To plague, worry, vex, annoy, to complain, grumble, 'grizzle'

Rut You are allus cotterin' about summat (J P K) Lei¹ It cotters him ivver so Nhp¹ Talking at, but not to, a person, muttering to oneself, so used in the neighbourhood of Peterborough and Stamford, Nhp²

Hence **Cottering**, *ppl adj* complaining, grumbling

Nrf She's such a cottering person (G H G)

8 *sb* Tangle, entanglement *Fig* plague, worry

n Yks² Lan¹ I can't get th' cottes out o' mī hān Lei¹

Mekkin' this 'ere little frock is a gret cotter tew me Lan A friend

when referring to an intricate and troublesome matter remarked that he felt almost inclined to have no more cotter with it, *Lin N & Q* 1 25

9 A miscellaneous collection of persons or things inconveniently surrounding any one, the act of working in an unskilful manner

Bnff¹ **Nhb**¹ What a cotter of things you have got about you

COTTER, *v*³ and *sb*³ Yks Lan Chs [ko tɔ(r)]

1 *v* To strike, beat, thrash, to drive with blows See Cotton, *v*¹

w Yks I'll cotter thee (J H B), w Yks² Lan¹ Beawt moor ado aw cotter'd th' cat out LAHEL Carter's *Struggles* (1865) 24 Chs¹ I'll cotter thee i' th' chops

2 *sb* A blow

Lan He up wi' his fist, an' sot me a cotter o' th' chops, WAUGH *Chimu Corner* (1874) 89, ed 1879, Lan¹ Awgan him such a cotter as he'll noan forget Chs¹ Chs³ Gee him a cotter.

COTTER, *v*⁴ Sc Used in relation to a particular plan of raising potatoes, see below

Sc He who has no ground of his own, has it provided by another, free of rent, one year, the manure and culture being considered as an equivalent for the use of the ground. The person who raises potatoes in this way is said to cotter (JAM)

COTTER, *v*⁵ Lan [ko tɔ(r)] With out to pull out cash e Lan¹ s Lan Sometimes used. If a person had been losing in any game and felt disappointed and reluctant to pay, his competitors would say, 'Come, cotter out' (S W)

COTTER, see Cottai

COTTEREL, *sb* and *v* In gen dial use in Sc and Eng. Also written coterel Sc (JAM), coteril e Yks¹, cotterell n Lin¹ Oxf Wil (K), cotteril N Cy¹ Nhb¹ e Dur¹ n Yks² w Yks³ e Lan¹ Sur Sus¹², cotterill w Yks¹ Chs¹, cotteril I W¹², cotterel e Yks w Yks⁴ Coi Dev, cottril Nhb Dui¹ Shr¹, cottrill Lan¹ [ko tɔrɪ, ko trɪ, ko trɪ]

1 *sb* A pin, screw, wedge, or bolt which fastens something in its place Cf cotter, *sb*¹

Bwk (JAM), N Cy¹ Nhb The long screw which bolted together the old fashioned sash windows before the use of the present spring fastener (J Ar), Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur Nicholson *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) Dur¹, e Dur¹, Cum¹, n Yks²³ e Yks The fifth thing belonging to a bar is a cotteril, *Best Rur Econ* (1641) 15, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹ w Yks¹ THORESBY *Lett* (1793), BANKS *Wkfld Wds* (1865), w Yks¹²⁴, Lan¹, ne Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹, Shr¹², Oxf (K)

2 A crane from which a pot or kettle is hung over the fire, a pot-hook, also, a swivel

n Cy RAY (1691), (K) Sur (T S C), Sus (M B - S), Sus¹², Hmp¹, I W¹², Wil (K) Dev, Cor RAY (1691), (K)

Hence Cotteralugg, *sb* a bar across the chimney-breast to which the pot-hook is fastened Brks *Gl* (1852), Brks¹

3 A washer, either of metal or leather ne Lan¹ n Lin¹ A broad thin ring of metal placed below the head or nut of a bolt to hinder it from crushing the wood. Also a piece of leather of similar shape, used for keeping the strands of a mop together

4 *v* To fasten by means of a cotterel

Shr¹ Han yo' made the door an' cottrilled the shutter?

[2 Cotter, Cotterel, a trammel to hang or set a pot over the fire, BAILEY (1721)]

COTTERELS, *sb pl* Nhb Dur Yks Also written cotterils Nhb¹ n Yks¹² m Yks¹ w Yks¹, cottrils Nhb [ko tɔrɪz, ko trɪz]

1 Money, coins, cash Nhb The loss o' the cotterels aw dinna regaird, *MIDFORD Coll Snags* (1818) 70, (W G), Nhb¹ Dur¹ *Obsol* n Yks¹, n Yks² How is she off for cotterils? [what fortune has she?] w Yks¹ Hes'to any cotterils i' thy pocket?

2 Goods in general, materials n Yks¹², m Yks¹

COTTERLING, *sb* and *adj* e An [ko tɔlɪn]

1 *sb* A cosset lamb (HALL)

2 *adj* Tame, docile, tender e An¹ See Cotterly

COTTERLY, *adj* e An¹² [ko tɔlɪ] Tame, docile, gentle See Cotterling

COTTICOMB, *sb* Lin A curry-comb Lin¹ Jim, fetch out the cotti combs, I deal in real Sheffield ware

COTTIE, *sb* Sc Nhb Written kotty, and in form quotty Nhb¹ [ko ti, kwɔ'ti] A short coat, a petticoat.

Frf Her cotties on a stool were laid, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 14 Nhb¹

COTTON, *sb*¹ Sc Cum Wm Yks Chs Lin Shr Also Suf Ess Ken Hmp [ko tən]

1 In comp (1) Cotton cords, a workman's week-day trousers made of corded fustian, also used *attrib*, (2) love, a Platonic friendship between a man and a woman, who are not 'sweethearts', (3) master, the proprietor of a cotton factory, (4) nogger, a Lancashire cotton-spinner, (5) tree, (a) the *Viburnum Lantana*, (b) the female of *Populus nigra*, (6) weavry, cotton weaving

(1) w Yks They ought to be wearin cotton cords, Yks *Willy Post* (Oct 3, 1896), Jim s gettin a pair o' new cotton cord britches on, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 2, 1892) (2) Hmp (W M E F) (3) Chs¹ (4) Cum Thoult be gude for nowt but a cotton nogger, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) xiv Wm Wi ivvery size an' shap' of a screw, Frae chaivy legs ta jaylous hocks, An' cotton noggers, *Spec Dial* (1877) pt 1 41 (5, a) Ess, Lan (b) Suf From the seeds being enveloped in a white cotton (6) Ayr The weed and nettle overgrowths o' merchandise and cotton-weavry, *GALL Lands* (1826) vi

2 The fibre of cotton-grass

n Lin I'm going to gather cotton, sir, for my mother to stuff pillows with, *Peacock J Markenfield* (1874) III 115

3 Phi All awry, like Cotton's neck, a common simile applied to anything warped or twisted

Shr BURNE *Flk-Loie* (1883) 592, Shr²

COTTON, *v*¹ and *sb*² Yks Lan Der Not Lin Also Som Dev Also written cotten w Yks² Der¹ nw Der¹ In form catton w Yks¹ [ko tən]

1 *v* To flog, thrash, beat soundly Cf cotter, *v*³

n Yks Ah'll cotton ye if ye decant behave yerselves (I W) w Yks (S K C), w Yks¹², Der², nw Der¹, Not (J H B) s Not A will cotton yer hide for yer, if yer don't chuck it (J P K) n Lin¹ w Som¹ Ee kaech Multnz bwuuy un Taudlz bwuuy stae uleen aa plz—un ded-n ui kaut n um' [He caught Milton's boy and Tottle's boy stealing apples, and didn't cotton them!] Dev I'll cotton thy hide vur thee ef thee dissent come yer dieckly minit, *HERWERT Peas Sp* (1892), Dev³ In frequent use n Dev Cheil cotton thy waistcoat, *Evni Scold* (1746) l 77, GROSE (1790)

Hence Cottoning, *vbl sb* a flogging, beating s Not He does want a cottoning actin' like that (J P K) n Dev Rock *Jim an Nell* (1867) *Gl*

2 *sb* A thrashing, beating, esp in phr to catch cotton Lan N & Q (1880) 6th S ii 238 Lin ib 216

[1 To cotton (as they say) ones coat, that is, to baste it, GAYTON *Pleas Notes* (1654) iii 147 (N E D)]

COTTON, *v*² Sc Irel Yks Lan Not Lin War Wor Suf Ken Som Colon Also written cotten n Yks¹ m Yks¹ [ko tən]

1 To succeed, get on, to grow, improve, 'put on flesh' Yks Naught cottens right, GROSE (1790) n Yks² Nought cottens weel s Not The sheep have cottoned on the seeds. How the baby does cotton on, to be sure! (J P K) n Lin¹ *Obsol*

2 To agree, harmonize, get on well together, to take a liking to, become friends, in gen colloq use

Per See how contentedly she cottons up to Mary Brown, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 194, ed 1887 Ant GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) Yks Gin thee dee'ant cotton tiv't, thee sall bide at yam, *MACQUOID Doris Barugh* (1877) 1 n Yks¹, n Yks² I cannot cotton to them m Yks¹ A coat cottens well Lan Shootin', an' all they things as a mon'll cotton to if he's a mon at all, *FRANCIS Fustian* (1895) 257 Not¹ Ah never should cotton to that bloke, Not² n Lin¹ Thaay cotton togther well eniff noo, but thaay did ewse to fall oot a part when she was yung an' giddy War³ I cannot cotton to my work to-day I could never cotton to him se Wor¹ Fur'im to pay mu the same money for doin' 'is work, when I'ad to find myself, look, as a did when a gan mū my fittle oodn't cotton Suf (F H) Ken¹ They cannot cotton no-how! Ken² w Som¹ Tis a poor job way em—they don't cottony togther vitty Colloq But I cotton to Codlin', *DICKENS Old Curiosity* (1840) xxxvii, How one cottens to drink, *BARHAM Ingoldsby* (ed 1840) 85 [Aus It's a munder he and Aileen didn't cotton to one another in the old days, *BOLDREWOOD Robbery* (1888) II ix]

[1 I perceive how this geare cottens, *BERNARD Terence* (1629) 42 2 To cotton (agree), *consentio, congruo, concordo*, COLES (1679)]

COTTON, *v*² Not [ko tən] Of a knife to stick, refuse to cut

s Not When yer try to cut that poor fed stringy bacon the knife cottons (J P K)

COTTON, *v*⁴ Lin [ko tən] With down to humiliate oneself

n Lin¹ I weant cōtton doon to a chap lil e that for all his brass

COTTONER, *sb*¹ Ken¹ The cotton-tree, *Viburnum Lantana* (B & H)

COTTONER, *sb*² Irel Not Lin [ko tənə(r)]

1 Anything very striking or astonishing, either good or bad

n Lin¹ When that cousin o' mine, that I niver so much as seed, deed an' left me fifty puns, 'Well,' says I, 'this is a cottoner' 'Well, this is a cottoner, we shall hev to send for Mr Iveson (the coroner) noo, I reckon' Not² That's a cottoner

2 A word applied to an obstinate, ill-tempered person or animal

s Not Yer'll do well if yer get any money out on 'im, fer 'e's a reglar cottoner I can't get the mare to go at all, she is a cottoner (J P K)

3 Phr *there is not a cottoner in Cork*, used to express certainty

s Ir Common If I don't thrash him well when I ketch him the devil a cottoner in Cork (P W J) Wxf If we don't bring him to a pitch of modesty, there is not a cottoner in Cork, KENNEDY *Banks Boio* (1867) 29

COTTONIES, *sb pl* I Ma [ko təniz] Workmen or hands in a cotton-mill

I Ma Sakes alive! You're no better than a lot of cottonies, CAINE *Manman* (1894) pt v xiv

COTTONOY, see Cotanay

COTTREL, **COTTRILL**, see Cotterel.

COU, see Can, *v*, Cow, *v*¹, Cow(e), *v*²

COUCH, *v* and *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Written couch w Wor¹, also in forms ceawtch w Yks, cooch Abd Shr², cous Lan [kūtʃ, keutʃ, Hmp also kūʃ, w Yks kātʃ, kētʃ]

1 *v* To lie down, sleep, used *gen* of animals, e g of the wild boar, the cow

Fif Couches at night with oxen in the byre, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 36, ed 1871 [The cow is generally found couching on her right side, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 366, MAYER *Sptsmn's Direct* (1845) 142]

2 To stoop down, crouch, cower, to kneel

w Yks Heav did th' ships get under th' drawbridge? Could they ceawtch a bit whol they went throo? *Warty Rhymes* (1894) 14, *w* Yks⁵ Couch thuh down honey an' sāay thee prayers w Wor¹ 'E cōtched in the carner, so as thaay shouldna see 'im Shr¹ I know that lad s after the eggs, 'e wuz cōchin' under the 'ay stack isterday, Shr² Cooched down like y'sin, and soa missed on him Hrf¹² Cor² I see'd the grit bull coming and couched behind the hedge

3 With out to protrude, stick out, used esp of anything that will not quite fit into its place

Hmp Of a joint of meat too large for the pot in which it was being put, 'It cooshes out there, you know' (W H E)

4 To droop, fade

Hrt Frosts that will make the leaves of the turnip to look yellow and couch, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) VI 11

5 To lay or spread lime for slaking, to slake lime Chs¹ 6 *Comp* Couch chair, a sofa with an arm or rest at each end, a long wooden settle

w Yks Incommonuse (A C) Lan Layingmeonan old-fashioned couch-chair, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) 111, He mey ha' th' couch-cheer drawn up to th' foire, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 199 *e* Lan¹

7 *sb* An otter's lair or hole

Nhb¹ Also called the hold Dev Its couch is formed in the bank of a stream, BRAV *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) 341

8 A dog's kennel

Abd 'Ye hinna a cooch,' replied Tom, for he had no notion of anything being chained but dogs, SMILES *Natur* (1876) 14, ed 1893

9 *Obsol* The fourth swarm of bees from a hive in the same season Shr¹ See Spew

[1 *Coucher*, to couch or lie down, Cotgr, Cowchyn or leyne in couche, *cubo*, *Prompt* 2 And thou shalt make him couche as dooth a quaille, CHAUCER *CT* E 1206 6 His will July 10, 1662 to his son the couch chair

in the hall, the couch chair in the parlour, *Hist Denton Chapel*, 32, in Chetham Soc (1855) XXXVII]

COUCH, *sb*² In *gen* dial use in Eng Also written cooch Der¹ Glo¹ Ken¹ Sus¹ Wil¹ Dor, kcootch Dev [kūtʃ, w Som kōtʃ]

1 A name given to var creeping grasses, esp *Triticum repens* Also in *comp* Couch grass See Quitch

n Yks They [the furrows] are also generally well filled with couch, LUKE *Agric* (1860) 103 *e* Yks Chs¹ More commonly Scutch, Chs² Also called dog grass Der¹, War², s War¹ Hrf Upon the best lands we find the thistle, nettle, couch, dock, ragwort, MARSHALL *Review* (1818) II 278 Glo *BALLIS Illus Dial* (1870), Glo¹ Bck Bdf BATCHELOR *Agric* (1812) 324, (J W B) Mid, Suf Ken (D W L), Ken¹² Sur (T & C), Sus¹, Wil¹ n Wil The couch and weeds are collected in heaps and burned, JEFFRIES *Wild Life* (1879) 51 Dor BARNES *GI* (1863) w Som¹ Never called couch grass Thick there field s so vull o' [keo ch] as ever he'll hold Dev An' wi' th' cooch gurt bumfires mek, PULMAN *Sketches* (1812) 51 Cor² [*Dactylis glomerata* and *Holcus lanatus* The farmer call them both couch, YOUNG *Annals Agric* (1784-1815) XXXVIII 455 STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1855) II 162]

Hence Couchy bent, *sb* the weed *Agrostis stolonifera* Wil Black couch, *Agrostis stolonifera*, or couchy bent, DAVIS *Agric* (1813), Wil¹

2 *Comp* (1) Couch fires, fires of weeds, esp couch-grass, (2) heap, a heap of coarse grass roots piled up for burning

(1) Wil (K M G) (2) Brks¹ Dev Awl that zmoak com'th vrom the kooch heaps they be burning, HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892)

[*Giamen Caninum*, in English couch-grasse, quitch-grasse, and dogs-grasse, GERARDE *Herb* (ed 1633) 24]

COUCH, see Cooch(e)

COUCHER, *sb* and *v* Sc Also written couter Rxb (JAM) [kūtʃə]

*1 *sb* A coward, poltroon See Couch, *v* 2

Sc To go to the camp with Christ, seeing he will not sit at the fireside with couchers, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1765) I No 65 (JAM)

Hence Coucher's blow, *phr* a blow given by a cowardly and mean fellow immediately before he gives up fighting, a parting blow submitted to by a coward

Sc I gied him the coucher blow (JAM) Ay (J F) Edb I took the coucher's blow from ladders that could hardly reach up to my waistband, MOIR *Manse Wauch* (1828) iv

2 *v* To bow down, crouch, submit Rxb (JAM)

3 To be able to do what another cannot accomplish, in a trial of strength, &c

Sc He who fails is said to be couchered (*sb*)

COUCHY, see Coochy

COUDLE, *v* Rxb (JAM) To float as a feather, alternately rising and floating on a wave

COUDY, see Couthe

COUF, see Coof

COUGH, *v* Lin Lon [kof]

1 In *phr* to cough in the kitchen, to be ignored, taken no notice of *e* Lin (G G W)

2 To choke, suffocate

Lon It was in a feather house, and the flue got down his throat, and coughed him, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 100

COUGH, see Coath

COUGHER, *v* Sc To continue to cough, *gen* in *phr* coughering and blochering

Sc (JAM), Abd (A W) Per Well known He's been cougherin' a' day an' he will couger on a' nicht (G W)

COUGH GRASS, *sb* Irel The couch-grass, *Triticum repens* (B & H)

COUH, *v* Nhb [koχ] To cough

Nhb Only heard in the mouths of very old people and in *n* or central Nhb (R O H), Nhb¹

[Cp ME *couhen*, to cough (*P Plow* c, VII 412)]

COUK, *v* Hmp Wil To croak

Hmp, Wil 'Couking' is esp used of the hoarse croak of a raven But the word, like the bird, is rare (J R W)

COUK, see Coke, *sb*¹², Cook, *v*¹²³

COUKTANS, *sb* w Yks⁵ [Not known to our correspondents] The stomach

COUL, see Cool, Cowl, *sb*¹²³, *v*²

COULAAN, see Coolaan

COULBOURN'S EYE, *phr* Shr In *phr* *Clane gwon* like *Coulbourn's eye*, a common simile

Shr² Sometimes the infirmity of a different person is noted, and we hear of David's eye, ould Wight's eye, or the lad's eye

COULCH, see *Colch*

COULD, see *Can*

COULDRAKE, see *Cowl rake*

COULIE, *sb* Sc Written *cowlie* (JAM) Also in form *cawlie* 1 A boy (JAM)

2 A contemptuous term applied to a man

Sc E'en now some coul[e] gets his aits, FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II 54 (JAM) Lth Where's noo yon sturdy band, That made the cowlies flee, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 36 Edb A man who picks up a girl in the street, is called her *cowlie* (JAM)

[2 Some cowlies murders more with words, Than trowpers do with guns and swords, CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 112 (JAM)]

COULING AXE, *sb* Shr The instrument used by farm-labourers for stocking up or excavating earth

Shr *BOUND Province* (1876), Shr¹ *Obsol*, Shr²

COUL PRESS, see *Cowl press*

COUL RAKE, see *Cowl rake*

COULTER, *sb* In *gen* dial use in Sc Irel and Eng [kū tər, kū tər(r), kū ðə(r)]

I Dial forms (1) *Cohter*, (2) *Colter*, (3) *Cooter*, (4) *Cooter*, (5) *Coutar*, (6) *Couter*, (7) *Coutré*, (8) *Couther*, (9) *Coutther*, (10) *Cowter*

(1) n Lin¹ (2) Suf (CT) (3) Ant (TK), Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 213 w Yks¹², Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹, nw Der¹, Shr¹ (4) e Yks *Dial* (1887) 24 (5) Ayr JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 17 (6) Fif TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 54 Cum GILPIN *Sngs* (1866) 256 w Yks¹ s Wor PORSON *Quaint Wds* (1875) 9 Shr² (7) Uls A man with a large nose is said to have a 'nose on him like the coutré of a plough' (M B-S) (8) Abd BEATTIES *Parings* (1803) 36, ed 1873 (9) NI¹ (10) Chs¹

II 1 In *comp* (1) *Coulter box*, the iron clip and screw by which the coulter is fixed in its place on the beam, (2) *hole*, the hole in the beam of a plough into which the coulter is fixed, (3) *neb*, the puffin, *Fratcula arctica*, (4) *nibbit*, having a long nose, (5) *thirl*, the space between the coulter and ploughshare

(1) w Som¹ Koa Ithur bauks nw Dev¹ (2) n Lin¹ (3) w Sc (JAM), NI¹, n Ir (JS) Nhb SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 219, Nhb¹ (4) Sik Hear to the coulter-nibbit piper, HOGG *Perils of Man* (1822) II 250 (JAM) (5) Sc (JAM)

2 The appendage to a turkey-cock's bill

Ayr Snortering away wi' his coulter and his big umbrella of a tail, GALT *Lairds* (1826) xxxviii

COUM(B), see *Combe*, *Coomb*

COUMIT BED, *sb* Rxb (JAM) A bed, formed of deals on all sides, except the front, which is hung with a curtain See *Coom*, *sb*²

COUNCIL, *sb* Sc In *comp* (1) *Council house*, a town hall, (2) *post*, a special messenger, such as was formerly sent with dispatches by the Lords of the Council

(1) Ayr Meet owre a pmt, or in the Council-house, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) st 9 (2) Sc Have the charity to send a council post with intelligence, the post does not suit us in the country, BOSWELL *Jrn* (1785) 173 (JAM)

COUNGE, *sb* and *v* Nhb [kūndz]

1 *sb* A large lump or wedge of bread or cheese

N Cy¹ Nhb Bring him a shive oh butter an breed—cut him a good counge, BRWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 10, Nhb¹

2 *v* To beat Nhb¹

[1 Fr (Bearnais) *cunge* (*cunye*), a wedge of wood used in the construction of dikes (LESPY), OFr *coing* (*cuing*), a wedge (LA CURNE), Lat *cuneus* 2 Fr *coigner*, to wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to knock fast in (COTGR), Lat *cuneare*, see HATZFELD (s v *Cogner*)]

COUNGER, *v* Sc Also written *coonjer*, *counjer* (JAM) [kūndzər] To intimidate, frighten into quiet, to beat, give a drubbing See *Counge*

Cld, Rxb To conger a dog (JAM) Rxb Around him counger'd a' his foes Wi' daring swither, A SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 69, He coungeis our kylves and causes our kebs, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (1871) II 204

Hence *Coonjers*, *sb* a sco'ding Cld, Rxb (JAM)

COUNSEL, *v* and *sb* Yks Also in form *caansil* w Yks [kū nsl, w Yks kā nsl]

1 *v* To win over, gain the affections

w Yks Fowk wondered ha sa soft a chap Had caansild Sarah Shur, PRESTON *Poems* (1864) 17, w Yks¹ He has counselled her at last, w Yks²

2 *sb* Likeness, image, picture

w Yks² He s the very counsel of him

COUNSELLOR, *sb* Sc Irel Yks Chs

1 A barrister-at-law, holding the rank of a KC or QC, an advocate

Sc The room where their friend, learned in the law, held his hebdomadad carousals, the attitude of the counsellor himself, struck his two clients with amazement, Mr Counsellor Pleydell was enthroned in an elbow chair, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xxxvi s Ir As Counsellor Curran said—by the same token the counsellor was a little dark man, CROKER *Leg* (1862) 281 w Yks²

2 *pl* The downy seeds of the bur-thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus* Chs¹

[1 Good counsellors lack no clients, SHAKS *M for Meas* I II 109]

COUNT, *v* and *sb* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng In forms *coont* Sc Nhb Cum¹ e Yks¹, *ceawnt* Lan¹, *keawnt* Lan¹, *cant* e Lan¹ [Sc n Cy kūnt, w Yks kānt, Lan kēnt, midl kaunt, s Cy keunt]

1 *v* To practise arithmetic, 'do sums'

Kcd She cudna write, she cudna count, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 27 Cum He's a good scholar, he can read an write and coont first rate (E W P)

Hence (1) *Counter*, *sb* an arithmetician, a worker at arithmetic, (2) *Counting*, *vbl sb* arithmetic, (3) *Counting book*, *sb* an arithmetic book, a book into which sums are copied, (4) *table*, a desk at which those learning arithmetic sit at school

(1) Sc (JAM) Abd A feerious gweed coonter, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix ne Yks¹ (2) Sc I gat nae mair learning, than reading, writing, and counting (JAM) n Sc The writin', an' the readin', an' the coontin', GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 169 Abd The dominie's nae gryte deykn at the common coontin', ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) ix Rnf At the schule he's in coontin an' writin, an' a, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 48 Kcb There's no a feller loon At coontin', psalin, or carritch, ARMSTRONG *Ingle side* (1890) 140 Cum, Wm (M P), n Yks (I W), ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ Ah deean't knaw noot aboot coontin mysen, bud Ah want you ti larn Tom it (3) n Yks Ah's gahin ti set this questn down in my coontin' beack (I W) (4) Cum Wm (M P)

2 To settle accounts, make a yearly settlement with a landlord

Sc A certain king wha wad count wi' his servan's, HENDERSON *St Matt* (1862) xviii 23 S & Ork¹ Abd We can coont aboot the price, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) x

Hence (1) *Counting*, *vbl sb* the act of settling the yearly transactions between landlord and tenant, (2) *Counting dram*, *sb* the dram of spirits it was the custom to give after a 'counting' S & Ork¹

3 To regard, consider, esteem, to guess, suppose, presume, 'reckon'

Cum (M P), Cum¹ I count nought o' sec wark Lan He whose wife is a witch?—Hoo be so ceawnted, sure eno, AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed 1849) *Introd* 1 Chs¹, Chs² They donna count him much of a man at delving Not¹, Lei¹ Nhp¹ I count I shall go to London next week, Nhp², War (J R W), War³, Glo¹² Oxf¹ I dunt count much o' that, MS add Bdf You don't mean to leave us yet, I count? (J W B), BATHFLORE *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) 130 Hnt (T P F), Cmb (J D R) e An¹ I count you farm three hundred acres Suf I count him a good sort o' man (MER) Ess If the racin' 'oodn't soon bargain, John counted that it 'ood, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) st 97, Ess¹ Sus, Hmp HORLOWAY Wil¹ I don't count as he'll come Dor BARNES *G* (1863) Som I count he've a gone across the water, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 42, I count he's a good un with 'is vistes (F A A) w Som¹ Bee yue gwan o a m?—E s aay kaewnt [Aie you going home?—Yes! I think] I count there's up dree or vower hundred a left Dev I count thee's mind but vuriy liddle, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 87, ed 1871

4 Phl (1) *to count kin with*, to compare one's pedigree with another's, (2) *to count one no thanks*, to show no gratitude Cf *come thanks*, s v *Come*, v¹ II 4 (8)

(1) *Sc* No knight in Cumberland so good, But William may count with him kin and blood, *Scott Last Minstrel* (1805) iv st 26, I'll count kin wi' him whenever he likes (JAM) (2) *n* Yks²

5 With *on* to rely, reckon on
n Yks² I count nought on't w Yks I count on having them all here (C C R) Chs¹ Oi dunna count mitch on her n Lin¹ She counted up o' bein' married afore th' bairn was born

6 *sb* Calculation, reckoning
Sc (JAM) Lan Oi made up my count when oi left whoam, KAY SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) I 94, The rect keawnt an' weight, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) xi

7 *pl* Accounts, arithmetic, sums
Ayr She was haudin' me up to Stair as a perfect sample of industry at the beuchs and coonts, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 103 Nhb Bankers growlia' at their frinds Their coonts for ower-drawin', WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 108

8 *Comp* (1) Count book, an account-book, a text-book of arithmetic, (2) house, the office or counting-house of a mine

(1) *Sc* (JAM) Ayr Go through the count-book as far as Simple Proportion, JOHNSTON *Kilmalhe* (1891) I 5 w Yks¹ Dunnot tradeoak keep a count book? n 319 (2) *Cor* The oldest 'count-house' n Cornwall, BURROW *Mongst Mines*, 15

9 In measuring yarn, the number of hanks in a pound weight

w Yks (J M), (F R) [*Gl Lab* (1894)]

10 Esteem, regard, consideration, importance, *gen* used with a negative

Lan¹ Aw ma no keawnt of it e Lan¹ I make no cant of that fellow Glo (J S F S) Brks¹ A yent much count at cricket Sur Folk here don't take much 'count on he, BICKLEY *Sur Hills* (1890) II xv Hmp¹ L W² He's noo count at all Som. (F A A)

11 *Phr* (1) to make count, to expect, calculate, reckon, (2) upon count, on account of, because

(1) Lei¹ Ah dunna mek so mooch caount o' them theer Chaney pigs War³ Ess They'll maake a count oad liptree still To wisit ev'ry year, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) st 182 (2) *n* Stf I've been forced t'have Nancy in upo' count as Hetty must gather the red currants, Geo ELIOT *A Bede* (1859) xx Lei¹

COUNTABLE, *adv* Sus [*keu ntəbl*] Unaccountably
Sus¹ My mistus is countable ornary agin to-day

COUNT CAKES, *sb pl* Chs Three-cornered cakes, peculiar to Congleton, used at the Corporation meetings

Chs¹ A raisin is inserted in each corner of the cake These raisins are supposed by some to represent the Mayor and two justices who were the governing body under the charter of James I By others they are supposed to symbolize the Trinity

COUNTER, *sb*¹ Wal An official in the Dinorwic slate quarries whose business it is to inspect the workmanship and the counting of dressed slate See *Examiner Crn Gl Lab* (1894)

COUNTER, *sb*² Yks Lin War Lon Dev Colloq Slang 1 In *comb* (1) Counter hopper, (2) jumper, (3) lower, (4) skipper, a male draper's assistant, a shopman

(1) Lon The eye-glasses is sold to what I calls counter hoppers and black-legs, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 444 (2) Dev We 'adn t a counter-jumper's pluck 'mongst the lot of us, PHILLPOTTS *Dartmoor* (1896) 40 Colloq Gentlemen who would blush to own brotherhood with a 'counter-jumper', *Standard* (Nov 9, 1889) 2, col 1 Slang I always thought he'd been a counter jumper, SMEDLEY *H Coverdale* (1856) 97 (3) e Yks¹ w Yks A young caanter-lower an' his young woman, HARTLEY *Lundun*, 16 (4) n Yks (I W) n Lin You was nobut a counter-skipper, PEACOCK *R Skirlaugh* (1870) II 279 War³

2 *Obs* A dresser

e Yks In the parlor one counter, BEST *Rur Econ* (1641) 172

COUNTER, *sb*³ w Yks [*kā ntə(r)*] The first slate put on a roof at the eaves

w Yks The first slate of the double course of slate, always put at the eaves of a roof, is called the 'counter,' while the small slate beneath the ridge stone, put on last, is called the 'seamer' (T H H)

COUNTER, *adj* and *v* *Sc* Irel [*kū ntər*] 1 *adj* In *comb* (1) Counter check, (2) plane, a tool for working out the groove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle (JAM)

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2 *v* To turn or go in an opposite direction, to turn back
Ant The tide is beginning to counter (W H P)

COUNTERCOUP, *v* Ayr (JAM) 1 To overcome, surmount 2 To repulse 3 To overturn 4 To destroy See *Coup*, *v*²

COUNTERFEIT, *sb* Dev¹ A hermit crab
n Dev Hermit crabs, which we called counterfeiters in our part of the world, FENN *Boys* (1890) xi

COUNTERFEITS, *sb pl* Obs Chs Written counterfeit (K) In *phr* counterfeiters and trinkets, porringers and saucers

Chs RAY (1691), (K), GROSE (1790), Chs¹³
[xix count fetts & dishes, *Inv.* (at Nantwich, 1611) in *Local Gleanings* (1880) No viii 299]

COUNTER SUNK, *adj* Stf Shr Of nails having cone-shaped or somewhat flat-headed tops

Stf SAUNDERS *Diamonds* (1888) 12 Shr Two women busy over 'countersunk tips,' WHITE *Wrekin* (1860) xxiv

COUNTRY, *sb* Var dial uses in *Sc* Irel and Eng Also written *kuntri* I W¹

1 In *comb* (1) Country acts, a code of by-laws or municipal regulations, enacted from time to time in the Foud'shead-court, (2)—gawbie, (3)—Joan, (4)—Johnny, an uncouth country person, a rustic, (5)—keeper, *obs*, one employed in a particular district to apprehend all delinquents and keep the peace, (6)—lawyers, the bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*, (7) man's treacle, garlic, *Allium sativum*, (8) put, a clown, (9) side, a district or tract of country, the inhabitants of a district, (10) square or squire, a half-comic, half-contemptuous term for a sweetheart or 'follower'

(1) S & Ork¹ (2) w Yks A lot o' country gawbies, Yks *Wkly Post* (July 25, 1896) (3) NI¹ (4) e Yks¹ (5) *Sc* (JAM) Nhb¹ So lately as the year 1701, the police of Tindle and Reedsdale was maintained by officers called country keepers, who, for a certain sum, 'insured' their own districts against theft and robbery, and in case of their taking place, made good the loss, MACKENZIE *Hist Nhb* (1825) I 66 (6) Lei¹ 'The squire had ought to get shut o' these 'ere country lawyers,' observed Dick, pretending not to know that the sportsman he had beguiled into a dripping tangle of blackberry-bushes was a provincial attorney (7) *Cor*² (8) I W¹ (9) *Sc* She might have got the wale of the countryside, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 50 Abd A great part of the countryside had already assembled, RUDDIMAN *Parish* (1828) 117, ed 1889 Frf This countryside was almost unknown to me, BARRIE *Minster* (1891) xxvii Ayr And kept the country side in fear, BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st 15 Lnk The fresh, sylvan country-side in which nestled his native village, WRIGHT *Scot Life* 1897 41 Bwk All the tittle-tattle of the country side, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 98 N Cy¹ Nhb He stood apart, looking on at the assembled country side, *Tynedale Stud* (1896) No 5, Nhb¹ She's the best mear, aa tell ye, iv aa the country side Dur¹, w Yks¹, n Lin¹ (10) s Chs¹ (Ahy) I aa non ü yür kun tri skwre rz eyür, dhai mün mai dhur juu rni shau rtür ut won end [I'll ha' none o' yur country squares here, they mun may their journey shoiter at one end]

2 A particular district or part of the country, quarter, region

n *Sc* The father of Allan lived in another country, that is beyond a ridge of stupendous mountains which in the Highlands are the boundaries of what are called countries, *Clan-Albin* (1815) I 46 (JAM) NI¹ 'My country' is the common way of saying 'the part of the country where I live' If two farmers from districts three or four miles apart meet at market, one asks the other, 'What's the news in your country?' s Chs¹ Two adjoining parishes might be spoken of as different countries 'Burland's a better country than Bickley' Wales includes all the territory over the geographical border, the Welsh country is the Welsh speaking districts only Som The wind's in a cold country East-north and north-east are cold countries for the wind (W F R)

3 The ground, the ground round about a mineral lode.

Som The underground works in the mines, so called by the groovers (K) *Cor* Besides the main load they have little branches that run from it north and south, and to the other points which they call 'country,' RAY (1691), *Cor*¹ The country fell on him and killed him A house is said to be built against the country when the side of a hill forms the back of it, *Cor*²³

COUNTY, *sb* Irel *n* Cy Yks In *comb* (1) **County crop**, having the hair cut very short, as it would be cut in the county prison, (2) — **keeper**, *obs*, a sheriff's officer (1) *NI*¹ You've got the county crop *w* Yks Yks *Whly Post* (Aug 22, 1896) (2) *n* Cy *N & Q* (1867) 3rd S xi 236

COUNTY CLOUTS, *sb* *pl* Stf Nails with a somewhat flat head Cf **countei sunk**

Stf SAUNDERS *Diamonds* (1888)

COUP, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Sc Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Lin Also in forms **caup** *n* Cy (K), **coop** Nhb¹ w Yks, **cowp** Sc (JAM) Bnff¹ N Cy¹² Nhb¹ e Dur¹ Cum¹ n Yks³, **kowpe** *n* Cy (K), **kowp** *n* Yks³ [kaup, koup] 1 *u* To exchange, barter, 'swop' See **Cope**, *v*²

Sc MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Or I If ye had ony wares to coup for the waistcoat, Scott *Pirate* (1822) ix *n* Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B), (K), *n* Cy¹² Nhb¹ Aa'll cowp wi' ye—gi' the galloway for the mear an five pun to beut e Dur¹ s Dur Awi'll cowp tha knives (J E D) Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) Cum (J S O), (M P), Cum¹ Wm Sic as wer cowpt for copies at Barb'ry Gray's, Bowness *Studus* (1868) 39, Wm¹ n Wm Ah'll cowp thi knives (B K) n Yks (T S), n Yks¹ Will you coup seats with me? n Yks²³, ne Yks (J C F) e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks Cowping potatoes for oats, Lucas *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 66, HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), w Yks¹ n Lan Hi wantid to kaup horsis wi me (W S) 2 To buy and sell, to traffic, trade, esp to deal in horses

Abd He'll coup till he coup owre the tail i' the gutter some day, ALEXANDER *Am Flk* (1875) 109, ed 1882, Commonly used, but only of an inferior kind of trade (JAM) Rxb (*sb*) Feb Buyin' drink an' coupin' watches, AFFLECK *Poet Wks* (1836) 128 Nhb The horses were 'shown off' and bought or 'couped' on the road in front of the inn, Dixon *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 185

Hence (1) **Couper**, *sb* a dealer, trader, esp a dealer in horses and cattle, (2) **Couper fair**, *sb* a market held at Kirby-Stephen, (3) **hand**, *sb* the upper hand, the advantage possessed by a practised chapman or trader, (4) **word**, *sb* the first word in a bargain, the word that gives an advantage, (5) **Couping**, (*a*) *vbl sb*, (*b*) *pl ady* buying and selling, trading, (6) **Couping word**, *sb* the last word, the word that settles a bargain, (7) **Coupman**, *sb* a trafficker, dealer, (8) **Coupwife**, *sb* a married man who cohabits with other women

(1) Sc She showed off the girl's advantages like a horse-couper with a horse, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) x Abd Sandy was stung by the remarks of the senior coupers, ALEXANDER *Am Flk* (1875) 102, ed 1882 Kcd [He] forgathered wi' a couper, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 40 Per He fought horse-coupers at the tryst, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 91 Ff Harry Adamson, the horse-couper, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 118 Rnf Carriers, horse coupers, and cadgers, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 194 Ayf Kob Wallace, the horse couper, GALT *Entail* (1823) v Lnk Burly coupers roarin' loud About the points o' some auld nag, ORR *Laugh Flchts* (1882) 46 Kcb These soul-coupers and traffickers shew not the way of salvation, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1660) No 325, Cum The terms of a bargain were often 'helter for helter,' it was said, when money was scarce, and the name remained when horse dealing was continued, like other traffic, by a hardy and unsettled people (M P), TWEA rattlin bworder cowpers, GILPIN *Pop Poetry* (1875) 64 Wm & Cum¹ Let's hear some coupar jargon, 189 n Yks², m Lin (T H R) [Colloq Tallyho Thompson was a famous horse-stealer, couper, and magsman, DICKENS *Repr Pieces* (1868) 241] (2) *n* Cy¹ (3) Cum¹ (4) Rxb (JAM), Cum¹ (5) *a* Lth At ilka bit niffei or coupin', BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 134 Nhb This wis the way consarnin' cowpin', ROBSON *Bk Ruth* (1860) iv 7 n Yks² (b) Abd A trading dispute only had occurred 'Ou ay, some coupin' transaction', ALEXANDER *Am Flk* (1875) 103, ed 1882 (6) Nhb Thou'll ha'e the cowpin word thyself, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 48, Nhb¹ n Yks¹, n Yks² She's desperate for hevving t'couping word w Yks Them at will hev t'cowpin wurd allas in an argument, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsle Ann* (1869) 54. m Yks¹ (7, 8) n Yks²

3 *sb* An exchange, barter, 'swop', a good bargain

Mry. (JAM) Bnff¹ He hizza a great cowp o't He's nae great cowp [he is of a worthless character] Nhb For a new aw'd had a cowpey O, MIDFORD *Coll Snys* (1818) 53 Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) w Yks¹ Naa fair coup

[2 Pat shaltou coupe, *Havelok* (c 1280) 1800]

COUP, *v*² and *sb*² Sc Irel Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Nhp Also written **coop** Cum¹, **cowp** Sc (JAM) *n* I¹ Nhb¹ Cum¹ e Yks¹ [koup, kûp] 1 *v* To upset, overturn, capsize

Sc I trust they'll no coup us, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) xlviii Efg Whare routh o' wine coups o'er the chair, COUPER *Tour fictions* (1803) II 201 Ff They slyly tried heels up to coup 'im, BEATTIE *Artha* (c 1820) 51 Pe- She crupet the chair whaur hung her grave claes, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) xi, ed 1887 e Ff Coupin' her rider clean ower her lugs, LATTO *Tam Bodan* (1864) xii Ayf If the cart were cowpit in the dirt, GALT *Entail* (1823) viii, But stooks are cowpit wi' the blast, BURNS *To J Lapraik* (Sept 13, 1785) st 9 Lnk I didna tell him to coup the horse and the cart ower, FRASER *Wharps* (1895) xiii e Lth Ye micht ha' coupit me ower wi' a s'ae, HUNTER *J Ir wick* (1895) 46 Edb Willie Fegs couped a bottle on the bit table cloth, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix Bwk They coupd' him in like a fat sow, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 58 Feb In a rage she coups the table, AFFLECK *Poet Wks* (1836) 128 Gall Softly, softly, else ye'll tumble me and coup the lady NICHOLSON *Hist Tales* (1843) 358 Silk If he hadna been ta en unawares, he wadna hae been coupit sae easily, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 303, ed 1866 *NI*¹ Uls (R H C), To cowp a car in a shough (M B S) Ant PATTERSON *Dial* 23, (J S) Dwn (C U W) s DEN SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Nhb¹ Cum But cowp'd the cars at Tindel Fell, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 5, Cum¹, Wm (J H)

Hence (1) **Couped**, *pl ady* overturned, upset, (2) **Couping**, *vbl sb* an upset, capsize, (3) **Coupit**, *pl ady* confined to bed through illness

(1) Nhb Cowped corves i' the barrow way, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 30 (2) Ayf His head was so strong as to withstand the dunt that stunned him in the couping, GALT *Sir A Wythe* (1822) ciii n Yks² I was sair flay'd of a couping (3) Lth, Rxb (JAM)

2 To tip up, tilt, to empty by overturning
Sc He has cowped the meikle dish into the little, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737) *NI*¹, *n* Cy¹ Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) Wm Coup a carful o' muck just inside o' tyat (B K) n Yks¹, Nhp¹

Hence **Cowp up cart**, *sb* a tip-cart
Nhb¹ Also called a 'short cart,' to distinguish it from the 'lang cart' which does not cowp

3 Of scales to turn the balance, overbalance Also *fig*
e Lth The wecht o' saxty Irish votes coupt' into the scale against them, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 111 Nhb When I coupit the scale thirteen stane and ten pund, HARBOTTLE *Fisher's Crack* (1886)

4 To toss up, to decide a question by chance or by measuring a space of ground with the foot e Yks¹

5 To drink off, toss off, drain

Abd Coupin' up the ither glass, STILL *Cottar's Sunday* (1845) 37, I couped Mungo's ale Clean heels o'er head, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 69, ed 1812 Per They'll reach the howff by fa' o' nicht, In Poussie Nancy's cowp the horn, HALIBURTON *Ochl Idylls* (1891) 22 Ayf Cowp it up, man, it'll no kill you, SERVICE *Noiandums* (1890) 27 Lnk Coup up the whisky an' toom down the beer, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 133 Edb To coup a gay soup o'er then hass, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 44 Gall 'Twas there he herriet pleasure's nest, And couped his cap up wi' the best, NICHOLSON *Poet Wks* (1814) 52, ed 1897

6 To fall over, to tumble, overbalance, capsize, *gen* with *over*

Sc Owei he couped as if he had been dead, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) Lett xi. Abd He hed muckle adee to keep fae coupin owre, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xl Per Did ye hear o' Hillocks coupin' intae the drift? IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 153 Ff Jean Grieve owr the bed stockcoupit, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 49 Ayf I near-hand cowpit wi' my hurry, BURNS *Dr Hornbook* (1785) st 62 Lnk In a deep moss-hag he coupit, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 68 Silk The gross delusion into which the cretur has couped ower head and ears, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 38 Gall John Peartree's grandson coupit oot o' the cart, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 409 Kcb Drunken carls coupin down, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 78 Nhb If th' boat was to coup 'twad myek little odds, BAGNALL *Snys* (c 1850) II Cum My mudder cowp'd owre, and leam'd hersel, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 84 Wm & Cum¹ Till a—e ower head they cowp'd at last, 146 n Yks¹ Puir lahtle ban, it's couped ower, an' hotten itsel', n Yks² 'He coupd' ower heads and tails,' he revolved on his hands and feet m Yks¹, w Yks (R H H)

7 To incline, bend

Rnf He bit by bit wad cowp afore ilk stiffer breeze, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 32

8 *Fig* To fail in business, become bankrupt

Sc Gib's old cronies say, That he would coup some, not far distant day, *TRAIN Mount Muse* (1814) 98 (JAM)

9 *Phr* (1) to *coup carley*, (2) — *carls*, to turn a somersault, head over heels, (3) — *off*, to fall off, (4) — *over*, (a) to fall asleep, (b) to be confined in childbed, (5) — *over the creels*, to make a mess of, come to grief, (6) — *the carts*, (7) — *the crans*, *fig* to overthrow, get the better of, (3) — *the creels*, (a) to fall, tumble, turn head over heels, (b) to die, (c) to bring forth an illegitimate child, (9) — *the harrows*, see — *the crans*, (10) — *the ladle*, the game of see-saw

(1) *Uis* (M B-S) *Ant Ballymena Obs* (1892) (2) *Kcb* When lads and lasses pingle An' cupin carls on the green, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 89 (JAM) (3) *Ayr* The one and the other would keep me awake and so save me frae coupling aff, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xxxiv (4) *a* *Sc* Used esp in relation to one's falling asleep in a sitting posture (JAM) *Cum* I cowp'd ower asleep, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 147 (b) *Sc* She's just at the o'er coupin' [she is very near childbirth] (JAM) (5) *Rnf* O the satisfaction Whenither men are ruin'd, coupling ower the creels, *BARR Poems* (1861) 192 (6) *Ayr* He has thrown aff the graith and coupet the cart o' worldly comforts, *JOHNSTON Glenbuckie* (1889) 250 *Nhb* Old England's tars will coup his carts, Conduct him into Dover, *DIXON Whittingham Vale* (1895) 251 (7) *Sc* Rather than their Kirk should coup the crans as others had done, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) xix, The language is borrowed from the 'cran', a trivet, on which small pots are placed in cookery Also occas used to denote the misconduct of a female (JAM) *Dmb* He could save the Kirk yet frae coupin' the crans, *CROSS Disruption* (ed 1877) xxxvii (8) *a* *Sc* If folk couldna keep their legs still but wad needs be coupling the creels, *SCOTT Rob Roy* (1817) xx *Edb* He was made to coup the creels and got a bloody nose, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) iii *Nhb* Among the rest aw cowp'd me creels, *Tyneside Sngstr* (1889) 15, *Nhb* *Cum* (J Ar) (b) *Slk* If ye should tak it into your head to coup the creels just now, it would be out of the power of man to give you a Christian burial, *HOGG Tales* (ed 1865) 293 *Nhb* The crack-brain'd rake wad coup his creel, An' reach his tether's end, *PROUDLOCK Borderland Muse* (1896) 75 (c) *Rxb* (JAM) (9) *Ayr* McClymont felt as if his colloquist had fairly 'coupet the harrows on him', *JOHNSTON Glenbuckie* (1889) 250 (10) *Abd* Some o'er a chair, some o'er a steel, Play coup the ladle, *BEATTIE Parings* (1801) 42

10 *sb* A tip-cart, a cart that can be tipped up and the contents emptied without unfastening the shafts Also in *comp* Coup cart

Sc *MORTON Cyclo Agne* (1863) *Lth* A' the carts—baith lang anes an' coup anes—were to be new pentit too, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 296 *Bwk* The body of the cowp-cart is attached to the shafts by a peculiar kind of hinges, which allow of elevating it before, either partially or entirely, to facilitate the discharge of its load backwards without the trouble of unyoking the shaft horse, *Agne Surv* 167 (JAM) *N Cy* *Cum* *Wm* A coup-cart's a handy thing ta lead lime in (B K) *n Yks* Coup cart after coup-cart is tipped at the edge of the slowly growing and lengthening mound, *ATKINSON Moorl Parsh* (1891) 149, *n Yks* A cart with a pole, but only two wheels, to which oxen were customarily yoked *Lan* *n Lan* He hed a girt cask o' sperrits in a coup cart, *PIKETAH Foiness Flk* (1870) 44 [*STEPHENS Farm Bk* (ed 1849) II 686]

11 A fall, tumble, upset, overthrow

Sc The king was like to have gotten a clean coup, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) iii *Fif* Is he much hurt?—No, no It's just a bit coup he's got, *MELDRUM Margredel* (1894) 161 *Ayr* Ye hae gotten an unco' coup, I hope nae banes are broken, *GALT Entail* (1823) v *Edb* Aye, to guard against a coup, *Tmt Quey* (1796) 22 *Ant* A got a coup oot o' a kert an' was badly hurt, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) *Nhb* Owre the three footed stail gat sic a cowpey O, *Tyneside Sngstr* (1889) 35 *Cum* And gives him monie ill-far'd cowps, *STAGG Misc Poems* (1807) 92

12 A sudden break in the stratum of coals

Slg The coal in this district is full of irregularities, stiled by the workmen coups, and hitches and dykes, *Statist Acc XV* 329 (JAM)

13 A place for emptying or shooting cartloads of earth, ashes, rubbish, &c

Sc Clay holes, quarries, &c that the owners desire to be filled up are advertised as coups To advertise a free coup is the usual method of notifying that rubbish is urgently required for levelling purposes Still used (JAM *Suppl*)

[1 The pure woman first coupit up his heilles, so that his heid went down, *KNOX Hist* (c 1570) 203 (JAM)]

COUP, *sb* *Sc* *n Cy* *Dur* *Yks* *Lan* Also in form *caup* w *Yks* *Sc* (JAM) *N Cy* *e Yks* w *Yks* [kūp]

1 A cart or wagon with closed sides and ends, used for carting lime, dung, &c Also in *comp* Coup cart

Frf There were but two box carts, or what is here called coup-carts, *Statist Acc XII* 185 (JAM) *Fan* coops an' carts were unco rare, *ANDERSON Piper o' Peebles* (1793) l 17 *n Cy* *GROSE* (1799), *N Cy* *e Dur* *e Yks* For keeping of wains and coupes from wette, *BEST Rur Econ* (1641) 137, *MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1788) w *Yks* *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (1781), *THORESBY Lett* (1703), Leading one coup full of stones, *SKIPTON Prsh Accts* (1735), w *Yks* *Lan* A tub on wheels, in which manure was carried to high lands (J D) *n Lan* *ne Lan*

2 *Comb* (1) Coup barrow, a wheelbarrow, (2) lynning, the body of a cart

(1) w *Yks* Trunnel t'coop-barrow hout o' t'road, *LUCAS Stud Niddale* (c 1882) 30, 'A 'cowp-barrow' is a wheelbarrow with four sides and which will hold sand or soil (R H M) (2) *e Yks* Sette downe broade and close doore or coupe lynnings, *BEST Rur Econ* (1641) 18

COUP, *sb* *Obs* *Brks* Also written *coop* A great basket or 'leap' carried between two persons and a 'coulstaff' (K)

[*Cp* *LG kupe* (*kupe*), a vat, *coop* (BERGHAUS), *Du kuype*, a tub (HEXHAM)]

COUP, *sb* *Sc* Also written *cowp* The 'whole thing', a quantity, collection, a company of people See *Cope*, *sb*

Sc The hail coup [the whole thing] (JAM), *Merry*, senseless, corky *cowp*, *HERD Coll Sngs* (1776) *Gl* *Fif* Used rather in contempt 'I never saw sic a filthy ill manneid coup' (JAM)

COUP, *sb* *Shr* Also in form *ceoup* The sound made by a dog barking or yelping

Shr *BOUND Prounc* (1876)

COUP, see *Coop*, *sb* *Cope*, *v*

COUPAL, *sb* *Sc* A disease in sheep, causing lameness

Bnf It was said to be an incurable disease called the 'coupal', *GORDON Chron Keith* (1880) 418.

COUPAR, see *Cupar*

COUP CHAIR, *sb* *Obsol* *Yks* A large chair, capable of holding two or even three persons

Yks Beside the roaring fire that blazes half up the chimney sits the farmer in the 'coup chair', *Yks Life and Character*, 25 w *Yks* The coup-cheer is made of half an old post-chaise and will hold two persons comfortably, and even three at a pinch It is sometimes imitated by village joiners and made to hold only one person, but the name is still retained The word is almost *obs* and the chais are now rare (A C), (J W D)

COUPE BAND, *sb* *Obs* *Yks* See below

e Yks That which is cutte of the stacke ende is called a coupe-band, *BEST Rur Econ* (1641) 59

COUP HUNDED, *adj* *Sc* [Not known to our correspondents] See below

Abd Stolen from New Grange, near Arbroath, a brown, coup hundred, switch tailed horse, with a snip in his forehead, *Abd Jtn* (Dec 27, 1820) (JAM)

COUPIN, *sb* *Sc* *Yks* Also written *cowpin* *n Yks* *cowpon* (JAM) [kū, koupin] A piece cut off, a fragment, slice, shred

Sc I winna gr'e yon a helpin' haun' mysel' taenive him in coupins lith, lim' an' spawl, *St Patrick* (1819) III 311 (JAM) *Abd* (sb) *n Yks* *e* 'A cowpin o' fish,' a portion of a thick fish sufficient to cook for three or four people

[*Fr coupon*, a thick and short slice, or piece cut from a thing (COTGR)]

COUPLE, *sb* and *v* *Var* dial uses in *Sc* *Irel* and *Eng* Also in forms *coople* *Som*, *cuppil* *Sc* (JAM), *cupple* w *Yks*, *kippile* *Sc* (JAM) *NI* *Cum* [kūpl, kēpl]

1 *sb* In *phr* (1) a couple of cat-squints, a very short space of time, (2) to put on the couples, to marry

(1) w *Yks* (J W) (2) w *Wor* Me an' the parson'll have to put the couples on you, *S BLAUCHAMP N Hamilton* (1875) II 25

2 A ewe and her lamb

War (J R W), *Bdf* (J W B), *Hmp* *Som* W & J *Gl* (1873) w *Som* *e* We constantly see advertisements of prime couples for sale Aay mus sae uv dhik mee ud vur dhu kuup lz [I must save that meadow for the ewes and lambs] *nw Dev*

Hence (1) **Couple keep**, *sb* a good crop of early grass fit for ewes and lambs w Som¹ (2) **Double couple**, *phr* a ewe with two lambs w Som¹, nw Dev¹

3 A 1 after

Sc His head all the time dunt, dunting against the cupples in the roof above him, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 135, ed 1894 Iny (H E F)² Frf The couples, or rafters being covered with the loose flooring of a romantic garret, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) 136 Frf The oak couples were of a circular form, lined with wood, *Statist Acc* XVII 140 (JAM) Gall. (A W)

4 **Comp** (1) **Couple bauik**, a rafter, beam, (2) yill, a drink given to carpenters on putting the 'couples' or rafters on a new house

(1) Kcd An² couple bauiks an' legs, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3 (2) Tev (JAM)

5 The coupling of a frame of a roof, a principal timber of a roof

NI¹ Nhb They've just laid the coping and start to set up the couples to-morrow (R O M), Nhb¹ w Yks T'cupples o' wir heouse at cedar, LITTLEDALE *Crav Sng Sol* (1859) 1 17 Nhp¹ w Som¹ Never applied to a rafter A 'pair of couples' is the entire framework bearing on opposite walls, consisting of the two couples meeting at the apex A 'half couple' is a single main timber, such as would be used in a 'lean to' roof nw Dev¹

6 **Comp** Kipple butt, that part of the principal of a roof, which rests on the wall NI¹

7 *pl* A passage left through a fence, so that a man may pass through but not a cow, &c, a turnstile Also in form couplings

e An¹, e An² It is formed by the ends of two rails passing each other

8 A few, several, more than two

Ir 'I cursed (or 'was drunk') a couple of times' means I have doneso now and then (G M H) Gmg 'To wash a couple' may and does mean almost any number of articles (E D) Pem A couple, of apples for to make the pie Patty she've a brought me a couple of nuts (*sb*) s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 420

9 *v* To join together

Cum¹ Two rams chained together by their horns are kippit

Hence (1) **Coupled**, *ppl adj*, *fig* joined, mated, (2) **Coupler**, *sb* a boy whose duty it is to connect the tubs in a coal mine, (3) **Coupling**, *sb* (a) the junction of the bones, (b) a short chain by which tubs are connected together, (4) **Coupling bat**, *sb* a piece of round wood attached to the bit of two plough-horses to keep them together

(1) Lth The coupled patricks screech at e'en, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 148 (2) Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) ed 1888 (3, a) w Yks¹ (b) Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gl* (1888) (4) Ken¹

COUPRAISE, see Cowl press

COURAGE, *sb*, *adj* and *v* Sc Lin Brks Dev [kə rɪdʒ]
1. *sb*. In *comb* (1) **Courage bag**, the scrotum, (2) **bater**, a castrator

(1) Kcd Rubs thy courage-bag, now toom's a whussle, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 47 (JAM) (2) n Lin¹ Buried Eliezar Huddlestone, a stranger, who was a couragebater, *Holbeach Par Reg* (May 17, 1723)

2 *adj* Brave, courageous

Dev I bant a vurry courage chap, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 10, ed 1853

3 *v* With *on* to incite, encourage

Brks¹ A couraged on them dogs to vight

[1 In lit E the word *courage* is sometimes applied to sexual vigour So that they (the mares) will take horse no more, by which time his (the stallion's) courage will be pretty well cooled, *Sportm Dict* (1785) s v *Stallion*]

COURANT, *sb* and *v* Sc Wm Yks Chs Shr I W Dev Cor Also in forms carant w Yks⁵ s Chs¹, carrant Rnf., corant Cor², currant I W¹ Dev [kə rə nt]

1 *sb* A running and violent dance, *fig* a hasty journey, a quick walk.

Sc Ascore of poor victims . All dancing the felons' couraut upon nothing, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 3 Rnf Ithers . Wha've gat a sudden wild carrant Frae tap to fit o' fortune's brae, *Young Pictures* (1865) 163 Shr¹ A pretty [kur'an t] I've 'ad for nuthin'

2 A revel, carouse, spree, a social gathering, merry-making.

Wm We leave them awhile in their rebels' carant, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1896) 62 w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Feb 27, 1892), w t at A jolly carant, t'neet long Shr¹ They'n 'ad a pretty coura or the christening—above twenty folks, beside the gossips or The 'courant', having run through its normal stages of h¹ p¹antilio, artificial ease, zest, profuse perspiration, and supper, had reached the exact spot when Modesty Prowse could be surprised under the kissing bush, 'Q' *Three Ships* (1890) v . It is not at all uncommon to hear the people say, 'It was a fine couraut,' 'We've had a good couraut,' when they intend to express the enjoyment of some pleasure party, HUNT *Pop Rom w Eng* (1865) II 244

3 A romp, rough, noisy play, esp in *phr* a cow's couraut

Dev She [a cow] fell With all her wild courauts in fields of clover, PETER PINDAR *Wks* (1886) I 132 Cor The two elder children were mounted on a bul¹ galloping roud the field like mad, a regular 'cow's couraut,' HUNT *Pop Rom w Eng* (1865) I 43, (M A C), Cor¹ What's all the couraut?

4 A great fuss or 'to-do' about anything, a scolding Dmf (JAM) Shr¹ A perty couraut 'er s made about it

5 A portion, share

s Chs¹ To come in for a double carant [kūraan t]

6 *v* To tear about, romp, to leap, caper, frisk, gambol

I W¹ Dev Leek bullocks Currantin t about the lanes, PETER PINDAR *Royal Visit* (1795) III 365, ed 1816 Co²

7 To go about from place to place gossiping and carrying news

Shr¹ 'Er met fine summat else to do than gwein courantin' round the parish

8 To go from house to house on St Thomas' Day, begging for doles of wheat

Shr The most noteworthy point about the custom is the number of different names by which it is known in different places In the Cleve Hills, it is 'gwine a-courantin,' BURNE *Flk Lore* (1883) 392, Shr¹

[1 I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a corant about his coffin, WALSH (JOHNSON) Fr *courante*, 'sorte de danse' (LITTRÉ), see LA CURNE, It *corranta*, a French running-dance, a *corrante* (FLORIO)]

COURCH, see Curch

COURDEL, *sb* Shr² Also in form courdling A small cord

[Fr *cordelle*, a little cord (COTGR)]

COUR(E), see Coor, Cower, v¹

COUREATE, *sb* W¹ Also written correate A carrot

COURIE, see Currie, sb¹

COURL, *v* n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] To rumble (HALL)

COURSE, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Irel and Eng Also in forms coose Dor¹ Cor², cooze Cor², couse Hrf², cowass Not, cowse Hrf¹ Rdn [kōs, kōes, kūs, kūz, Dev also kōes] 1 *sb* A rate of speed, progress

Cor. They went, as they tore down the lane, a bra [great] coose, as you may suppose, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8 w Cor Jue makes good coose, suppose jue ben to feer [fair], BOTTRELL *Trad* 3rd S 97

2 A 'turn' of water, two pitchers-full

Cor Fetch in a coose of water, maid, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22, Cor²

3 *Fig* Behaviour, way, mode of going on

Cor Ef I'd knawed the coose un, I'd never a had the ould vellan, TREGELLAS *Tales* (1860) 83

4 *Phr* the course of the country, the world, foreign parts sw Lin¹ He travelled about a deal when he was young, he wanted to see the course of the country It's a good thing for young folk to leave home, they get to know the course of the country

5 Coal-mining the direction in which a mine is wrought n Cy¹ The broadways course is the direction in which the boards are wrought, the headways course is the direction at right angles Nhb¹

6 A long passage

Dev I've clayned tha 'ouze from tap tū bottom I've unly got tha lang cūse alayed tū scrubee, HEWERT *Peas Sp* (1892) 95

7 A layer, stratum

s Not One sheaf thick all ower the wagon was called a cowass (J P K.)

8 *v* To chase, hunt, pursue.

Hrf¹, Hrf² That blaggert dogs bin a cousin my ship. Rdn MORGAN *Wds* (1887) Dor¹ The friskin chaps did skip ab'out, An' coose the maidens in an' out, 202 Dev Hunt, er shut er ride, er coose, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 43, ed 1853 Cor Then she coosed me half way up the hill, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 87; Cor² He cou'sed us with a great big dog But he never caught none of us 'Tis shameful, the way the maidens do cou'se the chaps

9 To court, make love to

Cor Don't that woman look something like Jane I used to be courson of? HUNT *Pop Rom w Eng* (1865) 64, ed 1896

10 With *about* to idle about, lounge With *along* to walk fast, hurry

Hrf¹ He goes lompering and cousing about Cor² Walked here in half an hour! Shee must 'a coosed along some skih

11 Of air to circulate through all the passages and workings of a pit

Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849)

12 To put in the alternate layers of limestone and coal in a lime-kiln N I¹

COURSED WALL, *phr* Chs¹ A wall built of squared stones of equal thickness

COURSEY, see **CAUSEY**

COURT, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng 1 An enclosed yard for cattle, a farmyard

Glo *Monthly Mag* (1801) I 395, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1789) I, Glo¹ w Som¹ Kyue urt, Hill District, Koo urt, Vale district Not for stacks, sometimes called a buuleek kyue urt, and also occasionally a stroa baar teen nw Dev¹ s Dev 'Court' is the usual term, 'yard' being restricted to a churchyard (G E D) [Young cattle are usually reared in enclosed open spaces, called courts, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 187]

2 In Cambridge University and at Winchester School a college quadrangle

Cmb They talked as if they were in a first floor room in the Old Court of Trinity, TREVELYAN *Life Ld Macaulay* (1876) I 78 Slang SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-64)

3 The lawn or grass plot about a house S & Ork¹

4 A manor-house, the principal farm-house in a parish Also in *comp* Court house Glo¹², Ken¹², Sur¹

5 The County Court for the recovery of debts w Yks (J W) n Lin¹ When used without any other word to fix its meaning

6 *Phr* (1) *the Court of Sewers*, the local authority in charge of drains, &c, (2) *to be in the court of sour-milk session*, to be in disgrace with any one

(1) Not A Court called a Court of Sewers which is holden at certain times of the year, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV 157 (2) Yks GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M)

7 *Comp* (1) *Court cards*, (a) the kings and queens in a pack of cards; (b) a person of social importance, (2) cupboard, a sideboard or cabinet used to display the family plate, &c, (3) day, rent-day, (4) faggot, *obs*, the best and choicest kind of faggot, (5) -fold, a farmyard, (6) -lodge, the manor-house, where the court leet was held, (7) *martials*, courts-martial

(1, a) Cum¹ n Lin¹ Formerly called coat cards (b) *sb* 'He's gotten to be a coort-card noo,' said of some one who has risen very much in social position (2) Ken¹ (3) Ayr On our Laird's court-day, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) st 7 (4) Ken¹ (5) Wor (HALL) (6) Ken¹² (7) Sc This inaccuracy occurs also in Eng, *Monthly Mag* (1808) II 436

COURT, *sb*² *Obsol* or *obs* Ken Sus A small cart, a manure-cart

Ken² Ken, e Sus In the present day it implies a large cart, but it is almost *obs*, HOLLOWAY Sus²

COURTAIN(E), *sb* Sc Nhb Dur Yks Lin Also written *curtain*(e) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Dur¹ In form *courtin*(g) Bwk m Yks¹ n Lin¹, *coortin* n Lin, [ku rtin, kō tin, koə tin] 1 A yard for cattle, a straw-yard

Bwk A set of farm buildings is called a stead or steading, the straw yard is the courtin, *Agric Surv* 305 (JAM), *Monthly Mag* (1808) I 31 n Cy MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), (W T), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Sometimes called the 'fad' [fold] Dur¹, m. Yks¹ w Yks *Yks Wkly Post* (May 5, 1883) 6 n Lin I hears sumbody cummin' ower flags i' th' coortin', PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) 84, n Lin¹ He sud he'd kick my arse roond th' coortin', soa says I to him 'thoo'd better try'

2 A road branching from the main road through a village to houses, which stand a little way back from the line of others Dur¹

[MLat *cortina*, 'cuius rustica' (SPELMAN, 159)]

COURTED CARDS, *phr* War Shr Also in form *courting keeards* Shr² The 'court cards' of a pack taken collectively

War² Shr¹ *Obsol* A 'court card,' but so many 'courted cards', Shr²

[Repr older *coated cards* These coated cardes after his death by false plaie will make him theires, FOXE *A. & M.* (c 1580) 919 (RICHARDSON)]

COURTIN(G, see **Courtain**(e)

COURTLEDGE, *sb* Som Dev Cor Also in form *courtlage* Dev Cor The yards and outbuildings appertaining to a homestead

w Som¹ Kyue urtlej, Hill, Koo urtlej, Vale Dev At the back a iambing courtledge of barns and walls, KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* (1855) 113, ed 1889 n Dev Amost the courtlage vull, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 71 w Dev MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) Cor A high wall, enclosing a courtlage in front, effectually protected its inmates from the passing wayfarer, QUILLER *Couch Hist Polperro* (1871) 208, The house was guarded in front by a small courtlage, the wall of which blocked all view from the lower rooms, 'Q' *Three Ships* (1890) 11

[Courtage or gardeyn, *olerarium, curtilagum, Prompt Afr curtilage*, 'un garden, yard, camp, ou piece de vacant terre gisant prochain et appartenant al message' (*Termes de la ley*)]

COURTSHIP, *sb* Cum Oxf Written *coortship* Oxf¹ In *phr courtship and matrimony*, (1) the meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*, (2) see below

(1) Cum¹ So called from the scent of the flower before and after bruising (2) Oxf¹ Drawing the hand softly down the face is said to be like courtship, and drawing it roughly up again like matrimony (Yarnton, intrigue and matrimony)

COUS, see **Kous**

COUSAANE, *sb* Irel A big hole, as in a fence, a secret hole

Wxf¹ Eee crappes o' a shearde ich had a couseane [In the bushes of the gap I had a hole to go through], 106

COUSE, *sb* Cor 1 A flat, alluvial moor

Cor This Couse was a flat, alluvial moor, broken by gigantic mole hills, the work of many a generation of tinnels, HUNT *Pop Rom w Eng* (1865) 89, ed 1896

2 A stone flooring

Cor Round granite pebbles sliding themselves down on the 'couse,' or stone flooring, *ib* 369

[Ir *cosan*, a footpath (O'REILLY), der of *cos*, a foot]

COUSE, *v* War [Not known to our correspondents] To change the teeth (HALL)

COUSE, see **Coose**, *v*, **Course**

COUSER, see **Cooser**

COUSIN, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng 1 *sb* A kinsman or kinswoman, applied to uncles, aunts, nephews, and nieces Wxf¹, Dor (WC)

Hence **Cousin** red, *sb* kinship

Sc There is some cousin red between us, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxiv

2 A nephew, or niece

w Yks²⁴ Nhp¹ Nearly *obs* e An¹, Nif¹

3 *pl* Friends, allies

Not² They're such cousins as yo niver saw w Som¹ Of two people who are not friendly, it is often said 'dhai bac un vuur ee geod kuuz nz'

Hence **Cousinship**, *sb* friendship, alliance, good feeling w Som¹ Dhur ud-n noa kuuz nshup tweks dhai [There is no love lost between them]

4. A familiar epithet or term of address

Dev¹ I, marry, siss he, come up, my dirty cousin, 19 Cor¹ All Cornish gentlemen are cousins

5 *Comb* (1) **Cousin Betty**, a harmless madwoman, a vagrant, beggar, (2) — **Jack**, a Cornishman, (3) — **Jacky**, a term of contempt, a fool, coward, (4) — **Tommy**, a harmless madman, a vagrant, beggar

(1) e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II 314 w Yks¹, Der¹,

Nhp¹ Hrt *ELLIS Mod Husb* (1750) V iii e An¹ A bedlamite, or rather an impudent vagrant pretending to be such, who used to enter the sitting room of a family, having first ascertained that there was nobody in it but women and children, with whom he or she claimed kindred Nrf¹ Dev *MOORE Hist Dev* (1829) I 353 w Dev *MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1796) (2) Aus A short man, whose blue black curly hair and deep-set eyes betrayed the 'Cousin Jack,' *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* (1890) I ix (3) Cor He do think we are all Cousin Jackies, *HIGHAM Dial* (1866) 14, Cor 12 (4) w Yks¹, e An¹, Nrf¹

6 Phr (1) To call cousins, to be on intimate terms, (2) hardly to know the queen's cousin, to be haughty, stuck up (1) Sus¹ Gen used in the negative, 'She and I doant call cousins at all' (2) e An¹

7 v To agree to or with
s Wl He won't cousin to that (G E D)

[1 Grete wel Andronyk and Julian, my cosyns (knsmen, A V), *WYCLIF* (1388) *Rom* xvi 7]

COUT, sb Sc A hard twisted handkerchief used in the game of 'the craw' See *Colt*, sb¹ 7

Sc With the cout defends him against the attacks of other boys, *CHAMBERS Pop Rhymes* (1870) 129

COUT, v Lan [kout] . See below

e Lan¹ To 'cout' amongst metal founders is to cast from an original, because the article thus cast is less than it would be if cast from a pattern, which is of a size to allow for contraction

COUTCH, see *Couch*, v

COUTCHACK, sb Sc Also in form cutchack (JAM) The clearest part of the fire, a blazing fire

Sc Glowrs weel pleas'd at cutchack's light, *TARRAS Poems* (1804) 48 Abd As guid a man as ere beeked his fit at the coutchack o' a browster wife's ingle, *FORBES Jm* (1742) 13

COUTCHER, see *Coucher*

COUTH, sb¹ Or I (JAM *Suppl*) Also in form couthin A coal-fish two or three years old, *Merlangus Carbonarius* See *Cooth*, sb²

COUTH, adj¹ and sb² Sc Nhb Written cooth Nhb¹, cuth Fif [kūp, kup] 1 adj Pleasant, kind, affable, loving See *Couthie*

Sc Nor will North Britain yield for fouth Of ilka thing, and fellows couth To any but her sister South, *RAMSAY Poems* (1800) II 419 (JAM), The Bailie was gey couth and cosy wi' him, *COBBAN Andaman* (1895) xiv Rnf They are couth, And unco happy, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 109 Gall He casts a wink, she's kurr and couth, *NICHOLSON Poet Wks* (1814) 85, ed 1897 Nhb¹ She's a cooth bit lassie

Hence *Couthless*, adj cold, unkind

Sc Their fause, unmeaning, couthless praise, *MACAULAY Poems* 114 (JAM)

2 Comfortable, cosy, snug.

Sc A mankie gown Did mak them very braw, and unco couth, *GALLOWAY Poems* (1788) 182 Fif He, wha lives fu' cuth an' snug, *GRAY Poems* (1811) 12 Nhb¹ Hoo are ye thi day?—Oh, aa's cooth

3 sb Friendliness, kindness

Sc O, blessings on thy couth, Lord John, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) I 125

[1 Wip clipping and kesseng and alle coupe dedes, *Wm Pal.* (c 1350) 3659 OE *cūð*, known, well-known, familiar]

COUTH, adj² Yks Stf Of persons keen, sharp at a bargain

w Yks (C C R) s Yks He's couth eniff at a bargain, *N & Q* (1867) 3rd S xii 538

Hence *Couthly*, adv keenly, sharply, acutely

n Stf Visiting a parishioner who had just lost her husband by a dreadful boiler explosion, I observed one of her sisters in great trouble, she too had lost her husband a few years before 'Ah!' said I, 'this seems to have opened her wounds afresh' 'Aye, she feels it couthly,' *N & Q* (1866) 3rd S x 129

COUTH, pret Obs Sc Could

Sc As fast as e'er I couth, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) I 215 [Faine walde I speke if I couthie, *Cursor M* (c 1300) 23945 OE *cūðe*, pret. of *cunnan*, to know, to be able]

COUTH, see *Cooth*, sb¹

COUTHER, v Nhb Yks Also written cowther n Cy. e Yks [kū ðər] 1 To comfort by the aid of refreshment and warmth, to cure by the use of remedies.

n Cy¹ *GROSE* (1790) *Suppl*, N Cy¹, Nhb¹ n Yks¹, n Yks² 'Bravely couter'd up again,' quite restored to health Sit yoursel' doon an' git yoursel' couter'd up a bit e Yks *MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1788) m Yks¹ Then you are going to couter up a bit?

2 To gather together, collect

• n Yks² Couter em up.

[1 Prob an aphetic form of lit E vb *accoutre* OFr *acoustrer*, 'préparer, équiper, munir, fortifier' (LA CURNE). 2 Fr *accouter*, to set something properly together, to make it fit (MCNAGE)]

COUTHIE, adj and adv Sc Nhb Cum Also in forms coudy, cothie Sc (JAM) Written coothy Ayf Fif [kū pi, ku pi] 1 adj Kind, pleasant, agreeable, friendly, affable, sociable, affectionate See *Couth*, adj¹

Elg Her couthy crack an' smle fu' fain, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 123 Ags With a negative prefixed, it denotes what is supposed to refer to the invisible world Anything accounted ominous of evil, or of approaching death, is said to be 'no coudy' Also applied to a dreary place, which fancy might suppose to be haunted (JAM) Kcd She's clean and couthy aye, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 50 Abd A couthy wife an' canty she has been, *Guadman Inghislaill* (1873) 32 Frf Montrose! There's music in thy couthy name, *SMART Rhymes* (1834) 80 Per Gie her a couthy welcome, *IAN MACLAREN Brier Bush* (1895) 142 Rnf My ain couthie dearie, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 125 Ayf May couthie fortune, kind and cannie, *BURNS To Terraughty*, A droll and comical body at a coothy crack, *GALT Provost* (1822) xvii Lth Ilka lass was couthie, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 17 Lnk Her warkrife haun' an' couthie ways, *HAMILTON Poems* (1865) 36 Rxb We're courtly wi' mony and couthy wi' some, *RIDDELL Poet Wks* (1871) I 117 Dmf A' tae please the couthie folk, *REID Poems* (1894) 6 Slk To milk her twa kie, sae couthy and canny, *HOGG Poems* (ed 1865) 430

Hence (1) *Couthily*, adv. kindly, affably, pleasantly, (2) *Couthiness* or *Coudiness*, sb friendliness, familiarity, (3) *Couthy like*, adv having the appearance of being kind, friendly, pleasant

(1) Or I (JAM *Suppl*) Abd Blessings they earn Wha couthlie deal wi' the mitherless bairn, *THOM Rhymes* (1844) 141 Frf Couthily cracked to the bauld beggar's wean, *WATT Poet Sketches* (1880) 81 e Fif Tibbie's slae-black e'en Blink couthily on me, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xiv Lnk Frae the lave me couthily she drew, *NICHOLSON Idylls* (1870) 73 Lth Wi' crack or joke, 'Neath some snug biel' fu' couthily, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 173 Nhb¹ Sae couthily then they cried on me ben, *ARMSTRONG Wanny Blossoms* (1879) 134 (2) Sc (JAM) (3) Abd He spake sae kindly, couthy-like, and fair, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 96, ed 1812

2 Tender, sympathetic, motherly, gen used of a woman

Sc To couthie women an' trusty men, *RAMSAY Remin* (ed 1872) 60 Abd Mither like spread her couthie wings to hide ye, *STILL Cotlar's Sunday* (1845) 165 Frf Be couthie wi' the pur auld fouk, *WATT Poet Sketches* (1880) 25 Gall Oor cantie couthie mither, *HARPER Bards* (ed 1889) 98 n Cy. *Border Gl* (Coll L L B) Cum. (E W P)

3 Snug, comfortable, cosy

Sc 'Tis couthie to hae a bit hoose, *DONALD Poems* (1867) 24 Abd Ahame—a couthie hame for thee, *THOM Rhymes* (1844) 93 Frf I wad tane him inbye to my ain couthie beid, *LAING Wayside Flws* (1846) 25 Per I mind ilk woodan' bairnie, Couthie hamean' mairland fauld, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 79 Fif The Calton Hill lookit coothie and snod, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 21 Per I'll mak' a couthie place for't, *HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls* (1891) 92 e Lth The windies a' lichted up, sae bricht an' couthie like, *HUNTER J Inwick* (1895) 72 Bwk It's a wondrous couthie place, *HENDERSON Pop Rhymes* (1856) 14 n Cy¹ Nhb Sae couthie she smoothed the auld claes, *PROUD-LOCK Borderland Muse* (1896) 6

4 Prosperous, well-to-do

e Sc Kept themselves couthy and comfortable, *SETOUN Sunshine* (1895) 138 Frf How was she dressed?—She was couthie, but no sair in order, *BARRIE Minister* (1891) vi Per Whan Jamie's thrivin' thrang fu' croose an' cothie, *DUFF Poems*, 60 (JAM) Fif Sometimes implying the idea of wealth (JAM) Ayf Sic a godsend has come to your doors as yon nice couthy Lunnon body, *GALT Sir A Wyhe* (1822) lxxxviii

5 adv Kindly, friendly, affectionately

Sc They couthy sat their lane, *T SCOTT Poems* (1793) 326 Lnk Sae blythely an' couthie he's comin' to me, *ORR Laugh Flichts* (1882) 104, Ma winsome lovers lean couthie thegither, *MACDONALD Poems* (1865) 25

COUTOR LASHER, *sb* Nhb An effective check, a blanking or disappointing stroke, as in playing a trump card

Nhb¹ That's a coutor-lasher for ye, noo!

COU TROUGH, *sb* w Yks² [kou trof] A 'cool-trough,' a trough of cold water into which a blacksmith plunges hot iron. Also called *Col trough*

[He quencketh hot iron in the cool-trough, HOOLE *Comenius* (ed 1777) 88 (N E D)]

COUTTHER, see *Coulter*

COUVER, see *Culver*, *sb*¹

COVE, *sb*¹ Sc Irel Nhb Cum Wm Yks Der Ken Sus Dor Also in form *co* Sc (JAM *Suppl*) [kōv, kōv] 1 A shed, lean-to or low building with a shelving roof, joined to the wall of another, the shelter which is formed by the projection of the eaves of a house acting as a roof to an outbuilding

Der¹ Ken Lewis *I Tenet* (1736), (K), Ken¹² Sus¹ Pigeon-cove

Hence (1) **Cove-ceiling**, *sb* a ceiling with sloping sides or partly sloping towards the roof, (2) **Coved**, (3) **Coven**, *adj* having sloping sides, used of a room the walls of which slant inwards, thus forming sides and roof

(1) Sc (A W) (2) Ken¹ Your bedsteddle couldn't stand there, because the sides are coved (3) *ib* It has a coven ceiling

2 A cave, cavern, den, a deep pit

Sc His companion, pointing in a direction nearly straight across the lake, said 'Yon's ta cove,' SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xvi w Sc Still common On the Carrick and Galloway coasts, a sea-cave is invariably called a *co* (JAM *Suppl*) Ayr O'erarching, mouldy, gloom inspiring coves, BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* (1787) l 133 N I¹, N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Wm Weather coat Cove, the most surprising natural curiosity of the kind, *Guide to Lakes* (1780) 253 w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), w Yks¹

3 A recess, a hollow in the side of a fell

Cum LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 315, They whisselt him [the fox] up be t' Iron Crag, an' bet' Silver Cove, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 6 Wm¹

4 A hollow

Dor One day Samson pick up the jaw bone of an ass, an' the Lord cause water to come in a cove that was in the jaw bone, an' Samson took it an' drink (C W)

[1 OE *cofa*, a small chamber, cell, ON *kofi*, cell, hut, shed, cp MHG *kobe*, 'stall, schweinestall' (LEXER) 4 Cp MHG *kove*, 'hölung,' 'in den koven des glüenden oven' (*ib*)]

COVE, *sb*² Pem Colon. [kōv] 1 An overseer, a master

Aus Inshearers' parlance, the master is 'boss,' the superintendent 'the cove,' *Gent Mag* (1879) 571, They came to the conclusion that the 'cove,' or proprietor, was an inexperienced swell, BOLDREWOOD *Colon Reformer* (1890) II xx

2 A sneak s Pem (W M M)

COVE, *v* Irel To rub a flagged floor with a piece of sandstone

N I¹ Ant Still in use (W J K)

Hence **Coving-stone**, *sb* a piece of flagstone used to 'cove' or rub a flagged floor. Ant (W J K)

COVE, see *Calve*, *v*²

COVE KEYS, *sb pl* Ken¹ The common cowslip, *Primula veris* Cf *culver keys*

COVEL, *sb* Ken Dor Colon [kō vl] 1 A water-tub with two ears, a tub for holding blubber or oil See *Cowl*, *sb*²

Ken Lewis *I Tenet* (1736) s v Ringe, Ken¹ [Amer *Dial Notes* (1896) I 378 Nhd (G P)]

2 Comp **Covel stick**, a pole put through the handles of a large wicker basket, to support it on men's shoulders Dor (W C)

[*Tina*, a coveille, *Trin Coll MS* (c 1450) in Wright's *Voc* (1884) 616; OFr *cuvelle*, 'petite cuve' (LA CURNE), cp MHG *kubel*, 'tina' (GRIMM)]

COVENANT, *sb* Sc Wages without food Ayr (J M)

COVENS, see *Cuvvins*

COVEN TREE, *sb* Dur Bck Wil In form *cobin* Dur [ko vən trī] The mealy guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana*

Dur Keppy ball, keppy-ball, Cobin tree, Come down and tell me, *Tyneside Rhyme, N & Q* (1888) 7th S v 187 Bck *N & Q* (1869) 4th S iii 341 Wil Coven tree common about Chalke and Cranbourn Chase, the carters doe make their whippes of it, AUBREY *Wills*, 56, Wil¹ *Obs*

COVENTRY, *sb* In comp (1) **Coventry bells**, (a) the *Anemone pulsatilla* (Cmb), (b) the *Campanula Trachelium* (War³), (2) **rape**, *Violae Marianae* (War)

(2) War Sic dictae quia circa Coventriam urbem frequentes crescunt, et quia Rapum sylvestre radice referunt, SKINNER (1671)

[(1, b) **Coventry-bells**, *Campanulae Species*, SKINNER (1671) Hhhh (2) *Violettes de Marie*, Marions Violets, Coventry bells, Coventry Rapes, CORGR.]

COVER, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Lel and Eng Also in form *couvre* N Cy¹ [ku vər, ku vər(r), kə vər(r)] 1 The roof of a coal-seam, the strata between the seam and the surface

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur NICHOLSON *Coal Tr Gt* (1888)

Hence (1) **Cover coal**, *sb* a stratum in a coal-field, (2) **Covered car**, *phr* a car with two wheels, drawn by one horse, (3) — **gutter**, *phr* a drain made with square sides and flat top and bottom, (4) **Coverer**, *sb* a flagstone laid across a rough stone conduit, (5) **Covering**, *sb* the opening out of old working places in a coal-mine; (6) **Covering in supper**, *phr* a supper given to workmen when a house in course of construction is 'covered in,' tiled, or slated, (7) **Cover pin**, *sb* a children's game, see below

(1) Shr¹ or (2) N I¹ There is room inside for four passengers, who sit facing each other The door and step are at the back, the driver sits in front, perched up near the top There are two very small windows in front, and one in the door (3) w Som¹ Kuuv uid quad r (4) n Yks One of the wheels of the wain slipped between two of the 'coverers of a bristone,' ARKINSON *Moort Parish* (1891) 64 (5) w Yks (J P) (6) e Yks¹ MS add (1 H) (7) w Yks A youngster deposits secretly one or any number of pins in the palm of the hand, all the heads being one way, and then closing the hand the pins are hid from sight A companion is asked to cover the same with an equal number of pins, and then say 'heads' or 'heads to points' If the coverer says 'heads,' and on the hand being opened the heads are all one way, then the coverer wins the lot, but if the heads are 'heads to points,' that is, heads opposite to the heads in the hand, then the coverer loses, unless he has said 'heads to points,' N & Q (1877) 8th S viii 504

2 A turret or roof of a hall or kitchen, with openings for the escape of smoke N Cy¹

3 See below

Cor³ A pit into which tin laden water passes to deposit its burden of tin, after it has been freed from some portion of the worthless sand by washing on the 'frames'

4 A covert see *Wor*¹

5 An early head of grass

Hrt An early cover or head of grass, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) I i

COVER, *sb*² Sc Stock, property, &c, convertible into cash

Abd He'll be worth a hantle o' dry siller, forbyse's coven, afore the tackie be oot, ALEXANDER *Am Flk* (1875) 16, ed 1882

COVER, *v* Cum. Yks Der [ko vər, ko vər(r)] To recover (damages), also, to recover from sickness Cf *cower*, *v*²

Cum¹ He cover't five pund dammish Yks (K) w Yks WATSON *Hist Hlf* (1775) 535, w Yks¹³⁴, Der¹

Hence **Coverable**, *adj* recoverable w Yks³

[Thair Capitane War couert of his mekill ill, BARBOUR *Bruce* (1375) ix 61 Aphetic form of ME *acoueren*, to recover from illness, OE *ācofrian*, cp OHG *ar-koborōn*, 'recuperare' (GRAFF), of Romanic origin, cp Sp *recobrar*, Lat *recuperare*]

COVERA, *num adj Obs* Yks Lin Also written *coverro* w Yks 1 Nine Used by shepherds in counting sheep

n Lin Used by an old shepherd at Winteringhamc 1800, JACKSON *Brigg Almanack* (1885) in *N & Q* (1885) 6th S xi 206 w Yks LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) II

2 Comp **Covera bumfit**, nineteen See *Bumfit*

n Lin JACKSON (l c). [For this ancient scoring see *Athenaeum* (1877) II 371, 403, &c]

COVER KEYS, see *Covey keys*.

COVERLID, *sb*¹ e Yks¹ Chs³ n Lin¹ Nhp¹ War² Hnt (T P F) Ken¹ Written *coverlyd* Ken¹, also in form *coverlid* Ken¹ [kʊ və, kʊ vɛld] A counterpane, quilt

[A form of lit E *coverlet*, the second element of the word being associated with *lid* (a cover)]

COVERLID, *sb*² Chs¹² [kʊ vɛld.] Toffy

COVER-SLUT, *sb* Lei Nhp Wor Shr Cor [kʊ və slət] 1 A long apron used to hide an untidy dress, any clothing slipped on to hide untidiness beneath

Lei¹, Nhp¹, War²³, Shr¹, Cor²

2 A person who takes the blame due to another

Cor THOMAS *Rundigal Rhymes* (1895) Gl

COVETISE, *sb* Obs Sc Nhb Covetousness, greed
Fif Mensless men whase sauls were bent On covetize and wrang,
TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 40 Nhb For envie makes men do amiss,
Croked covetise did all this, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VII 13

[The kingdom of covetise, *P Plowman* (A) II 65 AFR *covetise* (OFR *covotise*), excessive desire]

COVETTA, *sb* Sc (JAM) The name given to a plane used for moulding framed work Also called *Quarter round*

[The same word as *cavetto*, a hollowed moulding (WEALE) Cp It *in cavetto*, the reverse of *in rilievo*]

COVEY, *sb* n Cy e An [kō vɪ] A cover of furze, &c, for game

n Cy GROSE (1790) e Nrf MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1787) Suf (C T), Suf¹

COVEY, *adj* e An Lifeless, listless

e An¹ Nrf Still in use (M C H B) Suf Known by some few old people, meaning 'seedy' as describing one suffering from the effects of dissipation (F H)

COVEY, *int* e Yks¹ [kō vɪ] Used to call pigeons

COVEY KEYS, *sb pl* Ken Also in form *cover keys*
The oxlip, *Primula variabilis*

Ken N & Q (1869) 4th S III 563

COVIE, *sb* Nhb¹ The scaup duck, *Fuligula marila*
COVINE, *sb* Obs Sc A division or company into which witches were supposed to be divided See below

Sc A covine consists of 13 witches, of whom two are officials, the 'Maiden of the Covine,' who sits next the Deil, and with whom he leads off the dance, and the 'officer,' who calls the witches at the door, when the Deil calls the names from his book, *N & Q* (1852) 1st S v 189

[OFR *covin* (*covum*), MLat *convenum*, a coming together (DUCANGE)]

COVINS, see *Cuvvins*

COVIN TREE, *sb* Sc A large tree in front of an old mansion-house, where the laird always met his visitors
See *Covine*

Sc I love not the Castle when the covin-tree bears such acorns
as I see yonder, SCOTT *Quentin Durward* (1823) III Rxb 'JAM',
He was lord o' the huntin'-horn And king o' the covin-tree, *Mother's Lament* (ib)

COW, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms *caa* w Yks e Lan¹, *cah* w Yks; *caw* w Yks⁴ *coo* Sc N I¹ Nhb¹ Cum¹ Wm¹ n Yks² ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ n Lin¹, cu Dev, kah Lan, kahe Chs¹, kaw Wm, keaw e Lan¹, keo Ant, keow Chs¹² [kū, w Yks kã, Lan kē, s Cy keu]

I Gram forms *pl* (1) *Kahe*, (2) *Kahes*, (3) *Kee*, (4) *Key*, (5) *Keye*, (6) *Kie*, (7) *Ky*, (8) *Kye*

(1) Chs¹ *Kahe* is equivalent to *kine*, and is applied to the species (2) Chs¹ *Kahes* is used when several individual beasts are spoken of (3) n Dev *Kae* ee *Exm Scold and Critshp* (1746) Gl (4) Chs²⁸ (5) Cum¹ n Chs¹ Used when several individual beasts are spoken of (6) n Cy¹, n Yks² (7) Abd *Girse* for supper to the ky, SHIRREFF *Poems* (1790) 89 n Cy¹ Wm WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 48, ed 1821 n Yks CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 18 e Yks NICHOLSON *Folk-Sp* (1889) 90 Chs³ (8) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 159 N I¹, n Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum¹ c and e n Yks¹²³, ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ Used to denote particular herds, *kine* being used for cows in *gen* m Yks¹, w Yks¹²⁴, Lan¹, ne Lan¹ Chs¹ Used collectively for the species, Chs²³, Der¹ Obs, Der², nw Der¹ Lin¹, n Lin¹

II. Dial meanings 1 In *comb* (1) *Cow baby*, a childish, timid person, a coward, simpleton, (2) *bache*,

a wide grassy road between thorn hedges where milch cows are pastured, (3) *'s backrin*, cow's dung dropped in the field, (4) *bailie*, the farm-servant in charge of the cows, also used derisively of a cow-herd, (5) *ban(d)*, (a) a large horseshoe-shaped collar of wood or iron by which cows are secured in their stalls, (b) a rope for tying together the legs of cows during milking, (6) *'s band*, an ancient custom by which when a man borrowed money he gave the cow's band in pledge, (7) *banger*, a man who attends on cows, (8) *barken*, (9) *-barton*, a milking-yard, a cow's yard, (10) *beast*, a cow, ox, (11) *belly*, a quicksand, (12) *bield*, a shelter for cows, (13) *blades*, (14) *-blakes*, cow-dung dried in the sun and used for fuel, see *Casson*, (15) *boose*, a cattle-stall, (16) *-bow*, see *ban(d)*, (a), (17) *-box*, a square box, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom, from which cows eat licking, (18) *boy*, a playful woman, (19) *byre*, a cow-house, (20) *calf*, a female calf, (21) *cap*, a metal knob put on the tip of a cow's horn, to prevent it doing mischief, (22) *casings*, (23) *casson*, see *blakes*, (24) *cattle*, cows, (25) *chain*, the chain with which cows are tied up in the 'shuppen', (26) *cheese*, old milk cheese, (27) *clag*, (28) *clap*, (29) *clat*, lumps of earth or dung adhering to the buttocks of cows and sheep, cow-dung, (30) *clans*, (31) *cleansings*, the after-birth of a cow, (32) *comforts*, rubbing posts or pillars for cattle, (33) *cottager*, a class of peasants, (34) *couper*, a cow or cattle-dealer, (35) *'s courant* or *coranto*, very rough play, noisy romps, noisy conversations, (36) *craik*, a mist with an easterly wind, (37) *crib*, a crib for cattle, a round feeding-rack placed in the middle of a yard, (38) *cumber*, a short pole suspended by a chain hung over a cow's neck to prevent it getting out of its pasture, (39) *dab*, cow-dung, (40) *doctor*, a country veterinary surgeon, (41) *down*, a cow-common, (42) *casings*, see *dab*, (43) *feeder*, a dairyman who sells milk and keeps cows, a milkman, (44) *file*, a painful crack in a cow's hoof, (45) *footed*, having an awkward gait, club-footed, (46) *gang*, a cow's walk, (47) *gap*, *obs*, the time when cows are taken on or off for the grazing season, (48) *gate* or *gart*, (a) the right of pasturage for one cow on common land, (b) see *trod*, (49) *green*, the green or field on which a cow is pastured, (50) *grip(e)*, a trench or channel in the floor of a cow-house to carry off the water, &c, (51) *ground*, a cow-pasture, (52) *hair ball*, a ball made of the cast hairs of a cow, rolled up in the hand with milk, (53) *heart*, a coward, timid person, (54) *hearted*, (a) timid, cowardly, (b) of plants tender, wanting in vitality, (55) *-hemmel*, a cattle-shed, (56) *hide*, to flog with a heavy whip, (57) *hocked*, of horses having the hind legs bent towards each other like a cow's in running, also used *fig*, cf *cat hammed*, (58) *how*, a state of excitement, great noise, much ado, (59) *hubby*, a cow-herd, (60) *hurdle*, a 'flake' or spar hurdle, (61) *ill*, a disease of cows, (62) *itch*, a powder given to cows to relieve them of the itch, (63) *jobber*, (64) *jockey*, see *couper*, (65) *'s knob*, see *cap*, (66) *lad*, a boy entrusted with the care of cows, (67) *lady stone* or *collady stone*, a species of quartz, (68) *-lake* or *leck*, a glutton, one over-greedy of gain, (69) *lays* or *lease*, see *ground*, (70) *leading*, the game of 'follow your leader', (71) *leech*, see *doctor*, (72) *leg*, to pitch a back with one leg only, the other remaining on the ground, (73) *lick*, (a) a lock of hair on a cow's hide, *gen* on the forehead, which will not lie flat, also used of human beings, (b) a mess for cows composed of chopped hay mixed with barley, &c, (74) *lone*, the constellation 'milky way', (75) *lug*, the liquid manure or drainage from a cow-house or dung-hill, (76) *milk*, cow's milk, (77) *mouth*, the hollow wrongly left by the workmen when cutting poles, (78) *mouthed*, loud-voiced, bellowing, 'blaring', (79) *paps*, cow-teats, (80) *par*, a straw-yard, fold-yard, (81) *pasture*, (a) a pasture field near the farm-house which is never mown, (b) a pasture set apart in some parishes for the sole use of the cottagers' cows, (82) *pie*, a pudding

made of the second milking of a cow, after she has calved, a custard pudding encased in pastry, (83) pine, a cow-pen or stall, (84) plague, (85) plat, see *dab*, (86) pock, cow-pox, (87) price, a long bill, the price of a cow, (88) pushla, a single dropping of a cow, (89) quag, see *clat*, (90) quake, (a) a disease of cattle, (b) cold easterly winds in May, which often produce the disease, (91) quaker, a storm that usually comes in May after the cows are turned out, (92) rent, rent paid for the use or hire of a cow, (93) renter, a person who hires a cow, (94) shite, a contemptible person, (95) shod, see *clat*, (96) shooter, at Winchester a hard felt hat, (97) shot, (a) a species of marl, (b) see *clat*, (98) slaver, *fig nonser*, rubbish, (99) slop, see *clat*, (100) scw, a wooden frame to fasten cows in their stalls, (101) span, see *ban(d, b)*, (102) squat, see *clat*, (103) stalk, the hollow stem of the cow-parsnip, *Heracleum sphondylium*, (104) stall, see *sow*, (105) strappings, the last few drops of milk drained from a cow, (106) stropple, a cow-tie, (107) swat, the semi-fluid dung of the cow dropped in the field, (108) tail, coarse wool from the hind legs of sheep, *gen* inferior in quality to 'britch' (q v), (109) tailyer, a man who dyes small warps in sections of one or two yards in length, each section being of a different colour, (110) tenter, an old man, who is only equal to 'tent' or watch cows while grazing, (111) teort, see *clat*, (112) 's thumb, a small space, hair's breadth, (113) tie, (a) see *ban(d, b)*, (b) a spangle fastened to horses' feet to tether them, (114) 't'ed, see *dab*, (115) tongued, deceitful, having a tongue like a cow, smooth on one side and rough on the other, (116) trod, the path that cows take to and from pasture along a hillside, (117) trodden, cross-grained, awkward to manage, (118) turd, cow-dung, also applied to cheap cigars, (119) tyal or -tile, see *ban(d, a)*, (120) tym, stall accommodation for cows, upright posts to which cows are tied in sheds, (121) ure, the udder of the cow, (122) whisket, a flat, oval basket made of cleft ash, used like the cow-box (q v), (123) white, *obs*, the payment for a cow, (124) yoke, see *cumber*

(1) s Hmp I ain't a cowbeaby to ask her alms, VERNLY *L Lisle* (1870) xxiii Wil Cowbabby, gawney, &c, were the epithets bestowed on the boy, KENNARD *Diogenes* (1893) xiii, Wil¹, Dor¹ Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), W & J Gl (1873) w Som¹ Kaew bae ubee Appl to a boy (2) Yks N & Q (1852) 1st S v 402 (3) Gall (JAM) (4) Abd (A W), Cld (JAM) Ayr The cow bailie had recently rebelled against the poverty of the feeding, JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 164 Bwk Sometimes given in contempt to a ploughman who is slovenly and dirty (JAM) (5, a) Lakel It was fastened to a stake called a rid stake. The two ends hung downwards and were joined by a crosspiece called the catch, and remained fastened by the elasticity of the bow, ELLWOOD (1895) Cum Gat his leevin' by makkin cowbands, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1886) 1st S 44, Cum¹ Wm T'coo bend's brokkun (B K) (6) Wm¹ (6) Gall, Dmf (JAM) (7) w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 30, 1892), w Yks³ (8) Som Likewise the ould cow barken, AGRICKER *Rhymes* (1872) 65 (9) Dor The dairyman always kept the gossip in the cow baiton from annoying Rhoda, HARDY *Wess Tales* (1888) I 71 (10) Ayr Bringing pigs and eggs and young cow beasts to the fair, JOHNSTON *Kilmalsha* (1891) I 85 (11) Lan This foundation was right on the quicksand, or, as it was termed in that district, cow belly, HOLDEN *Foundations* (1885) (12) w Yks (J T) (13) N Cy¹ (s v Casings) (14) N Cy², Nhb¹ *Obs* Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 11, 1896) e Yks¹ MS add (T H) Chs (K) (15) Wm Hev him she will, en she ligs in a sendry kaw boose ivvey neet, WHEELER *Dial* (1790) 109, ed 1821 Lei¹ (16) Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) w Yks Lucas *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 31 (17) Chs¹ (18) Ant (W H P) (19) Sc (A W) n Yks Ah'd gett'n on teme fecat te gan out o' t'coobyre, TWINDLE *Cleval Rhymes* (1875) 36, n Yks¹² (20) Sc (A W) s Oxf That's the best calf I ha' got, and my missus she don't want for to part with it, seem' it's a cow-calf, ROSEMARY *Chilterns* (1895) 40 Brks¹ (21) Shr¹, Dor¹ (22) Yks (K) (23) n Lin¹ (24) Cmb Little attention is paid to the improvement of the common breed of cow-cattle, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III 261 (25) Chs¹ It slides up and down the ratch-stake by means of the flampath Shr¹ (26) Nhb Cowcheese by the score from the hilly districts of the Breamish and the Aln, VOL I

DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 184 (27) n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II 314 m Yks¹ (28) NI¹ Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Cum¹, e Yks¹ w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 30, 1892) ne Lan¹, Chs¹, nw Der¹ n Lin¹ She's as common as cow claps are on Butterwick Haale at harvest time Lei¹, Wil¹ (29) n Yks², Lei¹, War³ Oxf¹ MS add Wil¹ w Som¹ Ee-d pluw u kaew-klaet wai uz noa uz vur acupmce ce s! un dhuui t-n baak vur u pan ee [He would plow a cow-dung with his nose for a halfpenny—yes! and plow it back cross-wise for a penny] nw Dev¹ (30) Lei¹ (31) e Yks¹ (32) Dev A rubbing-post being sometimes called 'cow's comfort,' BRAY *Desc Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I 53, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) (33) Put¹ What they call in our village a cow cottager (34) Abd Willie Guttrit, the well known veteran cow couper, ALEXANDER *Am Flk* (1875) III, ed 1882 Bwk A cattle dealer, or, as it is commonly called in Sc., a cow couper, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 118 (35) w Cor BOTRELL *Trad* 195 Cor³ (36) Lnk The cow crak destroys a' the fruit (JAM) (37) Lei¹ Nhp In cow cribs like a coach, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 16 Glo Sometimes with a roof over, sometimes without He was seen to stagger towards a cow crib, on which he sat down (S B) Oxf¹ MS add Ken¹ So constructed as to be low at the sides and high at the corners (38) Der (B K) (39) Dev Let but a cowdab show its grass green face, PETER PINDAR *Wks* (1816) I 78 (40) Sc How have you leained this? Ou, just frae the cow doctor, WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* (1876) 127, ed 1891 (41) Wil Cow common, called cow downs, *Reports Agric* (1793-1813) 17, Wil¹ *Obs* (42) w Yks¹, n Lin¹ (43) Sc Jean—daughter of David Deans, cowfeeder, SCOTT *Middlethian* (1818) xxiii, Chiefly purchased by milkmen or cow-feeders, as they are usually called, STEPHENS *Farm Bls* (ed 1849) I 203 (44) n Yks² (45) N Cy¹, n Yks¹² (46) s Sc Ye may get muckle mair guid o m, than a' that ye'll loss by the takin' o' the cow gang, Wilson *Tales* (1839) V 378 (47) Nhb¹ Spent at the Cow grapp with the grassmen, 7s 2d, *Gateshead Ch Bls* (1672) (48, a) Nhb¹ Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) n Yks A cowgate to a cottage holding under the said landlord, FURKE *Agric* (1800) 62, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹, m Yks¹ Lai There is a custom all over the country of what they call cow gates (taking cows on tack for such a season), YOUNG *Annals Agric* (1784-1815) LX II Lan, Chs Still in use, *ib Note* Chs¹ Many of the farms at Fildsham have so many cow-gates on Fildsham marsh according to the size of the farm Not¹ Lin A cow gait in the muir A cow-gait on a common, YOUNG *Annals Agric* (1784-1815) XXXVII 537 n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ lwo cow-gates being reckoned for a horse's pasture They all have cowgates in the marsh Lei¹ (b) Wm (B K) (49) Nhp Set the cow green in a blaze, CLARE *Remains* (1873) 193 (50) n Cy (K), Nhb¹, n Yks¹², Lan¹, n Lan¹ (51) Glo MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1789) I, Glo¹ (52) w Mid Formerly much used by children These balls would get dry and hard, and would sometimes last a considerable time (W P M) (53) Dor¹ w Som¹ Dus n dhe bee jush kaew-aart s vur bee ut u lee dl maa yd [Do not thee be such a coward as to beat a little girl] (54, a) s Wor¹ w Som¹ A timorous person is said to be kaew aa rtud (b) w Som¹ An old gardener forking up the roots of the troublesome withy-wind remarked, 'Tuz dhu moo ees kaew-aar tuds stuuf, uz, neef dhu zur ur u bee t u vrau s ur oa ut du kaech ut aewt u graew n, t l kee ul-t tu-rank lee' [It is the most cow heartedest stuff (there) is, if the sun or a bit of frost or aught do catch it out of (the) ground, it will kill it ducetly] (55) Nhb Wor bonny Toon Hall, That cow hemmil structor [structure], *Local Sng* (1889) (56) Mid Much better than knocking him down, or even cow-hiding him, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) III xii (57) w Som¹ A very common but ugly feature in Exmoor ponies Dhai bee auvees strau ng, haun dhai bee kaew uuk ud [They be always strong when they be cow hucked] is a piece of bucolic wisdom Dev My wive is nayte and tidy 'bout tha heels 'Er idden wan ov the cowhocked zort, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 105, nw Dev¹ (58) Bnff¹ The hail toon wiz in a cowhow fin they hard faht wiz deen She made a sad cowhow fin she wiz tellt her sin wiz droont. (59) Sc GROSE (1790) MS add (C) (60) Ken A 'cow hurdle' a great, heavy, awkward thing stuck in about five feet high, made of strong round oak waste, BOLDREWOOD *Sydney side Saron* (1891) II (61) Sc Auld Edie Ochiltree that has skill o' cow-ills and horse ills, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xii (62) Nhb A wis put ti bed amang sunn cow itch, CHATER *Tyneside Alm* (1869) 39 (63) w Yks T'cah-jobber said 'Thah's seen nowght i' t'cah line up to me,' Yks *Whly Post* (Feb 29, 1896) Chs¹, nw Der¹ (64) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ *Obs* w Yks¹ (65) Glo¹ (66) e Lan¹ (67) Rxb (JAM) (68) Cor¹ (69) Hmp¹, I W¹ Dor You'll find it a shorter road diuh the cowleys (C W) (70) Nhb¹ (71)

n Yks² s Chs¹ Ky'aaw or ky'aay-leych Nhp NORTHALL *Gl* War²³ s Wor¹ Shr¹ Glo¹ (72) War² (73, a) Sc (JAM), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ A tuft of hair which obstinately stands up on the crown of the head A 'calf-lick' is the same, but above the forehead Chs¹²³ n Lin¹ Believed to have assumed the form they bear from the animal constantly licking them Nhp¹, War²³ e An¹, Suf¹, I W² (b) w Yks²³ (74) Lan When the goes up th' cow-lone to th' better place, *Flk-saw*, Yks N & Q (1888) II 206 (75) n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* n Yks² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) (76) Sc *Scotisms* (1787) 40 Ay Gie them guid cow-milk their fill, BURNS *Death of Maile*, 31 (77) Ken (W F S) (78) s Wor (H K) (79) w Yks Yks *Wkly Post* (July 25, 1896) (80) Nrf GROSE (1790), HOLLOWAY (81, a) n Yks¹, ne Yks¹, n Lin¹ (b) *ib* (82) w Yks We taunt Earlsheaton folks with a love for 'cah pic' or custard BIKNS *Vill to Town* (1882) 87 Brks¹ (83) Som (s v Pen) W & J *Gl* (1873) Som¹ The cow pines be come to repair in sure 'nough, they be all to pieces (84) Chs BROCKETT *Gl* (1846), Chs²³ (85) Cld, Rxb (JAM), SIK (J F), N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum², Glo¹ (86) Lei¹ (87) n Yks² I shall owe you a coo-price Lan Aw wouldn't ha' bin one o' those bobbies for a keaw price, WOOD *Hum Sketches*, 114 (88) NI¹ (89) n Yks² (90, a) Sc (JAM) (b) Sc Come it aine, come it late, in May comes the cowquake, RAY *Prov* (1678) 364 e Lth, Cld (JAM), Lan¹, ne Lan¹ (91) Yks This is a cowquaker (F P T) (92) Cor The hirer pays his cow rent in milk and butter, MARSHALL *Review* (1817) V 547 (93) Cor These cow renters *gen* have a piece of ground allotted their by the farmer, *ib* (94) Bwk She told them that they would 'a' turn out cow shites at the last! HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 83 (95) Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M) (96) Slang (A D H), (E F) (97, a) Sc The brown and gray sorts, usually called cowshot, MAWELL *Sel Trans* (1743) 265 (JAM) (b) Chs³ (98) Lan He talked sich klaw-slaver 'at I could hardly howd for flingin' a pot at him, WAUGH *Chum Corner* (1874) 197, ed 1879 (99) Chs¹ (100) s Lan (W H T) (101) Som (W F R) (102) ne Lan¹ (103) Cor³ Plaise, mester, 'twarn't I as was spetting the eglets through the cowstalk (104) Brks¹ (105) n Yks³ (106) Nhb¹ (107) Cum¹, Lan¹, ne Lan¹ (108) w Yks (J W) (109) w Yks (S K C) (110) n Yks (R H H) (111) Lan I leet dissact o' meh back in a kah-teort, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 14 (112) Sig Ye're no a cow s thumb frae't (JAM) (113, a) N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹, Cum¹ Wm Fassien them tagidder wi a coo tee (B K) n Yks (I W), ne Yks¹ e Yks A short thick han rope, with a wooden nut at one end, and an eye formed in the other, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹ Lan N & Q (1875) 5th S III 276 Chs¹ A cow-tie is *gen* made of horsehair, it has a loop at one end and a wooden button at the other It is passed round one thigh, just above the hock, and the two ends are twisted once or twice, the ends are then passed round the other thigh, and the button put through the loop to fasten it Der¹, s Wor (H K), Shr¹ (b) w Yks We have in these parts no other name but cowty, THROESBY *Left* (s v Spancel) (1703) (114) n Lin¹ It is said of a man who after much display suddenly comes to poverty, that 'he went up like a' arrow an' lighted in a coo to d' (115) Nhp¹, e An¹, Nrf¹ (116) Wm (B K) (117) Lei¹ A car-penter will complain of 'a nasty cow trodden piece o' wood' (118) Cor We nothing smoaks but oak leaves and ceterd, *W Eclogue in Gent Mag* (1762) 287, (M A C), Cor³ (119) Not³, Nhp¹ (120) s Chs¹ We speak of having 'tynn' for so many cows Hrf² (121) n Yks² (122) Chs¹ (123) Wil¹ (124) Wm (B K)

2 Comb in plant-names (1) Cow and calf, the flowers of the cuckoo pint, *Arum maculatum*, (2) Cow bane, the water hemlock, *Oenanthe crocata*, (3) bells, the buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, (4) berry, (a) the red whortleberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*, (b) *Comarum palustre*, (5) cabbage, a large cabbage planted in fields for cattle, (6) cakes, the wild parsnip, *Peucedanum sativum*, (7) clog weed, the common cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, (8) cloos, (9) clover, the common trefoil clover, *Trifolium medium*, (10) cracker, the bladder campion, *Silene inflata*, (11) cranes, the marsh-marigold, *Callitha palustris*, (12) -cress, (a) the marshwort, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, (b) the water pimpernel, *Veronica Beccabunga*, (13) 's eyes, the white oxeye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, (14) flop, (a) the cowslip, *Primula veris*, (b) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, (c) see clogweed, (d) the common cultivated oat, *Avena sativa*, (e) a tall flower, resembling the great mullein, *Verbascum Myconi*, (15) -flop oats, oats so called from their resemblance to 'cowflops' or fox-

gloves, (16) foot, the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*, (17) grass, (a) see clover, (b) the common purple clover, *Trifolium pratense*, (c) the rough cock's-foot, *Dactylis glomerata*, (d) the lesser spearwort, *Ranunculus flammula*, (e) the common plantain, *Plantago major*, (18) heave, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, (19) itch, the seed-heads of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*, (20) keeks, see clogweed, (21) 's lick, the white biony, *Bryonia diaca*, (22) mack, see ciacker, (23) 's mouth, see flop (a), (24) mumble, (a) see clogweed, (b) the cow-parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, (c) the sheep's parsley, *Chaerophyllum temulum*, (d) the hedge *Umbelliferae* generally, (25) paigle or peggles, see flop (a), (26) parsley, see mumble (b), (27) parsnip, see clogweed, (28) quakers, (29) quake(s), (a) the common dodder or quaking grass, *Briera media*, (b) the toad-flax, *Spergula arvensis*, (30) rattle, (a) the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina*, (b) see cracker, (31) sinkin, the oxlip, *Primula elatior*, (32) stick, a name given to several of the families of the *Polyzoa*, (33) strippling, (34) stropple, (35) struplin, see flop (a), (36) vetch, the common tufted vetch, (37) 's weather wind, the common hedge-nettle, *Stachys sylvatica*, (38) weed, (a) see mumble (b), (b) the water crowfoot, *Ranunculus fluitans*, (c) the sweet Cicely, *Myrrhus odorata*, (39) wheat, the penny-grass, *Rhynanthus Crista-galli*, (40) 's withy wind, see 's weather wind, (41) Cows and calves, (42) — and kies, see Cow and calf, (43) 's grass, see Cow grass (c)

(1) s Not (J P K), Glo¹ (2) w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 257 (3) War³ (4, a) Nhb¹ Cum HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I App 41 w Yks¹ (b) Sc Used to rub the inside of milk pails to thicken the milk (5) n Yks TWEDDELL *Hist Cleveland* (1873) 110 Oxf¹ *MS add*, (6) Lth, Rxb (JAM) (7) Glo¹ (8) n Sc (JAM) (9) n Yks [The cow or meadow clover, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (ed 1849) I 619] (10) Dmf N & Q (1871) 4th S VIII 143 (11) Nhp (12, a) Hmp¹ (b) Ess (13) Cor (14, a) Dev They call it cow-flop mead, because such lots of cowslips grow there, *Reports Provinc* (1890) (b) w Som¹ Kaew-flaup Dev *Reports Provinc* (1884) 15, Dev¹⁴, nw Dev¹ Dev, Cor *Monthly Mag* (1808) I 432 (c) Cor¹² (d, e) Dev⁴ (15) Dev The gardener informs me that you can see cow flop oats advertised in the papers, *Reports Provinc* (1889) (16) Shr¹ (17, a) Chs¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹ (b) Rxb A species of clover called cow grass, *Agne Surv* 132 (JAM) N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Very good for cattle, but very noisome to witches Called also Wild Sookies and Zig zag I W Often applied to a cultivated form of this plant known as *T. pratense perenne* (c) e An¹ (d) Ldd (e) s Not (J P K) (18) SIK (JAM) (19) Chs¹ So called from the similarity of their effects to those of the true Cowage or Cow-itch (*Mucuna pruriens*) Schoolboys sometimes put them down one another's backs, causing an irritation which is almost unbearable (20) Nhb¹ Called also Kelks, or Keeks (21) Nrf (22) Sc Supposed to have great virtue in making the cow desire the male (JAM) (23) Lth (b) (24, a) Lin (W M E F), e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf *Science Gossip* (1882) 113 (b) Cum, Nrf, Ess Ess (J B) (c) Suf (C T) (d) Ess (25) Hrt There be plenty o' cowpeggles in the fields to year (H G.) (26) Glo¹ Oxf¹ *MS add* Brks¹, Cmb, Nrf, n Ess, Hmp¹ (27) Stf (B K) (28, a) s Chs (T D), Der, Shr¹ (b) e Cy (29, a) Nhb¹ Called also Dothern-dicks, Tiemlin-grass, Quakin grass, and Ladies' hair w Yks² [Come it early or come it late, In May comes the cow-quake, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 92] (b) e Cy (30) s Bck (31) Cum HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I App 40 (32) Bnff¹ (33) n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* Cum Perhaps from an imagined resemblance of the plant to the plants of a cow's throttle (J W) Wm I like taga when t'coo stripplins an' t'violets er oot (B K) n Yks³, ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) (34) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Obs, Dur (35) Cum¹ Obsol (36) Glo¹ (37) s Bck (38, a) Ess Cows eat it greedily (b) Hmp Ringwood, where their cows are fed night and morning on a weed procured out of the river Avon, YOUNG *Annals Agric* (1784-1815) XL 555 (c) w Yks LEES *Flora* (1888) 263 (39) sw Cum (40) s Bck (41) Lakel *Pennith Obs* (Dec 7, 1897) e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II 314 Not, n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ Known sometimes as Lords and Ladies, or Bulls and Cows Nhp¹ War *B ham Whly Post* (June 10, 1893), War¹²³, s Wor (H K), Shr¹ Bck *Science Gossip* (1891) 119 Wil¹ Dor (C V G), (C W), Do¹ Som. (W F R), SWEETMAN *Winanton Gl* (1885) Dev¹⁴ (42) n Yks (43) Nrf In some parts of Nrf it is called cows' grass, from their being very fond of it, YOUNG *Annals Agric* (1784-1815) XXXVII 454

3 *Comb* in the names of birds, insects, &c (1) Cow baby (cubaby), the ladybird, *Coccinella septempunctata*, (2) bird, the yellow wagtail, *Motacilla Rau*, (3) bpy, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*, (4) fish, any large oval shell-fish, esp *Macra lutraria* and *Mya arenaria*, (5) klit or kloo, see bird, (6) lady, (7) lady key, see baby Also called Cushi coo lady

(1) n Dev Cūbabys be good, an' mask als too, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 124 (2) w Wor Benow's Jm (Mar 3, 1888) Nrf From frequenting cows at marsh for the purpose of insects attracted thereby, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 44 [SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 45] (3) Tip (J S), SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 8 (4) Or I (JAM) (5) [SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 45] (6) n Yks *Science Gossp* (1882) 161, n Yks¹² w Yks Jinny spinners, cah ladies, twinges, caterpillars, TOM TREDDLE-YLE *Thowls* (1845) 39, w Yks¹, w Yks² Cowlady, Cowlady, fly away home, Thy house is on fire, thy children all gone, w Yks³⁵ Lan The lady bird is also known as lady cow, and cow lady, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 71 Chs¹³, Der¹, Not (W H S), Not²³, s Not (J P K), n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ The bairns are so fond of getting cowladies Nhp¹ There is a familiar rhyme which is repeated by children, if one of them happens to settle on the hand, to induce it to take flight, if it does not obey the command, it is thrown into the air 'Cow-lady, cow-lady, fly away home, Your house is on fire, your children are gone, All but one, and that's little John, And he lies under the grundle stone' War¹², Oxf¹, Brks¹, Hnt (T P F), Cmb¹, Ken (E E S) (7) Lin (J C W), sw Lin¹

4 Phr (1) *cow and a cloot soon runs out*, a warning that if one's savings are much reduced they will soon be spent, (2) *cows and calves*, (a) the alternate long and short teeth of a saw, (b) little rolls of dirt-charged moisture made by children rubbing their moist hands after play, (3) *the cow gives a good deal of milk but kicks down the bucket*, said of a person who, after praising any one, turns round and finds fault with him, (4) *the boy's gone by with the cows*, said of any one who has lost an opportunity, (5) *we don't go by size or a cow would catch a hare*, prov, (6) *to look like a cow at a bastard calf*, to look coldly, suspiciously at any one, (7) *like a cow handling a musket*, a simile to express awkwardness, (8) *tumbled in mud, like Collins's cow*, a common simile, (9) *to grow down like the cow's tail*, said in derision to a person who does not grow, (10) *a ten, twelve, &c dairy*, a dairy farm keeping ten, twelve, &c cows, (11) *the brown cow*, a barrel of ale or beer

(1) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) (2, a) Wll¹ (b) Glo NORTHALL Gl (3) Nhp¹ (4) Oxf¹ Dhu bwau yz gaun buuy wi dhu kyuuwz (5) Shr BURNE *Flk Lore* (1883) 588 (6) Shr ib 594 (7) nw Dev¹ (8) Cor³ (9) NI¹ (10) Dor It was an eighty-cow dairy, HARDY *Wess Tales* (1888) I 57 (11) Lnk The auld anes think it best With the brown cow to clear their een, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II 214 (JAM)

5 Mining term a wooden or iron fork, hung loosely upon the last tub of a 'set,' used on an incline as a brake

Nhb The capstan was prevented 'running off' by 'a pall or cow,' RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table bk* (1846) V 245, Nhb¹ In a forward movement the 'cow' drags loosely behind, but, at any recoil, the forked end, being thrust into the ground by the retrograde movement, prevents the waggons from running 'amain,' or it enables the weight on a gin to be held when the strain is taken off the 'start' Nhb, Dur GREENWELI *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) e Dur¹ Dray-carts and others have such rods dangling at the axle-tree, to take the strain off horses on a 'bank'

[1 (112) That I may die regularly, observing all the ceremonies, formalities, and punctualities *a la coutume*, which is, according to our barbarous translation, to a cow's thumb, V BOURNE *Poemata* (ed 1764) 37 (note), To a cows thumb, *ad amussum a la coutume*, i e *pro more*, fashionably, SKINNER (1671)]

COW, sb² Sc Nhb Also written kow Sc (JAM) Nhb¹ [kou] 1 A goblin, sprite, boggle, apparition

Lnk He appear'd to be nae kow, For a' his quiver, wings, and bow, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) I 145 (JAM), She fled as frae a shelly-coated kow, ib *Gentle Shep* (1725) 22, ed 1783 Nhb The Hedley Kow was a bogle, mischievous rather than malignant, HENDERSON *Flk Lore* (1879) vii, Nhb¹ A lonely part of the road where the kow used to play many of his tricks, OLIVER *Rambles*, xoi.

2 *Comp Cow man*, a name given to the devil, esp used to frighten children Sc (JAM)

3 Phr *to play kow*, to act the part of a goblin or boggle (ib)

[And Brownys als, that can play cow Behind the clath with mony a mow, *Roull's Cūsing* (c 1500) 330 (JAM)]

COW, sb³ e An Ken Hmp Dev Cor [keu] 1 The cowl of a chimney, the movable wooden top of the chimney of a hop-oast or malt-house e An¹, Ken¹², Hmp¹, Dev³

2 A windlass, with a cowl-shaped top, for supplying mines with air

Cor That theere cow do blaw wind to the men what's working under, TRIGELLAS *Tales* (1865) 145, Cor¹²

3 A turned or faced quoit e An¹ [Repr lit E *cowl* (of a chimney)]

COW, sb⁴ Ess Ken [keu] 1 A tub See Cowl, sb⁶ Ess (W W S), HOLLOWAY. Gl (1851), Ess¹

2 A pitcher Ken¹

COW, sb⁵ Chs A young cabbage-plant See Cole, sb Chs¹ Not very frequently used

COW, v¹ and sb⁶ n Cy Cum Wm Yks Lan Chs Der Not Also written cōw w Yks⁴, cōwe e Lan¹ In form cur Chs¹ [kou] 1 v To rake or scrape together, to clean roads, &c See Cowl, v²

n Cy GROSSE (1790) w Yks HUTTON *Tou to Caves* (1781), w Yks¹ They cow together a to a three cant words, ii 337, w Yks² Lan¹ All persons refusing to clean or cow the streets opposite their respective houses should be fined 6d (1734), FISHWICK *Hist Kukham*, 1 e Lan¹, Der², nw Der¹

2 sb A rake without prongs for scraping up mud, &c, a scraper Gen in comp Cow rake

Cum¹ Wm A hardly knia whet te co't cowrak, *Spec Dial* (1877) pt 1 18, Tak t'cowrak 'n' muck t'cauf hull oot (B K) w Yks¹²⁴ Lan¹ Aw cotti d th' cat out wi' th' cowrake, LAHRE *Cavir s Shuggles* (1865) 24 e Lan¹, s Lan (S W), Chs¹²³ Der¹ Kuuw rai k, Der², nw Der¹, Not²

COW, v² Cum Yks Chs Wor Written caaw Cum¹, kow w Yks [kau] 1 To bend over on one side, to twist, to gape on one side, used esp of shoes, &c Cf acow

n Yks He cow'd his shoes ower (I W), n Yks¹ s Chs¹ Ky'aaw Still used se Wor¹ I don't think my spade is o' much account, fur 'e cowed as soon as ever a got into a bit o' g'favel

Hence (1) Cowed, (2) Cow footed, (3) heeled, ppl adj of shoes, &c worn, bent down on one side, (4) ow, ill-natured, angry, (5) wow, v of shoes, &c to gape at the sides, (6) all on the kow-how, phr all askew, crooked, twisted

(1) Cum¹, n Yks¹ (2) n Yks² Shoes worn down on one side, or 'ill-trodden,' are said to belong to a cow-footed person w Yks⁶ (3) m Yks¹ (4) n Yks A woman kilted her roarin bairn on t'throat an sed 'cow ow, cow ow' (I W) (5) s Chs¹ A shoemaker was trying a shoe on the foot of a customer, 'and it gauped at the side' 'This was described as 'cow wovin' a bit' Cow wow is now almost, if not quite, obs (6) w Yks HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1843) 339

2 To walk with the feet turned inwards or twisted

Cum¹ n Yks Ah see'd her cōwin' awaay down t street (M C F M), n Yks¹, n Yks² To 'cow and pow' is to walk clumsily as with a twist in the feet m Yks¹

3 To walk, run, go, gen used imper

n Yks Tice me, we will cow efter the', ROBINSON *Whitby Sing Sol* (1860) 1 4, n Yks² Cow away! 'Cowing' is proceeding on foot m Yks¹ Thou's going to ga! Cow-away!

COW, v³ Yks Chs Also Ess Also in form caw Chs¹; coo n Yks, kah w Yks [kū, kau, keu, w Yks. kā] To cower, shrink, to sit or kneel, gen with down

n Yks He coo'd doon when Ah snub'd him (I W). w Yks Cow thu down (H W), They invoitd me to a seat I kah'd me dahn HALLAM *Wadsley Jacq* (1866) ix, w Yks⁵ Cow'd darn i his best breeches Chs¹ Caw thee dahn s Chs¹ Ky'aaw, Kuw Ess When leather'd is a runnin' hoos, It ollis makes him cow! CIARRK J *Noakes* (1839) st 117, Ess¹

COW, see Chow, sb², Coe, sb², Come, v¹ I 1 (8)

COWAN, sb¹ Sc Also written cōwen Also in form cōwaner Lth 1 A mason who builds dry stone dikes or walls, a 'dry-diker', applied in contempt to one who

does the work of a mason, but has not been regularly apprenticed to the trade

Sc (JAM) Cai CAMERON *Halfpik in Stat Acc* (1797) XIX 24 Arg A boat carpenter, joiner, cowan (oi builder of stone without mortar) gets 1s at the minimum, NORMAN M'LEOD *Morven in Stat Acc* (1794) X 267 Lth (JAM)

2 One who is not a Freemason
Unff The 'Tyler' of the Lodge has a drawn sword to enable him to guard against all cowans and cavedoppers, GORDON *Chon Keith* (1880) 173 Kcb The Dic'l being naething but a cowan, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 38 [They (the two Tylers) aie to guard the Lodge with a drawn sword, from all Cowens, HONE *Every day Bk* (1827) II 525]

COWAN, sb² Obs Sc A fishing-boat
Sc The Earl resolved to man out four prizes he had got at sea, and thirty large cowans or fisher boats, WODROW *Hist* (1721) II 535 (JAM)

COWANER, see Cowan, sb¹

COWANS, sb pl Nhb¹ [kou ənz] Clotted wool on sheep

COWARD, sb Sc Irel Chs Nhp War Ess Written coördie Bnff¹ In phr *to do another's cowards*, to do what another has not the courage to do, (2) *a coward's blow*, a blow given to provoke a boy to fight or be branded as a coward

(1) Ess I can do your cowards, look a here, see me jump (H H M) (2) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890)

Hence (1) Cowardie, v to surpass, esp in athletic exercises, also used as a sb, (2) Cowardy blow, sb the blow given in a challenge to fight, (3) Cowardy! cowardly! costard! phr a term of contempt applied to a boy who will not accept a challenge

(1) Rnf (JAM) (2) Bnff¹, Chs (F R C) (3) Nhp¹ Repeated by children playing at the game of 'One catch all,' when they advance towards the one who is selected to catch them, and dare or provoke her to capture them War³ Also used by children as a reproach to those who will not join in some scheme of mischief

COWARD, see Cowerd

COW BAT, sb. Nhb Wm A blow given by one boy to another to provoke him to fight Cf cowardly blow

Nhb¹ There's your challenge, and there's your cow bat n Wm I gev him his coo-bat, an' he hooked it (B K)

COWBLE, v Sc (JAM) Of ice to undulate, 'shog' Cf coble, v²

Rxb The ice is a' cowblin (JAM)

COWCUMBER, sb In gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng Also freq in form cowcummer [kü, kau, kou, w Yks kâ, Lan kē, s Cy keu] Dial pron of Cucumber It is not pronounced [kü kumbə(r)] in any of the dialects [Pickled cowcumbers I have bought, J TAYLOR *Wks* (1630) III 97]

COWCUNGER, sb Stf A cucumber See Conger, sb¹ s Stf PINNOCK *Bk Cy Ann* (1895).

COWD, v and sb Sc 1 v To float, to be moved by the motion of slight waves, to swim Cf cowlde

Cld I cowl on the rowan spait, *Edb Mag* (May 1820) *Marmaiden* (JAM), The boat cowlde finely awa' (JAM)

Hence Cowder, sb a boat that sails pleasantly Cld (sb) 2 sb A gentle rocking motion, a pleasant sail, a swim (sb)

COWDA, COWDACH, see Cowdy, sb

COWDE, adj Hrf w Cy [Not known to our correspondents] Obstinate, unmanageable

Hrf DUNCUMB *Hist Hrf* (1804) w Cy (HALL)

COWDEAL, v Obs. Irel To scold
Wxf¹ A war cowdealeen wi' ooree [They were scolding with one another]

COWDEN, int Sur [keu dən] A derisive shout raised at a cricket-match if a ball comes to a fielder first bound, and an appeal is made to the umpire

Sur¹ Cowden is a parish in Ken bordering upon Sur, and in some match, either there or elsewhere, an umpire from Cowden must have given a wrong decision, the recollection of which is still treasured The remark is always received with laughter

COWDIE, adj Sc Also in form coodie Pleasant, kindly, cheerful

Frf¹ It's setting to rain ' But will it be a saft, cowdie sweet

ding on? BARRIE *Munster* (1891) \\\, The canny gae a coodie bit cheep, SALMOND *My Man Sandy* (1894) 88

COWDLE, v Sc To float, move with the motion of waves, a dimin of cowl Cld (JAM)

Hence Cowdian, ppl adj moving with the motion of the waves, floating

Cld The cowdian bells on the wealan' sluice, *Edb Mag* (May 1820) *Marmaiden* (sb)

COWDRUM, sb Sc A beating, severe reprimand
Rnf Ye'll get cowdrum for that (JAM)

[Gael *comhlithrom* (cothrom), equipoise, justice (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

COWDY, sb Obs? Sc n Cy Also in forms cowda Rxb, cowlach Sc (JAM) A little cow, a cow without horns, a heifer Cf cowey

Sc I dander out at noon, An' hear the dancin' cowdas croon, An' lammies, T SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 319 Rxb, Dmf (JAM) n Cy GROSE (1790), (K), N Cy²

[A der of cow'd, cowed, polled, pp of cow(e, v² 1)]

COWDY, v Irel Written coody NI¹ [kü dı] With down to kneel Cf cowerly

NI¹ Coody doon an' say yer prayers

COWDY, adj n Cy Cum Yks Also in form cwody Cum [kü dı] Sprightly, brisk, frolicsome, in high spirits n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* Cum Our nag had caten se mony cwoals it was cwody, RITSON *Borrowdale Lett* (1787) 3, ed 1866, Cum¹, n Yks¹² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788)

Hence Cowdying along, phr walking at a nimble pace n Yks²

COW(E, v¹ and sb¹ In gen dial use in Sc Irel and Eng Also written coo Nhb¹ Cum¹, kah w Yks [kü, kau, w Yks kâ, s Cy keu] 1 v To intimidate, frighten, subdue, quell, scold In gen colloq use

Sc This will cow her pride, DRUMMOND *Muckomachy* (1846) 9, Wha's coming to cow yer cracks? SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx Frf Ye'll no be cow'd whae'er sud flyte, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 62 Fif That wou'd hae cow'd his croakin, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 8 Ayf Shortly they will cowe the louns! BURNS *To W Simpson* (May 1785) st 29 Lnk Some mighty men

Wha never had been cowed before, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 17 Lth Nocht could e'er his courage cove, SMITH *Merry Biddal* (1866) 206 Slk She sat shaking her head at me, but I trow I cow'd her for 't after, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 22, ed 1866 Dmf Not used of an inferior (JAM) Uls *Uls Jm Arch* (1853-1862) n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B), N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Cum¹ n Wm Did he cow thi? (B K) n Yks¹² w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), w Yks², Chs²³, n Lin¹, Nhp¹, War¹ Shr² Dunna be cowed at such a fellow as that Glo BAYLIS *Illus Dial* (1870) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) w Som¹ Aay bee rig lur u kaewd aew t [I am quite tired out]

Hence (1) Cow carl, sb one who intimidates others, a bugbear, (2) Cowing, (a) vbl sb a snubbing, humiliation, an alarm, fright, (b) ppl adj disheartening, discouraging

(1) Dmf (JAM) (2, a) Sc Ye hae g'en Dranshogle a bonny cowl, St Patrick (1819) III 42 (JAM), Sair snool'd wi' the cowl, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II 136 n Yks² They gat a good cowing (b) Nhb It was, ne doubt, a cooen seet, WILSON *Puman's Pay* (1843) 24, Nhb¹

2 To surpass, outdo, beat, gen in phr *that cows a'*

Sc 'This cows all!' she cried, 'you come to me to speir for her!' STEVENSON *Castrona* (1892) xix Elg This cows a' rhyme an' reason! TESTER *Poems* (1865) 151 Abd Ony badrans, he or she, Wad cow the bitch, COCK *Straims* (1810) I 101 Frf Weel, that cows, for he has nane to blame but himself, BARRIE *Munster* (1891) vii Per The fat cattle cowed a' thing for price, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 98 Fif The view cowed a' description, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 21 Rnf Does't no cow a' hoo bardies lo'e To nestle 'mang the clouds sae blue, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 164 Lth 'That cowes a', said the miller, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed 1891) 145 Gall Davert! that cowes a', CROCKETT *Sticht Mun* (1893) 58

3 Phr (1) *to cow the cady*, (2) — *the cuddy*, to surpass, outdo, excel, beat, (3) — *the gowan*, (a) a fleet horse, one that cuts the ground; also used as a v, (b) see — *the cuddy*

(1) Ayf E'en cowe the cadie! BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st 19 Rxb You've fairly cow'd the cady, A SCOTT *Poems* (ed.

1808) 72 (2) Bnff¹ Ay It juist coves the cuddy, and the cuddy coves a', SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 132 (3, a) s Sc (JAM) (b) Bnff¹ Abd That does cove the gowan fairly, ALEXANDER *Am Flk* (1875) 150, ed 1882 e Ff That cows the gowan! LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii Lnk It fair coves the gowan a' thegither, WARDROP *J Mathison* (1881) 9

4 sb A fright¹ terror

Ayr New light herds, gat ac a cove, BURNS *To W Simpson* (May 1783) st 27, 'I'll gie ye a cow ye'll no forget this while' is a common threat (JAM) Lnk O sic a cove is Betty! Her veia glow'r turns sweet to sour, RODGER *Poems* (c 1838) 42, ed 1897

5 A coward

Per A common term of contempt used by schoolboys Ye're a coo' (G W) Cum In brulliments thou art nea cow, STAGG *Misc Poems* (ed 1807) 92

6 Phr to take the cow(e), to be afraid

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum He's teann t cove and 's knockt under, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 94

[1 ON *kuga*, to force, tyrannize over, cow 5 Coward, a coward, a bastard, a cow, COTGR]

COW(E, v² and sb² Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan Also written cou Sc [kou, kau] 1 v To poll (the head), to cut short, prune, lop Also used fig See Coll, v²

Sc Gin ye be for lang kail, cow the nettle stoo the nettle, Cow the nettle early, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1808) 34, Ye wad gar me trow my head [hair] was cowd and I find the hau on 't, HENDERSON *Piov* (1832) 96, ed 1881 Frf Scotia soon will cow his wing, BEATTIE *German Landie* (c 1820) Ayr They'll cove her measure shorter By th' head some day, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st 13 e Lth The lards 'll be nane the waur o' haein their horns cowed, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 88 Edb Weel aff are ye, wha a your hair Did cove awa' in time right ear, *Complaint* (1795) 9 Gall The rude Russians Had cowed his garments by his wame, NICHOLSON *Poet Wks* (1814) 61, ed 1897 N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Obs Wm Cuddy, who cowed you!—My mudder wit shears (J H)

Hence (1) Cow'd or Cow't, ppl adj (a) cropped, clipped, bare, (b) hoinless, without horns, (2) Cow'd or Cow't dyke, phr an earthen fence devoid of growing wood, not planted with quickset, (3) Cowing, (a) ppl adj clipping, cutting, (b) sb a clipping, cutting, pl what is cut or broken off

(1, a) Sc (JAM) Cum An audacious pretender is sometimes said to be 'fit to persuade folk ther' heeds is cow't' (M P), Cum¹ n Lan Wi dhi hüd thp't dhau lèks kuat kau'd on biar (W S) (b) n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Cum¹ Wm Now a horned one, and now a cowed one, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1896) 74 w Yks HURTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) n Lan A'v selt dhat räd kau d hefor (W S) (a) Cum The hedges are not only unsightly, but otherwise objectionable, from their being so generally what are called cowed dykes, HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) II 316, Cum¹ (3, a) Kcb 'Tis the gently moving hand Guides the keen cowering shears, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 81 (b) Sc Whauks o' gude ait-farle cowns, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 91 (JAM)

2 Phr cow t'lowe, snuff the candle Cum¹

3 To crop, browse, esp in phr cow the bent, to eat the coarse grass of a common, &c Also used fig

Sc Your fat yow And the four spawls o' t' wat we's cow, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) II 169, Milch cows are pastured on the best grass, less worth cows are sent to cow the bent When a person is disgraced or cast off, he is said to cow the bent The life of poverty, disgrace or misfortune, is often called a life of cow the bent (JAM Suppl)

4 sb A cutting, clipping, polling

Sc Gae to the barber an' get a cove (JAM) Lth His unifom 'cut' for all boys as near the skin as the comb would permit him to go, there was no fear of anybody 'ruggin' that hair, as no one could grip it, so close was the 'cove,' STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 39

COW(E, sb² Sc Nhb Cum Lan Also written kow (JAM) [kou, kau] 1 A twig, branch, a bare branch of whin or ling after the leaves are decayed, a bush

Sc Birds are litten on ilk thorn, An' heather cove, T SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 318 Kcd On a cow a birdie sat, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 62 Abd Pit on a cow till I come o'er the gate, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 83, ed 1812 Frf A red rantin' fire o' dried peat or whin cove, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 75 e Ff Divin' into the heart o' a big brgom cove, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) vii, Dmb No

a buss on t bigger than broom cove, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) xxix e Lth Stan'in up in the transe afore a' the folk, an' my heid like a heather cove, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 69 Rxb. Where they'd get A rive amang the heather coves, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (1871) I 204 Nhb Mosses covered with a few cows of heath only (J H), Nhb¹, Cum (E W P.)

2 A besom or brush made of broom, esp the broom used in the game of curling

Sc There's naething worse faured than a curler comin' oot for his first spell wi' an auld scrunt o' a cove, TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 87 Frf A mair grim lookin' hizzie ne'er lapt öwer a cove, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 74 Lnk Keen curlers noo wi' coves an' stanes, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 20 Lth 'He's a grand side shot,' and the brooms, or the 'coves,' as they were called, did their duty, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 271 'Silk Wi' her heather-cove clean wiping A' the floor, HOGG *Poems* (ed 1865) 91 Gall A heather cow for soopin' the rink, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 218

3 A birch, an instrument of correction

Sc 'I'll tak a cow to you,' is a common threatening (JAM)

4 A weir made of brushwood s Lan (W H T)

[1 Fr (Norm) cove, 'queue' (Moisy), OFr cœ, 'cauda' (LA CURNE) For the development of sense see COTGR (s v Queue), where we find 'queue' rendered 'the stalk or steale of fruits,' and an element in many names of plants]

COWED, see Cowerd, adj

COWE'N ELDERS, phr Sc Cormorants

Kcb The parish of Colvend is pronounced Cowen or Cowend (A W), From Colvend, a coast parish, SWAINSON *Brds* (1895) 112

COWELL, sb Pem Dev Cor Witten cowl (1 n Dev Cor¹², also in form cowl Cor [kau¹l, kau¹] A basket, a fish-basket carried on the back Cf cawel (1

Pem (W H Y) s Pem Laws *Little Eng* (1888) 420 n Dev Dame send th, too, a skillet, cowl, an' trundle, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 70 Cor Tha taaties they'd carr in a cowl, ting'd up to their heads, T TOWSER (1873) 26, Cor¹ A broad strap passes over the top of the head, the basket, which in shape somewhat resembles a cowl, rests on the back, Cor² w Cor Nymph of the cowl, Newlyn fair, *Monthly Mag* (1810) I 432

[OE cawel, basket (Corpus Gl)]

COWELL, see Cawl, Cowl, sb²

COWER, v¹ and sb Sc Iel and n and midl counties to Der Nhp Also in forms caar w Yks e Lan¹, cahr w Yks, car w Yks w Yks⁵ Chs¹³, caure w Yks⁴ Chs¹, ceawer Lan, cooer Wm¹, coor Sc Nhb¹ Cum¹ Yks, cour Sc Nhb¹ Dur¹, coure n Cy Midl Der¹, cower Sc n Cy., keawer Lan¹ e Lan¹; keower Chs²³, kewer Lan [kü, kau, Lan kē, w Yks kē]

1 v To sit, lie, kneel or squat down Gen with down

Ir Peg to day would do nothing but cower over the fire, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 57 n Cy GROSE (1790) Nhb¹ Coor doon, or ye'll get hitten Wm & Cum¹ But let's cower down i' this deyke-back, 168 Wm¹ Coower ya doon befoot t'fire and warm yersen n Yks¹, n Yks², Cower thyself down e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Eion* (1788) w Yks HURTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), THORESBEY *Lett* (1703), Nah, Clara Hannah, let Mr Foler 'ev that chair, thah c'n cahr o' t'buffit (J T F), w Yks¹⁴, w Yks⁵ Cower theesen darn ameng t'muck an' then tha'll be reight Car thuh darn Lan Whole th' king keawis at his table, STATION *Sng Sol* (1859) 1, 12, Ceawered at full length, LAVCOCK *Rhymes* (1867) 76, Lan¹, e Lan¹ Chs¹ Cowerin' o'er th' fire, Chs⁸ Midl Still in use, TOONE *Dict* (1834) Der¹², nw Der¹ Nhp¹ A hen cowers over her brood when she collects them under her wings

2 To remain quiet, keep still, remain in one place, to hide

Rnf Cour ye still, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 46 Dur¹ To 'cour down' is to escape from being observed w Yks Cahr quiet same as they do at Birstal, Piov in *Brighouse News* (July 23, 1887), Thear he caars, day in, day aght, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1889) 29, (S P U) Lan So hoo keawert up o' neet for t'catch us i' th' mornin', BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 44

Hence Cowering spot, phr a secret hiding-place

w Yks Weasl said he knew of a cowering spot near at hand, where we might hide, SNOWDEN *Web Weaver* (1896) x

3 To linger, loiter about, skulk

w Yks One neet as tuthree on us wor carr'd i' t'Woodman Inn, Yksman *Ann* (1876) 50, T'owd lass went intut shop wol t'husband cahr'd ahtside, DEWSBIE *Olm* (1878) 5. Lan. He likes to

goo wi' sportin' pals, An keawer i' th' alehouse nook, *Wood Snags* (1879) 58, Sam had bin ceawerin' rayther to lung at th' 'Owd Dog' alehouse, *Mellor Uncle Owderm* (1865) 14, ed 1867

4 To bow, bend, submit Also used *fig*

Abd E'en Blackstone's weighty wit maun cour To far mair weighty woman's, *Thom Rhymes* (1844) 66 n Yks¹, n Yks² They made 'em cower in a bit

5 To become bankrupt w'Yks (J T), w Yks³

6 *trans* To lower, droop, fold

Elg He cowers his wing, and steeks his eye, *Couper Tourifications* (1803) 1 18 Kcd My Muse, maun cour her wings, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 4 Ay But here my muse her wing maun cour, *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* (1790) st 16, Where wilt thou cow'r thy chattering wing, *ib Winter Night* (1785) st 4 Gall The black dog growling cowed his tail, *NICHOLSON Hist Tales* (1843) 81

7 *sb* *Fig* A sitting with, a talk, chat

Lan I'll just have ten minutes of a keawer wi' yo', *BRIERLEY Old Nook*, III, They meant to have a 'keawer,' *ib Traddlepim Fold*, ix

[Norw dial *kūra*, to cower down, to keep still (AASEN), Sw *kūra*, 'sedere inclinatus' (SERENIUS)]

COWER, *v*² Sc Also written *cour* (JAM) Abd, *cowr* Abd [kūər, kūr] To recover, get well, improve, to get over, recover from See *Cover*, *v*

Abd Saunders Malcolm had never court the death of his daughter, *ALEXANDER Am Flk* (1875) 74, ed 1882, Say, ye're in love, and but her cannot cowr, *ROSS Helenore* (1768) 38, ed 1812, He's courin up fine, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xlix Ags Still used in the higher parts of Ags (JAM)

COWERD, *adj* Glo Hmp IW Wil Som Also written *coward* Hmp n Wil Also in form *cowed* IW¹ [keuəd] Of milk warm from the cow, unskimmed

Glo¹ IW For good cowed milk, thought I, this will do, *MONCRIEFF Dream* (1863) 1 9, IW¹ n Wil In common use at Clyffe Pypard (G E D) Wil¹ Som W & J Gl (1873), In Dev called raw milk (W F R)

Hence *Coward cheese*, *phr*, cheese made from unskimmed fresh milk

Hmp *Farmers' Jrn* (Aug 11, 1828)

COWERSLOP, see *Cowslip*

COWERY, *u* Sc Irel Written *coorie* Sc NI¹ In form *keery* Ant [kū(ə)rɪ, Ant kɪrɪ] 1 To cower, crouch, stoop or kneel down *Gen* with *down* See *Cower*, *v*¹

Per She cooied in ahint ma goon, *IAN MACLAREN Brer Bush* (1895) 159 e Sc A' cow'ryin' thegither like a body shiverin' o' cauld, *SETOUN Sunshine* (1895) 241 Fif Weary, ye coorie in yer cot alane, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 143 Ay We cooied doon in the lown beid of the dyke, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 94 Lnk I'll awa' along the braes, and coorie doon ahint the whins, *WARDROP J Mathison* (1881) 10 NI¹

2 To slide on ice, crouching down Ant (W H P)

COWEY, *sb* Sc Nhb Cum Wm. Written *cowie* Sc (JAM) [kūɪ] 1 A hornless cow See *Cowdy*, *sb* N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum She hed neah horns at aw Ses Gwordie, 'Coweys up i' years,' *RICHARDSON Talk* (1876) and S 93, Cum¹ Wm A cow lost a horn by fighting Her owner was advised to knock the other off and make her a 'cowey' Cottagers who keep a cow most freq choose one without horns (B K)

2 The seal

e Sc In the Firth of Tay So called from its round cowed head, without any apparent ears, and as resembling an animal that has no horns (JAM)

COWGE, *v* War To pilfer, steal, appropriate forcibly

War² Let's go-and cowge [couj] their mailies

COWIE, *adj* and *adv* Sc 1 *adj* Odd, queer, with the idea of cleverness See *Cow(e)*, *v*¹ 2,

Lnk A cowie cheel (JAM)

2 *adv* Very, exceedingly

Lnk Cowie weel Cowie fow [very intoxicated] (ib)

COWING, *vbl sb* Dev. [keuɪn.] Milking, feeding, tending cows

Dev Her wants to take the washing, and the cowing, and the cooking, *BARING-GOULD Idylls* (1896) 131

COWK, *v* and *sb* Sc Nhb Yks Lan Also written *couk* Sc, *kooak* e Yks¹, *coak* Lan¹, *kowk* Sc (JAM.)

[kouk, kōk, koək] 1 *v* To strain, retch, vomit Also used *fig* Cf *coaken*

Sc Has pride may gar auld N— kowk, *TAYLOR Poems* (1787) 11 (JAM) Abd I own I ance had likin for the yade, But couk to think o' since she turn'd a bawd, *SHIRRS Poems* (1790) 51 2 Cy¹, Nhb¹ e Yks¹ What's tha hooakin an kooakin aboot? Lan¹

Hence *Cowker*, *sb* a straining to vomit

n Cy GROSE (1790)

2 *sb* A vomit, belch

Edb Ay [ʔae] couk, I'm sure, wad mak a breach, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 90

[Efris *kolken*, 'ein dumpfes rollendes od gurgelndes Gerausch machen, wie z B die Blähungen im Bauche od in den Gedärmen' (KOOLMAN) Cp *MLG kolk*, 'das strudelnde Wasser' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN)]

COWK, see *Coke*, *sb*¹²

COWKES, *sb pl* Obs n Cy Sheep's hearts GROSE (1790) *Suppl* See *Coke*, *sb*¹

COWL, *sb*¹ Sc Also in forms *cool* Lnk, *coul*, *coulie* Sc (JAM) [koul, kūl] 1 A nightcap, a close cap worn indoors

Sc Not a cowl on his head, *VEDDER Poems* (1842) 88 Fif Caps, and cowls, and bannets blue, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 58 Rnf Adjusting his Kilmarnock cowl with great deliberation, *GILMOUR Pen Flk* (ed 1873) 28 Ay He would draw owre the wig o' him, a Kilmarnock cowl, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 71 Lnk His croon wis nocht but a cotton cowl, *THOMSON Laddy May* (1883) 113 Lth Owre its pow a fiery red-cowl flapit, *SMITH Merry Bridal* (1866) 53 Edb I threw my cowl into a corner, *MOIR Maunie Wauch* (1828) viii

Hence *Cowled-headed*, *adj* having the head covered with a nightcap

Abd Cowl'd headed Greedy Annie, *CADENHEAD Bon-accord* (1853) 199

2 *Phr* to pull the cowl and the mutch, part of the obs. practices of the 'bedding' at a wedding

Lnk You've dune me oot o' the pleasure o' pu'n in the cool an' the mutch on this mornin', *WARDROP J Mathison* (1881) 32 Gall (A W)

[The same as ME *cowle*, 'cuculla' (*Prompt*), OE *cug(e)le*]

COWL, *sb*² Nhb Stf Der Wor Glo e An Ken Som Dev Cor Also in forms *cool* Der¹ Ken¹ Cor¹²³, *coul* Glo, *cowell* Nhb [koul, kūl, keul]

1 A large tub or vessel with two ears, a barrel swung on a pole or mounted as a wheelbarrow, used for carrying pigs' wash or liquid manure

Nhb Obs (R O H), One cubert, one cowell, with all the other vessel standing thereupon, &c, *Will of J Thruell* (1704) Stf. RAY MS add (J C) 140 se Wor¹, s Wor¹ Glo. (A B), Glo¹ A 'wash cowl' is a tub on wheels for pigs' wash e An¹, Nrf¹ Ess RAY (1691), BAILEY (1721), Ess¹ w Som¹ Kacw ul

2 A large cask or tub in which malt liquor, milk, &c is cooled and in which meat is salted, a bucket See *Cooler*

Glo MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1789) I, GROSE (1790) MS add (M) Dev *ib* Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) Gl, Cor¹²³

3 *Comp* (1) *Cool back*, a shallow vat or tub, in which beer is cooled, (2) *beck*, a wooden vessel, esp one like a churn with a lid or cover

(1) Ken. Heard amongst old men formerly, but obs now that home-brewing is a thing of the past (W F S), Ken¹ Item in the brewhouse, two brewing tonns, one coole-back, *Boteler Invent*, *Mem of Eastry* (Jan 1617) 226 (2) Der¹ Obs

4 A cart e An¹

[Cowl, coule, a water-tub, COLES (1677) OFr *cuvet* (mod *cuveau*), 'petite cuve' (LA CURNÉ)]

COWL, *sb*³ and *v*¹ Cum Wm Yks Lin. Also in forms *cahl* w Yks, *carl* n Yks w Yks, *caul* Cum Wm, *cawl* w Yks⁴, *cool* n Yks¹² e Yks¹ n Lin¹, *coul* n Yks¹ ne Yks¹ m Yks¹ w Yks⁴ [koul, kūl, w, Yks kāl]

1 *sb* A lump or swelling on the head, *gen* caused by a blow, a boil, abscess Cf *coil*, *sb*⁴

Cum LINTON *Lake Cy* (1864) 299 Wm We gev him sum alekar en brawn paaper tae lig on a girt caul on his brow, *WHEELER Dial* (1790) 68, ed 1821 n Yks Carls is dowers, *Prov* (I W), n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ It's risen a girt coul atop o' mah hecad e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), He raised a cool as big as a pidgin egg,

NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 58 e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811), THORNTON *Lett* (1703), Ah'd a cool, hofe as big as a hegg, o' me'y heead, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 34, w Yks¹⁴, LIN ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 311 n Lin¹ He'd a great cowl up o' th' side o' his head for iver so long

2 A severe blow

Wm Ah gat sec a cowl aback at t'lug at mi een fair glistened again (B K) w Yks⁵ Qi'e hān a cowl o' t' head

3 To bruise, raise a lump on the head, to thrash, strike a heavy blow

n Yks² I'll coul thee m Yks¹ w Yks Just feel at this cahl on my head, but ne'er mind, I've cahled him (M N), CUDWORTH *Horton* (1886) *Gl*, (S K C), LUCAS *Stud Niddale* (c 1882) *Gl*, w Yks⁵ He's bin cowlung muh fur dung nowt To 'cowl' a person's 'toppin' for him is tantamount to a threat of chastisement

COWL, sb⁴ Cor¹² A fish-bladder

COWL, v² and sb⁵ Nhb Dur Cum Wm Yks Lan Also in forms cawl Yks, col Nhb¹, cole w Yks, coul N Cy¹ Nhb¹ n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ w Yks³⁵ ne Lan¹ [koul, kaul] 1 v To scrape or rake together mud, dung, &c, to gather into a heap Also used *fig* to hoard See Cow, v¹

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Dur Cowl on a few coals, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Lett* (1877) 7, Dur¹, Cum¹ Wm Cowl the muck away (B K), An cowls auld legends into rhymes, WHITE HEAD *Leg* (1859) 10 Yks He's brikin' steans and cawlin' t'roads (E F) n Yks² They gat him coul'd in [enticed] A weight o' brass coul'd up, n Yks³, ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), e Yks¹ w Yks A labouring man who refused to take advantage of the footpath observed he did not 'cole much muck,' meaning he was a clean walker, N & Q (1882) 6th S vi 328, WILLAN *List Wds* (1811), w Yks¹³, w Yks⁵ Coul that muck art o' that corner an' tak it awāy. ne Lan¹

Hence (1) Cowler, sb an iron or wooden scraper or rake used for cleaning roads, &c, also used *fig* a miser, (2) Cowlings, sb pl scrapings, rakings, (3) Cowlithrust, sb, see below

(1) Wm Take the cowler and clean the yard (B K) n Yks (I W), (R H H), n Yks¹ 'Reach me here yon couler, David,' spoken by a sexton who was about to use the implement designated for the purpose of pulling the up-cast earth back into the grave, n Yks², w Yks³ (2) w Yks Gettin' up ta t'knees e street cowlins, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1856) 31, Ah've ordered some coals An some cowlins, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 28 (3) n Yks² Give him a coulthrust, a shove an' a shake The delinquent youth is pulled backwards and forwards, while bumps are administered behind

2 To pull out or down

Yks I'll coul thee down (K) n Yks¹ He's gotten a stick wiv a gib tiv it, to coul thee flowers oot in t'back w Yks¹ Tha nobbut just coled im a'at o' t'beck i time (J W)

3 sb A rake to draw cinders out of a boiler fire, a road-scraper

Nhb¹ A flat piece of iron plate like a hoe, set at right angles to a shaft or handle w Yks (W C S)

[1 Fr *cueillir*, to gather, reap, cull (COTGR)]

COWL, v³ n Cy Lakel Wm Yks [koul, kaul] To cower down

n Cy (HALL) e Yks¹ He cums in and cowls hissen doon i arm chair without assin onnybody's leave

Hence Cowlen, ppl adj, see below

Lakel A gurt cowlen chap is yan 'ats built in a strang useful way, an' net ower fine, *Pennith Obs* (Dec 7, 1897) Wm Freq used, it carries the idea of awkwardness and immense size He was a gurt cowlen fellow, wi a fiut [foot] like a plew sled (B K)

COWL, see Cowell

COWLEE, sb Irel 1 A term used when the bowl goes beyond the goal in the game of 'hurling'

Wxf¹ Th' ball want a cowlee [The ball o'er-shot the goal], 88

2 Comp Cowlee man, the goal-keeper in the game of 'hurling'

Wxf¹ Th' cowlee-man zey, well, 'twas ee-naate [The goal-keeper said, well, 'twas intended them], 86

COWLIN, sb Yks A young cow

w Yks An' some cowlins ah'll hev if ah live, BLACKAH *Poems* (1867) 28

[Cow + -ling, dim suff]

COWL NET, sb Yks A large hand-net used in salmon-poaching

n Yks Still in use (R H H) w Yks Leeds *Meic Suppl* (July 16, 1892), Well known now, and formerly very much used before the rivers were so strictly preserved as now (A C)

COWL PRESS, sb and v n Cy Cum Yks Lan Also in forms coupraise n Cy w Yks ne Lan¹, cowprise n Yks¹ w Yks¹, coulpress n Yks¹², cowpress Cur¹ w Yks¹ [kou l, kou pres, prais] 1 sb A lever of wood, or staff capable of being used as a lever, an iron crowbar See Colpas

n Cy GROSE (1790) Cum¹², n Yks¹² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) 11 314 w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caugs* (1781), w Yks¹

2 v To raise by levers or wedges ne Lan¹

COWL RAKE, sb Nhb Duf Cum Wm Yks Lin Also in forms colrake N Cy¹ Nhb¹, cole Wm¹, collo rake Cum¹, couldrake w Yks, coul N Cy¹ Nhb¹ n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ w Yks¹³ n Lin [kou l rēk, rēk]

1 An instrument used to scrape or rake together mud, manure, &c See Cowl, v²

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*, N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur A wooden colrake to prevent the ore escaping, FORSTER *Shata* (1821) 344 Cum (J W O), Cum¹, Wm¹, n Yks (T S), n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks Wi' cowl-rake he then, knockt her doon like a bullock, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 40, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) w Yks WILLAN *List Wds* (1811), n Lin N & Q (1852) 1st S, v 375, n Lin¹

2 A small handrake for the fireside, used to rake out ashes, &c

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dum¹, n Yks¹² ne Yks¹ Git t'ass oot aback o' t'hood wi t'coul rake e Yks¹ Also an instrument for raking the soot from the top of the oven w Yks Theer wor all soarts a articles for domestic use, posnits, cowlrakes, &c, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann* (1852) 50, Leeds *Meic Suppl* (1884), w Yks¹³

COWM, see Comb, sb¹

COWNDER, sb n Cy [Not known to our correspondents] Confusion, trouble (HALL)

COWOWING, vbl sb Hmp¹ The caw or noise made by rooks

COWP, see Coop, sb¹, Coup, v¹²

COWPAW, sb Nhb Nhp In form coo-paa Nhb¹ The left hand Hence Cowpawed, adj left-handed Cf car, adj

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ He gave us his coo paa, the beggar knaas ne better Nhp¹

COWPER, sb Obsol Shr¹ A cooper

[Cuperus, a cowper, *Pict Voc* (c 1475) in Wright's *Voc* (1884) 807]

COWPIN, COWPON, see Coupin, Coopings

COWPRESS, COWPRISE, see Cowl press

COWPRISE, sb n Cy The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*

n Cy SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 166

COWS, sb pl Yks Fine pulverized ore that comes from former washings, collected in pools made for the purpose, and again re-dressed for the smelt mill

w Yks Still in common use in all the lead-mining districts of Craven (M A), w Yks¹

COWSE, see Course

COW SHARD, sb Yks Lan Der Also Wil Also written cow sheard w Yks¹ Lan, -sherd Der¹ Cow-dung, a dropping or patch of cow-dung See Cow sharn, skarn

w Yks We never use 'shard' without a prefix We say 't'mustal wants sadly freeing o' cow-shard,' N & Q (1870) 4th S vi 561, w Yks¹ Lan Everyone here knows what is meant by a 'cow-shearn' or 'cow sheard,' for both words are used, GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 19 Der¹, Wil¹

[Bouse de vache, the dung of a cow, a cow-shard, COTGR]

COW SHARN, sb Sc (JAM) Irel Nhb Dur Yks Lan Chs Lei War Shr Also Wil Dev Cor Also in forms share Nhb¹, sharen N Cy¹ Nhb¹, shern Dur Lei¹ Cor¹², sherran N I¹, shorn(e Chs¹² Wil¹ Dev [kū, kou, keu, jarn, jān] Cow-dung See Cow shard, skarn

N I¹, N Cy¹ Nhb Coosharn, be the pailfuls, they raked up, ROBSON *Erangelme* (1870) 367, Rooled him in coos share, CHATER

Tyneside Ann (1869) 7, Nhb¹, Dur (K), w Yks¹ Lan¹ e and m ne Lan¹, Chs¹²³ Lei¹ Fuel for fire, straw, cow shein and such like, *BURTON Hist* (1622) 2, ed 1777 *War B'ham Wily Post* (June 10, 1893), War¹² Shr¹ The best thing as ever I met 80th fur bad legs is a cow-sharn pulvis Tak a 'antle o' wutmil an' as much cow sharn as 'll mix well together, an' put it on the leg Wil¹ Obs Dev GROSE (1790) MS add (M) Cor¹² e Cor¹ N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 199

Hence **COWSHERNY**, *adj* the colour of cow-dung, dark green, applied to the sea when it assumes this appearance Cor¹ This appearance is probably owing to the presence of animalcules, such as *Entomostracae*, *Medusae*, &c, Cor² e Cor¹ N & Q (1871) 4th S vii 199

COW-SHERD, **SHERRAN**, **SHORN(E)**, see Cow shard, sharn

COWSHOT, see Cushat

COWSKARN, *sb* Cum Yks. Lan Written cow scarn Cum [kū, kā, kē, skarn, skān] • Cow-dung See Cow shard, sharn

Cum GROSE (1790), Gl (1851) w Yks¹, Lan¹ n, n Lan¹, ne Lan¹

COWSLEM, *sb* Rxb (JAM) The evening star

COWSLIP, *sb* I Dial forms (1) Carslope (w Yks⁵), (2) Cooslop (n Lin¹), (3) Cowerslop (Shr¹), (4) Cow slap (Nhp¹ Hnt), (5) Cowslop (Chs¹ Nhp¹ Shr¹ e An¹ n Dev), (6) Cowslup (War² se Wor¹)

II Dial meanings (1) the oxlip, *Primula elatior* (Hrt Mid e An Ken Dor), (2) the foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Dev⁴), (3) the cuckoo-flower, *Orchis mascula* (Rut), (4) the meadow crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris* (Dev⁴), (5) the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris* (Hmp¹), (6) the primula, *Primula Auricula* (Dev⁴), (7) the *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus* (Dev)

(1) Ess (S P H), The oxlip, which is very abundant there, is called a cowslip, *WRIGHT Eng Lang* (1857) 21 Dor (C V G), (2) Dev MOORE *Hist Dev* (1829) I 353 n Dev Cowslap an' cock grass, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 122

[Cowslope, *herba petri*, *herba paralis*, *ligustra*, *Prompt OE cū-sloppe* (ÆLFRIC), and *cū-slyppe* (Leechdoms)]

COWSORT, see Cushat

COWT, *sb* Fif (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A strong stick, a rung

COWT, *v* Sc To beat, thrash See **Colt**, *v*¹

Per I'll cowt him Stop it or I'll cowt ye (G W)

COWT, see **Catch**, *v* I 3, Cold, **Colt**, *sb*¹

COWTER, see **Coulter**

COWTH, see **Cooth**, *sb*¹

COWTHER, *v*¹ Shr To chase, drive Cf **scowther** Shr¹ Hie after 'em, Rover! cowther [kou dhur'] 'em out, theer's a good dog

COWTHER, *v*² e Yks¹ To crowd

COWTHER, see **Couther**.

COW'T LORD, *phr* Lakel A pudding made of oatmeal and lumps of suet Also called Cow'd lady Lakel Eat a cow'd loord like lead, Ay, one day at dinner, *Pennith Obs* (Dec 7, 1897) ne Cum (M P)

COW UP, see **Coop**, *int*

COWZIE, *adj* Sc I Of the weather rough, boisterous

Rnf A cowzie day, one distinguished by a high wind (JAM)

2 Awe-inspiring, terrific A cowzie carl (*sb*)

COX, see **Gock**

COXIOUS, see **Cockshous**

COXY, *adj* Sc Stf Not Lei Nhp War Wor Hrf Glo Cor and Slang Also written **coksey** se Wor¹, **cocksy** Nhp⁴ [ko ksi] 1 Conceited, arrogant, 'cheeky', ill-tempered

Lnk Yon little coxy wight that makes sic wark, *RAMSAY Poems* (1800) I 354 (JAM) n Stf Looks as sour an' as coxy when we're a singin', *Geo Eliot A Bede* (1859) I 86 Not¹ s Not Don't be so coxy, somebody knows something besides you (J P K) Lei¹, Nhp¹, War¹², se, Wor¹, Hrf², Glo (Miss M), Cor¹² Slang He's the coxiest young blackguard in the house, *HUGHES I Brown* (1856) viii

2 Of horses restive Glo¹

COXY ROXY, *adj* e An [ko ksi roksi] Merrily and fantastically tipsy e An¹, Nrf¹

COY, *sb* and *v* Yks Chs Lin e An Sur Som [koɪ]

1 *sb* A place for entrapping ducks or other wild-fowl, a decoy

e Yks¹, Chs¹² Obs, n Lin¹, e An¹, Nrf¹, w Som¹

2 *Comp* **Coy man**, the man in charge of a 'coy', (2) pool, a pond arranged with appliances for catching wild-fowl

(1) Sur Sure-ly, ye am't pulled on that 'ere new coyman, have ye? *Woodlanders* (ed 1893) 256 (2) w Som¹ Kaup-pool

3 In *phi* **Raising the coy**, see below

Sur The ducks come into the decoy—or decoys, as the case may be—from open waters early in the morning, leaving it to feed again as evening draws near It is when resting in the decoy that they are coaxed up one of the decoy-pipes and get captured, *Woodlanders* (ed 1893) 258

4 A coop for lobsteis e An¹, Nrf¹

5 *v* To decoy, entice, allure

e Yks¹ MS add (1 H) Suf (C T) Som W & J GL (1873) w Som¹ Tuudh ur bwuuyz kauy d n een tu dh au rchut, un dhae ur ee wuz u kaech [The other boys enticed him into the orchard, and there he was caught]

[1 Until the great mallard be catch't in the coy, *HACKET Abp Williams* (c 1670) II 133 (DAV) Du hoye, a cage (HEXHAM)]

COY, see **Quey**

COY DUCK, *sb* and *v* Chs Lin e An Som [koɪ duk, dek] 1 *sb* A duck trained to entice others into the tunnel in a decoy, an allurements, a snare Also used *fig* See **Coy**, *sb*

Chs The coy ducks came boldly unto us and fed, *BRERETON Travels* (1634) I 17, ed 1844 n Lin¹ She's a real coy duck, no servant lass is saafe wheare she is e An¹ Nrf COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 44 w Som¹ A very common name for pretty barmaids

2 *v* To decoy, entice

Suf He kinda coyducked th' owd hos into the shod with an armful o' tares (M E R) Som Lazy, drunken fellers that coyducked 'un away, *RAYMOND Love and Quiet Life* (1894) 240 w Som¹ They be the covetousest vokes ever I com'd across Nif anybody 've a got a good maaid to work, or a lusty chap or ort, aa'll warnt, tidn very long vore they'll coy-duck 'em away

[1 No man ever lost by keeping a coy-duck, *HACKET Abp Williams* (c 1670) II 43 (DAV)]

COYDS, *sb pl* Cum¹ [koidz] Quoits

COYL, see **Coal**, **Coil**, *sb*²

COYSTY, see **Kysty**

COZ, see **Cause**, *conj*

COZAIN, *v* S & Ork¹ To batter Cf **coss**

COZEY, see **Causey**

COZIE, *v* Nhb To be comfortable, snug

Nhb While toppers cozie in the neuk (W G)

COZIER, see **Codger**, *sb*¹

CRA(A), see **Craw**, *sb*¹², *v*²

CRAADEN, **CRAADON**, see **Cradden**, *sb*¹

CRAAK, *v* and *sb* Wm [kræk] 1 *v* To waste time, delay, 'hang about'

Wm I hool net hae ta gaa craakan oot et neets, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt iii 33

2 *sb* One who wastes his time Wm. (T C)

CRAAM, *sb* Lan A curved three-pronged fork used in getting cockles See **Crome**, *sb*

Lan The cockler whips out the fish with a kind of three-pronged fork called a 'craam,' *WAUGH Rambles in Lake Cy* (1861) 76, They struck a small instrument with three crooked prongs, called a craam, into the sand, close beside these holes, where they were sure to find a cockle, *BRIGGS Remains* (1822) 32, Lan¹, ne Lan¹ [Du *kramme*, a hooke, a grapple, a crooke (HEXHAM)]

CRAAP, see **Creep**, *v*¹

CRAAS, **CRAAT**, see **Crouse**, *v*, **Croft**

CRAB, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Irel and Eng [krab, kræb] 1 In *comb* (1) Crab's allowance, see below, (2) cart, the large shell of a crab, drawn about by a string by a child, (3) 's claw, the willow weed *Polygonum Persicaria*, (4) fish, the crab, (5) gaited, walking sideways, (6) grass, the common sandwort, *Polygonum aviculare*, (7) shulls, slang word for shoes, (8) weed, see grass

(1) **NI**¹ The treatment that juvenile fishers give to those crabs ('partens') that fasten on their hooks and eat off the bait—the crabs, when landed, are instantly trampled to death (2) **n Yks** Ah'll tread on thy crab caht (I W) (3) **Dor** (B & H) (4) **n Lin**¹ I can eat any soort o' fish bud crab fish, them I can't abide (5) **Ir** But Ody held unperturbably on his way, if anything less crab gaited than usual, *BARLOW Idylls* (1892) 124 (6) **e An**¹ *Nrf Arch* (1879) VIII 168 (7) **se Wor**¹ *Lon MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) i 217 (8) **Ess** (B & H).

2 A species of capstan, worked usually by horses, for the purpose of raising or lowering heavy weights
N Cy¹, **Nhb**¹ **Nhb**, *Dur GREENWELL Coal Tr Gl* (1849) s **Wor**¹

Hence (1) **Crab-rope**, *sb* the rope used on a 'crab' **Nhb**¹ (2) **s claws**, *sb* a contrivance to grasp a stone and lift it with a crane **n Yks** (I W)

3 A portable winch or windlass

Wm He pulled it up wi' t' crab (B K), **w Yks** (S K C), **w Som**¹

4 **Comp Crab windlass**, a hand-windlass used on the deck of a barge **Shr**²

5 An iron trivet to put over the fire

Chs (K), **Chs**¹³ s **Pem** Put the crab on the fire, an' put the kiddle on 'n (W M M)

CRAB, *sb*² Var dial uses in Sc and Eng [**krab**, **kræb**] 1 The wild apple, *Pyrus Malus*, *gen* in *comp Crab apple*

Ayr Crunching soor crabs and geans, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 249 **Lakel Pennrth Obs** (Dec 1897) **e Yks** As soon as a crab, *NICHOLSON Flk Sp* (1889) 21 **Chs**¹ A very common tree in hedges and thickets. The inhabitants of Mobberley have, from time immemorial, been called 'Mobberley Crabs', and there used to be a custom in that parish of pelting the pison with crab apples on 'Wakes Sunday'. The custom was quite *obs* before my time, but I believe it was carried out in the present century **n Lin**¹, **War**³ **w Cy** Village maidens in the west of England go up and down the hedges gathering crab apples, which they carry home, putting them into a loft, and form with them the initials of their supposed suitors' names. The initials which are found on examination to be most perfect on old Michaelmas Day are considered to represent the strongest attachments, and the best for the choice of husbands. This custom is very old, and much reliance is placed on the appearances and decomposition of the crabs, *HONE Every-day Bk* (1827) III 464

Hence **Crabbing**, *vbl sb* gathering the fruit of the crab-apple **n Lin**¹

2 **Comp** (1) **Crab cherry**, the *Prunus avium*, (2) **drink**, a drink made by pouring water on the crab-apples, after they have been pressed for verjuice, (3) **harvest**, the time for gathering crab-apples, (4) **hullings**, the residue left in making verjuice, (5) **lanthorn**, see **toes**, (6) **mill**, a mill in which crab-apples are crushed in making verjuice, (7) **stocks**, wild apple-trees on which apples are grafted, (8) **toes**, an apple turnover, (9) **vargis** or **verjuice**, the juice of crab-apples pressed out and used as vinegar, (10) **wherry**, see **drink**, (11) **wort**, sour cider

(1) **n Bck** (B & H) (2) **Der**¹ (3) **Wor** I was speaking to a bricklayer's man who was engaged on a new building, and I congratulated him on the good progress which was being made. He replied 'We be getting very near crab harvest again,' by which he meant that he would soon be out of work and would have to look out for another job, *N & Q* (1889) 7th S viii 248 (4) **e Yks** *MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1796) II 314 (5) **e An**¹, **Nrf**¹ (6) **w Yks** *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Aug 8, 1896) (7) **Dor** They are grafted on crab-stocks nine or ten inches from the ground, *MARSHALL Review* (1817) V 275 (8) **Shr**¹ It is a stroke of rustic wit to call them 'crab-toes,' more esp when sugar has been sparingly used, and the apples in them are sour. 'I think it's 'bout time to lave off them crab toes, now there's a wur [hoar] frost o' the groun' (s v Apple-foot) (9) **Lakel Pennrth Obs** (Dec 14, 1897) **Wm** He's as soor as crab varjus (B K) **Chs**¹ Used for sprains **n Lin**¹, **sw Lin**¹, **War**² **Shr**¹ 'E's laid by doth a kench in 'is ancler'. I put a pulvis made doth crab-varjus—theer's nuthin better to swage away the swellin', **Shr**² As sour as crabvargis (10) **n Yks** Let's hē neean o' thy crab-wherry (I W) **e Yks** *MARSHALL Rur Econ* (1788) (s v Wherry) (11) **Glo**¹

3. A potato-apple

Lan Crabs, or oukles, which grow upon the stems of potatoes, *Reports Agric* (1793-1813) 30 **ne Lan**¹, **nw Der**¹

VOL I

CRAB, *sb*³ and *v*¹ In *gen* dial use in Sc and Eng [**krab**, **kræb**] 1 *sb* A sour, disagreeable, morose person

Dmb Their servant is a skinnie old crab, *Cross Disruption* (ed 1877) vii **e Yks**¹ **Nhp**¹ He's a regular old crab **War**²

Hence (1) **Crabbed** or **Crabbt**, *ppl adj* (a) cross-grained, ill tempered, sour, morose, in *gen* colloq use? (b) shrewd, smart, artful, contradictory, (c) of the weather sharp, cold, (2) **Crabbing**, *vbl sb* the state of mind of one out of humour or sulking, (3) **Crabbt like**, *adj* sour, crossgrained-looking, (4) **Crabbtly**, *adv* acrimoniously, (5) **Crabbtiness**, *sb* crossness, bad temper, (6) **Crabby**, *adj* (a) see **Crabbed** (a), (b) see **Crabbed** (c)

(1) **a Elg** Ye're but a crabbit, scabbt lot, *TESTER Poems* (1865) 147 **Abd** Let crabbit critics thrav then niz, *Ogg Wilhe Waly* (1873) 15 **Kcd** The lot o' luckless lam was cauldrie, crabbit, smart, artful, contradictory, (c) of the weather sharp, cold, **GRANT Lays (1884) 118 **Trf** Wi' angry e'e an' crabbt mou', *SMART Rhymes* (1834) 207 **Fif** He [a late] wi' crabbit cruel claw, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 62 **Rnf** She's baith crabbit and snell, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 44 **Lnk** Crabbit, spitefu' Leezie Shaw, *WARDROP J Mathison* (1881) 117 **Lth** Ne'er ye mind their crabbit daunts, *BRUCE Poems* (1813) 184 **Edb** This crabbit thing fu' bauldly says, In doggerel rhyme, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 23 **Kcb** Getting cross an' mair crabbit, aye day after day, *ARMSTRONG Ingleside* (1890) 157 **Cum** She was a crabbit bairn, *Capitlie Patriot* (Oct 7, 1887) **Wm** He's as crabbed as an auld cuckoo (B K) **w Yks** (J T), **BANKS Wkld Wds** (1865) **Chs**¹ **Shr**¹ Our Maister's mighty crabbit to day, 'e's bin on sence daylight **w Som**¹ So crabbed's a bear wi a zore head **Dev**³ Whot a crabbt, pittice leetle zawl tez tu be shure **Cor**¹²**

(b) **Cor** *THOMAS Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*, **Cor**¹³ (c) **n Yks**² 'Bits o' crabb'd showers,' the rain of sleet driven by cold winds (2) **Sc N & Q** (1852) 1st S v 258 (3) **Fif** Dour were their theats and crabbit-like their faces, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 169 (4) **Sc** We sall hae the question stated, And keen and crabbtly debated, *FERGUSON Poems* (1785) 178 (5) **Fif** The crabbtiness o' that guid knicht, *ib* 177 (6) **a Nhb**¹ **Ile**'s a crabby aad chep **n Yks** (I W) **w Yks** 'Thud be scwer ta get in at t'head o' t'powl,' sed Mary, eight crabby, *Pudsey Olin* (1889) 23 **w Yks**², **w Yks**⁵ Tying to luke crabby, 67 **n Lin**¹, **s Lin** (1 H R), **Lei**¹, **Nhp**¹, **War**³, **n Wll** (G E D) (b) **n Yks**²

2 **Comp** (1) **Crab grained**, cross, ill-tempered, morose, (2) **lantern**, a cross, forward child, (3) **stick**, a bad-tempered, morose person or child

(1) **Gall** John Dick was utter all a man, though a crab-grained and ill conditioned one, *CROCKETT Grey Man* (1896) 80 (2) **Som** **W & J Gl** (1873) (3) **n Lin**¹, **Nhp**¹, **War**²³

3 *v* To put out of humour, to irritate, anger, provoke
Sc 'Crab without a cause and merse without amends, *RANSAY Prov* (1737), **Sae** unacquainted wi' the guilt Oor after life sae crabbeth, *QUINN Heather* (ed 1863) 230, *Obs* in an active sense, but still in use in a pass sense, *N & Q* (1852) 1st S v 258 **Ayr** That would be to crab an honest man, *DICKSON Writings* (1660) I 142, ed 1845, You tirred the kurks crabbit God, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 104 **Gall** Be not crabbit with us, O Lord! *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) xxi **Nhb** He crabs ivverybody that cums nigh him, *CHATER Tyneside Alm* (1869) 26 **ne Yks**¹ He was crabd when he hecard tell on't **w Yks** De wa vari krabd wen de gar uam (J W)

CRAB, *sb*⁴ **Sc Irel** Also in form **crib** **Sc** [**krab**, **krib**] In *comp* (1) **Crab road**, a road with a kerb-stone, (2) **stane**, a kerb-stone See **Crib**, *sb*⁴

(1) **Lns** On I goes till I came to the corner of the crab road, *CROKER Leg* (1862) 249 (2) **Sc** (*JAM Suppl*), (*A W*)

CRAB, *v*² **Irel** **n Cy** **Yks** **Lin** **Glo** **Lon** **Wil** **Slang** **Colon** [**krab**, **kræb**] 1 To find fault with, 'pull to pieces,' cry down, to abuse, scold

NI¹ A couldn't thole bein' crabbed at, when A didn't do nothin' ondaicent **Glo**¹ He nearly crabbed me head off **Lon** It a patterer has been 'crabbed,' that is, offended, *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) I 218 **Wll**¹, **n Wll** (W C P)

2 Horse-dealing term to *wn* down a horse so as to depreciate its value, to exaggerate or divulge a horse's defects

ne Yks¹ He crab'd mah 'oss **n Lin**¹ 'She'll mak' most o' fo'ty pund if sum o' them foalks that knaw doan't crab her,' said of a blemished mare that was to be sold **Slang** **Shice**. . . did most of the dirty work for the confederacy and alternately 'crabbed' and 'chy-iked' as the case might requie, *CAREW Autob Gipsy*

5 F

(1891) xx [Aus It was a blind trick of yours to go and bring these chaps here, and crab the sale of the run, BOLDREWOOD *Colon Reformer* (1890) III xxiv]

3 To break, bruise n Cy (HALL)

4 To lay hold of

Glo Lisons *Vulgar Tongue* (1868) 10

[1 Orig & hawking term, hawks are said to 'ciab' when they stand too near and fight one with another, *Sportman's Diet* (1785) (s v *Terms*), Some falcons will crabbe with every hawke and flee of purpose to crabbe with them, TURBERVILLE *Falconrie* (1575) 114 (N E D) LG *krabben*, 'kratzen' (BERGHAUS)]

CRAB, *adj* Yks [krab] In comp (1) Crab fallow, a ploughed field which is left to lie fallow until late in the year and consequently becomes overgrown with weeds, (2) lay, land that is self-seeded, unmanaged, out of cultivation

(1) w Yks (M F), w Yks 2 (2) w Yks 2 In use in Totley

CRABALORGIN, *sb* Dev Cor The thornback crab s Dev, e Cor (Miss D), Col¹

CRABBET, *sb* Cor [kræbət] A woollen scarf, a cravat (M A C), Cor³

[Crabbat, a woman's gorget, also a cravate, worn first by the Croats in Germany, COLLS (1677), so SKINNER (1671), cp *Crabat*, a Croat (DEFOE), G *Krabat*, 'Kroat' (PAUL)]

CRABBUN, *sb* I W¹ [kræbən] A dunghill fowl, a coward

[A form of lit E *craven*, cowardly, a coward, applied technically to a cock that is not 'game', 'No cock of mine, you crow too like a craven, SHAKS *T Shrew*, II 1 228 ME *cravant*, vanquished, defeated (MATZNER)]

CRABBY ORE, *sb* Sc I The wrack, *Fucus serratus* (B & H)

CRAB HARROW, *sb* e An [kræb-ærə] A large heavy harrow used on strong adhesive soils

e An¹ Ess Ox harrows, heavier and more effective than the common crab-harrow of the county, YOUNG *Agric* (1807) I 147

CRAB SOW, *sb* Obs or obsol Lin Sur Also in form crab sowl Lin¹ A boys' game See below

Lin¹ m & s Lin Obs (T H R) Sur The game of 'crab sow', formerly played on Barnes Common, was played with sticks, curved at one end, like a hockey stick, and a large bung of cork. The bung is flat and round, about 1 in thick and 2½ to 3 ins in diameter. The players were divided into two sides—goals were appointed, but no posts erected. The object of the game was for each side to send the ball through the opponents' goal. At a given signal each side would endeavour to hook or knock the bung away from the group and then start it towards the opponents' goal (A B G), Apparently a form of 'Hockey,' GOMME *Games* (1894) 81

CRACHETLY, CRACHETTY, CRACHY, see **Crachy**

CRACK, *sb*¹, *v* and *adj* Var dial uses in Sc Irel Eng and Colon Written *krack* Bnff¹ Also in form *creck* Wm w Yks [krak, kræk, krek] 1 *sb* A sudden loud crash or noise, esp a peal or crash of thunder

Fif As thunder on the fire-slaht's back, Tempestuoushe there cam' a crack, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 24 Rnf No come down wi' sic a crack, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 33 Nhb (R O H) n Yks¹ A laaysom' thoonner-crack, for sear T'wur fit t'brust yan's ears! w Yks (J T), Cor³

2. A sudden outburst or roar of laughter

w Yks (J L) Lan They kept settin' up cracks o' laafin, BRIERLEY *Traddlepin Fold*, viii, Aw've had mony an herty crack abeawt it sin, STATION *Loomnary* (c 1861) 97

3 An instant, moment, short space of time, 'jiffy,' trice Gen in phr *in a crack* In gen colloq use

Sc Ye ne'er heard o' the highlandman and the gauger, I'll no be a crack o' tellin it, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) I 37 (JAM) Abd Syne in a crack He warsles up, *Guidman Inglismaill* (1875) 47 Ked I cud get er in a crack, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 84 Frf We drank out untl [in] a crack, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 123 Per In a crack We'll mak' our World better yet, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 174 Fif In a crack Flew frae th' unsicker stance, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 5 Rnf He cur'd the jaundice in a crack, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II 118 Lnk In a crack, I will be back, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 125 Lth I'll mend it for you in a crack, STRATHESK *Blinkbonny* (ed 1891) 144 Edb Scarce had been awa' a crack, Tint *Quey* (1796) 17 Sik Turned into pounds in a crack, HOGG

Poems (ed 1865) 437 Ir I can't stay a crack, CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 201 Cav I can mend that tear in a crack (M S M) Nhb In bye they bummd me in a crack, WILSON *Phinan's Pay* (1843) 27, Nhb¹ Cum 'She up in a crack, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 102 Yks 'I'lads 'll be brack in a crack o' no time, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 85, ed 1874 ne Yks¹ w Yks In a crack his basket was kicked wrong side up, SNOWDEN *Web Weaver* (1896) 11, w Yks¹, w Yks⁵ If ad a bin a crack laater, 74 Lan 'Are ye ready?' he shouted 'In haue a crack,' WOOD *Hum Sketches*, 12, His mother aved him two or three score questions in a crack, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 57 Chs Yo'll find yunsel there in a crack, Chs N & O I 183 s Chs¹ Weet u kraak! [Weet a crack!] s Not He'll see a buid's nest in a crack (J P K) n Lin Oot flies tooth i' a crack, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 98, n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ We might be snatched away in a crack s Lin (T H R), Lei¹, Nhp¹ War *Bhain Why Post* (June 10, 1893), War¹², Brks¹, e An¹, Nif¹ Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY Cor³ Slang. Put his hand to his hat and was off in a crack, BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed 1840) *Merch of Venice*

4 A blow Also used *fig* a shot, duel

Sc (JAM) Ir That I might have the pleasure of a crack with you! BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III xxv Yks The chap gives him another crack and tumbles him down, BARING GOULD *Oddities* (1875) I 240 e Yks Ah fetched him a crack, NICOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 25 Chs¹ If tha doesna mak a less nize, I'll gie the such a crack Der I hot him a crack o' the head, VERNEY *Stone Edge* (1868) iv s Lin (T H R) Brks¹ I gid 'un a crack a top o' the yead Cor², Cor³ I'll giv ee a crack o' the head Slang I fetches a crack at 's head wi' my suck, HUGHES *T Brown Ovf* (1861) xxxvi, Haid though I tried, I never succeeded in getting a crack at him, SMART *Master of Rathkelly* (1888) II iv

5 Boasting, vainglorious talk, brag

Sc D'ye hear wha's coming to cow yer cracks, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) xxx, Keep a' your cracks about it to youisells, *ib* *Bride of Lam* (1818) xxvi Abd I ga'e mysel' the ghm, for a' my cracks, BEATTIE *Fannys* (1801) 10, ed 1873 n Yks A chap tell me by way o' crack, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 45 w Yks² 'Crack was a good dog, but he got hung for barking,' a prov intended to show that a swaggerer comes to a bad end n Lin¹ Lei¹ Ah heerd 'im a-mekkin' his cracks over it

6 Pride, boast, something to boast of, an act of superiority, a speciality, particular line

N Cy¹ Dur¹ I'll set you your cracks e Yks MARSHALL *Rui Eon* (1789) w Yks Y's *Why Post* (1883) 14, w Yks¹ 'Nar girt cracks,' nothing to boast of Lan Summat about engineerin', loike as not That's his crack, BURNETT *Haworths* (1887) iv ne Lan¹ He's neya girt cracks Glo¹ 'I can't tell no cracks of myself' means that I cannot give a very good account of my health, n Glo (H S H) e An¹ She is the crack of the village Nrf¹ Nrf, Suf HOLLOWAY

7 Talk, conversation, gossip, chat

Sc I maun hae a crack wi' an auld acquaintance here, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxii Elg Her couthy crack an' smile fu' fain, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 123 Ked When they wearied at their crack, Some ane did sing a sang JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 73 Frf I thought he had called to have a crack with me, BARRIE *Thrums* (1889) xv Per A social dram Or twa-hand crack atween, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 32 Fif I'll jist hae a crack for a wee wi' Robert, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 39 Dmb An hour's crack wi' some o' the reasonable, decent men, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) xxxviii Rnf The fien'ly crack, the cheerfu' sang, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I 99 Ayr Ye'll come ower and tak your tea and a crack wi' him, GALT *Lands* (1826) xxxi Lnk Davie dearly loves a twa-handed crack, his tongue gangs like nine ell o' wind, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) 1 Lth You'll mair than likely get a crack wi' himsel', STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 74 e Lth We sune got started on the crack aboot the candidates, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 20 Edb My door-neighbour popped in, in our two handed crack over the counter, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xviii Bwk There was an acquaintance and me getting a crack, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 43 Dmf I fain wad ha'en wi' you a crack, HAWKINS *Poems* (1841) V 23 Gall The Laugh End folk gathered in to have their crack, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 389 NI¹ Ant PATTERSON *Dial* 23, *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Don Sit down on the wee creepie fornest me, an' we'll hae a crack, *Cornh Mag*, *Flk-Lore* (Feb 1877) 175 n Cy *Border Gl* (Coll L L B) Nhb He arlways was a whist like chap, wi' little crack, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) II 206, Nhb¹, Dur¹ e Dur¹ To have a 'bit crack' as the invariable way of expressing a bit of a gossip Cum I'erak gat varra ohrang noo,

DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 5, (H W) Wm I'll tell yee what crack we hed, *CLOSE Satinist* (1833) 160, I want ta hev a bit ev a crack witha, ROBISON *Lord Robinson* in *Kendal News* (Sept 22, 1888) n Yks He stopp'd for a bit of a crack, MUMBY *Verses* (1865) 54, n Yks² ne Yks¹ We're like ti hev a crack tighther w Yks Cracks i t'ingle neuk, Yks *Wkly Post* (Dec 7, 1895) La.3. We fund th' agent and had a crack wi him, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 98, Lan¹, n Lan¹, e Lan¹ (S.W) Chs Then we settled down to a crack, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 8, Chs¹ Aw've come to hav a crack wi ye, Chs² Ause had a crack wi him

8 A tale, good story, joke, gossip, scandal In pl news
Sc A' cracks are not to be trow'd, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737) Kcd
For cracks and news he never wanted, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 87
Add Come, Birky, gie's your cracks a wee, COCK *Strains* (1810) I 102 Frf Sit ye down and gie's your crack, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 207 e Ff The cracks gaed on frae ane thing till anither, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv s Sc Auld wives' cracks, SNAITH *Fierceheart* (1897) 62 Dmb Ye aye used to gie us your crack and hearours CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) ii Rnf Bide content, an' gie's yer crack, man, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 38 Ay Ithers had their cracks, as wha can stop the mouths o' a scandaleezing world?
GALT *Lairds* (1826) xix, Tell your crack Before them a', BURNS *Author's Cry* (1786) st 6 Lnk Tae hae a fill O' langsyne cracks, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 117 Lth Come away, and give us your English cracks, KITTLEGARY *Vacancy* (1885) 14 Dmf Tae niffer canny cracks wi' thee, REID *Poems* (1894) 71 NI¹ s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Nhb Ilka chiel must tell his crack, *Coquetdale Snigs* (1852) 60 Cum Come, Nichol, and gie us thy cracks, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 6 Wm I'll gey a meh cracks, BLEZARD *Snigs* (1868) 33, Get n my news tell'd, my cracks done wi', ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 600 n Yks¹ What cracks, lad, doon i t'low-sahd? ne Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks¹ What cracks? Lan It was yan o' my gran'-fadder's cracks, WAUGH *Jannock* (1874) vi, Aw'll tell ye a bit of a crack abeawt him, *Owd Bodle*, 255

9 Phi (1) a crack o' talk, a conversation, talk, gossip, (2) to ca' the crack, to talk, gossip, to keep the conversation going

(1) e Yks Sit doon an' hev a crack o' talk aboot it, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 69, e Yks¹ (2) Ay To ca' the crack and weave our stockin, BURNS *Ep to J Lapraik* (Apr 1, 1785) st 2 Gall She was fond o' caa'in' the crack, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 206, John Aitkin ca'd the crack for the best part o' an oor, *ib* *Sticht Min* (1893) 130

10 A good talker, a gossip
Sc The auld cracks about the Abbey, SCOTT *Monastery* (1820) *Introd Ep*, To be a gude crack, that is, to possess talents for conversation, *ib* *Autquary* (1816) *Introd*. e Dur¹ Thou's a good crack

11 v In comp (1) Crack hemp, gallows-bird, (2) nut, (a) the fruit of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, (b) pl nut-crackers, (3) pot, a crack-brained, mentally deficient person, (4) skull, (a) see pot, (b) a noisy, mischief-making gossip

(1) Sc The veriest crack-hemp of a page, SCOTT *Abbot* (1820) xix (2) Gall (A W), Ken¹, Dev⁴ (b) Shr¹ Han 'ee sid Jack's new crack nuts?—Whad, 'is tith?—No, 'e's made a par o cracknuts ooth a'azel twig (3) s Not 'He wor a crack-pot, not so witty as he might be (J P K) Wor (J W P) (4, a) s Chs¹ Kraak skul (b) n Lin¹ An ohd crackskull nobut fit to be stuck in a dykein' boddom

12 To break, esp to break stones on the road
Ir Who would crack her heart if she thought he was slaughtered, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III xv w Som¹ A stone cracker is either a man or a machine whose business it is to break stones into small pieces for macadamising Dev Za gude a'ammer as iver cracked stones, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 39, There be minny ode boans Foas'd ta work by tha raudside a krakin gurt stoans, HARE *Brither Jan* (1863) 28, ed 1887 Cor Ther' was a man there cracken stoanes, PASMORE *Stones* (1893) 5 Colloq A brave fellow as ever crack'd bisket, SMOLLETT *R Random* (1748) xxiv

13 Phi (1) to crack a nut, to break a person's head, (2) —nuts, to stamp one foot on the ice, while sliding, (3) —trysi, to break faith, break an engagement, also used as a sb

(1) Chs¹ (2) s Not. Now see me crack nuts all down the slur (J P K) (3) Sc (JAM) Gall Fierce in his indignation with the crack-tryst lad, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 163

14 To become bankrupt, be on the verge of ruin, gen in phr to crack one's credit

Elg Wha's nae broken's just a crackin', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 147 Ab. To crack their credit quicker, They maun ha'e Port,

Cock *Strains* (1810) I 135 Ay Ye'll crack your credit wi' mae nor me, BURNS *My Tocher* e Lth The minister has crackit his credit wi' me sin syne, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 31 Edb In ilk shop they've crack'd their credit, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 34 Lon If a Catholic coster is 'cracked up' (penniless), he's often started again, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 21 [Ans It seemed a law of nature that her protectors must 'crack up', PRAED *Romance of Station* (1890) II ii]

15 Of milk, cream, &c to curdle, turn sour
w Yks¹, ne Lan¹ Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 323 n Lin¹

16 To break or burst out with a loud noise, esp to burst out laughing Gen with out Also, used fig
Nhb (R O H) w Yks Sam Shale (crackin aht a' laffin), TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsla Ann* (1861) 49, Aw sed aw should be varry glad to have it, an' he crackt aht o' laffin, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1877) 27 Lan Iv he didn't crack off o' laughin, LAHER *Owd Yem*, 14, T'yung wimmin wur krakin fit to brast thir sels, SAM *Sondnokkur*, pt v 20, Th' moon brasfed eawt o' ov a sudden as iv it could not howd only lunge' fro' crackin' eawt at us, MELLOR *Uncle Owdem* (1865) 6 sw Lin¹ As for Tiz, she cracked right out

17 To strike a sharp blow, to kick sharply
Bnf¹ Shr, Hrf BOUND *Provinc* (1876) Sur¹ A yeow don't behave no butta I'll crack on te ye stunes yeou alive

18 To brag, boast, 'talk big'

Elg They may crack about genius, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 107 Frf They'll crack o' diamonds bigger than goose eggs, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 127 Lth They crack o' our trade, and they crack o' our walth, MACNEILL *Poet Wks* (1856) 219 NCy¹, NI¹ Nhb He'll crack iv aw wor pits an' keels, OLIVER *Snigs* (1824) 8, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum³ There's nowte here to crack on, 37 Wm & Cum¹ Some crack o' brandy, some o' rum, 144 Wm Sammy Slowpewt e kept Sporrel wes nowt ta crack on, *Spec Dial* (1877) pt 1 22, (EC) Yks I wonder if yon poor sick chap would fancy some o' my sausages They're something to crack on, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) I vi n Yks¹³, ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ Thou needn't say nowt, thoos nowt ti crack on w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781), *Obsol*, Leeds *Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891), w Yks¹²³⁴, Lan¹, n Lan¹ m Lan¹ There's mony a chap cracks abeawt things he's no bizness to crack abeawt Chs¹, Chs² He's nought to crack on Der Jack Wrapp crack'd of his ancestry as biavely as a lord, CUSHING *Voe* (1888) I 1, Der¹², nw Der¹, Not¹² s Not If you didn't crack so much about it, we might believe you (J P K) n Lin¹ He cracks his sen off as thoff he was Lord Mayor o' Yerk. sw Lin¹ He does crack so s L'n (T H R) Lei¹ To the query, 'How are you to day?' a very common answer is, 'Nothing to crack of,' or, 'Not to be cracked of' Nhp¹ 'Don't crack of your chickens before they are hatched' is a common adage War¹²³ Wor I doesn't car' for thahy chops as is allus 'ollein an' bawlin', an' spoutin', an' crackin' about the workin' mon, Wor J'n Vig Mon s Wor I can't crack o' my wellness (H K) Hrt CUSSANS *Hist Hit* (1879-1881) III 320 e An¹ Ncf Don't mind him, he is a rare one to crack (W R E), Nrf¹ Suf CULLUM *Hist Hawsted* (1813) Ess Where people crake so ov the place, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) st 2, Gl (1851), Ess¹

Hence (1) Crackable, *adj* worth boasting of, (2) Cracker, *sb* a boaster, (3) Cracking, *vbl sb* boasting, tall talk, (4) Crack massie, *sb* a boaster, boasting, bragging

(1) s Wor I bain't crackable (H K) (2) Sc (A W), NI¹ (3) n Yks², e Yks¹ (4) Lth You are talking crackmassie You are crackmassie (JAM)

19 Phi to crack crouse, to boast, to be overbold or confident Hence Cracking crouse

Sc Captain Costlett was cracking crouse about his loyalty, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxvi, For all his cracking crouse He rew'd the raid o' the Reidswire, *ib* *Minstrelsy* (1802) II 22, ed 1848 Bch Bat fat needs Ajax crack sae crouse, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 15 Ay. The cantie auld folks crackin crouse, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) st 20 NCy¹ Nhb For all his cracking crouse, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VI 245, Nhb¹

20 With up or on to praise, speak admiringly or in praise of, to praise unduly, extol

Per [His] frien's crack him up till, like a coal, He's bleezin' bonnie, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 89 Nhb The dowtors saw hur, and blissed her, an' they cracked on her, FORSTER *Newc Sng Sol* (1859) vi 9 Dur MOORE *ib* s Dur They crack on her teibly (J E D) Cum We gat on gradely,

sumtimes being crack't on be t'maister, an' sumtimes scolded, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 40 Yks They'll be sure to notice ye, an crack o' ye, FARQUHAR *Frankheart*, 367 n Yks A like to heer a Yorksham'n crackt on 'at pushes ahead an' wins praise (WH), n Yks³ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II 314, e Yks¹ He crackt his oss up finely w Yks Crack him up (JR), (EG) ne Lan He's aside hissels, cose yo've crackt up his playin', MATHER *Idylls* (1895) 48 War³, se Wor¹ Oxf¹ I be ant' a goo in, to crack ee up so much Brks¹ Lon I thought I'd better crack up the place (GHG) w Som¹ Ee kraakt aup dhik chis nut maa 3n luyk [He cried up that chestnut mainly] w Cor The owber was always cracking it up as the best beast in town, BOTTRELL *Tpad* 3rd S 184 Slang Never you trust people that go round cracking you up to your face, BESANT & RICE *Mortboy* (1876) xxxviii

21 To challenge, to threaten, bully

Dur Thoo gat drunk en crack'd t'preest oot ta fight, EGGLESTONE *Betty Podkins' Vist* (1877) Cum Nae mair he cracks the leave o' th' green, RCLPH *Poems* (1743) 64, Gl (1851) w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781)

22 To talk, converse, chat, gossip

Sc He that clatters till himsel cracks to a fool, HENDERSON *Prou* (1832) 22, ed 1881 Elg We'll cosy crouch an crack agun, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 160 Abd He was crackin wi oor nain munaister, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xi, As they are cracking, aunty chanced to pass, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 175 ed 1815 Frf Just as to mysel I m crackin', SANDS *Poems* (1833) 121 Per Noo let us crack about the preachin', CLELAND *Inch-bracken* (1883) 58, ed 1887, Last week, when ye begoud to crack, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 48 Rnf We sal crack o't than, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I 105 Ayr The father cracks of horses, BURNS *Cotter's Sat Night* (1785) st 8, Dannie could crack awa' to him in his ain mother tongue, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 46 Lnk He could crack far glegger in a dead language than other folk could do in a living one, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) ii e Lth Its drouthy walk crackin aboot meenisters, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 23 Edb He liked to crack about these times, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) i Sik We maun crack about our bits o' hame affairs, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 3, ed 1866 Rxb For weel, weel does he loe to crack, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (1871) II 130 Dmf Blithe could he crack wi the douce gude wife, REID *Poems* (1894) 77 Gall You 'in' me can crack like twa wives, CROCKETT *Moss Hags* (1895) xxxii Keb He crack d o' plans he d ta'en to raise the win' in days o' yoe, ARMSTRONG *Ingliside* (1890) 41 NI¹, Dwn (MB S) n Cy GROSE (1790), *Border Gl* (Coll L L B) Nhb O' hame affairs amang ousel, I mean to crack, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 173, Nhb¹ Lakel *Pumth Obs* (Dec 7, 1897) Cum They sat an' crack't on a while, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1871) 78, ed 1876, Fwok fell ta crakan an chatteran, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 5 Yks Ye maa coom in, and crack o' it, BLACKMORE *Mary Anley* (1879) xvi

Hence (1) **Cracker**, *sb* a great talker, a gossip, (2) **Cracking**, *vbl sb* talking, conversation, gossip, (3) **Cracking bout**, *phr* a bout of gossip, (4) **Cracks**, *sb pl* advertized articles, (5) **Cracky**, *adj* talkative, gossipy, fond of retailing scandal

(1) Ayr The widow was such a 'prime cracker,' JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 255 Lth One is often glad to meet with a willing and convenient cracker and listener, LUMSDEN *Sheep head* (1892) 234 Cum The crackers all standing with their hands in their pockets, LINTON *Liss e Lorton* (1867) xvi (2) Rnf To gab, an' hae some crackin' wi' ye, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) I 117 Ayr Be sure and no allow everybody else to do the 'crackin', JOHNSTON *Glenbuckie* (1889) 31 Cum Sec crackin' an' fratchin'—t'house rings wid it yit, RIGBY *Midsummer* (1891) 1 (3) Ff A country crackin' bout, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 87 (4) n Yks² (5) Sc A fine canty, friendly, cracky man, STEVENSON *Catrina* (1892) xii Abd Dawvid got rael crackie aboot this an' that, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii Rnf A ring O' crackie, kind compeers, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 11 Ayr He was knackie, and couthe, and crackie, *Ballads and Snags* (1847) II 74 e Lth He was a cracky body, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 34 Lnk Bauldy's sac cracky, RODGER *Poems* (c 1838) 29, ed 1897 Feb The bowl it was fu', and our customers cracky, AFFLECK *Poet Wks* (1836) 66 n Yks¹, n Yks² 'A cracky body,' a newsmonger

23 Phr (1) *to crack like a gun or pea-gun*, to talk very loudly and vivaciously, (2) *to crack her creed*, to tell stories, make jokes

(1) Sc A common colloq phr (JAM) Frf Cheerie kyth't the bodie, Crackit like a gun, LAING *Wayside Flurs* (1846) 80 Lnk

He crackit like a pea gun There he lay and spoke us a' stupid, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xiii (2) Bwk When she began to crack her creed CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 182

24 To restrain, hold back, an animal, &c Cum (EWP), Cum¹ He's nought to crack on, for he set his dog on a bit lad, and wadn't crack't off ageann, w Yks¹

25 Phr (1) *to cry crack*, to give in, cry halt, (2) *to play crack*, to give way, make a sudden noise or loud report

(1) Wxf And never crack-cried till he see the last hapenny melted in the beer pot, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffiey* (1869) 305 [Aus They are off at full speed, which they keep up without crying crack, as the stockmen say, until panting, and with heaving flanks, they can halt and 'round' up in the beloved camp, BOLDREWOOD *Colon Reformer* (1890) I xix] (2) Edb May the velvetens play crack and cast the steeks at every step, he takes! MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) viii

26 *adj* Crack-brained Sc (JAM)

CRACK, *sb*² S & Ork¹ In phr *a crack o' a thing*, a person arrived at maturity but of very small stature

[Norw dial *krake*, a small slender-limbed person (AASEN), see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shell* (1897) 67]

CRACK A CHRIST, *sb Obs* Cum The cockatrice Cum The ancient possessor is said to have slain a noxious cockatrice, which the vulgar call a crack a-christ at this day, HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I 212

CRACKED, *ppl adj* Irel Midl 1 Of sheep cloven on the back or rump

Midl 'Cracked on the back,' cloven along the top of the chine in the manner fat sheep *gen* are upon the hump, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II 355

2 Damaged, injured

NI¹ Cracked hams, hams which are slightly damaged in appearance

CRACKEN, *ppl adj* Dev [krækən] Cracked Dev A farmer's wife said to her servant, 'Don't bring the cracken dish,' *Reports Provenc* (1895)

CRACKER, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel Eng and Colon 1 A hard biscuit

Rxb From the noise made in breaking it (JAM) N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum A sup o' punch an' a cracker, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 13, Cum¹ [Can All I could get was some crackers and cheese, ROPER *Track and Trail* (1891) ix]

2 The lash of a whip, the small cord at the end of a whip which makes it crack

Abd (JAM), Gall (AW) Ir CARLETON *Traits Peas* (1843) I 65 NI¹ [Aus A large pouch containing his clasp-knife, a bit of old silk for crackers, PRAED *Romance of Station* (1890) II 11]

3 An explosive firework, the drop of glass known as 'Prince Rupert's drop,' which shivers to powder on being broken

Frf Like fiery serpents hissing o'er the street, Off went the squibs and crackers, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 99 Nhb¹

4 A bed of the lower greensand

IW This bed contains two layers of ferruginous sandy nodules called 'crackers' from the noise produced by the waves in dashing over the ledges formed by them on the shore, WOODWARD *Geol Eng and Wal* (1876) 227

5 The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis* See **Crake**, *sb*¹ 3 n Cy, Shr So called from its harsh cry, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 177

6 The air-vessels of the *Fucus vesiculosus* Cum¹

7 **Comp** Cracker heads, the roots of the tangles or *Alga marina*

Ags Eaten by young people [So called] perhaps from the crack given by the vesicle of the tangle, when it is burst (JAM)

8 The bladder campion, *Silene inflata* Sus (B & H)

9 An astounding statement, a palpable exaggeration, a falsehood

Bnff¹, Gall (AW) e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 31 w Yks² Lan 'One ball wur commin into his face, but he put up his sword un cut it reet in two' 'Eh, measter Sergeant, I think that's o bit of o cracker,' GASKELL *Sngs* (1841) 48 nw Der¹ Der² Oh my eyes! what a cracker Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³

CRACKER, *sb*² *Obs* Nhb A small baking-dish N Cy¹ Nhb GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P), *Gent Mag* (1794) 14, ed Gomme, Nhb¹

CRACKERS, *sb pl* Irel Trousers

Ir Och, there ye are wid yer crackers¹ pity ye didn't get Mick to tache ye how to put 'em an' *Paddiana* (1848) I 126
[Cracker, the breech, BAILEY (1721)]

CRACKET, *sb*¹ Sc Nhb Dui Yks Also in forms *creckit* Dur¹ n Yks² w Yks¹, *creket* e Yks¹ [kra kit, kre kit] A small wooden stool, a low seat without legs See *Cricket*

Ayr They put me to sic needless fasherie wi' their crackett stools, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 156, Round about them on sma'er kind o' cracketts, a wheen wee black boxes with their weans, *sb* 178 N Cy¹ Nhb Aa crucked me houghs on the cracket, HALDANE *His other Eye* (1880) 6, Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal F. Gl* (1849) Dur Ah sat doon on a three-footed cracket, EGGLESTON *Betty Podkuns' Visit* (1877) 3, Dur¹ e Dur¹ When coal is low, miners sit on a cracket to their work, one end of which is higher than the other A cracket stands on legs which in shape are not unlike a pair of bootjacks n Yks (I W), n Yks², e Yks¹ w Yks Milking stools, locally called crekets, SPEIGHT *Airedale* (1891) viii, w Yks¹ [Little Tommy Tacket Sits upon his cracket, HALLIWELL *Rhymes* (1886) 311]

CRACKET, *sb*² Sc Dur Cum Yks Lan In form *creckit* Dur¹, *creket* w Yks⁵ [kra kit, kre'kit.] The cricket, *Acheta domestica*

Dmf (JAM) Dur¹ The crackets were chirping on the hearth, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1805, 68 Cum¹ A superstition used to prevail that prosperity comes and goes with the crickets, Cum⁸ They hedn't fund sa much as t shin-bean of a cracket, 68 w Yks (J W), w Yks⁵, e Lan¹

CRACKET, *sb*³ Nhb Dur Yks Also written *creckit* Dur¹ ne Yks¹ [kra kit, kre kit] The game of cricket Gen in *pl*

Nhb¹, Dur¹ ne Yks¹ 'Laakin at crackits' was the common expression for playing cricket The final s is now usually omitted, w Yks Wi leekt at krakits oal t'dee (J W)

Hence *Cricket laker*, *sb* a cricketer

w Yks Bob Swizenbenk war a reo guid krakitleaka (r) (J W)

CRACKETY, see *Crackil*

CRACKIE, *sb* Sc Also written *crakie* (JAM) Also in form *crockie* (JAM) Bwk [kra ki, kro ki] A low three-legged stool, with a hole in the middle of the seat Also in *comp* *Crackie stool* See *Cracket*, *sb*¹

Bwk Maggie Shaw's Crockie is a broad flat stone, about a mile to the north of Eyemouth When a person meets with an overwhelming disappointment, it is sometimes said to him, 'Go and take a seat upon Maggie Shaw's Crockie'—that is 'Go and hang yourself,' HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 108, She drave the crocky-stools about *sb* 165 Bwk., Rxb. (JAM)

[Norw dial *krakk*, a low three-legged seat without back (AASEN)]

CRACKIL, *sb* Dev Also in form *crackety* [kræ kl, kræ kəti] The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus* See *Cracky*, *sb*¹

n Dev [So called] from its cry, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 35, Kraak utee, ELWORTHY *Wd Bk* (s v Cuddley) s Dev (F W C)

CRACKLE, *v* Sc Yks Chs [kra kl] To crack, as the surface of a cheese sometimes does s Chs¹

Hence *Crackly*, *adj* brittle, 'cracked, as the surface of a cheese Sc (A W), n Yks¹, e Yks¹, s Chs¹

CRACKLE, see *Cracklin(g)*

CRACKLIN(G), *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel Eng and Amer Written *cracklen* s Don, *crakling* (JAM Suppl) Also in forms *crackle* e An¹, *crakking* (JAM Suppl) [kra klin, kræ klin] 1 The rind of pork when roasted In *gen* colloq use.

Gall (A W) w Yks Give John some crackling, lass, he's main fond on it (H L) Der¹, n Lin¹, e Lin (G G W), Nhp¹, War² Oxf¹ Sometimes called 'scraunch,' MS add Brks¹ Sometimes called the 'scrum' Hnt (T P F) e An¹ So called from its crackling between the teeth Suf¹, Sus²

2 *pl* Tallow-chandlers' refuse, tallow when first bruised by the candle-maker, in its impure state

Sc (JAM), MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) w Sc (JAM Suppl) s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Nhb¹ [Suet melts at from 98° to 104° Fahr the membranous matter comes to the top, and when obtained in quantity and squeezed, it constitutes the cracklings, which are sometimes used for feeding dogs, STEPHENS *Farm Bk* (red 1849) II 703.]

Hence (1) *Crackling bread*, *sb* corn-bread mixed with 'cracklings' or the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard is fried out, (2) *biscuit*, *sb* a biscuit made of the refuse of the fat used in making margarine, (3) *-cheese*, *sb* refuse of tallow pressed into the form of a cheese

(1) Ame BARTLETT, Our 'crackling bread' is a corn-dodger made up with cracklings, *Dial Notes* (1896) I 64 (2) Gall Given to dogs (A W). (3) w Sc Used for feeding dogs or poultry (JAM Suppl)

CRACKLIN(G), *sb*² n Cy Yks Lan Also Sus Hmp [kra klin, kræ klin] A flat biscuit or cracknel, a small wheaten cake pricked full of holes

n Cy. GROSE (1790) w Yks BANKS *Wkfld Wds* (1865), w Yks⁵ Baked so hard that it is necessary to soak it before it can be eaten with any comfort, consequently in great request amongst juveniles e Lan¹ Sus N & Q (1878) 5th S ix 53, Sus¹ Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY

Hence *Crackling Friday*, *phr* Good Friday

Lan In some places Good Friday is termed 'Cracklin' Friday,' as on that day children go to beg small wheaten cakes, which are sometimes like the Jews' Passover bread, but made shorter or richer by having butter or lard mixed with the flour, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Flk-Lore* (1867) 237, (J L)

[MLG *krackelinge*, 'kleines Gebäck' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN), MDu *crakelinc* (VERDAM), cp Fr *cracquelin*, a cracknel (COTGR)]

CRACKNEY, *sb* Yks [kra kni] A cracknel, a biscuit made with very fine flour

w Yks *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 16, 1892), (M F)

CRACKS, *sb pl*¹ Pem [kraks] Wildplums Cf *crex* s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 420

[Fr (Picard) *creque*, 'prunelle sauvage' (HATZFELD), *crequier*, 'pionier sauvage' (LA CURNÉ), MDu *krische* (Teuthomsta), MHG *krische*, 'pflaumen schlehe' (LEXER)]

CRACKS, *sb pl*² Wor [kraks] Crockery Also called *Crackery ware*

se Wor¹ Now, Mary, put thase 'ere cracks away

CRACKY, *sb*¹ Dev Amer [kræ ki] 1 The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. Also in *comp* *Cracky wren* Cf *crackil*.

Dev Young white frocked stitchworts waved above The cracky s mossy nest, CAPERN *Ballads* (1858) 128 n Dev *Science Gossip* (1874) 142, n Dev *Hand bk* (1877) 258 nw Dev¹ Gen called Wranny, and sometimes Jinny wren

2 A little person or thing

n Dev An their poor cracky lie-a bier, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867), st 97 [Amer A small hybrid dog, *Dial Notes* (1896) I 378 Nfld A little dog, *Trans Amer Flk-Lore Soc* (1894)]

CRACKY, *adj* and *sb*² In *gen* dial and colloq use in Sc and Eng [kra ki, kræ ki] 1 *adj* Silly, cracked, mentally deficient

Err But she's cracky, BARRIE *Minister* (1891) viii n Yks¹, m Yks¹, n Lin¹, Nhp¹, War³ Glo BAYLIS *Illus Dial* (1870) Brks¹ Dev. When I be will'd and cracky ater thee, DANIEL *Bride of Scio* (1842) 179 nw Dev¹, Cor²

2 A simpleton s Chs¹

CRAD, see *Cradda*

CRADANT, see *Cradden*, *sb*¹

CRADDA, *sb* Cum Wm Lan Also written *crad dagh* Cum¹, *craddah* Cum, *cradagh* Cum² Also in form *crad* Cum¹² [kra də, krad] 1 A lean person or animal, a creature reduced to the lowest point of leanness

Cum As lean as a cradda (J P) Lan¹ Wythou's grown a fair cradda n Lan Dhat hois iz a pür krade (W S) ne Lan¹

2 *Comp* *Cradda bones*, a very thin person

Lakel *Pemith Obs* (Dec 14, 1897) Wm Ah nivver saw seck a gurt cradda-bians as thoo is, ah lite ah could fiddle o' thi ribs (B K) n.Lan (W S)

3 An inferior animal or place

Cum A craddah of a pleaace like this couldn't be mair nor yah body's, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 44, Cum¹

4 A troublesome child

Cum Ah didn't want teh leaarn t'laal craddah, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 83, Cum¹²

CRADDEN, *sb*¹ and *v* Sc Nhb Yks Lan Chs Lin Written *craddan* Lan, *craddin* N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Lan Also in forms *craaden*, *craadon* Nhb¹, *cradant* Chs²,

craddant Lan Chs¹, craddent Lan (K), crawden N Cy¹ w Yks n Lin¹, crawdon Nhb¹ w Yks⁵ n Lin¹, crawdown Sc (JAM) [kra dən, krā dən, krō dən]

1 *sb* A coward Also used *attrib*

Sc (JAM) Nhb¹ One boy refusing to fight another after a challenge will hear, 'Yo'r a crawdon', 'A craadon cock,' a cowardly cock. 'Aa once heerd a man tell apother he wis a "crawdon hen" 'Aa understud him ti mean 'at he wis like a hen 'at tries te craa like a cock' Chs²³

Hence Craddenly, *adj* and *adv* fainthearted, cowardly N Cy¹, Nhb¹ LAn An sarve te reet too, theaw craddinly carl! AINSWORTH *Witches* (ed 1849) *Introd* iii, RAY (1691), A craddantly lad, BAILEY (1721), Chs¹²³

2 A daring feat set by boys, such as no 'cradden' would undertake, a challenge, a mischievous trick, a puzzle, riddle Gen in phi to set or lead craddens

n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Obs w Yks Setting a crawden was a fireside amusement by boys and young men setting each other a riddle or a puzzle (FK), DYER *Dial* (1891) 38, w Yks⁵, Chs¹² n Lin¹ Commonly used in a humorous sense I'll set thee a crawden, my lad

3 *v* To betray cowardice, to show the white feather N Cy¹

4 To outdo in daring, to challenge, also to 'crow over'

Yks Who is going to crawden me? (MN) w Yks He crawdened me to bade it't beck (W WP), 'Crawden' is used when a person assumes something over his peer, HAMILTON *Nugae Lit* (1841) 351 s Lan PICTON *Dial* (1865)

Hence (1) **Crawdened**, *pp* defeated in attempting a difficult feat, (2) **Crawdener**, *sb* the best performer of a difficult boyish feat, (3) **Crawdening match**, *sb* a contest between boys

w Yks⁵ When a youth declares himself ready to give any of his comrades 'a crawdening match,' the kind of feat is selected, as, climbing a high tree, hopping on one leg up hill, adventuring across a pond by a straight cut, thus taking deep, as well as shallow places, walking, without support, upon a rail, or anything else of a similar nature, and he who climbs the highest, hops farthest, goes the greatest distance across the pond, or the greatest distance upon the rail, is said to be the 'crawdener,' and the defeated (all those who have accepted his challenge) 'crawdened.' Feats of a more dangerous nature are perhaps the most commonly practised, such as 'steepchasing it' over the garden fence and about the grounds belonging to some irritable character

[I I crew abone that croudene, as cok that wer wictour, DUNBAR *Poems* (c 1500) ed Small, II 40 The word occurs often in Dunbar, written also *cradoun* Prob repr an OFr *cradant*, cp *craant*, 'croyant' (ROQUEFORT), MLat *credere*, 'concedere, timere, craindre' (DUCANGE) For the development of sense cp lit E *recreant* (=MLat *recredentem*)

CRADDEN, *sb*² Lnk (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A dwarf See **Cradda**

CRADDENT, see **Cradden**, *sb*¹

CRADDY, see **Croddy**.

CRADELINGS, *sb pl* Lei¹ [krē'dlɪnz] 'Pencilled' fowls, with plumage speckled upon white

CRADUICH, *sb* Cld (JAM) [Not known to our correspondents] A diminutive person Cf **cradden**, *sb*²

CRADGE, *sb* Lin Nhp [krēdz] 1 A small bank made to keep water from overflowing n Lin¹

Hence **Crading**, *vbl sb* repairing the banks of rivers

Lin (W W S) Nhp¹ He's gone a crading to-day

2 *Comp* **Cradge cradle**, a game played by two children with a bit of string crossed upon the hands, see below Also called *see-saw*, and *scratch cradle*

Lin The great art of the game is for each player to take the crossing and interlacing thread from each other's hands without letting any part slip, and by skilful alterations in the position of the fingers to put it into fresh combinations, N & Q (1878) 5th S ix 177

[1 Fr *creche*, 'enceinte de pieux préservant les fondations d'un ouvrage hydraulique' (LITTRÉ) 2 A tautological comp *cradge* repr the same Fr *creche* in the orig sense, a crib, a cradle]

CRADLE, *sb* and *v* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng Written *craidle* Bnff¹ Also in forms *cradley* Kcb,

cradlie Rnf, *creddle* Nhb¹ n Lin¹, *credul* Wm [krēdl, n Cy to Lin kre dl] 1 *sb* In phr *to be rocked in a stone cradle*, appl to a dull, half-witted person w Yks¹

2 The raised sides of a corn-wagon that keep the load off the wheels

w Cor Still used (M A C) Cor⁵

3 Mining term a cage swung upon gimbals, a movable stage, suspended by ropes or chains

Nhb Used for lowering men down the pit shaft to make repairs (J H B), Nhb¹ The tubs from the cage are run into a cradle, which tips up and turns them upside down so as to empty the coals on to the screen Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal* D Gl (1849) e Dur¹

4 A wooden fence round a young tree

n Lin She'd keep one man agate o' mendin' creddles, PEACOCK *R Sknlaugh* (1870) II 64, 'All time th' bull's gooin' at tree-creddle, PEACOCK *Tales* (1890) and S 74, n Lin¹, Nhp¹, War³

5 A three-forked instrument of wood, forming a frame, on which the corn is caught as it falls from the scythe Cf *cader*, 2

Lakel *Pennrth Obs* (Dec 14, 1897) Wm We mun git oor creduls graithed up afoor lang (B K) ne Yks¹ Formerly used for mowing oats e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) I 360 Hrt Barley is mown by the scythe and cradle, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) IV u Nrf *Nrf Arch* (1879) VIII 168 Ken (K)

6 A frame in which glaziers carry glass n Lin¹, sw Lin (R E C)

7 A frame placed round the neck of a horse that is blistered, to prevent its biting the sores n Lin¹, War³

8 A pig's ladder e Dur¹ See **Cratch**, *sb*¹ 5

9 *Comp* (1) **Cradle bairn**, an infant, (2) *y ba*, a cradle, (3) *chumlay*, the large oblong cottage grate, open at all sides; (4) *cough*, a cough said to betoken pregnancy, (5) *dock*, the common ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*, (6) *hold*, (7) *land(s)*, property passing to the youngest son, 'borough English', (8) *piece*, (9) *pins*, parts of a plough, (10) *roller*, a roller, or clod-crusher, with a low frame without shafts, (11) *scale*, a pair of scales for weighing corn in a mill, (12) *scythe*, a frame of wood fixed to a scythe

(1) n Lin¹ I was nobbut a creddle bairn then (2) Kcb Dotty, in her cradley ba, Is mammie's bonny bairnie, ARMSTRONG *Ingle side* (1890) 143 (3) Sc Used in what is called a round about fireside, so called from its resemblance to a cradle (JAM) (4) n Lin¹ (5) Chs¹ (6) Lon N & Q (1891) 7th S xii 113 (7) *sb* n Dev *Handbk* (1877) 136, N & Q (1891) 7th S xii 49, 113 (8, 9) Dev MOORE *Hist Dev* (1829) I 296 (10) Bnff¹ (11) Lei¹ (12) nw Der¹ [WORLDGE *Diet Rustic* (1681)]

10 *v* To lie still in the cradle

Rnf Whist, my darlin' tottie, Cradlie ba' an' sleep, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 103

11 To mow corn with a cradle-scythe

Hrt The art of cradling corn, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) V u

12 To support by crossed pieces of wood

Lin N & Q (1878) 5th S ix 177

[5 A cradle (in mowing), *Machina lignea falci affixa, ut seges demessa melius componatur*, COLES (1679), A brush sithe and grasse sithe, a cradle for barlie, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 37]

CRADS, *sb pl* Lin [kradz] In phr *to set crads*, to challenge to feats of agility or skill See **Cradden**, *sb*¹ 2

Lin At Lincoln a similar kind of phr among boys used to be, 'I'll do your dads,' BROOKE *Tracts*, 5, THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 703. Lin¹ I'll set you crads in jumping

CRAEM, see **Crame**, *sb*¹

CRAFE, *v* Cor [krēf] To sew together roughly, to mend hastily

Cor Take the niddle [needle], and crafe home That great sward in thy skirt, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 22, Cor³

Hence **Craffing**, *vbl sb* sewing or mending clumsily

Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) Gl

[Cp Bret *kraf*, 'couture,' *krafat*, 'recoudre' (Du Rus-QUEC)]

CRAFF, *sb* Cum [kraf] The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*

Cum SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 60, Gl. (1851).

CRAFFLE, *v* Der. [kra fl] To hobble (HALL), nw Der¹ See Croffle

CRAFT, *sb* and *v* Sc Lakel Wm Yks Cmb [kraft]

1 *sb* Skill, special knowledge Cf *star craft*
n Yks² w Yks He's got a trade, but he's no craft to carry it on with (C C R)

Hence **Craft crammed**, *adj* lore-stuffed, knowledge-crammed

F1⁹ His hat he put on his craft-crammed head, TENNANT *Auster* (1812) 231, ed 1815.

2 A trick, artifice (often applied to feminine arts), cunning, deceit

Ayr Their tricks an' craft hae put me daft, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l 281 Lakel *Pennith Obs* (Dec 14, 1897) Wm Let's hev nin o' the craft noo (B K)

3 Any trade requiring skilled workers, a trade guild, an association of handicraftsmen

Ayr I'll gar ye prove you're no a tailor, and if it be sne that ye're no o' that craft, GALT *Sir A Wythe* (1822) xi, the same night he met the craft [the Wrights] he spoke of my conduct, *ib Provost* (1822) iii, In Homers craft Jock Milton thrives, BURNS *Pastoral Poetry*, st 3 Dmf His craft, the blacksmiths, first ava, Led the procession, MAYNE *Sillen Gun* (1808) 22 Wm He's a poor hand at his craft (B K) Cmb¹ There's no mistaking him—he's one of the craft [i.e. a shoemaker]

4 A craftsman

Sc The remaining five were all regularly bred crafts, STRUTHERS *Autob* (1850) l 38 Abd Indeed, I'm nae great craft at singin', BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 18, ed 1873

5 *v* To invent, devise, plan, to manufacture, to get to understand a process

n Yks² What are you crafting? e Yks¹ w Yks He watched to see how it was done, but couldn't craft it (C C R)

CRAFT, see **Croft**, *sb*¹

CRAFTY, *adj* Sc Yks [kra fti] Skilful, ingenious

n Yks¹ He wur a crafty chap at fost fun oot thae sun pictur s e Yks¹ He's a varry crafty hand at joinerin' w Yks (J T), *Obsol*, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Jan 3, 1891)

Hence **Craftily**, *adv* skilfully, cleverly

Ayr Sae craftilhe she took me ben, BURNS *Had I the wyle* [A crafti weorc-man, LA3AMON (c 1205) 22892 OE *craftig*]

CRAIG, *sb*¹ Sc Nhb Cum Wm Yks Also in form **craig** Sc (JAM) S & Ork¹ N Cy¹ Nhb¹ [krag, kræg, kreg] 1 In *comb* (1) **Crag fast**, of sheep having got into such a position that they can neither advance nor retreat, (2) **flook**, the rock-flounder, *Pleuronectes limanda*, (3) **herring**, the alicia-shad, *Alosa communis*, (4) **lugge**, the point of a rock, (5) **neeak**, a projecting piece of rock, (6) **ouzel**, the ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*, (7) **'s man**, one who climbs rocks or cliffs overhanging the sea, for the purpose of procuring sea-fowl or their eggs, (8) **starling**, see **ouzel**

(1) Cum The sheep sometimes become 'crag-fast'—that is, they climb and climb from one narrow ledge to another [till] retreat is cut off, WATSON *Nature Wdcraft* (1890) xi Wm *Gent Mag* (May 1890) 530 (2) Ff (JAM) (3) Ff The Craig-herring [the fishers say] is more big than four herrings, with skails as large as turners, which will cut a man's hand with their shell, SIBBALD *Hist Ff and Knr* (1803) 126 (4) Sh I As some express it, Every craig lugge makes a new tide, and many craigs and lugs are there here, BRAND *Zetland* (1701) 140 S & Ork¹ (5) Cum Oa maks o' girt cassels an' craig neucks an spots, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 51 Wm A seat doon a top ov a craig-neeak, *Spec Dial* (1877) pt 1 7 (6) w Yks SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 8 (7) Sc I am more of a craigsman than to mind fire or water, SCOTT *Pirate* (1822) iv, I was a bauld craigsman ance in my life, *ib Antiquary* (1816) vii S & Ork¹ (8) Cum¹

2 A rocky place, the steep side of a hill

Sc They make a distinction here between mountains, hills, and crags The mountains are very high, rocky, and covered with heath or hather, the crags are hard stony rocks, not high, and thinly covered with grass, through which the rocks appear like a scab, DEFOE *Journ Sc* (1729) 2 (JAM) Nhb¹ A craig is used both to signify a cliff and the precipitous side of a hill, OLIVER *Rambles in Nhb* (1835) 87, note w Yks Beliv on tkrreg end (J W), THORESBY *Lett* (1703), WATSON *Hist Hlfv* (1775) 535, w Yks⁴

3 **Phr to go to the craigs**, to fish with a rod for coal-fish from the rocks Sh I (K I), S & Ork¹

[Ir and Gael *creag*, a rock, also *craig*, a form of *carraig* (MACBAIN)]

CRAIG, *sb*² Hrt e An [kræg] A deposit of shelly sand, loam, and gravel Also used *attrib*

Hrt ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III 1 e An¹ The Nrf craig consists of incoherent sand, loam, and gravel, and contains a mixture of marine, land, and fresh-water shells, accumulated at the bottom of the sea, near the mouth of a river, TATE *Geology* (1875) 215. Su¹ Masses of marine shells found along the coasts, RAINBIRD *Agric* (1819) 290, ed 1849, YOUNG *Annals Agric* (1784-1815) XX 130, Suf¹ A 'crag pet' is a valuable thing on a 'heavy land farm'

CRAIG, *sb*³ and *v*¹ Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Also e An Written **cragg** Cum In forms **craig** Sc N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Cum Yks¹, **craigh** w Yks³, **crægg** w Yks⁵ [krag, kræg, kreg] 1 *sb* The neck

Sc I think na mickle o' putting my craig in peril of a St Johnstone's tippet, SCOTT *Waterley* (1814) xxxix, A rope to your craig and a gibbet to clatter your bones on, STEVENSON *Castrona* (1892) vi nw Abd Noo, row this neekin roon yer craig, *Goodwife* (1867) st 53 Gall His craig might blih a wuddy, HARPER *Bards* (ed 1889) 238 Kcb For cowards some their craigs had racks'd, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 21 N Cy¹ Nhb Ane gat a twist o' the craig, RICHARDSON *Bordeier's Table bk* (1846) VII 405, Nhb¹ Dur¹ The neck of a goose in a jiblet vie is so called Cum Our seydes an' shoulders, craig an' crown, STAGG *Misc Poems* (ed 1807) 91, Cum¹, n Yks (I W) w Yks Heze shot a harra reight into a eagle's craig, TOM TREDDLEHAYLE *Trip ta Lunnon* (1851) 18

2 The throat

Sc He sent them ringin' Out from his craig as from a horn, DRUMMOND *Muchomachy* (1846) 27 Or I The greet a' his craig, while salt tears feam Sae sair f'ae baith his een, *Party Total* (1880) l 58, in ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 793 Kcd Many a glass, I wat, he took, And sent it o'er his craig JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 71 Ff Some half boiled tatoes, hard as stanes, Aie a' that's crossed his craig the day, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 10 Per There's nae thing but a wheen parritch gane down my craig this day, CLLAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 264, ed 1887 Ff He had a giup o' the smirkin' chiel by the craig, M¹ LAREN *Tibbie* (1894) 124 e Ff After havin his craig nickit by Patie Baisley's gully, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv Per But if your craig maun hae it's waucht O' wines, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 32 Rnf The ne'er a supper crossed my craig, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 160, ed 1817 Ayr The knife that nickit Abel's craig, BURNS *Capt Glose's Peregrinations* (1789) st 8 Lnk The words aboot his craig wad stick, *Dul's Hallowe'en* (1856) 52 Lth Whilk is variously termed the larynx, wind pipe, gullet, throat, weason, craig, thrapple, LUMSDEN *Sheep head* (1892) 287 e Lth Quhilk as I heerd, my craig I cleet'd, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 47 Edb Never shall an ounce of it cross the craig of my family, MOIR *Manse Wauch* (1828) xxiii Slk Had there been a knife on the table, I do devoutly believe I would hae nicked his craig, CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 240

Hence (1) **Craigned**, *adj* appl to the neck or throat, (2) **Craige**, *sb* the throat

(1) Lnk Deep in a narrow-craigned pig, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II 495 (JAM) (2) Sc An owrlay 'bout his cragy, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) l 21, ed 1871 Ff Vow never to let whusky cross yer craige, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 98 Rnf Hey for the whisky and yill That washes the dust frae my craige, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 59 Ayr May I ne'er weet my craige, BURNS *Jolly Beggars* (1785) l 235 Lth Dries up your craige, an' gapes wi' a perpetual drouth, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 129

3 **Comp** (1) **Craig agee**, wry-necked, (2) **-bane**, the collar-bone, (3) **-cloth**, a neckcloth, cravat

(1, 2) Sc (JAM) (3) Sc Wl craig-claiths and lug babs, CHAMBERS *Sngs* (1829) l 2 e Lth An' syne she tied on me a bonny new craig-cloth, HUNTER *J Inuvich* (1895) 69 Nhb¹ Obs

4 **Phr** (1) **Crag-o'-neck**, the hinder or back portion of the neck, (2) **-of mutton**, the lean part of a neck of mutton, also called **scrag**, (3) **to hang a long craig**, to hang the neck or head, **fig** of one downhearted, (4) **a long craig**, a cant name for a long purse

(1) e Yks¹ (2) Sc (JAM) (3) Cam¹ He hang a lang craig when t'news come Lan Poor fellow, he was varra ill, an' he hung a terrible lang craig, WAUGH *Rambles in Lake Cy* (1861) vi e Lan Still in use around Hurstwood, WILKINSON *Spenser* (1867) (4) Abd He drew lang craig, and tauld the scushy down, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 35, (A W)

5 The craw, or crop of a fowl.

w Yks³ e An¹ He has stuffed his craig well

6 *Fig* The neck of a button
 n Yks T'crag s off this button (I W)
7 *v* To strike on the neck, to twist, sprain the neck
 n Yks Ah'll crag thee (I W) w Yks After looking abaght wal
 my neck wor creg'd, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Baunsia Ann* (1852) 8,
 Leavin t wife up at arstan cregin hur neck wi noddin, *ib* (1873) 30,
 w Yks⁵ When the neck has become stiff and aches from having
 bent it bent in one direction for any length of time it is 'cregg'd'
1 Thy lang lene craig, Thy pure pynit throt, DUNBAR
Flying (1505) 169 MDu *craegh*, the neck (OLDEMANS)
2 EFr^{is} *krage*, Gurgel, Schlund' (KOOLMAN) **5** Du
krage, the crop of a bird or of a fowle (HEXHAM)
CRAG, *sb*⁴ and *v*² w Yks² **1** *sb* A slit, as the
 slit in a quill pen **2** *v* To slit
CRAG, *sb*⁵ Nhp Oxf Also in form *crog* Nhp¹ Oxf
 [krag, krog] A large quantity
 Nhp¹ What a crog of things I have never heard it used
 Hence *Craged*, *pl* *adj* crammed, stowed closely
 Nhp¹ The room is craged full of furniture Oxf (HALL)
CRAG, *v*³ Lin [krag] To crack by bending
 n Lin The plank broke, and he craged his back, PEACOCK *M*
Heron (1872) II 112, n Lin¹ Sumbodys catch'd hohd o' a bew o'
 that tree an' cragg'd it
CRAGACKS, *sb* *pl* S & Ork¹ The knee-heads of
 a boat
 [A dim of ON *kraki*, Norw dial *krake*, Dan *krage* (cp
 craig), see JAKOBSEN *Norsk in Shetl* (1897) 61]
CRAGÈ, see *Craichy*
CRAGGE, *sb* Obs Ess s Cy Also written *cragg*
 Ess A small beer-vessel
 Ess (K) s Cy RAY (1691), GROSE (1790)
 [A crag (vessel), *Doholun*, COLLS (1679)]
CRAGGE, see *Crag*, *sb*³, *Craig*
CRAH, see *Craw*, *v*²
CRAICH, see *Creagh*
CRAICHY, *adj* Chs Stf Der Not Lin Lei War
 Wor Shr Written *crachy* Shr², *craitchy* Der² Shr¹
 In forms *creachy* Chs²³ Stf¹ Der² Lei¹ War²³ Wor¹
cragè Lin¹, *craitchety* War², *crachetty*, *crachetty* Not¹
 [krē'ji, kri'tji] Of a person infirm, poor, ailing, shaky
 Of a house, &c dilapidated See *Craiky*
 Chs², Chs³ This is not a creachy, scamped article of green
 wood s Stf I thought he'd goo off this winter, he's bin very
 creachy for a good while, PINNOCK *Blk Cy Ann* (1895) Stf¹ Der²
 Oim very creachy this morning nw Der¹ Not¹ Appl principally
 to buildings, but also to persons Lin She s a bit craige (J C W)
 Lei¹ A wur olleys a poor creachy thing War² A creachy o'd
 mon That cheer is a creachy article, War³, s Wor (H K)
 se Wor¹ I be nothin' but a creachy aowd piece Shr¹ It's a bit
 o' good gioun', but a terrable creachy owd 'ouse Tum s wife's
 a poor creachy piece—al'ays complainin', Shr² An oud crachy
 consarn o a plaace
CRAICKLE, *sb* Sc A hoarse, croaking sound
 Ayr Broken i' the wind, wi' a sair craickle o' a consumptive
 hoast, JOHNSTON *Kilmalua* (1891) I 76 Gall Commonly used,
 either for the crowing of a child or any similar sound in its
 throat, or for the noise made by any farmyard fowl (A W)
CRAIG, *sb* and *v* Yks Not Written *cragge* Yks
 [krēg] **1** *sb* A piece of wood used in tying up hay
 Not (J H B)
2 *v* Obs See below
 e Yks To make it cragge well, that is to drawe out and lappe
 about the ende of the wipses, to keepe them fast, BEST *Rur Econ*
 (1641) 60
 [Cp Norw dial *krake*, a small branch which is laid
 crosswise in the stack to keep the hay together (AASEN)]
CRAIG, see *Crag*, *sb*¹³
CRAIGHLE, see *Croighle*
CRAIGIE, *sb* S & Ork¹ [krē'gi] A long-necked
 bottle. See *Crag*, *sb*⁹
CRAIGIE HERON, *sb* Sc The heron, *Ardea cinerea*
 n Sc, Sig SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 145
CRAIK, see *Crake*, *sb*¹²³
CRAIKHEAD, *sb* Yks. [krē'kiəd] An opprobrious
 term
 w Yks Leeds *Merc Suppl* (July 23, 1892), Rarely heard now,
 but common 25 or 30 years ago (S K C)

CRAIKY, *adj* Wor Glo [krē'ki] Of persons
 weak, infirm, shaky Of a house dilapidated See
Craichy

w Wor¹ This 'ere's a mighty craiky owd 'ouse I'm naught
 but a craiky owd piece Glo¹

• **CRAIL CAPON**, *sb* Sc Written *craill* (JAM).
 [krē'ikēpən] A dried haddock

Ang, Fif Called a luo'ten haddock (JAM) Fi¹ Each to his
 jaws, A good crail capon holds, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 27, ed
 1871 Lth A haddock dried, but not split (JAM)

[From Crail, a town on the coast of Fife, where such
 haddocks were prepared]

CRAIM, see *Crame*, *sb*¹

CRAIN, *sb* Nhp² [krēn] A species of wild ranun-
 culus, bearing bright yellow flowers, figwort, *Ranunculus*
Ficaria Cf cow cranes, Cow, *sb*¹² (II)

CRAITCH, *v* Nhb¹ [krētʃ] To complain peevishly
 and persistently See *Crake*, *v*¹²

CRAITCHETY, **CRAITCHY**, see *Craichy*

CRAIVE, see *Cruive*

CRAIZE, **CRAIZEY**, see *Craze*, *v*, *Crazy*, *sb*

CRAK, *sb* Dev A small, three-legged, iron cooking-
 stove See *Crock*, *sb*¹²

Dev Our passon's gound bant hafe so blak, Nur nit I'll warn
 our tetty crak, As wuz theez bare i zeed, DANIEL *Bude of Sco*
 (1842) 186, Dev³ It stands on the hearth among the hot ashes
 when in use, and also has a handle by which it can be suspended
 to the bar crook when used for cooking meat Flat cakes are
 sometimes laid on the bottom and round the sides, with hot ashes
 on the lid Being of very strong cast iron, it is adapted to both
 boiling and baking

CRAKE, *sb*¹ Sc Nhb Dur Cum Yks Shr e An
 Also written *craik* Sc, *craike* Yks, *creck* n Cy, *krake*
 e Yks¹, [krēk, kreək, kriək] **1** The common or
 carrion crow, *Corvus corone*, also applied to the rook,
C. frugilegus

n Cy SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 83, (K), GROSE (1790), n Cy²
 n Yks *Science Gossip* (1882) 161, (G E D), n Yks¹²³ ne Yks¹
 Wheeler's Tom?—He's slaying creeaks e Yks MARSHALL *Rur*
Econ (1788), e Yk¹ m Yks¹ As black as a crake w Yks¹
 Nrf, Suf HOLLOWAY

2 *Comp* (1) *Crake berries*, the fruit of the crow-berry,
Empetrum nigrum, (2) feet, (a) crow's-foot, *Orchis*
mascula, (b) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*, (3) needle,
 the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten*, (4) silk, the
Confervae, esp *C. rivularis*, and other delicate green-
 spored *Algae*, cf crow silk, Crow, *sb*¹³ (19), (5) sproats,
 (6) s'icks, twigs brought by nesting crows

(1) n Cy GROSE (1790), n Cy², Nhb¹, n Yks², w Yks¹ (2, a)
 n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* n Yks² Crake s feat e Yks MAR-
 SHALL *Rur Econ* (1788) (b) n Cy (3) n Cy GROSE (1790)
Suppl, (K), n Cy², n Yks² e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ*
 (1788) (4) w Cum (5, 6) n Yks²

3 The landrail, or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*, also appl
 to other species of the family *Rallidae*

Abd The incessant scream of the crake, from the green clove
 fields, RUDDIMAN *Sc Parish* (1828) 64, ed 1889 Frf The crak
 rins rispin' through the corf, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 110 Per
 The cuckoo is gone, and the crake's the new comer, HALIBURTON
O hl Idylls (1891) 73 Ayr The crak amang the claver hay,
 BURNS *Bessy and her Spinnin Wheel*, st 2 e Lth The ouzel, the
 crak, and the sedge-sinner, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* (1885) 78
 Dmf The crake to the clover lea, REID *Poems* (1894) 243 n Cy
 SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 177 Lakel *Pennrith Obs* (Dec 14, 1897)
 e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 68 Shr SWAINSON *ib* [A
 corn-crake, a land rail, so called from its creaking note, naturally
 imitated by scratching on the teeth of a comb, GROSE (1790)]

4 Phr To listen the crak in the corn, to carry on court-
 ship by night in the open air.

Rxb Where I've woo'd my dear lassie the sweet simmer night,
 An' listen'd the crak in the corn, A SCOTT *Poems* (ed 1811) 127,
 Rustics often conduct their amours by forming assignations to
 meet on some retired spot in the fields, *ib* Note (JAM)

5 A crier's rattle, used when a meeting of miners is
 cried through the street

e Dur¹ The likeness between this sound and the cry of the
 corn-crake is obvious

6 A child's toy rattle. Abd (A W)

CRAKE, *v*¹ and *sb*² Sc Irel Nhb Wm Yks Lin Nhp War Shr Dor Som Dev Cor Written *crak* Sc Irel, *crak* Cor² [krēk, kreək, kriək] 1 *v* Of buds to cry out harshly, to croak

Sc The cry of a hen after laying, the clamour or screeching of fowls in general (JAM) • Abd The landrail craks the whole night through, SMILES *Natur* (1876) 125 Frf The corbie craks upon the tree, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 191 Afr The hens will be crakin', the ducks will be quakin', BALLADS (1846) I 101 N Cy¹, Nhb¹, n Yks¹, n Lin¹ Nhp Where the partridge is craking, CLARE *Poems* (ed 1873) 246 Cor²

2 To murmur, complain, fret, whimper, cry repeatedly for a thing, to quaver in speaking or singing

Lnk Mark weel, what she says when ye're cursin' an' crakin', HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 47 e Lth They've been yatterin an' crakin for guid kens hoo lang, HUNTER *J Inwicks* (1895) 82 Nhb¹ What are ye crakin on there for—a ah! Wm 'Ah fancy she's craken oot', calling out through pain (B K) Wa² Shr¹ Now, Polly, yo'n a to gōd, so it's no use to crake I've got a despit sick'ouse—three childern down o' the mairles, an' another beginnin' to crake Dor (C V G) w Som¹ Uur-l krēe ukee su lau ng z uv ur uur l n git un eebau dee vur t-aa rkee tue uur [She will croak as long as ever she can get any one to listen to her] Dev Whot's tha us' ov crāking about et? Yū've adued nort but crākee awl day, HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892), Jack's alwiz crāking 'bout zumthing or other, FULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 88, ed 1871, No one ever heerd me craking an' cronin', *Reports Province* (1884) 15 Cor Mearyes at et 'gain—crāke, crāke, T Towser (1873) 142, Cor²

Hence (1) **Craker**, *sb* a croaker, one always complaining of ill-health, (2) **Craking**, (*a*) *vbl sb* continual fretting and complaining, persistent chatter, (*b*) *ppl adj* croaking, complaining, craving, crying out for, (3) **Craky**, *adj* hoarse and shaky (of the voice)

(1) w Som¹ He's a proper old craker (2, a) Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) Cor² Te's wisht to hear her crakin hour by hour (b) Rnf Strong drink's crakin' thrapple aye swallowed it a', Young *Pictures* (1865) 126 w Som¹ Uur z u maa yn krēe ukeen oa l dning [She's a very croaking old thing] (3) Cor²

3 *sb* Croaking cry, murmuring, grumbling

Lnk Their crak is still—'Oh, mind the butter', RODGER *Poems* (c 1838) 139, ed 1897 Rxb A ray now on then souls had dawned Which their keen crak silenced, RIDDELL *Poet Wks* (1871) II 287 War² s War¹ She is always upon the crake

4 Phr To pull a crake over lugs, to call to account for a petty misdemeanour e Yks¹

5 A complainer, a croaker

Cor² She's a regular crake w Cor Common (M A C)

CRAKE, *v*² and *sb*³ Sc Nhb Yks Nhp Shr e An w Cy Written *crak* Sc [krēk, kreək, kriək] 1 *v* To brag, boast See **Crack**, *v*

Nhb Monny oh them kept crakin oh the bayrn, BEWICK *Tyneside Tales* (1850) 13, Nhb¹, m Yks¹, e An¹, Nrf¹ Suf (F H), Suf¹ I don't crake about my character

Hence **Craker**, *sb* a boaster Suf¹

2 To divulge, confess

Shr¹, Shr² He's too oud a hond to crake Niver craked a word w Cy (HALL)

Hence **Craker**, *sb* one who divulges

Nhp² Pitty the bragger, the craker will take care on hussen, Prov 3 *sb* A talk, gossip, tale-telling, *gen* of an ill-natured kind

Sc For years past there has never been but a crak about Lilias Murray, OLIPHANT *Lover and Lass*, xxxix, (A W)

[1 Some woodland may crake, Three crops he may take, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 44]

CRAKE, *v*³ Sc Lin Shr Dev Also written *crak* Sc [krēk] 1 To creak, as the hinge of a door

Sc The crakin' door creeps half ajar, QUINN *Heather* (ed 1863) 226 n Lin¹ Shr¹ Common

2 With *along* to walk very slowly

nw Dev¹ I'm just able to crake along

CRAKER, *sb* Sc n Cy Shr Suf Cor. [krēkər, krēkə(r)] 1 The landrail or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis* See **Crake**, *sb*¹ 8

Sc The land-fowls produced here are hawks extraordinary good eagles, plovers, crows, wrens, stone chaker, craker, MARTIN *St Kilda* (1753) 26, Coin craker, *sb W Isles* (1716) 71 (JAM)

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n Cy, Shr SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 177 Shr¹ Called Craker from its tough, grating call w Cor Common (M A C)

2 A child's rattle Cf **crake**, *sb*¹ 5

Nrf Current (F H) Suf Known only by old people (tb), Suf¹

CRAKIE, see **Crackie**

CRACKING, CRACKLING, see **Crackling**

CRALER, see **Crawl**

CRAM, *v*¹ and *sb*¹ Sc n Cy Cum Yks Lan Chs. Wal Dei Lin Lei Nhp War Wor Hnt Som Colloq In forms *crom* w Yks¹ e Lan¹ Chs¹ s Chs¹, *cium* n Cy (GROSE) [kram, kræm, kròm, w Cy also kiam] 1 *v* To fill full, to fill up (a hole), stuff, force down tightly, to squeeze, hold fast

Abd Tam ay ciamm'd him i' the ook, Cock *Sframs* (1810) II 137 n Cy GROSE (1790) Cum Lampla' Church was as full as it cud cram, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 3 w Yks I kiamd am dān mī prōt'wōl ə meəd mē fōə buəkʃ (J W), (J T) Lan We begun a crommin o'th leawp hōyles, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 15, Fops 'at are cromm'd full o' pūide, LAYCOCK *Sigs* (1866) 51 e Lan¹ s Lan BAMFORD *Dial* (1854) Chs¹, Chs² His ycds cōm'd wī larning Der¹ I wor amost cram'd to death n Lan¹

Hence **Cram**, *crom full*, *adj* quite full

w Yks T'eight 'buses wor 'crom-full, Yks *Wily Post* (July 4, 1896) Lan It's o' cōm full o' anciently, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 201 Chs¹, Chs² A boy once defined a forest as 'a plek [place] crom full o' askeis' [newts] s Chs¹ Oit'n combined with 'rom or 'jom' or both, rom jom crom full = ram jam-ciam full

2 To stuff, to eat to repletion

Abd A basket o' cakes follow d the whisly, What rakes what we cou'd cram, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 11, ed 1873 Kcd Then the couper Shawed him weel the wye to cram, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 42 Frf Haste, haste, and cram ye—Ye're stavin', SANDS *Poems* (1833) III n Cy Border Gl (Coll L L B), GROSE (1790) w Yks BURNLEY *Sketches* (1875) 357 n Lin¹ w Som¹ Tūik'ys ae very often crammed to fatten them quickly

Hence **Cramming**, *vbl sb* the act of gorging, 'guzzling'

Per At feasting-time the powers aboon At cramming tūy their utmost skill, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 105

3 To stuff with stories that have no foundation in truth, to humbug In *gen* colloq use

e Yks¹ w Yks Fak nō nuotis on im, lad, iz kramin dō (J W) Der², nw Der¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹, Nhp¹, War³ w Wor Your crammin' ma, S BEAUCHAMP *N Hamilton* (1875) III 276 Hnt (T P F)

4 To crowd, press into, intrude

w Yks¹, e Lan¹ Lei¹ My papa doesn't lke me to ciam in that way

5 *sb* A crush, a crowd w Yks (R H H)

6 Food prepared for fattening purposes

n Cy (HALL), ne Lan¹ Hrt A receipt for making crams, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III 1

Hence (1) **Cram-cake**, *sb* a cake made of oatmeal, or other coarse meal, for feeding fowls, (2) *pogs*, *sb pl* a rich, hot cake, something like a small fritter

(1) w Yks² (2) Agl *Time* (Aug 1889) 141

CRAM, *v*² and *sb*² Lin Dev Cor [kram, krām]

1 *v* To crumple, crease Cf **cramp**, *v*¹ 5

n Lin¹ Them lasses hes cramm'd cloth till it isn't fit fer a decent taale sw Lin¹ Look, how my dress is crammed Dev Yu've a cramed yer vorks purty well, I can tellee they lūke's thof they'd been drawd diu a cā've's mouth, HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892), TRANS Phil Soc (1854) 84, *Reports Province* (1877) 129 Cor¹ This stuff ciams You have crammed your dress, Cor² Don't cram it

2 *sb* A crease, fold, wrinkle

Dev My gown is crams awl awver, that's cuz 'Liza packed 'n za tight tūgēther, HEWITT *Peas Sp* (1892)

CRAM, *v*³ Sh I [kram] To scratch severely with the finger-nails See **Cromack**

Sh I Still in use (K I) S & Ork¹

[G *krammen*, 'mit den klauen packen oder verwunden' (GRIMM)]

CRAMASIE, *sb Obs* Sc Also written *cramasye*, *cramoisie*, *cramosie*, *cramosye*, *crammasy*, *cramesye* (JAM) 1 Crimson colour.

s Sc Her linsey-wolsey gown of green or ciamosie, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V 161

2 Crimson cloth

Sc Sae put on your pearls, Marion, And kirtle of ciamasie,

5 G

RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) I 84, ed 1871, My love was cled
i' th' black velvet, And I mysell in cramasye, *HERD Coll Snags*
(1776) I 82 Silk In gold and silken cramasye, *HOGG Queer Bk*
(1832) 29

[1 OFr. *cramoisi*, crimson (HATZFELD)]

CRAMATTING, *vbl sb* • e An [kra mätin] The
process of protecting the surface of newly formed em-
bankments, by layers of straw pegged into the soil and
stitched down by an iron chisel

e An *WHITE Eng* (1865) I 248 Nrf¹

[Cp Du *krammen*, to fasten with a staple or cramp
(*kram*), 'hem ter versterking met matten van stioo (*kram-
matten*) bedekket' (VERDAM)]

CRAMBÄZZLE, *sb* n Yks¹² [kri mbazl] A worn-
out, dissipated old man

CRAMBERRIES, *sb pl* Chs¹ Cranberries, the fruit
of the *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*

CRAMBLE, *v* and *sb* Nhb Cum Wm Yks Lan
Chs Stf Der Not Lin Also Cor Written crammal
Wm, crammel Cum¹ Wm w Yks, crammle n Yks²³
e Yks¹ w Yks¹⁸⁵ [kra ml] 1 *v* To walk with
difficulty, as one with rheumatism, corns, to hobble along
stiffly, feebly, awkwardly, also used *fig*

N Cy¹ Cum She yence cud ha'e crammel d, and wnt her awn
neame, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 63, Cum¹² Wm He bockers
an crammels like an auld man (K) n Yks¹ T'aud man's
aboot matched to get him crammel'd alang, n Yks² I can hardly git
crammel'd alang ne Yks¹ Ah's hard set ti cramm'l aboot e Yks¹
Poor awd man, he can hardly crammle. m Yks¹ w Yks As I
wor cramlin on, *Yksman* (Apr 7, 1877) 11, w Yks¹³, ne Lan¹,
Chs¹³, Stf¹ Der GROSE (1790), Der¹², nw Der¹, n Lin¹

Hence (1) **Cramble toes**, *phr* a person walking as with
sore feet, (2) **Crambling**, *phl adj* lame, shaky, tottery,
decrepit, also used *fig*

(1) n Yks² (2) w Yks That keeps poor fowks cramlin, *Spec*
Dial (1879) 17 Not He went very crambling at first going out
of the stable The old man gets very crambling (L C M) n Lin¹
I shall soon be as cramlin' my sen sw Lin¹ I made the pig get
up, but it seemed very crambling

2 To creep or crawl on hands and knees, to scramble
Nhb (R O H) Lakel *Penrith Obs* (Dec 14, 1897) Wm
A gat crammalt intul a hull, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt iii 3, (B K)
n Yks³ w Yks Ah cramalld up t stairs ta bed, *PRISTON Poems*
(1864) 32, Yor na sooiner chresend but what yor cramlin' abaght,
Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Baunsla Ann* (1847) 25, w Yks⁵ Sither
hah that bain's cramlin' up them steps—we sal soin hev him
wauaking ne Lan¹ Chs Aw see a great, tall, shadowy figure
cramblin' stealthily about, *CROSTON Enoch Crump* (1887) 13

3 Of shoes to tread out of shape, also *intr* to get out
of shape

w Yks. A pair a shoes cramalld dahn at hecl⁵ *Pogmoor Olm*
(1868) 49, w Yks³, w Yks⁵ Spoilt his new shoin be cramlin'
'em o' theels n Lin¹ The wo'st of thease here shoes is thaay
cramble soä

Hence **Cramal down**, *adj* worn down
w Yks In threed-bare coat, or cramal dahn shoein, Tom
TREDDLEHOYLE *Baunsla Ann* (1866) 3

4 To squeeze into a small compass w Yks³

5 To crumple

w Cor I gave you a clean cloth as the other was crambled
(M A C)

6 *sb pl* Large boughs of trees, of gnarled and twisted
growth

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks MAR-
SHALL *Rur Econ* (1788)

7 **Comp Crammle gate**, a rustic gate with zigzag rails
Yks *WHITE A Month in Yks* (1888) xi

8 A roughly-made walking-stick

n Yks A yak crammle (T S) ne Yks¹ Ah stood mah au'd yak
cramm'l agaan t'yat

[2 To crambl, *reptilare*, LEVINS *Mamp.* (1570)]

CRAMBLY, *adv* Nhb Dur Cum Yks Lan Chs
Lin. Written cramley Nhb¹ w Yks, cramly Dur¹,
crammly n Yks In form cram'elly m Yks¹, crammelly
N Cy¹ Cum¹ ne Lan¹ [kra m(ə)li] Tottery, not firm
on the legs, also used as *adj* See **Cramble**, *v*

N Cy¹ The horse goes rather crammelly this morning Nhb¹ Yo'r
varry cramley i' the legs thi day Dur¹ s Dur. He's grown varra

cramly (J E D) Cum¹ n Yks (I W), (J E D), n Yks¹
ne Yks¹ Willie's a crammly au d man gotten m Yks¹ w Yks
Hoo's t'oad daime?—Why a ah no nat, she gits cramley an queer,
Niddell Olm (1870) ne Lan¹ T horse nobbut gaacs crammelly
this mornin' Chs¹³ sw Lin¹ What a crambly lot we are!

• **CRAMBO**, *sb* Sc 1 A game in which one player
gives a word to which another finds a rime Also used
attrib

Rnf Nae chield in a'the crambo tribe, Sic pleasure t'er oud
lend me, *PICKEN Poems* (1813) II 123 Rxb Then we'll at crambo
hae a swithe, *RUICKIE Collager* (1807) 184

2 **Comp** (1) Crambo clink, (2) jungle, (3) junk, rime,
doggerel verse

(1) Sc I may some day at crambo clink By far exceed what ye
can think, *Shepherd's Wedding* (1789) v Abd A worthy son o'
crambo clink, *Ogg Wilhe Waly* (1873) 107 Frf He's got the knack
o' crambo clink, *MORISON Poems* (1790) 4 Fif I have sent you

Enough o' my poor crambo clink, *GRAY Poems* (1811) 23 Rnf.
Lang-headed knight o' crambo clink, *CLARK Rhymes* (1842) 23
Ayr A' ye wha live by crambo clink, *BURNS Sc Baid*, st 1 (2) Ff
Whane'er Rob Buins comes i' my hand My crambo jungle a' maun
stand, *GRAY Poems* (1811) 34 e Ff He wad weave a wab
o' crambo jungle that was perfectly marvellous, *LATTO 7 am Bodkin*
(1864) x Rnf Here I'll close my crambo jungle, *BARR Poems*
(1861) 34 Ayr Amaist as soon as I could spell, I to the crambo-
jungle fell, *BURNS Ep J Lapraik* (Apr 1, 1785) st 8 Lnk Dumb
creatures canna gar the crambo jungle cleek, *WATSON Poems*
(1853) 25 (3) Sc I like to be at crambo junk, *DONALDSON Poems*
(1809) 121

CRAME, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Sc Nhb Also written craem
Dmf, craim, cream Sc (JAM), kraeme Sc [krēm]

1 *sb* A merchant's booth or wooden shop, a tent where
goods are sold, a stall in a market

Sc It was a changed day betwixt Master Heriot and his honest
father in the Kraemes, *SCOTT Nigel* (1822) ix Ayr In the Craims,
See toys, and gloves, and pattens for the dames, *BOSWELL Poet*
Wks (1810) 48, ed 1871 Edb Many a crame must have been
emptied ere such a number of manes and long tails could have been
busked out, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiv, The Creams of
Edinburgh are small shops or booths, projecting from the
adjoining walls (JAM) Rxb An' chapman lads wi wallie craims
Of hardware glancing bonny, A *SCOTT* (ed 1808) 82, Booths (or
as they are here called, craims), containing hardware and haberdashery
goods, are erected in great numbers at the fair, *Statist*
Acc X 207 (JAM) Dmf To furnish weapons for the fray Craems,
tents, and stawns were swept away, *MAYNE Siller Gum* (1808) 75
Nhb¹ The crame is a jointed stall, easily taken to pieces and re-
erected

2 **Comp** (1) **Crame stand**, a stand on which any kind of
merchandise, chiefly sweetstuff or small wares, is exposed
at fairs, (2) **ware**, articles sold by those who keep stalls
or booths, (3) **wife**, a woman who keeps a stall in
a market or at fairs

(1) Nhb¹ Off to a crame stand wi' a dash, An' boucht her sugar
candy, *PURDIE Fair* (1888) (2) Sh I Those who commonly
frequent this countrey and trade with the inhabitants sell several
sorts of creme ware, as linen, muslin, &c, *BRAND Zeland* (1701)
131 (JAM) (3) Rxb (*ib.*)

3 **Obs** A pack, or bundle of goods for sale

Sc Oft have I tuist your hether crame [i e merchandise of
heath], *WATSON Coll* (1706) I 40 (JAM)

4 *v* To hawk goods, by carrying them from place to
place for sale n Sc (JAM)

Hence **Cramer**, *sb* a pedlar, hawker of wares

Sc According to the burgh laws the cremar was allowed to have
an open stand or stall at certain fairs and markets, but their usual
stance was on the street (JAM *Suppl*) Frf Creamers, persons
who go through the parish and neighbourhood, and buy butter, hens,
eggs, &c, mostly for the Dundee market, *Statist Acc II* 508 (JAM)

[1 Desyring support, &c, to help him to ane craym,
that he may trawell to win his living in the cuntriay,
Aberd Reg A (1560) (JAM) Du *kraem*, a stall, a hut, or
a booth (HEXHAM), MLG *kram*, '(1) urspr Zeltdecke,
ausgespanntes Tuch oder ähnliches Dach als Wetter-
schutz, (2) die (in den Buden ausgelegte) Kaufmanns-
ware' (SCHILLER & LUBBEN)]

CRAME, *v*² and *sb*² Nhb Dur Lakel Wm Yks In
form creayme Wm, criam Lakel [krēm, kriəm]

1 *v* To mend broken glass, china, or wooden bowls, by

joining together with bent pieces of wire See **Cram-matting**

n Cy *Trans Phil Soc.* (1858) 152, **N Cy**¹ **Nhb**¹ China or earthenware is cramed by holing and wiring it at the broken edges. Wooden bowls are cramed in the same way, or more effectively by driving across the fracture a thin strip of iron shaped like an S. **Dur**¹ **Lakel** *Penrith Obs* (Dec 7, 1897)

Hence (1) **Cramer**, *sb* a travelling tinker, a mender of broken china, &c, (2) **Craming**, *vbl sb* the act of mending with bent wires

(1) **n Cy** **GROSE** (1790), **N Cy**¹ **Nhb**¹ **Obs** **Yks** **GROSE** (1790) *MS add* (P) **n Yks** **MFRITON Praise Ale** (1684) *Gl* (2) **Nhb** (J H)

2 *sb pl* Wire stitches, to hold the sides of a bowl or platter together after it has been broken. Also used *fig*. Wm Mines a' true as truths are meayde Without a patch or creayne [*sic*], **WHITEHEAD Leg** (1859) 26, A wood dough dish wi fifteen creaynes To haud it up together, *ib* 41, ed 1896, (B K)

CRAME, *v*³ **Cor**¹² [krēm] With down to creep down Cf **cramble**, *v* 2

CRAME, *v*⁴ **Lan** (HALL) [Not known to our correspondents] To bend

CRAMLEY, **CRAMLY**, see **Crambly**

CRAMMAL, see **Cramble**, *v*

CRAMMED, *ppl adj* **Yks** **Lan** Written **cramd** **m Lan**¹ [kra md] 1 Crabbed, ill-tempered

w Yks Oh! it's a crammed un (F P T), *Yks Whly Post* (Mar 20, 1897) **Lan** Aw ve bin expectin' o neet tha'd be crammed wi me, **CLEGG David's Loom** (1894) v, **Lan**¹, **ne Lan**¹, **e Lan**¹, **m Lan**¹

2 Awkward, untoward

Lan It's not to tell heaw cramm'd things con happen, **TIM BOBBIN View Dial** (1740) 36

CRAMMOCKY, *adj* **Yks** Also written **crammacky**, **cramocky** [kra məkɪ] Rickety, shaky, as an old chair or table, appl also to a person in feeble health

w Yks You'll have that table over yet It sgettin right **cramocky** (H L), Jim's gettin into a varry **crammoky** owd chap That stee nobbut lewks a varry **crammoky** affair, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (July 23, 1892), *Obsol*, *ib* (Jan 3, 1891), (J R)

CRAMMOKS, *sb* **e Lan**¹ [kra mɒks] A cross-tempered child Cf **crammed**.

CRAMMONS, *sb pl* **Hmp** Meal, 'sharps' given to pigs (W M E F)

CRAMMY, *adj* **Lan** [kra mɪ] Cross, ill-tempered See **Crammed**

Lan Mi mother tuint **crammy**, **RAMSBOTTOM Cy Wds** (1867) 208

CRAMP, *sb*¹ **Nhb** **Dur** **Yks** **Lin** **Nhp** **e An** **Som** [kramp, kræmp] 1 In *comp* (1) **Cramp bone**, (a) the patella of a sheep or lamb worn about the person as a charm for the cure of **cramp**, (b) the top vertebra of a goose carried about for the same purpose, (2) **ring**, a ring made out of the handles of decayed coffins, and worn as a charm against the **cramp**, (3) **steetan**, a kind of pebble worn as a charm against **cramp**

(1, a) **Nhp** **BLACK Flk Medicine** (1883) x, **Nhp**¹, **Nhp**² One instance of a human patella being thus used has come under my notice, but I believe such instances to be by no means common **s Nhp** Worn as near the skin as possible, and at night is laid under the pillow, *N & Q* (1850) 1st S ii 37 **e An**¹ **Nrf** Some persons wear in their pockets the patella of a sheep or lamb, known here as the **Cramp bone**, for the cure of this painful disorder, **GLYDE Nrf Gail** (1872) 1 **Su**¹ **w Som**¹ The knuckle bone of the sheep Still worn frequently in a little bag tied round the neck, as a sure preventative of **cramp** It loses its virtue however, if by any chance it touches the ground! (b) **Dur** Children were very eager to obtain this charm from the head of a goose It is the top of the neck column, and was carried in the pocket, *Flk-Lore Jm* (1884) II 158 (2) **N Cy**¹ **Nhb**¹ **Obs** Formerly these rings were consecrated by the kings of England, who affected to cure the **cramp** Their supposed virtue was said to be conferred by solemn consecration on Good Friday **n Yks**¹, **m Yks**¹ **n Lin**¹ Robert Lockwood found an old copper wedding-ring, he gave it to his wife to wear, and she assured the author that it had quite cured her of the **cramp** (3) **e Yks**¹

2 *Fig* Used in reference to the practising of scales and octaves on the piano

n Yks Little girls learning the piano say 'Ah've 'ed hauf an hour at **m** **cramps**, meaning they have had half an hour's practice

at scales, which gives them a cramped feeling in the fingers and wrists (R B), Fra crotshits, **cramps**, an **semmibreaves**, **CASTILLO Poems** (1878) 29

3 A name for epilepsy In *comp* **Cramp ring**, a ring made of sixpences subscribed for (unasked) by nine young men for a person afflicted by fits

e An¹ **Suf** **GAGE Hengrave** (1822) 7

[1 (2) The kynges of Englande doth halowe. euery yeie **crampe rynges**, the whyche **rynges**, worn on ones fynger, dothe helpe them the whyche hath the **crampe**, **BOORDE Introd** (1542), ed **Furnivall** (1870) 121, If your grace remember me w some **crampe rynges**, ye shall doo a thing muche looked for, **BERNERS Letter** (1518) in **BRAND Pop Antiq** (1813) I 129 3 'Cramp' occurs as a name for epilepsy in **Harsnet's Declaration** (1605), see **Potts' Discov Witches** (1613), in **Chetham Soc** (1845) VI]

CRAMP, *sb*² and *v*¹ **Sc** **Nhb** **Yks** **Lan** **Lin** **Ess** **Hmp** In form **cromp** **Ess** [kramp, kromp] 1 *sb* A piece of iron used to join stones together, bent iron, or the like **n Lin**¹, **Hmp**¹ Hence **Crampier**, *sb* a piece of iron used to join stones together **n Lin**¹

2 The iron sheet laid down at the end of a curling rink to keep the player from slipping when throwing his stone See **Crampet**

Gall The 'cramp' is quite distinct from the 'crampet' (q v), and in **Gall** is almost exclusively used (A W)

3 A bend in a ditch or fence **Hmp**¹

4 *v* To contract, compress, wedge tightly

Sc (JAM), **Nhb**¹, **w Yks** (J W) **Lan** To turn in the toes, **THORNER Hist Blackpool** (1837) 107 **Ess** **An**¹ cuss'd the shoes he'd on—They ded so **cromp** his fit, **CLARK J Noakes** (1839) st 175

5 To crumple, pucker Cf **cram**, *v*² 1

N Cy¹ **n Lin**¹ If you **cramp** that writing paper you'll clean spoil it

CRAMP, *sb*³ **Obs**? **Dev** An inferior kind of cake, made of poor flour

Dev Instead of buns, which are usually eaten at country revels, the inhabitants of **Brent** 1 or could produce nothing but **cramps**, **BRAY Desc Tamar and Tavy** (1836) I 253

Hence **Cramp eaters**, *sb pl* a nickname given to those whose wheat was so bad that it was only fit for making 'cramps'

Dev Applied to those dwelling near **Brent** Tor by way of reproach, **BRAY Desc Tamar and Tavy** (1836) I 253

CRAMP, *sb*⁴ **S & Ork**¹ Small heaps of vitrified glass and stones found in ancient tumuli

CRAMP, *v*² and *sb*⁵ **Yks** **Nhp** **Ess** In form **cromp** **w Yks**⁵ **Ess**¹, [kramp, kromp] 1 *v* To crop grass or herbage

w Yks⁵ It implies the sound or noise made by the horse's mouth **Ess**¹

2 *sb* The noise made by swine in eating **Nhp**²

CRAMP, *adj* **Sc** **Yks** **Chs** **Der** **Not** **Lin** Also **Ken** **Som** [kramp, kræmp, krāmp] 1 Confined, difficult of access

w Som¹ I wuz jush kraa mp plae us tu lau m tue un [It was such a confined and difficult place to get at it]

2 **Cramped**, difficult to understand or decipher, irksome

Sc The **crapest** task was never felt **Syne** ilka day was Sabbath, **QUINN Heather** (ed 1863) 230 **Nrf** He kens a' prent, an't war to read, As **cramp's** a witch's prayer, **PICKEN Poems** (1813) I 151, **Mair** **cramp** and awkward in their lays, **WEBSTER Rhymes** (1835) 106

3 *Comp* (1) **Cramp hand**, a person difficult to understand, from humour or irony of speech, (2) **word**, a word difficult to pronounce or understand, any long, jawbreaking, scientific, or uncommon word

(1) **s Not** He's a **cramp** and, a many can't quite mek 'im out **Cramp** oad hand (J P K) **s Lin** What a **cramp** hand Jim is, yah mun allus look out where he's on yer track (T H R) (2) **Abd** **Cramp** words but gar fo'k stammer, **Cock Strams** (1810) I 21, **n Yks**², **e Yks**¹ **w Yks** *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Feb 9, 1884) 8 **Ken** He's so full of his **cramp** words you can hardly understand him (D W L), **Ken**¹ Our new parson, he's out of the sheers, and he uses so many of these here **cramp**-words

4 Shiewd, witty, or eccentric
s Chs¹ Soa ün Soa)z au viz kum in ayt wi sum kraam p
see in [So an' So s auvays comin' ait wi' some cramp secin' (say-
ing)] Der², nw Der¹

CRAMP BIT, see **Crampet**

CRAMPED, *ppl adj* Yks Lan 1 *Fig* Puzzled, worried

n Yks, Ah wai a bit cramped wi' t' job Common (R B)

2 Ill-tempered, cross-grained

Lan Sall's sittin' bi th' hre knittin', as cramp't as a whusket [wicker basket], WAUGH *Snowed up*, v

CRAMPER, *sb* Nhb Yks [kra mper] An as-tounding lie, anything very surprising, difficult, &c

Nhb¹ n Yks, Noo that's a crumper for tha ti deca Common (R B), (T C)

CRAMPET, *sb* Sc Nhb Also in form **cramp bit** Sc (JAM) [kra mpit] 1 An iron made to fit the sole of the shoe, with small spikes in it, for keeping the foot firm on ice or slippery ground

Sc His fit skited oot the crampit, and, of course, doon he cam', TWEEDDALE *Moff* (1896) 168, Firm on his cramp bits stands the steady youth, Who leads the game, GRAEME *Poems* (JAM), And for a crampet to his stumps He wore a pair of hob-nail d pumps, MISTON *Poems* (1767) 11 (*ib*)² Lnk Biods an' crampets an' a', Stanes an' besoms an' a', WATSON *Poems* (1853) 62 Dmf The crampet is worn on one of the player's feet, wherever the 'crump' is not in use (A W)

2 A hook attached to the ends of the back-band in the gear of plough-horses, from which the chains can be suspended Nhb¹

3 A cramping-iron, also, the cramp-iron of a scabbard Sc (JAM) 4 The iron guard at the end of a staff (*ib*) 5 An iron spike driven into a wall to support anything Abd (*ib*)

CRAMPIS, *sb* S & Ork¹ Meal and refuse of tallow mixed together and eaten hot Cf **crap**, *sb*³

CRAMPIT, *sb* Yks Chs [kra mpit] A crumpet w Yks (J T), Chs¹

CRAMPLE, *v* Nhb Yks Chs Lin e An Sus Hmp [kra mpl, kræ mpl] 1 To move with pain and stiff-ness, as if affected by cramp

Chs He had got that crampled i' th' legs, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15, Chs¹³, e An¹, Nfr¹

2 *Comb* Crample ham'd, stiffened in the lower joints e An¹, Sus, Hmp HOLLOWAY

3 To crumple, crease

Nhb¹ Aa say¹ yor cramplin maa goon w Yks (J W) n Lin¹

CRAMP SPEECH, *sb* Obs Sc A set speech in Latin, made by an advocate on his entry at the Scottish Bar

Sc You will go on doubting until the cramp speech has been spoken, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) Lett 1

CRAMPY, *adj* Yks Lan In form **crompy** Lan¹ [kra mpi, kro mpi] 1 Rheumatic, lame

w Yks², w Yks³ Sho's crampier nor ivver

2 Ill-tempered, cross, full of action, restless

Lan¹ s Lan He's a very crampy chap is Bill Thomas was so crampy to night I durstn't speak to him (S W)

CRAMS, *sb pl* Dev [krāmz] The fidgets, fancies, whims

Dev 'I dawnt like that' 'Git along, dū! Yū got za minny crams, yū dawnt knaw whot yū want'th,' HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892)

CRAN, *sb*¹ Sc 1 Obs The crane, *Grus cinerea*

Sc Or like a cran That man take nine steps befor she flee, *Old Prov* (JAM *Suppl*)

Hence (1) **Cran craig**, *sb*, one who has a long, slender neck, (2) **craigit**, *adj* long-necked

(1) w Sc That cran-craige beast cou'd never ca' coals (JAM *Suppl*) (2) *ib*

3 The heron Sc (JAM *Suppl*) See **Crane**, *sb*¹ 1.

4 The swift, *Cypselus apus*

s Sc (J A H M) e Lth SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 96

5 An iron instrument, laid across the fire, reaching from the ribs of the grate to the back of it, for the purpose of supporting a pot or kettle See **Crane**, *sb*¹ 4 Sc (JAM)

6 Phr *coup the crans*, to upset, overturn, *gen* used *fig*

Sc I ... concocted a savoury haggis that made the whole cabal coup the crans, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xxvii, Ayr. Gairen lasses

coup the cran Clean heels owre body, BURNS *Answer to Poet Epist* st 5

7 A bent tube used to draw liquor out of a vessel, a tap Lnk Selfishness supplies the drink, 'An' Ruin stauns beside the cran, An' deals it oot wi' lib'ial haun, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 202

8 OE *cran*, a crane 2 In Sc records the word 'cran', almost always means a heron, and during the 15th cent this bird must have been common in Scotl, as it formed an important dish at great feasts (JAM) 6 LG *kyran*, 'der Hahn in einem Zapfloche, "epistomium"' (BERG-HAUS)

CRAN, *sb*² Irel A stunted or ill-thriven child or young bird Cf **cranted**

Ant 'Come up and sit down, you cran, you' addressed to a person 'Lie down, you cran,' said to a dog, &c (W J K), Common as applied to a child (A J I), GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C)

CRAN, *sb*³ Sc I Ma Also Cor Also in form **crane** Sc (JAM) [kran, krēn] A measure of capacity used for fish, esp herrings Also used *fig*

Sc A measure of rather more than a barrel of herrings, N & Q (1874) 5th S ii 417 Elg Wi' scores o crans To fill the herrin' creel, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 221 Abd Yer deeds an' accounts I d mak' oot by the cran, OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 148 w Sc From 9s to 12s per crane (which is the full of a barrel of green fish) as taken out of the net, *Statist Acc Lewis*, XIX 282 (JAM) Bwk N & Q (1874) 5th S ii 167 I Ma By an act of Tynwald, passed in 1817, it was declared that the 'cran' should contain 42 gillons English wine measure, but it very shortly fell into disuse, and herrings are now sold by tale, as heretofore, *ib* 417 Cor² A cran of herrings [800 herrings] [*Examiner* (Aug 24, 1828)]

[Cp Gael *crann*, a measure for fresh herrings (MACLEOD & DEWAR)]

CRANBERRY, *sb* 1 In *comb* Cranberry wire, the cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* (Cum) 2 The cow-berry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea* (Elg Bnff Abd Kcd) 3 The bear-berry or bear bilberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (Abd)

CRANCE, *sb* Fit (JAM) [Not known to our corre-spondents] A crack or chunk in the wall, through which the wind blows, a cranny

CRANCH, *v* and *sb*¹ Irel and n and midl counties to Nhp War Hnt Also Cor Also written **cransh** n Yks² m Yks¹ w Yks⁵ Chs¹ War¹, **craunch** w Yks² Not Nhp¹ Hnt Cor [kranʃ, krɔnʃ] 1 *v* To crunch, grind with the teeth in biting anything hard, esp apples or other hard or unripe fruit

Ir (ASP), N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum Ah've neach teuth t'cranch snaps wi' (E W P), Cum¹ Wm Thee he wor cranchin a gurt apple as big as mine (B K) n Yks He cransh'd it up gayly (T S), n Yks¹²³, ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ He's gettin belly wark [ache] wi cranchin si monny apples w Yks HURTON *Town to Caves* (1781), (R H H), w Yks⁵ Cranshing a mouthful of green gooseberries Lan¹, Chs¹, Str¹ s Not Ah like a bit o' hard crust to craunch as well as oat (J P K) n Lin¹, Nhp¹ War *Bham Whly Post* (June 10, 1893), War¹², Hnt (T P F) Cor Eating apples is called by the expressive term, cranching them Dont'ee keep on cranching they hard apples, I tell 'ee (W S), *Monthly Mag* (1810) I 433

Hence (1) **Cranch**, *sb* (a) the noise made in eating fruit, fruit in general, ripe or unripe, (b) a great eater of fruit, (2) **Cranch kite**, *sb*, see **Cranch** (b), (3) **Cranchment**, *sb*, see **Cranch** (a)

(1, a) Lakel *Pemrith Obs* (Dec 7, 1897) Cum, Wm (M P) Wm Thoo's eaten fat owel mich cranch, thoo'll hev t belly-wark (B K) w Yks (R H H), ne Lan¹ (b) ne Lan¹ (2) Lakel *Pemrith Obs* (Dec 7, 1897) Cum Thou cranch kite thou! Turnips or owt (M P) (3) Ther's sae mickle cranchment to year, they can hardly eat ther dinners, purr things (*ib*)

2 To grind, gnash the teeth, to set the teeth on edge Nhb¹ Cranching yor teeth Wm His teeth did cranch, CLOSS *Satirist* (1833) 156 m Yks¹ Give over [up] eating that apple, thou cranshes my teeth with it w Yks¹

3 To crush any substance under foot, to break up with a cracking sound

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum¹ Coarse sand cranches under the feet. n Yks¹², m Yks¹ w Yks Cant abide to hear foaks cranshin coils under ther foot, BANKS *Wlfd Wds* (1865), w Yks², w Yks⁴ Frozen snow cranches beneath the feet;

w Yks⁵ Awāay they'd goa down a hill pāaved wi' duck eggs, cranshing em hunderds at a time, 107 Not (W H S) s Not Is that a cinder y'er cranchin under yer foot? (J P K), n Lin¹, Nhp¹, War¹²

Hence **Cranshy**, *adj* gritty, apt to give a cracking noise when broken or crushed. n Yks¹², m Yks¹

4 *sb*. A crash; a sudden loud noise
s Not A heard such a cranch i' the kitchen, a tho't iv'ry pot i' the place wor smashed up (J P K)

CRANCH, *sb*² Yks [kranʃ] A square truss of hay
n Yks Very rare, only used by old dale farmers (R B), n Yks⁵

CRANCH, *adj* Not [kranʃ] Silly, crazy, mad
See **Cranky**, *adj*¹ 4

s Not Rare Mother was ommast cranch wi' the lightnin' (J P K)

CRANCH, see **Cransh**

CRANCUM, *sb* Sc Chs Not Also Wil Dor Written
crankum Not³ Wil [kraŋkəm, kræŋkəm] 1 A prank, trick, a vagary, foolish conduct, captiousness

Ayr His contrariness is altogether of some misleat crancum about your not caring for him, GALT *Su A Wylie* (1822) lx Chs³
None of your kincum crancums (s v Cankum) Not³ 'E'll 'ae none o' 'is crankums wi' me, oy know s Not They do try some ciankums, them 'oss dealin' chaps (J P K)

2 *pl* Stuff joints in cattle Wil (G E D), n Dor (S S B)
3 *pl* Ill-temper in children Wil (G E D)

CRANDUM, *sb* Wil [krændəm] The throat
Wil Slow *Gl* (1892), Wil¹ I first heard this word near Hungerford, where some farm hands were having a spree There was a six-gallon jar of beer on the table, which they were continually smacking with their hands, whilst they sang in chorus — 'Let it run down yer crandum, An' jolly will we be' I have only heard it applied to the human throat, never to that of an animal, *Letter from Mr Slow*

CRANE, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel Eng and Wal Also in form **crawn** Shr¹ [krēn, kreən, krōn]

1 The heron, *Ardea cinerea* Cf **cian**, *sb*¹ 2

Sc, Ir SWAINSON *Bnds* (1885) 145 n Ir JOHNS *Bnds* (1862) 405
Wm, Lan SWAINSON *ib* Wal JOHNS *Bnds* (1862) 405 n Lin¹
Lei¹ Wan o' them theer long legged creans Nhp SWAINSON *ib*
War³, s Wor¹, Shr¹, Glo¹ Som The invariable name Heron was not even known to people of whom I inquired for the bird (W F R), SWAINSON *ib* w Som¹ A heronry [is] always called a krae unree Dev I knew that we should have fine weather as I saw the cranes flying up the stream, *Reports Provinc* (1884) 15, Its name [Cranmere], however, marks it as a haunt for herons (still called cranes in Devonshire), *Cornh Mag* (Nov 1887) 523 nw Dev¹

Hence **Crane gutted**, *adj* very thin, 'herring-gutted' Nrf¹

2 The shag, *Phalacrocorax graculus*

n Cy JOHNS *Bnds* (1862) 405 Nhb SWAINSON *Bnds* (1885) 143

3 A pastime at harvest-home festivities, see below

Nhp¹, Nhp² A man holds in his hands a long stick, with another tied to the top of it, in the form of an L reversed, which represents the long neck and beak of the crane This, with himself, is entirely covered with a large sheet He mostly makes excellent sport, as he puts the whole company to the rout, pecking at the young gulls and the men's heads, CLARE *Introd Vill Minstrel* (1821) 22

4 An apparatus formerly used in coal-mines, to hoist the corves of coal from the tiam to the roley, the junction between the branch railways and the horse-roads in a pit

Nhb¹ Here they formerly used to hoist the corves of coal from the tiam to the roley, the coals being 'put' to this spot by the barrow men from the working places From the crane they were drawn by horses to the shaft It is now called a 'flat' or 'station' 'We commenced our survey at the crane, going up west,' Scott *Ventilation* (1862) 27 Nhb, Dur Upon the introduction of tubs the crane was abolished, *Nicholson Coal Tr Gl* (1888)

Hence (1) **Crane board**, *sb* a return air course in a pit, connected directly with the furnace, (2) **man**, *sb* the lad in the pit who hoisted the corves of coal on to the roleys with the crane, (3) **Craner**, *sb* an official who has charge of a machine for the weighing of goods, &c in some country villages, (4) **Craner's note**, *phr* the certificate of weight given by the 'craner'

(1) Nhb¹ (2) Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur He also proportioned the work

or quantity of coals to be put by the barrowmen among them, so that each lad might know to which places he had to go for coals and the quantity he had to put from such places, GREENWILL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849) (3) Ir *N & Q* (1871) 4th S viii 123 (4) Ir When any one makes an assertion of the 'long bow' nature a sceptical auditor will say, 'Very nice, but I should like the craner's note for that,' *ib*

5 A rectangular bar of iron, moving on a pivot, fixed to the back of a chimney, for the purpose of suspending cooking vessels, &c over the fire

Ni¹, n Yks (I W), e Yks¹ w Yks Also called Swape and Beak, Lucas *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 245 n Lin¹, Nhp¹, War², Glo¹

6 A beam projecting from any building, for the purpose of attaching and hoisting tackle

w Som¹ The word implies no machinery, windlass, or swinging part, but the beam only which bears the weight

7 The tap of a gaslight Cf **cran**, *sb*¹ 6
Lnk He had a sly blow out in secret every morning, When that he turned his crane about, Light trifles ever scornin', LEMON *St Mungo* (1844) 76

CRANE, *sb*² Sc Nhb Cum Yks [krēn, krēn]

1 The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* Also in *comp*
Crane berry

Sc The children gathered nuts in the woods, and crane-berries in the moss, SCOTT *Guy M* (1815) II vii Nhb A cranberry pudding the children go to gather cranes, WHITE *Nhb* (1859) 361 Cum HUTCHINSON *Hist Cum* (1794) I App 41

2 The crow-berry, *Empetrum nigrum* Cf **crake berry**
w Yks LLES *Floa* (1888) 796

CRANE, see **Cran**, *sb*³

CRANED, *ph* Yks [krænd] Bent, distorted, disabled.
w Yks Craned wi' rheumatism (S O A)

CRANER, *sb* Yks The dog crab, a small crab used by fishermen for bait

n Yks Also called Peeler, Dog cowler, &c (T S), n Yks²

CRANET, *sb* Cum [Not known to our correspondents] A small red worm *Gl* (1851)

[They will seeme to the looker on as eggs, and to the taker as young red little cranets, STANYHURST *Desc Irel* in *Holinshead*, VI 41 (N E D)]

CRANG, *sb* Sc Yks Amer Also in form **kreng**
n Yks Also written **krang** Sc (JAM) [kraŋ, kren]
A carcase, dead body, a skeleton, the body of a whale divested of the blubber, and abandoned by the whale-fishers

Sc, (JAM) Sh I Wha's deevil's crang Wis deaf as staen ta wail o wrang, BURGESS *Rasmus* (1892) 74 n Yks The krenging hook is used in preparing the kreng for the oil-copper, LINSKILL *Haven Hull* (1886) vi, n Yks² 'T'whooal crang,' the entire frame of bones [Amer A scrawny animal, *Dial Noks* (1896) I 386]

Hence **Krenging hook**, *sb* an instrument used in preparing the body of a whale for the oil-copper

n Yks LINSKILL *Haven Hull* (1886) vi

[Du *kreng*, a dead carrion (HEATHAM), MDu *creng* (VERDAM), cp OE *crangan*, to fall (of a dead body), as Lat *cadaver*, Ir *cado*]

CRANGLE, *v* n Cy Yks [kraŋl] 1 To bend, twist See **Crankling**

w Yks² When a field of corn is much dashed, broken, or twisted by the wind it is said to be crangled

2 To waddle n Cy (HALL)

CRANIE, *sb* Bnff¹ A person or animal very small of its kind Hence **Cranie wee**, *adj* very small

CRANIE WANY, see **Crannie wannie**

CRANIE WICKET, *sb* Bnff¹ A sharp turn, a deep rut in a road

CRANK, *sb*¹ and *adj*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng
Written **krank** S & Ork¹ [kraŋk] 1 *sb* The bent iron axis, used in turning a grindstone, &c Dur¹, n Lin¹

2 *pl* A fireside contrivance, consisting of two or more rows of iron crooks set in a frame, and used for toasting bread

N Cy¹ Nhb *Gent Mag* (1794) 13, ed Gomme, Nhb¹ The frame stands on its own feet before the fire Sometimes called 'a branks'

3 An iron guard for the feet in curling, to prevent slipping on the ice Rxb (JAM) See **Crampet**

4 *pl* Aches, slight ailments

w Yks¹ Cranks and hods, aches and pains Brks¹ A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill health

5 A difficult point, an effort to overcome a difficulty

Sik What's truth? Ay, there comes the crank, Hogg *Tales* (ed 1866) 220 Dnf Nae crank o' mortal skill This deidly weird could sav', Reid *Poems* (1894) 56

6 *adj* Bent, twisted, crooked, distorted, out of repair

Abd, Rxb Crank-handed, a crank hand (JAM). Nhb¹ Bent, shaky, as a machine out of repair

7 Infirm, weak, ailing, sick, also applied to a person who is mentally wrong or eccentric

Sc (JAM), S & Ork¹, Nhb¹, w Yks (JW), Not¹, Lei¹

8 *Fig* Half-difficult, curious, odd, not easy to understand

Abd, Rxb 'A crank word,' a word hard to be understood (JAM) Edb Learnt some ciank words o' the Swede, Dutch, or Russian, Forbes *Poems* (1812) 142. Glo¹ He uses some of the crankest words you ever heard

CRANK, *sb*² Glo¹² The dead branch of a tree

CRANK, *sb*² Chs¹³ [kraŋk] A blow

CRANK, *v*¹ and *sb*⁴ Sc Mhb Nhp Wor Glo e An Wil [kraŋk, kraŋk] 1 *a* To make a harsh noise, to creak

N Cy¹ The door cranks Nhb¹

2 *Comp* Crank bird, the lesser spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopus major*

Wor *Berow's Jm* (Mar 3, 1888) Glo From the cry of the bird resembling the creaking produced by the turning of a windlass, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 98 [It is sometimes called the Crank Bird and the Pump borer, and used to be called the 'Woodcracker,' from a remarkable note which it utters in the spring, the sound being supposed to resemble that of an augur when used on the hardest wood, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 255]

3 To sing dolefully, to croak

Nhp The solitary crane Cranking a jarring melancholy strain, CLARE *Poems* (1827) *March*, 31, Nhp² Wil What's that a cranking there? PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) 15

Hence Crank organ, *sb* a hurdy-gurdy, hand-organ e An (PHE)

4 *sb* The creaking, harsh noise made by an ungreased wheel, &c, used *fig*

Ayr What tuneless cranks Are my poor verses! BURNS *Sc Drunk* (1786) st 18

CRANK, *v*² Ken [kraŋk] To mark cross-wise, esp to make streaks or lines on bread and butter to please a child (K), Ken¹

CRANK, *v*³ Sc To shackle a horse Also used *fig* See Crank, *sb*¹

Sik As for the reward of presumption it is in Scotland to be crankit before and kicked behind, Hogg *Perils of Man* (1822) I 267 (JAM)

CRANK, *adj*² Irel n Cy Yks Stf Der Lin Nhp Hrf Ess Ken Sus Hmp Also in form cronk Der¹ [kraŋk, kraŋk] 1. Brisk, lusty, merry, jocund

N Cy² Yks RAY (1691) w Yks WILLIAM *List Wds* (1811) Der¹ Of a sick person, when better Nhp¹ She's very crank Ess (P.R.), RAY (1691) Ken. (K.), LEWIS *I Tenet* (1736), Ken¹², Sus¹²

Hence Cranky, *adj* sprightly, merry, sportive, good-humoured

Ir (JWB), N Cy¹ sw Lin¹ How cranky the boy is! he's full of quirks and pranks Sus¹, Sus² A frolicsome horse is said to be cranky Hmp¹ I am pretty cranky.

2 Merry from liquor, intoxicated Sus¹

Hence Cranky, *adj* merry from liquor, intoxicated

Stf *Monthly Mag* (1816) I 494 Der¹ Said of a drunken man, 'going cranky' Ken, Sus HOLLOWAY Sus¹

3 Clever, overtopping

Hrf² A crank farmer

[1. As crank as a cock sparrow, Cotgr (sv *Joyeux*), As cocke on his dunghill crowing cranck, SPENSER *Sh Kal* (1579) Sept]

CRANK, *adj*³ Obs² Sc Ken Naut Unsteady, ill-balanced, liable to capsizes Also used *fig*

Sc (A.W.) Ken Our sailors call a boat that is apt to upset, 'a crank boat,' LEWIS *I Tenet* (1736) 51, Ken² Naut Having your

upper decks overstowed with liquor, whereby you became crank, and roll'd, SMOLLETT *P Pickle* (1751) 11, A common sea-term, GROSE (1790)

[Crank-sided, when a ship will bear but small sail, COLES (1677)]

• CRANKETY, *adj* and *sb* • Som 1 *adj* Cross-gained, ill-tempered, complaining in health See Cranky

w Som¹ 'Her s a kraŋg kutee old thing,' means that, being in bad health, her temper is affected

2 *sb* Any noisy, rattling machine or engine, one in which the joints and pins are loose and therefore noisy

w Som¹ I wid'n 'ave thick ingin A nasty old kraŋg kutee, you can yur n a mild away

CRANKLE, *adj* N Cy¹ Nhb¹ w Yks¹ [kraŋkl, kreŋkl] Weak, shattered

CRANKLETTY, *adj* Lan. [kraŋkliti] Cantankerous, irritable, crotchety See Cranky, *adj*¹ 3

Lan They keep fo'in' cawt wi' one another upo' th' load, an' gettin' thick agen, like two cranklety weshe women, BRIERLEY *Red Wind* (1868) 82

CRANKLING, *ppl adj* Lei¹ Nhp¹ [kraŋklin] Bending, winding, sinuous, twisting in and out

[Serpenter, to wriggle, wagle, crinkle, writhe, Cotgr]

CRANKOUS, *adj* Obs² Sc Fretful, peevish, capitious See Crank, *adj*¹ 7

Ayr This while she's been in crankous mood, BURNS *Author's Cy* (1786) st 16, Mair crankous an' anxious Than if ye were in need, SILLAR *Poems* (1789) 99

CRANKUM, *adj* Wor Peculiar, odd, ill-tempered s Wor A sims to be despret crankum 's marnin' (H K)

CRANKY, *adj*¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in form crenky w Yks [kraŋki, kreŋki] 1 Of persons sickly, ailing, infirm, feeble, tottering See Crank, *adj*¹

n Cy GROSE (1790), N Cy¹ Crazy and cranky Nhb¹ Aa's nobbut cranky like thi day Dur¹ Cum¹ How's thy mudder?—Nobbet varra cranky to day Wm¹ n Yks A c'n aseur ya A's varra cranky, A v wark eneuf ta git about (WH), n Yks² e Yks¹ Lan You are but a cranky sort of a body at the best of times, GASKELL *M Barton* (1848) 1 Not¹, n Lin¹, Lei¹, War³, Brks¹

2 Of machinery, &c out of gear, unsound, rickety Of persons stiff in the joints, rheumatic

n Yks¹ e Yks¹ This is a cianky awd yat' [gate] w Yks He'd plant tuther owd crenky seats rahnd a broken dahn storv, *Y'smum Comic Ann* (1881) 26, BANKS *Wldd Wds* (1865) Lan These limbs, they're cranky an sore, WAUGH *Sngs* (1866) 72, ed 1871 Not (LCM) s Not There was nothing in the shop but two or three cranky old lace machines (JPK) Nhp¹ Applied to furniture, &c, Nhp², Brks¹

3 Ill-tempered, irritable, cantankerous, difficult to deal with, crotchety

Sc I should miss her cranky cantankerous ways, KEITH *Lisbeth* (1894) xxiv Feb I never saw such a ciankie peison in all my life (AC) N Cy¹ Nhb She had been 'cianky' in life, but she was sweet in death, CLARE *Love of Lass* (1890) I 212 Cum Thou needn't be seah cranky, but theer mun be summat wrang, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1875) 98, Cum¹, e Yks¹ w Yks Th' moor cranky he seemed to get, HARTLEY *Paris*, 58, He's cranky side out to day (JT), w Yks³, Lan¹, e Lan¹ n Lin¹ Doant ax him for it till th' poast's cum'd, he's alus cranky in a mornin' Lei¹, Wor (HK) Glo BAYLIS *Illus Dial* (1870) Brks¹ Bdf A woman passing a neighbour without some sign of recognition will create surprise as to what can have made her so 'cranky' (JWB), Sus (sh), Hmp¹

4 Silly, crazy, imbecile, mad, insane

Nhb¹ Applied to one whose mind is off the balance—a flighty person 'Crazy and cranky' Cum (JSO), w Yks², Der², nw Der¹ s Not He was cranky now—You are not exulting because he is insane? Not *Express* (July 22, 1895) s Lin Do diop it, will y'r, or yr'll drive me cranky (THR) se Wor¹, Bdf (JWB) Mid There was not a man but would say that the governor was 'turned cranky, if he got any inkling of this strange scheme, BLACKMORE *Kil* (1890) II xii, Cmb¹ What's the use of talking to him—he's cranky?

5 Full of twists or windings, crooked.

n Yks² 'Cranky roads,' crooked roads

6 Old-fashioned, quaint, old for one's years.

Ant A youngster having an old fashioned look for his years is called cranky. His wee cranky face, *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

CRANKY, *adj*² and *sb* Nhb Cum Yks Lan [kraŋki] 1 *adj* Checked, of a zigzag pattern, having a blue stripe on a white ground. See **Crank**, *v*²

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ When the pattern of a piece of cotton is made in belt figures it is a cranky article. Cum Lapt my cranky neck-cleath round his heed, *GRAHAM Geordy* (1778) l 21, Cum¹ A check-line shirt with white frills on the breast was called a cranky sark. **n Yks**² When I was a deeam first married, I ware nought but what was o' me awn spinning, an' when I gat a cotton goon te me back, a cranky apron afoore me, I thowt mysel' whent fine. **e Yks** MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788)

2 *sb* A checked linen fabric, with blue and white stripes. **n Cy** GROSE (1790) **n Yks**¹ Lan Aw wove their crankys scoores c' days, *RIDINGS Muse* (1853) 23

3 A name formerly applied to pitmen

N Cy¹ The man in the village who excels in sports and pastimes. Nhb¹ Cranky, or Bob Cranky. The term 'Cranky' given by outsiders to the pitman was in later times replaced by 'Geordy'. Cranky probably comes from the checked pit flannel clothes much affected, when new and unsold, as a swagger costume. 'Howky' is another name for a pitman

CRANNABERRIES, *sb pl* Shr¹ [kra nəberiz] Cranberries, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*

CRANNACH, *sb* Inv (WM), Abd, n Ags (JAM) Pottage

CRANNIE WANNIE, *sb* Sc Written cranie wany (JAM) A child's name for the little finger

Abd Ilka dirlin' foot and hannie—Brak the barn and crannic-wannie, *CADENHEAD Bon-accord* (1853) 252, (WM)

CRANNOCK, *sb* Pem Dor Written crannick Dor [kra nək, kraŋik] A root of furze, the stem of a fuize-bush, which has been burnt

s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 420 Dor *w Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889) 6, col 7

CRANNOGUE, *sb* Irel A lake dwelling, an artificial island in a lake, a hillock by a marsh, &c

Ir There was a crannogue in an adjoining lake, *HUME Dial* (1878) 22. **Ant** Such crannogs are now *gen* found in peat bogs because the lake which existed in former times has been filled up by the formation of peat (W J K), *Freq* used (A J I)

[**Ir** *crannog*, a habitation (O'REILLY), A wooden structure, esp the 'crannogs' in Irish lakes, der of *crann*, a tree, the word means many kinds of wooden structures in Gaelic lands (MACBAIN)]

CRANNY, *sb*¹ Sc [kra ni] A square or oblong aperture in the wall of a house, a chunk or crevice. Also in *comp* Cranny hole

Sc (JAM) Kcd Up to the windows sole The water raise, an' filter't in at ilka cranny hole, *GRANT Lays* (1884) 20

Hence **Crannied**, *adj* pent up

Sik Sound of the crannied wind at midnight drear, *HOGG Poems* (ed 1865) 66

CRANNY, *adj* and *sb*² Chs Der [kra ni] 1 *adj* Brisk, jovial, pleasant, agreeable. See **Cronny**

Chs A cranny lad, *RAY* (1691), *BAILEY* (1721), *GROSE* (1790), *Chs* 128, *Der* 2, *nw Der*¹

2 Simple, foolish

s Chs¹ I am quite sure that a lad of this generation who was called 'cranny' would by no means take it as a compliment

3 *sb* A simpleton, foolish person

s Chs¹ Dhaa nuwd kraan i [Tha nowd cranny]

CRANREUCH, *sb* Sc Written cranreugh. Also in forms crainroch, crandruch (JAM), crancreuch, craun roch [kra nriux, rūx, rəx] Hoar-frost

Sc The grass was white with cranreugh, *OCHILTRFE Redburn* (1895) xxiii. **Abd** When the winter's cranreuch bleak Drives houseless bodies in, *THOM Rhymes* (1844) 37. **Frf** Full eighty winters thick hae spread Their cranreughs o'er my palsied head, *BEATTIE Arnha* (c 1820) 20. **Per** Ye haste, Wi' fogs an' cranreuch i' your train, *HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls* (1891) 45. **Rnf** The cranreuch o' oblivion hoar My cauld, cauld heart was hoverin o'er, *YOUNG Pictures* (1865) 18. **Ayr** In hoary cranreuch drest, *BURNS Jolly Beggars* (1785) st 1. **Lnk** Wi' cranreuch pow and heart o' proof, *MACDONALD Poems* (1865) 33. **Lth** Bitin' frost, an' crancreuch cauld, Drive coofs around the ingle, *STRATHESK More Bits* (ed 1885) 274. **Peb** Nae mair be hurt by winter's staws Or cran

rough cauld, *AFFLECK Poet Wks* (1836) 62. **Sik** Tickler enters in a Dreadnought, covered with cranreuch, *CHR NORTH Noctes* (ed 1856) IV 256. **Rxb** He seizes wi' cranreuch till forced to cry out, *RIDDELL Poems* (1871) II 200. **Dmf** Melt like the cranreuch's rime, *REID Poems* (1894) 2

Hence **Cranrochie**, *adj* rimy, abounding with hoar-frost. **w Sc** Io gar the wallot skaud o' our mither tongue shine like the rouky gleemoch in a cranrochie morning, *Edw Mag* (1822) 352 (JAM)

CRANSH, *sb* Yks Also written 'cranch' e Yks [kranʃ] A water-merged gravel-bed, a shallow place in a river

n Yks (TS), **n Yks**² The boat ran against a cransh. **e Yks** There is what we call a cranch at the entrance of the harbour, the mud and sand accumulated there, *End Hall Docks Com* (1840) 8, (R H H)

CRANSH, see **Cranch**, *v*

CRANSHACH, *sb* Sc Also in form cranshak. A crooked, deformed person. See **Cranshak**

n Sc (JAM) Abd There's wratacks and cripplles and cranshacks, *Ross Helenore* (1768) 297, ed Nimmo

CRANSHANK, *sb* Sc A cripple, 'crook-shank'. See **Cranshank**

Sc There's wratacks and cripplles and cranshanks, *CHAMBERS Snags* (1829) II 605, (A W)

CRANTED, *ppl adj* Pem [kra ntɪd] Stunted. **Pem** (W H Y) s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 420, Her poor children be quite cranted, they be mites o' things (W M M)

CRANTZE, *sb* Sh I Also in form krancy. A kind of seaweed, the common coralline, *Millepora polymorpha* Sh I (*Coll L L B*), (JAM), S & Ork¹

CRANY, *sb* Dev [Not known to our correspondents] A crumb (HALL)

CRANY, *adj* Som Stingy, grasping, miserly. **w Som**¹ U maa yn kiae unee oa l dhing, uur ai z—tez u waeth *aa ytn-pan s vui tu git u shul een aewt oa uui [A main stingy old thing, she is—it is worth eighteen pence to get a shilling out of her]

CRAW, see **Crow**, *sb*¹

CRAP, *sb*¹ Var dial uses in Sc and Eng [krap, kræp, krāp] 1 The crop or maw of a bird, also fig² the throat or stomach. See **Crop**, *sb*¹, **Craw**, *sb*²

Sc 'That will never crawl in your crop', *Piqu*. The allusion is to the crowing or self-gratulating sound made by a fowl when its stomach is filled (JAM). He'd rather fill his crap wi' kail, *DONALD Poems* (1867) 251. **Abd** Lat s see a drappie o' yer beer, To scour my crap, *BEATTIE Parings* (1801) 15, ed 1873, Keep doon the ill crap o' ciatur, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xii. **Fif** Men, giew hungry all and some, And cravin' in their crap, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 185. **Rnf** He craws in his crap yet, *PICKEN Poems* (1813) II 134. **Lnk** I'm a sturdy beggar loon Wi' a crap for a' corn, *NICHOLSON Idylls* (1870) 103. **Lth** We pree the tither drappie, To clear our claggit crappy, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 39. **e Lth** It kind o' stuck in my crap to hear him gaun on at siccan a rate, *HUNTER J Inwack* (1895) 37. **Edw** The gudeman outby maun fill his crap, *FERGUSON Poems* (1773) 90. **Nhp**¹ Sus Why sen 'tis cum te dat, says I, A sticken up yer crap, *LOWER Jan Cladpole* (1872) st. 10. **w Som**¹ The crap o' un s fit to bust. **Dev**¹³

Hence (1) **Crap full**, (a) *sb* a crop or maw full, (b) *adj* chockful, full to repletion, (2) *sb* sick, *adj* sick from over-eating or drinking

(1, a) **Ayr** Muscovy [duck] dabbled out a crap-ful before she was disturbed, *GALT Ann Parish* (1821) xiii. (b) **Dev**¹ (2) **I W**¹²

2 **Phr** (1) to crawl in one's crap, to be recollected to one's discredit, (2) to shake one's crap, to give vent to any grudge

(1) **n Sc** (JAM) Abd Aw wuss that bit mou'fu' dinna crawl i' yer crap, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii. **Edw** This night's wark in Meg's crap wad crawl, *Tint Quey* (1796) 21. (2) **Sc** (JAM) Kcd Sae tak a pinch, and shake your crap, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 93. **Abd** I hat ye may shak' your crap, ne'er scant O' foul mou'd win', *SHIRREFS Poems* (1790) 15

3 A bunch or cluster

Som W & **J Gl** (1873) **Dev** *w Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4, **Dev**¹

4 **Phr** *crap and root*, entirely, wholly, from first to last. **Kcd** Noo I've gien ye't crap an' reet, 'The Story o' the Moggin', *GRANT Lays* (1884) 32. **Abd** Syne he tauld hei a', baith crap

and root, *Gudman Inghsmail* (1873) 59, Closely ha'e I view'd it, crap and reet, *Cock Shams* (1810) I 93

5 *pl* The seed-pods of the wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*, and of luncches in general Rxb (JAM)

6 The highest part, the top of anything, esp in *plr* the *crap of the wall*, the highest part of the wall in the inside of a house Also used *fig* the horizon

7 The budie sat on the crap o' a tree, *JAMIESON Pop Ballads* (1806) I 166, 'The crap of the earth,' the surface of the ground 'The crap of a fishing wand,' the top or uppermost section of a fishing-rod (JAM) 8 Abd The crap o' the wa', the natural shelf running all round the cottage, formed by the top of the wall where the rafters rested, *MACDONALD Sir Gibbie*, xxiv Frf Their craps were crouse, their courage high, *SANDS Poems* (1833) 52 e Fif He glower'd up to the crap wa'an' doon into the ase hole, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii, 'Twa dizen o' penny cannels arranged at wide intervals along the crap-wa's, *ib* xxiv, Well, Sanders, what do you think of the weather?—A'll no say its gy heavy about the crap wa' (G W) 9 Ay Whare ye sit, on craps o' heather, *BURNS Author's Cry* (1786) st 31.

10 *Runen*, the crap, gizzaid, *COLES* (1679) 3 OE *cropp*, sprout, bunch of flowers or berries 4 Thow clop and lute of taitouris tressonable, *DUNBAR Flying* (1505) 73]

CRAP, *sb*² Wor Suf Sus [kræp, krāp] 1 The darnel or ray-grass, *Lolium perenne* Also in *comp* Crap grass

Suf GROSE (1790) Sus (P R), RAY (1691), (K), Sus¹²

2 The buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*

Wor RAY (1691), KENNETT *Par Antiq* (1695), (K) Sus²

[Crap, in some places darnel is so called, and in some it signifies buckwheat, *WORLIDGE Dict Rust* (1681)]

CRAP, *sb*³ and *v*¹ Dur Yks Lan Stf Not Lin War Shr [krap] 1 *pl* The shreds of fatty skin, &c, left after 'rendering' or boiling down the fat of pigs into lard Cf *cratchin*(g)

n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks¹ Eaten with salt to tea w Yks Ther faces wor th' color ov a lot o' tallow craps, *HARTLEY Puddin* (1876) 34, w Yks¹²⁵, e Lan¹ n Lin¹ Some persons eat them with mustard, vinegar, and pepper

Hence (1) *Crap cake*, *sb* a cake made of flour and 'craps' chopped very fine, (2) *Crappings*, *sb pl* the refuse or shreds of melted lard remaining after the fat of pigs has been 'rendered'

(1) e Yks¹ (2) Dur¹ Used for a sort of cake s Dur (J E D), n Yks (I W), n Yks²

2 The sediment or settlings of beer or ale, at the bottom of a barrel

Stf RAY (1691) *MS add* (J C) 18 Shr¹ Sometimes used instead of baim 'Han'ee ever a spot o' baim as yo' can gie me, Missis?' 'No, but yo' can 'a some crap', Shr² (rap o' th baird)

3 Ordure Also used as a term of gross insult,

s Not What crap's that y'er talkin' (J F K)

4 *v* To discharge excrement War²

[1 *Crappe*, *releif* of molte talowe or grese, *cremum*, *Prompt*, ed Pynson (1499), s.v. *Crawke*]

CRAP, *sb*⁴ Irel Part of a faggot or bush, withered funze, cut, but not made into faggots

Wxf¹ Eee crappes o' a sheardeich had a cousaane [In the bushes of the gap I had a hole to go through], 106

CRAP, *sb*⁵ Lan [krap] Money, means; *fig* pocket n Cy GROSE (1790) Lan I'm poor, God wot My crap's aw done, *TIM BOBBIN View Dial* (1740) 2, *DAVIES Races* (1856) 229, Lan¹ s Lan. 'My crap's empty' would mean 'my pocket's empty' (S W)

CRAP, *v*² Qbs? Sc To fill, to stuff Sc (JAM)

Hence *Crappit heads*, *sb pl* heads of haddocks stuffed with a compound of oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper

Sc Formerly a common accompaniment of fish and sauce (JAM), Here is fish and sauce and crappit-heads, *SCOTT Antiquary* (1816) vi, I gae a look to making the friar's chicken mysell, and to the crappit-heads too, *ib* *Guy M* (1815) xxxii

CRAP, *v*³ Lan Chs [krap] To put strips of leather on the sole of a clog or wooden shoe

Lan¹ He's a handy chap—he can crap his own clogs Lan, Cas Imunstapawhoam to-neeat an' crap t'childer's clogs (S W) Chs³

Hence *Crappin' clogs*, *plr* mending the soles of clogs with the heads of horse-shoe nails Chs¹

CRAP, *v*⁴ and *sb*⁶ Som Dev 1 *v* To snap, break with a sudden sound, applied to anything brittle See *Craze*

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825), (W F R), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Auy no' ud dhu tree wuz jis pun vau leen, var aay yuurd n kraap ee [I knew the tree was just upon falling, for I heard it crack] Dh an lu dhu pik kraap i'at n tue een mee an [The handle of the pak snapped right in two in my hand] Dev How the ashen faskett da crappy, don't er? *FULMAN Shushus* (1842) 88, ed 1871

Hence *Crapping*, *vbl sb* the sound of cracking or breaking with a sharp sound

w Som¹ Could yur the crappin o' the trees way the heft o' the snow, all about

2 *sb* A sudden sharp sound, a crack that can be heard

Som JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹

CRAP, *v*⁵ Lan [krap] To crop, to cut down the margin of anything

Lan It's one [a plane] ut mi feyther had when he used to do a bit o' loom crappin', *BRIERLEY Marlocks* (1866) vii, Out fiend excelled, having 'ciapped' a little before, *ib* *I'dale* (1868) 5

CRAP, see Crop

CRAP(E), see Creep, *v*¹

CRAPEN, see Crappin

CRAPPEL, *adj* Yks Der Not [kra pl] Brittle, easily broken See *Crap*, *v*⁴

Not³ Take care, that is very crappel

Hence *Craply* or *Crappely*, *adj* (1) brittle, easily broken, (2) of bread, moitar, &c dry, crumbling, (3) of a horse's hoof scaly

(1) w Yks², Not¹ s Not It was so crappely, it wouldn't stan' touchin' (J P K) (2) w Yks Some o' them moist yellow looking short, crapply, sugary curran cakes, *Shevuld Ann* (1848) 4 Der², nw Der¹ (3) Not. (W H S)

CRAPPELY, *adj* Lin¹ [kra pli] Lame, decrepit Cf *cripply*, *v*¹

CRAPPEN, see Creep, *s v* Cripple, *v*¹ (4)

CRAPPET, *adj*¹ Dev Of persons bright, sharp, witty

Dev³ He'th been wonderful crappet since he went to school

CRAPPET, *adj*² Dev Scanty, small, insufficient, 'skimping'

Dev The trimming of a hat or garment would be crappet if there were not enough to properly finish it A hat or bonnet might be crappet if too small (R P C)

CRAPPIN, *sb* Sc Irel Also written *crapin*(e) Sc (JAM), *crapen* NI¹ [kra pin] The crop or stomach of a bird Also used *fig* of persons See *Crap*, *sb*¹

Sc I never loo'd meat that crawled in my ciapine, *RAMSAY Prov* (1776) 40 (JAM), Gude crowdin in my crapin should ciaw, *Blackw Mag* (Jan 1821) 408 (ib) Rxb I will warm your ciapin like a spell, *RIDDELL Poet Wks* (1871) I 197 Slk The road was gayan lang and Jock's crappin began to caw, *Hogg Perils of Man* (1822) II 190 Gall So theatre nymph in borough town Disclose the beauties o' her crappin, *NICHOLSON Poet Wks* (1814) 84, ed 1897 NI¹

CRAPPING, *vbl sb* Sc Carping, asking troublesome questions, &c

Sc That'll stap their crappin for a wee, *TWEEDDALE Moff* (1896) 85, (G W)

CRAPPLE, *v* Lan [kra pl] To scramble

Lan We crapped into th' city, an' looked out for a place where they'd tak us in, *BRIERLEY Ab-o'-th-Yate Yankeeland* (1885) xiii, Lan¹ As soon as he could crapple up to his feet again, he went at this gatepost, *WAUGH Chum Corner* (1874)

CRAPUSSING, *prp* and *adv* Chs [kra pəsɪn] Hobbling about, in a weak, hobbling, creeping manner

Chs¹ Au dunna know what to mak o' ahr Maria, oo goes crapusin abaht th' haise as though oo hadna th' use of her limbs, Chs³ A horse that goes lame or tender is said to be crapusin

[Perh the same word as ME *crampish* Deth crampishin into their hert gan crepe, *LYDGATE Fall of Princes* (c 1440) Bk I ix, see *SKAT Chaucer, Min Poems*, VII 171 (note) for four other exx of this word in ME OFr *crampur*, 'etie tordu' (GODFREY)]

CRASH, *v* and *sb*¹ Sc n Cy Yks Lan [kɹaʃ] 1 *v* To break in pieces with violence and noise, to smash.

Fif To keep the lists frae bein' crash d By waves o' folk that drave and dash'd, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 138

Hence **Crashy**, *adj* noisy

w Yks Az if they wor shooit in a weggin load a owd brocken bottles up in em, t'saand wor sa crashy, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Tryp ta Lunnon* (1851) 17

2 Used in *imp* imprecatively, cf **blast**, v II 2
Lan 'Crash him!' he exploded again, CLEGG *David's Loom* (1894) iv

3 With *out* to protrude, thrust out

Lan Krash iat dhi lo'ikar [put out your tongue] (W S)

4 *sb* A noisy feast or entertainment

Lan The Dr and his lady were writing shorthand, and we had a crach at it, BYROM *Remains* (1737) in Cheth Soc XL 152 [A merry crach (K)]

Hence **Crash**, *v* to be merry n Cy (HALL)

CRASH, *sb* 2 Nhp [kraf] Small masses of irregular-shaped limestone See **Creach**

Nhp 1 Red land, with its substratum of loose rock, or a thin staple upon the great oolite or limestone, where no beds of marle, loam, or clay intervene, Nhp 2

Hence **Crashy land**, *sb* land where 'crash' is intermixed with the soil which is not sandy, but in dry weather becomes like dust Nhp 1

CRASH, *sb* 2 Yks Chs [kraf] Unripe fruit, vegetables Cf **cranch**, *v*

e Yks (W W S) w Yks Aw've etten as much crash sin, HARTLEY *Pars*, 78, Yks *Wkly Post* (Mar 20, 1897) Chs 1, Chs 3 Dunnot ate that crash

CRASH, *sb* 4 Yks [kraf, w Yks also kref] Water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*

Yks (B & H), ne Yks 1 w Yks 2 A hawker called out 'Watter-crash'

CRASHER, *sb* Chs A slang word for a lie
s Chs 1 Dan W — kon krom sum kiaash uiz in [Dan W — con crom some crashers in]

CRASIE, *sb* Sc Also written **chraisy**, **crasie** (JAM *Suppl*) A bonnet worn by women, which covers the head and back part of the neck, a sunbonnet

Per Well known (G W) Cld, Lth (JAM *Suppl*) Lth Robed in a homely short gown and a pink 'chraisy,' BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet*, 40

CRASS, *adj* and *v* Irel Wor Glo Brks Sus [kras, krās.] 1 *adj* Angry, ill-tempered, cantankerous, cross

w Ir A crass ould bishop kem to rule over the churches, LOVER *Leg* (1848) I 93 Glo 1 Brks 1 Sus And if she came in a little crass or crooked, LGERTON *Flks ana Ways* (1884) 90, (F A A)

2 *Comp* (1) **Crass** grained, used of one who opposes from obstinacy or bad temper, (2) **patch**, the name by which one child calls another that is out of temper, (3) **winder**, a stone with a twisted surface

(1) Brks 1 (2) se Wor 1 **Crass**-patch, draw the latch, sit at the fire and spin Brks 1 (3) Glo 1

3 *v* To cross

Ir I wouldn't crass it afther dark, PADDHANA (1848) I 70

CRASS, see **Cross**

CRASSANTLY, *adj* Obs Chs Stf In form **crossantly** Stf 1 Cowardly, timorous

Chs A crassantly lad, RAY (1691), (K), BAILEY (1721), GROSE (1790), Chs 13, Stf 1

CRAT, *adj* and *sb* Sc 1 *adj* Feeble, puny, appl to one who has no appetite Cf **cratch**, *v*

Sik A crat stamcock (JAM)

2 *sb* A weak child, one with a weak appetite

Sik He's a perfect crat (sb)

CRATCH, *sb* 1 In *gen* dial use in n and midl counties Also e An & s Cy Also written **kratch** w Yks, and in forms **critch** s Cy, **cretch** Pem n Lin 1 [kratf, krætf, krätf] 1 A rack or crib to hold fodder for horses or cattle in a stable or cow-shed, a hay-rack, a manger

N Cy 1, Nhb 1, n Yks 2, e Yks 1 Lan Th' mon had tied th' mare gradely to th' cratch, AXON *Flk Sng* (1870) 16 Chs 13 s Chs Near the ground, in a cow's stall Above a horse's head, in the stable (T D), s Chs 1 Midl MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1796) II Der 12, nw Der 1, Not 1, n Lin 1, Lei 1, Nhp 12, War 2, w Wor 1 Shr Here's the cow's cratch, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 529, Shr 1 Common, Shr 2 Hrf + DUNCUMB *Hist Hrf* (1804), (H K), Hrf 12 G B BAYLIS *Illus Dial* (1870), Glo 1 Suf. NALL *Gl*;

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FORBY *Gl* (1830), Suf 1 Believed to be *obs* s Cy RAY (1691), GROSE (1790)

Hence **Cratch yard**, *sb* a bedded fold for cattle, a 'crew-yard' (q v) n Lin 1

2 *Spec* applied to the 'manger' at Bethlehem where the infant Jesus was laid, hence, a cradle

Nhb 1, n Yks 2 n Lin 1 *Obs*,

Hence **Cratch cradle**, *sb*. a game played by children, see below

w Yks 'Cat's cradle,' a game of tying strings round the fingers, DYER *Dial* (1891) 56 sw Lin (R E C) [This (the manger that held the Holy Infant as a cradle) opens to us the meaning of a childish game, corruptly called scratch-cradle, which consists in winding packthread double round the hands, into a rude representation of a manger, which is taken off by the other player on his hands, so as to assume a new form, and thus alternately for several times, always changing the appearance It clearly meant originally the cratch-cradle, NARES]

3 A portable sparred box, with a lid and standing on legs, used to contain hay for sheep in the winter, *gen* called a **sheep cratch**

n Lin 1 Thomas Teanby had at his death, in 1652, '5 sheep cratches,' *Gent Mag* (1861) II 595 Shr In common use in n & m Shr (T D), Shr 1 Two sheep cratches, *Antioneer's Cat* (1870)

4 A rough-built hovel of boughs to put a calf in, *gen* called **calf cratch** Der 1 2

5 A frame, shaped like a broad ladder, supported on legs and curved downwards, upon which pigs or sheep are laid to be killed, sheared, &c

Lakel ELIWOOD (1895) Wm (B K) e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 58, e Yks 1 w Yks Wip over the end of the sheep cratch, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 31, He screameded loike a pig on a kratch, *A Six Days' Aght*, 6, Less often 'scratch' is used (L M S), w Yks 13, Not (W H S), Not 2, s Not (J P K) Lin THOMPSON *Hist Boston* (1856) 703, Still common (G G W) n Lin This here ciatch will be a rare thing to lig her on, PEACOCK *J Markenfield* (1872) I 134, ed 1874, SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin 1, s Lin (T H R) sw Lin 1 Shep fetched a cratch from the mester's Rut MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863) Lei 1

6 A rack for holding flitches of bacon, suspended from the kitchen ceiling, also used as a rack to hold firearms

n Lin 1, War 2 Wor GROSE (1790) Shr 1 Common Yo' shouldeen al'ays put the gun on the cratch w'en it's loaded—s'pose the children wun to get out on it, it's best to put it out o' thar raich, Shr 2 Few, if any, of our Shr farm-houses are without this kitchen accompaniment, which invariably is suspended in a horizontal way close to the fire

7 A rack to hold dishes

w Yks THORESBY *Lett* (1703), w Yks 4

8 Appl to several things of smaller size more or less resembling a hay-rack in construction

s Chs (T D), s Chs 1 Dnb, Mer A bird-cage (T D) Mer A trap, a mouse trap (sb)

9 A glazier's case, in which he carries his glass and tools

w Yks Betty, ah say, giv us a lift on'ta me back wid kratch, NIDDERDILL *Olm* (1868), w Yks 3

10 A hurdle-like frame placed round the sides of a wagon, when it is required to hold pigs or calves, or to extend its size

s Chs Often called pig- or calf-cratch (T D), s Chs 1 Nhp 1 Called front, back, or side cratches, according to their relative position On the w side of the county the term is restricted to the moveable end of a waggon and to the rail which extends the length of a cart Shr, Hrf BOUND *Provinc* (1876)

11 A frame of wood crossed with strings upon which 'riddle-bread' is spread

Wm BRIGGS *Remains* (1825) 233

12 A wooden frame in old houses in which provisions are stored

Shr, Hrf BOUND *Provinc* (1876).

13 A frame to hold eggs

w Yks DYER *Dial* (1891) 50

14 A wooden frame for holding bottles

n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) w Yks A cratch filled with bottles fell down the staircase, MATHER *Sngs Sheffield* (1862) Sng 13, w Yks 24, Nhp 1

15 In dairy-work the frame which supports the curv, and allows the whey to ooze out through the bottom of the drainer s Chs¹

16 A pannier Stf¹ Dei GROSE (1790), Der², nw Der¹

17 The tailboard of a cart or wagon

w Yks BANKS *Wkld Wds* (1865) Not¹ The shelf or board behind a carriage cart for carrying casks and heavy goods War Carriers here [Birmingham] call that a cratch which they let down from the rear of the waggons for the purpose of loading and unloading, N & Q (1855) 1st S xi 516, War²³, s Wor (H K), s Wor¹, se Wor¹ Shr¹ Common John, turn down the cratch o the cart Hrf¹², Pem (W H Y) s Pem *Laws Little Eng* (1888) 420, (W M M) Glo¹

13 An arm-chair, the sides and backs of which are made of wooden rods, also in comp Cratch chair

w Yks CUDWORTH *Horton* (1866) Gl, *Yks Mag* (1871) I 30, *Dyer Dial* (1891) 50, (E G)

19 A bier

n Lin¹ A Winterton man, on seeing a new bier which had been provided for the church, said, 'That s just th' soort n a cratch I should like to be takken to check on'

[P The oxen ~~his~~ weldere, and the asse the cracche of his lord, WYCLIF (1382) *Is* 1.3 2 And sche bare hir first borun sone, and wlappe hym in clothis, and leide hym in a cratche, sb (1388) *Luke* 11 7 Written *crecche* (*Ancr Riwle*), OFr *creche*, Prov *crepa*]

CRATCH, sb² w Yks³ [krætʃ] The stomach Prob a fig use of cratch, sb¹ 1

CRATCH, sb³ Lakel Wm Yks [krætʃ] 1 A shoemaker's bench

Lakel *Pennith Obs* (Dec 7, 1897) Wm (B K) w Yks Hesat o' t'cratch o' t'day (sb)

2. A wright's chopping-stool w Yks³

CRATCH, sb⁴ Glo Sus Also in forms crutch, scratch Glo¹ [krætʃ] 1 A tool used by thatchers

Glo¹ It is a stick about four feet long, with a V end, used for conveying the 'helms' for thatching One point of the V has a stick with a hooked end attached to it When the straw is placed in the crutch, the ends of the V are somewhat drawn together, and the hook is caught round the other point, and holds the straw tight

2 A long, slight pole, with a fork at the end, used to support a clothes-line, a prop

Sus (HALL) e Sus HOLLOWAY

CRATCH, v Chs Wor Shr Hrf To eat heartily, to eat as a horse

s Wor If a can't cratch a can't be welllike (H K) Shr BOUND *Provinc* (1876), Shr¹ Common Well, Tummas, 'ow bin ee gettin on?—I'm despart wek, maister, but I'm beginnin' to cratch a bit, Shr² He cratches well, and nivr slights his fittle

Hence (1) Cratch, sb keep, feed, (2) Cratcher, sb a hearty eater

(1) s Wor My eldest lad is in service and does credit to his cratch, Porson *Quant Wds* (1875) 31 (2) s Chs¹ He's a pretty good cratcher s Wor They pigs be desperat good cratchers (H K), *Wor Jrn Vig Mon* Shr¹ Common 'Ow does yore new mon oss, Yedurt!—Well, 'e's a right good cratcher, Shr², Hrf²

CRATCH, see Cratchet

CRATCHELT, see Cratchety

CRATCHERN, see Cratchin(g)

CRATCHES, sb pl n Cy (HALL) n Lin¹ The scratches, a disease in the feet of horses, warts on animals

[Cratches is a soraunce that wyll cause a horse to halt . and appereth in the pasturnes, lyke as the skyn were cut ouerthwart, FITZHERBERT *Husb* (1534) 72]

CRATCHET, sb Yks Also in form cratch m Yks¹ [kra tʃɪt] The crown or upper part of the head

n Yks¹, n Yks² 'Nap his cratchet,' crack his crown m Yks¹ [Fr *crochet*, 'petite meche de cheveux frises, arrondie et collée sur le front ou sur les tempes' (LITTRÉ), cp ME *croket* (STRATMANN)]

CRATCHETY, adj. Yks Der Not Lin Lei Nhp War Written cratchetty Nhp¹, and in form cratchelty Not¹ Lin Lei¹ War³ [kra tʃɛti, kra tʃɪti] Decrepit, tottering, appl both to persons and things Cf cratch only

w Yks² This chair is very cratchety Gen used of a person in weak or broken health Der¹ Kratch üt, nw Der¹ When a ladder or otherscaffolding appears unsafe it is said to be 'rayther cratchety' Not (J H B), Not¹ s Not Ah ma poCr cratchety body now It's but a cratchety oad table (J P K) s Lin I'm no but a poor cratchety thing (T H R) sw Lin¹ I'm always cratchety, but I'm not to say worse than usual Lei¹, Nhp¹, Wer³

CRATCHIN(G, sb Lan Chs Also in form cratchern Chs¹ [krætʃɪn] 1 The refuse, or parched membrane left after lard, tallow, or any fatty substance is melted or 'rendered', gen in pl, fig a shrivelled, lean person Cf cratnings, scratchings, see also Crap, sb³

Lan¹, e Lan¹, Chs¹³ s Chs¹ Wey, yoa m gon tü ü kraach in [Whey, yo'm gone to a cratchin]

2 Comp Cratchern cakes, cakes made of flour and the 'cratchings' of lard

Chs¹ Usually eaten at tea time Also called Scratchern Cakes

[The grease is to passe through linnen bags that it may be tried from all the grosse cratchens, HOLLAND *Pliny* (1601) II 369 The same word as ME *crakan*, 'ciemium' (*Cath Angl*), see HAMPOLE (c 1330) *Ps* ci 4]

CRATCHINLY, adj and adv n Cy Lan Also written cratchenly, cratchingly Lan [krætʃɪnli] Rickety, broken-down, infirm with age Cf cratchety

n Cy GROSE (1790) Lan A poor hobblin, cratchinly felly, w' one fuut i th' grave, WAUGH *Chm Corner* (1874) 153, ed 1879 These owd timber-lifters are gettin' as cratchinly as an owd wisket, BRIERLEY *Red Wind Hall* (1868) xi, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 229, Lan¹, e Lan¹ s Lan PICTON *Dial* (1865)

CRATCHY, adj Yks [krætʃi] Infirm, stiff in the joints, very old, 'cranky'

w Yks *Yks Mag* (1872) II 70, *Yks N & Q* (1888) II 111, *Dyer Dial* (1891) 50

CRATE, sb, n Cy Dur Yks Stf Der Nhp Shr [kræt] 1 A wicker basket, used for carrying or packing earthenware, a pannier

n Cy GROSE (1790) Dur¹ n Yks² Also called a creel w Yks Called a pot crate, BANKS *Wkld Wds* (1865), w Yks¹, Der¹², nw Der¹ Nhp¹ Panniers are so called when used for carrying turnips into the field on a donkey Shr²

2 Comp Crate men, itinerant ware-sellers

Stf Poor men that carry earthenware about the country in crates, or wooden cases at their backs (K), Stf¹

3 A wicker-work frame, suspended from the ceiling, on which oat-cake is hung See Bread flake

w Yks A crate, well filled w' haver cake, its burden lectly bore, CUDWORTH *Dial Sketches* (1884) 106

CRATER, sb Sc The centre, vortex

Fif That was the crater o' the steir, The vera navel o' the weir, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 203

CRATES, sb pl n Cy Yks [krɛts] The game of nine-holes

n Cy GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) w Yks²

CRATTLE, sb n Cy Yks [kra tɪl] A crumb of bread, a particle See Crottle

n Cy GROSE (1790) n Yks², m Yks¹

[He makes all the stopes of the alter as chalk-stones crumbling them to crattle, TRAPP *Minor Prophets* (1654) 51, in *N & Q* (1897) 8th S xi 445]

CRATTY, see Croddy.

CRAUEEN, vbl sb Irel Choking

Wxf¹ Craueen [printed craneen] t'thee wee aam [choking (be) to thee with them], 100

CRAUEET, sb Wxf¹ The danger of choking for want of a drink in eating

CRAUG, sb Tev (JAM) The neck, the weasand See Crag, sb³

CRAUK, v Sc To fret, complain, to croak Cf crake, v¹

Rnf Our e'enin' club will never crauk While thou's the cap in, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II 23

CRAUNCH, see Cranch, v

CRAUNCHLING, sb e An Also in form craunchin Suf [krɒŋʃ(l)ɪn] A small, imperfectly developed apple; a small apple of any kind having an uneven surface Also called Crumpling (q v.) e An¹, Suf. (F H)

CRAUP, see Creep, v

CRAUTINGS, *sb pl* Lakel Wm Shreds or remains of fatty skin left after 'rendering' or boiling down the fat of pigs into lard

Lakel *Pennith Obs* (Dec^r 14, 1897) Wm Thoo can hev some crautins to thi tea (B K)

CRAVE, *v* Sc Irel^r Nhb Also Som Dev Amer^r [krēv, kreəv] 1 To ask, require, to demand, esp to demand payment, dun for a debt

Sc I crav'd him whenever I met him (JAM), *Scotisms* (1787) 19, An old sack craves meikle clouting, FERGUSON *Prov* (1598) 50, ed 1785 Abd He may again appear, And crave the lass, when anceshe gets the gear, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 121 Frf Creditors that clam'ing crav'd, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 8 NI¹ 'To crave a man', to apply to him for payment of a debt Nhb¹ To crave a person for a loan or debt before they are able spontaneously to pay it is an unpardonable insult [Amer Brother Johnson, will you crave the benediction? *Dial Notes* (1896) I 371]

Hence (1) **Craver**, *sb* a creditor, dun, (2) **Craving**, *vbl sb* the act of dunning or demanding payment for a debt, (3) **Craving card**, *phr* a begging letter, (4) —**extracts**, *phr*, see below

(1) Abd Ye debtors deft—ye cravers keen, THOM *Rhymes* (1844) 154 (2) Sc He strives to pay what he is due Without repeated craving, INGRAM *Poems* (1812) 75 (JAM) Bnff Small Debt Cravings, tailed with a threat, GORDON *Chron Keith* (1880) 422 (3) Rnf To write petitions for the rabble, With craving cards and threatening letters, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed 1862) 260 (4) Rnf Craving extracts means, that the clerk is to furnish for a fee a copy of such part of the proceedings as may be asked for, MACDONALD *Settlement* (1869) 89, In appeals from a church court to a higher extracts are given to the appellant (A W)

2 To claim, lay claim to, used esp in speaking of rights or boundaries

w Som¹ Faa rm Clay au vees krae uvth dhik aj [Farmer Clay always claims that hedge] Skwuy ur Woob ur du krae uv dhu ruv ur aup su vuur-z dhu buur] [Squire Webber claims (the right of fishing in) the river, up as far as the bridge] Dev Crav'th a plough path right vore dru thick field Crav'th the shuttin' all over the hill, *Reports Province* (1885) 91

3 To long or yearn for food or drink

Abd Trade was sae low, and meal sae dear, That aft his stomach crav'd in vain, SHIRRETS *Poems* (1790) 245 Rnf Gill after gill ye drink, and crave aye, Till ye get fou, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed 1862) 148 w Som¹ Uur-z au vees krae uv-eeen

Hence **Craving**, *vbl sb* hunger arising either from want of food or from cold

Kcd Shelter baith fae caul' an' cravin' Lay within his ridin' coat, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 81 Abd Ance on a day the best o' clath. Defended cauld an' cravin' baith, Cock *Strains* (1810) II 114 Frf As lang's your thadies [of a coat] were nae bare, Ye craving kept but rarely, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 85

CRAVE, see **Cruive**

CRAVEL, *sb* Dor Cor [krævl] The 'clavel' or beam of wood serving as a lintel over an old-fashioned fireplace, the shelf above the fireplace, the mantelpiece

Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) Cor *Flk-Lore Jm* (1886) IV 124 w Cor Touching the cravel with the head effectual means of averting impending evils, BOTTRELL *Trad* 3rd S 17, Their houses shut up, then touch the cravel before crossing the drussell, lock the door, and away to Feast, *ib* 58, The Twelfth-night diviners always used to place their foreheads on it and then wish (M A C) Cor²

CRAYER, *sb* Nhb One who has a yearning or desire for food, see below

Nhb. Every wheat-head had a crayer like the wheat-stack of Biddleston, *Denham Tracts* (ed 1892) I 37, Biddleston in Coquetdale is remote from tillage and wheat growing lands 'The wheat-stack of Biddleston' is a jocose reference to the barrenness of the land in those parts and to the consequent craving for its food supply In times of bad harvest the above prov was said of the poor, thin crop in any place where a failure occurred (R O H)

CRAVES, see **Cravidge**

CRAVIDGE, *int* Oxf¹ [krē vidz] A word used in var games, after saying which the player is exempt from the rules of the game and cannot be caught Also in form **craves** See **Fen**

CRAVVICK, *v* Cum Lan Also written **cravock** Lan [kræ vik, kra vək] To cramp, stiffen, used esp

of a disease in cloven-footed animals which stiffens the joints *Gen* used in *pp*

Cum A walk we'd tak, to streight oor legs At cravvick't war wi' sittin', RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 141. n Lan Dhem pigs is a bad suet, dher so kravelt (W S)

CRAVVIK, see **Crobbeek**

CRAW, *sb¹* and *v¹* Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng Written **kraw** Dev Also in forms **cra**. Wm e An¹, **craa** Sh I Nhb¹ Wm Lan¹ n Lan¹, **kraa** S & Ork¹ [krō, krā] 1 *sb* The crow, esp the carrion crow, *Corvus corone*

Sc Every caw thinks its ain chick whitest, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737), The corbie said unto the crow, 'Johnnie, fling your plaid awa' The crow says unto the corbie, 'Johnnie, fling your plaid about ye,' SWAINSON *Weather Flk Love* (1873) 244 Abd SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 82 Per The footmarks o' the crow are seen About the corners o' your een, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 4 Ay 1st e black nung trains o' caws to thev repose, BURNS *Cotter's Sat Night* (1785) st 2 NCy¹, Dur¹ Wm Net a singal bit a land es big es a craa nest, *Spec Dial* (1885) 18, (K) n Yks², w Yks¹, Lan¹ n Lan¹ Craa! craa! Forness fell, Gie me a lile apple An' I want tell, *Furness Rhyme* e An¹ Dev³ The caw-caw de most a-steved wi' the cold this drefful weather, e Dev Es locks be a' curdly an' black as a crow, PULMAN *Sng Sol* (1860) v 11

2 The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*

Sh I The carrion crow is unknown, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 86

3 The rook, *Corvus frugilegus* See **Crow**, *sb¹*

NI¹ Nhb His hair is as black as a caw, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) *Introd* 8, Nhb¹ Black as a craa Wm SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 86 n Yks¹ T'caws is seer te find it out, TWEDDELL *Cleval Rhymes* (1875) 2, n Yks² e Yks Crows are 'grcybacks' and rooks are 'caws', NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 16 Lan SWAINSON *ib* n Lin Th caws ahind th' ploo, PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 127, n Lin¹ A carrion crow is always called a 'let-caw' When th' caws plaays football it's a sign o' bad weather That is, when the rooks are restless, gather together in large bodies and circle round each other When a child asks a question that it is difficult or unwise to answer, the mother replies, 'How should I know, bairn, why does caws pick lambs' eyes oot!'

4 **Comb** (1) **Craw bield**, a rookery, (2) **bogle**, a scare-crow, (3) **-boke**, a cross-beam, (4) **-crook**, (5) **croop** or **-croup**, the crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*, (6) **-dulse**, the fringed fucus, *Fucus ciliatus*, (7) **feet**, (a) the purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*, (b) the green-winged orchis, *O Morio*, (c) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*, (d) the *Pennatula phosphorea*, one of the Actinozoa, (e) wrinkles round the eyes, (8) **-flower**, see **feet** (c), (9) **-foot**, the ranunculus, *R repens*, (10) **head**, the chimney-head, (11) **hole**, a small, dingy apartment, a lumber-hole, (12) **maa**, the kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*, (13) **-nebs**, the plant *Anthyllus vulneraria*, (14) **necked**, bare-necked, (15) **peas**, the peas of the meadow vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis*, (16) **scrats**, crow-scratchings (?), (17) **shaw**, see **bield**, (18) **-sheaf**, the last sheaf of barley that is carried from the harvest-field, see **Crow sheaf**, (19) **step**, a series of projecting steps on the gables of roofs of old houses, see **Corbie step**, (20) **-steppit**, having projecting steps on the gables of roofs, (21) **-Sunday**, the first Sunday in March, on which day the crows were supposed to begin their nests, (22) **taes** or **tees**, (a, b) see **feet** (a, c), (c) the common lotus, *Lotus corniculatus*, (d) see **foot**, (e) see **feet** (e), (f) a caltrop or three-spiked instrument, formerly used in warfare to lame horses, see **Cat**, *sb¹* 7, (23) **tone**, see **foot**, (24) **trees**, trees on which rooks build, (25) **water**, the water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*, (26) **wood**, see **bield**

(1) e Yks Yu call all yon threes wiv all yon craw nests in a craw-shaw, bud iv oor toon we used ti call em a craw-wood, or else a craw-beeld, NICHOLSON *Flk Sp* (1889) 90 (2) Frf The very craw-bogles he robb'd o' then duds, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 18 Gall Changed claes wi' the craw-bogle, CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (1896) xlix (3) Yks I've to speak frae a craw boke, Philip Neville, xx (4) NCy¹ Nhb The black crowberry or caw crook grows plentifully in the drier parts of the hill, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 153, Nhb¹ Called also the crow-berry and crake berry (5) Sc (JAM) w Per Craw croobs (16) Lth Our fingers and lips were inky wi' blackberries, cawcroups, STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed 1885) 297 (6) Sc This is eaten like

the *Fucus palmatus* (JAM) (7, a, b) Yks (c) Wm¹, n Lan¹ (12) Bnff¹ (e) n Lan¹, n Lin¹ (8) Sc The fragrant crawflower, To crown them a' I'll hae, *Ballad, and Poems* (1885) 268 Frf The 'crawflower blue' from 'Killoch glen,' LAING *Wayside Flwrs* (1846) 58 Lth Bonny shone the craw flow'r's bell, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 9 (9) Sc A garlan' o' biaw spinks and crawfeet made, MACAULAY *Poems* 120 (JAM) (10) S & Ork¹ (11) n Yks² (12) Shl¹ SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 206 (13) Nhb¹ (14) Hmp 'She looked craw necked,' said of a pison who had no collar or ribbon on (T L O D) (15) Nhb¹ (16) Nhb¹ When you see the clouds like craa-scrats an' fillies' tails, look oot for squalls (17) e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 90, e Yks¹ MS add (T H) (18) Dev, Cor DIXON *Sngs Eng Peas* (1846) 159, ed 1857 (19) Sc It brought a rent reckoning from the crawstep to the ground sill, that ye might, ca' fourteen punds a year, SCOTT *Redg* (1824) xx (20) Ayr Nane o' your whigmaleeries o' castles, o' lums and crawsteppit gavels, for me, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 24 (21) Rnf The first Sunday, in March, 'Craw Sunday,' as it was called, from its being then thought that on that day the crows commenced housekeeping for the year, GILMOUR *Pen Flk* (ed 1873) 16 (22, a) Cum¹, n Cum (b) Rnf Blue hether bells, the crawtae sweet an' mild, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II 107 Bwk The primiose, the bludfinger, and the crawtae grow, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 83 s w Sc *Garden Wk* (1806) No cxiv 112 (c) Nhb¹ Also called Cat's clover (d) Sc *Garden Wk* (1896) No cxvi 136 Rnf Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass-lands are crow-foot or crow-toe, WILSON *Agnc* (1812) 136 (JAM) (e) Sc (JAM) e Lth There's the minister no' a grey hair on his heid, nor a craw tae at his een, HUNTER *J Inwck* (1895) 251 (f) Sc Three ancient calthrops or crawtaes, which had been lately dug up in the bog near Bannockburn, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) III (23) Dev *Reports Provnc* (1893) (24) n Lin¹ (25) e An¹ (26) e Yks NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp* (1889) 90

5 Phr (1) a *craw's* bridal, the name given to a flight of crows if very numerous, (2) a *craw's* court, an assemblage of crows, a court of judgement held by crows, (3) to *have a craw to pluck*, (4) — to *pull*, to have a difference or quarrel to adjust or settle, (5) to *sit like craws in the mist*, to sit in the dark, (6) to *climb craws*, used of children when they first begin to use their feet by climbing up their mother's breast, (7) *Craw was born there*, *prov*, see below

(1) Sc (s v Bridal) (JAM) (2) Sh I The crows generally appear in pairs except when they assemble for the purpose of holding what is called a *craw's* court, EDMONSTON *Zeland* (1809) II 234 (JAM) S & Ork¹ Tev A great assemblage of crows in a field, if in summer, is supposed to betoken wet weather, if in winter a snow-storm. If these birds gape opposite to the sun in summer, it is a presage of rain (JAM) (3) Sc (A W) Abd I'll hae a craw to pluck wi' Maister Haddon, ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xxxvii Lnk I've a craw to pluck wi' thee, auld Time, MACDONALD *Poems* (1865) 125 w Yks Yks *Wkly Post* (Mar 20, 1897), w Yks⁵ Come thee here, young maaister, av a' crawah to pluck wi' thee Lin Woa—their's a craw to pluck wi' tha, Sam, TENNYSON *N Farmer, New Style* (1870) st 2 (4) w Yks BANKS *Wkfld Wds* (1865) (5) Sc (JAM) (6) n Lin¹ Cum along an' climb craws then, that's a little blessin' (7) w Yks Used of one who is attached to an out-of-the-way or unpleasant residence, N & Q (1854) 1st S x 210

6 Fig A strong craving for food or drink, esp the craving for drink after a night's debauch Cf *craueen*

Sc 'I've got a fine canary to sell' 'Canary!' returned Jamie, wi' a sly wink, as he sarcastically pointed to his throat 'Man Geordie, I've got a craw it tak's me a' my time to keep,' *Jokes* (1889) 1st S 13 Edb When this craving is satisfied, the *craw* is said to be shot (J M), It's no a craw I'm fashed wi' this morning, it's mair like an eagle or a vulture, SMITH *Habbie and Madge* (ed 1872) 18, ed 1881

7 A children's game Cf *cock*, sb¹ 10

Sc One boy is selected to be *craw*, &c 'Ane, twa three—my *craw's* free,' CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 129

8 A crowbar, the small lever used for drawing the linchpin from a cart

Nhb¹ There is also a 'shekkle *craw*' used for drawing bolts from wood, n Lin¹

9 v To caw, croak, used of the crow and rook n Yks¹

CRAW, sb² In *gen* dial use in Sc Irel Yks Chs and midl and s counties Also in forms *craa* I W¹, *cra* w Yks² nw Der¹ [krō, krā, krē] 1 The crop or first stomach of a bird Also used *fig* See *Crap*, sb¹

Sc (A W) Ir (A S P), If a woman with a lot of children

is accused of extravagance the answer is, 'A hen with a lot of chickens will never have a gull *craw*,' *Flk-Lore Rec* (1881) IV 105 w Yks², Chs¹, nw Der¹, Not¹, n Lin¹, Shr¹, Brks¹, Hmp (W M E F), Hmp¹ e Hmp Its *craw* was filled with the legs and wings of beetles, WHITE *Selborne* (1788) 48, ed 1853 I W¹ wv1 BRITTON *Beautus* (1825), Wil¹, Dev³ Thesea chick 'th a bin in the granary an' niest a bust es *craw* wi' wots Cor²

Hence *Craw full* or *Craw belly full*, sb¹ a very small quantity of flesh or food

n Lin¹ He's gotten that waake an' thin he hesn't a *craw*-full on his boans

2 Fig Of persons the stomach, breast, bosom, the bosom of a shirt

Wxf He'd be only handling his beads unknownst and thumping his *craw* when he'd think the minister nor the congregation wasn't looking at him, KENNEDY *Baul's Boro* (1867) 283 Chs¹ Poor chap! one can see he's gotten nowt in his *craw* s Chs¹ When a person has received a slight, and cannot forget it, we say that it has stuk n in iz *krau* [stucken in his *craw*] Rut¹, Nhp² War⁵ It was the sewage bill which stuck in their *craws*, *Evesham Jin* (Feb 13, 1897) Wor (zb) se Wor¹ I 'a ketched a bit a caowd through workin' ooth me shirt *craw* unbuttoned Brks (Coll L L B) Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1809) 128 Hmp¹, I W¹ Wil A spelt the drenk down's *craw*, BRITTON *Beautus* (1825), Wil¹ Cor When we was well glut, and we'd amgh cracked our *craws*, J TRENOODLE *Spec Dial* (1846) 53, Cor³

3 Comp (1) *Craw* buckles, *obs*, the old-fashioned shirt-buckles, (2) *thumper*, a term of ridicule for a very devout person, who, in praying, beats his breast

(1) Nhp² Bdf BATCHELOR *Anal Eng Lang* (1807) 128 (2) Ir Lit one who thumps, heavily beats, the *craw*, the breast, in saying the *confiteor* or other prayers (G M H) Dev We aie no *crawthumpers*, no devotees, PETER PINDAR *Wks* (1816) I 69

CRAW, sb³ Shr 1 In *comp* *Craw* stone, the lowest vein of ironstone in the Shr coal-field

Shr PARTON *Coal Field* (1868), Shr¹ *Craw* stone was described by a miner as 'a hard, uncouth stone, much disliked by furnace men', Shr² The name originates, I am informed, from the stone 'lying in *craws* in the rock, like a fowl's *craw*'

2 Phr *craws of ironstone*, lumps of ironstone

Shr¹ Clod mixed with large *craws* of iron stone and codlocks

CRAW, v² and sb⁴ Sc Nhb Dur Wm Yks Lin Also Dev Also in forms *cra* Wm, *craa* Nhb¹, *crah* w Yks [krō, krā] 1 v To *craw*, make the sound made by a cock Also used *fig* See *Crow*

Sc As the auld cock *craws* the young cock lears, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737) Rnf O Death! Weel may thou clap thy wings an' *craw*, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II 82 Ayr The cock may *craw*, the day may daw, BURNS *Happy Trio* Dmf May I ne'er *craw* day! may I never see morning (JAM) Nhb¹, Dur¹ Wm (K), Twimmen folk Er niver reet fra morn tull neet Without they've room ta *cra*! *Spec Dial* (1880) pt II 38 w Yks Even t'bairns, that ran about, Did . *crah* like Banty-cocks, TWISLETON *T'Girt Review* (1867) xxiii, w Yks¹, n Lin¹

Hence *Crawing*, *ppl* *adj* *crowing*, making a noise like a cock

Tev A *crawing* hen is viewed as very unsensie (JAM) Nhb¹ A *craan*' hen and a whistlin' 'naiden's twee unsensy things, *Newc Prov* A *craonin*' cow, a *crawin*' hen, A whistling maid, fu' weel ye ken, Are deemed aye unlucky, PROUDLOCK *Cuddie* (1820) n Lin¹ A whis'lin' wife an' a *crawin*' hen Is naaither good for God nor men

2 To boast, brag, 'talk big'

Sc You wald not have *craw'd* sae *crouse* this day, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) III Ayr The doctor says I needna *craw* juist yet, for the leg will be stiff for mony a day to come, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 48 Lnk Rot tak' the sycophants aboon, That *craw* sae *crouse* ow'r harmless sin, *Deil's Hallow'en* (1856) 35 Feb Ye great professors, dinna *craw*, AFFLECK *Poet Wks* (1836) 95. n Lin¹ I wo'dn't *craw* soa aboot thy plaace if I was thoo

Hence *Crawing*, *vbl* *sb* *boasting*, *bragging*

Bch Ajax sleeps in a hale hyde, For a' his muckle *crawin*', FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 27

3 With *over* to tyrannize, triumph Sc (A W), w Yks¹, n Lin¹

4 Phr to *craw* in one's *crap*, (1) to tell against one, rebound to one's discredit, (2) to take revenge

(1) Abd. I wuss that bit mou'fu' dinna *craw* i' yer *crap*, ALEX-

ANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1871) xvii Edb This night's wark in Meg's crap wad craw, *Tint Quey* (1796) 21 (2) Bnff¹ He widna gi' me the len' o' a poun' or twa fin a socht it, bit a'll gar't craw in 's crap yet

5 sb The crow or cry of a cock, the cry of any bird

Sc The morning cock, with rousing craw, Awakens Gib to toil, TRAIN *Mount Misse* (1814) 96 (JAM) Ay Chanticleer haled the morning with a cheer, A cottage-rousing craw, BURNS *Winter Night* (1785) st 10 e Dev Th' craw o' th' culver's a-yrld vur an' naigh, PULMAN *Sng Sol* (1860) 11 12

6 A shout, noise, cry, boastful speech, brag

Lnk I like to see the barns at play, And hear their honest hearty craw, ORR *Laugh Flichts* (1882) 92 Nhb His gam is up, his pipe is out, an' fairly laid his craw, GILCHRIST *Sngs* (1824) 16, Aw shoot it ye wi mæ crackt craw, CHATER *Tyneside Alm* (1869) 14, Nhb¹

CRAWDEN, CRAWDON, see Cradden, sb¹

CRAWING, vbl sb Nhp² Catching the cray or craw fish, which abound in many brooks

CRAWK, sb¹ Yks Lin [krōk] 1 The core of fruit, the hard lump in the middle of a potato, that has not been sufficiently boiled See Croke, sb

e Yks¹ n Lin¹ 'The mellerest apple hes a crawk i'side,' a remark made to teach that no one is without faults

2 The inner part of a hay or clover stack when all the outside has been cut away n Lin¹ 3 Phr to be good at the crawk, used fig of any person who is sound in constitution and character sb

CRAWK, v¹ Chs Not Lei [krōk] To caw, as rooks do, to make a hoarse noise, call out loudly Cf croak, v¹

s Chs (T D), Not¹ Lei¹ Not many hours 'ud pass afore they'd crawk out for the loaves and fishes, I know, ROUND *Preacher* (1846) 94

CRAWK, sb² and v² Yks [krōk] 1 sb A blow or thump on the head

n Yks Ah'll hit thee a crawk ower t'head (I W) e Yks NICHOLSON *Fik Sp* (1889) 25, e Yks¹ He gat sike a crawk wi cunstable's staff

2 v To strike a blow Cf croak, v²

n Yks Crawk him ower t'head (I W) e Yks¹

CRAWL, v Sc Yks Lin Also Dev Cor Written crāl Dev [krāl, Dev krāl] Of insects, vermin, &c. to abound, swarm, infest

Fif The space Was crawlin' wi' sae pang a mass, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 114, When a child's head swarms with vermin it is said to be 'crawlin' (A W) w Yks¹ He crawls wi' lice The bed crawls wi' fleas n Lin¹ That dog fairly crawls wi' lops

Hence (1) Crawlers, sb pl lice, (2) Crawling things, phr vermin of the insect kind

(1) Dev 'Er 'ead's za vull ov crālens as iver 'e can 'old, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 65 Cor³ (2) e Yks NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp* (1889) 58, e Yks¹

CRAWLY MAWLY, phr e An Indifferently well, poorly, sickly, ailing Cf frobly mobly

e An¹ Nrf COLES (1677), RAY (1691), BAILEY (1721), GROSE (1790), Nrf¹ Suf e An N & Q (1866) II 325

CRAWMASSING, vbl sb Obsol n Lin¹ Going round begging gifts at Christmas or gathering up the remains of a feast Cf comassing

CRAWN, sb Cor [krōn] A dried sheepskin, a quantity of skins See Crowdy crawn (Crowdy, sb³)

Cor¹² w Cor The tanners at Alverton, Penzance, call thirty chamois skins a crawn (J W)

[Ocor crochen (crohen, croen), the skin (WILLIAMS) Wel croen]

CRAWN, see Crane, sb¹

CRAWN BERRIES, sb pl Cum Cranberries, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* (B & H)

CRAWPARSED, adj Obs n Cy Hog-breeched GROSE (1790)

CRAWPOCKIES, sb pl Or I (JAM.) The eggs of sharks, skate, and dog-fish

[Dim of *crawpock*, corr of Fr. *crapaud*, the full-roed belly of the dog-fish (COTGR.)]

CRAWSE, see Crouse.

CRAW SILLER, sb Sh I Mica

Sh I Mica slate is composed of quartz and mica the last ingredient is termed by the natives crawl-siller, *Agne Surv* 121 (JAM) S & Ork¹

CRAY, sb Sc Dur [krē] A hutch, a coop for fowls, &c See Cree, sb

Ayr When I cotch him in the cray, I took him and plastered his dowp for him effectwally wi some fine fresh mustard, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 134 e Dur¹ Pig s cray, pigeon-cray The only word in use

CRAY, see Craw, sb²

CRAY RING, sb Obsol Sus [krē rɪŋ] The ring on the top of the hand handle of a scythe, into which the blade is fixed (E E S), Sus¹

CRAZE, v and sb¹ Sc Nhb Yks Chs Stf Shr Also Wil Dor Som Dev Cor Also written craize Sc (JAM), craise Edb, [krēz, kfeəz] 1 v Of glass, china, bells, or any brittle metal to crack

w Dor I've crazed the tea-pot, ROBERT *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834) Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863) Som (W F R), They [the bells] must have been crazed, HERVEY *Wedmore Chron* (1887) I 85, W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ Aew kaum dhu ween dur u krae uz² [how came the window cracked?] Dha krae uz dhu guurt buul, ring een vur dhu yuung Skwuy ur [they cracked the great bell, ringing for the young Squire] Dev The two trebles [bells] were cast from a fine tenor, which was crazed, TRANS *Aich Soc* (1867) I 2nd S 370 n Dev Britting¹ thick an' crazing thack, ROCK *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 7 Cor *Monthly Mag* (1810) I 433, Cor¹ I've crazed the jug 'Craze a squee' is to crack a pane of glass

Hence Crazed, ppl adj Of glazed pottery or china cracked

Yks, Stf The glaze upon pottery or china becoming full of cracks owing to the unequal shrinkage of the ware or its unsuitability to the glaze It has the same effect as the Chinese 'crackel' ware, the glaze in this instance being 'crazed' (F K) Shr²

2 Fig To weaken, shatter, be ready to fall to pieces, wear out

Sc (A W) Ayr They've nae sair wark to craze their banes, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) st 29

Hence Crazed, ppl adj (1) worn out, dilapidated, infirm, (2) sore, hoarse

(1) Kcb There shall no passenger fall overboard, but the crazed ship and the sea-sick passengers shall come to land safe, RUIHR-FORD *Lett* (1660) No 135 Fr¹ A worn-out cat sae crazed as him Was ripe for death, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 126 Ayr When banes are craz'd, and bluid is thin, BURNS *Ep to Davie* (Jan 1784) st 3 Lth The pat being auld an' craz'd, He gae it sic a dab, I wat, Out gae'd the bottom o' the pat, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 165 Nhb Obs, DIXON *Whittingham Vale* (1895) 131 n Yks² 'Craz'd in body,' infirm A cracked pot or a disjointed chair is a 'craz'd affair' (2) Dev 'I be crazed all up and down' Labourer suffering from bronchitis and inflammation of lungs, passing his hand up and down his chest as he said it The above use is uncommon, *Reports Provinc* (1893)

3 To creak, groan, make a creaking noise

Lnk The ragin' stoim my biggin' batter'd, Till cabers crazed an' windows clatter'd, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 29 Edb The branches of the bour tree creaked and crazed in a flightful manner, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) x Cld, Rxb (JAM)

Hence Crazin, vbl sb the act of creaking Cld, Rxb (JAM)

4 To distract, confuse, madden, to ply with questions, to importune.

Sc Liquor that nae brains cou'd craze, Taen frae the burn, T SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 334 Nrf Wl' his sangs and his rhymes, and his unpolish'd chymes, He's crazed his noddle, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 92 n Yks² s Chs¹ Dha! kraizdn mi tin ah gy'en ūm wot dha! waan tid fūr gy et shut n um' [They crazeden me tin ah gen 'em what they wanted for get shut n 'em] A mother will tell her noisy children to hold their tongues, for she is 'welly crazed' with them

Hence Crazed, ppl adj irritated, vexed; mad with anger

Nhb¹ He wis that crazed wiv us! n Yks Ah was seea crazed, TWEDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 48

5 sb A crack, fig a blow

Edb, His skull for that should get a craze for a short time, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 23, An old chair, the bottom of which

had gone down, and which for some craze about it had been put out of the way, *Moir Mansie Wauch* (1828) 1, w Som¹ Plai z, muum, dhur z u krac uz een dhu tai kid l [Please, ma'am, there is a crack in the tea kettle]

6 A degree of wrong-headedness, dotage, foolish fondness Abd (JAM)

[1] Craze^d, cracked, COLÉS (1677), I am right siker that tiff pot was crased, CHAUCER *C T* G 934]

CRAZE, *sb* Cor³ A ridge of earth; the bank of a 'leat' caused by continual clearings up

CRAZY, *sb* Lan Midl War Wor Glo Brks Bck Hmp Wil Som Dev Also written *craazy* Brks¹, *craisey* Wil¹, *craisie* Hmp Dev¹, *craisys* Wor¹, *craizy* Wil In form *craze* Lan [krē zi, krē zi]

1 The common Ranunculus or buttercup, applied indifferently to *R acris*, *R bulbosus*, and *R repens*

*Midl The common buttercup bears among rustics the vulgar name of 'crazy'. It would appear that this meadow plant is considered an 'insane heib' by country people, for I heard lately that the smell of the flowers was considered to produce madness 'Throw those nasty flowers away,' said a country-woman to some children who had gathered their handfuls of buttercups, 'for the smell of them will make you mad,' *N & Q* (1876) 5th S v 364. War *Science Gossip* (1869) 30 s Wor¹, se Wor¹ Glo I shood raythor be laid whar the kraizes an' the wults blows, *ROGER Plowman's Excursion*, 63, Creeping crowfoot, provincially, creeping crazy, is here esteemed as a valuable species of herbage, MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1789) I 178, GROSE (1790), *BAYLIS Illus Dial* (1870) n Glo (H S H), Glo¹² Hmp Sometimes called a butter-flower, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M) Wil BRITTON *Beantes* (1825), *N & Q* (1878) 5th S ix. 379, Wil¹, Som Dev GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M)

2 The lesser celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria* Bck *Nature Notes*, No 9 Wil¹ Often *R Ficaria*, but at Hush never

3 The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*

s Lan (S W), Glo Bck *Science Gossip* (1891) 119 Wil¹ In Deverill the term Craizes is restricted to the marsh marigold

4 The barren strawberry, *Potentilla Fragariastrum*

Wor On the Avon it is the name for *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, the barren strawberry (E S)

5 Comb (1) Crazy Bet, (a) the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*, (b) the common buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*, (c) the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, (2) — Betsey, (3) — Betty, see — Bet (a), (4) — mar, moir, or — more, (a) the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*, (b) buttercups in general, (5) weed, the crowfoot, *Ranunculus bulbosus*

(1, a) Wil¹ Apparently always *pl* in form (b) Wil Slow *Gl* (1892), Wil¹ (c) Wil¹ (2) *ib* Occas used, at Little Langford (3) Wil She knew too where to find the first Crazy Betties These are marsh marigolds, JEFFERIES *Gl Estate* (1881) 11, 'Crazy Betties,' whose large yellow flowers do not wait for the sun, *ib* 24 (4, a) Wil¹ (b) *ib* At Clyffe Pypard, and probably elsewhere (5) Brks¹ So called because it spreads about so wildly

CRAZY, *adj* In *gen* dial use in Sc and Eng [krē zi, krē zi] 1 Of buildings, furniture, &c. dilapidated, out of repair, rickety, tumbledown

n Lin¹ That chair's crazy, thoo moant sit thy sen doon on it sw Lin¹ It was as crazy a lot as ever I clapped eyes on Nhp¹ War It's got quite crazy (J B), War³ Shr² An oud crazy con sarn Hrf (W W S), Brks¹, Hnt (T P F) Sur Esp of windows that let in the wind, *N & Q* (1874) 5th S i 361 Sus¹ Sus, Hmp Holloway Dev³ What a crazy old ouze tū be sure [To a crazy ship all winds are contrary, *RAY Prov* (1679) 6]

2. Of persons infirm, weak, ailing, sickly

Sc (A W) Ayr Tho' now thou's dowie, stiff, an' crazy, BURNS *To his Auld Mare*, st 2 w Yks¹ My good man's oud and crazy Der GROSE (1790), Der¹², nw Der¹ Sur (T S C), Sur¹ Though I am becoming yearly more and more stiff and crazy, *Life W Wilberforce*, V 331

Hence (1) **Crazies**, *sb pl* aches and pains, (2) **Craziness**, *sb* physical weakness, infirmity

(1) n Cy (HALL) (2) Kcb My craziness of body lieth most heavy on me, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1660) No 338

3 Over-anxious, excited.

Ess But so crazy all for Tiptree wor, They coodn't thussins stay, CLARK *J Noakes* (1839) st 82, Ess¹

Hence (1) **Crazy brain**, *sb* an angry, excited person, (2) **house**, *sb* a lunatic asylum

(1) n Yks He's a crazy-brain (1 W), (2) Sus¹ Som Common (W F R)

CRAZZLED, *adj* n Cy Yks Also written *crazzild* n Cy [kra zld] 1 Congealed, slightly crisped or frozen, as a surface of ice

n Yks² w Yks¹ T'watter's nobbud jst crazl'd our

2 Of coals baked or caked together on a fire, n Cy GROSE (1790)

CRAZZLER, *sb* Yks [kra zlə(r)] A thing that tests one's capacities, or one's powers of endurance, such as a difficult task or an influenza cold

m Yks¹ Sometimes with *up* I got a crazler on Saturday, with going to the market [a very bad cold] I've gotten a 'crazzler' up this time [a difficult task imposed on me]

CRAZZLETY, *adj* m Yks¹ w Yks³ Written *crazlety* w Yks³ [kra zlti] Of things dilapidated, worn out, rickety Of persons infirm, weak

CRAZZLY, *adj* Yks [kra zli] Of a dry and skinny nature

w Yks Sometimes mutton when cooked is 'crazzly' (F K)

CREACH, *sb* Der Not Lin Nhp Also written *creech* [krētʃ] A light sandy or gravelly soil, the thin lamina of the limestone Cf *crash*, *sb*²

Not About Stamford, particularly northwards, at Casterton, &c, the soil is clay and what they call creach, which is a poor sandy loam, *Young N Tour* (ed 1771) 66 Lin The soil 'is creach upon limestone,' *ib Annals Agric* (1801) XXXVII 533 Nhp¹²

Hence (1) **Creachy clay**, *sb* boulder-clay underlying the Fens, (2) **land**, *sb* land of which the soil is light and gravelly, (3) **Creach lime**, *sb* a species of lime

(1) Lin MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) xv (2) s Lin Peculiar to the Oolitic range of hills, and very suitable for the growth of barley (T H R) Nhp¹ Land where creach is intermixed with the soil, which is not sandy, but in dry weather becomes like dust, and is carried along by the wind, Nhp² (3) Der Much creach lime from near Matlock, *Young Annals Agric* (1798) XXXI 202

CREACHY, see **Craichy**.

CREAGH, *sb* Sc Also written *craich* A Highland foray, an incursion for plunder, a 'raid', booty, prey

Sc On the creagh, when he foretold to us we should bring home a hundred head of horned cattle, we gripped nothing but a fat baillie of Perth, Scott *Waverley* (1814) xvii, The cattle were in the act of being driven off when Butler rescued the creagh, *ib Midlothian* (1818) xlix, A border parish was exposed to sudden inroads and craichs, *New Statist Acc* (1845) XV 198 w Sc Taking a craich was considered as the act of a man of spirit and enterprise, CARRICK *Laird of Logan* (1835) 259

[Gael and Ir *creach*, plunder (MACBAIN)]

CREAK, *sb* Irel [krīk] A watchman's rattle See **Crake**, *sb*¹

Ir A child's toy rattle, similar but smaller, is still called a corn crake in Ireland from the resemblance of its noise to that of the bird (A S -P), He heard Dillon springing his creak, *Ann Register* (1836) 46

CREAK, see **Crook**, *sb*¹

CREAKER, *sb* Yks [krīkər, krīkə(r)] 1 A watchman's wooden rattle, a child's plaything or rattle See **Creak**.

n Yks¹, n Yks² A bairn's creaker m Yks¹, w Yks²

2 A cricket, *Acheta domestica* w Yks²

CREAKING, *ppl adj* Chs Ill, out of sorts

s Chs¹ Oo'z rae li lóo kin ver i baad li, bú dhi tai n nū eyd on ūr, für dhi thngk n óo'z au vīz kree kin [Hoo's raly lookin' very badly, bu' they tain nō heid on her, for they thinken hoo's auvays creakin]

CREAKWARNER, *sb* n Yks¹² [krīə k, krī kwānər] A watchman's rattle Also called **Night creaker**. See **Creak**

CREAKY, *adj* Sc Yks Nhp War [krīki] Of things worn out, dilapidated, out of repair Of persons infirm, poorly, ailing, sickly

Sc (A W) e Yks You an' me's gettin' aud and creaky, WRAY *Nestleton* (1876) 70 Nhp¹ War³ The mill was in a neglected, creaky, worn out condition, ANDERTON *Lett* (1891) 146

CREAL, see **Creel**, *sb*²

CREAM, *sb* and *v* Var dial. uses in Sc and Eng
Written *kreme* I W¹ [krīm, kriēm, w Cy krēm]

1 *sb* In *comb* (1) Cream coloured mow, the glaucous or Iceland gull, *Larus glaucus*, (2) dish, a shallow metal dish, with a handle on one side and small holes in the bottom, used in 'creaming' milk, (3) faced, pale, (4) kitte, the harvest supper or feast of cakes and cream, (5) pot, (a) a high, round, brown earthen pot, without handles, capable of holding three gallons of cream, (b) see kitte, (6) pot cakes, cakes made thick and sweet with currants and caraway seeds, and mixed with cream instead of water, (7) slice, a wooden knife, somewhat of the shape of a table-knife, 12 or 14 inches in length

(1) Nrf COZENS-HARDY *Boad Nrf* (1893) 49 (2) n Lin¹ (3) I W¹ (4) Yks Some will cutte their cake and putte [*sic*] into the creame, and this feast is called the creame-potte or creame-kitte, *BEST Rur Econ* (1641) 93 (5, a) Nhp¹ The same kind of pot when half the size is always termed a half cream-pot (b) e Yks *BEST Rur Econ* (1641) 93, e Yks¹ (6) e Yks¹ (7) Glo MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1789) I 269, Glo¹

2 Phr (1) a lick of cream, fig a sugar-plum, sop, a promise made to keep a person quiet for the time being, (2) the cream of the well, the first pail of water taken from certain wells on New Year's Day

(1) Sc When the supplicants found this was all they had obtained, they called it a lick of cream, GUTHRY *Memoir* (1747) 247 (JAM) (2) Hrf DUNCUMB *Hist Hf* (1804)

3 Clotted or scalded cream Dev (W L-P)

4 *v* To skim the cream off milk, to spread cream on bread, &c

Dev She rose early to cream her milk, NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 18, I split the cakes and creamed them, *Reports Provinc* (1893)

5 Of beer, champagne, &c to froth, mantle, gather a head

n Cy GROSE (1790), COLES (1677), N Cy 2, w Yks¹, Der¹, n Lin¹ w Som¹ I calls this yur rare trade—how beautiful do claimy

6 To froth with sweat

w Som¹ Horses frequently become partly covered with foam, and are then said to 'creamy all over'

7 To turn pale

w Som¹ Uur krai mud lig u goa us, haun uur zeed-n [She turned pale like a ghost when she saw him]

CREAM, see *Crame*, *sb*¹, *Creem*, *v*¹

CREAMY, *adj* Nhp Brks Also in form *cramy* Brks¹ [krīmi, krēmi] In *comb* (1) Creamy faced, pale, white-faced Brks¹ (2) weather, said of the sky when suffused with haze, not positively cloudy Nhp¹

CREAN, *v* Wm Yks Lan Written *creean* Wm, Lan¹ n Lan¹ [krīən] 1 To bellow, make a noise like a bull, to bawl, shout Cf *creen*, *croon*

Wm Band kicket up sec a nurraton like o' t'kye it deaal *creeanan*, *Spec Dial* (1865) 5 w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) Lan¹, n Lan¹, ne Lan¹

2 To cry, 'croon'

n Lan Hod dhi noiz, kriənən (W S)

[Cp Du *kreunen*, to make moane (HEXHAM), EFris *krōnen*, 'weinen, gramen' (KOOLMAN)]

CREANED, *pp* Cor [krīnd] With *up* shrunk up Cor Oal creaned up, an so white as any ghooast, *T Towser* (1873) 8

CREANGE, *v* Nhb¹ [krīndz] To crackle, as thin ice does in breaking or as woodwork when it is crushed

CREAP, see *Creep*, *v*¹

CREAS, *sb pl* *Obsol* n Cy Yks Lan Also written *crees* n Cy Also in form *creeas* Lan [kriəz] Measles See *Creath*

n Cy GROSE (1790) w Yks About Halifax the people call the measles 'creas', DYER *Dial* (1891) 45, *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Mar 1, 1884) 8, w Yks⁴ Lan Eawr folk sen aw'd th' crease oncet, BRIERLEY *Irkdale* (1868) 148, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 229

CREASE, *sb*¹ Wil Som Dev Cor [krēs] 1. A ridge-tile of a roof See *Cress*, *sb*, and *Crease*, *v*¹

Wil¹ A slate ridge-crest (or crease, as it is provincially termed) was carned northwards about 40 yards, *Wil Arch Mag* VI 378 Som (W F R), W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ No

change in *pl* Dhu ween v u bloa d oa f dree or vaaw ur u dhu krais [The wind has blown off three or four of the ridge-tiles] nw Dev¹, Cor¹²

2 The ridge on a 'shovel' (q v)

nw Dev¹ The socket for the handle [of the shovel] is called the 'vale,' and the ridge formed on the blade for strengthening purposes is called the 'crease' (s v Shovel)

3 The crest of a horse's neck, the withers

Som. W & J *Gl* (1873) w Som¹ No *pl* Muy n un zee dhu kaul ur doa n gau l dhu krais oa un [Mind and see the collar does not gall his withers] Thick 'oss do measurə well to crease [at the measuring place] nw Dev¹

CREASE, *v*¹ and *sb*² n Cy Glo Nrf, [kriəs, kris]

1 *v* To fold, double up See *Crest*, *v*

n Cy GROSE (1790) Glo BAYLIS *Illus. Dial* (1870).

2 *sb* A split, rent

Nrf MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* (1878) iv

[1 The same word as *crease*, *sb*¹ When a piece of paper is folded in half, then partially opened and placed upon a table, the fold resembles the 'crease' or ridge of a roof Cp OFr *crestre*, 'rider' (GODEFROY) See *SKEAT in Athenaeum* (Sept 18, 1897)]

CREASE, *sb*³ and *v*² Dev Also in form *cress*

[kris, kres] 1 *sb* Increase, profit

Dev Wanted, to let, 30 ewes at half crease, n Dev *Herald* (Sept 4, 1896) [Wanted, somebody to keep the ewes, and to receive in payment half the lambs and half the wool, 1 e half the increase The same thing is sometimes done with bees, the man who takes charge of them receiving half the swarms and half the honey], *Reports Provinc* (1897), Half-crease means a sharing in profit, partnership I seen I should have no half-crease, *ib* (1882) 11

2 *v* To increase

Dev¹ The flower mores that creas'd too much, her zet in the field, 54

[1 Crease, encrease, *revenues*, *augmentation*, PALSGR (1530) 2 It is h3t vmbre to cressen tenn lynis, WYCLIF (1382) 4 *Kings* xx 10 AFr *creisser*, OFr (Norm) *creistre*, to increase (MOISY)]

CREAST, *v* Sc To tear to pieces with the mouth, to worry, struggle with in tearing

Lnk A loun stood in a corner creastin' Wi' a fore leg Weel might he boast his pith o' jaw, His match before I never saw, He tore't in pieces though 'twas raw, *Muir Clydesdale Minstrelsy* (1816) 21

CREATE, *v* Yks Lin [kri est] Of dust to accumulate, gather, settle

w Yks Its kapin ā sō mits dāst kri eāts i ōem kubōdz (J W) n Lin¹ I iver seed noht like how it creates e' them frunt rooms, thaay're noa soonqr clean'd then thaay're as bad as iver fer dust

CREATH, *sb* Lan Pem Written *creath* e Lan¹

[kri p, kriəp] 1 A scar, cicatrice

Pem (W H Y) s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 420, Mike sarved at the Crimea, and judgin' by the creaths, a had it main shap (W M M)

2 *pl* The measles e Lan¹ Cf *creas*

[1 Wel *crath*, 'cicatrix' (DAVIES)]

CREATURE, *sb* Var dial. and colloq uses in Sc Irel and Eng Also in forms *crater* n Lan¹, *cratur* Sc Ir, *craythur* Ir, *crettur* Nhp¹, *creytur* e Dev, *critter* Lin, *critur* n Sc [kri tər, kriə tər(r), krē tər(r)]

1 A term, applied both to persons and animals, expressive either of contempt or pity In *gen* colloq use

Sc I have a misdoubt if yon Nanny gives due attention to the body of the creature for admiring his mind, *KEITH Bonnie Lady* (1897) 13 Abd See hoo the creatur' trots aboot, The restless little fairy, *Ogg Wilhe Waly* (1873) 122 Rnf The creature Has never been gutted ava, *BARR Poems* (1861) 108 Ayr They were pur fushionless creaturs, wi' heads as empty as pea-shaups, *JOHNSTON Kilmalie* (1891) I 120, He was just the same meesurly cretur now that he had aye been, *SERVICE Dr Duguid* (1887) 103 Kcb Lang the auld cratur' has slept i' the mool, *ARMSTRONG Ingleside* (1890) 70 w Yks (J W), Not¹ n Lin¹ Did you iver seā two such poor, white-faaced creaturs s Lin Ye helpless critter, ger out o' the way, what a mang ye've made on't (T H R). Lei¹ A creatur louke that Very *gen* used with a contemptuous epithet to express a person deficient in intellect 'Quoite a poo' creatur,' may signify one quite helpless from ill-health, or one mentally

imbecile Nhp¹ He's been bad a long while, he's quite a poor crettur War³ Cor¹ A poor beheemed [sickly] cretur

Hence Creaturie, *sb* a small person or thing

Elg I sat down by the creaturey Mab, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I 214 Nhb A little wee creature, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk* (1846) VII 137

2 A woman, girl Also applied as a term of endearment to a woman or girl

w Som¹ Neve¹ applied to a boy or man U puur dee oal krai tur, uur¹ [a pretty old creature, she!] Uur wauz u puur dee krai tur een uur tuw m [she was a pretty woman in her day] Sometimes applied admiringly to animals. e Dev Git up, my dear creytur¹, mai purty-wan, PULMAN *Sng Sol* (1860) II 10

3 Intoxicating drinks, esp whisky In *gen* slang use

n Sc Dang¹ git they're warth a single mutchkin o' the critur, GORDON *Carglen* (1891) 36 Inv (H E F) Elg I kent the drap creatur¹ wad set him speakin', TESTER *Poems* (1865) 133 Wgt A very little of the 'cratur' affected their brain, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 301 Ir Father Matthew had but just commenced his campaign against 'the craythur', N & Q (1887) 7th S IV 107, A friend treated her to a glass or two of the 'cratur', *Standard* (Nov 9, 1889) 2, You've been takin' a dhiop o' the crathur, TENNYSON *To morrow* (1885) Qco Not for the lucre of a glass bottle, but for the sake of the cratur that was in it, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III 250 m Lan¹ Id sometimes meean summat to gooa i' tooak's meawths

CREAVE, *v* s Chs¹ [kreiv] To pilfer and conceal stealthily

CREAVE, see Cree, *v*

CREAWNER, see Crowner.

CREAWSE, see Crouse.

CREBBISH, *sb* Wm [kre bɪʃ] Playful pilfering, as when one boy runs away with the marbles, &c, of the others with whom he is playing

Wm. Thae wer sa kittlet an devarted weet thowts ov a Brigsteear lad meekan crebbish a twa girt guzzlan slenchan honks, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt III 33

CRECK, see Crake, *sb*¹

CRECKIT, see Cracket, *sb*¹²³, Cricket

CREDDLE, see Cradle

CREDIBLE, *adj* Yks [kre dɪbl] 1 Trustworthy, reliable, of good repute, reputable
n Yks² A credible soort of a body, one on whom you may depend

2 Comb Credible looking, respectable-looking e Yks¹ MS add (TH)

CREDIT, *sb* Sc Yks [kre dɪt] Approbation, approval, good repute, character, &c

Kcd The muse has wyled an' winnowed, Toiled an' moiled to earn yer credit, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 77 m Yks A good looking person, with fairness of character in her face, is referred to as a person of 'credit' Most freq heard in respect to females (CCR)

CREDUSSING, *adj* Chs¹⁸ [kre dəsɪn] Humbly mean

CREE, *sb* Sc Nhb Cum Yks Chs In form creea n Yks² [kri, kriə] 1. A pen, fold, sty; an enclosure Cf cray, creeve, *sb*, crew(e)

Sc (A W) Nhb¹ A pig cree Cum. A goose cree (K). n Yks² Chs A swine-cree (K)

2 A hut, cabin Cum *GI* (1851), (K), n Yks²

[ON krō (pl krār), a small pen in which lambs when weaned are put during the night (VIGFUSSEN)]

CREE, *v* In *gen* dial use in n and midl counties to Nhp War Also in forms creave n Yks², creeve n Yks¹ [kri, kriɪv, kriɪv] 1 To boil gently, to seethe, simmer, soak, soften, used esp of wheat, rice, &c Cf creed, *v*²

n Cy. GROSE (1790), (K), n Cy² Lakel *Pennith Obs* (Dec 14, 1897) Wm¹, n Yks¹², ne Yks¹ e Yks MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), Frumaty an rie wants weel crein, or else it isn't nice, NICHOLSON *Fik-Sp* (1889) 95, e Yks¹, m Yks¹ w Yks We mun hev t'rice weel creed (J H T), w Yks¹²⁴⁵, Lan¹, ne Lan¹, Der¹², nw Der¹, Not¹⁸ s Not Cree that otmel well up (J P K) Lin (J C W), n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ I was just creeing some wheat for the horses. Nhp¹, War⁸

Hence (1) Creaving days, *phr* days on which 'creaved wheat' is prepared to sell for Christmas frumenty, (2)

Creed, *phl adj* soaked, softened, seethed, parboiled, (3) Creeing, *phl adj* simmering, seething, preparing wheat, &c, for frumenty

(1) n Yks² (2) w Yks THORESBY *Lett* (1703), w Yks¹ Creed rice, w Yks⁴, w Yks⁵ There are still people who adhere to the ancient and more honest fashion of sending out basins of 'creed wheat' and nothing but wheat Not² Creed wheat is good for chickens s Not The anglers generally go in for roaching with such bait as creed wheat, Not *Dy Guardian* (Aug 19, 1895) n Lin¹ Squire alus gies his horses creed linessed, that's why thaay shine in the'r coats soa (3) w Yks⁵ Wheat put in a pan over the fire to undergo the 'creeing' or seething process, by which means the grain softens and increases in bulk To prepare it for sale, flour is mixed up with it, and when the 'creeing' process is finished, the contents of the pan are poured or ladled into basins When cool, the masses are taken out of the basins, intact, to be phed one upon another, like a mountain of jelly cakes, in the window, ready for sale

2 Of wheat, &c to swell and burst in the ground instead of shooting up, owing to very wet weather n Yks²

3 To crush, bruise, husk wheat or barley in preparing it for boiling for frumenty, &c

N Cy¹, Nhb¹ Cum Some wheat mun be cree't for a frummetry, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1876) 240, Cum¹, ne Lan¹

Hence Creeing trough or trow, *sb* a stone trough, used as a mortar, in which grain was 'creed' or pounded, until the husks came off

N Cy¹ Also called knocking trough Nhb Still to be seen in old farm houses, square on the outside, and ornamented with the initials of their owners, &c. (J H), Nhb¹ Cum In t'creen' trough, 'back o' t'leath door, DICKINSON *Cumbr* (1875) 217, Cum¹ Still found about some ancient farm houses

[1 To cree [wheat or barley], to boil it soft, BAILEY (1721). Fr *crever*, to burst, *faire crever le riz*, 'en le faisant gonfler a l'eau bouillante, a la vapeur' (HATZFELD)]

CREE, *mt* n Wil [kri] A cry among boys to cease play (G E D)

CREEA, see Cree, *sb*

CREEAK, see Crook, *sb*¹

CREEAL, see Creel, *sb*², Crewel, *sb*¹

CREEAS, *sb* Yks The starting-point in a race, the 'scratch'

e Yks In use, but becoming less common (R S) w Yks Still in use (M F), (D L), (J W)

CREECH, *sb* Sc [kriɪx] A declivity encumbered with large stones

Lnk The vulgar idea is that the fairies delighted to live in creechs (JAM)

CREECH, *v* Som [Not known to our correspondents] To scream (HALL)

[Cf lit E *screech* (to shriek)]

CREECH, see Creach

CREECHY, *adj* Lan Chs Also written creetchy Lan¹ [kri tʃi] Of things in bad repair Of persons poorly, weak, sickly, ailing, feeble See Crachy

Lan¹ His barns are creetchy like an' poorly Chs¹ s Chs¹ Ahy kon ü gy'et übaay t üz ahy kud, ahy m ü pöör, kree chi, uwd thingg [I conna get abait as I could, I'm a pooi, creechy, owd thing]

CREE CREERY, *mt* Nhp The cry of the ground-lark Also used *attrib*.

Nhp Ground larks Chirp their cree-creery note, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 30

CREED, *sb*¹ Sc [kriɪd] 1 A severe rebuke, a 'lecture', an adage, saw

Sc She would have read him a fine creed on his folly, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 67 n Sc If ye cast ony creed on my dochter, High hanged I'll cause you to be, BUCHAN *Ballads* (ed 1875) II 100 Old To gie one an awfu' creed (JAM) Edb Keep aye in mind our good Scotch creed, 'The mair the haste, the less the speed', MACNEILL *Bygone Times* (1811) 53

2 Phr to crack a creed, to tell stories, make jokes

Bwk When she began to crack her creed, I've seen our chafts maist like to screed, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 182

[Cp lit E *screed*, used in the sense of a prolonged tirade, a harangue (C D)]

CREED, *sb*² Wil [krīd] The duckweed, *Lemna minor*. See *Greed*.

Wil¹ n Wil The pond all green with 'creed' or duckweed, JEFFERIES *Gr Estate* (1880) n.

CREED, *v*¹ Yks [krīd] To believe
n Yks² I can creed that I wasn't for creeding me awn e'en
[That part which is so creeded by the people, MILTON *Colast* (1645), in *Wrks* (ed. 1738) I 296 (N E D)]

CREED, *v*² Rut¹ To boil, to soften by boiling Cf *cree*, *v*.

[Take rie and crede it as you do wheat for furnity, *Queen's Closet Opened* (1655) 159 (DAV)]

CREEDLE, *v* Dev Cor [krīdl] To creep, crawl, go very slowly.

Dev The e's a lady bird creedlin' over my face, BARING GOULD *Idylls* (1896) 193 Cor².

CREEK, *sb*¹ Obs Sc In phr *creek of day*, the break of day, early dawn, first appearance of day.

n Sc (JAM) Abd And ilka morning by the creek o' day, They're set to work and snaply ca'd awa, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 184, ed Nimmo Lnk Then let's begin by creek of day, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep* (1725) 11, ed 1783.

[Du het *krwken* ofte *aenbreken van den dagh*, the creeke or the breaking of the day (HEXHAM), Bremen dial *de krik van Dage*, 'der Anbruch des Tages' (Wib)]

CREEK, *sb*² Suf [Not known to our correspondents] A servant NALL *Gl* (1866).

[Good peason and leekes makes pottage for creekes, TUSSEY *Husb* (1580) 92].

CREEK, see *Crook*, *sb*¹.

CREEKLE, *v* Sh I Yks Der Also written *creekle* n Yks, *kreekle* Sh I [krikl, kriəkl] 1 To creak, to crack slightly.

n Yks T'deer [door] creeckles (I W) Der *Monthly Mag* (1815) II 297.

2 To tremble, shake, as a feeble old man, &c, walking Sh I (*Coll L L B*).

Hence *Creeckly*, *adj* sick.

n Yks Oh, honey! you are nobbut creeckly (I W).

CREEKS, *sb* *pl*¹ Sc In phr *creeks and corners*, nooks and crannies.

Sc Still common (s v Crykes) (JAM).

[ON *kriks*, a nook (VIGFUSSEN)]

CREEKS, *sb* *pl*² Sh I Traps, snares S & Ork¹.

[ME *creke*, a trick, artifice The more queynte crekes that they make, The more wol I stele whan I take, CHAUCER *C T A* 4051].

CREEL, *sb*¹ and *v*¹ Sc Irel and n counties to Lin Also Pem Suf Also written *creil* (I Sc (JAM) N Cy¹, *kreeal* n Yks² [krīl, kriəl] 1 *sb* A large wicker or osier basket, esp a basket without a lid, carried on the back, and used for holding fish, peat, &c.

Sc Whatna wife s this, wi' her creel on her back? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix. Elg May they haul a heavy net To fill my herrin' creel, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 221. Ked Skeps o' bees, an' sowen sieves, An' skulls, an' tatie creels, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 3. Frf Fishwives and creels, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 75. Per What hae ye in yon creel? CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 61, ed 1887. Ff Their creels and wallets stout, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 83. Rnf Warlocks, That used to sail in auld fish-creels, BARR *Poems* (1861) 48. Ayr Jamie slung on his creel, adjusting it to his misshapen shoulder, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I 25, (J M) Lth Upo' her back the wauchty creel She thraws as eithly in a spell, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 62. Bwk He was a maker of baskets, or potato creels, HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 49. Slk Nutting into cadger's creels, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 319, ed 1866. Ir I couldn't so much just as carry a creel to our heap from the next bog-hole, BARLOW *Bogland* (1892) 83, ed 1893, You maybe wouldn't object to the lads lavin' you up a few creels of turf, *Idylls* (1892) 19. s Don SIMMONS *Gl* (1890). Wxf Stop the car and creel of the good friend that came to draw home the turf, KENNEDY *Evenings Duffrey* (1869) 285. Mun SIMMONS *Gl* (1890).

Nhb Fortune seems to bless his creel, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) pt III 15, Nhb¹ Baskets and pins [pens] for poultry, and wicker utensils for various other purposes are called creels. The creel of a Cullercoats fishwife is a very fine example of basket-work, fitting to the back, and showing a most graceful form of construction throughout. Lakel FILLWOOD (1895) n Yks¹², e Yks¹, w Yks.

GFJINGE *Nidderdale* (1863) 225, Stands the creel full of peats, LUCAS *Stud Nidderdale* (c 1882) 25, w Yks¹ Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 323 n Lin¹ s Pem LAWS *Little Eng* (1888) 420 Suf¹ Not often heard.

2 *Comp* (1) Creel bearer, one who carries a basket or creel, (2) house, a wicker hut with a sodded roof, (3) pig, a young pig, such as is taken to market in a creel or basket.

(1) Lan Attended by a young man who was my creel-bearer in these cloughs a dozen years ago, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) III 225 (2) n Yks² (3) NI¹.

3. Phr (1) in a creel, fig in a state of perplexity, confusion, stupefaction, mad, 'cracked', (2) to have the hand in a creel, to be drunk, (3) to coup the creels, to overturn, upset, to turn a somersault. See also *Coup*, *v*² 9.

(1) Sc Here! Hoots! The callant's in a creel, STEVENSON *Cathrona* (1892) vii. Abd A child is playful and boisterous or laughs a great deal, the douce parent remarks, 'Guide's, lassie, ye're surely in a creel' (G W). Frf Wi' bridal haste they're in a creel, LAING *Wayside Flurs* (1846) 105. Per The lassie's in a creel, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 181, ed 1887. Dmb The woman's in a creel! I hate nane o' ye, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xx. Rnf Wha lings for mair I think them daft—Their senses in a creel, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 114. Ayr My senses wad be in a creel, Should I but dare a hope to speel, BURNS *To W Simpson* (May 1785) st. 3. e Lth My wits were fair in a creel, HUNTER *J Inwuch* (1895) 28. (2) Sc His hand is in the creel, FERGUSON *Prov* (1598) 470, ed 1785. (3) Edb Meg, A Her coats upon a lang nail hanket, That gart her coup the creels an' squeel, Tait *Quey* (1796) 20. Nhb He fair tummelt and cowped his creels back over, HALDANE *Geordy's Last* (1878)*6.

4 A wicker basket in which hay is taken to sheep on the mountains in stormy weather.

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ Its sides are stiff, its bottom supple. This is called a sheep creel. Nhb, Dur An arrangement of two flat wicker sides connected by a flexible bottom, which drawn together serve as a basket to convey hay to sheep on the mountains (J H). Cum The creels were ranged round the hay mows, CAINE *Hagar* (1887) II 103, Cum¹, e Yks¹ w Yks Two semicircular wicker baskets joined by cords, which admit of their closing to hold hay, WILLAN *List Wds* (1811).

5 A slang name for the stomach.

Sc Is your creil (or 'creelie') fu' yet? (JAM) Abd Behold a hungry-lookin' chiel, His vest cries oot, 'Oh! empty creel!' in tones of agony, OGG *Wilhe Waly* (1873) 151.

6 *v* To put or pack into a creel.

Sc (JAM), N Cy¹, Nhb¹.

Hence *Creeling*, *vbl sb* a marriage custom, see below.

Sc Still in use in some places (JAM), TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 70, 71. Ayr The second day after the marriage a 'creeling' takes place. The young wedded pair, with their friends, assemble in a convenient spot, A small creel, or basket, is prepared for the occasion, into which they put some stones the young men carry it alternately, and allow themselves to be caught by the maidens, who have a kiss when they succeed. The creel falls at length to the young husband's share. At last, his mate kindly relieves him from his burden, *Statist Acc* (1792) II 80, in BRAND *Pop Anthq* (ed 1813) II 30, Mony's the waddin' and creelin' and ridin' o' the braes have I seen, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 112. e Sc Ye mauna forget the creelin', SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) vi.

7 Phr *he's no good to creel eggs with*, fig of a person whom it is not safe or well to interfere with.

Rxb This refers to the practice of cadgers or egglers, who collect eggs through the country and pack them in their hampers (JAM).

[1 The fishe entiris in the creilis, DALRYMPLE *Leshe's Hist Scotl.* (1596) l. 43. OFr. *creil*, hurdle-work (LA CURNE)].

CREEL, *sb*² Sc Irel n Cy Dur Wm Yks Lan Lin Also written *creal* n Yks, *creeal* e Yks [krīl, kriəl] 1 A wooden framework upon legs, on which slaughtered pigs are placed for scalding or sheep for shearing, a butcher's handbarrow Cf *cratch*, *sb*¹.

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl Lakel Pennith Obs* (Dec 21, 1897). Wm The shearers seat themselves on the 'creels' ranged round the main fold, *Gent Mag* (May 1890) 533 n Yks Lie t'sheep on t'creel ti kill (I W), He lays the sheep upon a creal (a trellised bench), and ties the hind-feet by making a roose with the cord, TUKE *Agnic* (1800) 269, n Yks¹, ne Yks¹ e Yks Fetched a creele for the door to lye upon, BEST *Rur Econ* (1641) 95,

MARSHALL *Rur Econ* (1788), Bob gat up off a creel, whar he'd been ligg'n, NICHOLSON *Fik Sp* (1889) 34, e Yks¹, w Yks (R H H) n Lan Kan I borro a kril for ship-thpin¹ (W S)

2 A wooden framework, suspended from the ceiling on which oatcakes are hung to dry

Yks Mun I never start o' nought till there is not a bit o' cake o' t'creel¹ TAYLOR *Miss Miles* (1890) xv w Yks Fix a creel for oatcakes, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Banns a Ann* (1846) 5, *Sheffield Indep* (1874), w Yks 2345

3 A plate-rack, see below.

e Yks¹ n Lin¹ The difference between a rack and a creel is this A plate-rack is the frame in which plates after washing are put to dry, a set of shelves fastened to a wall with ledges to keep the plates from slipping is a plate creel In the rack the plates stand edge-ways to the spectator, in the creel they stand side by side, or partially overlapping each other and facing the spectator

4 A sort of basket or framework in which glass, crockery, &c., is carried

Edb He was selling about his crockery. in two creels, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 1 • n Yks², n Lin¹

5 A frame to wind yarn upon

Dur¹ The upright basket used to contain the wool in former times, when carded, to be spun on the woollen wheel now laid aside w Yks A framework fitted with spindles for the purpose of allowing the yarn on warping bobbins to be run off and made into warps on the warping mill (F R), (J M), (W T.) Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856) 274, (S. W.), Lan¹

Hence Creeeler, sb a boy or girl employed to take out empty bobbins and replace them with full bobbins in the creels or frames

w Yks He wor a creeeler bi trade, HARTLEY *Clock Alm* (1889) 60 [Gl Lab (1894)]

6 A turf-cart with open, barred, or grated sides, a crate for placing on the body of a cart to hold turf

Ir (G M H) Wxf He lifted the creel and made her sit on the soft hay in the body of the car, KENNEDY *Banks Boie* (1867) 243. [The same word as Creel, sb¹]

CREEL, sb² Lan. Chs [kril] The silver-spangled Hamburg fowl, a breed of speckled or mottled fowl. See Creiled

Lan Silver creel or golden creel (S W) s Lan BAMFORD *Dial* (1854) Chs¹ A grey mottled kind of Dorking fowl is known as Cuckoo Creel

CREEL, v² Cum Lan Yks [kril] 1 To crouch, bend the body, to cower, shrink, go about in a stealthy way

Lakei *Pennith Obs* (Dec 21, 1897) Cum¹, n Yks² n Lan. Dhat mar krils in as if shi'd giten t graups (W S)

Hence Creeled, ppl adj shrunken, starved

Lakei He larks a peur creel'd setten or leuk, *Pennith Obs* (Dec 21, 1897)

2 To lame by beating

Cum Ah'll creel ye when Ah cop ye (J D)

CREEL, see Crile, sb

CREEM, v¹ and sb Nhp Ken. I W Dor Som Dev Cor Also written cream Dor w Som¹ Dev¹ nw Dev¹, creyme Dev, kreeam Dev In form crim Dev Cor¹² [krim, w Som, krēm, Dev Cor krim] 1 v. To squeeze, hold tightly, to hug a person in wrestling

Som W & J Gl (1873). Dev. You must cream the reins between your fingers like that, muss, *Reports Provinc* (1889), Dev¹ Don't 'ee cream my hand zo, 21 n Dev Doant creem me, Nell, nor sem unwillin, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 76, Tha hast a cream'd ma yearms, *Exm Crisph* (1746) l 326 nw Dev¹ Cor I gripped up the sackin' round youi shoulders, and creamed it into the back o' your neck, 'Q' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 108, Cor¹

2 To crush in pieces, to squeeze or press together, to mash.

Dor. N & Q (1883) 6th S vii 366 Dev Dilee cream up tha tatties tu-day vur dinner, Hewett *Peas Sp* (1892), Havee a creamed up tha cheese vur tha press' sb nw Dev¹ He cream'd 'n till a waz fit to bust. Cor. N & Q (1854) 1st S x 179, Cor¹ Cream the tatties; Cor²

3 To crumble, break in pieces, shatter

Ken¹, Ken² Hops, when they are too much dried, are said to cream 'To cream one's dish,' to put the bread into it, in order to pour the milk upon it, to crum or crumble the bread, I suppose

4 To shrink, contract, draw up, esp to shrink with the cold.

Dev I be reg'lar crimed wi' cold, *Reports Provinc* (1889), Dev,

Cor My limbs be crim'd up wi' rheumatic, BARING GOULD *Old Cy Life* (1890) xi s Dev, e Cor (Miss D) Cor You looks all creemed with the cold, PARR *Adam and Eve* (1880) l 79, To anyone 'native and to the manner born,' what words are so expressive as 'I'm creemed with the cold' QUILLER COUCH *Hist Polpuno* (1871) 170, Used pass, the phr is common, 'to be creemed with cold,' shrunken with it, N & Q (1854) 1st S x 179, Cor¹ •

5 To shiver, shudder, 'creep'

I W (HALL) Som. I wo thirty-ait ton guns which really made oi cream, FRANK *Nine Days* (1879) 52, W & J Gl (1873), I creemed all down my back (F A A) w Som¹ I or' how I did cramy, I thort I should a drapt hon I zeed the blid Dev I da creyme all over I thought 'twas a ghost, PULMAN *Sketches* (1843) 88, ed 1871, I kream'd we koad, HARE *Brithr Jan* (1863) 13 ed 1887, When I zeed the wheel go awwer 'n it made me cream awl awwer, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892) 66, Dev¹

Hence (1) Creemed, adj shivering, (2) Creeming, ppl adj shivering with cold or fear, also used adverb, (3) Creamy, adj (a) chilly, cold, (b) shivering, shuddering, nervous, trembling, 'ciccepy'

(1) Dev I'm creemed all over, *Reports Provinc* (1889) s Dev Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874) (2) Dev² It w is creemin' cold yesterday Cor² (3) a Dev It gets cold and cerry after noon, *Reports Provinc* (1889) (b) Nhp² Som W & J Gl (1873), JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ Applied to either cause or effect U ki u mee soa urt uv u stor [a sort of story to make one shudder]

6 sb A shiver, shudder, a creeping, shuddering feeling occasioned by fear

w Dor ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834) Som W & J Gl (1873), JENNINGS *Obs Dial w Eng* (1825) w Som¹ Aay wuz aul tue u kiam [I was quite in a shiver (of fear, not of cold)] Dev I am all of a cream Very common, *Reports Provinc* (1889) Cor¹ I feeled a crim coom o'er me, Cor²

[1 Cp MHG *krimmen*, 'kneipen, zwicken' (L F R R)]

CREEM, v² Lan Chs [krim] 1 To give or take privately, on the sly, to hide, to steal.

Lan I creemt Nip neaw on then a lunshun, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial* (1740) 26, Lan¹ s Lan BAMFORD *Dial* (1854), Chs Crum it into my hand, RAY (1691), BAILEY (1721), GROSE (1790), Chs¹²³ s Chs¹ 'Creem it up,' put it out of sight, hide it in your dress or pocket A rare word, and rapidly becoming obs

2 To pour, 'teem' Chs¹²³

CREEN, v Dev Cor [krin] To repine, fret, grieve, to complain with little cause Also used fig. See Crean

Dev Ihetide came in creening and whispering softly as it spread higher up the hot yellow sands, *Cassell's Fam Mag* (Apr 1895) 330, *Monthly Mag* (1810) l 433 n Dev Zum sluzc down an' niver creen, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 101 Cor The art of sedulously nursing such minor complaints is so universally practised that it has attained the dignity of a specific name, 'creening,' they call it, LEE *Widow Woman* (1897) 184, There's no cause to be creening or dreuling, J TRENOODLE *Spec Dial* (1846) 17, Cor¹ The cheeld hest been creening all day, Cor²

Hence (1) Creener, sb one who complains habitually,

(2) Creening, ppl adj complaining, fretting.

(1) Cor¹ She's bin a creener ever since I knawed her, Cor²

(2) Dev, Cor *Monthly Mag*, (1810) l 433 Cor¹ A creening woman lives for ever; Cor²

CREENY, adj Sc Nhp Hmp Wil [krini] Small, diminutive

Nhp², Hmp¹ Wil BRITTON *Beauties* (1825), Wil¹

Hence Creemie cranie, sb the little finger. Inv (H E F) Bnff¹ Cf crannie wannie

CREEP, v¹ and sb¹ Var dial uses in Sc. and Eng.

1 v. Gram forms 1 Pres Tense Crowsp.

m Yks¹ In occas use

2 Pret Tense (1) Craap, (2) Crap, (3) Crape, (4) Craup,

(5) Crauped, (6) Creap, (7) Creaped, (8) Creeped, (9) Creepit, (10) Crep, (11) Crop, (12) Crope (krope), (13) Croped, (14) Cropsen, (15) Crup, (16) Kript [For further instances see II below]

(1) w Yks¹ (2) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 204, (JAM), I e'en crap in to take up my night's quarters, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) iii Abd I crap my wa's roun' as fest's aw cud, ALEXANDER *Am Fik* (1875) 219, ed 1882 Fer I crap after my joe, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 129 Kcd [He] crap slyly o'er the cairn, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 9. Rnf We a' crap up the stair thegither, PICKEN *Poems* (1813) l 66 Ayr Sanny crap up to t on his knees, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 136 Lth She crap in ayont him, MACNEIL *Poet Wks*.

(1856) 218 Edb My uncle crap away among the 1est, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) 11 Nhb¹, Dur¹ Cum Crap owre head amang the hay, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 14 Wm T'cwoaly cur crap under 't sponce, WHITEHEAD *Leg* (1859) 12 w Yks¹ Lan I crap ewt plish plash o' me hond un me knees, BUTTERWORTH *Sequel* (1819) 19 (3) Wm Aa crape oot o' seet w' t childer, WAUGH *Gambles in Lake Cy* (1861) 145 (4) Sc (JAM) n Wil A crap up avore I s'd un (E H G) Som When tha dumbledores hummin, crap out o' tha cobwall, JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869) 81 (5) Som A crap'd in, W & J *Gl* (1873) (6) Cum I creep, an gat him be t'cwoat laps, RICHARDSON *Lalk* (1871) 1st S 12, ed 1886 (7) Som JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869) (8) n Yks¹ (9) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 204 e Sc Old Robbie Reid 'creepit alang' to first foot Davuit Fairly, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 9 Chs¹² (10) ne Yks¹ 33 Not¹, Lei¹ [Amr *Dial Notes* (1896) I 276] (11) Nhb¹ He crop oot Wm He seean crop up intul a girt slowly lad, *Spec Dial* (1880) pt 11 43 ne Yks¹ 33 Lan, Aw crop deawn mi way, HARLAND *Lyrics* (1866) 137 Chs¹, s Chs¹ 75 (12) w Yks Aw crope back into th' carriage, HARTLEY *Blackpool* (1883) 14 Lan We crope up th' slates, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 49, I krope o' th' back ov a bush, WILSON *Plebeian Politics* (1801) 9, Lan¹, e Lan¹ s Lan PICTON *Dial* (1865) Chs Aw crope up th' wyndin stair-case, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 10, Chs¹², Shr¹², Hrf², Glo¹, Sur (TSC) Hmp It crope away under some thick bushes, N & Q (1885) 6th S xii 257, Hmp¹ s Hmp I crope, for I thowt I'd best not be seen, VERNY *L Lisle* (1870), xiii Wil He crope through the hole in the fence, N & Q (1885) 6th S xii 257 Dor BARNES *Sng Sol* (1859) *Notes*, iv Som I crope off to house on my hands and knees, RAYMOND *Misterton's Mistake* (1888) 112 s Dev Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874) (13) w Som Kroa p't, ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 48, w Som¹ Cor He croped on behind a rock, BARING-GOULD *Vicar* (1876) vi (14) When Bill had blown his leet out, W1 cropen to stable, BRIERLEY *Day Out* (1859) 53 (15) Nhb¹, Nhp² (16) w Yks Kript, WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 143

3 pp (1) Creepit, (2) Crep, (3) Crope, (4) Croped, (5) Cropen, (6) Croppen, (7) Crupen, (8) Cruppen, (9) Krepn, (10) Kript

(1) Sc MURRAY *Dial* (1873) 204 (2) Not¹, Lei¹ (3) Shr² Som He've a crope in somewhere for the night, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 73 (4) w Som ELWORTHY *Gram* (1877) 48. Dev (5) Dur¹, n Yks¹ Shr¹ *Introd* 52 [There the little cow was cropen, HALLIWELL *Rhymes* (1886) 269] (6) Sc Had croppen as far 's she could win, JAMIESON *Pop Ballads* (1806) I 299 S1k There's a heartlessness croppen in amang the sheep farmers, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 293, ed 1866 N Cy¹ Nhb¹ We'd just croppen into bed agyen Lakel Tauld beggar wad ha' croppen intul a moose whol, *Pennith Obs* (Dec 14, 1897) Cum Sum forren gang er udder at's croppen in, SARGISSON *Joe Scoap* (1881) 95, Cum¹ Wm A gat croppen doon throo a lile whoal, *Spec Dial* (1885) pt iii 20 n Yks Ah was glad te git croppen out o' t'chetch, TWEDDELL *Cleavel Rhymes* (1875) 35, n Yks¹, n Yks² Where hae ye gitten croppen tae? ne Yks¹ 33 e Yks¹ w Yks¹ It's just now croppen into my hecod, 11 351 Lan GASKELL *Lectures Dial* (1854) 25, Lan¹ n Lan It hed gitan krope intul a hual (W S) e Lan¹ Chs¹ He were croppen into th' stackyort to hiede hissels, Chs²³ s Chs¹ Krop n, 75 (7) Lnk (8) Sc Had just cruppen to the gallows' foot to see the hanging, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) iv, A' the lasses o' our town are cruppen in a shell, CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes* (1870) 119 e Lth., Dmf (JAM) (9, 10) w Yks WRIGHT *Gram Windhill* (1892) 143

II Dial meanings 1 In comb (1) Creep edge, (2) hedge, one who prowls and sneaks about like small wild animals, through hedges, &c, (3) hole, a subterfuge, (4) mouse, a game played with little children, by tickling them to make them laugh, (5) stele, water-gruel, (6) tree, the tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*

(1) Chs¹, Chs² An area sneak would be called a 'creep-edge' (2) w Yks² Riddle Creep hedge, crop thorn, Little cow with leather horn Ans a hare e An¹ (3) s Not The lawyer found all the creep-oles 'e could for 'im (J P K) (4) n Yks (I W), Brks¹ Wil In common use formerly at Deverill (G E D), Wil¹ (5) Der¹ (6) Nrf From its habit of climbing, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 57

2 Phr (1) Creep-at-even, one who habitually goes courting at night, (2) — in, to shorten, grow short, (3) — out, to lengthen, grow long; (4) — over, to swarm with, (5) —

tepelher, to marry, (6) — up, to grow up, (7) — up the sleeve, to deceive by coaxing or flattery, to wheedle

(1) Bn.f¹ (2) Ayr The days are creepin' in, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 4 (3) w Yks² When days lengthen they are said to creep out (4) Lnk Sepulchral walks, A' creepin' ow'r wi' creamy mawks, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 15 (5) Lnk Robin an' our auld wife Agreed to creep th'gither, RODGER *Poems* (c 1838) 3, ed 1897 (6) Dor To think she can manage alone! Never in all my creeping up—never! HARDY *Madding Crowd* (1874) xv (7) n Lin¹ He's crept up her sleeve till he can do anything wi' her he likes Nhp¹ There's nqne apter, I believe, At 'creeping up a mistress' sleeve, CLARE *Rural Life*, 161 War² Oxf¹ MS add

3 To crawl on all fours, as children do before they begin to walk

Sc, n Cy (J W) w Yks 'If they lotch they don't creep,' a common saying about the progress of young children (W F S)

4 With behind to hide or stoop in a crouching position w Som¹ U-kroa pt beeyuy nōdhu aa y-rik [stooping behind the hay-rick] Dev I vound thease beaсти little twoad of a cheel outsize croped behind tha back'ouze door, HEWETT *Peas Sp* (1892), I zeeth 'n, 'e's croped behind tha peg's lews wall, 166

5 With in to shrink, contract Sc (JAM)

Hence Croppen or Cruppen, pp shrivelled, bent with age

Sc (JAM) Lnk I'm sairly crupen down, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 36 e Lth He was a' fa'n in an' cruppen thegither, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 199 Dmf Tho' whozzling sair and cruppen down Auld Saunders seem d, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 42 N Cy¹ Croppen together Nhb¹ He's sair cruppen deon Cum¹ 'Toald woman's sare croppen in, or failing in bodily appearance

6 To have a shuddering sensation of fear, to shudder, huddle together In gen colloq use

Sc My flesh is a' creepin' (JAM) Lakel It maks yan creep up ta t'fire, *Pennith Obs* (Dec 14, 1897) Wm It maks yan creep ta heer seek like talk frae an auld chap (B K) w Som¹ Mae ud mee kra pce au l oa vur [made me creepy all over]

Hence (1) Creepers, sb pl (a) the sensation of creeping or shivering caused by fear or by sudden cold, (b) nervous fidgets, (2) Creepiness, sb timorousness, (3) Creeping, vbl sb, see Creepers, (4) Creepy, (a) adj having a foreboding of evil, (b) sb a foreboding of evil; a nervous chill.

(1, a) Sc (A W), N Cy¹, Nhb¹ (b) Nrf Common (M C H B). (2) Chs A kind o' creepiness cam o'er me, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 11 (3) n Yks¹, n Yks² I've got my creepings [caught cold] m Yks¹, n Lin¹, w Som¹ (4, a) Som When one has a creepy fit, he feels 'As if my coffin is walking,' SWELLMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885) Cor I should be creepy creepy all night long, T Towser (1873) 43 (b) n Yks (R B), n Yks³ War (J R W)

III 1 sb A crawl, a slow walk

Kcd I mean to leave you a', And tak my creep throughout the snaw, JAMIE *Mi* (1844) 102

2 A creeping yellow, a sneak

Lan His whole get up so suggestive of whrt in those days was called a 'creep,' that I could not help regarding him with additional loathing, BRIERLEY *Cast upon World* (1886) 218 Chs¹²

3 A shiver, the sensation of shivering or creeping caused by cold or fear Gen in pl In gen colloq use

Sc Could creep (JAM) Nrf A visitation in her back which she called 'the creeps,' DICKENS *D Copperfield* (1850) iii Dev The creeps come up to the crown o' my head, MORTIMER *W Moors* (1895) 292 nw 'Tis enough to gee anybody the creeps to yur zich trade

CREEP, v² and sb² Nhb Dur Yks Also Ken Sus, Dor [krīp] 1 v To drag for tubs of contraband spirits, &c, sunk in the sea by smugglers Cf creeper, sb²

Ken, e Sus HOLLOWAY. Dor They'll string the tubs to a stray-line, and sink 'em, and then when they have a chance they'll go to creep for 'em, HARDY *Wess Tales* (1888) II 143

2 Of a coal-mine to heave up owing to the insufficiency of coal left to support the roof

Nhb, Dur The softer the thill, the greater the liability to creep, GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (ed 1888) [A term expressing the tendency of the roof, floor, and sides of the roadways and other openings of the underground workings in a mine to 'creep, crush, or squeeze' together The bottom is said to heave or creep up and the top to squeeze or crush down, *Gl Lab* (1894)]

3 *sb* A heaving up of the floor of a coal-mine, caused by the weight of superincumbent strata. Also used *fig* for the decay of old age.

N Cy¹ Nhb When creep comes ower wor wrought out clay, WILSON *Putman's Pay* (1843) 60, Nhb¹ Nhb, Dur GREENWELL *Coal Tr Gl* (1849), Coal, ground crushed by creep, *Bonings* (1887) IV 19, w Yks (T T).

Hence Crept pillars, *plr* 'pillars of coal which have passed through the various stages of 'creep' Nhb¹.

CREEPER, *sb*¹ Irel Cum Not War Oxf Nrf Som [krī pər, krī pə(r)]. 1. A louse, the larva of the may fly or 'Daddy Long-legs'.

NI¹ Cum A deadly bait for trout (J Ar), Cum¹, War², Oxf¹ w Sdm¹ Kree pur is the apologetic word which would be used by women in speaking to [in] lvoaks].

2 The nuthatch, *Sitta caesia*.

Nrf COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf* (1893) 52.

3 The plant bear-bind, *Convolvulus sepium* Not (B & H).

CREEPER, *sb*² Sc n Cy Lakel Wm Yks Lin Hrt e An Sus Hmp Dor [krī pər, krī pə(r)] 1. A grapnel, a hook used either in fishing or for recovering the bodies of drowned persons, &c Cf creep, v² 1.

Sc (JAM) Buff¹ Made of cod-fishing hooks, tied together, used by fishermen to search for lost lines. ne Yks¹ A small globular piece of lead with four long hooks fixed in it and attached to a line, used by eel-fishers for drawing up night-lines. w Yks (J W) n Lin¹ When thaay fun' his body ther' wasn't a mark on it, except that th' creepers hed just catch d it aside one o' th' ears e An¹ Nrf (W R E), MILLER & SKETCHLEY *Fenland* (1878) IV, Nrf¹ Dor They'll go out in a boat and drag a creeper—that's a grapnel—along the bottom till it catch hold of the stray-line, HARDY *Wess Tales* (1888) II 143.

2. The andiron or 'dog' by which the fire is kept together in the grate and not allowed to spread under the boiler or oven.

N Cy² In other places called clamps or dogs Lakel It's co'ed t' creeper becos it keeps t' fire frae runnin' under t'yubben, *Penrith Obs* (Dec 7, 1897) Wm Tak t' creeper oot (B K).

3 *pl* Low pattens or clogs mounted on short iron stumps instead of rings.

n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl* e An¹, Nrf¹, Sus¹, Hmp¹.

4 A small stool. n Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*.

5 *Comp* (1) Creeper guide, woollen-trade term part of the warping-machine, (2) plough, a two-wheeled clip-plough.

(1) w Yks (S P U) (2) Hrt The two-wheel clip plough is called by some the creeper plough, ELLIS *Mod Husb* (1750) III 1.

[1 He perist in Loch Tay. His body was found be creparis, BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1536), ed 1821, II 106 (JAM) 2 Creepers (andirons), *subijces' focarni*, COLES (1679) 3 Creepers, a sort of galoshes between clogs and pattens, worn by women, BAILEY (1721)].

CREEPIE, *sb* Sc Irel Cum Yks In form *crippy* Cum¹ [krī pi, krī pi] 1. A low, three-legged stool, *gen.* used by children. Also in *comp* Creeper stool.

Sh.I On da creepie his sylk hat he set, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 11. Elg Among the barns Let me the creepie draw, COUPER *Tourifications* (1803) I 82. Abd Draw in about the creepie, CADENHEAD *Bon accord* (1853) 245. Per She up wi' the creepie an' heaved it at the Erastian's heid, CLELAND *Inchbracken* (1883) 11, ed. 1887. Ffr. Roun' her auld creepie the totties wad rin, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 49. Arg The creepie-stool at the back of the house and the barn on it, MUNRO *Lost Fbroch* (1896) 234. Ffr A rain O' creepie, stool, and cushion, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 193. Rnf, On her creepie she sat at her wheel, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 22. Lth. Her creepie, an' her spinnin' wheel, SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 194. *Lth Sittin on her creepie stule at the chimley corner, HUNTER *J Inuvick* (1895) 201. Edb Sitting on his creepie, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xvi. Gall I drew a creepie stool carelessly nearer to me, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xli. Kcb This wee creepie stul that I noo hae my fit on, ARMSTRONG *Ingliside* (1890) 69. Ir. (G M H), Pat, set the ould creepy stool for Mrs Doynne, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 178. NI¹ Uis (M B - S), Uis *Jrn Arch* (1853-1862) VI 361. Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892) w Ir She drew up her own particular creepy stool, and sat down, LAWLESS *Grama* (1892) II pt III 11. Don She sat down on a 'creepie' in the chimney corner, YEATS *Fle-Tales* (1888) 55. s. Don.

SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) Ker Upon a low three legged stool, or 'creepy,' sat a very young woman, LAWLESS *Frances Mowbray* (1889) 302. Cum¹ Thou's nowder wesh dishes Nor sarra the swine, But sit on thy crippy Yks She took a creepie stool and sate down on the side of the fire-place, GASKELL *Sylvia* (1863) 82, ed 1874.

2 The stool of repentance, on which it was customary for culprits to sit, when performing public penance in the church. Also in *comp*, Creeper stool Cf 'cutty stool'.

Sc It's a wise wife that kens her weid 'What tho' ye mount the creepy' RAMSAY *Poems* (ed 1800) I 273 (JAM), If Jock prove true The clerk frae creepies will keep me free, HERD *Coll* (1776) II 58 (ib) Lth Defaulters to sit on the creeper stool for three consecutive Sundays, LUMSDEN *Sheep head* (1892) 41. Edb You'll syne ne'er fash the Session tools, Nor yet their auld-kirk creeper stools, LITTLE *Poems* (1821) 38.

3 *Comp* Creeper chair, (1) a low chair, (2) the stool of repentance in a church.

(1) Ffr May she lang fill a neuk Wi' her auld creeper chair, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 87. (2) Ayr When I mount the creeper chair, Wha will sit beside me there? BURNS *Ranin Dog*, st 3.

4 *Phr* to comb the head with a creepy, to beat, thrash.

Uis He will 'comb his head with the creepy,' CHAMBERS' *Jrn* (1856) V 139.

CREEPING, *prp* Var dial uses in Sc and Eng [krī pin] In *comb* (1) Creeping burr, common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, (2) — Charlie, the biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (3) — Crazey, *Ranunculus repens*, (4) — Jack, see — Charlie, (5) — Jane, the moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, (6) — Jenny, (a) see — Jane, (b) see — Charlie, (c) the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*, (d) the crooked yellow stonecrop, *Sedum reflexum*, (e) the opposite-leaved golden saxifrage, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, (f) the ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*, (7) — Jesus, a term of contempt applied to one who attempts to hide himself in play or otherwise, (8) — sailor, (a) the creeping saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, (b) see — Charlie, (9) — things, vermin, small reptiles, crawling animals.

(1) Cth A handful of this plant or of the 'upright bur,' given to a horse among his oats, is an excellent cure for the 'bats,' or worms in the stomach, *Agric Surv App* 197 (JAM) (2) Dev⁴ (3) Glo¹ (4) Chs¹², Wil¹ (5) Wil¹ (6, a) War³ Glo The Creeping Jenny grows abundantly for me in a near meadow, ELLACOMBE *Garden* (1895) 11. Hrt, Mid, Wil¹, nw Dev¹ (b) Dev⁴ (c) Wil¹, Dor (G E D), Dev⁴ (d) Hrf (e) Sus (f) n Lin (7) w Yks (H L) Dev Jack crawled aader the weeld ducks lik' a creeping-jesus, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 88, ed 1871 (8) Shr¹ (9) e Yks¹.

CREEPINS, *sb pl* Yks [krī pinz] Punishment, chastisement.

w Yks He gat his creepins i' th' well that neet, GRAINGE *Dick Skinfint* (1880) 15, w Yks¹ He wad a geen hum his creepins, 11 304.

CREEPING, *prp* Chs¹⁸ [krī pin] Creeping.

CREEPLE, *v.* e An [krī pl] To squeeze, compress. e An¹, Suf¹.

CREEPLES, *sb pl.* e An [krī plz] Nervous fidgets, uneasy twinges. Cf creep, *sb*¹ III 3.

Nrf¹ Nrf, Suf Still in use (E G P).

CREEPLIN, *prp.* Som [Not known to our correspondents] Creeping.

Som JENNINGS *Dial w Eng* (1869).

CREEPY, *sb.* Sc. Yks In form creeepy e Yks¹ [krī pi, krī pi] 1. *pl* Vermin, small reptiles, crawling animals e Yks¹.

2 The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

Kcb From its movement, which is that of short hops, or a creeping attitude, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 29.

CREEPY CRAWLY, *adv* and *sb* Dev Cor [krī pi-crōli] 1 *adv.* In a creeping and crawling manner, on hands and knees, also as *adj* slow.

Cor That gave us time to get into our hole under the cliff, creepy crawley, like, FORFAR *Kynance* (1865) 22, I'd never seed a train afore, Except a creepy crawley one, *ib.* *Poems* (1885) 4.

2 *sb* The slowly approaching twilight.

Dev Her 'feythur' was about 'ter gad out i' th' creepy-crawly,' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk I vi, An astute and aged local philologist, . . informed me that [this word] had been in

common use in his youth, 'it was a childish term,' said he, 'caught up by elder people, and used as being expressive of the stealthy and supernatural character of the twilight,' *ib* Note, 109

CREES(E, see Creas, Creesh

CREESH, sb and *v* Sc Irel Nhb Also in forms creach Or I., creese Nhb¹, creish Sc (JAM), creys¹ Fif, kreish Bch, cresh, crish Sc [krɪʃ] 1 *sb* Grease, fat Also used *fig*

S A muckle fat, white hash of a man like creish, STEVENSON *Catona* (1892) xv, 'Tis cish that gars your grunzie glitter, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc* (1724) II 188, ed 1871 Or I (SAS) Frf As round's a neep wi creesh and fat SANDS *Poems* (1833) 130 Fif A poun o' creysh, MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* (1876) 375 Rnf Sandy drew till him a crockfu' o' creesh, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 57 Ayr. He would have slinned a loose for the creesh o' t, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 27 Lnk The creesh cam beilin [boiling] oot o' Wull, PENMAN *Echoes* (1878) 102 Lth Our lads their wapons jerk among the creesh, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 39 N¹ Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)

Hence (1) **Creeshness, sb** greasiness, (2) **Creeshless, adj** lean, thin, without fat, (3) **Creeshy, adj** greasy, oily

(1) Sc (JAM) (2) Rnf Lauchlan was creeshless as leaves in the autumn, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 62 (3) Sc Kamesters are aye creeshy, RAMSAY *Prov* (1737) Elg My creeshie coat, threadbare an' raggit, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 79 Abd This creeshy woo' Wou'd soon rub out the mangle hue, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 31 Per A stinking creashy whelp, SMITH *Poems* (1714) 57, ed 1869 Fif The flude o' Papists brak the pales, and pour'd, wi' crash and crock, On the rick-room their creishy pack, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 152 Rnf A creeshy bonnet co'erd his crown, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 27 Ayr Pour your creeshie nations, BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st. 1, An auld black creeshy coat, SERVICE *Dr Duguid* (1887) 222 Lnk This creeshy rascal too was slain, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 106 Lth Ilk sooty sweep, ilk creeshy caddie, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 68 Bwk Made of 'creeshie flannen,' HENDERSON *Pop Rhymes* (1856) 81 Sik The creeshy breist o' him [a goose], CHR NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III 82 N¹, Nhb¹

2 A stroke, blow, a beating, thrashing, 'licking'

Sc (JAM), Some for this, wi' satire's leesh, Hae g'en auld Edinbrough a creesh, FERGUSON *Poems* (1785) 205 Edb To give the beast a good creish, and not to be frightened, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii N¹ You'll get the creesh.

3 *v* To grease, lubricate

Sc Would you creesh his bonnie brown hair? SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) x, They [the bolts] want creishing saurly, *ib* *Blk Dwarf* (1816) ix, Like the Orkney butter, neither gude to eat nor to creich wool, KELLY *Prov* (1721) 237 Bch Aft hae I creesht it wi' the gait of Troy's stoutest breed, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 38 Kcd A worthy beast, That runs so weel fan ance he's creesht, JAMIE *Muse* (1884) 157 Frf Grease for creeshin' railway wagon-wheels, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 82, ed 1889 Lnk Creesh the sair-worn wheels o' State, RODGER *Poems* (c 1838) 169, ed 1897 e Lth She gart me creish my pow wi' the claggiest pomatum she could come by, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 69 Edb He could conceal What creesh'd sae lang his rapid wheel, MACNELL *Bygone Times* (1811) 37 Nhb Creesh them well, DONALDSON *Poems* (1809) 19, Nhb¹

Hence **Creaser, sb** a wagon-greaser Nhb¹

4 Phr to creesh one's loof, *fig* to bribe with money, to 'grease the palm'

Bch Alpuist we had kreished his liv [loof] wi' a shillin, FORBES *Ayat* (1742) 16 Frf They creesh the black loof o' Nell Graham, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 74 Ayr They got their loofs creeshed with something that might be called a gratis gift, GALT *Provost* (1822) iv e Lth I'll tell ye what Tod Lowrie's daein wi' this Bill o' his—he's juist creishin your loof, HUNTER *J Inwick* (1895) 198 Edb He'll tak the hint and creish her loof, FERGUSON *Poems* (1773) 117 Dmf I creeshed weel kimmer's loof wi' howdyng fee, CROMEK *Remains* (1810) 60

5 *Fig* To thrash, beat, 'lick' Sc (JAM)

Hence **Creeshing, vbl sb** a beating, thrashing, castigation, punishment

Sc I gae him a gude creishin (JAM) Abd I'll gie her, in my next reply, A proper creeshin', CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 168 Kcd Fat for no sud I be past Frae a sound creeshin? JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 165 Per They deserve the creeshin' They'll get, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 285 e Fif The creeshin I got was only to be compared wi' what had followed the 'Gunpoother Treason,' LATTO *Tam Bogdan* (1864) iii

[1 Full mōny a waistless wallydrag In creische that did inress, DUNBAR *Dance* (c 1507) 99 Gael *creis*, grease, OFr *crusse* (mod *graisse*), grease (HATZFELD) (3) I ken weill be his creischie mow, He hes bene at ane feast, LINDSAY *Satyre* (1602) 140]

CREESTY, adj Sc [krɪ stɪ] Forward, precocious Kcb Where mischief is he's to the fore Fu' pawkyan' fu' creesty, ARMSTRONG *Ingliside* (1890) 140.

[*Crest* (on a bird's head) + -y, 'crest' used as a symbol of pride, self-confidence]

CREESY CREESY, sb Glo A buttercup, *Ranunculus acris* (B & H) See **Crazy, sb**

CREET, sb Ken Sus [krɪt] A cradle or framework of wood, placed on a scythe when used to cut corn

Ken¹ Sus On the southdowns 'they never mow corn with a creet, or cradle, but with the naked scythe,' YOUNG *Annals Agric* (1784-1815) III 135

[The same word as ME *crete*, a cradle 'pe litel childe . . . bet wepp ine his crete, Avenbute (1340) 137 Cp OHG *chrezzen*, 'da daz chint (Moses) inne was' (GRAFF)]

CREETCHY, see Creechy

CREEVE, sb Nhb Yks Also in forms creave e Yks, creuve, crief Nhb¹ [krɪv, kriɪv] 1 An enclosure, pen, sty, fold See **Cruve**

Nhb² 'A swine chief' or 'pig-creeve' n Nhb In daily use, N & Q (1874) 5th S 1 96, e Yks Putt [the ewe and lamb] together into some creave o' little narrowe place made for that purpose, BEST *Rur Econ* (1641) 7

2 A crab or lobster trap

Nhb¹ A sort of case covered with net, weighted with a heavy stone and let down to the bottom A hole at each end allows entrance but prevents egress Creeves are made about two to three feet long by twelve to eighteen inches high

CREEVE, v Glo [krɪv] To choose partners in a game, by a riming formula (SSB)

CREEVE, see Cree, v, Cruve

CREEVED, ppl, adj Cor [krɪvd] Under-done, half-raw, badly baked, &c Cf *cree, v*

Cor¹ The dennar is barely creeved, Cor²

CREEVEL, sb Nhb¹ [krɪ vl] Crewel, fine worsted See **Crewel, sb¹**

CREEZE, sb, Sc Also written creese (JAM) A crisis See **Cris(e)**

Abd The lassie's courage got a heeze, And thinks her wiss is now come to the creeze, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 55, ed 1812

CREEZE, adj Dor Som Dev (?) Also written **creise** Dor [krɪz] Squeamish, dainty, nice, particular, difficult Dor BARNES *Gl* (1863), (AC), (WC) Som W & J *Gl* (1873).

Hence **Creezy, adj** fastidious, delicate, careful

Dev I'm creezy in gwaïn down thuse steps, *w Times* (Mar 26, 1886) 6, col 4 [Spoken gen of ladies who are too nice or tender of themselves, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (M)]

CREG, see Crag, sb³

CREIGHLE, see Croighle

CREIL(L, see Creel, sb¹³, Crile, sb

CREILED, adj Cum Yks Lan Written creel'd e Lan¹ [krɪld] Variegated, speckled, mottled, *gen* applied to fowls See **Creel, sb³**

Cum *Gl* (1851) w Yks Creiled poultry A creeled ball, WILLAN *List Wds* (1811). e Lan¹

CREISE, see Creeze, adj

CREISH, see Creesh

CRELLAS, sb Cor¹² [kre ləs] 1. An excavation in a bank, roofed over to serve for an outhouse 2 *pl Obs* Ancient British hut circles

CREMLIN, sb m Yks¹ [kre mlin] The tub or trough used in preparing leavened bread

CREMP, see Crimp, sb¹

CRENKY, see Cranky, adj¹

CRENNOCKS, sb pl Pem [kre nɒks.] Charred furze See **Crannock**

s Pem Let's burn these forz bay, they'l come handy for crennocks in the summer (W M M).

CREP, see Creep, v.¹

CRESH, *sb* Yks [kref] Cress
w Yks Wattercresh, BANKS *Wkfld Wds* (1865), (J W)
CRÉSIE, *sb* Sc [kre si] A large cotton⁴ bonnet worn by women
Per Also called the 'cresie-jean,' and is worn in the open air as a protection from the sun (G W) Cld Also called 'squantie' (JAM)
CRÉSPEIS, *sb* Sc Also written *crespie* (JAM) A small whale, a grampus
Sc The half of the blubber, of the crespies or small whales, *Statist Acc* XIII 451 (JAM)
[AFr *craspeise*, MLat *craspsiscus* (DUCANGE), for Lat *crassus piscis*, fat fish, cp *grampus*, for older *grandpiscie*, Lat *grandis piscis*]
CRESS, *sb* War Wqr Shr Hrf Dor [kres] A ridge-tile, one of the tiles which cover the angle or ridge of a roof *Gen in comp* Cress tile, Cf *crease*, *sb*¹
War², w Wor¹, se Wor¹, s Wor (H K), s Wor¹, Shr², Hrf² Dor Mai 31, for cress for the Church porch, 3s, *Tynham Overseer's Acc* (1764)
[The same word as lit E *crest* OFr. *creste* (mod *crête*), 'le faite d'un toit' (HATZFELD)]
CRESS, *adj* Waf¹ Cross
CRESS, see *Créase*, *sb*¹
CRÉSSER, *sb* Cor¹² [kresə(r)] A small fish, resembling a bream, but of a brighter red colour
CRÉSSET, *sb*¹ Lin Nhp [kresit] An iron frame used to contain an outdoor fire.
n Lin¹ Nhp¹ Used by coopers to put fire into, for heating the staves when making a barrel, in order to render them pliable
[Many a row of starry lamps and blazing cressets, MILTON *P L.* (1667) 1 728 OFr *craisset*, 'lampe, chandelle, graisse' (ROQUEFORT)]
CRÉSSET, *sb*² Wil Also in form *cressil* [kresit, kresil] The water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*
Wil The leaves of cresset or cressil were placed on a sore, JEFFERIES *Gt Estate* (1880) IV, VII¹
CRESSHAWK, *sb* Dev Cor Also written *kress hawk* (HALL), *creshawk* Cor, *crishawk* Dev [kresəšk]
The kestrel, *Tinnunculus alaudarius*
s Dev Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874) Cor SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 140, *Rodd Birds* (1880) 314
[With *cress*- cp OFr *cresserele*, a kestrel, see HATZFELD (s v *Crececelle*)]
CRESSIL, see *Cresset*, *sb*²
CREST, *sb* Chs¹ [krest] Hatting term the raised part of a helmet hat, such as are worn by the police. See *Comb*, *sb*¹ 4.
CREST, *v* Lei [krest] To crease See *Crease*, *v*¹
Lei¹ Don't ye tumble an' crest the 'ankercheff.
CRESTED, *ppl adj* Sc Irel In *comb* (1) Crested diver, the tufted duck, *Fuligula cristata*, (2) — doucker, the great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*
(1) Ir So called from the pendent crest of very narrow feathers on the back of its head, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 159 (2) e Lth *ib* 215
CRETCH, see *Cratch*, *sb*¹
CRETINS, *sb pl* Irel [kretinz] The fat from the 'puddings' of pigs, fried in a pan Cf *crautings*
Ant *Ballymena Obs* (1892)
[Fl *crelons*, the crispy pieces or mammoths remaining of laid, that hath been first shied, then boyled, and then strained through a cloath, &c (COTGR), OFr. *crelons*, 'restes de suif' (ROQUEFORT)]
CREUBEN, *sb* NI¹ A crab
CREUDLE, see *Croodle*, *v*¹
CREUK, see *Crook*, *sb*¹
CREUNN, see *Croon*
CREUNT, see *Crewnt*
CREUSLE, *v* Dev Also written *crewsle* [krēzl]
To grumble, complain, 'grizzle' Cf *croosle*, *v*
Dev 'E was crewsling for all the world like a child that's bad, ELLIS *Pronunc* (1889) V 163 n Dev, 'E've creusled vurtha day, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st 6
CREUTEN, see *Crutin*
CREUVE, see *Creeve*, *sb*
CREUZIE, see *Crusie*

CREVAN, *sb* Cor [kre vən] A dry, hard crust
Cor I'd guity milk for breakfast, For crowst I'd not a crevan, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27
[OCor *crevan*, a crust (WILLIAMS), cp Wel *craven*⁷ Bret *kreuen* (DU RUSQUEC), see STOKES in Fick⁴ 97]
* **CRÉVET**, *sb*. e An¹ [kre vjt] A cruet
[Repr older *crewet*, OFr *cuwet*, 'burette' (MOISY)]
CRÉVICE, *sb* Sc Also written *crevish* The rack or 'heck' above the manger in a stable
Gall Common (A W)
CRÉVICE, CRÉVISH, see *Crevisse*
CRÉVIN, *sb* n Cy [Not known to our correspondents]
A crack, crevice (HALL)
CRÉVISSE, *sb* Sc n Cy Der Written *crevice* Der¹ (K) In form *crevish* Sc [krə vīs, krə vjʃ] A crayfish
Sc Some three dishes of crevishes, like little partans, BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I 216 (JAM) n Cy GROSE (1790) Dev¹ Obs [(K)]
[*Ecrevisse*, a crevice or cray-fish, COTGR, *Crevish*, crab, and oyster, DU BARTAS (1598) (NARES), A *crevisse*, *cammarus*, LEVINS *Manip* (1570) OFr *crevice*, *crevisse* (HATZFELD, s v *ecrevisse*)]
CREW, *sb*¹ Lin [kriu] A confused crowd, applied to men and things
Lin STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 323 n Lin¹ You niver seed sich an' a crew o' plew-jags as we hed to-year Ther' was a strange crew o' mucky ohd things ton'd oot at S — saale
CREW, *sb*² Cor. The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*
Cor *Rodd Birds* (1880) 314, Cor² Sc I SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 212, The Shearwater is called a 'Crew' from the harsh note uttered by the bird when its burrow is invaded, JOHNS *Birds* (1862) 600
CREW, *sb*³ Wil¹ The tang of a scythe-blade fastening into the pole-ring Cf *cray ring*
CRE WAW, *int* Sc The cry of the jackdaw.
Abd The Kae immediately began to cre waw! cre-waw! SMILES *Natur.* (1893) 26
CREWDLE, see *Croodle*, *v*¹
CREWDLING, *sb* and *adj* n Cy Chs Also w Cy Dev Also in form *crowdlin* n Cy (GROSE) N Cy¹ Dev¹ [kriu dlin, w Cy krē dlin.] 1. *sb* A dull, stupid, inactive person, a slow mover
Chs¹²³ w Cy GROSE (1790) *Suppl*
2. *adj* Stupid, dull, slow, sickly, shrinking from the cold N Cy¹, n Cy GROSE (1790) Dev *ib* MS add (H) (C) n Dev When had zitcha crewdlin theng as thee at, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1 159 Dev¹ Gimmeny! would any but a crowdlin zokey take it to be kept over in this manner, 5
CREWDS, *sb pl.* Obs² n Cy Yks Lan The measles Cf *creas*
n Cy GROSE (1790) w Yks HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781) ne Lan¹
CREW(E), *sb* and *v* Sc Irel Yks Lan Chs Der Not Lin Rut. Nhp. Shr. Also Dev Cor Also in forms *craw* Lnk, *croo* Sc (JAM) NI¹ Lan, *crow* Lan Chs. Dev Cor¹²³, crā S & Ork¹, *crue* Sc (JAM) Fif, krōwe Cor [kriu, krū, krou, krau] 1. *sb* A small yard or enclosure, a pen, fold for cattle, sheep, &c, a straw-yard for cattle See *Cree*, *sb*
Sc (JAM) Sh I Sheep in folds, or what are termed here punds and crues, *Agric Surv App* 43 (JAM) Or I (S A S), S & Ork¹ Frf Frae oot the crue the grumphy granes, WATT *Poet Sketches* (1880) 10 Lnk Built a wee craw that'll haud a bit soo, WARDROP *Johnnie Mathison* (1881) 30, Dmf The cuddochs I saw A' packed in crues, SHERMAN *Tales* (1831) 80 Uls People call a pig-stye a pig-crew, Uls *Jrn Arch V* 92, Common (M B S) w Yks², Der¹ Lin As you turn from the crewe you may pass the midden, STREATFIELD *Lin and Danes* (1884) 263 n Lin SUTTON *Wds* (1881), n Lin¹ sw Lin¹ He has a rare lot of beast in his crew Dev (HALL) Cor Slocked [enticed] them all into my crew, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8, He builded th' pigs' krowe out yonder, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk 1 vi, Cor¹²
2. *Comb* (1) Crew garth, (2) yard, a bedded fold for cattle, a straw-yard.
(1) n Lin¹ (2) Not (J H B), Not², s Not (J P K) Lin MORTON *Cyclo Agric* (1863), L'n¹ n L'n Dost mind 'at we play'd r' th' crew yard? PEACOCK *Tales and Rhymes* (1886) 122, n Lin¹, sw Lin¹, s Lin (T H R.), Rut¹ Nhp *Morn Chron* (July 18, 1835) 4.

3 A coop or pen for ducks, fowls, &c
w Yks² Chs¹ A duck crew A hen-crew, Chs²³, s Chs¹
Shr¹ Dunna loose them ducks out o' the crew afore they'n laid,
Shr²

4 A crib for a calf

Lan DAVIES *Races* (1856), (J L) Chs Called a kid-crow,
GROSE (1790) *MS add* (P) Der¹ Obs

5 A hut, hovel, cabin, & small house

SE I may sit in my wee croo house, CHAMBERS *Sngs* (1829) I
III (JAM) NI¹ Uls Uls Jrn Arch V 92 Cor¹²³

6 v To shut or pen up fowls, ducks, &c Chs¹³, s Chs¹
[These forms prob repr at least two primitive types (1)
an earlier Wel *creu* (*cräu*), cp *crewyn*, *crowyn*, pen, sty,
hovel, OCor *cröw* (WILLIAMS), Bret *kraou*, 'creche' (Du
Rusque), and (2) Gael *cro*, sheepcot, wattled fold, hut,
hovel (MACLOD & DEWAR), Ir *cro*, a fold (O'REILLY),
see MACBAIN (s v)]

CREWEL, sb¹ and v Nhb Dur Yks Chs Lin Nhp
e An I W Also in forms creal m Yks¹, creal n Yks²,
cruel Chs¹²³, crule N Cy¹ Dur¹ n Yks², crull N Cy¹
Nhb¹ [kriu¹l, kriul, kriul] 1 sb Fine worsted or
twisted coloured threads, used in ornamental needlework,
&c In gen use

N Cy¹, Nhb¹, Yks (K), n Yks¹² Chs¹ Scarcely local, Chs²,
Chs³ To work in cruels n Lin Along o' my runnin' away wi'
her crewell ball and makin' a blobb for eels wi' it, PEACOCK
J Markenfield (1874) I 113 n Lin¹, Nhp¹, e An¹, Suf¹, I W¹

2 A reel, bobbin m Yks¹

3 v To work with fine worsted or crewel, to work
a coloured worsted network round a ball

N Cy¹ Nhb¹ 'Len us yor stottin baal and aa'll crull'd for ye'—
that is, cover it with worsted in colours Dur¹ Lakel ELLWOOD
(1895) n Yks² 'Creeling' children's balls, against Easter, by
those who had learnt to 'creal stitch' m Yks¹ Who s is this ball?
—It was crealed for tlarlun w Yks BANKS *Wifd Wds* (1865)

Hence (1) Crealing, vbl sb worsted needlework,
samples, &c, (2) Crewel ball, (3) Crewelled ball, sb. a
ball covered with parti-coloured worsted

(1) m Yks¹ (2) Lan¹ (3) Nhb¹ A child's ball made of a
ravelled out old stocking having its surface worked with crewel
Dur¹

CREWEL, sb² Wil Dor Som Dev Also written
cruel Dev⁴ The cowslip, *Primula veris*

Som W & J *Gl* (1873), *N & Q* (1877) 5th S viii 358
Dor (G E D), Crewel wine (C W), w *Gazette* (Feb 15, 1889) 6,
col 7 Wil Its popular name is 'Crewels,' *Sarum Dioc Gazette*
(Jan 1890) 6, col 1 Dev⁴

CREWELS, see Cruels

CREWK, see Crook, sb¹

CREWLAMITE, sb and v Not [kriu¹l^{emait}] 1 sb
A wheedling, coaxing person, a 'creep-sleeve' s Not
(J P K)

2 v To wheedle, coax, 'make up to'
s Not A mother will say to a coaxing child, 'What are yer
crewlamitin' at now?' Polly Brown's crewlamitin' after the
parson again (J P K)

CREWNT, v Dor Dev Also written creunt Dev.
[krönt] To grumble, complain, to groan, grunt

w Dor ROBERTS *Hist Lyme Regis* (1834) Dev He only
laughed when informed that his daughter would soon be 'crewnting
wi' croop,' MADOX-BROWN *Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk 1

Hence Crewnting, ppl adj groaning, complaining,
grumbling

n Dev Ner it zo crewnting as thee art, *Exm Scold* (1746) 1
45, Drink had begoodger'd crewnting Dick, *Rock Jun an' Nell*
(1867) st 105, GROSE (1790).

CREWSE, see Crouse

CREWSLE, see Creusle

CREWTLE, v Yks [kriu¹tl] With up to regain
strength, get better See Croot, v
m Yks¹ Then, you've crewtled up a bit? w Yks (T T)

CREX, sb¹ Cmb The white bullace, *Prunus insititia*
See Cracks, sb pl¹

Cmb N & Q (1851) 1st S iii 451

CREX, sb² Sh I. [kreks] Clearing of the throat
Sh I Shu spakagen wi crex an huir, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 24

CREYKE, sb Lakel A nook or opening formed in
the sand of marshes by the tide

Lakel ELLWOOD (1895) Cum An auld drunken parson Who
tried for a weager a creyke for to jump, RAYSON *Misc Poems*
(1858) 23, He meade them aw laugh, when he stuck in a creyke,
ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 100

[*Crepido*, a creik, DUNCAN *Etym* (1595)]

CREYME, see Creem, v

CREYSH, see Creesh

CREYST, see Cryste

CREYT, sb Dmb (JAM) [Not known to our corre-
spondents] A species of Polypody fern

CRIAL, see Crile, mt

CRIMANY, see Crimany

CRIAUVE, v Sc To crow

Bch Where w is the final letter, succeeding a in the Bch dial,
it is pronounced v, as 'to crieauve,' crow (JAM, s v W)

CRIB, sb¹ and v¹ Var dial uses in Sc Irel and Eng
[krib] 1 sb A movable rack to hold provender for
cattle in fields and farm-yards, a manger

Ayr For lapfu's large o' gospel kail Shall fill thy crib in plenty,
BURNS *Ordination* (1786) st 6 n Cy GROSE (1790) e Yks
THOMPSON *Hist Welton* (1869) 170 w Yks² Lan DAVIES *Races*
(1856) 271 s Stf (T C W), Der², nw Der¹, Not (J H B), Nhp¹,
se Wor¹ Shr¹ Common I've put clane litter on the fowd, an'
filled a¹ the cribs, Shr² Hrf A row of cribs is made by sticking
stakes firmly into the ground Watlings, oi withies, are then w¹ought
along these in a basket like marher, MARSHALL *Reverew* (1818) II 295
Glo ib *Rur Econ* (1789) I Hnt (1 P F), e An¹ Hmp HOLLOWAY

2 Comp (1) Crib biter, a horse that bites his manger,
and draws in his breath instead of eating his food, see
Cribber, sb¹, (2) biting, the act of biting the manger or
other objects by a horse, (3) sucker, see -biter

(1) Rnf Horses ye bought, Crib-biters, reesters, blind and
lame, McGILVERAY *Poems* (ed 1862) 76 w Yks¹, n Lin¹ Brks¹
Almost universal term [A crib biter derives his name from seizing
the manger, or some other fixture, with his teeth, arching his neck,
and sucking in a quantity of air with a peculiar noise, STEPHENS
Farm Bk (ed 1849) I 329] (2) [I had a year old colt which
first began crib-biting in the field, by seizing the gate or any other
object he could find (ib)] (3) Lakel *Pennith Obs* (Nov 30, 1897)
Wm It war a crib sooker, sea he selt it (B K) n Lin¹

3 A small stall for cows and sucking calves
n Cy GROSE (1790) Chs¹, n Stf (T C W), Nhp¹, Hnt (T P F)
s Cy GROSE (1790)

4. Comp Crib shaw, the finest child of the family

Dev 'Tis 'the crop of the crib-shaw,' her gran'fe calls hei, NERL
Dimples (1893) 16, Dev³ Used instead of 'crib show' It simply
means the crop of the brood, the best of the batch, the prize baby
of a particular family

5 A coop or pen, also, a nest

Sc There s twa fat hens into the crib, CHAMBERS *Sngs* (1829)
I 37 e Sc Eggs taken from the 'crib' that very morning, SETOUN
R Urquhart (1896) vi

6 A child's cot, a bedstead

Sc A small bed-place boarded up in a recess near the kitchen-
fire, in which the servants sleep at night, and children are often
laid in the day, GROSE (1790) *MS add* (C) n Cy¹ Nhb¹ A
narrow bed w Yks (J T), w Yks⁵ A child's bed, without posts,
and gen with side and foot-boards se Wor¹ A child's cot or cradle
slung on a stand so that it may be swung or rocked Cmb¹, I W¹

7 A bin into which hops are picked w Wor¹, Hrf²

Hence Cribbing, sb, see below

w Wor¹ A custom (happily falling into disuse) by which female
pickers seized upon, lifted into a crib, and half smothered with hops
and kisses, any strange man who entered the hop-yard while picking
was going on

8 A house, lodgings, quarters, a lock-up, fig position,
lot in life In gen slang use

Abd, I've risen to an attic, near the skies, A charming crib, Ogg
Willie Waly (1873) 92 Lan Are you the landlord of this ere crib?
STATON *Three Graces*, 5 s Lin The lad's come by a rare good crib
at last (T H R) War³ Shr² A lock-up house Shr, Hrf 'To
get into crib' means 'to get locked up or confined in prison,' BOUND
Provenc (1876) Lon I stepped home with my swag, and am
now safe landed in my crib, MAYHEW *Lond Labour* (1851) I 52,
I don't see no help for it except to crack a crib, *Dy Teleg* (Apr 8,
1896) 6, col 1 Slang The young brat's been ill, and confined to
the crib, DICKENS *O Twist* (1850) xv

9. A snare or trap.

Ir. He'd a crib set for snipe be the river, *BARLOW Idylls* (1892) 232. Hrf. Some illegal means of taking them by cribs, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II. 300.

10. v. To cage or trap.

Dor. Made him think of . . . the heroine of the Mistletoe Bough, and other cribbed and confined wretches, *HARDY Laodicean* (ed. 1896) bk. i. 85.

[1. The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, *BIBLE Is. i. 3*. 3. Nete sall noght be in kribbis (*in presepibus*), *HAMPOLE* (c. 1330), ed. Bramley, 512.]

CRIB, *sb.*² and *v.*² Sc. Nhp. Dev. Cor. [*krib*.] 1. *sb.* Food; something to eat between meals; a piece of bread or cake; *pl.* fragments of food.

Rxb. Haste ye, and gie me a crib, guidwife (JAM.). Cor She got his breakfast for him, and got his crib, *Cornishman* (Aug. 19, 1894); I'll take a crib (E.H.G.); Cor.¹ Eat up your cribs. Cor.² se. Cor. The gift was *gen.* a small cake, and was called the 'christening crib', *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 47.

2. *Comp.* Crib-box, a schoolboy's receptacle for the edibles which he receives from home. Nhp.¹

3. v. To eat sparingly.

nw.Dev.¹ He jis' peck'th an' crib'th a bit, but doth'n ait nort vor spak o'.

Hence **Cribber**, *sb.* a small eater.

Cor.² He's but a cribber.

CRIB, *v.*³ and *sb.*³ Sc. Yks. Lan. Not. Nhp. War. Wor. Ess. s.Cy. Cor. and in *gen.* slang use. [*krib*.] 1. *v.* To steal, procure surreptitiously.

Sc. Wi' something in their pouch cribbed off their pay, *ALLAN LILTS* (1874) 260. w.Yks. Iv theaw dusn't moind he'll crib o' those apples (D.L.); (J.T.); w.Yks.¹ Lan. *DAVIES Races* (1856) 229. Not. (J.H.B.) Nhp.¹ I'll crib a bit of cake for you if I can. War.² Some one has cribbed my spade. se.Wor.¹ Ess Though from him they'd cribb'd but liddle, *CLARK J. Noakes* (1839) st. 134; *Gl.* (1851). s.Cy. *HOLLOWAY*. Slang. Perfidious villain! he thought to crib my umbrella, did he? *Day at Eton* (1877) 38.

Hence **Cribber**, *sb.* a pilferer. Cor.²

2. *sb.* Anything stolen or purloined. w.Yks. (J.T.)

CRIB, *sb.*⁴ and *v.*⁴ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Yks. War. Wor. [*krib*.] 1. *sb.* A curb.

Lnk. Aff wi' the huntsman they'd a' scampered,—Wi' crib an' bit nae langer hamper'd, *WATT Poems* (1827) 100.

2. The kerb-stone at the edge of a footpath. Also in *comp.* Crib-stone.

Per. Crib is more *gen.* than crib-stane. 'He fell on the crib' (G.W.). N.I.¹

3. The wooden frame at the top of a well.

War.³ Wor. Overbalancing himself on the well-crib, fell into the well, *Evesham Jrn.* (Nov. 13, 1897).

4. A circle of wood wedged tight in a pit-shaft, to make a foundation for walling when the strata are loose; the lining of wood or iron put round a pit-shaft to dam back the water in water-bearing strata. Also called **Cribbin**.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ A crib used as a foundation for metal tubing or for walling is called a wedging crib. A walling crib is a lining of stone or firebricks made to the sweep of the shaft and built in where the strata are loose. A ring crib is an arrangement for catching water which would otherwise fall down the shaft. Nhb., Dur. Common cribs are circles of wood, usually oak, from 4 to 6 inches square, sawn to the sweep of the shaft, and behind which the backing-deals are placed to support the sides of the shaft where the stone is bad, *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849); Wedging crib put in for bank walling, *Borings* (1881) II. 139. w.Yks. (T.T.)

5. *v.* To curb, hold in check.

Lnk. Who ay are friends to grace and truth, An' to crib vice ay ready, *WATT Poems* (1827) 103.

6. To line around, as with the lining of a pit-shaft.

Nhb.¹ The sinking was cribbed, and backed, then walled, *Borings*, 10; A gilet pie, Cribb'd'roun' wi' coils o' savoury pudden, *WILSON Pitman's Pay* (1827) ii. st. 28.

[A pron. of *curb* (or *kerb*).]

CRIB, *sb.*⁵ Nhb. [*krib*.] A boy small for his age.

Nhb.¹ Wey, that bairn's a parfit crib.

[In obs. E. the word means a child, baby. Inquire me out a nursery maid, because your crib is weaning, *M. COKE* (1702) in *Cowper MSS.* II. 447 (N.E.D.).]

CRIB, *sb.*⁶ Sc. A reel for winding yarn. Rxb. (JAM.) Hence **Cribbie**, *sb.* a term used by women, in reeling yarn, as expressive of the quantity reeled.

Rxb. Ae cribbie, twa cribbie (*sb.*)

CRIB, *sb.*⁷ Yks. [*krib*.] In phr. *a wrestling crib*, see below.

w.Yks.² A feat which a man performs by putting a poker or piece of iron between the interstices of a stone floor, as one would insert a lever, and turning his whole body under his arm so as to rise up again without falling.

CRIB, *v.*⁵ Cor. [*krib*.] To break off small pieces.

Cor.¹ He cribs a bit here and there.

Hence **Crib-a-flent**, phr. to renew the edges of the flint of a gun by breaking off small pieces.

Cor. Clucky down And crib you, flent, *TREGELLAS Tales* (1865) 38. Cor.¹

CRIBBAGE, *sb.*¹ Nhb.¹ Also in form **cribbish**. [*kri'bidz*, *kribif*.] One side or division of a stall in a stable. See **Crib**, *sb.*¹

CRIBBAGE, *sb.*² S. & Ork.¹ The person; the body of a person.

CRIBBAGE-FACE, *sb.* Cor. In form **cribbig**. (GROSE). [*kri bidz-fēs*.] A thin, wrinkled, or crabbed face.

Cor.² [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)]

Hence **Cribbage-faced**, *adj.* thin and wrinkled about the face; marked with small-pox.

Cor. A cribbage-faced, what-the-blazes kind o' varmint, 'Q' *Noughts and Crosses* (1891) 74; A little cribbage-faced man, wi' a dandy-go-russet wig, *ib.* *Troy Town* (1888) xi; Cor.¹

CRIBBER, *sb.*¹ Oxf. [*kri'bæ(r)*.] A horse that gnaws the manger. Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* See **Crib**, *sb.*¹ 2 (1).

CRIBBER, *sb.*² Hmp. [*kri'bæ(r)*.] The crupper of a saddle or harness. (H.C.M.B.)

CRIBBISH, see **Cribbage**, *sb.*¹

CRIBBLE, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Lei. Wil. [*kri'bl*.] 1. *v.* To dodge, shuffle; to extricate oneself by shifts.

Lei.¹ Shay cribbled through the coort an' got off.

2. With *about*: to creep about, as old people do. Wil.¹

3. *sb.* A cripple. Wil.¹

CRIBBLE, *v.*² Cor. [*kri'bl*.] To fray, wear out by friction.

w.Cor. The bottom of your dress cribbles in going up and down stairs (M.A.C.).

CRIBBLES, *sb. pl.* Wil.¹ [*kri'blz*.] Onions grown from bulbs. See **Chibbole**, **Gibbles**

CRIBLE, *sb.* e.An. s.Cy. Written **cribble** (GROSE). [*kri'bl*.] Coarse meal, a finer sort of bran.

e.An.¹ When the broad bran has been separated from the meal, a second sifting through a finer sieve brings off crible. Nrf.¹ s.Cy. RAY (1691). [(K); GROSE (1790).]

[*Farro*, bran, the crible of meal that is bouted or sifted out, *MINSHEU* (1623). The same word as obs. E. *crible*, a sieve. *Capisterium*, a crible or sieve to cence corne, *COOPER* (1565). Fr. *crible*, a sieve (COTGR.); Lat. *cribrum*.]

CRIBLE, *v.* Nhb. Dur. Also written **crible** e.Dur.¹; **kribble** Nhb.¹ [*krai'bl*.] To cringe; to curry favour with a superior.

Nhb.¹ Aa's not gan to crible tiv him. He went away cribled [he went away as if with his tail between his legs]. Nhb., Dur. *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). e.Dur.¹

CRICH, see **Critch**, *sb.*¹

CRICK, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Lin. Der. Nhp. War. Brks. Lon. Hnt. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [*krik*.] 1. *sb.* A pain in the neck or back; a twist. In *gen.* colloq. use. Also used *fig.* pain; a twist in the intellect, a fad, an unreasonable idea.

Sc. (A.W.) Ir. To wear it gave her a headache and a crick in her neck, *BARLOW Lisconnel* (1895) 270. w.Yks. *BANKS Whiffl. Wds.* (1865). Lan.¹ Aw'vegot a crick i' mi neck wi'sittin' wi' th' dur oppen. s.Lan. He's got a crick and there's no moving him from the position he has taken. 'He's got a crick in his head' is synonymous with 'He's got a slate off' (S.W.). n.Lin.¹, Der.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, Brks.¹, Hnt. (T.P.F.) Sus. I don't want no more harm in this crick of life, *BLACKMORE Springhaven* (1887) xlvii. w.Som.¹ Dev. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433. Cor. *HUNT Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) I. 191.

Hence (1) **Cricks** and howds, *phr.* pains and strains; (2) **Crick-stone**, *sb.* a stone with a round hole in it, supposed to cure pains in the back; see below.

(1) n Cy GROSE (1790). *Lan. Monthly Mag* (1815) I. 127. (2) Cor. The holed stone—Mën-an-tol—in Lanyon, is commonly called, by the peasantry the crick-stone. Through this the sufferer was drawn nine times against the sun—or, if a man, he was to crawl through the hole nine times, *HUNT Pop. Rom w Eng* (1865) 415, ed 1896; 'Another hole used . . . is the crick stone in Moroa, *BLACK rilk-Medicine* (1883) in; Cor.¹ (s.v. Mën-an tol).

2. *v.* To wrench, twist; to break, crack.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Som.¹ Aay-v u-krik mee baak eens aay aa n u-due d noa urt uz vau rtnat [I have wrenched my back, so that I have done no work for a fortnight]. *Dev.* In vack . . . I neerly crick'd ma neck, *NATHAN HOGG Post. Lett* (ed. 1866) 2nd S 3a n.Dev. Chewers ban't gwain to crick my back, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 7.

3. Of acrobats: to make a man's limbs supple by certain exercises; see below.

Lon. We have to 'crick' each other before we go out, and practise in our bedrooms, *MAYHEW Lond Labour* (1851) III 94, ed 1861; 'He used to take my legs and stretch them, and work them round in their sockets, and put them up straight by my side That is what they called being 'cricked,' *ib.* 90.

[L. A crick in the neck, *levior cervicis spasmus, tetanus*, COLES (1679).]

CRICK, *sb.*². Lin. Nhp. Glo. e An. Dor. [krik]

1. A crevice, nook, corner; a hole.

Lin STREAFIELD *Lin. and Danes* (1884) 323. n.Lin.¹ Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

Hence *phr.* (1) **Crick and corner**, nook and cranny; (2) **Cricks and crannies**, holes, crevices, and corners.

(1) Glo.¹ (2) Nhp.¹ 'Cricks' is always combined with 'crannies,' the latter sometimes used alone. 'I've looked into all the cricks and crannies, and can't find it.'

2. *pl.* Dry and narrow perpendicular fissures in stone strata. Nhp.²

3. A water-dike.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 66 Suf. (F.H.)

[1. A crick, *rima*, LEVINS *Mamp.* (1570).]

CRICK, *sb.*³ Wor. Shr. [krik.] 1. *pl.* Coarse, common earthenware. Also called **Crickney-ware** Shr.¹ See **Cracks**, *sb.* *pl.*², **Critch**, *sb.*¹, **Crock**, *sb.*¹ Hence (1) **Crick**, *sb.* (a) an itinerant dealer in coarse, common earthenware; a driver of a pack-horse with any kind of burden; (b) a sorry old horse employed by a vendor of earthenware; (2) **Cricking-horse**, *sb.*, see **Crick** (b).

(1, a) Wor. (K.) Shr. One Rutter, a cricker, wuz laid herc, *BURNE Flk-Loie* (1883) xi, Shr.^{1,2} (b) Shr.¹ W'y owd Jarvis ödna own sich a brute as that for a cricker. (2) Shr.² [Colliers' horses (K.)]

2. *Comp.* (1) **Crick-horse**, a sorry old horse, such as 'crick-men' employ; (2) **-man**, (3) **-woman**, an itinerant dealer in common earthenware. Shr.¹

CRICK, *sb.*⁴ War. Hrf. e.An. [krik.] 1. A very small child. Cf. **cricket**.

War. A little crick (J.B.). Hrf. Still known (*ib.*); STERNBERG *Gl.* (s.v. Crinklin).

2. The garganey, *Querquedula circia*. Also called **Cricket-teal**.

e.An. Besides its ordinary note, in spring the drake makes a peculiar jarring noise like that of a child's rattle, whence the name of Crick or Cricket Teal, SMITH *Birds* (1887) 481; e An.¹ Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 51. [SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 158.]

[1. LG. *krik*, 'klein' (BERGHAUS). 2. LG. *krikke*, *krike*, 'anas querquedula,' 'the garganey' (*ib.*); Holstein dial. *krik-aant*, 'eine Art kleiner wilder Enten' (*Idiotikon*).]

CRICK, *sb.*⁵ Brks. [krik.] A sharp noise.

Brks.¹ Used of the noise made in the knee-joint when one is kneeling down.

CRICK-CRACK, *sb.* Sc. Wil. Also in form — **crach** Wil. [kri k-krak, -kræk.] 1. A talk, conversation; a 'chat.' See **Crick**, *sb.*⁵

Sik. At what was meant to be a crick-crack atween twa auld freens, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 243.

2. Words not understood. Also used *attrib.*

Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892)*; Wil.¹ People who try to talk fine language, and cannot, are said to use 'crick crack' words.

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CRICKE, see **Crike**.

CRICKELTY, *adj.* Lei.¹ War.³ [kri klti.] Unsteady; liable to tilt up or upset.

CRICKET, *sb.* n Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs Der. Not. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Also I.W. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written **crickett** n.Dev.; also in form **creckett** Cor.¹ [kri'kit, kri'kæt.] A small, low stool, with either three or four legs, serving as a footstool, a milking-stool, or a child's seat. Cf. **crasket**, *sb.*¹

n Cy. GROSE (1790) n.Yks.¹, ne.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Pull t'cricket aht, lad, an' clap thysel dahn on it (H.L.); w.Yks.² Lan. Aw poo'd a cricket an' keaw'rt meh deaw'n, TIM BOBBIN *View Dial.* (1740) 24; GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 17. Lan.¹, Chs. (E.F.), Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, Der.¹ Not In common use in 1864, but now prob. obs (W.H.S.) s.Not¹ (J.P.K.), Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, Wor. (E.S.), se Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ The cricket is rectangular in form, but longer than wide; it is closed in at the ends and sides, and so stands as upon a frame, instead of legs. A curvilinear aperture at the top admits the hand for carrying it. I.W. As though he was a zitting in front of viré atop of a cricket, GRAY *Dean Matland*, 77; I.W.^{1,2} Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Som.¹ Dev. Molly dragged forward a cricket, or the e-legged stool, *Eng. Illus. Mag.* (June 1896) 254; I've a jist wavyed missis zitting a-ziffing an' a-sighing 'pon tha 'cricket in tha chumblay cornder, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ n.Dev. Yer Bobby, yer's tha crickett, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 9. nw.Dev.¹ s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D) Cor.^{1,2}

[A cricket [little stool], *srla humilior, scamnum*, COLES (1679).]

CRICKET-BIRD, *sb.* Nrf. The grasshopper warbler, *Locustella naevia*.

Nrf. So called from its cry, which resembles the note of the cricket or grasshopper, SWAINSON *Buds* (1885) 28.

CRICKETS, *sb.* *pl.* Dur. [krikits.] The game of cricket. Cf. **cracket**, *sb.*³

e Dur.¹ Cricket is always spoken of in this *pl.* form.

CRICKET-TEAL, see **Crick**, *sb.*⁴ 2.

CRICKETING, *prp.* Shr.² [kri'kitin.] Of a ferret: *manis appetens*. Cf. **clicket**, *v.*²

CRICKLE, *v.* e.An. Dev. Cor. [kri'kl.] 1. To give way; to bend under a weight, or sink down through pain or exhaustion. See **Cruckle**, *v.*¹

e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ Suf. RAVEN *Hist Suf.* (1895) 265 Dev.¹ Her legs crick'd under her, 55 Cor. Appl. to a prop or support when it breaks down through feebleness, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; Cor.¹

Hence (1) **Cricklin**, *prp.* breaking down from over-weight; stooping in walking; (2) **Crickly**, *adj.* frail, rickety.

(1) Cor.² Cricklin along. (2) Cor.²

2. With *to*: to bend or submit, to give in.

n.Dev. Ay, wull, I thort hu'd crickle-to, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 59.

3. To tangle; appl. to ropes, laid corn, &c. nw.Dev.¹

Hence **Crickle**, *sb.* a tangle. *ib.*

CRICKLET, *sb.* Sc. The smallest of a litter; the weakest bird of the nest. Cf. **crick**, *sb.*⁴ Ayr. (JAM.); (J.F.)

CRICKLING, *sb.* War. Glo. [kri'klin] An apple crippled in its growth, and mellow before its time. See **Crinklin** (g).

War. I like a crickling (J.B.). Glo. Otherwise cricketing apples, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)

CRICKMOLE, *sb.* Cor. A somersault.

Cor. Them pigs, they ran right 'tween her legs and they turned her a crickmole complete, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 8; Turn a crickmole, son; tes sure to put ee ight, *ib.* 3.

CRICKS, *sb.* *pl.*¹ Dev. Cor. [kriks.] Dry hedgewood. n.Dev. Bring tha browze And cricks from cockhedge plat, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 4. Cor.^{1,2}

Hence **Cricking**, *vbl. sb.* picking sticks, gathering odds and ends; *fig.* collecting small articles of household use together before marriage.

Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.³

[LG. *krik*, 'ein Zweig' (BERGHAUS).]

CRICKS, *sb.* *pl.*² Stf. War. [kriks.] Winding paths through or beside allotments and grazing grounds; the grounds so traversed.

Stf. NORTHALL *Gl.* (1896). War.²

CRICKSEY, *sb.* e.An. [kri'ksi.] The wild damson. *Gen. in pl.*

Hnt., Cmb. *N. & Q.* (1898) 9th S. i. 117.

CRID, **CRIDDLE**, see **Crids**, **Crowd**, *v.*¹

CRIDDLIN PUDDEN, *phr.* Wil.¹ A pudding made of the bits left over when pigs' 'fleck' has been boiled, pounded, and strained.

CRIDDOW, *sb.* Obs. Shr. A person shrunk or bowed down from age, poverty, or sickness.

Shr.¹ Molly's gwan a poor criddow sence Tummas died.

Hence **Criddowed**, *phl. adj.* shrunk, bowed down.

Shr.¹ Poor owd Ben is criddowed sence I sid 'im.

CRIDS, *sb. pl.* Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in *sing.* *crid* Dev.³ [kridz, kɹɛdz] Curds. See **Crud**.

WIL. *Slow Gl.* (1892). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincenton Gl.* (1885) w.Som.¹ Krüd-z-n wai ee [curds and whey]. Dev.³ That milk 'th rin'd all to a crid. Cor.²

Hence (1) **Crid**, (2) **Criddle**, *v.* to curdle.

(1) w.Som.¹ Any bad smell or oit'll krud the milk toreckly. (2) Dor. That egg-flip would ha' passed through mushin, so little criddled 't were. HARDY *Woodlanders* (1887) I. x. w.Som.¹ I've a-knowed the aivnin' milk all a-criddled next morning. Dev.³ Thy temper's zo zour 'tez 'nuf 'tū ciddle awl tha milk in tha dairy. Cor.²

CRIEF, see **Creeve**, *sb.*

CRIEST, *v.* Or.I. [krist.] To make the laboured sound in breathing caused by sitting in a constrained position. (S.A.S.)

CRIFTENS, *int.* Sc. Also in form **crifty**. An exclamation of surprise.

Ayr. Great criftens! I bought that beast four year syne for five pounds, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) I. 87. Edb. 'Eh, crifty!' cried Benjie, . . . 'they're a' aff,' MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xix.

CRIFTER, *sb.* Shr.¹ [kri'fɹ(r).] A small croft.

CRIFTY, see **Criftens**.

CRIG, *sb.*¹ Cor.³ [kɹig.] A round mow of corn.

[OCor. *creeg*, a heap, mound (WILLIAMS); cp. Wel. *crig*, 'tumulus' (DAVIES).]

CRIG, *sb.*² Obsol. Pcm. [kɹig.] Heath or heather, *Erica*.

s Pem. There's plenty of hares in the crig up on Vallen back (W.M.M.).

[Wel. *grüg*, *erice* (DAVIES), OCor. *grig*, *grug*, heath, see STOKES in Fick⁴ 287, and in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1870) 186.]

CRIG, *v.*¹ and *sb.*³ Irel. [kɹig.] 1. *v.* To strike.

Ant. I crigged my foot against the stones (W.H.P.).

2. *sb.* A blow, a slap.

Ant. If you daeny behave yersel' A'll gie ye a crig that ye'll feel, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); (W.H.P.)

3. An instrument used for beating flax.

Ant. HUME *Dial.* (1878) 27.

Hence *phr.* as broad as a crig, said of a hand or foot unusually large.

Uls. *Uls. Jm. Arch.* V. 105.

CRIG, *v.*² Wor. Oxf. [kɹig.] To cram full. Oxf.¹

Hence **Crig-full**, *adj.* quite full. s.Wor. (H.K.)

CRIGGER, *sb.* Obs.? Wor. A man that carries coal or any hard burden on a horse (K.). See **Crick**, *sb.*³

CRIGGIE, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ [kri'gi.] A bend or hook in a dike.

CRIGGLE, *v.* Cor. [kri'gl.] To wriggle.

Cor. I can feel 'un [the devil] just as if he was a crigghin' and a crawlin' in my head where the partin' is, BARING-GOULD *Vicar* (1876) vii.

CRIJARLY, *int.* Obs. Dev. An exclamation.

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433.

CRIKE, *sb.* Sc. Obs.? Also in form **cricke** (JAM.). A small insect infesting the human body, a species of tick.

Sc. It [a cloak] is so bare and overwoine, A cricke he thereon cannot rin, PINKERTON *Ballads* (1783) II. 108 (JAM.). Dmf. Hotchin thrang o' crikes an' flaes, CROMEK *Nithsdale Sng.* (1810) 105. Gall. Defined to me as 'a chirping insect' (JAM.).

[Norw. dial. *krek*, vermin, a creeping thing (AASEN); Sw. dial. *krak*, *krik*, vermin (RIETZ), Cp. G. *kriechen*, to creep.]

CRIKE(S, see **Crikey**.

CRIQUEY, *int.* Nhb. Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Suf. Wil. Dev. Slang. Written **criky** w. Yks. Lin.; and in forms **crike**(s) Nhb.; **críkums** Dev. [krai ki]. A vulgar expression of astonishment.

Nhb. Wide gye-pin' wi' wonder, till 'Crikes!' Jemmy blair'd, GILCHRIST *Sngs.* (1824) 11; Nhb.¹ Often 'Becrike,' w. Yks. Oh! criky, what a lot o' trumps you had! (S.O.A.) Chs. (F.R.C.) s Not. Crickey, lad! that ain't the way to buy hosses, PRIOR *Rome* (1895) 176; (J.P.K.) s. Lin. O criky, if yon aint the laddy (T.H.R.). Suf. My crickey, you don't say so (F.H.). Wil. The bandy-legged boy listened with his red cheeks artificially distended, and occasional murmurs of 'Criquey,' EWING *Jan Windmill* (1876) xxxv. Dev. 'My críkums!' exclaimed the old man. 'Whatever will Joan do?' BARING-GOULD *Dist. Idylls* (1896) 20. Slang. If a Frenchman 'Superbe'—if an Englishman 'Criquey'! BARHAM *Ingoldsby* (ed 1864) *Auto-da-fe*.

[Prob. a substitution for the use of *Christ*!]

CRILE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Written **crayle** Sc. (JAM.) Also in form **creil** Nhb.¹; **creil** n Cy. [krai, kril.]

1. *sb.* A dwarf, a short, deformed person; an ill-grown child. Also used as a term of contempt. Cf. **crowl**, *sb.*

Rxb. (JAM.) Slk. A wee bit mirklin crile of an ufeartly thing, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 3, ed 1866; Thou art nae shabby, shilpit crile, CURRIE *Musings* (1863) 134. n Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹ Nhb. RAY (1691); (K.), The Howdy lafts ti heer the crile shoot oot, CHATER *Tyneside Alm* (1869) 34; Nhb.¹ Ye crile, ye!

2. *v.* To pass the leg over the head of a child, which is supposed to stop its growth.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ *Gen.* practised by children, who say after doing it, 'There noo, aa've creeled thoo an thoo'll niver grou n bigger.'

Hence **Cryl't**, *ph.* unthriven, stunted. Rxb. (JAM.)

[1. Du. *kriël*, a little man, a dwarf (HEXHAM).]

CRILE, *int.* Obsol. Dev. Also written **chryal**, **crial**, **crayl** Dev.¹ An expression of surprise or alarm.

Dev.¹ Crayl me! how times be alter'd! pt 1. 9, Crayl! I was a stugg'd in plid, pt. iii. 19. nw.Dev.¹ Now rarely heard

CRILL, *v.* and *sb.* Lan. Chs. [kril] 1. *v.* To shake all over with cold, to shiver; to grow cold with fear, to have the 'creeps.'

Lan. Look down on these poor people, It's enough to make you crill, HARLAND *Ballads* (1865) 259; Tha'll oft ha sin thi mother cuill, CLEGG *Sketches* (1895) 33, DAVIES *Races* (1856) 266. s.Lan. (S.W.)

2. *sb.* A creeping chill; a shudder; goose-flesh.

Lan. Aw felt a crill go through mi, BRIERLEY *Daisy Nook* (1859) 54; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs. *Shraif* (1878) I. 37; Chs.¹ Aw of a cuill.

Hence **Crilly**, *adj.* chilly.

s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854).

3. Crew, company.

Lan. Aw rank thee th' fost o' th' jovial crill, HARLAND *Lynns* (1866) 262.

[1. Dan. *kriller*, to feel a creeping in the skin, cp. Du. *krielen*, to creep (as with maggots) (HEXHAM). 3. Cp. Du. *een krieling van volck*, a multitude or throng of people (*ib.*).]

CRILLY-GREENS, *sb. pl.* nw.Dev.¹ [kri'li-grēnz.] Curled kale, 'curly greens.'

[Cp. ME. *crul*, curly (CHAUCER); MDu. *crul*, 'crispus' (VERDAM).]

CRIM, *sb.* Wm. Der. Hmp. Wil. Dev. Cor. [krim.] A small bit, a crumb; often appl. to time. Also used *attrib.*

Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 174. nw.Der.¹, Hmp.¹ Wil. BRITTON *Beautes* (1825); BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Dev. Stay a crim, 'Taint wuth a crim, w. *Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4; Dev.³ Could you lend mother a crim bit of salt? n.Dev. A crim mite o't, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) *Gl.* nw.Dev.¹ I zim her's a crim better zinze day-mornin'. Cor. 'After a crim,' in a very short time, *N. & Q.* (1854) 1st S. x. 179; Cor.¹²

[The form *crim* is due to the OE. vb. **crymman*, to break into crumbs, which may be inferred fr. obs. and dial. E. *crim*; see **Creem**, *v.*¹]

CRIM, *v.* Sc. [krim.] To purse up the mouth, commonly in contempt.

Bnff.¹ He crimed up's moo, fin he heard that.

Hence **Crim-moot**, *adj.* having the mouth pursed up, or having the upper part of the face and chin projecting, and the mouth deeply sunk; *fig.* proud, conceited.

Bnff.¹ She's a crim-moot thing.

CRIM, see **Creem**, *v.*¹

CRIMANY, *int.* Not. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Hmp. I.W. Dev. Written *crimmany* Brks.¹; *crimminy* Dev.; also in forms *criamany* Hmp.¹; *crimons* Lin.; *crim'y* Not. [*kriməni*.] 1. An exclamation of surprise.

s.Not. I'm sure she's very good-hearted — Crim'y! is she? *Prior Rome* (1895) 85. s.Lin. O crimons, here's the gaffer! (T.H.R.)² Brks.¹, e.An.¹, Hmp.¹ Dev. Aw crimminy! I zeeth 'n, *Hewett Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *Comb.* **Crimini!** **Gemini!** a sudden ejaculation of surprise. Also *Cri-me-gemminy* I.W.¹

Nhp.¹, War.³ I.W.¹ I cry me gemminy!

[1. Oh! crimine! *CONGREVE Double Dealer* (1694) iv. i. (C.D.)]

CRIMASSY, *int.* I.W. Dev. [*kriməsi*.] An exclamation, 'Cry mercy!'

I.W.¹ Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) i. 433

[Cry mercy, lords and watchful gentlemen! *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 224. OFr. *crie merci* (LA CURNE).]

CRIMBLE, *v.*¹ Lan. Chs. Shr. [*krim(b)l*.] To crumble. See *Crim*, *sb.*

Lan. Keep 'em soakin there whol they crimb'l't, *CLEGG Sketches* (1895) 398. e.Lan.¹ s.Lan. *BAMFORD Dial.* (1854). Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹

Hence (1) *Crimbly*, *adj.* Of cheese. *crumbly*; cf. *crudly*; (2) *Crimblins*, *sb. pl.* crumbs.

(1) Chs.¹ They liken a crimble cheese i' Manchester. s.Chs.¹ Shr.¹ That their cheese is all crim'ly; it'll never 'oud together tr'n yo' gotten wham. (2) e.Lan.¹

[To crumble, *comminuere*, *LEVINS Manip.* (1570).]

CRIMBLE, *v.*² n.Cy. Lan. Chs. e.An. Som. [*krim(b)l*.] 1. To creep about privily, to sneak, to wind along unperceived; to cringe, hobble.

s.Chs.¹ Uwd dhisel 'up; dū'nū goa' krim'blin ūlūngg ū'dhaat'nz [Howd thysel up; dunna go crimblin' alung a-that-ns]. Ree 'roadz dū'nū goa' krim'blin ūkros' dhū kūn trī ū'dhaat'ū roa d; dhi gon streyt for ūt [Reelroads dunna go crimblin across the country a-thatta road; they gon streight for ut]. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Som. (W.F.R.)

2. To go back from an agreement, act in a cowardly way; *gen.* in phr. *Crumble r' th' poke*.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹ Lan. *Monthly Mag.* (1815) i. 127. Chs.¹, Nrf.¹

[1. L.G. *krimmeln*, 'wird in Pommern von Insecten gesagt, diß haufenweise herumkriechen' (BERGHAUS).]

CRIMCRAM, *sb.* Dev. [*krimkrəm*] A crevice. Dev.³ Tez 'mazing what a sight o' black-bittles I vound in the crimcrams o' the chimbley-piece.

CRIME, *sb.* Som. Dev. [*kraim*.] In phr. *the crime of the country*, the common report, the general talk.

w.Som.¹ There's all the kryu m o' the country 'bout her. Dev. I yeard granny tell as sher was a witch . . . Sher's th' crime o' th' country! *MADOX-BROWN Dwale Bluth* (1876) bk iv. ii; Dev.¹ n.Dev. But zo tha crime o' tha country goth, *Exm. Crisph.* (1746) l 508; Tha crime o' the country goth that Jan Hath bin too gurt wi' drooling Nan, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 120.

[Cp. the use of *crime* in the sense of a charge or accusation. The common people raysed a great cryme upon the Archbishop, *GRAFTON Chyon.* (1568) II. 92 (N.E.D.). Lat. *crimen*, accusation, reproach, defaming (COLES).]

CRIME-GEMMINY, see *Crimany*.

CRIMINI! **GEMINI!**, **CRIMONS**, see *Crimany*.

CRIMP, *sb.*¹ and *adj.* Sc. Lan. Wor. Glo. Dor. Also in form *cremp* ne.Lan.¹ [*krimp*, *kremp*.] 1. *sb.* A little bit, a crumb.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863).

2. *adj.* Brittle, crisp. Also used *fig.* hard, difficult. Edb. Bred up on dainties, light and crimp, *McDOWALL Poems* (1839) 118. ne.Lan.¹ s.Wor. The sum is crimp (H.K.). Glo.¹

[1. Cp. G. dial. *krumpelen*, 'in micas discernere' (GREIN). 2. Cp. G. dial. *krumpelicht*, 'friabilis' (*sb.*).]

CRIMP, *sb.*² Nrf.¹ [*krimp*.] A dealer in coals.

[The brokers of these coals are called crimps, the vessels they load their ships with at Newcastle, keels, *DEFOE Tour* (ed. 1748) II. 144 (DAV.).]

CRIMP, *sb.*³ Hmp. [*krimp*.] In phr. *all of a crimp*, cold, creppy.

Hmp. I feel all of a crimp when I go to the open door and feels thē wind blow cold (H.C.M.B.).

[Cp. B.Fris. *krimpen*, 'schaudern vor kalte' (KOOLMAN).]

CRIMP, *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. [*krimp*.]

1. To crumple, plait, wrinkle, twitch. Of water: to ripple, ruffle. See *Crimple*.

Sc. (JAM.) e.Yks.¹ *pp.* *Crimpen*. w.Yks. Turnin ther noaze up at this, an ther head rhaand at that, an crimpin ther face upa noabdy knaws hah monny patterns, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Rairnsla Ann.* (1874) 33. n.Lin.¹ Nhp. The breeze with feather-feet Crimping o'er the waters sweet, *CLARE Poems* (1821) l. 209; Nhp.¹ w.Cor. Taak an' waash thai aans; thai ar crihpied (M.A.C.).

Hence (1) *Crimping*, *ppl. adj.* compressed in narrow folds; (2) *Crimping-pin*, *sb.* an instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap; (3) *Crimpit*, *ppl. adj.*, see *Crimping*.

(1) Nhp. Where those crimping fern leaves ramp among, *CLARE Poems* (1835) 31. (2) Lth. (JAM.) (3) Lnk. The first primrose I saw, In its wee nest o' crimpit leaves, *NICHOLSON Idylls* (1870) 66. 2. To bend.

Nhp. One crimpt a knitting-sheath upon his knees, *CLARE Poems* (1827) 147.

3. Of a saw: to turn its teeth out at a greater angle, so as to increase its 'gate.' s.Not. (J.P.K.).

4. To screw, 'scrimp'; to be niggardly. Dev.¹

Hence *Crimpt-up*, *ppl. adj.* miserly, close-fisted, 'cheese-paring'.

Lan. If yo send him up to th' haose he'll represent nout bud a tothray crimpt up pa'sons, *Accrington Obs.* (Feb. 16, 1895) 2; Aw'm nod for Gladstooan bein' th' Chancellor o' th' Exchequer no mooare; he's sath a crimpt-up mizer, *ib.*

[1. Bremen dial. *krimpen* (*krumpen*), 'einschrumpfen lassen' (*Wib.*); so E.Fris. (KOOLMAN).]

CRIMPLE, *v.* and *sb.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Wor. [*krimpl*.] 1. *v.* To crumple, wrinkle, ruffle. See *Crimp*, *v.* w.Yks.⁵ n.Lin. Good cashmere never crimples wi' gettin' wet (M.P.). Lei.¹ Nhp. The flood's triumphing care Crimped round its guarded home, *CLARE Poems* (1821) 138.

Hence *Crimpling*, *ppl. adj.* rippling, ruffling.

Nhp.¹ Where oaks dripping shade the lake, Print crimpling dimples on its breast, *CLARE Rur. Life*, 134.

2. To hobble, limp; to move with pain and stiffness.

Nhp.¹ A horse goes crimpling along whet he is too tightly shod; a person, when he is tender-footed, or suffering from the effect of tight shoes.

Hence *Crimpledy*, *adv.* totteringly, lamely.

War., s.Wor. He noticed how crimpledy she walked (H.K.).

3. *sb.* A fold, crease, wrinkle.

w.Yks.⁵ Where the breadth of muslin was narrow the 'crimple' was made by means of a penknife and the thumb, between them both gathering and nipping it into its requisite form.

[1. *Crymplyn* or *rymplyn*, *ruo*, *Prompt.* 3. *Crympylle*, *ruo*, *ib.*]

CRIMY, see *Crimany*.

CRIN, *sb.* Shr. [*krin*.] A small ravine in a hill.

Shr.¹ I toud 'im if 'e went alung one o' them crins as 'e'd be sure to come to it.

[Fr. *cren*, a breach, notch, cleft (COTGR).]

CRINCH, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Sc. Glo. e.An. Also written *crinsh* Sc. [*krinf*.] 1. *v.* To crunch with the teeth some hard and brittle substance, as biscuits or unripe fruit. See *Cranch*, *v.* Sc. (JAM.), e.An.¹

2. Phr. *to crinch the teeth*, to rub them one against another, to gnash. Sc. (JAM.)

3. *sb.* A small bit, a morsel of anything.

Sc. (JAM.) Lth. 'Wee Horsey'—his bouk's but a crinch, man, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 203; She's proud o' a new specimen, as she ca's some bits o' crinshes o' roots she feshes in, *STRATHESK More Buis* (ed. 1885) 135. *Lth. Sorry a crinch or bite, *MUCKLEBACKIT Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 187. Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl.* (1851); Glo.¹²

CRINCH, *v.*² *Obs.* n.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To crouch together.

[You crintch in your buttocks like old father *Pater Patriae*, *Trimming of Thomas Nashe* (1597) (NARES); [The dragon] bigon to crenchen mit swire (v.r. to crenge wið swire), *St. Marherete* (c. 1200) 9 (MATZNER).]

CRINCHLING, see *Crinklin*(g).

CRINDLE, *sb.* Lan. Also written *krindle* Lan.¹ e Lan.¹ [*kri'n*(d)l.] A kernel.

Lan. Onybody may ha' th' shell, Ma'fy, if they'n lēv me th' krindle, WAUGH *Chim. Corner* (1874) 203, ed. 1879, Lan.¹ [Perh. a form of *kernel* (OE. *cyrnel*), with metathesis of *r*, and *ndl* for *nl*, as in *spindle* fr. OE. *spinl*]

CRINE, *v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Also written *cryne* Sc.; in form *croyne* Ayr. [*kra'in*, *kroin*.] 1. To shrivel, shrink, or dry up, by reason of heat, exposure to air, old age, &c.

Sc. She's crined awa to skin and bane, OUTRAM *Lyrics* (1874) 28; And mine bairns hae been crining too, mon, SCOTT *Midlothian* (1818) xxxix. ne, Sc. They'll crine, dwindle, and perish, GRANT *Keckleton*, 73. Bnff.¹ Ye've crinet yir caar by spehnin' thim our seen. Per. Hoastin' on the haund-staffs And crynin' wi' the cauld, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 59. Ayr. Frae the time o' the sore news she croynt awa, GAFF *Entail* (1823) xi; The boly, croynt wi' age, seems to totter through the 'College yett, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 76; Also of beef that shrinks in boiling or roasting (A.W.). Lrk. Her crinin' away like a frosted rosebud, FRASER *Whaups* (1895) xi. Rxb. Mair crin'd than kebbuck lang upon the hank, ALLAN *Poems* (1871) xviii. N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Ye've had o'er het a fire; it's crined the meat. Cum¹ Thou's crine't it tull a cinder.

Hence (1) *Crinet*, (2) *Criney*, *adj.* small, shrivelled.

(1) Bnff.¹ (2) Nhb.¹ The corn 'll be varry criney an' smaall this 'eer.

2. With *in*: to shrink, shrivel.

Sc. One who is shrivelled by age is said to be 'crynit in' (JAM.). Ant. Appl. to wood, or peats in drying; also when cloth shrinks. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

[Gael. *crion*, withered, Ir. *crion*, Mr. *crin* (MACBAIN).]

CRING, *sb.* and *v.* Sh.I. [*kriŋ*]. 1. *sb.* A drove of horses, sheep, &c., fastened together.

S. & Ork.¹ Horses fastened together in a row, the head of one being tied to the tail of the other. *sb.* Two or more animals (commonly sheep) are sometimes fastened together to keep them from straying. Two or more animals so fastened together are called a cring. They may be fastened in any way, but commonly by the neck or the legs, MS. *add.*

2. *v.* To tie horses head to tail. S. & Ork.¹

CRING-CRANKUM, *adj.* Dev. Twisted, flourished, meandering.

Dev. Cring-crankum ice th' winders trace, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 57.

CRINGE, *v.* Sc. Yks. e.An. Also written *cringe* w.Yks.² [*kriŋ*, *kriŋz*]. 1. To tremble for one's own or another's safety; to submit, cling, fawn.

Sik. I saw a man cringing an' hanging ower the point o' the rock, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 70, ed. 1866. w.Yks.¹ He went so near th' edge 'at Ah fair cringed for him (J.T.); *Odsol*, Leeds Merc. *Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); w.Yks.²

2. To crinkle, shrivel. e.An.¹, Suf. (F.H.)

3. To grin with pain.

n.Yks. Hit him an' mack him cringe (I.W.).

[2. Whip him, fellows, Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face, And whine aloud for mercy, SHAKS. *A. & C.* III. xiii. 100.]

CRINGLE, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Lakel. Yks. Lan. e.An. Hmp. Cor. Written *kringle* Suf.¹ [*kriŋl*, *kriŋgl*].

1. *sb.* A withe or rope for fastening a gate, &c.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. GROSE (1790). e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Cor.³ A gate or door hasp falling into a staple and with a loop admitting a padlock.

2. *v.* To fasten with a 'cringle'; *gen.* with *up*.

Nrf. GROSE (1790). e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Hmp. HOLLOWAY.

3. To curve, twist, wind.

Lakel. ELLWOOD (1895). n.Lan. I bek rēns kringlōn daun t'midā (W.S.).

Hence (1) *Cringle-crangle*, (2) *Kringlety-kranglety*, *adv.* zigzag, in a meandering, crooked manner.

(1) n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). (2) n.Lan.¹

4. To shrivel up. Suf.¹

[1. The same word as ON. *kringla*, circle, orb.]

CRINGLE-BREAD, *sb.* Sc. Also written *kringle* (JAM.) S. & Ork.¹ A species of bread brought from Norway.

Sh.I. They sell liquors, as beer, brandie, &c., and wheat-bread as that which they call cringel-bread, BRAND *Zelland* (1701) 131 (JAM.). S. & Ork.¹

CRINGLED, *pp.* S. & Ork.¹ Of horses: tied head to tail. See *Cring*, *v.*

CRINGLING, see *Crinklin*(g).

CRINGLO, *sb.* Or.I. A low, round stool, formed by twisting straw into a very thick rope, which, being coiled in a circular form, was sewn together with bent cords. See *Cringle*, *sb.*

Or.I. Ca'd ower the cringlos an' the stools, *Pacty Toral* (1880) 1. 118, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 200.

CRINK, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Yks. Not. Nhp. Brks. Suf. Wil. Dev. Cor. Colon. Also written *krink* n.Yks. Suf.¹ [*kriŋk*].

1. *sb.* A twist or sprain in the neck; a bend.

w.Yks.² s.Not. Ah slpt, bowlin on the wet wicket, an' gen my neck a crink (J.P.K.). Suf.¹ [Aus. I rubbed him like I used Sam Duff-y when he had the crinks with lumbage], *Praed Romance of Station* (1890) II 111.]

2. Phr. *Crinks and cranks*, see below.

Brks.¹ A person is said to be full of 'crinks and cranks' when generally complaining of ill-health.

3. A turning, winding, a crevice.

Wil.¹ Dev., Cor. Folds in and out of the crinks and crannies, like chain mail, BARING-GOULD *Old Cy. Life* (1890) 111.

4. *v.* To twist, or wrench painfully; to bend, wrinkle.

w.Yks.² I've crinked my neck. When a man bends a piece of iron by hammering it he is said to crink it. Not.² It is painful to crink your neck. Nhp. And o'er the water crinked the curdled wave, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II 93.

5. To lounge.

w.Yks. We hed to sit doon t'oor tea in a pooblic raahm, wi' men krinkin an' smooakin a' roond, FETHERSTON *Smuggins Fam.* 46.

CRINK, *sb.*² Wm. Chs. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. [*kriŋk*]. 1. A small, sweet summer apple; an apple prematurely ripe and undergrown; *pl.* small apples left on the trees after the general gathering. Cf. *crinklin*(g).

s.Chs.¹, War.², w.Wor.¹ Shr. 'Always in the *pl.*, except that children sometimes say they've 'fund a crink,' or 'a crink apple Hrf. BOUND *Pronunc.* (1876), Common (J.B.); GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; Hrf.², Glo.¹

Hence *Crinky*, *adj.* small, inferior. w.Wor.¹

2. *Fig.* A small, undergrown child; also used as a term of endearment to children.

Wm. FERGUSON *Northmen* (1856) 208 Shr.¹ Mothers say, 'Come 'ere, my little crink,' or 'crinkie.' Hrf.¹²

CRINK, *sb.*³ Hmp. Som. In phr. (1) *Crink-crank words*, long words not properly understood; (2) *Crink-to-crank*, a rattling sound in which a metallic ring predominates.

(1) Hmp. WISE *New Forest* (1883) 281; Hmp.¹ (2) w.Som.¹ Could'n think whatever 'twas, comin [*krink-tu-krang-k*] along the road.

CRINKAMS, *sb. pl.* Sc. *Fig.* Twists and turns. See *Crink*, *sb.*¹

Sc. Let those who love sic crinkams take her, CUNNINGHAM *Sngs.* (1813) 80.

CRINKIE-WINKIE, *sb.* n.Sc. (JAM.) A pother, contention, umbrage.

CRINKLE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also written *crinkle* w.Yks.; *krinkle* Yks. (K.) Lan.; *krinkel* Lan. [*kriŋkl*]. 1. *v.* To wrinkle, crumple, twist; to shrivel up, shrink.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Yks. A dog wrinkles his tail (K.). e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.² Lan. GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 27. Chs. *Sheaf* (1879) I. 168; Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, Der.¹, Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ To form into loops as is the custom with unwound thread or silk. Lei.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, Brks.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf.¹, w.Som.¹, Dev.¹

Hence (1) *Crinkle-crinkle*, *v.* to wrinkle, twist or rumple irregularly; (2) *Crinkling*, *ppl. adj.* hard, dry, rustling, as paper when crumpled; (3) *Crinkly*, *adj.* uneven of surface, rumpled; (4) *Krinkelt*, (5) *Krinkelty*, *adj.* wrinkled, bent in corrugations.

(1) Hmp. Holloway. (2) Sik. You've gotten a vile crinklin cough, *sn.* CHR. NORTH *Notes* (ed. 1856) III. 116 (3) n Yks.², Chs.¹, s. Chs.¹, Brks.¹ (4, 5) Lan. The leaves of a book are said to be 'krinkelt'; and we sometimes hear of a 'krinkelt' pin, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 27.

2. To bend tortuously; to wind in a zigzag way.

m. Yks.¹ Of a twisting pathway it will be said: 'It crinkles round, but goes straight at after' n. Lan.¹, Nhp.¹

Hence, (1) **Crinkelty-crankelty**, *adj.* very crooked, zigzag; (2) **Crinkle-crankle**, *adj.* and *adv.* zigzag, sinuous, winding in and out; (3) **Crinkles and crankles**, *phr* turnings and windings; (4) **Crinkly-crankly**, *adj.* crooked, zigzag; (5) **Crinkley-crankley** like, *phr.* zigzag.

(1) Cum.¹, Lei.¹, Nhp.¹ War.³ The brook easily floods. It runs so crinkle-crankle. e. An.² Nrf. This fare to be a wunnerful crinkle-crankle lafe, don't it? (W. R. E.), There was not long ago a Crinkle-crankle Lane in Norwich (F. H.). Dev.¹ (3) [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.)] (4) Suf. (F. H.) (5) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 55.

3. To bend under a weight.

n. Cy. GROSE (1790); n. Cy.¹ Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 267; Lan.¹ s. Dev.¹

4. To recede from an avowed resolution, or sneak out of the performance of a promise; to yield sneakingly.

n. Yks.³ w. Yks. THORNTON *Lett* (1703); HURTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w. Yks.⁴, ne Lan.¹, Chs.²

5. *sb.* A fold, crease, wrinkle. Also in *comp.* **Crinkle-crankum**.

s. Lin. Whativer hae ye been adoin' wi' y'r frock, Jaane? It's covered wi' crinkles from top to bottom (T. H. R.) Lei.¹ Dev.¹ A can zee every crinkle-crankum of they leavases, BLACKMORE *Kit* (1890) I. xvi.

6. Of a river, pathway, &c.: a bend, zigzag course.

m. Yks.¹ Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863)

7. A small, irregularly shaped piece of land.

n. Yks. Other small parts called crookes and crinkles, are held by Mr. Cumber at £1, *Quarter Sessions Rec. in N. R. Rec. Soc.* VIII. 23

[1. Bremen dial. *krinkel*, 'runzeln, in ungeschickte Falten drucken' (*Wtb.*). 2. Efris. *krinkel*, 'schlangeln' (KOOLMAN).]

CRINKLIN(G, sb. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Glo. Oxf. Bdf. e. An. Written *crinkling* Glo.; and in forms *crinchling*, *chringling* e. An.¹; *cringling* Suf. [*kriŋklin*]. A small, undergrown apple, *gen.* sweet in flavour. Also used *fig.* of children. See **Crink**, *sb.*²

Nhp.² War.³ You must not get any of the apples but the crinklings. Appl. to young children as an endearment, 'Oh, you dear little crinkling.' ne. Wor. (J. W. P.), Shr.², Hrf.² Glo. *Gl.* (1851), HOLLOWAY. Oxf.¹ Crinklin' means small and sweet, *MS. add.* Bdf. (J. W. B.), e. An.¹, Suf. (F. H.)

CRINKUM-CRANKUM, *sb.* Lan. Lei. Nhp. War. Hmp. Dev. Also in form *-cranklum* Dev. 1. Any engineering or mechanical device or toy; *pl.* odds and ends, curiosities, 'knick-knacks.'

Lan. Crinkum-crankums here an' theer, Axon *Flk-Sng* (1870) 37; A mon wi' so many crinkum-crankums as he seems to ha' gotten 'll be apt to be reither set i' polytics, BURNETT *Lowrie's* (1877) xx. Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ This word is often made use of by the lower class in describing anything that is much ornamented, as carved chests, &c. A man once said he had found a curious stone all over crinkum-crankums, which proved to be an *echinus*. War.³ Hmp. Wheels with wheels, and all sorts of crinkum-crankums, like a gurt puzzle, *Foresters' Misc.* (1846) 165.

2. A whim, crotchet. Also used *attrib.*

Lei.¹ Dev. 'Er's wan ov tha right zort, 'er is; 'er ant agot no crinkum-cranklums about 'er, 'er 'athen't, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

CRINSH, see **Crinch**, *sb.*

CRINT, *v.* Dev. [*krint*]. To grunt, groan.

Dev. An ha [a pig] crinted an zlip'd droo thare hans like ta nort, NATHAN HOGG *Poet Lett.* (1858) 1st S. 37; Whotiver is tha use ov zitting there a-crinting? HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); I zim yu'm alwes a querking an' a crinting! *ib.* 116. n. Dev. He crinted moast dredful vrom the payn in is leg, n. Dev. *Jrn.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6.

CRIP, *sb.*¹ *Obsol.* Yks. A glutton.

w. Yks. Tha is a crip: thi e'en 's bigger nor thi belly [i.e. thou dost want more than thou canst eat] (J. T.); Tha brussen crip, *Obsol.*, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891).

CRIP, *v.* and *sb.*² Shr. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. [*krip*, w. Som. *krəp*] 1. *v.* To clip, cut, crop.

Shr.¹, Glo.¹ Som. W & J *Gl.* (1873) w. Som.¹ To cut off from the fleece, the pitch adhering to the end of the wool, with which the sheep was lettered after shearing

Hence (1) **Cripping**, *vbl. sb.* (a) the act or occupation of clipping the pitch from wool; (b) any quantity of wool sorted out for the purpose of having the pitch cut off, or a similar lot already operated on; (2) **Crippy**, *v.* to follow the employment of shearing off the dirt or pitch-marks which adhere to a fleece.

w. Som.¹ (1, a) I do work to krūpeen most times. (b) Come, Bill! wut'n do thick lot o' krup e'en in a month o' Zundays (2) A boy, asked what he worked at, answered, 'Aa' du krup ee'

2. *Phr.* **Crip and go**, the right, enjoyed by the Vicar (or others) of entering certain fields in time of hay-harvest, cutting the crop, and carrying it, without any further right of feeding, before or after. n. Wil. (E. H. G.)

3. To talk finely, to clip one's words.

Dor. How he do crip (C. K. P.)

4. *sb. pl.* The clippings of the dung or pitch, with small portions of wool adhering.

w. Som.¹ Called also *crippings*, *pitch marks*, &c.

CRIP, see **Crips**.

CRIPNER, *sb.* Dor. Som. Also written *kr'pner* Som. [*kri'pna(r)*, *krə'pna(r)*]. The strap of leather passing under a horse's tail, the crupper.

Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863) Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873).

CRIPPAN, **CRIPPEL**, see **Crippin**.

CRIPPENDER, see **Cripping**

CRIPPIN, *sb.* Cum.¹ ne Lan.¹ Written *crippan* ne. Lan.¹ Also in form *crippel* Cum.¹ [*kri'pin*, *kri'pl*]. A crupper. Cf. *croopan*, *sb.*¹

CRIPPING, *sb.* Wil. Som. Also in form *crippender* Wil.¹ [*kri'pin*, *krə'pin*]. The harness worn by a leader, the 'fore-horse.' Cf. *cripner*.

Wil.¹ w. Som.¹ For sale . . . two sets of *cripping*, *Adv.*

CRIPPLE, *v.* and *sb.*¹ Sc. Wm Yks. Lan. Der. War. Also Hmp Dor Som. Dev. Cor Slang Also in form *cropple* Hmp.¹ [*kri'pl*, w. Cy. *krə'pl*, Cor. also *kri'pl*]

1. *v.* To walk feebly, to hobble, creep; *fig.* to struggle lamely.

Sc. I have crippled on to page 101, STEVENSON *Vailma Lett* (1895) 271. Abd. Help him now . . . To cripple thro', and win his bread, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1799) 245 Lnk. Crippin' wi' sair feet, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 2 Edb. To support her, on her way, Gaun crippin' hame, LITTLE *Poems* (1821) 55. n. Yks.² Som. I wouldn't mind if I could only cripply as far as the gate (L. K. L.)

Hence (1) **Crippled** or **Croppled**, *ph* found unable to do the lesson; (2) **Crippledy**, *adj.* crippled; (3) **Crippish**, *adj.* rather lame; (4) **Cripply**, *adj.* tending to lameness.

(1) Hmp.¹ [ADAMS *Wykehamica* (1878) 421.] (2) n. Dev. I'll drash tha back o' tha crippledy vule, Rock *Jim an Nell* (1867) st. 118 (3) War. 'I feel rather crippish' said by an old woman referring to her feet *N & Q* (1873) 4th S. xi. 112. Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). (4) n. Yks.² 'It's cripply soort o' weather,' inducing rheumatism. w. Yks. *Leeds Merc Suppl* (Aug 6, 1892).

2. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) **Cripple-coins**, a term appl. to a hobbling old man; (2) **-dick**, a lame person; (3) **-fellow**, lameness in the legs of cattle; see **Fellon**; (4) **-gap** (**Crippa-gap**), (5) **-gate** (**-gait**), the low opening in a fence or wall, to allow the passage of sheep from one field to another; a stile; (6) **-goat**, the last-cut handful of corn, a trophy sent at harvest-time by a farmer who has completed his work to a neighbour whose corn is still standing; (7) **-hole**, see **-gate**; (8) **-justice**, a name given contemptuously to one who is lame, and at the same time proud of his personal appearance; (9) **-men**, oatcakes toasted before the fire; (10) **-ship**, the state of being crippled; (11) **-town**, see below.

(1) n. Yks.² (2) Abd. (A. W.) Gall. A crippledick and piping merry-Andrew, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) xlv. (3) n. Yks.² [Lying wet often brings on the Cripple Felon, properly called lumbago, which is a lameness in the joints, KNOWLSON *Cattle Doctor* (1834) 127.] (4) nw. Der.¹ (5) w. Yks. (J. T.) (6) I Sk. The 'mare', or last-cut handful, was akin to the 'neck' of Devon-

shire, and the 'cripple goat' of the Isle of Skye, all of which curious things were trophies sent by the farmer who had completed his work to his less fortunate or less energetic neighbour whose corn was still standing, *Dy Tel* (Oct. 10, 1889) 5, col. 1. (7) w.Yks. (J.T.); We call 'em cripple-holes round 'ere (F.P.T.), w.Yks.¹, e.Lan.¹ (8) Cld. (JAM.) (9) Fif. Prob. denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting (*ib.*). (10) w.Som.¹ I could do middlin like, nif twadn vor my krúp-l-shúp Dev. I object to serve as constable on account of my crippleship, *Reports Pronunc.* (1884) 15; Mrs. Kennard, poor soul, hath been in crippleship for many years, *ib.* (1885) 91. (11) e.Lan.¹ The village of Whitworth, near Rochdale, once famous for the number of cripples who attended its surgery.

3. Phr. to beg like a cripple at a gate or at a cross, to entreat earnestly and persistently. See also Cross, *sb.* I. 1.

Lakel. He begged like a cripple at a cross, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). m.Yks.¹

4. A complaint that attacks cows on certain kinds of pasture; fragility of bones.

Lakel. Ass t'coo doctor what ails a coo when it'll eat a body's kytile, er owt else but gersé—that's cripple, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). Wm. The effect is to reduce the animal to a skeleton that can't just move about, and also to develop an abnormal appetite (B.K.). [ARMITAGE *et al.* (1882) 123.]

Hence Crippled, *ppl. adj.* afflicted with the 'cripple.'

Wm. A coo 'at's crippled'll eat owt at it can git hauld on (B.K.).

5. One beset with the infirmities of age.

w.Yks. Still used (M.F.); (C.C.R.)

6. Any creeping creature, such as a newt, lizard, &c.; a viper. Also used *fig.*

Dev. You will do that, you long cripple, you! BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* (1884) 15. Cor.² Slang. FARMER.

7. A term of reproach, *gen.* used by children; an ironical term encouraging persons to make increased exertions; also used of persons exerting themselves excessively.

w.Yks. He's a regular cripple. Go it, cripple! They fought like cripples (C.C.R.).

CRIPPLE, *sb.*² Irel. Yks. Nhp. [kripl.] A frame of wood to support scaffolding; see below.

s.Don. Wooden frames suspended from strong spikes driven into a wall, SIMMONS *Gl* (1890) w.Yks. A triangular frame of wood, used on steep roofs, to enable the slaters to fix the slates (H.V.). Nhp.¹ Crooked pieces of wood, such as are used for rustic work.

CRIPPY, see Creepie.

CRIPS, *adj.* Ken. Sus. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms *crip* Ken. Sus. Dev?; *cripsy* Cor.²; *curps* Som [krips, krip, w.Cy. also krəps, kəps.] 1. Crisp, stiffly curled.

Ken. (W.F.S.), Ken.¹², Sus.¹ Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial w Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Cor. QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 171; Cor.¹³

2. Britt'e, easily broken.

w.Som.¹ Uulum tūm ur ed-n fūt; tez tu krúp's [Elm wood is not suitable, it is too brittle]. Dev. A labouring man said that a stuck or rod of ground ash or maiden ash was not so crups as one of pollard ash, *Reports Pronunc.* (1877) 129; 'Very crup, sir, he is,' said a gardener, as he accidentally broke off a lily, *ib.* (1897); Theāse piece o' 'ood es tū crups vur curving, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892). [An old servant prone to break the family crockery explained each disaster by remarking it was 'cruel crups clome,' BURTON *Twelve Good Men* (1888) I 346.]

[1. Hir heer, that oundy was and crups, CHAUCER *Hous F.* (c. 1384) 1386. 2. I crasshe, as a thyng dothe that is cryspe or britell bytwene ones tethe, PALSGR. (1530).]

CRIPSE, *v.* Cor. [krips, krəps.] To crack glass or earthenware; to 'craze' or injure the edges of anything brittle. See Crips, *adj.* 2.

Cor THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; Cor.²²

CRIPSY, see Crips.

CRIP, *adj.* Ken.¹ [kript.] Depressed; out of spirits. Cf. *cruppish* (s.v. *Crup*, *adj.*).

CRIS(E), *sb.* Sc. Nhp. e.Cy. In form *crissy* e.Cy. [krais.] A crisis. Cf. *creeze*.

Sc. They were somewhat like a crise, and, as it were, the separating the moribick matter from the blood, WODROW *Hist. Ch. Sc.* (1721) (JAM.). Nhp.¹ 'At this present cris,' at this precise time. A farmer, when asked to take another cup of tea, said, 'No

thank you, Mam, I don't want any more at this present cris e.Cy. (HALL.)

* [Fr. *crise*, the conflict between nature and the disease (a medical term) (COTGR.).]

CRISH, *sb.*¹ I.W.¹ [kriʃ.] A crash.

* CRISH, *v.* and *sb.*² e.An. I.W. Written *krish* I.W.¹ Also in form *crush* e.An.¹ Nrf.¹ [kriʃ, krəʃ.] 1. *v.* To crush. I.W.¹

2. *sb.* Cartilage, or soft bones of young animals, easily crushed by the teeth.

e.Cy. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1858) 152. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

CRISH, see Creesh.

CRIS HAWK, see Cresshawk.

CRISIMORE, see Chrismer.

CRISLING, *sb.* w.Som.¹ nfw.Dev.¹ [krə'sliŋ, kə'slin.] The crisp skin on roast pork; the crackling.

CRISLING, see Christling.

CRISM, see Quism.

CRISP, *v.*, *sb.*¹ and *adj.* Sc. n.Cy. Chs. s.Cy. Brks. Dor. [krisp.] 1. *v.* To crackle, as the ground does under one's feet when there is a slight frost. Cf. *crizzle*.

Lnk She doesna . . . crisp like an auld cornerack, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 14. Rxb. Wi' frost the yird was crispin', A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 1805) 63 (JAM.). Chs.¹ The water's crispin

2. *sb.* The crackling skin on roast pork. Brks.¹, s.Cy. (HALL.)

3. A kind of biscuit. n.Cy. (HALL.) [Not known to our correspondents]

4. *adj.* Cross, ill-tempered.

Dor. Her be that crisp an' twarly, her woant let nar' a one bide along o' she by night, HARE *Vill. Street* (1895) 229.

CRISP, *sb.*² Chs. [krisp.] The angle at which a furrow is laid. s.Chs. (T.D.)

CRISPIN, *vbl. sb.* Irel. [kri'spin.] Taking the linen web off the beam and folding it lengthwise, after being woven.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CRISS-CROSS, *sb.* War. Shr. [kri's-kros.] A mark in the shape of a cross; also used *attrib.* See *Chris(t)-cross*.

War.² I believe that this now only survives in War in the criss-cross buns sold on Good Friday. A friend told me that he once heard a labourer say as a single magpie crossed the lane in which he was walking, 'Criss-cross, I defy thee,' marking at the same time with his stick a cross in the dust of the road. There is a superstition that it is unlucky to see a single magpie. Shr.² The cross or mark of such as cannot write.

CRISSEL, see Crizzle.

CRISLE, *sb.* Som. [krə'sl.] The end of the shoulder-blade of a bullock, where it ceases to be bone and becomes cartilage or gristle.

w.Som.¹ Butcher — of Wellington always says, 'I'll take out the cristle' [krús l], or 'I'll take out the cristle bone.'

[Cruschylbone or grystylbone, *Cartilago, Prompt.*]

CRISSEY, CRISTEN, see *Cris(e, Christling)*.

CRISTMAL, see Chrismer.

CRIT, *sb.*¹ Nhb. Chs. [krit.] A small, undergrown apple, potato, &c.; the smallest of a litter; *fig.* a small-sized person. Cf. *croot*, *sb.*

Nhb.¹ Tom's the crit i' the family. Chs. Oh! that's the crit [the smallest of a family] (E.M.G.); Chs.¹² s.Chs.¹ Also called Clink (q.v.).

CRIT, *sb.*² Shr.¹² [krit.] Also in form *crut* Shr.² A cabin, or small hut, built upon a pit-bank for the accommodation of colliers.

CRITCH, *sb.*¹ Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Also written *crich* Som.; and in form *crutch* Sus.¹ Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ [kritʃ, krətʃ.] 1. Any earthenware vessel; a pan, jar. Cf. *crick*, *sb.*²

Hmp. *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. v. 251; 'A lard crutch,' 'a butter crutch,' WISE *New Forest* (1883) 281; DE CRESPIGNY *New Forest* (1895) 111; Hmp.¹ s.Hmp. Can't ye give me a drink o' water? . . . that critch is empty, VERNEY *L. Lisle* (1870) xxv. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹ Dor. Cream critches and cans, *Auctioneer's Advt.* in *w.Gazette* (Feb. 1895); BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. The baccy crich is on the clavi-tack, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 90; SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

2. *pl.* Broken pieces of crockery. Sus.¹

CRITCH, *sb.*² Lin. Rut. Dev. [kritʃ.] Lime in its stony state; the stratum above a stone bed; also in *comp.* **Crutch-land**.

Lin.¹ Rut. Critch-land, land suited for turnips, *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). Dev. *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4.

Hence **Critchy**, *adj.* stony, full of flat stones.

sw.Lin.¹ Cliff land is so critchy.

CRITCH, *sb.*³ Shr. Dör. [kritʃ.] The cross-bar at the top of a spade-handle. Cf. *casp* (c).

Shr.¹ Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863) s.v. Speade.

[The same word as *crutch*. The shafts of the spade with the crutch or open handle, *HOLLAND Metal* (1831) I. 141 (N.E.D.).]

CRITCH, see **Cratch**, *sb.*¹

CRITCHETTY, *adj.* Not.³ Rickety. Cf. *cratchety*.

CRITICAL, *adj.* Dev. [kritikl.] Dangerous, risky. Dev. It is considered a critical place for children to enter after sunset, *Cornh. Mag.* (Nov. 1887) 524.

CRITLINGS, *sb. pl.* Lon. [kritlinz.] Refuse left after lard has been boiled down. See *Crettins*, *Crittens*. Lon. For street mince-pies . . . 2 lb. of 'critlings', *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) I. 196.

CRITTENS, *sb. pl.* Brks. Mid. [kritənz.] Small pieces of meat strained from lard when it is melted. See *Crettins*.

Brks.¹ These are chopped fine and mixed together with sugar and spice, then flour is added and the whole made into a pudding. w.Mid. These were well squeezed to eliminate the fat, and served up nicely browned. Common at Stanwell, about the years 1850-60 (W.P.M.).

CRITTLE, see **Crottle**.

CRIV, see **Cruive**.

CRIVET, *sb.*¹ Cum. A cravat.

Cum. She darn'd my auld stockins, my crivet and aw, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 158.

CRIVET, *sb.*² Cmb. [kri-vit.] A cruet-bottle. See *Crevet*.

Cmb.¹ I must put some more vinegar in the crivet.

CRIVVIN, *sb.* Yks. [kri-vin.] A crevice, crack. See *Crevin*.

w.Yks. Yks. *Wkly Post* (Mar. 20, 1897); w.Yks.⁵ He's nobbud plāstering some o' t'crivvins up a bit i' t'stāble

CRIZZLE, *v.* Yks. Lin. Lei. Nhp. Written *crissel*. n.Lin.¹ [kri'zl.] 1. To become rough on the surface as water when it begins to freeze; to cause to 'crizzle,' to roughen.

Lin. The frost is crizzling the pond (J.C.W.). Lei.¹ Nhp. The white frost 'gins crizzle pond and brook, *CLARE Poems* (1821) II 26; Nhp.¹ Water that is slightly frozen is just crizzled over; Nhp.²

Hence (1) **Crisselled-up**, *adj.* curled up, as leaves are, through the effects of cold; (2) **Crizzling**, *vbl. sb.* the act of slightly freezing.

(1) n.Lin. Among oud crissl'd-up leaves, *PEACOCK Tales* (1890) and S. 119; n.Lin.¹ (2) Nhp. The hole the boys have broke, *Crizzling*, still inclined to freeze, *CLARE Poems* (1821) 55.

2. To grow hard and rough with heat; to crisp, to make rough with drought or heat.

n.Yks.² Crizzled, hardened or crisped as the land is in a droughty season. Lei.¹ The peent's all crizzled w' the sun. Nhp.¹ Parsley that is crisply fried is nicely crizzled.

Hence **Crizzles**, *sb. pl.* the rough sunburnt places on the face and hands in scorching weather. n.Yks.²

CRO, see **Cro(y)**.

CROABT, *pp.* Cum.¹ [Not known to our correspondents] Drunk.

CROACH, *v.*¹ Yks. [krōtʃ.] To inveigle, delude, cajole.

w.Yks.² I was fair croached into it. She fair croached me because she wanted a young man.

[Make me war and wite me wið his crefti crokes, þat ha me ne crochen, *Juliana* (c. 1230) 35. Fr. *crocher*, to catch with a hook.]

CROACH, *v.*² Ken. Som. [krōtʃ, kroətʃ.] To encroach, to keep on taking little by little.

Ken. (W.F.S.) w.Som.¹ The river 've a-croached ter'ble this last flood.

Hence (1) **Croaching**, *pp. adj.* encroaching; (2) **Croachment**, *sb.* encroachment.

w.Som.¹ (1) Dhai beedhu kroa'cheens laut úv ur yue kmd ukrau s [they are the croachingest lot ever you comed across]. (2) Thick there wall dejects zix inches to var out, 'us a proper croachment.

[An aphetic form of obs. E. *accroche*, to encroach. The mighty men accroche ever upon their poofe neyghbours, *les puissans accrochent*, &c., *PALSGR.* (1530)]

CROAGH, *v.* Fif. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To strangle with a rope.

[Gael. *croch*, to strangle, *croich*, the gallows (M. & D.).]

CROAK, *v.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Nhp. War. Oxf. Lon. Som. Dev. Cant. Also written *croke* Sc. In forms *crook* w.Yks.; *crowk* Cum.¹ [krōk, kroək.]

1. To make a hoarse noise; to crow like a child.

Eig. Twinn' roun' my neck, Jumpin', laughin', croakin', *TESLER Poems* (1865) 175.

Hence **Croakum-shire**, *sb.* a name given to Northumberland and Newcastle, from the croaking pronunciation of the inhabitants. N.Cy.¹

2. Of the bowels: to rumble, make a noise.

Cum. It was no'but his guts crowkin', *CAINE Hagar* (1887) III. 3; Cum.¹ The guts 'crowk' when the bowels make a rumbling noise.

3. *Fig.* To die.

e.Lth. We had a wee pownie, . . . An' when that ane crokit—O, we had hane, *MUCKLEBACKIT RHYMES* (1885) 141. Feb. Alas! he's crokit (A.C.). Nhb. It's gettin doon his throat an maybees he'll croak, *CHATER Tyneside Ain.* (1869) 35; Nhb.¹, Cum. (J.W.O.), e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. If aw crook tha's one consolation, *HARTLEY Blackpool* (1883) 68; w.Yks.² T'owd lad croaked this morning. War.², Nhp. (F.R.C.), Oxf. (HALL.) Lon. They go mouching along as if they were croaking, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) I 424. w.Som.¹ Muy' blee'f uur-z gwaa yn tu kroa'k [(It is) my belief she is going to die. Said of a sick cow]. Dev. Poor Dick is gwain to croak it, *w. Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4. Cant. If you works 'em hard, they're as like as not to croak, *CAREW Autob. Gipsy* (1891) x.

Hence (1) **Croak**, *sb.* a 'die,' a death; (2) **Croaker**, *sb.* a corpse.

(1) w.Som.¹ Zoa dh-oa'l mae'ur-v u mae'ud u kroa'k oa ut, tu laa s! [So the old mare has made a die of it, at last!] (2) e.Yks.¹ 'He'll seean be a croaker' is said of a person at the point of death.

CROAK, *v.*² Sc. Yks. Pem. In form *crock* Sc. [krōk.]

1. To kill, to smother; to hit. Cf. *crawk*, *sb.*²

Per. He crocket himsel [he took his life] (G.W.). e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. I'll croak thee if thah doesn't mind what tha's up to! (S.O.A.) s.Pem. (W.M.M.)

2. To lame.

w.Yks.² A man said to a boy who had thrown a stone at a dog, 'Tha's croaked him.'

CROAK, see **Crock**, *sb.*³, **Croke**, *sb.*

CROAKY, *adj.* Hmp. [krō'ki.] Of plants: sickly, weak, delicate.

Hmp.¹ My roots did look rather croaky till the rain came.

CROAN-BERRY, *sb.* Wm. Yks. [krō'n-, kroə'n-bəri.]

The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*.

Wm. w.Yks.¹ 'I fann'd em,—o' th' back o' th' Croanberry wham.' 'Did'to see onny croanberries?' II. 304.

CROAT, *sb.* Suf. A bottle, an old-fashioned decanter, holding about half a pint; a cruet.

Suf. Used only by the old (F.H.); *NALL Gl.* (1866).

CROATS, *sb. pl.* Obs.? Nrf. [Not known to our correspondents.] Loose bark after it has been used in the process of tanning.

Nrf. *Norwich Merc.* (Apr. 25, 1829).

[The same word as ME. *crote*, a small piece. *Crote* of a turfe, *glebula*, *Prompt.*]

CROB, *sb.* n.Cy. Cum. Lan. [krōb.] 1. An undersized lamb, the weakling or worst of a flock. Also in *comp.* **Crob-lamb**. Also called *Shot*.

Cum.¹ n.Lan. A think A'll bai a lot a krobams (W.S.).

2. Obs. A clown, lout.

n.Cy. A country crobb (K.).

CROB, *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [krōb.] To crow over, to tyrannize, hector, bully; to rebuke, reprove, reproach. Gen. with *over*.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² They are always crob-

bing me. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781); w.Yks.¹ Boany hissell is lettin to crob ower t'other nations, ii. 30¹; w.Yks.⁵, ne.Lan.¹

[The same word as ME. *crobe* to croak. *Crobe, crocitare*, *crobbynge* of rauens, *crocitatus*, *Cath. Angl.* (1483).]

CROBBEK, *sb.* Cum. Wm. Also written *crobbak* Wm. - In forms *cravvik*, *crovvik* Cum.¹ [kro'bæk, kra'vik, kro'vik.] A disease in the stomach of cattle occasioned by the want of change of pasture. Cum.¹ Cf. *cravvik*.

Hence **Crobbaked**, *adj.* cramped, crooked.

Wm. To stretight their crobbak'd shanks, *WHITEHEAD Leg* (1859) 12.

CROCHET, *sb.* Obs.? Sc. The end of a curb-chain. *Ayr.* If aught had esse and crochet strain 'Twas hand unhallow'd drew the rein, *BOSWELL Poet. Wks.* (1811) 102, ed. 1871, 'Esse' and 'crochet,' terms in the menage for the ends of the curb chain, *ib. Note*.

CROCHLE, *sb.* and *v.* Se. In form *croichle* (JAM.). [kro'xl.] 1. *sb. pl.* A disease in the hind legs of cattle, which renders them lame.

Mry. The only name by which it is anywhere known is the 'croichlys,' *Agric. Surv. N. & Mry.* 316 (JAM.). Bnff.¹

Hence **Crochle-girs**, *sb.* the self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*. Bnff.¹ It is believed that it is the plant that produces the disease of crochles.

2. *v.* To limp, be a cripple. Hence **Crochlin'**, *adj.* limping, crippled.

Bnff.¹ He's a peer crochlin' busht o' a mannie.

CROCK, *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. midl. and s. counties of Eng. and Amer. [krok.] 1. *sb.* An earthenware pot or vessel used for holding butter, salt, &c.

Sc. Put . . . into this crock, pushing forward a black earthenware jar, *WHITEHEAD Daft Dave* (1876) 63, ed. 1894. *Per.* Haud up the crock! *HALIBURTON Ocht Idylls* (1891) 41. *Ayr.* Seven kin' o' crocks wi' narrow necks and lugs to them on ilka side to lift by, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 67. *Lnk.* Their sower crocks, *RODGER Poems* (c. 1832) 16, ed. 1897. *Gall.* My mither says she'll gie me a braxy ham or twa, and a crock o' butter, *CROCKETT Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 270. *e.Ir.* When the milk which is necessary for immediate consumption has been taken away, the remainder is strained into large crocks, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 296. *Tip.* In connection with the story of the crock, *KICKHAM Knocknagow*, 63. *Nhp.*², *w.Wor.*¹, *s.Wor.*¹ *Shr.*¹ A coarse earthenware vessel wider at the top than the bottom, having a loop-handle at the side; *Shr.*² *Glo.* *BAYLIS Illus. Dial.* (1870); (A.B.) *Brks.*¹, *n.Bck.* (A.C.) *s.Cy.* *RAY* (1691). *Ess.* (W.W.S.), *Ess.*¹, *Ess.*, *Ken.* (K.), *Ken.*¹² *Sur.* (T.S.C.); *Sur.*¹ A 'cream-crock' is the open pan in which the milk stands before it is skimmed. *Sus.*¹ Go to the end of the rainbow and you'll find a crock of gold, *Prov.*; *Sus.*², *Hmp.*¹, *I.W.*¹ *Wil.* A big red earthenware pan (K.M.G.); (K.); *Wil.*¹ *Dor.* (W.C.); (A.C.) *n.Dev.* *GROSE* (1790). *Dev.*, *Cor.* *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I 433. [*Amer. Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329.]

Hence (1) **Crock-bottom**, *sb.* the sediment of milk in the vessel in which it is kept previous to churning; (2) **butter**, *sb.* butter salted and put in an earthenware vessel for use during the winter; (3) **-ful**, *sb.* an earthenware jar or vessel full.

(1) *e.Ir.* There is always found at the bottom of the crock a sediment . . . which is not put into the churn. . . This is called crock bottom, *N. & Q.* (1872) 4th S. ix. 297. (2) *War.*³, *Shr.*¹, *Ken.*¹, *Sus.*¹ (3) *Rnf.* Sandy drew till him a crockfu' o' creesh, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 57.

2. A cast-iron cooking-pot, nearly globular in shape, standing on three legs.

WIL. BRITTON Beauties (1825). *Dor.* Wi' crocks an' saucepans, big an' little, *BARNES Poems* (1879) 6; There was a great black crock upon the brandise with his legs a-sticking out, *HARDY Madding Crowd* (1874) xxii. *Som.* She will as soon part with the crock as the porridge, *RAY Prov.* (1678) 352; *JENNINGS Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); *SWEETMAN Wincanton Gl.* (1885). *w.Som.*¹ It has a loose bow-handle like a common pot, and three little legs about two inches long, to keep it from rolling over when placed on the ground. *Dev.*¹ Keep et zimmering in the crock, 12. *n.Dev.* Slat tha crock, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) l. 249; An' auit tha brandis tak' tha crock, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 1. *nw.Dev.*¹ *Cor.* Taking off the cover of the crock, *FORFAR Pentowan* (1859) i; *Cor.*¹ The crock calls the kettle smutty; *Cor.*²

Hence (1) **Crocky-pie**, *sb.* a pie made in a 'crock'; (2)

-rattle, (3) **-stew**, *sb.* a stew made of meat, turnips, potatoes, and onions, and covered with a thick layer of dough of the same diameter as the 'crock' or saucepan in which the stew is cooked.

(1) *Dev.* That's crocky pie which I gave him to-day, *SHARLAND Ways Vill* (1885) 60 (2, 3) *nw.Dev.*¹

3. *pl.* Earthenware, crockery, esp. of a coarse, common kind.

s.Lan. (S.W.), *Nhp.*¹ *Shr.*¹ At Newport the finer kinds of earthenware come under this designation. A set of chamber-ware would be called 'a set of crocks.' *Nrf.* (A.C.) *Dev.* I only want a bed, a chair, and a saucepan and a few crocks, *MORTIMER W. MOORS* (1895) 224. [All the 'crocks' of the establishment, 'crocks' meaning everything comprised in the word 'crockery,' *Monthly Pkt* (1859) 540.]

Hence (1) **Crock**, *sb.*, see **Crock-man**; (2) **Crock-boy**, *sb.* the boy who sees after the pots in gardens; (3) **-man**, *sb.* a seller of earthenware and crockery; (4) **Crock-nest egg**, *sb.* an imitation egg made of earthenware; (5) **-shop**, *sb.* a china or crockery shop.

(1) *Lon.* The crockery-ware and glass sellers (known in the street-trade as 'crocks'), *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) I 324. (2) *Mid.* I . . . ordered our crock-boy . . . to . . . leave a note, *BLACKMORE Kit* (1890) I. vii. (3) *Nhp.*¹ The crockman's at the door, do you want any pots? *Lon.* His avocation as a crockman, *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) II 44, ed. 1861 (4, 5) *Shr.*¹

4. A broken piece or fragment of earthenware or crockery. *Gen.* in *pl.*

Ayr. With a bit of broken crock, *GALT Legatees* (1820) v. *w.Wor.*¹, *Sur.* (T.S.C.), *w.Som.*¹

5. A species of cake, see below. Also in *comp.* **Crock-cake**.

Som. His mother busily employed in the erection of a huge stock of hot buttered toast and a browning of a crock-cake. . . 'And as for the cake, we know well enough what that is. A bit of fat, a bit of flour, and a few figs,' *RAYMOND MISTERTON'S Mistake* (1888) 368. *Dev.* Parties of young persons would during Lent go to the most noted farm-houses, and sing, in order to obtain a crock [cake], *BRAY Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) II. 286.

6. Hidden money; a find; cache.

*w.Som.*¹ In digging about old premises, or in pulling down old houses, it is very common to inquire if the workmen have found a crock. A man told me how he once found a crock under the floor of an old house.

7. *v.* With *up*: to put away, save, store up, hoard.

Ken. She has a good deal 'crocked up' (D.W.L.), *Ken.*¹ Ye'd better by half give that butter away, instead of crocking it up till it's no use to nobody. *Hmp.* *HOLLOWAY*

[1. Cast adoun the crock the colys amyde, *Rich. Redeless* (1399) ii. 52. OE *crocca*, an earthenware vessel.]

CROCK, *sb.*² and *v.*² Yks. e.An. *Sus.* [krok.] 1. *sb.* The black or soot from a chimney, cooking vessel, &c.; a smut, smudge.

w.Yks. *WILLAN List Wds.* (1811). *e.An.*¹, *Nrf.*¹, *Suf.*¹ *Ess.* You've got a crock on your chin (H.H.M.); Esp. the hard scot that is caked on to anything (W.W.S.), *RAY* (1691); *GROSE* (1790); (K.); *Ess.*¹ *Sus.*¹ You have got a crock on your nose.

Hence **Crocky**, *adj.* smutty, sooty.

*e.An.*¹ *Ess.* Your hands are all crocky (H.H.M.).

2. *v.* To blacken with soot.

*e.An.*¹ *Ess.* Har boarnt, that, with candle-snace, Gut crock'd whole she sot there, *CLARK J. Noakes* (1839) st. 148, *RAY* (1691); *GROSE* (1790); *Gl.* (1851); *Ess.*¹ [Without blacking and crocking myself by the contract (contact), *DICKENS N. Nickleby* (1838) xlii.]

[1. Crock [soot], *fulgo*, *COLES* (1679). 2. To crock, to black with soot, *ib.* (1677).]

CROCK, *sb.*³ and *v.*³ Sc. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. *War.* *Oxf.* *Bck.* *Dev.* *Aus.* *Colloq.* Also in forms **croak** *Rxb.*; **crok** *Sc.* (JAM.) [krok.] 1. *sb.* An old broken-down ewe too old for breeding. Also in *comp.* **Crock-yow**. Cf. *crone*, *sb.*¹

Sc. Two crocks that moup among the heather, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 175, ed. 1871. *Ayr.* Wha will tent the waifs and crocks, *BURNS Twa Herds* (1785) st. 1. *Rxb.* Our croaks and our hogs in the spring time might dee, *RIDDELL Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 202. *Dmf.* *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). *Slk.* Geordie the fletcher that took away the crocks, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 26, ed. 1866. *N.Cy.*¹ *Lakel.* *ELLWOOD* (1895); *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). *Cum.*¹ *Wm.* That all crock yow, She'll nevvir lif'e to hear't

cuckoo, GIBSON *Leg* (1877) 50. w Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); w.Yks.¹ n.Lan. Dhat fild wad seut sum krok-yaus (W.S.). ne.Lan.¹

2. An old worn-out horse.

1. *Lakel. Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). War.³ The horse was one of those old worn-out crocks, *Evesham Jm.* (Dec. 19, 1896). Oxf. (M.A.R.), n.Bck. (A.C.) Colloq. Another horse is described as being an old crock, and not fit to go in shafts, *Standard* (Nov. 17, 1890) 2, col. 1. [Aus. That horse of hers is a plum. . . I'd like to have him. I know, instead of my old crock, BOLDREWOOD *Nevermore* (1892) III. xxii]

3. *Comb.* Crock-meat, the flesh of a drowned animal, or one killed when not in perfect health. Oxf.¹

4. *Fig.* A person in shaky health; one who fancies himself ailing; a *gay*. term of abuse.

N.I.¹ *Lakel. Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). Dev. Hare sher cumes at 12^{arst}. . . Th' little doiling crock! MADOX-BROWN *Duale Bluth* (1876) bk. II. v. Colloq. He's a regular old crock, *Standard* (Nov. 17, 1890) 2, col. 1.

Hence Crocky, *adj.* feeble in health, fanciful about one's health. N.I.¹, Cum. (M.P.)

5. *v.* To grow feeble and decrepit with age; to suffer, decay from age.

N.Cy.¹ *Lakel. ELLWOOD* (1895). Cum.¹

[2. L.G. *kräkke*, 'ein altes abgenutztes, schlechtes Pferd' (BERGHAUS), so EFRIS. (KOOLMAN), Holstein dial. (*Idiotikon*).

4. EFRIS. *krakke*, 'ein alter elender schwacher abgelebter Mensch' (*ib.*.)]

CROCK, *sb.*⁴ and *v.*⁴ n.Cy. Yks. Lan. [krok.]

1. *sb.* The short under-hair in the neck.

N.Cy.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

2. *v.* To set up the back. ne.Lan.¹

CROCK, *sb.*⁵ Wm. Yks. Nhp. [krok.] The principal timber in the roof of a barn; one of the two pieces of crooked wood of natural bend, forming an arch.

Wm.¹ w.Yks.¹ They *gen.* rest on large blocks of stone. Many roofs of this construction are still remaining in ancient farm-houses and barns Nhp.¹

[Ye crocks of a house, *bijuges*, LEVINS *Manip.* (1570).]

CROCK, *sb.*⁶ Suf. [krok.] The plate or bricks of a fire-back. Cf. back-stock.

Suf. FORBY *Gl.* (ed. 1895); NALL *Gl.* (1866); Suf.¹ As black as the crock.

CROCK, *v.*⁵ Sc. [krok.] To crouch, cower.

Abd. Fat are ye crockin' ourse the fire for on a bonny day like this? Dinna mizzle yer face crockin' afore the fire. Crock down an' keep oot o' sight (G.W.).

CROCK, see Croak, *v.*¹

CROCKANITION, *sb.* Sc. Also written crocanition, crockinition, crockonition, crokonition, crokyneseshin. [kro'kiniʃən.] Complete smash; shivers, splinters, fragments, 'smithereens'; destruction. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Her nave wad ca to crocanition, DONALD *Poems* (1867) 65. Elg. My constitution is nae worth half-an-ounce o' sneeshin'; The mind is a' to crokyneseshin, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 79. Bch. (JAM.) Abd. Now that I'm gane, for guid an' a', To crockanition, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 158. Frf. Anything, e.g. a dish, that is completely smashed is said to be gone 'to crockonition' (W.M.); They fell to crockinition, BEATTIE *Amha* (c. 1820) 51; A wash-hand basin was a' caed to crockineseshin, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 92, ed. 1889.

CROCKATS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Written crokets (JAM. *Suppl.*). [kro'kəts] 1. Ruffles, neck-ornaments; curls, tresses. w.Sc. (JAM. *Suppl.*)

2. *Phr.* to put or set up one's crockats, applied to a young person or to an inferior when showing ill-humour, &c.

Rnf. Is tou gan to set up thy crockats to me? (JAM.)

[Crockets, locks of hair, BAILEY (1721); He . . . kembeth the croket, *Pol. Songs* (c. 1325) 329 (MATZNER). OFr. (Picard) *croquet*, *croukët*, OFr. *crochet*, 'petite mèche de cheveux frisés, arrondie et collée sur le front ou sur les tempes' (LITTRÉ)]

CROCKELTY-BUR, *sb.* Cum. The burdock, *Arctium Lappa.* (B. & H.)

CROCKER, *sb.* Obs. Nhb. One outside of a trade mystery.

Nhb.¹ No brother shall be partner with any foreigners called crockers, on pain of forfeiting £5, *Ordinary of the Butchers' Co Newcastle* (July 20, 1621).

VOI. I.

CROCKERTY, *sb.* Wil. [kro'kəti.] Crockery, china.

Wil.¹ I've torn my crockerty, BRITTON *Beauties* (1825); Wil.¹ *Introd.* 17 s.Wil. *Monthly Mag* (1814) 114.

CROCKERY-BREAD, *sb.* Dev. A children's game; see below. See Cockelty-bread.

Dev.³ Girls tie the bottom of their night-dresses in a knot, so as to quite conceal the feet, and turn head over heels on the bed or floor, at the same time singing, 'There wuz a ol' dāmmān Whose long since dead, Her teached me the way To make crockery-bread; Yo' teuz up wi' yer heels An' down wi' yer head, An' that's the way to make crockery bread'

CROCKET, *sb.* Som. Hunting term: one of the small points growing on the top of a stag's horn.

w.Som.¹ In a young deer the horn ends in one point called an upright. After five years old the horn bifurcates at the top, and each point is a [krauk ut].

CROCKETTS, *sb. pl.* Slang. At Winchester School: (1) Cricket; (2) *Phr.* to get crockets, to make no runs at cricket, or get no marks in school.

Slang. (1) Cricket played with broomsticks, and red india-rubber balls, generally on an asphalt or flagged pavement, was called 'small crockets', SHADWELL *Wyke. Slang* (1859-64); (A.D.H.) (2) *ib.*

CROCKEY, *sb.* Obs. Nhb. Yks. A little Scotch cow. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks. Mother, our crockey's cauen sine't grew dark, MERITON *Praise Ale* (1684) l. 1.

CROCKIE, see Crackie.

CROCKINLY, *sb.* Yks. Written crockenly m.Yks.¹ [kro'kinli] Crockery. Also used *attrib.*

n.Yks. A teller. . . sellin' cail pots, an' odder crockinly articles, *Sper. Dial.* (1800) 56. m.Yks.¹

CROCKLINS, *sb. pl.* Sh.I. Small mussels found among the cbb-stones. S. & Ork.¹

CROCKLY, *adj.* Cum.¹ [kro'kli] Crumbly.

Cum. Sull in common use (J.A.), Cum.¹

CROCODILE, *sb.* Yks. Ken. Som. Dev. [kro'kədail] 1. *Obsol.* An instrument with flat iron jaws formerly much used for squeezing iron, but now superseded by the steam hammer. w.Yks. (J.T.)

2. The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*.

Som. A small variety which grows in hedgerows, and is exceedingly bristly. Common, FRIEND *Gl.* (1882). Dev.⁴

3. The stems of the *Clematis Vitalba*. Ken. (B. & H.)

CROCUS, *sb.* Lon. Cant. A quack doctor.

Lon. While he's going on, a brother ciocus will step up, and say, 'Ah, Doctor—, you're right,' MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) l. 423. Cant. *Life of B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

Hence (1) Crocussing, *adj.* quacking; (2) Crokus chovy, *phr.* a chemist's shop.

(1) Lon. There's another sort who carry on the crocussing business, MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) l. 423. (2) Cant. *Life of B. M. Carew* (1791) *Gl.*

CROCUS-MEN, *sb. pl.* Obs. Nhp. The managers of an old ceremonial custom in the liberty of Warkworth.

Nhp. Within the liberty of Warkworth is Ashe Meadow, divided amongst the neighbouring parishes and famed for the following customs observed in the mowing of it. The meadow is divided into 15 portions, . . . to each lot are allowed 8 mowers. . . . On the Saturday sevennight after Midsummer Day these portions are laid out by six persons. . . . These are called Field-men. . . . The meadow is measured. . . . After this the meadow is run . . . or trod to distinguish the lots; and when this is over, the Hay-ward brings into the field a rump of beef, &c. . . . This Hay-ward and the Master of the feast have the name of Crocus-men, BRIDGES *Hist. Nhp.* I 219, in BRAND *Pop. Anthq.* (ed. 1813) l. 450; Nhp.²

CRODDY, *sb.* and *v.* n.Cy. Yks. Lan. Chs. Lin. Oxf. Also in forms craddy w.Yks. Lan.¹ Chs.¹ Lin.¹; cratty Lan.¹ [kro'di, kra'di, kra'ti.] 1. *sb.* A daring feat, a challenge to perform a difficult or dangerous act; a trick, manœuvre. See Cradden, *sb.*¹ 2.

n.Cy. In common use, Chs. *N. & Q.* (1882) l. 229. w.Yks. Theav connut do that. That's a craddy for thi (D.L.). Lan. A common amusement with boys is to set one another what they call 'craddies,' trials of strength and daring, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 10; Geoffrey set a 'craddie,' as he calld it. He jumped the brook, and dared you to follow, BRIERLEY *Red Wind.* (1868) 96; Lan.¹ Craddy s., Cratty e., Croddy (Oldham). s.Lan. There's a croddy for yo, BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Chs. Scarcely ever used now, Chs. *N. & Q.* (1882) l. 224; Chs.¹ About Mac-

clesfield it is *gen.* Crodody (s.v. Craddant); *Chs.*³ That's a fine crodody *Lin.*¹

2. *v.* To contest, play roughly. *n.Cy.* (HALL.)

CRODE, *sb.* *n.Cy.* [Not known to our correspondents.] A mole. (HALL.)

CRODLE, *sb.* *s.Chs.*¹ [krōdl.] A large marble made of stone or a species of cement and used as a 'taw.'

CROFFLE, *v.* *Stf. Der. Lei. War.* [krōfl.] To hobble, walk with difficulty; to crawl about like one ill or decrepit. See **Craffle**.

Stf. She came *croffling* along (M.A.R.) *Der.*², *nw.Der.*¹ *Lei.* He just goes *croffling* about, *NORTHALL GL.* (1896); *Lei.*¹, *War.*³

Hence **Croffling**, *ppl. adj.* infirm, weak from old age, hardly able to crawl about.

s.Stf. He wō be here long, he's very *crofflin'*, *PINNOCCK Bk. Cy. Ann.* (1895). *Der.*², *Lei.*¹ *War.* He's got very old and *croffling* (J.B.). *n.War.* The idea of a *croffling* old fool like . . . hurrying a young girl (W.B.T.). *War.*²³

CROFT, *sb.*² In *gen.* dial. use in *Sc. Irel.* and *Eng.* Also in forms *craft* *Sc. (JAM.)* *Stf.*¹ *se.Wor.*¹ *Shr.*¹ *Nrf.* *Cor.*³; *craat* *Wil. Som.* [kroft, kraft, kräft] 1. A small enclosed field or pasture, near to or attached to the dwelling-house.

Sc. Acre for acre of the lāgh crofts for this heathery knowe, *SCOTT Anthology* (1816) iv. *Fif.* On the green loan and meadow-crofts around, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) 43, ed 1871. *Rnf.* I just sept yont the craft to see ye, *PICKEN Poems* (1813) I. *Fif.* *Ayr.* Ever sin' I hae been able to hūple doon the craft, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 124; The geese, . . . to pasture I' the craft some day, *BURNS Dream*, st. 6. *Lth.* The big peat stacks and the craft o' bier, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 90. *Dmf.* The gowk frae the craft never cried 'cuckoo', *CROMEK Remains* (1810) 32. *N.L.*¹ Just go through thon farmer's croft down there. *n.Cy.* *GROSE* (1790) *Suppl.*; *N.Cy.*¹ *Nhb.*¹ A small parcel of ground lying near the dwelling of the owner, but not necessarily adjoining it, *GREENWELL Gl. to the Boldon Buke* *Dur.*¹ *Lakel. Pennth Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). *Cum.* A small permanent pasture adjoining farm-houses (J.Ar.); *Cum.*¹, *Cum.*³ T'croft was white wi' dog daisies, 42. *Wm.* The shaws, the crofts, the intacks, *HUTTON Brau New Work* (1785) l. 44; (B.K.). *Yks.* When all the world shall be aloft Then Hallamshire shall be God's croft, *RAY Prov.* (1678) 340. *e Yks.* Larger than a yard, but smaller than a 'close', *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1788). *w.Yks.* In a little croft clois by ahr haase, *Yksmn* (1881) 170; (S.P.U.); *w.Yks.*² *Lan* Thatched dwellings, with 'crofts' attached for the pasturage of a cow, *BRIERLEY Cast upon World* (1886) 31. *n.Lan.*¹, *Chs.*¹³, *Stf.*¹, *Der.*², *nw.Der.*¹, *Not.* (L.C.M.). *Not.*¹ *Lin.* Thy windmill oop o' the croft, *TENNYSON Spinster's Sweet-arts* (1885); He paid 20s. rent for a cottage and croft, *MARSHALL Review* (1811) III. 86. *n.Lin.*¹, *Rut.*¹, *Lei.*¹, *Nhp.*² *w.Wor.*¹ 'The church crafts' are fields near a church. *se.Wor.*¹, *s.Wor.* (H.K.), *SER.*¹² *Nrf.* *GROSE* (1790). *Suf.*¹, *Sus.*¹² *Hmp.* *HOLLOWAY.* *Wil.* (K.M.G.); *SLOW GL.* (1892). *Som.* 'Croft' is one of the many words meaning an enclosed field, *HERVEY Wedmore Chron.* (1887) I. 374; *SWEETMAN Wincanton GL.* (1885).

2. *Comp.* (1) **Croft-head**, the end of the croft or small field adjoining the dwelling-house; (2) **land**, land of superior quality which was kept constantly manured and cropped; (3) **rig**, a croft ridge.

(1) *Cum.* At neet we met at our croft head, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 85. (2) *Sc.* *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). *Dmf.* A few acres of what is called croft-land, which was never out of crop, *Statist. Acc.* I. 181 (JAM.). *Cum.*¹ (3) *Ayr.* I hae as gude a craft rig As made o' yird and stane, *BURNS Ther's News, Lasses*, st. 3.

3. *Phr.* (1) *the Goodman's Croft*, a small piece of uncultivated land; see below; (2) *nor toft, nor croft*, very poor.

(1) *Bnff.* There was a rig of uncultivated land called 'The Guidman's Craft', alias 'The G'ien Rig', which was set apart or given to the Deil, to obtain his good will! *GORDON Chron Keith* (1880) 53. *Bwk.* If you put a spade in the Goodman's craft, Mahoun will shoot you wi' his shaft, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 111. (2) *Der.*²

4. A small common, a field in which furze is grown.

Cor. The crofts and waste ground with which Cornwall abounds, *FORFAR Pengersick* (1862) 1; *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863); *Cor.*¹ An enclosed common not yet cultivated, *Cor.*³ Uncultivated land suitable for rough pasturing.

5. A small holding or farm.

Elg. His little croft, where his forefathers lived beyond the

reach of memory, *COUPER Tourifications* (1803) II. 98. *Abd.* Accommodation for two cows and a couple of steeds, which laboured a small croft, *RUDDIMAN Sc. Parish* (1828) 12, ed 1889; A body, cud hae the chance o' gettin' a bit craftie, *ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* (1871) xiv. *Ked.* The lads they noo were nearly daft 'o get hersel', and then the craft, *JAMIE Muse* (1844) 13. *Per.* Established in the granny's croft, as master, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 143, ed 1887. *Fif.* There never was sic chaff-blade blatter On haust-rigs or on crafts, *TENNANT Papistry* (-827) 116. *Lnk.* The crofts whaur corn wav'd rank an' guid, Can hardly noo be traced, *THOMSON Musings* (1881) 7. *Nhp.*¹

Hence (1) **Crofter**, *sb.* a peasant farmer, the cultivator of a small farm or croft; (2) **Crofting**, *sb.* the state of land which is continually in crop; the land itself when continually cropped.

(1) *n.Sc. Gl. Lab.* (1894). *ne.Sc.* Ony o' the sma' fairmers or crafters, *GRANT Chron. Keckleton*, 126. *Abd.* Country Kirst, A crafter's heiress, *OGG Wille Waly* (1873) 51. *Lnk.* Great tracks o' laun' can noo be seen, Whaur crofters ance dwelt snug an' bien, *THOMSON Musings* (1881) 7. *Lth.* The miller's mill, a crofter's hay, *McNEILL Preston* (c. 1895) 8. *Feb.* Crofteis, renting one or two acres, *Agrie. Surv.* 32 (JAM.). (2) *Sc.* By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it, may be employed in improving and enriching the other third part, and bringing it into crofting, *MAXWELL Sel. Trans.* (1743) 12 (JAM.). The lands are *gen.* divided into crofting and outfield-land. The crofting consists of four breaks, *ib.* 213 (*ib.*).

[1. *OE. croft*, a small enclosed field, see *EARLE Charters* (1888) *Gl.* 4. *MDu. kroft (krocht)*, high sandy land, a field on the downs (VERDAM)]

CROFT, *sb.*² *Ken.* [kroft.] A vault.

Ken. The vault under the X^e Ch. in Canterbury is called the under-croft (K); *Ken.*¹

[*MDu. crofte (chrocht(e))*, a crypt (VERDAM); *MLat. crupta* (DUCANGE).]

CROFT, *sb.*³ *Irel. Shr.* [kroft] A glass water-bottle for the table or bedroom.

Ir. (G.M.H.), *Uis.* (M.B.-S.) *Shr.*¹ Water-croft and tumbler, *Anchorer's Catal.* (1876)

[A corr. of *caraff*, *It. caraffa*, a water-bottle (FLORIO).]

CROG, *sb.* *Sc. Pl* *crogan* (JAM.). A paw.

Per. I'll no gie you a bit in your crog, or clogs (JAM, s.v. *Crogan*).

[*Gael. crog*, a large or clumsy hand, a paw (M. & D.).]

CROG, see **Crag**, *sb.*⁵, **Crogan**.

CROGAN, *sb.* *Sc.* Also in forms *crog*, *crok* (JAM.). A bowl or vessel used to hold milk.

n.Sc. I gave you a kaper, and a crogan of milk, *Clan Albin* (1815) I. 211 (JAM.); She will get good colour, after drinking crogans, and breathing the air of the Bein, *Saxon and Gael* (1814) IV. 43 (*ib.*).

[*Gael. crogan*, a pitcher, little earthen dish (M. & D.).]

CROGGAN, *sb.* *Cor.* Also written *crogan*, *crogen* *Cor.*² [kro'gan.] A limpet-shell.

Cor. The heaps of crogans [limpet-shells] about the hut, *HUNT Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 120, ed 1896. *w.Cor.* There are no bonnets nowadays, they are nothing but croggans (M.A.C.); *Cor.*¹²

[*OCor. crogen*, a shell (WILLIAMS); *Bret. krogen*, 'coquille' (Du Rusquec).]

CROGGERY, *sb.* *Irel.* [kro'gəri.] A division of land. *Aran.* In the Aran isles the land is divided into townlands, every townland containing so many 'quarters,' every quarters [sic] so many 'croggeries,' every croggerly so many acres, *LAWLESS Grania* (1892) II. pt. III. i.

CROGGLE, *v.* *Yks.* [kro'gl.] To curdle. Hence **Croggly**, *adj.* curdled.

*w.Yks.*² It's all thick and croggly

CROGGY, *adj.* *Nhb. Yks.* [kro'gi.] Of a horse: weak in the fore-legs. *Nhb.*¹

Hence **Croggley**, *adv.* badly poised, unsteadily.

w.Yks. B! careful, that wo's very croggley. He wawkt very croggley aw thowt (D.L.).

CROGHTON-BELLY, *sb.* *Obs. Lan.* A person who eats a great deal of fruit. (K.)

CROGLIN, *sb.* *Pem.* [kro'glin.] A small shell-fish or periwinkle. In *pl.* round stones or shells used in the game of 'dibs.' *s.Pem.* (W.M.M.)

[*Cp. Wel. crogen*, 'concha' (DAVIES), see **Croggan**.]

CROGLINS, *sb. pl.* Yks. [kro'glinz.] A boys' game of leap-frog.

w.Yks. One boy 'caers daen,' and the others jump over his back (W.F.S.).

CROHLE, see **Crowl**, *v.*²

CROICHLE, see **Crockle**, **Croighle**.

CROIDLE, see **Croodle**, *v.*¹

CROIG, *sb.* Yks. {kro'ig.} A hole, a slit. See **Crag**, *sb.*⁴
w.Yks.² They cut a croig out of a sod.² This was said by a man who was describing how a rude table was made on the grass by fishermen by fixing four wooden stakes into four sods.

CROIGHLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Also in forms **craighle**, **creighle**, **croichle** (JAM.). [kroi'xl.] 1. *v.* To cough in a short, dry, husky manner. Cld., Rnf., Lnk. (JAM.)

Hence **Croighling**, (1) *vb.* *sb.* dry, hard coughing; (2) *pl. adj.* coughing.

(1) Ayr. What a creighling the creature made, raxing and shadding its sides, *Steam Boat* (1822) 287 (JAM.). (2) Rnf., Lnk. Auld croighlin' wight, *Tannahill Poems* (1807) 13 (JAM.). Ayr. He has a croichlin' bit hoast that I dinna like ava, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 96; I'll hae the old craighling scoot afore the lords, *GALT Entail* (1823) xv.

2. *sb.* A short, dry cough. Also used *attrib.*

Rnf. Yestreen I catch'd a wee bit croighl o' cauld, *Tannahill Poems* (1807) 19 (JAM.); Fash'd wi' a croichle cough, *CLARK Rhymes* (1842) 8.

CROIL, see **Crowl**, *sb.*

CROILK, *sb.* Sh.I. A hump on the back of an animal. S. & Ork.¹

CROINTER, *sb.* Sc. The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. Cf. **crooner**.

e.Sc. NEILL *Fishes* (1810) 14 (JAM.).

CROISE, see **Cröse**, *v.*, **Cross**, *sb.*

CROISHTARISH, *sb.* Obs. Sc. The fire-cross or signal of war.

Abd. The moment the alarm was given that danger was apprehended, a stake of wood, the one end dipped in blood and the other burnt, . . . was put into the hands of the person nearest to where the alarm was given . . . The stake of wood was named **Croishtarish**, *Statist. Acc.* XIV. 352 (JAM.).

[Gael. *crois-làra* (-làraidh), a fiery cross, a signal for arming; *crois*, a cross + ON. (Edda) *tara*, war (supposed by Vigfusson to be a foreign word), see MACBAIN, 98.]

CROIT, *v.* Yks. Also written **crooit**. [kruit.] To grumble, murmur, repine, 'worrit'; to fret, 'grizzle.'

w.Yks. What's ta croiting about? *Obsol., Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Jan. 3, 1891); Rock that cradle, t' barn's croiting, *ib.* (Aug. 6, 1892); It's no use croiting about spilt milk (J.T.).

CROK, *sb.* Obs. n.Cy. An old-laid egg. (K.)

CROK, see **Crogan**.

CROKE, *sb.* and *v.*¹ Yks. Lin. Der. Written **croak** Yks. Der. [krök, kroək.] 1. *sb.* The core of an apple or pear; the central remnant of a haystack. Cf. **crawk**, *sb.*¹

e.Yks. (S.O.A.) Lin. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* (1856) 703; BROOKE *Tracts* (Gl.). m.Lin. (T.H.R.)

2. Refuse of any kind.

Der. To be sold, croak of seeds, 14 tons, *Advt. Sheffield Dy. Telegraph* (1892). sw.Lin.¹ It's on'ly an old croke.

3. *v.* To core an apple, &c.

m.Lin. Git them apples croked ready for the puddin' (T.H.R.). [1. *Hec arula*, a croke, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 790.]

CROKE, *v.*² Sur. [krök.] *Pp.* of *to creak*.

Sur. If you'd a put them boots in water at first go off, sir, they wouldn't have croke, *N. & Q.* (1880) 6th S. i. 238.

CROKE, see **Croak**, *v.*¹

CROKONITION, **CROKYNEESHIN**, see **Crockanition**.

CROLTER, *sb.* e.An.¹ Also written **krolter**. [Not known to our correspondents.] [kro'ltər.] The front board of a wagon or tumbrel.

CROM, *v.*, *sb.* and *adj.* Bnff.¹ [krom.] 1. *v.* To double, bend. *Gen.* with *in* or *up*.

The tinker crommt up 's leg, and gehrt the fouk believe 'at he wiz cripple. Dinna crom in yir taes that wye.

2. *sb.* An entanglement, bend.

Fin this wiz a crom in the sowm, the gaadman geed, and raid it.

3. *adj.* Crooked, bent.

3 The man hiz a crom finger. Freq. prefixed to other adjectives; as **crom-tack**, having the t/tes crooked under themselves; **crom-fingert**, **crom-leggit**

[Du. *krommen*, to crooke or bend (HEXHAM)]

CROM, see **Cram**, *v.*¹, **Crum**, *adj.*¹

CROMACK, *sb.* Sh.I. [kro'mæk.] The hand with the fingers bent, as in the act of clutching or scratching with the nails. (K.I.); S. & Ork.¹ See **Crom**, *v.*

CROMB, see **Crome**.

CROME, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. Also in forms **cromb** Nrf.; **croom** e.An.¹² Nrf. Ess. [kröm, krüm.] 1. *sb.* A long stick with a hook at the end of it, used for var. purposes. Also in *comp.* **Crome-stick**.

e.An.¹; e.An.² We have muck-crooms, fire-crooms, mud-crooms, as well as croom-sticks. Nrf. Used for pulling weeds out of a drain, after they are cut, *GROSE* (1790); Jist hand me my cromb-stick (W.R.E.); A staff with prongs for drawing turnips, &c., *MORTON Cyclo. Agric.* (1863). e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Nrf.¹ Suf. (F.H.), A didall and crome, For draining of ditches, that noyes thee at home, *Suffolk Garl.* (1818) 349; A stick cut with 2 or 3 inches of fork left on at the thick end so as to form a hook; much used for blackberrying, (H.J.L.R.) Suf.¹ A turnip-crome. Ess. For lifting a bucket out of a well (H.H.M.); (W.W.S.); A nut-crome is a nut-hook, *Gl* (1851), Ess.¹ [As soon as a sufficient quantity [of weeds] are collected on the dam, they are drawn out by crombes, forks, &c., *HUNTER Geological Essays in N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 22]

2. *v.* To draw with a 'crome'; to hook with a long stick. e.An.¹ Nrf. *GROSE* (1790), Crome me down those blackberries (J.H.) Suf. (F.H.); (H.J.L.R.) Ess. *Gl* (1851); Ess.¹ [I once asked a child what mermaids were 'Them nasty things what crome you into the water,' *CHAMBERS Bk. Days* (ed. 1869) I. 678.]

[A crome for draining of ditches, *TUSSER Husb.* (1580) 38; Crombe or crome, *uncus, arpx, Prompt.* Cp. Du. *kramme*, a hooke, a grapple (HEXHAM).]

CROME, *adj.* Or.I. Hoarse, as with a cold.

Or.I. In common use (J.G.).

CROMEN, *v.* Lan. Also written **krom**. [kro'mən.] To push, thrust. Cf. **cram**, *v.*¹

Lan. Aw th' rest cromunt me in, *PAUL BONNIN Sequel* (1819) 10; Krom't im up a pare o' rott'n bak stares, *WILSON Plebeian Pol.* (1801) 8.

CROMER, *sb.* e.An. In *comb.* (1) **Cromer** crabs, see below; (2) — **crab-boat**, an open sailing-boat.

(1) e.An.¹ Two hundred go to one hundred at wholesale price. (2) Nrf. At one time common on the coast, *ANSTED Sea Terms* (1898).

[From **Cromer**, the name of a village on the coast of Norfolk.]

CROMIE, see **Crummie**.

CROMP, *adj.* Oxf. Witty. (HALL.) See **Cramp**, *adj.* 4.

CROMP, see **Cramp**, *sb.*²

CRONACHIE, *sb.* Ags. (JAM.) A child's name for the little finger. Cf. **crannie-wannie**.

[Cp. Gael. *crannach*, a dwarfish person (M. & D.).]

CRONACHING, *pl. adj.* Sc. Gossiping, tattling.

n.Sc. (JAM.) Per. Betty is a 'cronachin' hummer an' raises a hantle din amon her neibous (G.W.).

CRONANE, *sb.* Irel. Also in forms **cronaune**, **croniawn**. A monotonous chant or drone, a song without words. Cf. **croon**.

Ir. Warbled out a ditty . . . your stupid old cronian about dimples, *LEVER Martins* (1856) I. x. Qco. How to . . . sing a cronane, *BARRINGTON Sketches* (1830) I. iv; The cronane had no words; . . . executed by drawing in the greatest possible portion of breath, and then making a sound like a humming-top, *ib. Nole.* s.Ir. It kept up a continued cronane like a nurse hushing, *CROKER Leg.* (1862) 228.

Hence **Cronauner**, *sb.* one who hums or sings the 'cronaune.'

Qco. Who ever could hum the longest, was accounted the best cronaunder, *BARRINGTON Sketches* (1830) I. ii.

[Ir. *crónán*, the low murmuring or chorus to each verse in choral singing, O CURRY *Manners & Customs*, III. 246.]

CRONCH, see **Crunch**.

CRONE, *sb*¹ and *v*. Sc. Nhb. Also e.An. & Cy. [krōn.]

1. *sb*. An old toothless ewe, a ewe past bearing.
Nhb.¹ Nrf. I got a rare price for them old crones (W R E.); Nrf.¹ e.Nrf. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). Suf. Crones on the prickly whin browse, *Suffolk Garland* (1818) 358; When no longer fit for breeding they are called 'owd crones,' *RAINBIRD Agric* (1819) 292, ed. 1849; (F.H.); Suf.¹ An ewe sheep, which has had one lamb or more, and lost her teeth. Ess. (W.W.S.), (K) s.Cy. COLES (1677); GROSE (1790).

2. An old woman. In *gen.* colloq. use.

Nrf. A conjecture flung across the street by a grey-haired crone, *BARRIE Light* (1888) 209, ed. 1893 Nhb.¹, Suf.¹
3. *v*. Of ewes: with *off*: to segregate for fattening, when no longer serviceable for breeding. Suf. (F.H.)

4. Of ewes: to become old.

Nrf. The sheep do not croil sooner than twelve years ... croneing late, *Young Annals Agric.* (1784-1815) XLV. 179

[1. A crone is a ewe whose teeth are so worn down that she can no longer keep her sheep-walk, *Tusser Redivivus* (1710) in *Tusser Husb.* (1580) 28; Crones, old ewes, *WORLDGE Dict. Rust.* (1681). MDu. *krome*, an old sheep (KILIAN). 2. She that was erst a maid as fresh as May, is now an old crone, *BURTON Anat. Mel.* (1621), ed. 1896, III. 274. 3. Now crone your sheepe, *Tusser Husb.* (1580) 127]

CRONE, *sb*² Cum. Wm. Lan. [k'ōn.] 1. The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

Cum. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 41, Cum.¹ Cum., Wm.

2. *Comp.* Crone-berries, (1) cranberries; (2) whortle-berries. (1) Cum.¹ Cum., Wm. (2) ne Lan.¹

CRONE, see *Crone*.

CRONG, *v*. Yks. To crunch.

w.Yks. You will think it funny to see him inside o' t'fenders crongin cinders, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bairnsla Ann.* (1869) 14; Used at Ossett (M F.); (S.K.C.)

CRONK, *v*¹ and *sb*. Irel. n.Cy. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Also Dev. Cor. In form *crunk* n.Yks.¹ Cor.¹ [kronk, krunk] 1. *v*. To croak, make the harsh note of a raven or a frog; *fig.* to grumble.

w.Yks.¹, Lan.¹ Chs.¹ He sits cronkin i'th nook from mornin to neet. s.Dev. e.Cor. (MISS D), Cor.¹²

Hence **CRONKING**, (1) *ppl* *adj.* croaking; (2) *vbl* *sb.* the baying sound made by a flock of Brent geese.

(1) n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks.¹ A cronkin toad. (2) N.I.¹

2. To prate, to gossip in a malicious way, to crow over. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). w.Yks.² Shoo's gone a cronking; w.Yks.⁴, Lan.¹

3. *sb*. The cry or note of a raven. Also *fig.* croaking, prating.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790) Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856) 274; Lan.¹ Let's ha less o' thi cronk; thaa'rt wur nor a crow.

[1. ON. *krunk!* *krunk!* the raven's cry, *krunka*, to croak (VIGFUSSEN); cp. LG. *krunkten*, 'sich unwohl fühlen und darüber klagen' (BERGHAUS).]

CRONK, *v*² Lakel. Wm. Yks. Not. Also written *cronck* w.Yks.³; *kronk* w.Yks.¹ [kronk.] 1. To crouch, squat down; to sit huddled up.

Wm. He would cronk anywhere (B.K.). w.Yks. Wimmin goaze an' sits cronkin' e foaks' hauses, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bairnsla Ann.* (1847) 19; Maggie spent most of her time in the kitchen 'cronked up o' t'wishin', *HARTLEY Clock Alm.* (1874) 49; w.Yks.³ Miners and colliers will cronk daan i' th' cabin for a taum, when they come aat o' th' pit; w.Yks.⁵ A starvling child, or any cold-dreading person, 'sits cronking by t'fire t'daay through.' s.Not. He were cronkin bissen ommust down to the ground (J.P.K.).

2. To perch, sit.

w.Yks.¹ I sees her kronkif astride o' th' bawk, ii. 288, w.Yks.⁵ Gotten cronked up there.

3. To lounge, sit about gossiping.

Lakel. Cronkin' about a public hoose is a bad sign, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). w.Yks. He would cronk over t'fire bi t'hahr together (B.K.); Nivver mak a praktis a cronkin, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bairnsla Ann.* (1873) 28, Wimmin ats allas cronkin up at door step, *ib.* (1870) 56; w.Yks.²

CRONK, see *Crank*, *adj*²

CRONKY, *adj.* Lan.¹ [kro'ŋki.] Rough, uneven.

CRONNY, *adj.* Der.² nw.Der.¹ [kro ni] Merry, cheerful. See *Cranny*, *adj*.

CRONY, *sb*. Dmf. (JAM.) A cant term for a potato. Hence *Crony-hill*, *sb.* a potato-field.

CRONY, *v*. Som. [krō ni.] To gossip.

*w.Som.¹ Appl. only to the old. Two old women sitting over the fire, even if quarrelling, would be said to broa nee together.

CRONYER, see *Cronner*.

CROO, *v*. Sc. n.Cy. Lan. [krū.] To coo, as a pigeon. Cf. *crood*.

Lth Horses neighing, Pigeons crooing, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 33. n.Cy. (HALL), e.Lan.¹

[*Roucoler*, to croo like a dove or queest, *COTGR.*]

CROO, see *Crew* (e).

CROOBACKS, *sb. pl.* Sc. & Pannier's worn by horses, and used in mountainous districts for carrying corn, peat, &c.

Lth, Per. They are connected to the 'car-saddle' by 'widdies' (JAM.).

CROOD, *v*. Sc. Also written *crowde*. [krūd.]

1. To coo as a pigeon. Cf. *croodle*, *v*²

Abd. The linties sing sweet and the cushie-doo croods, *CADENHEAD Bon-accord* (1853) 250. Nrf. The sentimental cushie doo Croods in her greenwood bower, *SMART Rhymes* (1834) 111. Ayr. While thro' the braes the cushat croods Wi' wailfu' cry! *BURNS To W Simpson* (1785) st 12 Lth. The cushat [shall] crood in the drowsy wood, *LUMSDEN Sheep head* (1892) 75 e.Lth. The cushat croods her fond regard, *MUCKLEBACKIT Rur. Rhymus* (1885) 78.

Hence **Crooding-doo**, *sb.* a wood-pigeon; a term of endearment.

Sc. Where hae ye been a' the day, My bonnie wee croodin doo? *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 51. Per. Poor little finch and crooden doo, *HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls* (1891) 76 SIK. I wish you only heard the way the bonny croodin-dooes keep murmurin their jeists to ane anither, *CHR. NORTH Noctes* (ed. 1856) II. 122.

2. To croak as a frog.

Sc. RUDDIMAN *Gl to Douglas* (1710).

[1. The cowschet crowdis and pirkis on the rys, *DOUGLAS Eneados* (1513), ed. 1874, IV. 87.]

CROOD, see *Crud*.

CROODLE, *v*¹ In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms *creudle* w.Yks. Dev.; *crewldle* N.Cy.¹ w.Yks. Chs.²³ Suf.¹ Dev.¹; *croidle* w.Yks.; *croidle* m.Yks.¹; *crowdle* Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.¹ n.Yks.¹²³ e.Yks. m.Yks.¹ Der.¹ Hrf.¹; *cruddle* Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹² e.Yks.¹ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹⁵ Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Der.² Not.¹ n.Lin.¹ Glo.¹ Suf.¹; *crudle* Wm. Not.¹ Lei. War.³ Wor. Dev.¹ [krū'dl, kru'dl, kru'i dl.]

1. To huddle together, nestle close for warmth or for protection.

Fif. (JAM.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) Nhb.¹ They wor flaid o' the thunnor and cruddled in. Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). Cum. They war oa croodit tegidder on laal skemmels, *SARGISSON Joe Scoop* (1881) 14; Cum.¹ s.Wm. We sat . . . cruddled up togedder, *SOUTHEY Doctor* (ed. 1848) 560. I Ma. The lads croodled down by the crackling blaze, *CAINE Manxman* (1894) pt. I. ii. n.Yks. (T.S.); n.Yks.¹²³ e.Yks. Bayns croodled togither, an kept ther-sens, *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 95; *MARSHALL Rur Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Two or three wimmen . . . croidald thersenze together as near t'fire az thay cud get, *TOM TREDDLEHOYLE Bairnsla Ann.* (1853) 40; w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.² A child is said to croodle to its mother; w.Yks.³⁴⁵ Lan. Give ower croodlin' ower th' lass, *FRANCIS Daughter of Soil* (1895) 177. Chs.¹ Th' pratty little dear! look how it croodles up agen it mammy; Chs.³ They war all crewld up amongst the grig. s.Chs.¹ Si'dhi eyür üt dhis yung ky't lin, aay it kiöö dlz up ügy'en' mi [Sithee here at this yung kitlin', hai it' croodles up agen me]. s.Stf. We used to croodle close together on the squob, *PINNOCK Blk. Cy. Ann* (1895). Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹ s.Not. Th' oad woman wor croodling ower the fire, as if 'twor winter (J.P.K.). Lin. Th' little duck croodled doon among th' kitlins upov th' hearth stoane, *Lin N. & Q.* (July 1890); Lin.¹ n.Lin.¹ Look how them yung bods is cruddled up'n a heap. Lei.¹ Thay sot a-crewldin' ower the foire. Nhp.¹ 'How she sits croodling over the fire.' Always suggests the idea of chilliness and want of warmth. War. They're all croodling in a corner because it's so cold (J.B.); War.¹²³ s.Wor. Her was sat cruddled over the fire with a shawl round her shoulders (H.K.). Shr.¹ Them cauves wanten thar suppin—it's a djurn mornin'; sec 'ow they bin

croodlin' thar four fit together, poor things; Shr.² Uz a mon as ud luffer croodle and starve then tak to work Hrf.¹, Hrf.² The cattle croodled all of a heap. Glo, BAYLIS *Illus Dial* (1870); Glo.² Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.¹ Also sometimes of various liquors, which are said to be 'very pretty croodle.' Nrf. 'Tis rarely cold; we was a croodling over the fire (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹, Suf.¹, Dev.¹

Hence (1) **Croodle**, *sb.* a heap, collection; (2) **Croodled** or **Croodled up**, *phr.* curled up snugly as a cat curls itself when asleep; (3) **Croodling**, *phl. adj.* cold, chilly, sensible of the cold; (4) **Croodly**, *adj.* (a) cold, chilly; (b) delicate, shrinking.

(1) Fif. (JAM.) (2) Chs.¹ (3) Dev. She is always crewdling and hanging over the fire. Don't be zo crewdling, *Monthly Mag* (1810) I. 433. (4, a) w.Yks.² Oh, mother, I feel like a hen, all croodly. (b) Not.¹ Shy's a poge little croodley mite.

2. To crouch, cower, stoop down.

Sc. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Fif. (JAM.), N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹ Cum.³ I gat over t'steean fence wi' t'gun an' t'yars, an' croodel't doon aback on't, 108 Wm. He was crud'd up amang some strêa i' t'cart boddum (B.K.); Wm.¹ ne.Yks.¹ When they seed ma, they all croodled doon. e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. To sit 'crewlded up' means to crouch with the shoulders and knees drawn together, as if shivering with cold, *Sheffield Indep* (1874); Hearin hur foot on t'steps at stars, he croodald huzen up, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1875) 16; w.Yks.²; w.Yks.⁵ Luke how shoo's croodlin' up hei shouthers. n.Lan. Ther krü'd-d o' av a hup (W.S.). m.Lan.¹ Chs. He had crewdelt down and made it his hidin' place, CROSTON *Enoch Crump* (1887) 15; He croodled down out of sight (E.F.); Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Croodle dain aback o' th' hedge. Der.¹ Crowdle you down. Not. (J.H.B.); Not.¹ s.Not. The child croodled in a corner an' kep' quiet (J.P.K.). sw.Lin.¹ They found the old woman croodled up in a corner. s.Lin. Poor owd thing, she does hardly eaythink now but sit croodlin' o'er the fire all the day long (T.H.R.). Lei.¹ Nhp Who croodling hastens from the storm, CLARE *Poems* (1821) II. 183; Nhp.² Shr.² Chickens as bin wek, gwun croodling about for want o' th' hen to broodle 'em. Hrf.¹, Glo.¹ n.Bck. The old dog croodled up to the fire (A.C.).

3. To bend the back either from old age or infirmity; to stoop.

Cum. (E.W.P.) w.Yks. He does croodle (J.T.). Lan.¹ w.Wor.¹ Sit up, Lizzie, can't yu. What are yu croodlin' over yer work like that for? se.Wor.¹

4. To cringe, fawn; to coax, wheedle.

Lei.¹ Does't coom crewldin' up to me. Nhp.¹ 'It's no use your coming croodling up to me, I shan't let you have it,' is often said to an importuning child. Hnt. (T.P.F.)

5. To brood, meditate, pore over.

n.Dev. My hart ed lück to braik A-crewlding auver's letters, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 81.

6. To cuddle, fondle.

N.I.¹ Shr.¹ Theer, dunna winnock, darlin', come to mother an' 'er 'll croodle yo' a bit.

CROODLE, *v.* Sc. Nhb. Lan. Rut. Also Wil. Dor. Som. Also written croudle Sc. (JAM.); crowdle Rnf.; crudle Dor. [krü'dl] 1. To coo like a dove. Also *fig.* to chuckle. See **Crood**.

Kcd Croodlin' in the thicket near I hear the amorous cushat-dove, GRANT *Lays* (1884) 178. Rnf. The cushat croodles am'rously, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 241, ed. 1817; Then rising gied my haunch a hitch To crowdle in the morning, and sing, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 52. Ayr. A cushie-doo would croodle frae its nest, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 63. Lth. We'll raise the stock-dove from the grove To croodle 'mongst the lowering trees, McNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 24. Nhb. Sits croodlin' the blackcock sae braw in the glen, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 177. Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885).

Hence (1) **Croodling**, *phl. adj.* cooing; (2) **Croodling** doo, *phr.* a wood-pigeon or dove; a term of endearment.

(1) Bwk. Croodlin' cushats closer thrang, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 103. Nhb. The croodling black-game 'mang the ferns, PROUDLOCK *Borderland Muse* (1896) 334. (2) Per. It's the bonnie wee croodlin' doo That churm'd its sang, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 241. Frf. I pressed to my brest my wee croodlin' doo, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 85. Rnf. My Willie, my wee croodlin' doo, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 28. Lth. Oh sleep, my puir wee croodlin' doo, SMITH *Merry Brudal* (1866) 133.

2. To purr, as a cat.

Rnf. Auld baudrons sits an' croodlin' thrums, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1807) 47 (JAM.).

3. To hum a song, murmur quietly to oneself.

Ayr. (JAM.) Lan. I left him... croodlin' a bit of a tunc, WAUGH *Chim Corner* (1874) 23, ed. 1879; Lan.¹ The child croodl'd thoughtfully to himself for a minute or two, *ib.* *Sneek-Bant* (1868) iii e.Lan.¹ Rut. To croodle a song (J.P.K.)

Hence **Crudelee**, *v.* to crow as a baby does.

Dor. (C.W.B.); N & Q. (1852) 1st S v 375

CROODY, *v.* Pem. [krü'di] To crouch, cower; to submit. Cf. **croodle**, *v.* 1, 2.

s.Pem. Croody-down. I'll croody to no one (W.M.M.)

CROOING, *phr.* Lan.¹ [krü.in.] Creeping close together.

CROOK, *sb.*, *adj.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel and Eng. Also in forms creak Wm. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵; creeak Cum.¹ e.Yks.¹; creek Bwk.; areuk Elg. Cum.¹; crewk n.Yks.² e.Yks.¹ w.Yks.; cruck Sc. (JAM.) Ant. Nhb.¹ Glo.¹ Oxf.¹ Brks.¹ nw.Dev.¹; cruick Abd. Kcd. Ayr.; cruk w.Yks.²; cruke Sc. (JAM.) Irel. n.Yks.² m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.⁵; cruok Wm. & Cum.¹; krewk e.Yks., [krük, kruk, kriak, krik, kriuk, krök.] 1. *sb.* A hook of any kind.

Nhb.¹ Cum. A chain some three yards lang... held a creuk, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1874) 2nd S. 57; Cum.¹ Wm. He pood creak awt oth keep omme petty cox, WHEELER *Dial.* (1790) 60; Wi' a lang string an a creeak at t'end, Billy Tyson, 14. n.Yks. (T.S.), n.Yks.² e.Yks. Fills a awd ken wi sum wheels an sum wile, An sum seaves, an a krewk offa feyn-machine, NICHOLSON *Flk-Sp.* (1889) 45. w.Yks. The hooks on a shaft of a cart (J.J.B.); w.Yks.²⁵ n.Lin.¹ A hook by which bacon is suspended from the rafters. nw.Dev.¹ Almost invariably used instead of 'hook,' except in the case of edge tools 'Hang it up to the crook'

2. The iron hook on which a gate or door is suspended, the hinge of a gate or door.

Sc. (JAM.) n.Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.* Nhb.¹ Wm. He's stown many a yat, loop an creuk, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 46. n.Yks. Ah mood as wheel ding mah back-deer of t'creaks, BROWN *Minster Screen* (1834) 79; n.Yks.¹ Ex t'smith t'coom an' fix thae deear-cruiks an' yat-cruiks t'moorn's moorn; n.Yks.² A creaking yat hings lang o' t'cuikes. ne.Yks.¹ T'lads 'as rahv'd t'yat off t'creaks. e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788); e.Yks.¹ Let's gan and lift awd Tommy yat off o' creaks. w.Yks. Tayin' t'gates off a t'crooks, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Bairnsla Ann.* (1866) 34. n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ The gate has been thrown off the crook.

Hence **Crooks** and **bands**, *phr.* the hinges and iron braces of a door. Sc. (JAM.), w.Yks.¹, Nhp.¹

3. An iron hook and chain suspended in a kitchen chimney, on which the cooking vessels are hung over the fire. Also used *fig.* fireside, hearth.

Sc. When a child was baptised privately it was, not long since, customary to put the child upon a clean basket, having a cloth previously spread over it, with bread and cheese put into the cloth; and thus to move the basket three times successively round the iron crook, which hangs over the fire, from the roof of the house... This might be anciently intended to counteract the malignant arts, which witches and evil spirits were imagined to practise against new-born infants, *Statist. Acc.* V. 83 (JAM.). Her first lesson in setting the porridge-pot on the crook, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 87. Elg. Come in—around the creuk your tale Will help the ev'n awa', COOPER *Tourifications* (1803) I. 153. Bnff. Twa of them held a finger on one side of the chimney cruick, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 56. Abd. Twa pots soss'd in the chimney nook, Forby ane hott'rin' in the crook, BEATTIE *Pinnings* (1801) 4. Kcd. He made the very crook to ring, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 103. Frf. The house from top to bottom shook, An' as a wanrest wagg'd the crook, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 13. Lth. Frae the crook the pat's ta'en down, BRUCE *Poems* (1813) 168. Gall. The crook and pot-cleps were taken away, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 11. N.I.¹ As black as the crook. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Wm.¹ Sometimes made without chains, one end hooking into a rack. e.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹; w.Yks.⁵ Réach t'flick doon frae t'creak, 53. n.Lan.¹, n.Lin.¹ Dor. He... sat gazing ihto the fire, and at the notches of the chimney-crook which hung above, HARDY *Wess. Tales* (1888) II 39. Dev. Et raich'd to the crook ware thay hang up tha crooks, NATHAN HOGG *Poet. Lett.* (1865) 47. nw.Dev.¹

Hence (1) **Creukal**, *adj.* of or belonging to a crook or cooking vessel; (2) **Creukal-band**, *sb.* the chain by which a 'crook' is suspended over the fire; (3) **Crook-and-links**, *sb. pl.* pot-hooks or suspenders; (4) **-rod**, (5) **-studie**, (6) **-tree**, *sb.* a cross-beam of wood or an iron bar, in the

chimney of a cottage, on which the 'crook' is hung; (7) *shell*, *sb.* a hook for suspending a pot, &c., over the fire.

(1, 2) *Ork.* His muckle head gied sic a judd... The creukal-band he broke, *Pasty Toral* (1880) l. 86, in *ELLIS Pronunc.* (1889) V. 794, 800. (3) *Sh.I.* He strak noo an dan i da crook-an-da-links, *BURGESS Rasmie* (1892) 16. (4) *Uls.* A'll soon comb yer head with the crook-rod, *Uls. Jm. Arch.* VI. 44. (5, 6) *Rxb.* (JAM.) (7) *Sik.* We set a foot on the black cruik-shell, *Hogg Poems* (ed. 1865) 14.

4. Anything 'crooked or bent, a 'bend, curvature; a crooked stick or staff. Also used *fig.* a scheme, device, policy.

Abd. Whan Hornie gae his mou a cruik, *THOM Rhymes* (1844) 64. *Rnf.* Aboon my head, in friendly cruik, The branches was extendit, *PICKER Poems* (1813) II. 87. *Ayr.* Dauner'd the kintra-side on the Sabbath days by himsel', wi' his lang cruik, and his bare shaven pow, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 281. *e Lth.* His faither's stane, wi' twa crooks an' a death's-head on't, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 232. *Edb.* Their crooks an' roars 'bout public weal Are ony thing on earth bitt real, *LEARMONT Poems* (1791) 169. *Yks. (K.) n.Yks.* A metal rod with a hook at one end and a handle at the other for taking hold of wire ropes or for feeding the breaker (C.V.O.), *n.Yks. 2, Glo. (S.S.B.) Som.* The stick used to collect the wheat when 'mowing'—what elsewhere is called the 'fagging-stick' (W.F.R.).

Hence *Crookie*, *sb.* a sixpence.

Lnk. From its having been usually crooked before the introduction of the new coinage (JAM.).

5. *Comp.* *Crook-lug*, a long hooked stick used for pulling down dead branches of trees.

Glo. GROSE (1790); *Gl* (1851), *Glo. 1*

6. *pl.* The arched oak timbers which support the roofs of some old houses. Cf. *crook*, *sb. 5*

w.Yks. 2 Strong oak trees with a considerable bend towards the top were selected. They were fastened together at the ridge, and then the 'side trees' were laid upon them for the support of a thatched roof. The outer walls, often low, were generally formed of boards, or plaster and lath, so that with a small stone foundation for each cruk little masonry was necessary. In one case I have seen the cruk or oak tree go from the ground right up to the ridge of the roof. *Chs. 1*

7. A turn or bend in a stream, &c.; a nook, crevice, corner.

Sc. The auld sauchen tree at the crook o' the burn, *ANDERSON Rhymes* (1867) 126. *Per.* The silver burn, An' its fairy crooks an' bays, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 76. *Lnk.* That small farmhouse standing in the meadow on the pleasantest crook of the burn? *FRASER Wharps* (1895) 1. *Lth.* The dookin' pool at the crook o' the den, *STRATHESK More Bits* (ed. 1885) 139. *Bwk.* The hooks and crooks o' Lambden Burn, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 11. *Sik.* A three-neukit crook o' the linn, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 339, ed. 1866; He lingered... at the washing-pool and about the crook opposite the cot, *ib.* 64. *n.Yks.* Other small parts called crooks and crinkle, are held by Mr. Cumber at £1, *Quarter Sessions Records, N. R. Rec. Soc.* VIII. 23; *n.Yks. 12 w.Yks. 1* Wil. Robert Glass agrees to lett... the messuage... and the crooks thereunto belonging, *Lease of Property at Cheshill* (1783).

8. Part of the furniture of a pack-saddle; see below.

Som. (W.F.R.) w.Som. 1 There are two kinds, long crooks and short crooks. The former consist of two long poles bent in a half circle of about eighteen inches in diameter, but with one end much longer than the other. A pair of these bent poles are kept about two feet apart and parallel to each other by five or more rungs. A frame so constructed forms one crook, and a pair of these pairs are slung on the pack-saddle pannier-wise. When in position the long ends of the crooks are upright, and are at least three feet above the horse's back. Being over five feet asunder, a very large quantity of hay, straw, or corn can be loaded on a pack-horse. Short crooks are of the same description, but smaller in capacity and with rungs closer together. They are for heavier materials, such as hard firewood, building stones, &c. It used to be as common to say 'I'll send a horse and crooks' as it now is to say 'horse and cart.' Both kinds are now very rarely seen. *Dev.* The moormen most commonly convey their peat, and all things else, on what is called a crook, *BRAY Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) l. 22. *n.Dev.* Urchy 'th a-made 'e pair o' crooks, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 66. *nw.Dev. 1 w.Dev.* Light articles of burden are loaded between crooks, *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* (1796) l. 121. *Cor.* Drays, dorsals, and crooks were the common

modes of conveyance, *QUILLER-COUCH Hist. Polperro* (1871) 30; *Cor. 12*

9. *Comp.* *Crook-saddle*, *obs.*, a saddle for supporting panniers or creels.

Sc. Cadgers are ay cracking of crooksaddles, *FERGUSON Prov.* (1598) 218, ed. 1785. *Abd.* Creels and crook-saddles are entirely in disuse, *Statist. Acc.* XV. 462 (JAM.). *w.Sa.* Horse-loads are for the most part carried in small creels... fixed by a rope to the crook-saddle, *Statist. Acc. Lewis*, XIX. 248 (JAM.).

10. A disease in cattle or sheep which causes curvature of the neck; curvature of the hind legs of an animal.

N.Cy. 1, Nhb. 1 Dur. 1 A disease in pigs, affecting the back, and depriving them of the use of their hinder legs. *n.Yks.* The bleeding occasioned thereby is thought to be a means of preserving them from the crook, *TUKR Agric.* (1800) 266; (L.W.); *n.Yks. 1* Pigs has gotten t'cruik sairly, fra bein' ower close kept iv a caud coae; *n.Yks. 2* The cruke in the animal's leg when it sticks out, as the effect of fellon or cold. *ne.Yks. 1, m.Yks. 1 w.Yks. 1* Sheep are frequently attacked with a disease called the crook both in their necks and limbs, so that their heads are drawn on one side. *e.Lan. 1 Hrt.* This author calls [the wood-evil] the crook (s.v. Wood evil), *ELLIS Mod. Husb.* (1750). [The crook seizes on the whole frame at once, *KNOWLSON Catile Doctor* (1834) 24.]

11. A pain, esp. in phr. *crukes and hods*, pains or twinges. *n.Yks. 2* I's full o' cruikes an' hods.

12. *Fig.* Misfortune, adversity, trial, cross, esp. in phr. *crook in one's lot.*

Sc. I trust to bear even this crook in my lot with submission, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xii. *Abd.* There was a certain fate attending him—a sort of 'crook in his lot,' *RUDDIMAN Sc. Parish* (1828) 23, ed. 1889. *Rnf.* In a' crooks an' crosses she calmly obeys, *LAING Wayside Flurs* (1846) 29. *Rnf.* Sandy... was born, purr chiel, wi' a crook in his lot, *WEBSTER Rhymes* (1835) 56. *Edb.* Who had few cruiks in his lot, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) ii; It was nae order'd sae... For siccan crooks 'lay i' the way, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 47. *Kcb.* Escape with a whole skin, and without a crack or crook, *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1660) No. 85.

13. A limp, halt, stumble. Also *fig.* a crotchet, whim, fancy.

Sc. If ye mind to walk to heaven without a cramp or a crook, I fear ye must go your lone, *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1660) No. 2 (JAM.). *n.Yks. 1; n.Yks. 2* What fond cruke's he on t'waay wiv noo? *m.Yks. 1* A fond cruke [a foolish whim]. *w.Yks.* My father's legs at last gi'ing her t'crook, shu cum' dahn all on a lump, *HALLAM Wadsley Jack* (1866) iii.

14. A mark cut out of the lower part of an animal's ear. *Sh I. (Coll. L.L.B.), S. & Ork. 1*

Hence *Cruked*, *pp.* variously patterned, marked.

n.Yks. 2 'Cruk'd sheep,' those that are marked with black; black and white, or 'cross-coloured' sheep.

15. *adj.* Twisted, awry, crooked.

Bnff. 1 The crochlin', crowpin', crosin' craitur o' a cheelie hiz a crook craig. Prefixed to many words indicating parts of the body. crook-fingert, crook-moot, crook-craigit. *Oxf. 1* Cruck back, a bent pin.

16. *v.* To make crooked; to twist, distort.

n.Yks. 'Sutha hoo she crewks her mooth te keep t'wind in, foad donnot': this was spoken by one woman to another whilst watching the contortions of the mouth of a person gasping for breath in her death struggle, whom they as 'liggers oot' were waiting to lay out after death, to express her impatience and annoyance at the prolonged existence of the dying person (T.S.); *n.Yks. 1*

Hence *Crookt*, *pp. adj.* crooked, bent, twisted out of the straight line.

n.Yks. 1 A vast o' sticks to choose frav, but he's nobbud piked a cruikt yan efter a's deean. *Chs. 1*

17. To bend, bow. Also used *fig.*

Sc. Airly crooks the tree, that good cammock should be, *FERGUSON Prov.* (1598) 148, ed. 1785; A tailor who 'crooks his legs on his shopboard,' *WHITEHEAD Daft Davie* (1876) 57, ed. 1894. *Fif.* Earthward crook'd they their corporeal frames, *TENNANT Anster* (1812) 58, ed. 1871. *Dmb.* I see naething but a bit shank o' a leaf crookit in the middle, *CROSS Disruption* (ed. 1877) xxiii. *Rnf.* I wat she ne'er will cruck her knee, *ALLAN Poems* (1836) 84. *Ayr.* It bent the key and crooket the sneck, *GALT Provost* (1822) l. v. *Lth.* He wadna cruik'd a limb to harm, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 97. *Edb.* Ony ills that crook the road o' life, *LEARMONT Poems* (1791) 281; Your gab to it you ne'er sould crooket, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 84. *Nhb. 1, w.Yks. (J.W.) Lan.*

An' niver crooks their backs, KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH *Scarsdale* (1860) II 213 Glo (S.S.B.). Oxf.¹ Kruk yūr aarm un sai yoo wish it med nev'uur kuum strait if dhat dhaa'r yent troo [Cruck yer arm an' say you wish I med never come straight if thct thar yent (is not) true]. Very common. Brks.¹ Crook yer baek zo's I med get on top and be carr'd awver the bruck. nw.Dev.¹ s.Dev.¹ e.Cor. (Miss D.). Cgr. 'Crook your arm, Jenny.' Jenny ... bent her arm. ... 'Uncrook your arm.' ... Jenny stretched out her arm. HUNT Pop. Rom. w.Eng. (1865) 118, ed. 1896.

18. To halt in walking, go lame. Also used fig.

Sc. It is ill crooking before cripples, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 178 Kcb. We halt and crook ever since we fell, RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1660) No. 233 n.Yks.² 'He's cruking down t hill,' he's bending with age; descending the road of life.

19. Phr. (1) to *crook the elbow*, (a) to be addicted to tipping or drinking; (b) to affirm, attest to be true; to put one's name to an assertion; (2) — *a finger*, to assist, make the least exertion; to interfere in a business or concern; (3) — *the hams*, to sit down; (4) — *the hocks*, to bow, make obeisance; (5) — *the hough*, (a) see — *the hams*; (b) to bend the knee-joints in order to move; (6) — *the mou'*, (a) to bring the lips together so as to articulate; (b) to pout, make a face, look sulky; (c) to manifest anger or displeasure by a contortion of the mouth; (d) to disfigure the face when about to cry; (7) — *the thumb*, to bend the thumb as a charm against witchcraft; (8) — *down*, see — *the hams*.

(1, a) Sc. (JAM.). (b) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ (2) Sc. [He] was suspicious still of the schoolmaster, who had never crooked a finger in the business, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 86; He didna crook a finger in the business (JAM.). e.Lth. The folk ... didna care an auld sang for their kirk, an' wadna crook a finger to keep it up, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 99. (3) Wm. & Cum.¹ There we may crook our hams an' bouse, 187. (4) Per. Boo your backs an' crook your hocks afore your sovran leddy, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 60. (5, a) e.Lth. Crook your hough, an' say what ye'll tak, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 226 Edb. He was fain to cruik his hough, and felt round about him quietly in the dark for a chair, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) ix Silk. I'd sooner ... see you ... a' hung up ... than that any o' ye sal crook a hough or break bread wi' me, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 68, ed. 1866. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Draw in a seat, and cruick thy hough, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 46; Nhb.¹ The friendly salutation of a pitman who wants you to sit down and 'have a crack.' It means either to sit on a seat or on your hunkers. (b) Sc. I have often wondered how many ... durst crook a hough to fyke and fling at pipers' and fiddlers' springs, WALKER *Passages* (1727) 60 (JAM.). (6, a) Sc. Wi' the cauld ... he couldna crook his mou', *The Ghaist*, 3 (JAM.). Per. Auld warld names That sairly crook a body's mou', NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 96. Edb. To sow a tune I'll never crook my mou', FERGUSON *Poems* (1773) 106, ed. 1785. (b) Abd. Two pence was the wage; ... But now-a-days ye crook your mou', To seek a groat, *Farmer's Ha'* (1774) st. 16, ed. 1801; She had ne'er ... crook'd her mou' or thravn' her face Wi' envious snarls, CHADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 162. Frf. Meg crook'd her mou', an' gae a ban, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 25. Dmf. They, scornful, toss their heads ajee And crook their mou', MAYNE *Glasgow* (1803) 31 (JAM.). (c) Sc. O kend my minny I were wi' you, illfardly wad she crook her mou', HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) II. 51 (JAM.); Tho' at me she crooks her mou' I canna think she looks sae ill on you, DONALD and FLORA, 21 (ib.). Abd. Poor Mag some feigned tears maun shed, Her minny crooks her mou', FORBES *Domnie* (1785) 31. Per. Noo, Davie, dinna crook your mou'—A wurd o' praise is sweet fra you, HALIBURTON *Horace* (1886) 79 (d) Sc. Ye needna begin to crook your mou', for ye've nae cause for't (JAM.). (7) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The fists are clenched, but the thumbs are doubled up inside the palms. The reason for this peculiarity may, no doubt, be found in an old Northumbrian superstition. Children, to avoid approaching danger, are taught to double the thumb within the hand. This was much practised while the terrors of witchcraft remained, TOMLINSON *Guide to Nhb.* (1888) 64. (8) Edb. I'll warn't ye've got some news in town, Come gies them a', and crook ye down, LITTLE *Poems* (1821) 203.

20. With *down*: to fasten to the ground by means of a 'crook' or hook.

w.Som.¹ Tae-uk-n krök down zm dhuur'nz een dhik'ee gyap [Take and fasten down some thorns in that gap].

[I. Þe brasen yates sa strang And stelen croc þat þai wit hang, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 18104. Norw. dial. *krök*, a hook (ÅSEN), ON. *krökr*.]

CROOK, sb.² Som.¹ [krök] The devil, in phr. *old Crook*.

Som. Crook would never be used alone, it is always 'old Crook' (F.T.E.).

[So named from his 'crook,' or crooked claw, the same word as *crook*, sb.¹ Þe cat of helle ... drouh al ut ... wið crokede crokes, *Anc. Rime* (c. 1225) 102.]

CROOKE, sb. Irel. [krük.] A mixture of porter, sulphur, and sheep's dung, used as a remedy for measles.

Crk. This dose, locally known as 'crooke,' brought about another complaint which the medical men found all ordinary remedies to have no effect in stopping, BLACK *Flk-Medicine* (1883) x.

CROOKED, ppl. adj. Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. 1. In phr. (1) as *crooked as Dick's hatband*, (2) *so crooked's a dog's hind-leg*, (3) — *s a horn* as superlative absolutes.

(1) Shr BURNIE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 594. (2, 3) w.Som.¹

2. Comb. (1) *Crooked axe*, an axe having the edge turned inwards; an adze; (2) — *mouth*, the flounder, *Pleuronectes platessa*; (3) — *stockings*, see below; (4) — *whittle*, a reaping-hook; (5) — *words*, swear-words.

(1) Cum. He niver hed a wark chap ... at wuld hannel a creukit axe with that fella, SARGISSON *Joe Soap* (1881) 220; Cum.¹ (2) Bch. *Airbulnot Peterhead*, 18. (JAM.). (3) Nhp.¹ 'He's got his crooked stockings on,' applied to a man who is so inebriated that he is unable to walk straight. (4) Frf. Come childer, settle; 'Tis time to seek the crookit whittle, For now 'tis after three, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1808) 129. (5) Dev.¹ A man was in the habit of interlarding his conversation with oaths. His wife, getting weary of it, begged him to give up using they 'terrabul crooked-words,' HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Several urchins ... adding a few derisive shouts to Joey's 'crooked words,' *ib.* 16 nw.Dev.¹

3. Bent, deformed, crippled. Also used fig.

Sc The crooked minister ... with his youth, his fiery zeal, his frail body, KEITH *Bonnie Lady* (1897) 12. Lnk. The miller is crookit, the miller is crabbit, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 113, ed. 1897. Edb. How sadly comes crook'd crazy eild, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 34. Silk. I saw the bit crookit moon, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 53, ed. 1866. w.Ir. All as one as that cuik'd disciple of his mother's cousin's sither, LOVER *Leg.* (1848) I. 198. n.Yks. He leeaks thruff hardships, creack'd an' colld, CASTILLO *Poems* (1878) 40.

4. Fig. Ill-tempered, cross, 'crabbed.'

Ayr. Let feckless chuels, crucket weans, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 194, ed. 1871. Cum. Thou need say nought about creukit tempers, DICKINSON *Cumbr.* (1876) 120. Wm. Ya mud think o ther werds er meead oot a teap hooarns, ther sa creackt, *Spec. Dial.* (1880) pt. II. 15. Lan. If a chap looks crookit, BRIGLEY *Layrocks* (1864) v. s.Not. I never had a crooked look from her (J.P.K.).

5. Fig. In debt, financial difficulties.

w.Yks. I've left yo' straight, so dunnot get crooked efter I'm gone (A.C.).

CROOKEEN, vbl. sb. Irel. Crossness, peevishness. See *Crook*, sb.¹ 12.

w.Yks.¹ You're wi' thee crookeen [Give over your crossness], 90.

CROOKEL, v. n.Cy. [krū'kl.] To coo as a dove. (HALL.)

[To crookel [as a pigeon], *gemo*, COLES (1679).]

CROOKEN, v. Yks. Also written *crucken*. [kriu kən.] To bend, make crooked.

w.Yks. Aw cruckened a pin, HARTLEY *Grimes' Visit* (1892) 9; Johnny Tailyer ov Morley héd Tite Briggs up for crookenin him his noze, *Deusbre Otm.* (Dec. 7, 1866) 16; w.Yks.¹

Hence *Cruckened*, ppl. adj. crooked, bent, twisted.

w.Yks. Its cruckened streets, HARTLEY *Clock Alm.* (1863) 39.

[Croken, or make crooked, HULOET (1552).]

CROOKLE, v. and adj. Yks. Lan. Not. Lin. Rut. Lei. Nhp. Written *crukle* n.Yks.² [krū'kl, kriukl.] 1. v. To make crooked, to bend, twist. Cf. *crooken*.

Lan. DAVIES *Races* (1856); When a person has displaced or twisted things, 'he's gone un crookelt em,' GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 27.

Hence (1) *Crookled* or *Crookelt*, ppl. adj. (a) bent, crooked, twisted; (b) bad-tempered; (c) awkward; (2) *Crookledy*, adj., see *Crookled* (a).

(1, a) n.Yks.² w.Yks. A crookald hauptney hung raand ther neck, TOM TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann.* (1857) 15; w.Yks.² Lan. A

crookelt pin, GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* (1854) 27; Lan.¹, Not.¹ Lin. There was a crookled woman, and she walk'd a crookled mwe, She fun a crookled sixpence, agean a crookled stile, *Lin N. & Q.* (Oct. 1891) 249 n Lin. As duzn't care a crookled pin fer him, *PLACOCK Tales* (1890) 2nd S 50; n Lin.¹ As crookled as a dog's hind leg sw Lin.¹ They cut out a lot of crookled oak Lei.¹ Oh, if I haven't been an' done it all crookled! Nhp.¹ You've set that post all crookled. (b, c) n Lin.¹ (2) Nhp.¹ What a crookledy pin.

2. *adj.* Curling.

Rut.¹ He wur all for his crookle stretch-traps

CROOK-LIVER, *sb.* Bnff.¹ A disease among calyes producing inflammation of the intestines. Also called liver-crook (q.v.).

CROOKY, *sb.* Irel. [krū'ki.] An old game resembling the modern croquet.

Qco., Cia. An old game called crooky was formerly played at Portarlinton and Kilkee Fifty years ago it was played with wooden crooks and balls, but about twenty-five years ago, or a little more, mallets were introduced at Kilkee; while subsequently the name was changed to croquet, *Flk-Love Jrn.* (1884) II. 265.

CROOM, *sb.* Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. In form croon Dey. [krūm, krēm.] 1. A crumb, morsel, a little of anything; used of time, a moment, a short time. Cf. *crum* (b, sb. 3).

w Dor. Stap a croom, ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial w Eng.* (1825). w Som.¹ Dev. E. dawnt zim tū 'ave iver 'ad a bit ov a croom of gude mayte avoge, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892) 100 n Dev. You shan't, Grace, edge a croom, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st 88 C. If you bain't too tired, we'll titch pipe a croom, NOBLEY *Power of the Hand* (1888) I. xii; She found Mrs. Trenow alone, with a basketful of coarse worsted stockings before her... which she was 'mending a croom,' she said, FORFAR *Wizard* (1871) 43; Cor.¹ Taake a croom o' caake and a croom o' comfort; Cor.² Wait a croom.

2. *Phr.* (1) a croom o' chat, a little talk, short conversation; (2) — of a child, a little child.

(1) Cor. Our maidens... stop'd their croom o' chat, FORFAR *Poems* (1885) 8. (2) Cor. He was, of course, told that his 'croom of a child was lost,' HUNT *Pop. Rom w Eng.* (1865) I. 99. w Cor. (M A C.)

[OE. *cruma*, a crumb (*Matt.* xv. 27).]

CROOM, see *Crome*, *sb.*

CROON, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also Dev. Cor. Also in forms crone Sc. (JAM.) Lnk. n.Yks.; *crun* Edb. Nhb.¹ Also written *creunn* Cum.¹³; *cruin* Rnf. Cum.; *crune* Sc. N.Cy.¹² Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Wm. n.Yks.³ m.Yks.¹ w.Yks.¹ Dev.¹; *krune* Sh.I. [krūn, krun, krun, krēn.] 1. *v.* To roar or bellow like a bull; to make the confused sound of bellowing or lowing made by cattle. Also used *fig.*

Edb. Crummie nae mair for Jenny's hand will crune, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 182, ed. 1785. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.); N.Cy.¹², Nhb. (K.), Nhb.¹ Dur.¹ Sometimes applied to the roaring noise made by a child. Cum. His bulls could be heard to 'croon' or bellow as far as Caldton-on-Moor, LINTON *Lizzie Lorton* (1867) i. It was sooa comical teh see t'fella crunen an greanen, SARGISSON *Joe Scoop* (1881) 18, Cum.¹ Wm. Hearst thou how loud this bull crunes? *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 214. n.Yks.³, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 6, 1892); w.Yks.¹

Hence **Crooning**, (1) *vb.* *sb.* the bellowing or lowing of a bull; the roaring of a spoilt child; (2) *ppl. adj.* roaring, bellowing.

(1) Sc. A crooning cow, a crowing hen, and a whistling maid boded never luck to a house, KELLY *Prov.* (1721) 33. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, s Dur. (J.E.D.), Cum., Wm. (M.P.) (2) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

2. To sing softly, hum, murmur; to make a low monotonous sound or murmur.

Sc. 'The bairns are a' gone out I trow.'... 'I was crooning to keep them quiet,' SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xl. Bnff. Thus croon'd she to her firstling boy, GORDON *Chron. Keith* (1880) 130. Abd. Gibbie... stood in the road, ... crooning to himself, MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie*, lii. Frf. [He] aye keed croonin' till himsel', WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 57. Rnf. When distant echoes croon, BARR *Poems* (1861) 71. Ayr. Were he to read the defence, he would croon the jury asleep, GALT *Sir A. Whyte* (1822) liii; Now Clinkumbell, w' rattling tow, Begins to jow an' croon, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 26. Lnk. Hear the burnie croon, ORR *Laugh Flichts*

(1822) 109. Edb. But ay 'mong filth maun sit an' crune, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 82. Bwk. The Zephyrs croon'd the leaves amang, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 19. Gall. Barbara sat and crooned, having lost her wits, CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* (1895) 42. Ir. Her old nurse rocked her to and fro, crooning over her as in the old days, McNULTY *Misther O'Ryan* (1894) xvii. Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb. Sure Nature's sel inspired my staves For I began a crunnin, *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1886) 119; Nhb.¹ Cum. I crunn'd aw the way, as I totted alang, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 5, ed. 1815. Wm. Shē creuned oot an eldrith laugh, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 38.

Hence **Crooning**, (1) *vb.* *sb.* a monotonous humming or murmuring sound; (2) *ppl. adj.* murmuring, humming.

(1) Abd. Although it was song, she could distinguish no vowel-melody in it, nothing but a tone-melody, a crooning, as it were, ever upon one vowel in the minor key, MACDONALD, *Sir Gibbie*, xxix (2) Sc. She heard Margaret's low crooning voice moved and plaintive, KEITH *Lsbeth* (1894) vi.

3. To purr like a cat.

Rnf. [The cat] sits by me crooning upon the hearth-stane, McGILVRAV *Poems* (ed. 1862) 315; This maid... Sat and cruned by the fire wi' the cat, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 12. Ant Applied to a sing-song sound made by cats when pleased; the little song of the cats called 'Three threads an' a thrum,' *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). [The cat crones, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.)]

4. To whine, whimper; to lament, wail.

Sc. She sits croonin' for her bairn that's gane (JAM *Suppl.*). Abd But why should I thus dolefu' croon? OGG *Willie Waly* (1873) 53. Ayr. She is crooning in sorrow to the baby boy that's sabb'n' oot the bit heart o't on her bosom, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 91. N.I.¹, Nhb.¹ Dev. Tha chillein crunee an' crunee all day long vur'er, HEWETT *Peas Sp.* (1892), My missis du crint an crunee awl day long about et' ib 69; Dev.¹ You clitch to Dame like a cuckel-button and cruney and crousey way her, 44. s Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor.³

Hence **Crooning**, *ppl. adj.* complaining, wailing; peevish, discontented.

Sc. A crooning cow soon forgets her calf, GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Sh.I. (Coll. L.L.B.)

5. To sing a song in a low tone, to mutter, murmur a prayer, &c.

Sc. Hoary grandsires sit and croon Their orisons on shore, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 74. Ff. Aft he croon'd his dowie sang, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 106. s Sc Crooning a popular Scottish ditty of the day, WILSON *Tales* (1839) V 363. Lnk At times she would croon over an old Scottish song to herself, FRASER *Whaupps* (1895) xvi; My granny spinnin' thrang, Aye cionin' o'er some godly saum, HAMILTON *Poems* (1865) 89. Feb. Whiles croonin' my sonnet amang the whin-bushes, AFFLECK *Poet. IVks* (1836) 141. Dmf. I lay and croon't the bonnie sang, REID *Poems* (1894) 59. Kcb. Croon a wee hlt to the country I lo'e, ARMSTRONG *Inglewade* (1890) 107. n.Yks They were croning some (to them) unmeaning chorus of a popular song, TWEDDELL *Hist. Cleveland* (1873) 120.

6. To use many words in a wheedling, coaxing way; to hob-nob.

Bch. (JAM.) Edb. Crun wi' Bacchus—beastly god! LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 139.

7. *sb.* The bellowing or lowing sound made by cattle.

Sc. HERD *Coll. Sngs.* (1776) *Gl.* Ayr. They ne'er hear the croon o' the auld fleckit cow, *Ballads and Sngs.* (1846) I 101. Nhb. (K.) Dur.¹ Very rare. Cum. Usually used for the whining noise made by a cow, also by a drunkard, or any whining sound, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 601. n.Yks.³

8. A low murmur, hum, song, a murmuring sound.

Per. The kelpie in the drumlie weil Is singin' his eerie croon! NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 259; O' weel I lo'e the cushat's croon, ib. 82. Rnf. She blythely joins him in a croon, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 112. Ayr. For Sym gaed sic an clutch c'oon, SILLER *Poems* (1789) 127. Lnk She can mak the deils obcdient to her crune, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 47, ed. 1783; They lead my mem'ry back to schule, ... The lesson-learnin' c'oon, LEMON *Sz. Mungo* (1844) 49. Lth. Ye'll ablin's think o' the auld world croon, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 209. Edb. The droning croon O' Meg below, McDOWALL *Poems* (1839) 88. Bwk. O, wake again thy harp's sweet croon, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 172. Dmf. The burn doon by That deaves the corrie wi' its wilyart croon, REID *Poems* (1894) 29. Kcb. The rowt is loudly heard which by degrees Approaching nearer dwindles to a croon, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 45. Ir. Little singing is to be heard, and that little is seldom more than the low croon to which a

woman might put her child asleep or milk her goat, BARLOW *Idylls* (1892) 84.

9. The purr of a cat.

Abd. Baudrins ligs wi' streekit Collie; Listen to her, cheerfu' croon, CADENHEAD *Bon-accord* (1853) 252.

10. A mournful song, ditty; a wail, lament.

Sc. It was a very unstudied prayer, just the croon of a laden soul that knows its desires and whee to satisfy them, KEITH *Boyme Lady* (1897) 80. Rnf. The neist day brought the waefu' croon, ALLAN *Poems* (1836) 55. Ayr. Passing the house I heard the croon as it were of a laden soul, GALT *Ann. Parsh* (1821) xviii. Lnk. That's just his ill-fart crune, WATT *Poems* (1827) 56. Edb. Now we'll lament in Highland crone, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 50; 'Kate Kennedy' to dowy crune May mourn and clink, FERGUSSON *Poems* (1773) 189, ed. 1785. Slk. Till the croone it dyt away, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 174.

[M.Du. *krōnen*, to lament, mourn loudly, groan (OUDEMANS); OHG. *krōnen*, 'garrure' (GRAFF).]

CROON, see Croom.

CROONACH, see Crooner.

CROONCH, v. Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ [krūntʃ.] To encroach.

CROONER, sb. Sc. Also in forms crowner, cruner (JAM.); croonach Bnff.¹ The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. See Croon, v.

Bnff.¹ Applied to all the species of *Trigla* found on the coast. s.Lth. It receives this name from the 'cruning' or 'croyning' noise it makes after being taken. Also called the Captain (JAM.). [The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*, called crooner from its noise, WHITE Selborne (1788) 166, ed. 1853; SATCHELL (1879).]

CROONER, see Crown(er).

CROONY, adj. Cor.¹² [krū'ni.] Childish, foolish, doating, imbecile.

CROOP, v. Dev. [krōp.] To rake together, *corrādere alique accumulare nummos*. Cf. cropin(g), adj.

Dev. w. *Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4; Dev.¹ The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', 22

[A back-formation fr. *croupier*, he who rakes in the money at a gaming-table.]

CROOP, see Croup, v.¹

CROOPAN, sb.¹ Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) Cum.¹ Written croopin Cum.¹ [krū'pən.] The crupper, the girth of a horse. See Crippin.

CROOPAN, sb.² Or.I. (JAM. *Suppl.*) [krū'pən.] The throat. See Croup, sb.¹ 2.

CROOPIN, sb. Sh. & Or.I. Also written croupen S. & Ork.¹ [krū'pin, krū'pən.] The body, trunk of a man or animal; the person, including soul and body. Cf. crop, sb.¹ 1.

Or.I. The reek feamed out f'ae a' his croopan, *Pasty Toral* (1880) l. 154, in ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 801; The body or trunk of an animal as distinct from the limbs; used most commonly of birds. When geese were cured, as they formerly were, for winter use, it was the 'croopan' only that was 'reested' or smoked. Also used of the body of a rabbit, &c., or even of a man, but *gen.* in a humorous sense (J.G.). S. & Ork.¹ Blessings be upon thy croupen.

CROOPY, v. Glo. Wil. Dor. Som. Cor. Written croupy Wil.¹ [krū'pi, krō'pi.] To stoop down, bend, crouch.

Glo. Get them to croopy down and then pour it over them (S.S.B.). Wil. *Slow Gl.* (1892); Wil.¹ Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

Hence Croop, sb. a stoop, bend.

Cor. F'rall now all of a croop, I stuggy was and strong, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27.

CROOS, sb. Sh.I. A dumpling filled with fish-liver. (K.I.); S. & Ork.¹

CROOSE, see Crouse, adj.¹

CROOSLE, v. Dev. Also in form crousele, cruzle. [krō'zl.] 1. To make a low whimpering noise, like an infant just waking; to cry, whine. Cf. creusle, v.

Dev. *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1854) 84.

2. To talk confidentially; to gossip; to flatter, court favour.

Dev. A fretful or peevish tone is always implied (R.P.C.); Dev.¹ You clitch to Dame like a cuckel-button and crune and crouseley way her, 44. nw.Dev.¹ Th' oal' wimmin waz' crooslin' together aiver the vire.

CROOT, sb. Sc. Also in form krute Rxb.; crute (JAM.). A puny, feeble child; the youngest bird of a brood; the smallest pig of a litter. See Crut, sb.¹

Sc. The croot of the cleckin (JAM.). Lth. A weary croot (ib.). Rxb. MORTON *Cyclo. Agric.* (1863).

Hence (1) Crootles, sb. a nickname given to any one small and ill-proportioned. Rxb. (JAM.); (2) Crootlie, adj. having very short legs, not in proportion to the body. (ib.)

CROOT, v. Nhb. Also in form crut Nhb.¹ [krūt] With out: to sprout, grow, shoot. Fig. to recover from illness. Cf. crewtle.

Nhb. The barns crooted oot, like young trees, ROBSON *Bards* (1849) 213; Nhb.¹ She's been varry bad, poor body, but she'll syun croot oot agyen.

CROOT, adj. Lan. [krūt.] 1. Crooked, bent, twisted. Fig. ill-tempered, cross.

Lan. His arm wur as croot 3s o' sprint-rod, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 4; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹, m.Lan.¹

Hence Crootened, adj. bent, curved. e.Lan.¹

2. Of beer or ale: ? small, thin.

Lan. Aw've had some croot ale, CROOK *Sketches* (1895); Does th' owd lad keep gettin' croot pints? Brierley *Irkdale* (1868) 94; When all the liquor from the brew of beer had been drawn off, a gallon, or two of water was sometimes added to the lees, making a sort of 'penky' or small ale—this was called 'groat' or 'croot ale' (H.F.).

CROOT, see Crout.

CROOTLING, prp. Fif. Hunched up, huddled together, crouching. Cf. croodle, v.¹

Fif. She was crootlin in her muckle chair, ROBERTSON *Provost* (1894) 28; It'll nae dae to sit crootlin' i' the ace a' yer days, an' yer brains gaun to waste, ib. 72.

CROOTS, sb. pl. Obs.? Glo. Also in form crutes. Greaves, the refuse parts of animal fat made up into cakes for dogs' meat. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M)

CROOTYER, sb. Irel. A hunchback. Ant. (W.H.P.) See Crutteen.

[Ir. *cruiteach*, hunchbacked, der. of *cruit*, a hump (FOLEY).]

CROOZUMIT, sb. Ayr. (JAM.) 1. A diminutive or puny person. 2. One worn out with age. 3. A hermit, one living alone.

CROP, sb.¹ and v. Var. dial. uses in Sc. and Eng. Also in form crap Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.¹ Nhb. Chs.¹ Shr.¹² w.Som.¹ [krop, krap, krāp.] 1. l. sb. The stomach, breast. Also used fig. Cf. crap, sb.¹

Ayr. A notable vantage whilk thrawn crops have, when they are dung [overthrown] with judgments, DICKSON *Writings* (1660) l. 27, ed. 1845. Nhb. The corn that suited Jacky's crop, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52. Cum.² Wm Es seean es ivver t'poor beggar cud see et he'd bin ittan a cat, he wur badly boddert i' t'crop, ROBISON *Auld Tales* (1882) 9. Lan. Mak' a cleean crop on it, Brierley *Layrock* (1864) ix. To lie heavy on the crop, RAMSBOTTOM *Phases of Distress* (1864) 100. e.An.¹ Applied to animals. Suf. He has a crop full [is vexed, sorrowful] (F.H.). Dor.¹ Fat beef an' pudden' yale an' beer, Var ev'ry workman's crop, 160.

Hence (1) Crop-full, adj. fig. vexed, sorrowful; (2) -hide, sb. tanning term: a hide tanned whole without having the head and belly cut off; (3) -sick, adj. disordered in the stomach.

(1) e.An.¹², Suf. (F.H.) (2) Chs.¹ (3) Cum.¹

2. The head, neck, throat; the 'scruff' of the neck. Fig. in phr. to set up one's crop, to be impertinent, crow over another.

Nhb. He insisted, smash his crop! MIDFORD *Sngs.* (1818) 38; Nhb.¹ A rope they fastened round maw crop, ROBSON *Malley's Voyage* (1849). n.Yks. It's like your impudence to set up your crop over me (I.W.); What's thee setting up thee crop about? (T.S.) m.Yks.¹ Applied to the throat, or locality of the windpipe. One who has hoarseness has a 'reasty crop.' Shr.² The crap o' th' neck. w.Som.¹ He catch-n by the crap, an' sling un to doors.

Hence Croppy, adj. proud, stuck up, like a cropper pigeon in appearance. w.Yks.²

3. The head and branches of a felled tree. Also in comp. Crop-wood. Chs.¹³, s.Chs.¹

4. Phr. *crop of whey*, the thick part of whey, the part that rises to the surface.

Sc. A wooden bowl, full to the brim, of that delicious beverage called crop of whey, *Blacks. Mag.* (Jan. 1821) 399 (JAM.).

5. The pick, the best, *gen.* in phr. *the crop of the bunch*, — of the lot, &c.

w.Som.¹ Dhu kraap u dhu laft' [the best of the lot]. Jaa k-s dhu kraap u dhu woal faam'lee [Jack is the best of the whole family]. Dev. (R.P.C.); Dev.³ Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) Gl.

6. Annual produce, animal as well as vegetable.

e.An.¹ We talk of crops of lambs, turkeys, geese, &c.

7. A clipping, close cutting of hair, &c.

Sc. He was the first I ever saw wear a crop, as they ca' it, *Scott St. Ronan* (1824) ii. Nhb.¹ What a crop he's gien ye! w.Yks. (J.W.), s.Not. (J.P.K.).

8. A joint cut from the ribs of an ox or pig; the spare-rib.

Lakel. *Pennith Obs.* (Dec 21, 1897). n.Yks.¹, w.Yks. (J.W.)

Shr.² An inferior piece of beef. Nothing but a bit o' th' crap.

Cmb.¹ I've got such a beautiful crop of pork for dinner to-morrow.

e.An.¹, Suf. (F.H.). [The neck is called a crop of pork, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 699]

9. The 'basset,' or outburst to the surface, of a seam of coal or other stratum. Cf. *croû, sb.*³

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence *Crop-rash, sb.* the loose soft stones above the solid vein. War. (HALL.)

10. A species of 'kealy' limestone; a stock or bed of quarystone.

Nhb.² To find a stock or crop, as the stone-diggers call it, of useful quarry-stone, *MORTON Hist. Nhb.* (1712) 118.

II. I. v. Gram. forms. (1) *Pres. Tense: pl. (a) Crappen, (b) Croppen.* (2) *pp. Croppen.*

(1, a) Shr.² The tatus crappen well. (b) Chs.¹ They croppen well. Shr.¹ (2) Wm.¹, Chs.¹

2. To top, shorten, cut off; to cut the branches from a felled tree; to trim hedges, &c. Also used *fig.*

Sc. That sword it crappit the bonniest flow'r E'er lifted its head to the sun, *CHAMBERS Snags.* (1829) II. 599; Only three copies are known to exist... one foxed and cropped, *Scott Nigel* (1822) xxiv, note. n.Cy. *Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)* Chs. The tenant is not to crop or lop any timber trees, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II. 20; Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹, Oxf.¹ Nrf. He crops the loaded branch, *BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy* (ed. 1845) 56.

Hence (1) *Crappet, ppl. adj.* crop-eared; (2) *Crappin, vbl. sb.* the trimming of poplar trees, often used for pea-sticks; (3) *Crop-lug'd, adj.*, see *Crappet*; (4) *Cropped, ppl. adj.* of woollen cloth: cut or sheared to an even surface; (5) *Cropper, sb.* a workman (or machine) who cuts or shears the face of the cloth; (6) *Cropper-worker, sb.* the person who carries the webs of cloth to and from the machine, and who feeds it in; (7) *Cropping, vbl. sb.*

(a) the process of cutting off or of shearing the surface of cloth; (b) *pl.* the ends of the wool thus sheared off; (8) *Cropping-machine, sb.* a machine with circular knives to cut down the nap on cloth; (9) *-shears, sb. pl.* shears used for cropping or cutting the fibres from the surface of woollen cloth.

(1) Per. I'd lay the ellwand about yer crappet lugs, *CLELAND Ischbracken* (1883) 173, ed. 1887. (2) Chs.¹ (3) Lakel. *Pennith Obs.* (Dec 7, 1897). (4) w.Yks. He had to unhook the cropped portion of the pieces and pull forward the other portions, *PEEL Luddites* (1870) 10. (5) w.Yks. His son was a 'cropper,' *CUDWORTH Bradford* (1876) 463; w.Yks.³ [A cropper is a machine for cropping all threads and fluff from the face of the cloth previous to its being mangled or calendered, by means of a series of knives working along both sides of the cloth, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (6) [ib.] (2, a) w.Yks. (J.M.) (b) [STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 474.] (8) w.Yks. Sometimes called a 'perpetual' (S.C.H.). (9) w.Yks. While the pair of cropping-shears were working across the length of the two pieces, the man or boy in attendance had only to stand and watch the operation, *PEEL Luddites* (1870) 9.

3. Of flowers, &c.: to pick, gather.

Sc. Fu' blythe to crap The winsome flow'rs frae Nature's lap, *FERGUSON Poems* (1789) II. 32 (JAM.). sw.Lin.¹ They've been cropped sih' morn. It's a posy the childer have cropped in the dyke.

4. To yield a crop or a harvest.

e.Lth. As guid a bit o' haugh-grund for crappin as there was in the parish, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 161; An' mony farms the lairds themself Perforce maun crap, *MOCKLEBACKIT Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 36. N.I.¹ Chs.¹ Certain varieties of plants are grown because 'they crop well.' War.³ The turnips have cropped well. Quite common, and applied to almost all kinds of produce. Shr.¹ Them tatoes croppen well; Shr.² [In every rotation of cropping permanent pasture should be left out of consideration, *STEPHENS Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) II. 457.]

Hence (1) *Crap land, sb.* land under crop; (2) *Crappie, adj.* of cereal crops: having large ears, bearing well; (3) *Crapping-time, sb.* the time at which grain and vegetables are gathered; (4) *Cropper, sb.* that which bears a crop; (5) *Cropping, vbl. sb.* a crop; (5) *Crop-ploughing, sb.* the second ploughing of fallow land.

(1) Per. There's you wi' your crapland and pastoral knowes, *HALIBURTON Horace* (1886) 50. (2) Bnff.¹ The corn's nae verra rank; bit it's fell crappie, an' 'ill turn weel oot. (3) Shr.² (4) Chs.¹ Magnum Bonums [potatoes] are rare croppers (5) n.Lin.¹

(6) Hrf. Crop-ploughing takes place six weeks after the first, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II. 332.

5. With out: to break through the surface. With up: to spring up, come to mind.

Sc. The first or uppermost of these seams crops out nearest the sea, *Statist. Acc.* VII. 12 (JAM.). Nrf. Immense quantities [of ironstone] may be observed cropping out on the banks of those streams, *Agric. Survey*, 25 (ib.). Nhb., Dur. A seam of coal cropped out in the bank side, *Borings* (1881) II 85. w.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ Bo jeighs [joys] crop up i' th' midst o' cares, *RAMSBOTTOM Rhymes* (1864) 12. Chs.¹ Croppen up, occurred to mind. Shr. Wherever coals are deposited, the seams must necessarily crop out, at or very near the surface, *MARSHALL Review* (1818) II 202; Shr.²

Hence *Crappins, sb. pl.* places where the coal 'crops out' on the surface soil. Shr.¹²

6. To cut the hair. In *gen.* colloq. use. Also used *fig.*

Nhb. Gra'merce—gin we cross them we'll crap their kames, *DIXON Whittingham Vale* (1895) 193; Nhb.¹ Lakel. *Pennith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). w.Yks. Ah've just gett'n mi hair cropp'd (Æ.B.). s.Chs.¹ Ah mün goa' ün aa'mi yôôûr kropt [Ah mun go an' ha' my yure cropt]. s.Not. My 'air? I hed it cropped two month ago (J.P.K.).

7. To leave a portion of coal at the bottom of a seam in working; to 'set out' a tub of coals filled insufficiently, and consequently forfeited.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

Hence *Cropping, vbl. sb.* deducting a certain proportion of the weight of coal in the tub, when it contains an excess of small or refuse.

Dur., s.Wal. Equivalent to fining, or docking as it is also termed, *Gl. Lab.* (1894).

8. In phr. *to crop the causey*, to walk boldly in the street, lit. to keep the uppermost part of the causeway.

Sc. All the covenanters now boldly crop the causy, *SPALDING Hist. Sc.* (c. 1650) I. 176. Shr.²

[1. ON. *kroppr*, a hump, in mod. usage, the body (VIGFUS-son), the same word as OE. *cropp*, the crop of a bird, also, a sprout, bunch of flowers or berries.]

*CROP, sb.*² *Obs.* Sus. The darnel, *Lolium perenne*. See *Crap, sb.*²

Sus. KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1695).

*CROPE, v.*¹ e.An. Ken. Wil. Dev. [kröp.] 1. To creep, to walk cautiously; to walk slowly and heavily.

e.An.¹ Ess. Crope in the dark we may, *CLARK J. Noakes* (1839) st. 171; Ess.¹ Wil. *Slow Gl.* (1892). Dev. See how he cropes, *w.Times* (Mar. 26, 1886) 6, col. 4; Dev.¹ I'm zure I'd crope on my hands and knees to do en good at midnart as soon as midday, 3.

2. To crouch down, to huddle together.

Ken. All croped up under the wall. Sitting all croped together. Began to crope down (D.W.L.).

*CROPE, v.*² Lakel. Shr. [kröp.] 1. To breathe with difficulty.

Lakel. Git t'broon titus, an' ye'll know what it means ta crope, *Pennith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). Wm. I can hardly crope (B.K.).

2. To rumble in the bowels.

Shr.¹ Theer wuz a lady as sat afore me as wuz cropin' so. I cracked nuts as 'er shouldna be 'eard.

*CROP(E/D, see Creep, v.*¹, *Croup, v.*¹

CROPIN, *sb.* Sh.I. Also written **kropin**. A poor use-less creature.

Sh.I. Still in common use (K.I.).

CROPIN(G, *adj.* Dēv. Cor. Also written **cropeing** Cor.² [krəp'in.] Stingy, penurious, miserly, griping. Cf. **croop**, *v.*

n.Dev. Wi' crop'ing church-house grules long fed, Rock Jim an' Nell (1867) st. 103. Cor. She've just caal' me a cropeing timdoodle, J. RENODDLE *Spec. Dial.* (1846) 17; *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433; Cor.²

CROPPA, *sb.* I.Ma. [kro'pə.] A stone jar.

I.Ma. Isn't there a croppa of rum anywhere? CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt II. xi.

CROPPEN, *pp.* Sh. & Or.I. Dur. Yks. [kro'pən.] Contracted, narrowed, shrunk; crooked. *Gen.* with *in*. Cf. **creep**, *v.*

S. & Ork.¹ Applied to a vessel; a hook, army, &c., *MS add.* s.Dur. Aw think he hae's sair 'cropped in.' Aw 'magine he lukes warra thin, Watson *Gib's Aud Mear*; (J.E.D.) n.Yks. (*sb.*)

CROPPEN, see **Croppin**(g).

CROPPER, *v.* Lei. Also in forms **croopper**, **crupper** Lei.¹ [krə'p, krū'p, krupə(r).] To cramp. *Fig.* to master, subdue.

Lei.¹ My legs ha' got croppered so wi' sitting a-thins. I think he's croppered him now.

CROPPER-CROWNED, *adj.* Hnt. Cmb. Also in form **cropple** Hnt. [kro'pə-kreund.] Crested, tufted.

Hnt. A man told me he always thought the 'puets' pretty cropper-crowned little birds (W.F.R.). Cmb. A hen with a top-knot is invariably styled a 'cropper-crowned 'un' (M.J.B.).

[Cp. obs. E. *crop*, a crest. *Curre*, the feathery tuft, crest, or crop on the heads of some birds, *Corgr*.]

CROPPIN(G, *sb.* Nhb. Cum. Wm. Written **croppen** Cum. [kro'pin, kro'pən.] The crop of a bird. Also used *fig.* Cf. **crappin**, *sb.*

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ To set up the croppin' is to give oneself an absurd air of importance, or to walk with a strutting consequential gait. 'The clerk he soon set up his cropping,' WHITTLE *Galloway's Ramble* (1812) 175. Cum. *Gl.* (1851). Wm. (K.)

CROPPLE, *v.* Slang. [kro'pl.] At Winchester School: to 'plough,' 'pluck,' or turn back a boy in his examination in class.

Slang. I have been cropped in Vergil (A.D.H.); (E.F.); *Cope Gl.* (1883).

CROPPLE, see **Cripple**, *v.*

CROPPLE-CROWNED, see **Cropper-crowned**.

CROPSHEN, *sb.* Nrf. [kro'psən.] Herring refuse, headless and broken fish, gills, eyes, intestines, &c.

Nrf.¹ Herring refuse consisting chiefly of 'cropshen' . . . is not usually employed alone, but is more advantageously made into compost, with an equal bulk of soil, 305.

[A cropshin, one of the refuse sort of herrings, *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1599) in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 176 (DAV.); *Corpchun herynge*, *Prompt.* (ed. Pynson, 1499). AFR. *corpions*, a kind of herrings, in an Acct. (1516) in *ROGERS Agric.* III. 323.]

CROPSY, *sb.* Dur. [kro'psi.] The stomach.

Dur. GIBSON *Up-Weardale Gl.* (1870).

CROSAL, **CROSIL**, see **Crozzil**.

CROSE, *sb.*¹ Chs.¹ [kröz.] Hatting term: the edges of a hat-body when laid flat.

CROSE, *v.* and *sb.*² Sc. In forms **croise**, **croze** (JAM.).

1. *v.* To whine in sympathy with any person in pain or in distress; to speak in a whining, flattering tone of voice. Mry., *Nai. Gl. Surv. Nairn* (JAM.). Bnff.¹ He widna sit doon an' crose wee the aul' wife, gehn he wizna leukin' for something fae 'ir She wizna sae ill till he geed in wee a lang face, an' begood t' crose we 'ir.

Hence (1) **Crosan**, *vb.* *sb.* flattery, coaxing, wheedling; (2) **Croser**, *sb.* one given to flattery; (3) **Crosing**, *pp.* *adj.* flattering; (4) **Crozie**, *adj.* fawning, wheedling.

(1) Bnff.¹ A' that crosan wee 'ir's nae for naething. (2, 3) *ib.* He's a crosin' bush t' o' a mannin. (4) Bch. (JAM.)

2. To gossip, talk a great deal about little, to magnify trifles.

n.Sc. Much used. It is often applied to those who, in religious matters, are supposed to have more sound than solidity, who make much ado about things that are indifferent (JAM.). Mry., *Ag.* (*ib.*)

3. *sb.* Flattery, expression of sympathy; one given to flattering.

Bnff.¹ She's an aul' 'crose.

CROSE, see **Croze**.

CROSHABELL, *sb.* Obs. Ken.¹ A courtesan.

CROSHEENS, *sb. pl.* Irel. Crutches.

s.Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

[Ir. *croisín*, a crutch (FOLEY).]

CROSPUNK, *sb.* Obs. Sc. A name given to the Molucca bean, *Caesalpinia Bonducella*, drifted to the shores of some of the western islands.

w.Sc. They take small quantities of the kernel of the black Molucca bean, call'd by them **Crospunk**, MARTIN *West Islands* (1716) II (JAM.).

CROSS, *sb., v., adj.* and *adv.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. In forms **crass** Oxf.¹ Brks.¹; **croise** Slk. (JAM.) [kros, kras, krās.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *Cross and hands*, a finger-post; (2) *to beg like a cripple at a cross*, to entreat earnestly and persistently; (3) *his way is a long one, but there's a staff and cross at the end of it*, said of a spendthrift or prodigal; (4) *to make or put a cross on*, to affirm with the signature, to receipt.

(1) se. Wor.¹ (2) Wm. Ah, beg'd lik' a cripple at a cross, but it was neea use (B.K.). n.Yks.² Still common. m.Yks.¹ s.Chs.¹ A common phr. The expression refers to the ancient custom of mendicants to sit and beg upon the steps of the crosses in public places. (3) m.Yks.¹ (4) n.Yks.² I'll mak my cross on't, affirm it with my signature. s.Wil. Shall I put a cross on the bill, ma'am? (G.E.D.)

2. Money, cash, also in phr. *cross nor coin*.

Oco. The devil a cross of wages I got from the master this many a day, BARRINGTON *Sketches* (1830) III. xxv. n.Yks.² I'm blest wi' nowther cross nor coin. w.Yks.¹ I've neither cross nor coin. [He hath never a cross to bless himself withal, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 237.]

3. Phr. *cross and pile*, (1) coin, money, lit. the obverse or reverse side of a coin; (2) the game of 'heads or tails.'

(1) Sc. If he was not cleaned out of cross and pile, I never saw a ruined man in my life, SCOTT *Nigel* (1822) xiv. (2) w.Yks.² Lan. Cross and pile is the old name of what is now called 'tossing,' or 'heads and tails.' . . . 'Three piles with six crosses for pennies'; . . . this at least shows that 'cross and pile' were terms for the opposite sides of coins, HARLAND & WILKINSON *Leg.* (1873) 139. Der.¹ Obs.

4. The dark marks across the shoulders of a donkey.

N.I.¹ 'He would steal the cross off an ass': said of an avaricious person. w.Yks. (J.W.) Shr. Hairs taken from the cross on a donkey's back are used to cure whooping cough, BURNÉ *Folk-Lore* (1883) 168. Oxf.¹ Some say, originally caused by Christ making a cross on the ass on which he sat; and others, that they were made by the legs of Christ as he rode into Jerusalem.

5. *pl.* Two micks or marks made on the surface of the earth by a miner when he takes the ground to dig for lead ore. Also in phr. *crosses and holes*.

Der. They may make crosses, holes, and set their stowes, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) l. 5; When a person discovers a vein and he has no means to possess it for want of 'stowces,' he marks the ground with 'crosses and holes,' by which means he possesses it until he can procure 'stowces,' MAWE *Mineralogy* (1802).

6. *v.* In phr. (1) *to cross the buckle or over the buckle*, to cross the arms in playing at skipping, to cross the legs in making a peculiar and difficult step in dancing; (2) — *the mind*, to have an injurious effect on the mind; (3) — *out the rainbow*, see below; (4) — *out the witch*, see below.

(1) N.Cy.¹ Nhb. Can ye jump up an shuffle And cross owre the buckle When ye dance? *Tyneside Sngstr.* (1889) 41; Nhb.¹ Cum. Danc'd 'Cross the buckle' and 'leather te patch,' ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 66. (2) Dev. Calling her ould witch an' haggaging as they did— . . . had crossed her mind a bit; so that she'd grown to an awsome ould spit-fire at leasr, MADDOX-BROWN *Yeth-hounds* (1876) 251. (3) Nhb., Dur. Two straws were placed on the ground so as to form a cross, and were then struck at the point of intersection three (?) times with a stone. If one of the straws was broken by the blow, the rainbow was expected to break immediately after, *N. & Q.* (1890) 7th S. x 471. Yks. Boys take two pieces of stick and lay them on the ground, placing a small stone at the end of each stick. The charm is supposed to cause the rainbow to disappear, *ib.* w.Yks. The belief was prevalent amongst the youngsters that it was possible to 'cross out' the rainbow. Though

we often made the cross on the ground, yet we believed it was as effectual if we crossed the fore-fingers of each hand, *ib.* (4) *w.Yks.* When ale is brewed, the farmer's wife makes a cross upon the yeast which floats on the top of the wort in the brewing vat. She also throws a few hot cinders into the vat. The process is called 'crossing the old witch out,' *Introd.* 22.

7. To brand with a mark of the cross. *Slk. (JAM.)*

8. To toll the death-bell. *w.Yks. (R.H.H.)*

9. Of the hand of a clock, &c.: to approach, draw near a certain point.

Per. The shadow's crossing 11. The hand's crossing the wee short hour (G.W.). *Ayr.* Juist as it was crossin' eleven, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 224.

10. *adj.* and *adv.* Inconvenient; contrary, wrong, untoward.

Lnk. Providence frowned very much upon him, and everything went cross, *WODROW Ch. Hist.* (1720) II. 29, ed. 1828. *Cum.* An, than, theer cross wedder to feicht wi', *RICHARDSON Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 151.

Hence (1) *Crossful*, *adj.* cross-tempered; (2) *Crossing*, *adj.* vexatious, grievous, untoward.

(1) *Per.* A bad and crossful wife, *NICOLL Poems* (1766) 40 (2) *w.Som.* Tuur ubl kraa-reen, aa dē ūn-eebau-dee-d u-tōok't jis truub'l wai un [very grievous, after one had taken such trouble with him].

II. In *comb.* with *sb.*, *v.* and *adj.* (1) *Cross-axe*, an axe with two broad and sharp ends, one cutting breadth-wise, the other length-wise; (2) *-band*, a twist in yarn from left to right and right to left; (3) *-bar*, (a) the cross-piece of iron to which the prongs of a potato-fork or 'yelve' are fixed; (b) *pl.* the upright bars of a gate, which cross the ledges or horizontal bars; (4) *-bated*, of the fibres of wood: cross-grained, twisted, crooked; (5) *-brath'd*, braided across; (6) *-bridge*, the frame at the back of a wagon into which the side pieces are tenanted, answering to the 'fore-buck'; (7) *-buttock*, a term in wrestling, see below; also used *vbl.*; (8) *-chamer* prentice, an apprentice bound by the governors of the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School; see below; (9) *-chap*, a thief; (10) *-cloth*, (a) a square of linen folded cross-wise, wrapped round the head or bosom, or laid on a child's head to protect the 'opening'; (b) a hanging or veil by which the rood and other images in the rood-loft were hid during Lent; a banner attached to a processional cross; (11) *-corners*, diagonally; (12) *-course*, a metalliferous vein having a direction across that of the metalliferous lodes; (13) *-crop*, (a) a crop contrary to the four-course system of husbandry; (b) to grow crops out of due rotation; (14) *-cut*, (a) an excavation in a mine driven at an angle to the direction of the cleavage or cleat; (b) to cut the stem of a tree into lengths with a 'cross-cut' saw; (c) to cut out turnips with a hoe, so as to leave them in tufts ready for a final thinning to single plants; (d) to plough across, at right angles to the former ploughing; (15) *-cut-saw*, a saw used for cutting timber across; (16) — day, Dec. 28th, Innocents' Day; also Friday *gen.*; (17) — days, the days of procession to the parish boundaries; (18) *-fish*, (19) *-fit*, the star-fish, *Stella marina*; (20) *-flower*, (a) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (b) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (21) *-gang*, (22) *-gate*, a cross-road, field-track, cross-way; (23) *-gates*, the branchings of a horse-gate in a coal-mine; (24) *-gossan*, a vein in a mine of a metallic nature; (25) *-grain*, to irritate, annoy; (26) *-hand dance*, a country dance; (27) *-hands post*, a finger-post; (28) *-headed*, used of ploughs, which have a piece of wood placed across the end of the beam, to regulate the oblique position of the capstan; (29) *-hill*, the open space or 'green' in the centre of a village; (30) *-hopple*, (a) to thwart, contradict, interrupt in conversation; to annoy, put out; (b) to ask awkward questions; to cross-question; (31) *-hopped*, ill-tempered; (32) *-maund*, a basket with the handle across it; (33) — Monday, the Monday after the festival of the Invention of the Cross, May 14th, old style; (34) *-morganed*, peevish, ill-natured; (35) *-nook*, to check, restrain, get out of the way; to go into the corners of a room, to go aside; (36) *-noted*, of

cows: arranged that some shall calve in spring or summer, others in autumn or winter; (37) *-oaks*, oak trees growing where two roads cross each other; (38) *-over*, (a) a comforter or small shawl, the ends of which can be tied round the waist at the back, crossing over the breast in front; (b) a special kind of heavy cotton goods, with blue and white stripes running across; (39) *-patch*, (40) *-piece*, an ill-tempered, cross child or person; in *gen.* colloq. use; (41) *-plough*, see *-cut* (d); (42) *-quart*, cross-corner; (43) *-rake*, a vein of ore which bisects in its course another vein in the working; (44) *-rouping*, a sale by auction at the public cross; (45) *-row*, the alphabet; (46) *-sighted*, squinting; (47) *-spear*, to cross-examine, question; (48) *-teean*, taken with a fit of contradiction; (49) *-ticky*, (50) *-touch*, a variety of the game of 'last touch'; see below; (51) *-trucking*, an interchange of commodities; (52) *-vein*, a cleft or fissure in a mine which crosses another at an angle; (53) *-wamping*, contradicting, wrangling; (54) *-waund*, ill-tempered, cross; (55) *-ways*, a place where four roads meet; (56) — week, Rogation Week; (57) *-wind*, (a) to warp, twist; (b) to cross-examine, question; (58) *-wort*, the may-wort, *Galium Cruciale*; (59) *-woun* or *-wounded*, uneven.

(1) *Dor.* (C.V.G.) *Som.* Called also Grub-axe and Twibill, *W & J. Gl.* (1873). (2) *w.Yks.* (J.M.) (3) *Chs.* Randle Holme describes the parts of a Yelve as 'The Bar, or Cross Bar,' *Acad. Armory*, bk. III. viii 337. (b) *n.Lin.* (4) *w.Yks.* (5) *Fr.* A bulgy knap O' thread, cross-brath'd, *Piper of Peebles* (1794) 6. (6) *Nhp.* (7) *Cum.* He'd given the little wastrel the cross-buttock, and felled him on his head, *CAINE Shad. Crime* (1885) 59. *Wm.* It consists in getting one's opponent over one's buttock and bringing him down by that leverage, as it were. He cross-buttocked him an' gat him doon wi' an' awful whiddur (B.K.). *w.Yks.* I had him clean cross-buttocked, *SNOWDEN Web Weaver* (1896) viii. [We stripped in a moment, and began a furious contest. . . . Many cross-buttocks did I sustain, *SMOLLETT R. Random* (1748) xxvii.] (8) *w.Yks.* So called because the meetings used to be held in the chamber over the old market cross, *BANKS Wifid. Wds* (1865). (9) *Lon.* MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) I. 24. (10, a) *n.Yks.* One crosloth value 4d., *Quarter Sessions Record* (Apr. 26, 1620) in *N.R. Rec. Soc.* (1884) II. 233. *n.Lin.* *Obs.* *Shr.* The cross-cloth, together with the 'skull-cap' and 'plucker-down', formed the head-gear of an infant a century ago. The skull-cap was a tight-fitting cap of linen which went over the cross-cloth; to this was attached the plucker-down—an invention designed to keep the child from throwing its head back. It consisted of two linen bands, which, being secured to the cap at one end, were at the other fastened to the shoulders of the child's dress, thus keeping the head in position. (b) *n.Lin.* *Obs.* (11) *n.Yks.* He went cross-coaners o' t'field (I.W.). (12) *Cor.* There are instances of a lode being heaved fifty, and even more, fathoms, by a cross-course, *BURROW Mongst Mines*, 29. (13, a) *Nhb.* (M.H.D.) (b) *Not.* The covenants are the usual ones, as to repairs, not cross-cropping, &c., *MARSHALL Review* (1814) IV. 159. *n.Lin.* *sw.Lin.* When they began to cross-crop the land, they never did any more good. *Oxf.* (14, a) *Nhb.* *Nhb.*, *Dur.* *GREENWELL Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849). *Cor.* For the purposes of discovering lodes, or for affording facilities for working a mine. (b, c) *Chs.* (d) *n.Lin.* Ploughing land across, so as to cut the soil into square blocks. *sw.Lin.* They're cross-cutting fallows. They don't fall to cross-cut clay. (15) *n.Yks.* Let's cut theese trees wi' t'cross-cut-saw (I.W.). *Chs.*, *n.Lin.* [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).] (16) *Shr.* One day among the Twelve [the Christmas (q.v.)] is a day of evil omen, namely Innocents' Day, the 28th Dec., otherwise called 'Cross day.' The ancient sages of Pulverbatch applied this name not only to Innocents' Day itself, but throughout the year to the day of the week on which it had last fallen, which was counted an unlucky day for the beginning of any work or other undertaking. 'It must have been begun on Cross Day,' was a proverbial saying applied to any unfortunate enterprise, *BURNE Flk-Lore* (1883) 408; The inauspicious character of Friday is due to the Crucifixion having taken place on that day—I am told that it is even called 'Cross Day' about Church Stretton, *ib.* 260; *Shr.* (17) *e.Yks.* The only time for putting of fatte weathers is aboute Easter and Crossé days, *BEST Rur. Econ.* (1641) 9. (18) *Sh.I.* *EDMONSTON Zeland* (1809) II. 320 (JAM.). *S. & Ork.* (19) *Bnff.* (20) *Dev.* (B. & H.) (21, 22) *n.Yks.*, *m.Yks.* (23) *w.Yks.* (J.P.). (24) *Cor.* Either a vein of a metallic nature, a cross gossan, or else a soft earth, clay, or flookan like a vein.

(25) Glo. I'm good enough tempered if nobody don't cross-grain me (S.S.B.). (26) n.Dev. The men and maidens were all forming up for a cross-hand dance, CHANTER *Witch* (1896) vii. (27) War. 810. I will meet you at the cross-hands post (E.S.). (28) Bdf. BACHELOR *Agric.* (1813) 162. (29) Nhp.² (30, a) Lin. It doesn't do to crossopple her (C.G.B.). sw Lin.¹ Don't cross-hopple her, now she's ill. You can do nowt by cross-hoppling him. (b) Cmb.¹ I'm not a-going to be cross-hopped in this way. (31) Nhp.¹ Confined to the part of the county. (32) Ess. Go fetch the cross-maund, *Trans. Arch. Soc.* (1863) II. 182. (33) Nhp.² (34) w.Yks.¹ (35) Abd. Used as a sort of imprecation (JAM.); Cross-nook ye, bairns, an' let him down afore the fire, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 3, ed. 1873. (36) Chs.¹ When it is so arranged that some cows in a stock shall calve so as to ensure a supply of milk all the year round, they are said to be cross-noted. s.Chs.¹ (37) Hrt. About a male from Berkhamstead, on a spot where two roads cross each other, are a few oak trees called 'cross-oaks'. Here aguish patients used to resort, and peg a lock of their hair into one of these oaks, then, by a sudden wrench, transfer the lock from their heads to the tree, and return home with the full conviction that the ague had departed with the severed lock. Persons now living affirm they have often seen hair thus left pegged into the oak, for one of these trees only was endowed with the healing power, *N. & Q.* (1852) 1st S. vi. 5. (38, a) w.Yks. It's cold again, don't go out without your cross-over on (H.L.). Dor. Baby he do look vine i' the crossover as you've a-knitted vor'n, HARE *Vill Street* (1895) 231. Dev.² (b) Chs.¹ Formerly woven chiefly about Mabblerley and Wilmslow. (39) Sc. The keeper's a cross patch, Scott *Middlethian* (1818) xxix. e.Yks.¹ Never applied to men. w.Yks.¹²⁵ Lan.¹ Eh, what a cross patch hoo is! It's a wonder thae can live wi' her. Der. What's th' owd crosspatch been slanging about? WARD *David Grieve* (1892) I. iii; Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not.¹, n.Lin.¹, Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ Cross-patch, Draw the latch, Sit by the fire and spin. War. (J.R.W.), War.², Brks.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf. (E.M.), Sus.² e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.¹ Wil. *Slow Gl.* (1892). Som. SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885). (40) e.Lan.¹ (41) Lin. At Belesley they have a practice which is to batulk their turnip land... that is, to lap a furrow or unstirred land, then harrow down, and cross-plough it clean, MARSHALL *Review* (1811) III. 151. (42) n.Lin.¹ (43) Der. MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) I. 260. (44) Lth. At ilka pair bodies cross-roupin'... You're sure to see Tam an' his drum, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 134; Sales by auction at the Cross of a Burgh are ordered by the sheriff, *gen.* for rent or other debts unpaid (A.W.). (45) Ess. (S.P.H.). (46) Cor. The poor cheeld worked his eyes round and round so quick, ... that he grew up cross-sighted from that night for'ard, 'Q.' *Troy Town Revisited in Eng. Illus. Mag.* (1894). (47) Frf. He was speired at and cross-speired at till a' thing was kent aboot him, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 41, ed. 1889. (48) n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ (49) s.Not. The player who is 'it' does not pursue the others indiscriminately but is confined to the pursuit of one; and when a boy succeeds in running across between pursued and pursuer, the latter is obliged to turn and follow that boy (J.P.K.). (50) nw.Dev.¹ (51) n.Yks.² (52) w.Yks.¹ Der. Another miner for a cross-vein sets, MANLOVE *Lead Mines* (1653) I. 41. (53) Nhp.¹, War.² (54) Shr.¹ Yo'n never stop yore 'ear out o'oth'er, 'er's sich a cross-waund piece. (55) Sus.¹ (56) [The Dutch call it Cross week and so it is called in some parts of England, because of old, when the priests went in procession this week, the Cross was carried before them, BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (ed. 1813) I. 172.] (57, a) Chs.¹ Nhp.¹ Appled to boards, when so warped as not to unite closely. Shr.² This glass crosswinds soa that I conna mak a good job on it. (b) s.Chs.¹ Dhi mey-dhurd im ün krosuw'nd ün baan-türd im ü'dhaat'n til ey'd see aan'thin ün dhi waan'tid im [They meithered him an' crosswound an' bantered him a-that-n till hey'd see (say) annythin' as they wanted him] Shr.¹ 'E thought to get the saicrit out; 'e questioned an' cross-waund me all manner o' ways, but 'e missed it. (58) n.Yks. (B. & H.) (59) Shr.²

[I. 2. I sifould bear no cross, if I did bear you, for I think you have no money in your purse, SHAKS. *As You, II. iv. 12.* 3. Fr. *pile*, the pile or under-iron of the stamp, wherein money is stamped; and the pile-side of a piece of money, the opposite whereof is a cross (whence, *le n'ay croix ny pile*) (COTGR.). II. (45) *Abece*, an A.B.C. the cross-row, an alphabet, COTGR. See *Chris(t)-cross*, 3 (2).]

CROSS, *prep.* Nhb. Cum. Nhp. Also in form *crass* Nhp.¹ [kros, kras.] Across, aphetic form of *across* (q.v.).

Nhb.¹ 'Folk could so friendly shake hands 'cross the street,' GILCHRIST *Improvements* (1835). Cum. Laid cross two barrels,

DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 5. w.Yks. (J.W.) *Nhp.¹ He's gone crass the road.

CROSSANTLY, see *Crassantly*.

CROSSEL, CROSSIL, see *Crozzil*.

CROSSIE-CROON SHILLIN', *phr.* Sc. See below. Bnff.¹ A coin, over which cows were first milked after having calved, to protect them from the evil eye and every evil cantrip. Perhaps the silver crown, or the twenty shillings, or ten shillings Scottish piece coined in 1565, and having the marks XXX, XX, and called Cruikston dollars.

CROSSING, *sb.* N Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Mining term: an arch by which a current of air is carried across overhead in a pit.

CROSSLET, *sb.* Sc. [kro'slit.] A crucifix, small cross.

Sc. The hoary clerk-curate was scorned and maltreated, His crosslet profaned, and his pyx desecrated, VEDDER *Poems* (1842) 4

CROSSY, see *Accroshay*.

CROSTBRING, *adj.* War. [kro'starin.] At Rugby School: boasting.

War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.² s.War.¹ He's a crostering fellow.

CROTAL, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Written *crotel* p.Ir. Also in form *crotle* Sc. (JAM.) N.I.¹ [krō'tl, kro'tl.] The lichen *Parmelia omphalodes*.

Sc. Now called 'cud-bear' (JAM.); Much used by the Highlanders, under the name of *crotal*, for dyeing a reddish brown. In the *n.* and *w.* these lichens are sometimes promiscuously called *crottles*, *Edb. Encyclo.* XII. 739 (nb). n.Ir. *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 480 N.I.¹ A decoction of it is used for dyeing

Hence *Crottie*, *adj.* covered with lichen or 'crotle.'

Sc. As o'er the crottie crags they climbed, TRAIN *Mount. Muse* (1814) 65 (JAM.).

[Gael. *crotal*, a general name for the varieties of Lichen, more esp. those used in dyeing (M. & D.).]

CROTCH, *sb.* e.An. [krotf.] The fork or meeting of two arms of a tree; the junction of the thighs in a human being.

e.An.¹; e.An.² The tree hit him on the crotch in falling. A lad long in the crotch. Nrf. (W.R.E.); Nrf.¹ Suf. RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 289, ed. 1849; (F.H.); Suf.¹

Hence (1) *Crotch-boots*, *sb. pl.* water-boots that come up to the 'crotch' or thigh; (2) -bound, *adj.* lazy; (3) *Crotched*, *adj.* of or belonging to the thigh; (4) *Crotch-room*, *sb.* the length of the lower limbs; (5) -tail, the kite, *Milvus iclinus*.

(1) e.An.¹, Nrf.¹ (2) Nrf.¹ (3) e.An.² A long-crotched man is usually good at walking and running. Suf. (F.H.) (4) e.An.¹ It is said of one who has long legs that he has plenty of crotch-room. (5) Ess. (K.); Gl. (1851); [So called] from its forked tail, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 137; Ess.¹ s.Cy. RAY (1691).

[Crotch, the forked part of a tree, COLES (1677); The crotch of the bough, TUSSEY *Hush.* (1580) 105. OFr. (Picard) *croche*, 'entailleure, coche' (LA CURNE).]

CROTCH, *sb.* and *v.* e.An. [krotf.] I. *sb.* A crutch, a staff under the arm to support the lame; a stilt. Also in *comp.* *Crotch-stick*.

e.An.¹ Suf. Could not walk without a crotch stick, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 249. Ess. (H.H.M.).

Hence (1) *Crotched*, *adj.* cross, perverse, obstinate; (2) *Crotch-trolling*, *vbl. sb.* a method of 'trolling' or angling for pike; see below.

(1) e.An.¹, Nrf. (J.H.), Nrf.¹ Suf.¹ Said of a lad, or a horse. (2) e.An.¹ Used in the broads and rivers in Nrf. The fisherman has no rod, but has the usual reel, and, by the help of a crotch-stick, throws his bait a considerable distance from him into the water, and then draws it gently towards him. It is much practised by poachers, as there is no rod, or 'pole,' to betray their intention. Nrf.¹

2. *v.* In *phr.* to crotch his inside open, to keep a pig's inside open with a stick. Nrf. (P.H.E.).

[*Hoc sustentaculum, hoc podium*, a *croche*, *Pict. Voc.* (c. 1475) in Wright's *Voc.* (1884) 810. OFr. (Picard) *croche*, OFr. *croce* (mod. *crosse*), a crutch, see HATZFELD (s.v.), and LA CURNE (s.v. *Croce*).]

CROTCH, *sb.* Yks. [krotf.] A wooden seat; a shoe-maker's bench. See *Cratch*, *sb.*

w.Yks. He'll cronk haars upon haars i' t'same crotch i' t'chimble corner, BURNLEY *Saunterer's Satchel* (1880) 27.

CROTCHET, *sb.* Sc. Suf. [kro'tʃit.] 1. A hook on which to hang anything.

Suf. A line to fetch litter, and halters for head; With crotchets and pins, to hang trinkets thereon, *Garland* (1818) 346.

2. *Fig.* A whim, odd fancy.

Bnff. Weel, Donald! what's the crotchet now, That I am sent for to visit you? *Taylor Poems* (1787) 109.

[A crotchet, *Uncus*, COLES (1679); Hokes and crochettis of yron, CAXTON *G. Leg.* (1483) 134. Fr. *crochet*, a small hook (COTGR.).]

CROTTLE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. Also written *crottil* Sc. (JAM.) Also informs *crittly* Ayr.; *cruttle* N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ n.Yks.¹ [kro'tl, kru'tl.] 1. *sb.* A crumb, fragment, broken piece; a small fragment or lump of any hard substance.

Rnf. Lay on twa-three crotals on the fire (JAM.). Ayr. He flung a bakiefu' o' crittles on the fire, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 257. N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

Hence (1) *Crittly*, (2) *Crottly* or *Crottely*, *adj.* crumbly, friable; lumpy, reduced to small fragments. Also used *fig.*

(1) Per. It's a' in *crotly* bits and won't mend (G.W.). (2) N.Cy.¹ 'Cruttly hoofed,' *buttle*-hoofed, 'cruttly tempered,' short-tempered. Nhb.¹ When the land is in fine condition and crumbles as the plough turns over the furrow it is said to be *crotly*. The aad maister hes a temper as cruttly as ewe-milk cheese. 'The cheese you send must not be a cruttley one, as they are so bad for cutting into slices,' *Letter* (Mar. 1888). 'Dif.' s.Dur., n.Yks. D'ye like crottely cheese? (J.E.D.) Cum.¹ Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). Wm. T'rooads is varra crotly (B.K.) w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811).

2. *v.* To crumb, to rub into small particles. Nhb. (R.O.H.)

[A der. of ME. *crot(e)*, a piece, bit, atom. Pou sal be lauerd ouer ilk crot pat es in erth or paradis, *Cursor M.* (c. 1300) 9440.]

CROTTLE, **CROUCE**, see *Crotal*, *Crouse*, *adj.*¹²

CROUCH, *sb.* Oxf. A tumble; a wrinkle. (HALL.)

CROUCH, *v.* Sc. Chs. Written *crooch* s Chs.¹ [krū'f.] To stoop down. *Fig.* to cringe, be obsequious, fawning. Sik. Ran crouching away on the road, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 351, ed. 1866. s.Chs.¹

Hence (1) *Crouchie*, *sb.* a humpback; also used *attrib.*; (2) *Crouching*, *ppl. adj.* cringing, servile.

(1) Sc. (JAM.) Ayr. Crouchie Merran Humphie, *BURNS Halloween* (1785) st. 20. (2) Gall. Their crouchin' flunkies at their ca', *NICHOLSON Poet Wks.* (1814) 89, ed. 1897. s.Chs.¹ Ey'z v'on u dhem krōo chin foa'ks: au'viz voa ts widh iz laan dūrd [Hey's one o' them croochin' folks; auvays votes with his landlurd].

CROUD, see *Crowd*, *sb.*¹, *Crowdy*, *sb.*², *Crud*.

CROUDLE, **CROUDY**, see *Croodle*, *v.*¹², *Crowdy*, *sb.*¹

CROUGING, *prp.* Cor. [kreu dʒin.] 1. Crouching. Cor.²

2. Shuffling. See *Crouch*, *v.*

Cor.¹ He goes crouging along; Cor.²

CROUKE, *sb.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] A crow. (HALL.)

CROULY, *sb.* Irel. The smallest of a litter of pigs; an undergrown child. See *Crowl*, *sb.*

Uls. Very common (M.B.-S.). Ant. (W.J.K.)

CROWN, see *Crown*, *sb.*

CROUNCH, *v.* Lin. [Not known to our correspondents.] To prance.

Lin.¹ My horse is rather ill-conditioned, and crounches much.

CROUNDER, *sb.* Dev. A corner. Cf. *cornder*.

Dev. We heard Gommer that then was crouching i' th' chimbley-crounder like me now, *Madox-BROWN Yeth-hounds* (1876) 251.

CROUP, *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Sc. Nhb. Yks. Lin. Shr. Also written *croop* Sc. (JAM.) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ w.Yks.¹ n.Lin.¹; *crope*, *crupe* Sc. (JAM.); *crowp* Sc. (JAM.) Bnff.¹ n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹ [krūp, krōp.] 1. *v.* To croak, make the harsh noise of a raven, frog, &c.; to speak hoarsely.

Fr. The corbie that croupit on oor hooseheid Bodit ill to my ain gudeman, *WATT Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19. e.Lth. 'I thoht he was gey roopy, ... the fac bein he had been croupin like a crow, the way he aye spak, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 40. Bwk. The corbies

in the corbie-heugh, Are crouping like to dee, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 22. Rxb. Sin you an' me Did croup an' sport i' ronder pool, *A SCOTT Poems* (ed. 1808) 49. Sik. The corbie croupit in the clud, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 17, ed. 1866. n.Yks. T'frog croup (I.W.)¹ n.Yks.¹ Shr.¹ I shouldna 'ced 'im or whad 'e said no more than a crow croupin'.

Hence (1) *Croupie*, *sb.* the raven, *Corvus cornix*; also in *comp.* *Croupie-craw*; (2) *Crouping*, (a) *vbl. sb.* the croaking of ravens, frogs, &c.; (b) *ppl. adj.* croaking; (3) *Croopy*, *adj.* hoarse from cold or from croup.

(1) Fif. Ae croupie 'ill nō pike out anither's een (JAM.). s.Sc. Ye was feared for the croupie-craws fleein awa wi' ye after it was dark, *WILSON Tales* (1839) V. 53. n.Cy. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 88. (2, a) Bwk. The crouping of a corby or raven is held to be a bad omen, *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 23. n.Yks.¹ (b) Sc. Ye croopin corbies, black as soot, *TARRAS Poems* (1802) 44. Edb. Croupin' craws, 'Seem to forspcak the ruin o' thy haws [halls], *FERGUSON Poems* (1773) 195, ed. 1785. (3) Bnff.¹ A'm unco fleyt about the lassie: she hid a croupie host a' nicht. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ He gav a kind o' croopy shoot, *ROBSON Hamlick, Prince o' Denton*. w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

2. To rumble as the bowels do from flatulence, &c.

n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹ Lin. Poor bairn, its i'side croups rarely, *Lin. N. & Q.* (July 1890).

Hence *Crouping*, *vbl. sb.* the rumbling in the bowels caused by flatulence, &c. n.Yks. (I.W.), n.Yks.¹²

3. To grumble, murmur, complain. n.Yks.¹², m.Yks.¹

Hence *Croopy*, *adj.* grumbling, repining, discontented. n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² A croopy body.

4. To speak in a whining, wheedling way; to flatter.

Bnff.¹ A widna croup wee 'im for 't a' [I would not be so mean as to flatter him to get what I wish]; often joined with 'crose' (q.v.). The mean tyke o' a cheel's eye croupin' an' crosin' wee the aul' man 'get 'im t' ley's siller till 'im.

Hence (1) *Croup*, *sb.* flattery; (2) *Crouping*, *ppl. adj.* given to flattery. Bnff.¹

5. *sb.* A croak, the harsh note of a crow or raven.

Fr. There lichtit a corbie on oor hooseheid ... An' he uttered a weird unwarldly croup, *WATT Poet. Sketches* (1880) 19.

6. A disease among poultry.

Shr.² Not the same as the pip.

[1. The ropeen of the rauynis gart the craus crope, *Compl. Scotl.* (1549) 39.]

CROUP, *sb.*² Sc. Also written *croop*. A borry. See *Craw*, *sb.*¹ 4 (5).

Sc (JAM.) Per. Not common (G.W.).

CROUP, *v.*² Sc. Cum. [krūp.] To stoop, crouch, bend. n.Sc. (W.M.) Arg. Crouped over the lap-stone, he made love to his work, *MUNRO Lost Pibroch* (1896) 248. Cum. (HALL.)

CROUP-BAND, *sb.* Wm. [krū'p-band.] The crupper, the part of the saddle through which the horse's tail is passed to keep the saddle in its place. (B.K.)

[ME. *croupe*, the hind-quarters of a horse (CHAUCER), Fr. *croupe*.]

CROUPEN, **CROUPY**, see *Croopin*, *Croopy*.

CROUSE, *adj.*¹ and *adv.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Also written *crause* w.Yks.⁴; *croose* Sc. N.I.¹ Nhb.¹ Cum. e.Yks.¹; *crouce* Mry. e.Yks.; *crous* Sc. (JAM.) n.Yks.¹; *crowse* N.Cy.¹ n.Yks.¹² m.Yks.¹; *cruse* Sc. N.I.¹ ne.Yks.¹ [krūs, Lan. also krēs.] 1. *adj.* Sharp-tempered, pugnacious, captious, cross, 'touchy.'

N.I.¹ He's as croose as a banty cock. Ant. He wus gye an' croose on it when a spoke tae him, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

2. Bold, courageous, valiant; keen, eager.

Sc. A cock is crouse in his own midding, *RAY Prov.* (1678) 359. A man's aye crouse in his ain cause, *RAMSAY Prov.* (1737). Abd. Fan he's sae crouse that he would try To be brave Ajax' maik, *FORBES Ajax* (1742) 5; It sets folks ill to be o'er crouse an' vaunty, *Guidman Inglishmaill* (1875) 28. Kcd. She ken'd the servants werna crouse, *BURNES Garron Ha'* (c. 1820) l. 304. Per. Frac e'en to morn sae crouse an' bauld, *NICOLL Poems* (1843) 127. Fr. Their craps were crouse, their courage high, *SANDS Poems* (1833) 52. Fif. Carnbee, ... Turnin' tongue-ferdy now and crouse, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 14. Ayr. They had only the effect of making me button my coat, and look out the crooser to the blast, *GALT Provost* (1822) viii. Lth. Crouse Craigforth and princely Keir, *MACNEILL Poet. Wks.* (1856) 108. Peb. His little saul was wondrous crouse, *AFFLECK Poet. Wks.* (1836) 68. Sik. I pretended to be

very crouse and no a bit feared, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 50, ed. 1866. Dmf. Crouse as a cock in his ain cawie, MAYNE *Siller Gun* (1808) 56. Gall. The crousest sud been cowpit owre i' death's gory fauld. NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 428. Kcb. Kir and crouse Like courts and fillies starting frae a post, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1839) 25. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) Nhb. The trappin trade quite crouse, te lairn, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 24; Nhb.¹, w.Yks.³

3. Conceited, elated, self-satisfied; pleased, happy, proud. Also used fig.

Sc. The auld kirk stood as crouse as a cat when the flaes are kaimed aff her, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xix; The wafflin' creatur' feelin' unco crouse An' prood o' hae'n a freen, ALLAN *Lilts* (1874) 107. e.Fif. Willy lookit unco' crouse, as he had a reet to do being the owner o' sae mony pund notes an' an auld pistol, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) iv. Ayr. They were crouse and really insolent, GALT *Ann. Parsh.* (1821) xxxv; Their why should we not be crouse, When we think o' auld Robin Bruce? *Ballads and Snags*. (1847) II. 49. e.Lth. There's naethin like a drap o' the Auld Kirk an' a meetin' o' frien's for makin a body feel crouse an' content wi' himsel, HUNTER *J. Inwuch* (1895) 239. Edb. Twa bloody battles Charley wan, Nae doubt made him right crouse, LIDDLE *Poems* (1821) 239. Gall. Then was I very crouse at the manner of our coming off, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) II. Kcb. I'm as crouse as a king wi' my ain Jessie Glen, ARMSTRONG *Ingle-side* (1890) 157. Cum. Mag and Jen are trig and crouse, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808) 65 ne.Yks.¹ Sha wer vary crouse on her new dhriss. e.Yks. NICHOLSON *Fle-Sp.* (1889) 17; He's very crouse over his new house (Miss A.); MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788), e.Yks.¹

Hence (1) **Crouselly**, *adv.* proudly, boldly, confidently; boasting; (2) **Crouseness**, *sb.* boldness, forwardness, conceit; (3) **Crousie**, *adj.* elated.

(1) Sc. Ye crack crouselly with your bonnet on, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Things are ill aff when the like o' them can speak crouselly about ony gentleman's affairs, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxxix; Raised up the latch and cam crouselly ben, CHAMBERS *Sngs.* (1829) I. 141. Frf. Up and crouselly cock your head, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 152. Rnf. Nae wonder that ye crouselly craw, BARR *Poems* (1861) 152. Ayr. Let your proud Baron crouselly craw On his ain midden, BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1816) 165, ed. 1871; Ye cootie moorcocks, crouselly craw, BURNS *Tam Samson* (1787) st. 7. Lnk. Sae bauld an' crouselly now they craw, RODGER *Poems* (c. 1838) 175, ed. 1897. Edb. That the auld wife was cracking so crouselly about, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xxii. Nhb. Gorcocks beck sae crouselly and sae proud, ARMSTRONG *Wanny Blossoms* (1876) 4. (2) Bch. The silly dofarf coward, Ajax for a' his crouseness now, Cudna get out his sword, FORBES *Ulysses* (1785) 24. (3) Cum. Them in t'house hed gitten gayly croozy, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 6.

4. Brisk, lively, cheerful, merry.

Sc. As crouse as a new washen louse, RAY *Prov.* (1678) 282; For many, I see, for being o'er crouse, Gets broken face, SCOTT *Waverley* (1814) *Pref.* to 3rd ed. Mry. His cracks they are baith lang and crouse, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 19. Elg. He's livin' an' crouse, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 119. Bnff. Dinna be so crouse to crow o'er a body again, ELLIS *Pronunc.* (1889) V. 696. Per. It took us a' that time to quiet him, he was that crouse, IAN MACLAREN *Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 252. Fif. King Robert Bruce, Wi' a' his feir o' courtiers crouse, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 167. Rnf. The first crouse day blew him [the weathercock] aglee, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 32. Ayr. I had enjoyed an elation of heart, and was, as I may say, crouse and vogue, GALT *Provost* (1822) xliii; Young guidmen, fond, keen, an' crouse, BURNS *Address Deil* (1785) st. 11. Lth. Big country chieftans, an' cummers crouse, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 45. Edb. He was a crouse canty auld cock, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xiii. Rxb. The auld wee man his story tauld Wi' crouse and canty glee O, RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 9. Slk. The auld guidman he grew se crouse, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 15; Deil mean him to be cheerfu', and crouse, and talkative, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 38. Wgt. Filling him up a bumper or two, which he drained off. . . Under their attentions he waxed wondrous crouse, FRASER *Wigtown* (1877) 301. n.Cy. GROSE (1790); COLES (1677); n.Cy.¹² Nhb. Won by a little crouse, chantin chieldie, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VI. 116; Nhb.¹ n.Yks. (T.S.); n.Yks.¹; n.Yks.² Quite crouse and hearty. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. THORNTON *Lett.* (1703); w.Yks.⁴, Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹

Hence (1) **Crouselly**, (2) **Crousie**, *adv.* briskly, merrily, cheerfully, eagerly.

(1) Sc. Now ilk auld ewe's the price o' twa; Which gars them crouselly ower us craw, T. SCOTT *Poems* (1793) 338. Mry. I've seen a sicht will mak' ye blithe, an' gar ye crouselly craw, HAY *Lintie* (1851) 55. Fif. E'er lang the laird fu' sprightly Crouselly cam' to

Johnny's cot, DOUGLAS *Poems* (1806) 106. e.Lth. Whar mickle troots an' salmon cam' . . . up river crouselly, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 39. Dmf. Sae crouselly the muircocks were crawin', REID *Poems* (1894) 169. n.Cy. *Border Gl.* (Coll. L.L.B.) (2) Edb. Next comes yer wi' bit mousie, Or ye cam' near it liv'd fu' crousie, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 7.

5. Cosy, comfortable; cheery.

Sh.I. An aa ithin wis trig an' crouse, BURGESS *Rasme* (1892) 83. Lnk. Let's in; it's bra' and crouse, BLACK *Falls of Clyde* (1806) 129. Nhb. A hame wad mak' baith snug and warm, Crouse but and ben, STRANG *Earth Friend* (1892) 1.

6. *adv.* Briskly, lively; proudly, conceitedly; *gen.* in phr. to crack or crawl crouse, to boast, talk big.

Elg. The carle grey, wi' staff right lang, . . . Crouse hirples oure the style, COUPER *Poetry* (1804) I. 162. Bnff. Aff I gae to Maggie's house, Than at the door did chap fu' crouse, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 56. Abd. Dinna crack sae crouse, there may be lugs listening that are nae seen, RUDDIMAN *Sc. Parsh.* (1828) 125, ed. 1889; Into the kitchen wi' a spang I gade right cruse, BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 6. Arg. I can maybe make you crouless crouse, MUNRO *Pibroch* (1896) 38. Frf. Amang ithers he banter's fu' crouse, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 59. Rnf. Whan neither ower them [bairns] craws sae crouse, NEILSON *Poems* (1877) 16. Ayr. The cantie auld folks crackin crouse, BURNS *Twa Dogs* (1786) st. 6. Lnk. Yon billie in the muckle house Sets up his 'gab an' craws fu' crouse, MOIR *Minstrelsy* (1816) 48. Lth. He cockit his head heigh, an' set his staff crouse, BALLANTINE *Poems* (1856) 37. e.Lth. The Frees had ben crawin' unco crouse ower the dounfa' o' the Establishment, HUNTER *J. Inwuch* (1895) 13. Edb. They'll happy be—an' crack like us fu' cruse, LEARMONT *Poems* (1791) 194. We all cracked very crouse about fighting, MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1828) xii. Bwk. The muircock croover craws At dawnin' on the muirland wide, CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 36. Gall. It's Patrick Heron that's come to my door, . . . ridin' crouse and canty, CROCKETT *Raiders* (1894) xxxiii.

[1. It [wrath] es a cruel thing and crus (*v.r.* crouse), CURSOR *M.* (c. 1300) 27740. 2. O him sal gret men cum and crus, *ib.* 3044. EFriss. *krūs*, 'übermuthig, stolz' (KOOLMAN).]

CROUSE, *adj.*² and *v.*¹ Yks. Lan. e.An. Written crouse Rnf.¹ Also in forms craas w.Yks.³ e.Lan.¹; creawse Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ s.Lan.; crewse Lan. [krās, krēs, kreus.] 1. *adj.* Amorous, lascivious, lustful.

Lan. I yerd o' parcil o' crewse whenches, wherryink, ut back o' this seme little hewse, PAUL BOBBIN *Sequel* (1819) 21; DAVIES *Races* (1856) 229; Lan.¹ s.Lan. PICTON *Dial.* (1865).

2. *v.* To catterwaul. w.Yks.², e.Lan.¹, e.An.¹, Rnf.¹

CROUSE, *v.*² Wm. To carouse.

Wm. And thus they crouse'd, and brag'd and fratch'd, WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1859) 28.

CROUSE, *int.* Wil. [kreus.] An exclamation; also in phr. *good crouse!*

Wil. Lar, wurden ther a vuss las week, My cracky, o good crouse, SLOW *Rhymes* (1889) 28.

CROUSLE, see **Croosle**.

CROUST, *sb.* Glo. Wil. Som. Dev. Cor. Also in forms croost Som.; crouse, crouse Cor.²; crowst Wil. Som. Cor.¹²³ [kreust, krüst, kroust.] 1. A crust of bread.

Glo.¹ Wil. SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); WHITE *Cy. Mari's Conductor* (1701) 126. Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433.

2. Slight refreshment or a 'snack' between two meals; eatables. Also in *comb.* Croust-time.

Cor. Lend a haand weth th' crowst, PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* (1891) bk. III. v; The miners are enjoying the usual croust time, BURROW *Mongst Mines*, 32; For croust I had not a crevan [crust], THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) 27; Cor.¹²; Cor.³ Have ee had crowst yet? What do 'ee say, boys? Is it 'most croust-time?

[1. OFr. *crouste* (mod. *crouite*), *crust* (HATZFELD).]

CROUSTY, *adj.* War. Shr. Hrf. Also I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. [kret'sti.] Cross, peevish, irritable, 'crusty,' surly, ill-tempered.

War. (J.R.W.) Shr.¹ Yo' canna look at the maister this mornin', 'e's that crusty. Hrf.², I.W.¹ Wil. GROSE (1790); SLOW *Gl.* (1892). Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w. Eng.* (1825); SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl.* (1885).

CROUT, *v.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Shf. Written croot Sc. (JAM) w.Yks.¹ Also in form croate. Lan.¹ [krūt, kruet.] 1. To croak, make a croaking or hoarse noise. Also used *fig.* to murmur, grumble.

Sc. And graen'd and mutter'd and croued, JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 298, The belly is said to croot when there is a noise in the intestines in consequence of flatulence (JAM); Sma' cause, said they, had guts to croot, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 133 (*ib.*). w.Yks.¹, e.Lan.¹

2. To beg with importunity; to crave.

Shr.¹ That döman's never satisfied, whad ever'er'as; 'er keeps crouin' all the while.

Hence (1) **Crooty**, *adj.* complaining, grumbling; (2) **Crouting**, *pp.* *adj.* croaking.

(1) Yks. He gave a bad report of himself, but he's always one of the crooty ones (F.P.T.). (2) Sc. Men . . . are sent abroad, as crouting frogges, FORBES *Revelation* (1614) 158 (JAM.).

EROVE, CROVVIK, see **Cruive, Crobbek**.

CROVUKT, *pp.* Lan. [krovəkt.] Crushed up, crowded together.

Lan.¹ n.Lan.¹ We wer o' crouvuk in a heeap.

CROW, *sb.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms craow se. Wor.¹; cro. Cum.¹ Glo.¹; crue Lth. [krō, kroə, krā.] 1. The rook, *Corvus frugilegus*. See **Craw**, *sb.* 3.

e.Lth. Sine taxmen cures and cushy dooze Dow pike us bare, MUCKLEBACKIT *Rur. Rhymes* (1885) 48. Ir. It is lucky for crows [rooks] to build near a house, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1881) IV. 99. N.I.¹ w.Yks. (J.W.); (J.T.) Chs.¹, Not.¹, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Always applied to the rook, the carrion-crow being distinguished as cad-crow. The crows made work with the corn. Le.¹ The true crow is a 'corby-crow.' War.²; War.³ The rook and the crow are both called crows. w.Wor. *Barrow's Jm.* (Mar. 3, 1888). Hnt. (T.P.F.) Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 44.

2. *Comb.* (1) **Crow-bawks**, the projections on a gable-roof; (2) **bellyful**, a morsel, small quantity; (3) **boggart** or **boggart**, a scarecrow; (4) **boy**, a boy employed to keep the crows from the crops; (5) **bugs**, fossil lamelli-branchiata; (6) **day**, Easter Day, so called from the belief that rooks let fall their droppings on those that were nothing new on that day; (7) **farlins**, small twigs, droppings, &c., let fall by the crows; (8) **fish**, (a) the spiny crab; (b) the stickleback, *Gasterosteus trachurus*; (9) **frightener**, see **boy**; (10) **ful**, see **bellyful**; (11) **gaper**, a very hot day; (12) **gate**, the direct road, as the crow flies; (13) **hearted**, of cabbages, &c.: having lost the heart or centre; (14) **keeper**, see **boy**; (15) **s-nest**, (a) a robbers' den; (b) *pl.* the fossil cycadites, from the Purbeck dirt-bed; (16) **net**, *obs.*, a net used for catching crows or rooks; (17) **orchard**, a rookery; (18) **poor**, as poor as a crow, very poor; (19) **pot stones**, see **stones**; (20) **prate**, see **orchard**; (21) **purse**, the ovary of a skate; (22) **s-rest**, a brick projecting from a chimney and cut to a slightly tapering cylinder; (23) **road**, see **gate**; (24) **sheaf**, the top sheaf on the end of a mow; (25) **shell**, the fresh-water mussel-shell; (26) **starver**, see **boy**; (27) **starving**, keeping the crows off the crops; (28) **steps**, see **s-rest**; (29) **sticks**, bits of stick used by crows for building their nests; (30) **stone**, a flat stone built over a fire, for baking oat-cake on; (31) **stones**, the fossil-shells gryphites; any hard, shining stones; (32) **tend**, to scare rooks from the corn; (33) **tenter**, see **boy**; (34) **time**, evening; (35) **toed**, of wheat, &c.: irregularly broken down; (36) **trees**, see **orchard**; (37) **trodden**, of a hen: *maris appetens*.

(1) Lan. Cauves runnin' on th' crowbawks like cats, STANDING *Echoes* (1885) 8. (2) sw.Lin.¹ She has not a crow-bellyful of flesh on her. Thoult not get a crow-bellyful of meat often it. (3) Lan. Aw'll gie it Owd Thatcher to put on a crow-boggart; it's fit for nowt else, Wood *Hum. Sketches*, 29; Lan.¹, e.An.¹ (4) Sur. Not a sound was to be heard except the distant shouting of a crow-boy, HEATH *Eng. Peas.* (1893) 148. (5) Glo. Double crō bugs (S.S.B.). (6) n.Lin. (M.P.) (7) Nhp.² (8, a) Nhb.¹ (b) Ken.¹ (9) Lan. There's herticles to be met wi ut are nubbut abeawt good enoo for Sunday jumps for crowfreetuners, STATON *B. Shuttle Bowtum*, 44. (10) Cum.¹ A very lean person is said to have not a crouful of flesh on his bones. (11) Hmp.¹ (12) Lan.

If he wishes to know the country and its inhabitants, he must get off that, 'an' tak th' crow-gate,' WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 43; Lan.¹ (13) Wil.¹ (14) se.Wor.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf. (W.R.E.), Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.), Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. (15, a) Dmb. What for dw! ye leave it here, and bring me intil the vera crow's nest to get the pocket-book, CROSS *Disruption* (ed 1877) xxvi. (b) Dor. These singular vegetable productions, so abundant in the dirt-bed of the Isle of Portland, are better known as fossil crow's nests to the workmen, DAMON *Geol. Weymouth* (1864) 91. (16) Chs.¹³ (17) Chs.¹³ (18) sw.Lin.¹ They kep' it only crowpoor, as you may say. (19) Nhp. Things that in childhood's memory dwell, Scoop'd crow-pot stone, or cockle shell, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 13; Nhp.¹ (20) ne Yks.¹ (21) Or.I. (JAM.) (22) sw.Sur. 'Crow-rests' may be seen in the fine chimneys of Abbot's Hospital, Guildford, NEVILL *Cottages* (1889) 24. (23) Chs.¹ s Chs.¹ It's abuw't foa r mahyl frim eyür bi)th kroa-roa d [It's about four miles from here by th' crow-road]. (24) Cor. The man whose lot it was to place the crow-sheaf on the mow held it up aloft, shouting three times, 'I have him!' QUILLER-COUCH *Hist. Polperro* (1871) 160; The last sheaf of the barley-harvest . . . was the 'crow-sheaf,' *Flk-Lore Jm.* (1886) IV. 248, Cor.¹² (25) Dor. The *unones* are thus called, because the crows take them from the water and open them; and having eaten their contents, leave them in the meadow, BARNES *Gl.* (1863); *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii 44. (26) Hrt. (J.W.) (27) Oxf.¹ MS. add. (28) sw.Sur. The edge of the tiling is concealed by a parapet of 'crow-steps,' NEVILL *Cottages* (1889) 23. (29) Dev. I can light the fire easy this morning, for I have a nice lot of crow-sticks, *Reports Provinc.* (1889) (30) w.Yks. (H.L.) (31) Yks. Silicious concretionary masses in the forest marble-beds of Yorkshire, WOODWARD *Geol. Eng. and Wales* (1876) 193. Stf.¹, Nhp.¹ (32) War. *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897); War.³ s.War.¹ He's crow-tending s.Wor. Porson *Quant Wds.* (1875) 21; (H.K.) Glo.¹ (33) Yks. (R.H.H.) (34) e.An.¹ When rooks fly back in great flocks, from their food to their trees. Nrf.¹ (35) Nhp.¹ (36) Yks. Under the giant beeches, the 'crow-trees' of the Hall, *Life and Character*, 44; I like Thornfield; its retirement; its old crow-trees and thorn-trees, BRONTE *Jane Eyre* (1847) xv. (37) Der.², nw.Der.¹

3. *Comb.* in plant-names: (1) **Crow-bells**, the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (2) **berry**, (a) the berry-bearing heath, *Empetrum nigrum*; (b) the whortle bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*; (c) the red whortleberry, *V. vitis-Idaea*; (3) **s-claws**, (a) the buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*; (b) the crowfoot, *R. arvensis*; (4) **cranes**, the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*; (5) **cup**, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meibagris*; (6) **fig**, the *Strychnos Nux-vomica*; (7) **flower**, (a) the common buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*; (b) see **cranes**; (c) see **bells**; (8) **foot** or **feet**, (a) see **flower** (a); (b) see **bells**; (c) the early purple orchis, *Orchis mascula*; (d) the spotted orchis, *O. maculata*; (e) the green-winged orchis, *O. morio*; (f) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (g) the cuckoo-grass, *Lucula campestris*; (9) **gall**, a moss or vegetable substance growing on spring water; (10) **garlic**, the wild garlic, *Allium vineale*; (11) **s-legs**, see **bells**; (12) **ling**, (a) the common heath, *Erica cinerea*; (b) the cross-leaved heath, *E. tetralix*; (c) see **berry** (a); (13) **needles**, the shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten*; (14) **s-nest**, the wild carrot, *Daucus carota*; (15) **onion**, see **garlic**; (16) **peas**, the pods of *Vicia sepium* and other vetches; (17) **pecks**, (a) see **needles**; (b) the corn crow-foot, *Ranunculus arvensis*; (c) the shepherd's purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*; (18) **pigtle**, (a) the common buttercup, esp. *Ranunculus bulbosus*; (b) the lesser celandine, *R. Ficaria*; (19) **silk**, *Confervae* and other *Algae*, esp. *C. rivularis*; (20) **toe**, see **s-claws** (a); (21) **toes**, (a) see **bells**; (b) see **foot** (e).

(1) Wil.¹ (*pl.* used as *sing.*) 'In a ground of mine called Swices . . . grows abundantly a plant called by the people hereabout crow-bells, which I never saw any where but there,' AUBREY *Wills*, 52 (ed. Brit.). (2, a) Sc. (JAM.), Nhb.¹ Yks. Either from the black colour of its fruit, or because crows are fond of the berries. n.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹ (b) Mry. (JAM.) (c) Yks. (3, a) Sus., Hmp.¹ (b) Ess. Referring to the carpels. (4) Oxf. (5) Bck. (6) Shr.¹ Somebody's gied the poor dog some crow-fig, an' pisoned 'im. (7, a) Midl. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. n.Stf. She looked as yellow as a crow-flower, GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* (1859) I. 145. Rut.¹ (b) Som. (c) Hmp. (G.E.D.), Wil.¹, Dev.⁴ (8, a) Lnk. Pastures of yellow and green,—Yellow with golden crowfoot, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 138. Cum., n.Yks., Chs.¹, s.Chs.¹ Glo. Winter

double crowfoot, ELLACOMBE *Garden* (1895) xii; *Glo.*¹, *Sus.*^{1,2}, *Hmp.*¹, *Som.* (b) *Lakel. Pennth Obs.* (Dec 21, 1897). Wm We gathered some crow-feet an' bird-een (B K). I:n. I have heard say that they only come up in grass fields where the crows tread, *N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. viii 66. *Rdn.* (c) *Dur. Cum.*, *Yks.* [Applied] to the early purple and green-winged orchids, *Science Gossip* (1869) 29. *w.Yks.* We fahnd a crowfoot, one of them purple flowers, o' Setterda (F.P.T.). *Lan. Science Gossip* (1882) 164. *sw.Lin.*¹ (d) *Yks.* (e) *Cum.*, *Yks.* *Science Gossip* (1869) 29 *sw.Lin.*¹ (f) *Glo.*, *Suf.* (g) *n.Yks.* (9) *nw.Der.*¹ (10) *Nhb.*¹ Found in grassy places and somewhat rare. *Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. (11) *Wil.*¹ (12, a) *n.Yks.*¹ e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1796) II. 268. (b) *n.Yks.* (c) *w.Yks.* LEES *Flora* (1888) 796. (13) *Lin.* (R.E.C.) *Nhp.*¹ A common weed amongst corn. *Hrt. Ellis Mod. Husb.* (1750) III. i. s.Bck., *Ess.* I.W. (C J V.), *L.W.*¹ (14) *Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129 (15) *War.*² se *Wor.*¹ A wild onion which often infests corn-crops, particularly in poor land. (16) *Cum.* (17, a) *Hmp.* There is a common saying in the New Forest that 'two crow-pecks are as good as an oat for a horse'; to which the reply is 'that a crow-peck and a barley-corn may be,' *Wise New Forest* (1883) 281, *Hmp.*¹ Called also Old woman's needle. *Wil.*¹ (b) *Wil.*¹ (c) *Wil.* DAVIS *Agric.* (1813). (18, a) *Nhp.*¹ *Bdf. Batchelor Anal. Eng. Lang.* (1809) 129. (b) *Bdf.* (19) *Cmb.*, *Nrf.*, *n.Ess.* (20) *Dev.* The turze-blooth on the hill, The crowtoe down below, CAPERN *Ballads* (1858) 129; *Dev.*¹ *n.Dev.* Crowtoe an' charlock an' caul-leaves, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 122. (21, a) *Dwn.* (b) *Som.*

4. *Phr.* (1) *a crow's age*, a long period of time; (2) *as hungry as a June crow*, prov., see below; (3) *the curse of the crows*, see below; (4) *to pull a crow*, to complain good-naturedly, to pick a quarrel.

(1) *Not. Why, Bill, it's a crow's age sin' I seen ya, N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iv. 387 (2) [About June and July, should there be a drought of long duration, rooks suffer terribly, hence the prov. 'As hungry as a June crow,' SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 87.] (3) *Ir.* This bird is so detested (justly or unjustly) by the farmer, that 'the curse of the crows' is substituted for 'the curse of Cromwell,' *ib.* *w.Ir.* The curse o' the crows an you! *LOVER Leg.* (1848) I 169. (4) *Sc. (A W)* *w.Yks.*² I have a crow to pull with you. *Nhp.*¹

5. The peacock butterfly. *Hmp.* (J.R.W.), *Hmp.*¹

6. A man or woman who mounts guard while his companion is committing a theft.

w.Yks. (J.W.) *Lon.* One keeps a look out to see there is no person near to detect them. This person is termed a 'crow,' MAYHEW *Und. Labour* (1851) IV. 286. *Slang.* Occasionally they [women] assist at a burglary, . . . remaining outside and keeping watch; they are then called crows, *Cornh. Mag.* (1862) VI. 648; FARMER.

Hence *Crow, v.* to act as a 'crow,' to keep watch.

Cant. Alf were to . . . 'old the 'orse, while she were to crow, CAREW *Autob. Gipsy* (1891) xxxv.

7. An iron bracket or crane, fixed over the fire, on which to hang pots, &c.; a trivet supporting a pan on the fire. Also in *comp.* *Crow-swing*.

*Cum.*¹ *Lan.* Pompey was singing away on the crow, BRIERLEY *Daisy, Nook* (1859) 6; *Lan.*¹ *Chs.*¹ The crow works in sockets, and can be brought over the fire for use, or pushed back into the chimney when not wanted. The use of it is to hang large, heavy pots over the fire. They can thus be pushed over the fire or drawn off without the exertion of lifting them. *War.*² Properly applied to a perforated plate of metal, the stave of which works within a socket beside the hob of a grate; and is used for supporting pots and the like over the fire, or sufficiently near to it to keep the contents hot. *Glo.* A revolving iron stand for culinary utensils, attached to a grate, BAYLIS *Illus. Dial.* (1870).

8. Black mucous in the nostrils. *w.Yks.* (J.T.)

9. Hatting term: rejected work given back to the work-people; a low-crowned hat. *Lan.* (S.W.), *Chs.*¹

*CROW, sb.*² *Nhp.* *Oxf.* *Hrt.* *Mid.* *Ken.* The fat adhering to a pig's liver, esp. in *phr.* *liver and crow*.

*Nhp.*¹ A common term. *Oxf.*¹ *Hrt.* The liver, the crow, and the sweetbread of a pig, ELLIS *Cy. Hswf.* (1750). *w.Mid.* (W.P.M.) *Ken.*¹ 'Liver and crow' are *gen.* spoken of and eaten together; *Ken.*²

[The mesentery or crow, CHANDLER *Van Helmont* (1662) 179 (N.E.D.). *Cp.* Bremen dial. *kragen*, 'das Gekröse eines geschlachteten Viehes' (*Wib.*); Holstein dial. *kragen*, 'Gekrös', (*Idiotikon*); see GRIMM (s.v. *Kragen*, 1962).]

VOL. I.

*CROW, sb.*² *Nhb.* *Dur.* *Cum.* Also written *craa*, *craw* *Nhb.*¹

1. An outcrop or crop of strata.

*Nhb.*¹ A thin seam of coal obtained from grooves made in the *craw*, or crop of the strata, HODGSON *Hist. Nhb.* III. pt. II. 33.

2. *Comp.* *Crow-coal*, a seam of inferior coal, worked from a 'crow' or outcrop. See *Craw, sb.*³

*N.Cy.*¹, *Nhb.*¹ *Nhb.*, *Dur.* The *Crow Coal* about a foot or less thick, *Complot Collier* (1708), 4. *Cum.* *Crow Coal* contains a large proportion of pyrites, burns very slowly, intensely hot, but with very little flame, and emits a strong smell of sulphur, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum.* (1794) I. App. 50; LINTON *Lake Cy.* (1864) 301.

*CROW, v.*¹ *e.Yks.*¹ With *up*: to mix up. See *Row*.

*CROW, v.*² *Som.*¹ To claim. (HALL)

CROW, see *Crew* (e).

*CROWD, v.*¹ *Nhp.* *Hrt.* *e.Ant.* *Sus.* [kreūd.] I. Gram. forms. 1. *Pret.* *Crud.*

Nrf. She *crud* it yesterday, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 21.

2. *pp.*: (1) *Crid*, (2) *Crud*, (3) *Crudden*, (4) *Cruden*.

(1, 2, 3) *e.An.*¹ (4) *Nrf.* The house was very full; I was much *cruden* (W.W.S.).

II. *Dial.* meanings. 1. To push, move, shove, esp. to push a wheelbarrow.

*e.An.*¹ *Nrf.* Just *crowd* that *barrier* here (W.R.E.); *Crowd* the barrow up the hill, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 5; GROSE (1790). *e.Nrf.* MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). *Suf.* (F.H.). *Coals*, which *Rathel* had . . . to 'crowd' home in a wheelbarrow, STRICKLAND *Old Friends* (1864) 279.

Hence (1) *Crowd-barrow*, (2) *Crowding-barrow*, (3) *Crud*, (4) *Crudden*, *sb.* a wheelbarrow.

(1) *Nrf.*¹ (2) *Hrt. N. & Q.* (1883) 6th S. vii. 178. *e.An.*¹ *Nrf.* GROSE (1790). *e.Nrf.* MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1787). *Sus.* (F.E.S.) (3) *e.An.*¹ *Suf.* RAINBIRD *Agric.* (1819) 290, ed. 1849; *Suf.*¹ (4) *e.An.*¹, *Nrf.*¹

2. To take bricks off the 'hack,' and place them in the 'crowding barrow' upon which they are wheeled to the 'clamp.'

Hrt. N. & Q. (1883) 6th S. vii. 178. *Sus. sb.* (1882) 6th S. vi. 425; They are put closely together and so 'crowded' (F.E.S.)

Hence *Crowding in, phr.* the operation of removing the bricks from the hacks, after drying, to the clamp. *Sus.* (F.E.S.)

3. To press close, push; used of individuals as well as of a number of people.

*Nhp.*¹ One individual can crowd another. *e.An.*¹ *Nrf.* Don't you *keep a-crowding* so (W.R.E.). *Suf.* To crowd down one's food. Don't come *crowding* here (F.H.).

[*Id.* 1. Sche sent word . . . that sche sculd come hedyr . . . thoow sche sculd be crod in a barwe, MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* (1477) III. 215. 3. Neither of hem moste out go, For other, so they gonne croude, CHAUCER *Hous F.* (c. 1384) 2095. OE. *crudan*, to push.]

*CROWD, sb.*¹ and *v.*² *Nhb.* *Yks.* *Lan.* *Dor.* *Som.* *Dev.* *Cor.* Also written *croud* *Dor.* [krūd, kreud.] I. *sb.* A fiddle.

*Lan.*¹, *ne.Lan.*¹ *Dor.* (A.C.); (W.C.) *w.Dor.* ROBERTS *Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). *Dor.*¹ 'Ees, let en tuck a crowd below His chin, 80. *Dev.* *Crowds*, horns, and organs, with their groans, Zich as we hear in charch, PETER PINDAR *Wks.* (1816) IV. 182; *Dev.*¹ *n.Dev.* Janny Scrape, go get tha crowd, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 23; Whan the daunce was out, the croud cry'd squeak, *Exm. Crishp.* (1746) I. 388. *Cor.* *Flk-Lore Jm.* (1886) IV. 224; THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*; *Cor.*^{1,2,3}

Hence *Crowd-string, sb.* a fiddle-string.

Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

2. *v.* To play the fiddle.

Dor. Dance a jig To grandmother's wig, While pussy cat shall crowdy (W.C.). *Dev.* *Crowdie*, *crowdie* Kit! Holiday yesterday, And zo'tez'et! HEWITT *Peas.Sp.* (1892). *n.Dev.* And crowd a merry toon, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 23. *Dev.*¹ *Cor.* The feast of Christmas Eve is still prolonged with cake and cider, 'crowding' and 'geese dancing,' *Q.* *Three Ships* (1890) i; *Cor.*¹ So long as you'll crowd they'll dance, *Prov.*; *Cor.*²

Hence (1) *Crowder, sb.* a fiddler; (2) *Crowder-feast, sb.* a yearly festival held at Towednack near St. Ives.

(1) *Nhb.* (R.O.H.) *w.Yks.* Now a surname, but the meaning survives in the folk-saw, 'There's nobody born fiddlers but 'craathers,' *Yks. N. & Q.* (1888) II. 112. *Dor.* (A.C.); (W.C.)

Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873). w.Som.¹ They'd a-got a crowder Dev. There go'th tha crowder, HEWETT *Peas. Sp* (1892); Dev.¹ The crowder and a whole gubby of men be go aready, n.Dev An' brót Jan Scrape tha crowder wi' 'em, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 8 Cor. Such a man as you be to run, crowder! 'Q' *Three Ships* (1892) v; Cor.¹² (2) Cor. Towednack Cuckoo Feast ... takes place on the nearest Sunday to the 28th of April ... This feast is sometimes called 'crowder' feast, because the fiddler formed a procession at the church door, and led the people through the village to some tune on his 'crowd,' HUNT *Pop. Rom w Eng.* (1865) 404, ed. 1896; *Folk Lore Jrn.* (1886) IV. 224

[1. OCor. *crowd*, a fiddle, *crowder*, a fiddler (WILLIAMS); Wel. *crwth*, a violin, see STOKES in Fick⁴ 99]

CROWD, sb.² Cor. [kreud.] A wooden hoop covered with sheepskin, used for taking up corn.

Cor. On some occasions ... the 'crowd' was made to do the duty of a tambourine, HUNT *Pop. Rom. w Eng.* (1865) 242, ed. 1896; Cor.¹²

[A mispron. of OCor. *crodar* (for older *croder*), a sieve (WILLIAMS), from assoc. with *crowd*, sb.¹]

CROWD, v.³ Som. Cor. Also in form *crowdle* Som.

1. To purr. Cf. *crood*, v.

Cor. The cat's crowding, THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*

2. To make a slight creaking; to grate as the two ends of a broken bone.

Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873); I knew my arm was a-broke cos I heard the bone crowdle (W.F.R.).

CROWDER, sb. Sc. A constant attendant, a diligent frequenter.

Ayr. The Laird, being a true gentleman by birth and breeding, is by course of nature no a crowder of kirks, GALT *Lairds* (1826) II.

CROWDLE, v. Fif. (JAM.) To crawl as a crab.

CROWDLE, see *Croodle*, v.¹², *Crowd*, v.³

CROWDLING, see *Crowdling*.

CROWDY, sb.¹ Sc. Irel. Nhb. Dur. Cum. Wm. Yks. I.Ma. Lin. Also Glo. Written *croody* w.Yks.¹²; *crowdy* s.Don.; *crowdie* Sc. Also in form *cruddy* n.Lin.¹ [krū di, kru'di.] 1. A kind of porridge or oatmeal gruel made with water, milk, &c. Also fig. food in gen. See *Crud*.

Sc. Ye'll cool and come to yourself like MacGibbon's crowdy when he set it out at the window-hole, SCOTT *Rob Roy* (1817) xxv; Keep your breath to cool your crowdie, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737); Ane crowdie, twice crowdie, Three times crowdie a day; Gin ye crowdie ony mair, Ye'll crowdie a' my meal away, CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes* (1870) 30. Abd. Faith, yes, get crowdy, cakes, and kail, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 81; Meal, milk, and blaeberris (G.W.). Frf. After his dinner of crowdy, which is raw meal and hot water, BARRIE *Tommy* (1896) xii. Per. Meal and half-churned milk (G.W.); Crowdie made wi' cream, An' honey dreepin' frae the kame, HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* (1891) 133

Rnf. Yet mony a poor doilt, servile body, Will scrimp his stomach of its crowdy, TANNAHILL *Poems* (1867) 68, ed. 1817. Ayr. Mrs. Fairlie skimmed the broth-pot on the fire and made crowdie for the youngsters, JOHNSTON *Kilmallie* (1891) II. 83. Lth. Nae child in a' the kintra side Mair lookit like his crowdie, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 6. Bwk. Weel can they sup their crowdie, HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 79. Slk. The brats on stools, each with a horn-spoon in its hand, expectant of the coming crowdy, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed. 1856) III. 343; Brose and bannocks, crowdy and kale, HOGG *Poems* (ed. 1865) 432

Kcb. While hale and fear wi' his twa han's He kept the crowdy gawin, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 14. s.Don. The fat of soup; mixed with oatmeal, SIMMONS *Gl* (1890). n.Cy. *Border Gl* (Coll. L.L.B.); n.Cy.¹ Nhb. The crowdy is wor daily dish, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 10; Nhb.¹ Made by filling a basin with oatmeal, and then pouring in boiling water. A vigorous stirring is required whilst the water is being poured; and, when the two ingredients are thoroughly mixed, the 'hasty pudding' is ready. It is served with a little butter, dripping, or other flavouring, according to taste, or it is taken with milk. 'He' ye had yor crowdy.¹ is said of any repast whatever; and 'That man is not worth his crowdy!' is equivalent to saying he is not worth his keep. Dur.¹ Usually eaten with either milk or treacle, or butter and sugar. e.Dur.¹ Teaspoonful of oatmeal, in plate of hot water, and half a glassful of milk added, when cold. s.Dur. Crowdy-owdy makes a man, Hasty-pudding [porridge] never can, *Prov.* (J.E.D.). Lakel. Git some haver meal an' sco'd it wi' het broth, er watter, an' it'll be a crowdy, *Fennith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897).

Cum. For dinner I'd hev a fat crowdy, ANDERSON *Ballads* (1808)

132; Cum.¹ Cum., Wm. Made of oatmeal, with salt, into which boiling water, poured from the tea-kettle, was stirred till of sufficient thickness, and then eaten with a piece of butter stuck in the middle. The crowdy made from the pot when meat was boiling could only be had on a Sunday forenoon, and often was had—as the dinner was later—before going to church (M.P.). n.Yks.¹², ne.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ We mostlins ha' crowdy fo' supper. m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811); (J.T.); (R.H.H.); w.Yks.¹² I.Ma. On Shrove Tuesday it is customary to have soila-ghyn or crowdy for dinner instead of breakfast, *Denham Tracts* (ed. 1892) I. 200; Nancy Joe was cooking crowdie for supper, CAINE *Manxman* (1895) pt. II. xiv. n.Lin.¹

Hence (1) *Crowdy-meal*, (2) *owdy*, sb. milk and meal boiled together; (3) *time*, sb. meal-time.

(1) Edb. Clean to lick aff his crowdy-meal, And scart his cogie, FERGUSON *Poems* (1773) 151, ed. 1785. (2) Sc. With crowdy mowdy they fed me, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 20, ed. 1871. Bnf. In haf an hour hese get his mess O' crowdy-mowdy, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 24. (3) Abd. Ae drifty nicht, 'bout crowdy time, COCK *Strains* (1810) I. 106 Frf. He ... shippet to some canny nook at crowdy-time, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 118 Rnf. Should he come when crowdie time, Or quating time draws on, WEBSTER *Rhymes* (1835) 165. Ayr. Then I gaed hame at crowdie-time, BURNS *Holy Fair* (1785) st. 6. Nhb. Gct all ready by crowdie time, RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII. 200. Wm. He kens when it is crowdy time (B.K.).

2. A mixture of meal or bran, given to horses and cattle.

s.Dur. Mak a chizzle crowdie for t'cow (J.E.D.). Cum. While he went ta teutt Amang t'horses, an git them ther crowdy an meal, DICKINSON *Lamplugh* (1856) 9; Cum.¹ n.Yks. Ah think yon hoss 'ad better 'ev a crowdy. Ez yon coo gitten her crowdy? (W.H.).

3. A mixture of solid and liquid food not very happily arranged.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

4. A peculiar preparation of milk; see below.

n.Sc. The remains of a cog of crowdy, that is, of half butter, half cheese, *Glenfergus* (1820) II. 275 (JAM.). Rs. It denotes curds with the whey pressed out, mixed with butter, nearly in an equal proportion. A little salt is added. This, when properly made, may be kept for a long time (JAM.). I.Skye. Crowdy is applied to a peculiar cheese, which is made rich by the addition of butter, and eaten soft, like cream cheese, HESLOP *Gl* (1892).

5. Rough soup made from pig's head. Glo.¹

CROWDY, sb.² Brks. Ken. Sus. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form *croud* Hmp. Wil.¹; *crowd* Dor. [kreudi, kreud.] 1. A turn-over pie, usually of apples. Also in comp. *Crowdy-pie*.

Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Hmp., Wil. (K.) Wil. *Slow Gl* (1892); Wil.¹ Dor. BARNES (1863) *Gl*. Som. A covered pie baked on a tin, SWEETMAN *Wincanton Gl* (1885). Dev. A pie made of a mixed medley of materials from nutton chops to onions and apples, PULMAN *Sketches* (1842) 89, ed. 1871. [GROSE (1790).]

2. A small cake, formed of the scrapings of the kneading-tub after bread-making.

Brks. (W.W.S.) Wil. This is put into the oven with a cabbage-leaf under it, and another atop of it, from which it acquires a certain distinct flavour (W.C.P.).

CROWDY, sb.³ Som. Dev. Cor. [kreudi.] 1. A small fiddle. See *Crowd*, sb.¹

Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873).

2. Comb. (1) *Crowdy-crawn*, sb. a rude musical instrument formed by a skin stretched on a hoop or over a sieve; (2) *kates*, sb. pl. orchids; (3) *-kit*, sb. (a) a small fiddle; (b) the water figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*; (4) *-kit o' the wall*, phr. stone-crop, *Sedum acre*; (5) *-scratch*, a fiddlestick.

(1) Cor. (J.W.); Cor.¹ (2) s.Dev. (F.W.C.) (3, a) Som. W. & J. *Gl* (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). Dev.¹ (b) Dev.⁴ Known as 'Fiddles' and 'Fiddle wood' in some places. (4) Dev.⁴ (5) Cor.³

CROWDY, v. Cor. [kreudi.] To crawl.

w.Cor. I ca-ant walk fast; but I can crowdy along (M.A.C.).

Hence *Crowder*, sb. a 'slow-coach,' a dawdler.

Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl*.

CROWDY-MAIN, sb. Nhb. [krūdi-mēn.] An uproarious crowd; a cock-fight.

n.Cy.¹ Nhb. Sum pitmen claim'd the Fightin-cocks ... crowdy-mains te pitch in, ROBSON *Evangeline* (1870) 364; Nhb.¹ The dalesmen of Rede and Coquet were accustomed so meet at

Harehaugh 'for the purpose of fighting their cocks, and of having afterwards a sort of friendly crowdy-main among themselves,' OLIVER *Rambles*

• **CROWISH**, *adj.* n.Cy. [Not known to our correspondents.] Spirited, pert. (HALL.)

CROWK, see **Croak**, *v.*¹

CROWKINS, *sb. pl.* Cum.¹ Greaves from melted fat. [My banis . . . as kragham (*v.r.* crackande) dried thorgh the fyre of coldaytis, when the fatnes of thi luf dried out of me, HAMPOLE (c. 1330) *Ps.* ci. 4, see *E. E. Ps.* (c. 1330) l.c., ed. Bulbring, 121, where the Lat. *cremum* (Vulg.) is tr. by 'craukes.']

CROWL, *sb. and v.*¹ Sc. Irel. Also in form *croil* Sc. (JAM.) Don.; *croyl* Sc. (JAM.) [krül, kroil.] 1. *sb.* A dwarf; a stunted, deformed person or child. Cf. *crile*, *crouly*.

Sc. *HERD Coll. Snags* (1776) *Gl.*; *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 219. Ags. (JAM.) Gall We had fought because he had called me 'puny crows', CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxvii. Ir. Those little crows of childer that 'ud always look hungry-like and pinin', BARLOW *Lisconnel* (1895) 288. N.I.¹ A crows on a creepy looks naethin', *Saying*. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant Haud your tongue, you crows, you, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Ldd. A wee dunsie crows [a small sickly child], *N. & Q.* (1874) 5th S. i. 91. s. Don. SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890). ['The crows of the nest', the smallest and worst throven of the brood, GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C.)]

2. *v.* To stunt the growth of anything.

N.I.¹ It is said that dogs can be crows by giving them whiskey when they are young, and that a child is crows if a man puts his leg over the child's head. Uls. (M.B.-S.) Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892).

CROWL, *v.*² Sc. Cum. Lin. Written *crohle* n.Lin.¹ To crawl, creep.

Sc. (JAM.), Per. (G.W.), Cum.¹ n.Lin.¹ I fun this here yung theaf crolin' thirf my outhard hedge, wi' his pockets ram full o' pears. 'Th devil an' all them things, 'At's creepin' an' crolin' below,' PEACOCK *Poacher*. Thaay do saay as afoore Vermuden time this was omust th' only bit o' land e' this part that was unflooded, so folks crolhed up here an' built hooses.

Hence **Crowling**, *ppl. adj.* crawling.

Ayr. Ha! whare ye gaun, ye crolin ferlie! BURNS *To a Louse*, st. 1.

CROWLER, *sb.* w.Yks.⁵ [kroulɛ(r).] The large double-shafted roller used by farmers to break up the clods.

CROWLEY, *sb.* Obs. Nhb. Dur. In phr. *Crowley's crew*, the workmen employed by Crowley & Co. in the ironworks at Winlaton, Swalwell, and Winlaton Mill.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ In comparison with other craftsmen it was asked:—'Can they de ouse wi' Crowley's Crew, Frev a needle tiv a anchor, O!' Dur.¹

CROWLS, *sb. pl.* e.Yks.¹ Dirt in the wrinkles of the hand.

CROWN, *sb. and v.*¹ Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Written *croon* Sc. Ant. Nhb. Cum.¹ e.Yks.¹; *croon* Sc. Also in form *craan*, *crahn* w.Yks. [krün, kraun, kroun, kreun, w.Yks. krän.] 1. *sb.* In *comb.* *Crown Imperial*, the *Fritillaria imperialis*.

Dev.⁴ I have heard the name as the only one by means of which the plant was known in some parts.

2. The top or highest part of anything, esp. in phr. *the crown of the causey*, the middle or highest part of the street.

Sc. I keep the crown o' the causey, SCOTT *Antiquary* (1816) xxi. Ayr. Who should I see passing along the crown of the causey but Mr. M'Lucre himself, GALT *Provost* (1822) iv; The 'causey' o' 'causeway' used to slope on both sides from the middle towards the houses; and this middle part was thence called the crown (A.W.). Luk. We will aye warsel thro', if ye dae what is fair, An' aye keep the croon o' the road, THOMSON *Musings* (1881) 34. Sik. Sic a man . . . will maybe keep the crown o' the causey langer than some that carried their heads higher, HOGG *Tales* (1838) 294, ed. 1866. Dmf. This was the hinmaist o' that bauld line That kept the causey's croon lang syne, REID *Poems* (1894) 79. Gall. When two of us took the crown of the causeway, CROCKETT *Grey Man* (1896) 38. Kcb. Truth in Scotland shall keep the crown of the causeway, RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1660) No. 53. N.I.¹ The driest and cleanest part, and therefore taken possession of by the strongest. The expression refers to the old

paved country roads, which had no side paths. Ant. Used in reference to the fowl or domestic animal which is able to beat all the others of its kind. Oh, it's the croon (or king) o' the cassey, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Nhb.¹ ne.Yks.¹ Gan i' t'croon o' t'road. w.Yks.⁵ A mother admonishes her 'tittle child, whom she is despatching upon an errand, to 'mind an' keep to t'crown o' t'corser' n.Lin.¹ The crown of an arch, of a road, of a bee-hive, a saddle, or a bell. That Burringham road's all flooded except just th' croon. Nrf. Common (M.C.H.B.) [The middle part of the ridge receives the name of the crown, STEPHENS *Farm Bk.* (ed. 1849) I. 171.]

3. The top or highest level in a coal-pit. N.Cy.¹; Nhb.¹

4. The top balk used in supporting the roof in a coal-pit. Also in *comp.* *Crown-tree*.

Sc. A term synonymous with 'straps,' but *gen* applied to the heavier class of wood which is put up in the main roads, i.e. horizontal timbering, held up by upright props to support the roof of a mine. In *gen.* use, *Gl. Lab.* (1894). Nhb.¹ The cross piece laid over two vertical props. Nhb., Dur. A plank about 2½ inches thick, 6 or 8 inches broad, and 5½ or 6 feet long, used to support the roof in coal workings; each end of the crown-tree being supported by a prop, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

5. *Fig.* The head. Also a head-dress, or frame of a bonnet, &c.

Sc. Better a laying hen than a fying crown, RAMSAY *Prov.* (1737). ne.Sc. As decent a man as ever set a croon to the lift, GRANT *Kochleten*, 125. Mry. Croons wi' floors did ring, HAY *Limie* (1851) 55. Elg. Some gowkit loons—deil smack their croons, TESTER *Poems* (1865) 114. Bnff. Grannie's crown fu' weil he claw'd, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 25. Abd. What tho' fortune ance may brak' your crown, SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 101. Kcd. We shortly wad hae clawed their crou, JAMIE *Muse* (1844) 101. Per. We brak his crown, I'm thinking, NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 178. Fif. The clods and stanes on crowns did clatter, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 86. Dmb. If it suld ever come to clouring crouns, CROSS *Disruption* (ed. 1877) iv. Rnf. A tattered bonnet on his crown, BARR *Poems* (1861) 5. Lnk. The beauties o' auld Edinbro' toon Wad fill wi' poetry my croon, WARDROP *Johnny Mathison* (1881) 69. Edb. Tibby struck me o'er the crown Wi' the ern-tings, CRAWFORD *Poems* (1798) 59. Bwk. See him, wi' his faither's hat, Stuckin' on his saucy croonie! CHISHOLM *Poems* (1879) 23. Feb. Ilk ane fided an' clue [scratched] his crown, AFFLECK *Poet. Wks.* (1836) 128. Gall. Ye're ay readier to crack your joke than to clour a crown in time o' need, NICHOLSON *Hist. Tales* (1843) 105; Do ye no want a brow new goon, A muslin' mantle, or a crown? NICHOLSON *Poet. Wks.* (1828) 58, ed. 1897. Kcb. Sen' folk, ere they ken o't, wi' a whirl on their croon, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 25. Nhb. He to the Kirk wad cock his croon! Among the best, STRANG *Earth Fiend* (1892) 2.

6. The part from which the new shoots spring in deciduous vegetables or plants, such as rhubarb, asparagus, &c.

Sc. (A.W.) w.Som.¹ If the roots of these were planted with the crown downwards they would probably die.

7. Phr. *to play the crown*, to play truant, absent oneself without leave from school, &c.

w.Yks. Leeds *Merc. Suppl.* (Mar. 14, 1896); w.Yks.⁵ Can mak nowt on him; it's nut a bit o' use sending him to skoil fur he'll play t'crown if ah du.

8. *v.* In phr. *not if you was to crown me*, not for the world, or for a kingdom. s.Wor.¹ 34.

9. To top. Also *fig.* to excel, surpass.

Frf. Oor bullies an' braggarts a' stowlins gaed slinkin', When the causey was crooned by muckle Bob Rinkin, WATT *Poet. Sketches* (1880) 26. Cum. Wood croon't an' owerhinging, RICHARDSON *Talk* (1876) 2nd S. 25; Cum.¹ w.Yks. That yule-clog craaning t'fire, SENIOR *Rhymes* (1882) 34. Nhp.¹ That crowns all.

Hence **Crowner**, *sb.* a wonderful or surpassing thing or deed, which 'crowns' all the rest. e.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹

10. To strike on the head or 'crown.'

w.Yks. We that sumbuddy behind crahn'd me wi' a umbrella, HALLAM *Wadstey Jack* (1866) x; T'grinders begun o' crahnin' t'committee, *ib.* 47, ed. 1881. n.Dev. Chell crown tha, *Exm. Scold.* (1746) 1. 86.

11. Of the rind of pollards: to heal over the wound made in cutting them. Glo.¹²

12. With *down*: to dig down in various places in search of stone, clay, or of a 'suff' (q.v.).

n.Lin.¹ Them suffs i' th' hoss-cloas is stopp'd up; Sam mun croon doon an' find 'em.

Hence **Crowning** in, *phr.* the setting down of surface-land.

s.Stf. Usually over an old pit-shaft or workings, *PINKOCK Blk. Cy. Ann.* (1895).

CROWN, *v.*² n.Cy. Yks. Shr. Nrf. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [krūn, kreun.] To hold a coroner's inquest. See **Crowner**. n.Cy.¹ w.Yks. He has been crowned (J.T.). Shr.² A conna be buried yet; for a inna crowned. nrf. Old King be dade. Will he be crowned? (W.R.E.) Dor. They crowned him this morning, and bury him to-morrow (C.V.G.). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825); W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Haun bee am gwain tu kraew'n dūu poor' oa' Jumz Eod? [When are they going to hold an inquest on the poor old James Wood?] Dev. They've a'crowned Joey Tapp, who hanged 'iszell yisterday, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892) 19.

Hence (1) **Crowning**, (2) **Crownment**, *sb.* a coroner's inquest.

(1) s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. We had a soort of a crownin', *TREGELLAS Tales* (1865) 75; Cor.¹ They held a crownin on him; Cor.² (2) w.Som.¹ The doctor 've a-gid a stificate, zo there 'ont be no crownment.

CROWNATION, *sb.* Lan. Lin. Sur. Sus. Dev. [krūn-, kreun-, Lan. krēnēsen.] 1. Coronation.

Lan. Theet's Cicily and t'other wenchies a' agog ower th' crownation, *BANKS Manch Man* (1881) xxxix. n.Lin.¹ I can remember three crownation daays, of two kings an' a queen. Sur.¹ The Queen was crowned, and they all had a feast on Crownation day. Sus.¹ I was married the day the Crownation was. Dev. To expence at y^e Crownation day, 2s. 6d., e. *Budleigh Chwardens' Acc.* (1738).

2. The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

Sus. (B. & H.) Dev.⁴ Common among old people. [The carnation is still known in some parts as the crownation, . . . probably . . . from its being used . . . in . . . garlands for the head, *Monthly Pkt.* (Dec. 1859) 630.]

[1. The crownation of king Edward VI, *MS. C.C.C. Camb.* (c. 1550) No. 105, 235 (N.E.D.). 2. The greatest and brauest sorte of them [Gillofers] are called coronations, *LYTE Dodoens* (1578) II. vii. 156 (PRIOR). Cp. the old specific name *Betonica coronaria*.]

CROWNER, *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Irel. and Eng. Also in forms craaner w.Yks.; creawner m.Lan.¹; cron- yer Suf.¹; crooner Nhb.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. e.Yks.¹ Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ n.Lin.¹; crunner w.Yks.⁴ Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹³ Der.² nw.Der.¹; crunya Suf.¹; krunner Lan. [krūn-, kraun-, kroun-, krān-, krēn-, kreun-] A coroner.

Dwn. (C.H.W.), n.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ The crooner's comin i' the morn about the bairn they fund i' the burn. Dur.¹ Cum.¹ Wm. We gat poor Joasep giddert up . . . an sent fer t'crooner, *Spec. Dial.* (1888) pt. iii. 8. n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.³ w.Yks. (J.T.); *Yks. Whly. Post* (Mar. 20, 1897); w.Yks.¹²⁴ Lan. If t'stops o' day, fh' krunner 'll ha' to goo o'er her, *BRIERLEY Red Wind* (1868) 67; Lan.¹ Eh dear o' me! Th' crunner 'll ha' to sit o'er him. e.Lan.¹ m.Lan.¹ Chs.¹³ s.Chs. (T.D.), Stf.¹ Der.² nw.Der.¹ Not.¹ s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin. The crowner would be gettin' to hear on it, *PEACOCK R. Skirlaugh* (1870) I. 192; n.Lin.¹ s.Lin. (T.H.R.), Nhp.¹ War.³ Shr.¹² Glo.¹ Brks.¹ Suf. (F.H.), Suf.¹ Sur.¹ Hamp.¹ I.W.¹ Dor. She wouldn't let her dear husband's corpse bide neglected for folk to stare at for all the crowners in England, *HARDY Madding Crowd* (1874) liv; (C.V.G.) *WIL BRITTON Beauties* (1825); *SLOW Gl.* (1892). Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825). w.Som.¹ The crowner 'ont be yur vore tomarra, 'cause he's holdin a quess up to Langport, an' he've a-zen word to the serjeant. Dev. They be agwaine tu vatch the crowner, 'cuz they saith Bill Veysey 'ath a-powzened hiszel, *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ Cor. Never attourney nor crowner troubled for the matter, *CAREW Survey* (1602) 75.

Hence **Crowner's quest**, *phr.* a coroner's inquest.

Lan. (S.W.), n.Lin.¹ Shr.¹² Glo. You'll have a crowner's 'quest in the house; mississ, *BUCKMAN Darke's Sojourn* (1890) 160. Sur.¹ Dor. He would have to appear and give evidence at the crowner's 'quest, *HARE Vill. Street* (1895) 115. Wil. A crowner's quest thay'll hold on thee, *SLOW Rhymes* (1889) 39; Stretched out their necks towards the dying rook—a 'crownner's quest' upon the unfortunate creature, *JEFFERIES Open Air* (1885) 232. n.Wil. I do lot as they'l 'ave a crowner's quest on he (E.H.G.). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ Dev. The people speak of an inquest as a 'crownner's quest,' *HEWETT Peas. Sp.* (1892) 19.

[The crowner hath sate on her, and finds it Christian burial. . . . But is this law? . . . I marry is't, crowner's quest law, *SHAKS. Hamlet*, v. i. 4.]

CROWNER, see **Crooner**.

CROWNING, *sb.* Dur. [krūnin.] A New Year's custom; see below.

Dur. The Mayor goes to the Workhouse, accompanied by the Mayoress, and they crown the eldest of the aged people by placing a five-shilling piece in each hand. . . . Another crowning ceremony took place at the Yeld Memorial Tea, in memory of a former Rector of the ancient parish of Bishopwearmouth, *Dy. Mail* Jan. 5, 1898, 6.

CROWNING, *adj.* e.An. Slightly arched. e.An. Used all over e.An. by masons and bricklayers (E.G.P.); (HALL.)

CROWP, see **Creep**, *v.*¹, **Croup**, *sb.*¹

CROUSE, see **Crouse**, *adj.*¹

CROWSON'S MARE, *phr.* Shr. In prov. *limping along, like old Crowson's mare*, a common simile. Shr. *BURNE Flk-Lore* (1883) 593; Shr.² Here a conxes, limping along like oud Crowson's mare.

CROWST, see **Croust**.

CROWT, *v.* Obs.? Yks. To wrinkle, gather in folds, pucker up.

w.Yks. It began to crinkle and crowt, *Yks. Whly. Post* (July 28, 1883).

CRO(Y, sb. Sc. [krō, kroi] Compensation made by one workman for another in some factories; see below.

Sc. To this day the term is used in some factories, where the workmen are in some degree bound for each other. . . . If any one of the workmen run off in arrears to his master, the rest are bound to finish the work, which is called making up his crō (JAM.).

[Ir. crō, blood. This is the Sc. *cro*, the weregild of the various individuals in the Scoto-Celtic kingdom, from the king downwards (MACBAIN).]

CROY, *sb.*¹ Sc. [kroi.] 1. A semi-circular enclosure or pen, made on the beach, for catching fish.

Arg. When the sea flows, the fish come over it, and are left there when the tide recedes (JAM.).

2. A mound or kind of quay, projecting into a river, for the purpose of breaking the force of the stream. Per. (ib.) [Gael. crō, a sheep-cot, pen (MACBAIN).]

CROY, *sb.*² Lan. [kroi.] Anything awry, out of repair, dilapidated, &c.

n.Lan. In ald kroi av a pleas. O' av a kroi (W.S.).

CROYD, *sb.* Sc. Yellow clover, *Trifolium procumbens*. Ayr. (JAM.) Hence **Croydie**, *adj.* covered with clover. Nrf. 'A croydie lea' is a field on which there is a great quantity of faggot for sheltering game (ib.).

CROYL, see **Crowl**, *sb.*

CROYLOOKS, *sb. pl.* Wal. [kroi'lukz.] The wood that remains from furze-bushes that have been set on fire. Cf. **crannock**.

Gmg. Old people go gathering croylooks for fuel, *N. & Q.* (1873) 4th S. xii. 168.

[Wel. *creilwg* (pl. aggr.), the charred stalks of furze (PUGHE, ed. 1832).]

CROYN, see **Crine**.

CROZE, *sb.* Yks. Nhp. Oxf. Also written **crose** Nhp.¹ [krōz.] 1. A sharp cutting tool used by coopers for cutting the groove or inlet at the ends of a cask, into which the ends are fitted. w.Yks.² Nhp.¹ Oxf. (J.E.) 2. *Comp.* **Croze-stock**, the wooden handle into which a 'croze' is fitted. w.Yks.²

[*Enjabler*, to rigoll a piece of cask, or to make the crows; also, to make the head fit for the crows, *CORGR.*]

CROZE, CROZIE, see **Cröse**, *v.*

CROZZIL, *sb.* and *v.* Nhb. Wm. Yks. Chs. Stt. Der. Not. Also written **crozal** Yks.; **crozil** Nhb.¹; **crossel** w.Yks.; **crossil** Chs.³; **crozil** w.Yks.⁵; **crozle** Der.; **crozzel** Chs.¹ Der.¹; **crozzle** n.Yks.² w.Yks.⁴ Not.⁸ [kro'zil, kro'zl.] 1. *sb.* A half-burnt cinder or coal, anything burnt up or singed. Also used *fig.*

Wm. I'meat was burnt tul a crozle (B.K.). Yks. I'm vary near starved to a crozal, *Forty Years Ago*, 26. w.Yks. A comet wor cummin ta set t'wuld a fire, an burn uz all ta crozzil, *TOM TREDDLE-HOYLE Baunsla Ann.* (1858) 26; Look there, wot a nooaz, to be sure. Just loike a red hot crossel, *Shevild Ann.* (1849) 22; w.Yks.²; w.Yks.³ Used to signify that kind of cinder which starts out of the fire and by its resemblance to a coffin, cradle, purse, &c. is supposed to prognosticate certain future events; w.Yks.⁴;

w Yks.⁵ 'Burnt tul a crozil,' said of anything much burnt, and of this black-blue colour, as a toast. Chs.¹ Au just put th' poi i' th' oon afore au went aht, an' when au coom back it were aw burgt to a crozzel; Chs.³ Burnt to a crossil. Stf., Der. (J.K.)

Hence **Crozzlin**, *sb.* a small, hard cinder. w Yks.³
2. *v.* To shrivel or curl up with heat; to burn to a cinder. Also used *fig.* See **Crizzle**.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). Wm. (B.K.) w Yks. Foaks put chickings at a sunt at fire ta 'crossel em a bit, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann.* (1891) 56; Knockt his wig off intut fire, an befoar he cud get it aght it wor all crozzild on a heap, *ib.* (1855) 19; (J.T.) Not.¹; Not.³ Them beäns niver ripened natral this turn, they all seemed to be crozzled up like with the baking sun.

Hence (1) **Crozzled**, *pp.*, *fig.* curled or huddled up; (2) **Crozzling**, *pp.*, *fig.* burning.

(1) n. Yks.² Crozzl'd up like a squirrel. (2) w Yks. T'sun wor at a regular crozzlin heat, Tom TREDDLEHOYLE *Barnsle Ann.* (1869) 33.
3. Of coals: to cake together; to char small or dust coal in the fire so as to make cinders.

Nhb.¹ A blacksmith crosils his fire by blowing slowly till the duff coal has become caked in small cinders, which he can use to get up a proper heat when he puts in his work. w Yks. Coals which, in burning, became compacted into a hard mass, difficult of combustion, are said to crozzil, *Sheffield Indep.* (1847) Der. The soft coal of these districts do not crozle, *MARSHALL Review* (1814) IV. 18; Der.¹ Small coal or slack crozzels in ordinary fires; Der.², nw.Der.¹

CRÜ, see **Crew**(e).

CRUB, *sb.*¹ Ken. Sus. Dor. Som. Dev. Also in form **crubbin** Som. [krøb, krøb.] 1. A crust, crumb of bread.

Dor. BARNES *Gl* (1863) s.v. Crimp. Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). Dev. Come in 'ouze an' cut a crub ov burd an' cheese vur Jack Mayne's supper, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ Nort but a crub o' dry bread vor hes supper, 26; Dev.³ Have 'ee a crub to spare a poor old man? n.Dev. Vor es eat a crub as es come along, *Exm. Crishp.* (1746) l. 486; I'll have a crub wi' vinhed chaise, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 17. nw.Dev.¹ Gee us a crub [a hard piece of bread, not a crumb].

Hence **Crubby**, *adj.* dry, crusty.

Dev. w. *Times* (Apr. 9, 1886) 6; Dev.¹

2. Food, particularly bread and cheese.

Ken., e Sus. HOLLOWAY. Som. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w Eng.* (1825).

CRUB, *sb.*² and *v.*¹ Sc. Cum. Som. Dev. [krub, krøb.]
1. *sb.* A crib for cattle; the trough into which chaff and other fodder is put; a manger.

Sc. (A.W.) Cum. T'new horse . . . began directly ta sook t'crub, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 122; Cum.¹ w.Som.¹ Not a manger. It is only found in stalls for cows or oxen, and merely consists, for the most part, of a stiff railing of horizontal bars across the end of the stall, behind which the hay or straw is placed. When solid in form, as is now becoming usual, a kruub is larger than a manger. Dev. 'E'll vind tha crub vull ov tha coh that tha rats 'ave a-digged out ov tha wall, HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892).

2. *v.* To check, curb, restrain; to suppress, confine.
Sc. (JAM.), S. & Ork.¹ Abd. The host he crubs [suppresses his cough], BEATTIE *Parings* (1801) 34, ed. 1873. Wgt. (A.W.) N I.¹ The caterpillars crub the blooms of the roses. Cum.¹ w.Som.¹ Oa l vaas! kruub-m een! [Hold fast! curb him in!]

Hence (1) **Crubbing**, *vbl. sb.* a check or snub; (2) **Crubbit**, *pp.*, *adj.* confined, pinched for room.

(1) Sc. Gin thy muse, despite thy crubbin', Maun aye wi' filth some be bedaubin', QUINN *Heather* (ed. 1863) 24. (2) S. & Ork.¹

CRUB, *sb.*³ and *v.*² Sc. Irel. Cum. Also Som. Dev. [krub, krøb.] 1. *sb.* The curb of a bridle; also in *comp.* **Crub-chain**. Also used *fig.*

Frf. My back's your saddle, My neck and nib your crub and bridle, SANDS *Poems* (1833) 136. Ir. We're all kept upon the tight crub, . . . little cash goes far with us, CARLETON *Fardorougha* (1848) iii. N I.¹ Cum. Sum'at atween a horse's crub chain, an' a cuddy's back band, FARRALL *Betty Wilson* (1886) 158; Cum.¹ w.Som.¹ Kruub-chain, or chaa'yn.

2. *pl.* Short crooks placed each side of a horse, and fastened over the pack-saddle; used for carrying goods. Cf. **cruban**, *sb.*²

Dev. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (M.); *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433; A pair of crooks was slung over the pack-saddle, one swinging on each side, to make the balance true. The short crooks, called

crubs, were slung in a similar manner, BARRING-GOULD *Old Cy. Life* (1890) viii; The short crooks or crubs are used for carrying logs of wood and other heavy materials, ROWE *Drumr.* in *Notes and Gleanings* (Feb. 15, 1890) 32.

CRUB, *adj.* Dev. [krøb.] In *phr.* to be set too crub, i.e. too bent or curved, see below.

nw.Dev.¹ A shovel, spade, or hoe is said to be set too crub when it would tend to leave its work, that is, when it would not penetrate sufficiently into the soil. The opposite of this is 'too deep.'

CRUBAN, *sb.*¹ Sc. [krü bən.] A disease to which cows are subject. Also used *fig.*

n.Sc. The cruban prevails about the end of summer, and during harvest, and is produced by hard grass, scarcity of pasture, and severe sucking of the calves. The cows become poor, exhausted, and scarcely able to move, while their hinder legs are contracted towards their fore feet, as if they were drawn by cords, *Prize Essays, Highl. Soc.* II. 209 (JAM.). Ayr. Oh! ye ill-deedy cruban, I'll learn ye to 'sit bösins' at the nappy, SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 224.

[Gael. *crüban*, a disease in the legs of animals (M. & D.).]

CRUBAN, *sb.*² Sc. A sort of pannier made of wood for fixing on a horse's back. See **Crub**, *sb.*² 2.

Cai. The tenants carry home their peats, and some lead their corn, in what they call crubans, *Stats. Acc.* X. 23 (JAM.)

CRUBBING, *sb.* w.Som.¹ [krøb·bin.] 1. Kerbing; the wooden frame, cut to fit round the top of a washing copper. See **Crub**, *sb.*³ 2. *Comp.* **Crubbing-saw**, a narrow but very coarse-toothed saw, used by wheelers to saw out the fellies; also, a harröw saw used by sawyers for cutting curved work.

CRUBEEN, *sb.* Irel. The paw of any animal; the claw of a bird; also used *fig.* in negative sentences.

Ir. 'Tisn't aisy to rake out the marks o' crubeens like them, *Pad-diana* (1848) II 87; Not a crubeen of them can I find anywhere, KENNEDY *Fireside Stories* (1870) 157. Ant. Used here, but not freq (A.J.I.) Wxf My crubeens will be just the thing, KENNEDY *Banks Boro* (1867) 120.

[Ir. *crübin*, dim. of *crüib*, a claw, a horse's hoof, the paw of any animal (O'REILLY).]

CRUCHET, *sb.* n.Cy. A wood-pigeon, the ringdove, *Columba palumbus*.

n.Cy. [So called] from its cooing note, SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 165; GROSE (1790).

[A pron. of *cushat* (q.v.).]

CRUCIFIXION, *sb.* Dor. In farming: a system of draining and cross-draining land.

Dor. I have heard Dorset farmers say twice that their land wanted a fresh 'crucifixion,' i.e. an entirely new system of drains and cross-drains (G.E.D.).

CRUCK, *sb.* Chs. [kruk.] A wooden pail for holding water or milk. (E.F.)

[Wel. *crwc*, a bucket, a pail.]

CRUCK, *v.* Sc. *Obsol.* Also in form **cruke** (JAM.). To lame. See **Cruck**, *v.*

Lnk. You'll fa' and cruck yourself (JAM.). Gall. *Obsol.* (A.W.)

CRUCK, CRUCKEN, see **Crook**, *sb.*¹, **Crooken**.

CRUCKLE, *v.*¹ Der. e.An. I.W. [krü'kl, krøk'kl.] To crouch, bend, stoop; to hobble; to sink down through faintness or exhaustion. Cf. **crickle**.

Der.², nw.Der.¹, e An.¹², Nrf.¹ Suf. Of the body: be cramped (F.H.). I.W.² There goes wold Bucket crucklen along wi' two sticks.

CRUCKLE, *v.*² Suf. [krøk'kl.] To make a crackling noise.

Suf. A broken bone is said to 'cruckle,' from the noise made by the broken ends rubbing together, e.An. *Dy Times* (1892); (C.T.)

CRUCKLE, *v.*³ Suf. [krøk'kl.] To wrinkle or rumple (as cloth), to 'ruckle.' (F.H.)

[MDu. *crokelen*, 'rugare' (*Teutlonista*), der. of ODu. *croken*, to rumple (OUDEMANS).]

CRUD, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Hrf. Glo. Also Wil. Dor. Cor. Also written **crood** nw.Abd. w.Yks.²; **crud** Sc (JAM.); **crowd** n.Cy. (HALL.) [krud, krüd, kröd.] 1. *sb.* Thickened or coagulated milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food. *Gen.* used in *pl.*

Sc. Will ye go to the Highlands, Lizzy Lindsay, And dine on fresh cruds and green whey? JAMIESON *Poet. Ballads* (1806) II. 149. Elg. Prince maun get cruds an' claes, *Twister Poems* (1865) 188. Bnff. I wiz trying if it could see a crood, *Gordon Keith* (1880) 418. Abd. I laid upon the board Some cruds and ream, *SHIRRES Poems* (1790) 141. nw.Abd. I never heats the milk o'er sair, An' works the croods mysel, *Goodwife* (1867) st. 30. Ayr. There were nae mair deidly engagements noo than the attack on . . . cruds and cream, *Service Dr. Duguid* (1837) 54. Sik You wad get gran' cruds and ream, *CHR. NORTH Notes* (ed. 1856) IV. 73. N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ 'Life cruds and cream hoose' was formerly an institution in Newcastle. *Lakel. Pennith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897). Cum. I caw'd to sup cruds wi' Dick Milles, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 17. Wm. As thick as cruds, *old saying* (B.K.). Yks. (K.), n.Yks.¹², ne Yks.¹ e.Yks. *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 59; (Miss A.) m.Yks.¹ w Yks. T'milk broke, so I took t'cruds to mak' t'coostard (F.P.T.); (D.L.) w Yks.¹² Lan.¹ Street cry: 'Cruds an' whey, cruds an' whey!' n.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹², Der.², nw.Der.¹, Not. (W.H.S.), s.Not. (J.P.K.) n.Lin.¹ My muther . . . w'od as soon ha' expected for to see Humber afire as fer foaks to mak' chiscaakes oot o' fiew milk cruds. sw.Lin.¹ That's what they mak' crud or cheese wi'. s.Lin. Well, if all last night's milk hesn't turned to cruds, (T.H.R.). Lei.¹, War.², w.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Curds produced by scalding the whey after cheese-making, and adding to it a small quantity of butter-milk; Shr.², Hrf.², Glo.¹, Wil. (K.M.G.) Dor.¹ The cheese begun to turn all back agen to cruds an' whe, 300 Cor.¹²

Hence **Cruddy**, *adj.* curdled, full of curds.

Gall. (A.W.), n.Yks. (I.W.), w.Yks. (J.W.), w.Wor.¹², Cor.²

2. The last liquid squeezed from cheese. Also called **Crushings**. Der.², nw.Der.¹

3. *Comp.* (1) **Crud-breaker**, an implement for breaking curd; (2) **-knife**, a large knife, used for cutting curd into square blocks to allow the whey to run out; (3) **-mill**, a machine for breaking the pressed curd into small pieces preparatory to salting it and finally putting it into the vats.

Chs.¹ (1) Also called a dairymaid. (2) A large knife, like a carving knife, but blunt. (3) It stands upon four legs, and consists of a wooden hopper without a bottom. Iron pins are fixed on each side of the bottom aperture, and a wooden roller, also carrying rows of iron pins, revolves between them. The roller is turned by a handle. The curd put into the hopper is thus ground up, and falls into a vessel below.

4. *v.* To curdle, coagulate; to induce the formation of curds.

N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Dur.¹, n.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ w.Yks. Three jugs o' milk 'at's crudded, *Yksman* (1890) pt. II. 26; w.Yks.² Lan. He fund his milk crudded, *CLEGG Sketches* (1895) 338; Lan.¹, Shr.² [(K.)]

Hence **Crudded**, *ppl. adj.* curdled. n.Yks.², War.², Cor.²

[Crudde, *coagulum*; to crudde, *coagulare*, *LEVINS Manip.* (1570).]

CRUD, CRUDDEN, see **Crowd**, *v.*¹

CRUDDLE, *v.*¹ Sc. Irel. and n. and midl. counties to Glo. Also Cor. Also written **crudle** Sc. sw.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ s.Wor. Shr. Hrf. In form **crutlle** Irel. [krudl, krudli.]

1. To curdle, coagulate, congeal.

Sc. For I maun hae a wife that will . . . Crudle a' the milk, *RAMSAY Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) I. 192, ed. 1871; It would crudle the blood in your Majesty's sacred veins, *Steam Boat* (1822) 144 (JAM.). Ir. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.) Ant. In *gen.* use (W.J.K.); (A.J.I.) N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, Cum.¹, n.Yks.¹ e.Yks. *NICHOLSON Flk-Sp.* (1889) 59. m.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹²³⁵ Lan. Bur o' getten summut fur thee as ull crudle thee o' ov a heap for joy, *KAY-SHUTLEWORTH Scarsdale* (1860) II. 168; Lan.¹ Th' milk's cruddlt' again; it's that thunder. Chs.¹² s.Stf. It made my blood fair crudle to hear him, *PINNOCCK Blk Cy. Ann.* (1895). nw.Der.¹, Not. (W.H.S.), Not.³, n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ The cow's milk crudled in it's inside. Lei.¹, War.², w.Wor.¹, s.Wor. (H.K.), s.Wor.¹ Shr., Hrf. *BOUND Prounc.* (1876). Glo. (A.B.), Glo.¹ Cor. Say things 'bout me that maade my blood cruddly up, *TREGELLAS Tales, Zebedee Jack*; Cor.¹²

Hence (1) **Cruddle**, *sb.* the state of curdling; (2) **Cruddled**, *ppl. adj.* curdled, congealed; also, sucked up; (3) **Cruddling**, (a) *ppl. adj.* curdling; (b) *vbl. sb.* a curdling; (4) **Cruddly**, *adj.* curdy, curdled.

(1) s.Not. The milk went all of a cruddle (J.P.K.). (2) n.Yks.², e.Yks.¹ w.Yks. *BANKS Whfd. Wds.* (1865). s.Not. The lamp-wick's all cruddled up (J.P.K.). War.², Shr.¹, Cor.² (3, a) Shr.¹

At Marton Pool a man spoke of the Pool as 'cruddlin' in August,' thus expressively describing the 'breaking' of the water. (b) Lan. Aw felt a cruddlin' abeaut mi skin, *CLEGG Sketches* (1895) 144. (4) n.Yks. (I.W.)

2. *Comp.* **Cruddle-staff**, the handle of a churn.

w.Yks.³ A respectable individual, when on one occasion they could not make the butter churn, caused a new cruddlestaff to be made of wiggin (mountain ash), to withstand the witch, supposed to be at the bottom of the churn, or at least of the mischief.

[1. Hast thou not . . . cruddled me like cheese? *BIBLE Job x. 10* (ed. 1611)]

CRUDDLE, *v.*² Not. Glo. Cor. Also in form **crudly** Cor.¹ [krudl, krudli, krudli.] With *up*: to curl up. Of cloth: to 'cockle,' crinkle. Also used *fig.*

s.Not. Ma dress is all cruddled up wi' gettin' wet a Sat'dy. When a'd used the brush two or three times the bristles a'd cruddled up (J.P.K.). Glo. 'He regler cruddled him up,' of a speaker's victory over an opponent in argument (S.S.B.). Cor. That's a fine an' short bed. I must crudley-up, *FORFAR Pentowan* (1859) 1; Cor.¹²

Hence **Crudly**, *adj.* curly.

Cor. Her crudly hair was plethoned [plaited] up, So beautiful to see, *THOMAS Randidgal Rhymes* (1895) 11.

CRUDDLE, see **Croodle**, *v.*¹

CRUDDLED-BERRIES, *sb. pl.* n.Lin.¹ [krudld-bæriz.] Stewed gooseberries eaten with fat bacon.

CRUDDLY, CRUDDY, see **Crudly**, *adj.*, **Crowdy**, *sb.*¹

CRUDGE, *v.* Yks. Nhp. [krudg.] To crush, jam; to push, crowd, or thrust one against another. See **Scrudge**. n.Yks.¹ Nhp.¹ He crudges me so.

CRUDLE, see **Croodle**, *v.*¹², **Cruddle**, *v.*¹

CRUDLY, *adj.* Shr. Hrf. Cor. Written **crudly** Hrf.²; **crudley** Cor.³ 1. Having a curdled appearance. Cf. **cruddle**, *v.*¹

Hrf.² A crudly sky means twenty-four hours neither wet nor dry, 39. Cor.³ The snow has made the ice too crudley for skating.

2. Of cheese: crumbling.

Shr.¹ How came this cheese to be broken so?—Please, ma'am, it wuz crudly, an' it tumbled all to pieces; Shr.²

CRUE, see **Crew** (e, **Crow**, *sb.*¹

CRUEL, *adj.* and *adv.* Irel. Cum. Lan. Chs. Lin. Nhp. War. Oxf. Also Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written **crewel** s.Oxf. Dev.; **crule** N.I.¹; **krueel** Dev. [kriu'il, krū'il, w.Cy. krō'il.] 1. *adj.* Dreadful, terrible; used as an intensive: big, great (of numbers).

Ant. He's making a crule han' o' himsel', *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). N.I.¹ 'He's made a crule han' o' hisself with the dhruik'. Same as Sore Hand. Oxf.¹ That sink's cruel, *MS. add.* Dev. One old farmer declared that he saw two of the oldest oxen . . . fall on their knees and 'make a cruel moan like Christian creatures'. *TOZER Poems* (1873) 71; A krueel lot of youngsters, *ib.* 58. Cor.² 'In a cruel shaape,' in a terrible mess.

2. *adv.* Used as an intensive: exceedingly, very.

N.I.¹ Uls. He was cruel kind (M.B.S.). Ant. It was crule hard tae hae tae dae it, *Ballymena Obs.* (1892). Dub. I'm powerful weak but cruel easy [I am very weak but am quite at my ease], said by a sick man. A cruel good lady (G.M.H.). s.Ir. It's a cruel cold morning, *CROKER Leg.* (1862) 30; She's a cruel skilful woman, *ib.* 239. Cum.¹ Lan. Eh, it's [the hair] cruel full of sand, *CASTLE Scarthey* (1895) 76. Chs.³ n.Lin.¹ It's a cruel coh'd neet. Nhp.¹², War. (J.R.W.), War.³ s.Oxf. The master's bin an' beat 'im somethin' crewel, *ROSEMARY Chilterns* (1895) 31. w.Dor. *ROBERTS Hist. Lyme Regis* (1834). Som. W. & J. *Gl.* (1873). w.Som.¹ When emph. always a tri-syllable. Krue-ee-ul geo'd tu poo'ur voaks [very good to poor folks]. Dev. I be veeelin crewel wul, *NATHAN HOGG Poet. Lett.* (ed. 1866) 59; I tellee whot 'tez, 'tez cruel kind ov 'e tū take za much trubbel vur me, *HEWITT Peas. Sp.* (1892); Dev.¹ You be come to a cruel untidy houze, 10; Dev.³ Yū cant spayke tū me now, yu be za cruel-fine. nw.Dev.¹ s.Dev. Fox *Kingsbridge* (1874). Cor. Her's cruel good, and her'll keep a terrible long time, *BARING-GOULD Gaverocks* (1888) xxxii; I 'spect if lawyer seed 'im he'd be cruel put out (M.A.C.); Cor.¹²; Cor.³ Only in a bad sense.

CRUELS, *sb. pl.* Sc. Irel. Yks. Also written **crewels** Sc. Yks. (K.); **crueels** Ayr. [krū'ilz.] Scrofula, the king's evil.

Sc. A beloved child sick to death of the crewels, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xlvii. N.I.¹ Ayr. It's a wean wi' the cruells, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 94. Lnk. His right hand and right knee broke

out in a running sore, commonly called the cruels, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) IV. 170, ed. 1828. Yks. The shingles (K.).

[Fr. *écrouelles*, scrofula (*escrouelles* in COTOR.).]

• **CRUET**, *sb.* Sc. Yks.*Der. Lei. [krū'it, kriū'it.]

1. A water-bottle; a small decanter.

Lnk. The servant had forgot to fill the bedroom cruet, ROY *Generalship* (ed. 1896) 103. Lei.¹ 'The cruets' *gen* mean small spirit-decanter on a stand.

2. *pl.* The 'gripes,' a *fig.* use of 'cruets' in the sense of 'vinegar-cruet.'

Der. The joggings had caused his cruets to rise, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 127.

Hence **Cruety**, *adj.* vinegarish, sour-tempered, griped in the bowels.

Frf. There was even a mair pleasant expression on the heretofore somewhat cruety face o' the dame, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 36, ed. 1889. n.Yks.² 'A cruety aud carl,' a 'vinegar-tempered' old person.

[L. Wasschynigis of cuppis and of watir vessels (cruetis, ed. 1382), WYCLIF (1388) *Mark* vii. 4. OFr. *cruet*, 'burette' (MOISY).]

CRUFE, see **CRUIVE**.

CRUFFLES, *sb. pl.* Irel. A species of potato.

N.I.¹ Ant. Common (A.J.I.); (W.J.K.)

CRUG, *v.* S. & Ork.¹ [krug.] To crouch under shelter. Hence **Cruggin**, *vbl. sb.* crouching under shelter. [Cp. Norw. dial. *krugg*, stooping down (AASEN).]

CRUGGLES, *sb. pl.* Sc. A disease of young cattle; see below.

Kcd. The cruggles also is an odd kind of disorder, with which young beasts only are seized. In this disease the animal is affected with a convulsive movement in its limbs, by which they are contracted, and intertwined among each other, *Agna. Surv.* 384 (JAM.)

CRUGSET, *v.* S. & Ork.¹ To drive an animal into such a situation as to prevent its escape; also *fig.* to drive a person into a corner in an argument.

CRUIKNE, *sb.* Sh.I. An assemblage of people.

S. & Ork.¹ 'A cruikne of folk,' a number of persons gathered together.

CRUIS(I)E, see **CRUSIE**.

CRUISKEEN, *sb.* Sc. Irel. Also in forms **cruishkeen** Irel.; **cruisken** Sc. 1. A small jug for holding liquor; a pitcher.

Ir. (G.M.H.) s Don. A cruiskeen by his side, SIMMONS *Gl.* (1890).

2. A certain measure of whisky.. Ags. (JAM.)

[Gael. *cruisgein*, a jug, Ir. *cruisgín* (MACBAIN), fr. ME. *cruskyn* (Prompt.).]

CRUIT, *sb.* Sc. [kræ't.] The smallest of a litter. Cf. *crit*, *sb.*¹, *croot*, *sb.*

s.Sc. Na¹ Na¹ That's the cruit. If I buy ony it maun be this ane, CUNNINGHAM *Border Sketches* (1894) xii.

CRUIT, *v.* Yks. Also in form **creutin** w.Yks.¹ [kriut.] With *up*: to recruit, recover from sickness or illness. Cf. *croot*, *v.*

w.Yks.¹ Sudn't he creutin up soon, I sall be foorc'd, efter au, to send him to Colne market. I'se sometimes i' hoapes shoe's creutin up ageean, ii. 289, 291.

CRUIVE, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. Nhb. Also in forms **craive**, **crave** Sc.; **creeve** Nhb.; **criv** Bnff.¹; **crove**, **crufe** Sc.; **cruve** N.Cy.¹ [kræ'v, kriv, kriv, kriv.] 1. *sb.* A pen for live stock, esp. a pig-sty.

Bnff.¹ Bch. Waes me' when I gae to the criv or faul, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 115 (JAM.). Abd. Biting his hands or face through the bars of the cruive, SMILES *Natur.* (1879) i. e.Sc. I tum'led heels ower head into the crave amon' Isb'l's swine, SETOUN *Sunshine* (1895) 133. Frf. A young pig that had escaped... frae the dominie's cruive, WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* (1886) 18, ed. 1889. Per. Attached to the hut was a small kailyard, in a corner of which stood a wooden cruive, HALIBURTON *Fields* (1890) 88. e.Fif. Flanked... on the left by a swine's cruive, LATTO *Tam Bodkin* (1864) i. Lth. The country wright... repaired the 'soo's cruive', STRATHESK *More Bits* (ed. 1885) 250. e.Lth. A stable an' byre an' pigs' craive, HUNTER *J. Inwick* (1895) 158. N.Cy.¹ Nhb. 'Creeve' is daily used in the n. of Nhb., N. & Q. (1874) 5th S. 1. 96.

2. A cabin, hovel. Cf. *cree*, *sb.*

Abd. A bra' young lad came running... within my cruive, to shelter frae the rain, SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 141. Lnk I flae Roger's

father took my little crève, RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* (1725) 118, ed. 1783. N.Cy.¹

3. A fish-trap made by enclosing a space in a river. See **Creeve**, *sb.*

Nhb.¹ The 'fish garth' is called a crève. It is made of wood, and has traps, &c., into which the fish on ascending the river enter, and from which they cannot escape, WEDDELL *Salmon Fishing in Tweed*, in *Arch. Aethna*, IV. 305.

4. *v.* To shut up in a 'crève'; also, to 'shut up' *gen*. Bnff.¹

5. *Cröffera*, or *hara pörorum*, ane cruife, or ane swines cruife, quhilk in sun auld buikes is call'd ane *Stye*, SKENE *Expos.* (ed. 1641) 40.]

CRUIZEY, **CRUIZIE**, **CRUIZY**, see **CRUSIE**.

CRUK, *sb.* and *v.* Obs. Shr. 1. *sb.* A bend or shoot of malt.

Shr.² The cruk o' the maut.

2. Phr. *cruks o' maut*, malt-dust. Shr.¹

3. *v.* To sprout.

Shr.¹ Bad 'arroost weather, John; the corn's crukin' sadly.

CRUKE, *sb.* Yks. [kriuk.] 1. The common rook, *Corvus frugilegus*; the carrion crow, *C. corone* n.Yks.¹² 2. *Comp.* **Cruke-sproats**, twigs brought by nesting crows. n.Yks.²

CRUK(E), see **Crook**, *sb.*¹, **Cruck**, *v.*

CRUKLE, **CRUKLINS**, see **Crookle**, **Crutlins**.

CRULE, *sb.* S. & Ork.¹ 1. A small cake or bannock.

2. Meal mixed with cold water, and eaten raw, with a lump of butter in the middle of it.

CRULE, see **Crewel**, *sb.*¹, **Cruel**.

CRULGE, *sb.* Sc. A confused coalition, or conjunction of different objects. Cf. *crull*, *sb.*²

Sc. Sometimes it includes the idea of collision (JAM.).

CRULGE, *v.* Sc. Irel. [krulz, krulz.] To contract, draw together; to crouch. Cf. *crull*, *v.*

Sc. A hunchbacked person, or one who is rickety, is said to be 'aw crulged thegither' (JAM.). Abd. Lord help the sakeless saul, Wha... Is forc'd to bide the frost and caul' When he lies down, And crulgin', lay himsel' twa-faul', SHIRREFFS *Poems* (1790) 358. Lnk. Dogs an' cats, ... Cour'd crulgin' roun' the fires, LEMON *St. Mungo* (1844) 51. N.I.¹ To cramp oneself by sitting in a crouching attitude.

CRULL, *sb.*¹ Cor. [krul, krul.] A bushy, curly head.

Cor.¹ His head es all o' a crull. Owld Crull.

Hence (1) **Crulley-head**, *sb.* one with a curly head; (2) **Crully**, *adj.* curly. Cor.²

• [Cp. ME. *crulle*, curly (CHAUCER).]

CRULL, *sb.*² O.I.L. [krul.] A confused heap, broken pieces; in phr. *i' crull*, in a crushed, broken state. Cf. **crulge**, *sb.*

Or.I. He dang its bottom clean i' splendor, An' laid it a' i' crull, *Pasty Tonal* (1880) 1 224, in *ELLIS Pronunc.* V. 802; (JAM. *Suppl.*)

CRULL, *v.* Cld. (JAM.) 1. To contract, or draw oneself together. Cf. **crulge**, *v.* 2. To stoop, to cower.

CRULL, see **Crewel**, *sb.*¹

CRUM, *sb.*¹ Obs. Chs. Also written **crume**. Salt-making term: the refuse of charred wood which was cast out of the old salt-houses.

Chs.¹ Referred to in the burgess laws of Northwyth (where we find it gives the name to 'Crum Hill') as 'The crume, or Wych house muck.'

CRUM, *sb.*² Cor. [krum.] In phr. *By crum!* a disguised oath.

Cor. She'll not weather Gaffer's Rock. By crum! if she does, they may drive her in 'pon the beach, yet! 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) i.

CRUM, *adj.* Cor. Also in form **crom**. [krum, crom.] Crooked, bent; cramped with cold. Cf. **crom**.

Cor. The hilt of a shovel should be **crom**, *Jrn. Royal Inst.* (1886) IX; My hands es so **crom**, *HIGHAM Dial.* (1866) 21; Cor.¹ Her finger is **crom**; Cor.² My hands are **crom** with the cold.

CRUM, see **Cram**, *sb.*¹, **Crummie**.

CRUM-A-GRACKLE, *sb.* Cor. [krum-ə-græk1.] A mess, difficulty, bother.

Cor.¹ Here's a pretty **crum-a-grackle!** what shall we do by it? Cor.²

CRUM(B., sb. and v. Sc. n.Cy. Yks. Der. Ein Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Glo. Bdf. Mid. e.An. Sora. Dev. Cor. Also in forms *croomb* Lei.¹; *crume* n.Dev. [krum, krūm, w.Cy. also krēm.] 1. *sb.* In phr. (1) *to be fond of one's crumbs*, to be fond of eating; (2) *to pick up one's crumbs*, (a) to improve in health or circumstances; (b) to finish work neatly.

(1) Der.² He's fond of his crumbs. nw.Der.¹ (a, a) w.Yks. He's picking his crumbs up rarely, *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Feb. 15, 1896); w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.²³, s.Wor.¹, Glo. (A.B.) w.Som.¹. Picking up his krēm mē. (b) s.Wor.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Crūm-cakes*, pancakes; (2) *Crumb-cloth*, a covering to protect the carpet from crumbs; used fig.

(1) n.Cy. (HALL) (2) *Sik*. Yon little crumb-cloth of the sky, *Hogg Poems* (ed. 1865) 331.

3. A fragment, a small portion of anything; also of time, a little while. Cf. *croom*, *sb.*

Sc. A crum of paper (JAM). n.Sc. A crum paper (*ib.*). Nrf. Give me a crumb o' beef, COZENS HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 27; We was only just gitting a little crumb of wittles (W.R.E.) Suf. (F.H.); (C.T.) Dev.¹ Why, stay a crum, 7; Maan't es ask for a crum of butter upon et? 16. n.Dev. Chammed a crume mite o' warin clit-bread, *Rock Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 103. Cor. Taking a 'crum' of ointment, she put it into her eye, *HUNT Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 125, ed. 1896; Having accepted her invitation to 'set down a crum,' TREGELLAS *Character* (1868) 5

Hence *Crumbning bit*, phr. a small bit. Glo.¹

4. *pl.* Loose earth in the bottom of a drain, or that falls into the trench in digging.

n.Lin.¹ e.Lin. Used very freq. of small clods of earth (G.G.W.). Nhp.¹, Glo.¹

Hence (1) *Crum*, *v.* to deepen a furrow, casting the earth into another which adjoins it; (2) *Crumber*, *sb.* a draining scoop for removing the 'crumbs.'

(1) w.Mid. This is done when two 'lands' are ploughed consecutively. 'He was a very good ploughman, and he could lay a ridge or crum a furrow without altering his plough' (W.P.M.). (2) Glo.¹ Shaped like an L.

5. *v.* To crumble, break bread into crumbs.

w.Yks. (J.W.) n.Lin.¹ You mo'ant crum yer bread, Sarah Ann. Lei.¹ Croomb the basins. Nhp. GROSE (1790) *MS add.* (C) War.³ Bdf. A common dishful of milk, crumbed with bread, *BACHELOR Agric.* (1813) 582.

[1. (2, a) To pick up his crumbs, *convalescere*, ROBERTSON *Phras.* (1693); *s'Enforar*, to recover his force, pick up his crumbs, *COTGR.*]

CRUMBED, *pp.* Cor. Bent, crooked, cramped with cold. See *Crum*, *adj.*, *Crummet*.

Cor. THOMAS *Randigal Rhymes* (1895) *Gl.*

CRUMBLE, *sb. and v.* Sc. Irel. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Chs. Nhp. War. Brks. e.An. Dev. Also written *crumel* Nhb.¹; *crum'l* Lan.; *crumle* Bnff.¹; *crummiel* N.I.¹ N.Cy.¹ Cum. Yks. [krum(b)l, krēm(b)l.] 1. *sb.* A small broken piece of anything, a crumb; *gen.* used in *pl.*

Bnff.¹ Gather up that crumles, an' gee them t' the pig. N.I.¹, N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Dinna drop yor crumels on the floor. s.Chs.¹ Eyūr, taak' ūn sky'it'ūr dhēm tōo'thri krūm blz aayt ū'th kloth 'ūpū'th fuwd fūr dh)enz [Here, tak an' skitter them toothy crumbles aīt o' th' cloth upo' th' fowd fūr th' hens]. Nhp.¹ Thou shalt eat of the crumbles of bread to thy fill, *CLARE Rur. Life* (1820) 43. Brks.¹, e.An.¹ Ess. A table what had on't Of crumbles sich a lot. *CLARK J. Noakes* (1839) st. 138; *Ess.*¹, nw.Dev.¹

2. *v.* To break in pieces; to become pulverized; *fig.* to decay.

Nhb.¹ Cum. They, leyke millions mair, mun crummel In death's dark dungeon, *STAGG Misc. Poems* (1807) 48. Yks. Then crummel ta decay, *ECCLES Sngs.* (1862) 13. w.Yks. It kruml i bits (J.W.). n.Lan.¹, War.³

3. Of liquor: to mix.

Suf. To crumble a drop of gin in one's beer, and so make 'live-for-ever' (F.H.).

CRUMBY, see *Crummie*.

CRUMCH, *sb.* Sc. A small piece. See *Crum(b)*, *Crumlick*.

Bnff.¹ Gee me a crumch paper.

Hence (1) *Crunchick*, *sb.* a very small piece; (2) *Crunchickie*, *sb.* a still smaller piece. Bnff.¹

CRUME, see *Crum(b)*.

CRUMLICK, *sb.* Sc. A very small piece; a crumb. See *Crum(b)*.

Bnff.¹ Gang and swype up the crumlicks, an' heh them oot t' the hens.

Hence *Crumlickie*, *sb.* an extremely small piece.

Bnff.¹ He meelt's brehd doon into wee crumlickies.

CRUMMET, *sb.* Dev. Cor. Written *crummit* Dev. [krēm'it.] A small bit, a crumb; in phr. *nummit and crummit*, a bit between meals.

Dev. It was cake as well as bread, let alone gingerbread and pies, that were carried out into the fields for nummit and crummit, *NEILL Idylls* (1892) III. Cor.¹²

CRUMMET, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Crooked-horned. Cf. *crumbed*.

Kcb. Spying an unco crummet beast Among his broomy knowes, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 51.

CRUMMIE, *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Cum. Also written *cromie* Sc.; *crumby* Edb.; *crummy* Kcb. s Sc. N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹; and, in form *crum* Lth. [krēm'i, kru'mi.] 1. A cow with 'crumpled' or crooked horns; also a name for a cow. Also used *fig.* See *Crum*, *adj.*

Sc. The crummie drank without sitting down, SCOTT *Ridg.*

(1824) Lett. ii. Abd. 'Twas fiae red Crummie's gail, ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 41. Nrf. The coggie fu' o' crummie's milksae hich wi' reamy flakes, *NEILSON Poems* (1877) 44. Ay. Like scriapan out auld Crummie's nicks, *BURNS To Gavin Hamilton* (1780. st. 1. Lnk. Pur Crummie the cow had yae haf o' the smiddy, *HAMILTON Poems* (1865) 147. Lth. Norrie in the crumie I tend, Crummie in the byre, McNEILL *Preston* (c. 1895) 96; Within his byre, aff coat he flings, An' binds ilk crum, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 17. Edb. They had crumby by the horn, *CRAWFORD Poems* (1798) 97. Rxb. And crummie feeds ayont the howe, *RIDDELL Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 9. Gall. I ken ye, ye auld yeld crummie Tode, *CROCKETT Grey Man* (1896) xxxii. Kcb. Ilk cuddoch billying o'er the green

Against auld crummy ran, *DAVIDSON Seasons* (1789) 49. n.Cy. *Border Gl. (Coll. L.L.B.)*; N.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Cum. Up to t' knees, in t'watter, steud, Three crummies ruminatin', *RICHARDSON Talk* (1876) 26.

Hence *Crummy* or *Crum horn't*, phr. having horns turned inwards towards the eyes. Cum.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Crummie-staff*, (2) -stick, a stick with crooked head or handle, used by boys for herding cows.

(1) e.Lth. He had a muckle crummie-staff in his han', *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 193. (2) Lnk. Crummie sticks we'll cut galore, *NICHOLSON Idylls* (1870) 36. Wee Tammie, wi' his wee bit crummie stick in his haund, *WARDROP J. Mathison* (1881) 23.

CRUMMING-KNIFE, *sb.* N.I.¹ A cooper's tool.

CRUMMIT, see *Crummet*, *sb.*

CRUMMOCK, *sb.*¹ Sc. Lan. [krēm'ak, kru'm'ak.]

1. A short staff with crooked head; also in *comb.* *Crummock staff*.

Sc. Early crook the tree that gude crummock wad be, *HENDERSON Prov.* (1832) 2, ed. 1881. Ffr. Upon a crummock staff she leant her, *BEATTIE Arnha* (c. 1820) 20. Ay. Lowping and flunging on a crummock, *BURNS Tam o' Shanter* (1790) l. 161. [BURNS' MS. has *crummock*, some printed copies *cummock*, *ELLIS Pronunc.* (1889) V. 741.] Lan. He'll go through th' wood, and ta' th' crummock at last, *HARLAND & WILKINSON Leg.* (1873) 201; Lan.¹

2. A name for a cow. See *Crummie*.

Abd. The horns of my douce and sagacious crummock, *RUDDIMAN Sc. Parish* (1828) 37, ed. 1889. Lnk. Ye said your crummock and her barren'd quey, *RAMSAY Gentle Shep.* (1725) 39, ed. 1783.

CRUMMOCK, *sb.*² Sc. The plant *Skirret*, *Sium Sisa-rum*.

n.Sc. According to Loudon, it is cultivated in n.Sc. under the name of *Crummock*, *Science Gossip* (1874) 278. Or.I. Cabbage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirret, or crummocks, &c., grow to a great a bigness here as anywhere, *WALLACE Oikney* (1700) 35. JAM.¹

CRUMMY, *adj.* Nhb. Chs. Der. Lin. Nhp. War. Brks. Oxf. Hnt. e.An. Ken. Sur. Sus. Hmp. Slang. [krēm'i, krēm'i.] 1. Fat, fleshy, plump. Also used as *sb.* In *gen.* colloq. use. See *Crum(b)*.

N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Applied to edibles. Chs.¹³, Der.², nw.Der.¹, n.Lin.¹, Nhp.¹, War.³, Brks.¹ Oxf.¹ *MS. add.* Hnt. (T.P.F.) e.An.¹; e.An.² A crummy dame. Sus. 'Ya gurt crummy chep,' ses he, *JACKSON Southward Ho* (1894) l. 250; Sus.¹ He aint near so crummy as what he was afore he went to Lewes jail; Sus.², Hmp.¹ Slang. Crib's honest endeavour To train down the crummy, *TOM CRIB* (1819) 14.

2. *Fig.* Of one rich in good humour, or in wealth.
n.Lin.¹ My maaster's al'us crusty afore dinner an' crummy efter.
Brks.¹

3. Filthy, dirty, covered with vermin.

Ken.¹ Sur.¹ A man described a tramp whom he found by the roadside as 'wonderful crummy.'

CRUMP, *sb.*¹ Nhb. Yks. Lan. [krump.] The crump; used in *pl.* w. Yks.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ w. Yks. Aw thowt Smith hed gotten th' crumps, HARTLEY *Lundun*, 62. m.Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹ s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial* (1854).

CRUMP, *v.*¹ and *sb.*² Sc. Lin. Cmb. Ken. Slang. [krump, krump.] 1. *v.* To smack, knock; to crush by a blow.

Cld. He crumpit my crump wi' his stick (JAM) n.Lin.¹ I'll crump your onon's is equivalent to 'I'll break your skull.' Slang. Used at Winchester in very much the same sense as 'to cob,' FARMER

2. *sb.* A knock, a smart blow.

Cld. (JAM) Cmb. A knock, more especially on the head, *N. & Q.* (1860) 2nd S. ix. 51. e.Ken. If you do that I shall give you a crump (G.G.). Slang. At Winchester Coll.: a hard hit, a fall, FARMER.

CRUMP, *adj.*¹ and *v.*² Sc. Nhb. Cum. Yks. Lan. Nhp. Wor. Shr. Hgt. e.An. Wil. [krump, krump.]

1. *adj.* Crisp, brittle, crumbling.

Abd. [She] disna spare her cheese an' cakes To had our teeth a gnappin, Fu crump, nae night, Cock *Stams* (1810) II. 119. Ayr. An' farls, bak'd wi' butter, Fu' crump that day, BURNS *Holy Fan* (1785) st. 7. n.Cy.¹, Cum.¹ w. Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Nhp.¹, s.Wor. (H.K.), e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

Hence Crumpie, *sb.* a crisp oat-cake.

Lnk. The barns gat their wylie-coats on, A bit crumpie in haun, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 34

2. *Fig.* Short-tempered, out of temper, out of humour, surly.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790); n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹ Lan. Old crump face! ROBY *Trad.* (1829) I. 443, ed. 1872. Nrf.¹

3. *v.* To crunch with the teeth anything that is hard or brittle.

Sc. Tib's teeth the sugar plums did crump, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 19 (JAM.). Ffr. Sweeties or parley-cakes to crump at, SMART *Rhymes* (1834) 86. w. Yks. WILLAN *List Wds.* (1811). Nhp.¹ It crumps in the mouth. ne.Wor. (J.W.P.), Shr.² Hrt. Sheep take a great pleasure in crumping chalk, ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* (1750) IV. 1 e.An.¹ Nrf. She's better now: she begins to crump up a bis-cake (W.R.E.). Wil.¹

Hence Crump, *sb.* the sound of horses' teeth when eating. Cum.¹

4. To emit a crisp, crackling sound, as ice, snow, &c., when trodden on; *fig.* to walk crisply.

Ffr. O why sud my auld heart grow sair To hear the lasses crumpin' fair, BEATTIE *Amha* (c. 1820) 20. Kcb. An to the pliant 'oot... the grassy path Crumps sonorous, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 133 (JAM.). Nhp. And crump adown the mellow and the green, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 74, Nhp.¹

Hence Crumping, *ppl. adj.* crispy, crackling, noisy.

Sc. Alangst the drifted ciumpin knowes, WILSON *Poems* (1790) 197 (JAM.). Lnk. Tho' frost an' snaw Be crumpin' hard on bank in' brae, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 24. Kcb. Lest his crumping tread Should her untimely rouse, DAVIDSON *Seasons* (1789) 151 (JAM.). Nhp. And children pace the crumping snow, CLARE *Poems* (1827) 94.

CRUMP, *adj.*², *v.*³ and *sb.*³ Yks. Nhp. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. [krump, krump.] 1. *adj.* Crooked, bent. Also in *comp.* Crump-backed, crooked in the back.

I.W.¹ Dev. 'Crump' conveys the idea of bent, crooked, as of an old man bowed with years, *Reports Provinc.* (1895). [GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (C.); (K)]

2. *v.* To bend, make crooked; to shrivel up with cold.

Wil. All crumped in a heap also, PENRUDDOCKE *Content* (1860) 2. Dor.¹ s.Dev., e.Cor. (Miss D.)

Hence (1) Crumpetty, *adj.* cripplly; (2) Crumpy, *sb.* (a) a term of reproach for the personal deformity of a hunchback; (b) a small, irregular-shaped apple.

(1) Dev. An old man, who has for years had a crippled leg, told me he always was obliged 'to lie crumpetty like.' The suffix *etty* is a very common adjectival form, especially in the West, *Reports Provinc.* (1895). (2, a) Nhp.¹ (b) e.Yks.¹

3. *sb.* In phr. *all of a crump*, crumpled up, bent, in a shrunken heap.

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Som. And knocked up down all of a crump wi' his little lags under un, RAYMOND *Git. Upcott* (1893) 78.

[1. *Bossuer*, to make hulch, crump, or crooked, Cotgr. OE. *crump*, *crooke*.]

CRUMPER, *sb.* Lan. [krumpə(r)] 1. A big, strong fellow.

Lan. There's some crumpers among th' Birtle lads, WAUGH *Owd Bodle*, 254; Lan.¹

2. A big thing, something thoroughly done.

Lan. 'Well, if ever I said Betty; 'that sheds [excels] o'!' 'It's a crumper for sure,' said Flop, WAUGH *Chum. Corner* (1874) 187; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹

CRUMPIE, **CRUMPIN**, see **Crumpy**, **Crumpling**, *sb.*¹

CRUMPLE, *adj.* Sus. w.Cy. Dev. * [krəmpl.] In *comb.* (1) Crumple-foot, (2) -footed, having crooked feet; (3) -lily, (a) the Turk's cap; *Lilium Martagon*; (b) the tiger-lily, *Lilium tigrinum*.

(1) Sus. I met Ol' crumple-foot Jack Horner, LOWER *Tom Clappole* (1831) st. 62, ed. 1872. (2) w.Cy. (HALL.) (3) Dev.⁴ [So called] from the turning back of the petals

CRUMPLED, *ppl. adj.* Sc. Lan. Nhp. I.W. Wiitten crumpilt Sc. In form crumpled Nhp.¹ [krumplt, krəmplt.] Bent spirally, twisted.

Ffr. (JAM.), ne.Lan.¹ Nhp.¹ The cow with the crumpled horn. I.W.¹ A crumpled horn.

CRUMPLEN, **CRUMPLIN**, see **Crumpling**, *sb.*¹

CRUMPLER, *sb.* Dev. [krəmple(r)] A cravat.

Dev. If I see a boy make to do about the fit of his crumpler, BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* (1869) III, Dev.³ Used by persons residing in the middle of Exmoor.

CRUMPLIN (G), *vbl. sb.* Nrf. Jeering.

Nrf. An put up with their crumplin, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 20

CRUMPLING, *sb.*¹ Lin. Bdf. e.An. I.W. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Also written crumplen Nrf.¹ I.W.² Wil.¹ Dor.; crumplin e.An.¹ Suf.; and in form crumpin n.Lin.¹ [krumplin, krəmplin.] 1. A small, imperfectly developed apple, with a wrinkly rind; *gen.* used in *pl.*

n.Lin.¹ Crumpins, three or more small apples growing together on one stalk. Bdf. (J.W.B.), e.An.¹, Nrf.¹, Suf. (F.H.), I.W.², Wil.¹ Dor. BARNES *Gl.* (1863). w.Som.¹ Sight o' krumpleens de year, I count 'tis the dry saison. Dev.¹ A tatty o' ræsen... or mazzards or crumplings, 52; Dev.⁴ n.Dev. Bobby, doant ait them trade o' crumplings, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 18. Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433; Cor.¹²

2. *Fig.* A diminutive and deformed person. e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

CRUMPLING, *sb.*² Wm. Der. [krumplin.] 1. A crackling sound. See **Crump**, *v.*²

Wm. A noise... like the crumpling of frosty murgeon, HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (1785) I. 333

2. The 'crackling' of roasted pork. Der.²

CRUMPLY, *adj.* nc.Lan.¹ Dev.¹ [krumpli, krəmpli] Full of wrinkles.

CRUMPS, *sb. pl.* Lin. [krumps.] Small wrinkled or crumpled apples. See **Crumpling**, *sb.*¹

sw.Lin.¹ We'll give the crumps to the pig.

CRUMPSY, *adj.* Chs. [krumpsi] Ill-tempered, cross, 'grumpy.'

Chs.¹ 'Fratchetty and crumpsy' is said of a tiresome, cross child; Chs.³ Crumpsy as ever, oi see, Bet,—fawing out wi' thoi finger-ends! s.Chs.¹ Yoa' bin veri krumpsi dhūs mau run; ah daayt yoa' n got'n up u' dhū raang' sahyd u' th bed [Yo bin very crumpy this mornin'; ah dait yo'n gotten up o' the wrang side o' th' bed].

CRUMPY, *adj.* and *sb.* Sc. Yks. Lan. Lin. e.An. Also written crumpie Sc. [krəmpi, krumpi.] 1. *adj.* Of bread, pastry, soil, &c.: hard, brittle, crisp. See **Crump**, *adj.*¹

Dmb. That they might be 'short and crumpy'... she resolved that the cakes should be baked in Edinburgh, Cross *Disruption* (ed. 1877) xv. Lnk. Wi' crumpy cakes, bath thick and thin, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 113. Rxb. For she had baked a crumpe cake, RIDGELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) II. 141. n.Yks. This keek cats crumpy. This soil hows crumpy (I.W.); (T.S.) e.Yks.¹, w.Yks.¹, n.Lin.¹, e.An.¹, Nrf.¹

2. *Fig.* Short-tempered, out of humour, surly.

s.Lan. BAMFORD *Dial.* (1854). Nrf.¹

3. *sb.* The crisp crust of a loaf. e.Yks.¹

CRUNCH, *sb.* Sc. Lei. Glo. Written *croonch* Lei.¹ [krenʃ, krunʃ.] A small piece resulting from 'crunching'. Edb. No a crunch o' him is to be seen or heard tell o', for he was a' smashed to pieces, *Moir Mansie Wauch* (1828) xv, James Batter. . . had got his pipe smashed to crunches, *ib.* xxiii. Lei.¹ Tek keer how yo' ben' that theer 'ewp [hoop], or it'll go in croonches. Glo.¹ A crunch of bread and cheese.

CRUNDEL, *sb.* Sus. Hmp. Also written *crundle* Hmp. [krʌndl.] A ravine; a strip of covert dividing open country, always in a dip, usually with running water in the middle.

Sus., Hmp. A living word on the borders of Sus. and Hmp.; the district of the physical crundle is small in Hmp., and I fancy not large in Sus. (F.H.B.). Hmp. I know the word well in this sense at Buriton, near Petersfield (C.P.).

[OE. *crundla*. Thorpe tells us that there are above sixty crundles mentioned in the *Codex Diplomaticus*, EARLE *Charters*, 471.]

CRUNDLES, *sb. pl.* Dor. Dev. [krʌndlz] Small hard swellings in the neck-glands. See *Curdles*.

Dor. She's sick with the waxen crundles (C.W.). Dev. (HALL.) [*Crundle* is a form of *kernel* (OE. *cyrnel*), as we may see from *crindle* (a kernel); a n. form of the same word for the same disease is *chirnels*, *q.v.* For *waxen crundles* cp. COLES' (1679): Waxing kernels in the neck, *strumae*.]

CRUN(E, CRUNER, see Croon, Crooner.

CRUNGE, *v.* Nhb.¹ [krʌŋz.] To cringe.

CRUNK, see *Cronk*, *cr*.

CRUNKLE, *v.* and *sb.* Sc. Nhb. Yks. Shr. e.An. [krʌŋkl, kruŋkl.] 1. *v.* To rumple, crease; to make a noise as in crumpling paper. See *Crinkle*.

Sc. (JAM.) Sik. And a' the time you was pretendin' to be crunklin' 't up to light the tip o' your segawr, CHR. NORTH *Noctes* (ed 1856) III. 147. n Cy. GROSE (1790) *Suppl.*; N Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹² e.Yks. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (1788). Shr.², e.An.¹

Hence (1) **Crunkled**, *ppl. adj.* wrinkled, crumpled; (2) **Crunkly**, *adj.* shrivelled, shrunken; rough, as with frost or ice. Also used *fig.*

(1) Sc. Wi' crunkl't brow, he aft wad think Upo' his barkin' faes, TARRAS *Poems* (1804) 46 (JAM.). Ayr. The auld yellow crunkled scrap was torn and hardly readable, SERVICE *Notandums* (1890) 54. e.Lth. It was that snaf-written, forby bein' a' bobbit an' crunkled, HUNTER J. *Inwuk* (1895) 27. (2) Ayr. Ye're a very crunkly character, GALT *Entail* (1823) xci. Lnk. A leather shoe is . . . best for gangin' . . . Owre crunkly roads, WATSON *Poems* (1853) 24.

2. *sb.* A crease, wrinkle, or crackle.

Sc. He was in a crunkle o' green brae, STEVENSON *Catriona* (1862) xv. Gall. She threw me a paper . . . that I kenned for Maxwell's by the crunkle o' the sheets, CROCKETT *Bog-Mystle* (1895) 208.

CRUNNER, see *Crowner*, *sb.*

CRUNSHON, *sb.* Yks. Hmp. Written *cruncheon* Hmp. [krʌnʃən, krʌnʃən.] A morsel 'crunched,' a bit between meals. Cf. *scrunchon*.

m.Yks.¹ s.Hmp. He's used to seven meals, . . . breakfast, luncheon, cruncheon, VERNEY L. *Lisle* (1870) vi.

[A word formed on the analogy of *nunchion*, *luncheon*.]

CRUNT, *sb.* and *v.* Sc. [krʌnt.] 1. *sb.* A blow with a cudgel; a smart blow on the head.

Sc. I had got a fell crunt abint the haffit, ST. PATRICK (1819) I 166 (JAM.). Ayr. An' monie a fallow gat his licks, Wi' hearty crunt,URNS *To W. Simpson* (1785) st. 25.

2. *v.* To strike the head with a weapon.

Cld. They cruntit iher's croun (JAM.). Rnf. Swearing to crunt with the poker his bald, cracket pow, MCGILVRAY *Poems* (ed. 1862) 104; Again that riller [ruler] crunts my croon, YOUNG *Futures* 1865: 150. Ayr. Misk cruntit his croon wi' a sperthe [battle-axe], SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (1887) 254.

CRUNTLE, *sb.* Nhb. [krʌntl.] The front part of a pig's head above the eyes; also appl. familiarly to the human head.

Nhb.¹ Aa'll gie ye a crack over the cruntle ye noo.

CRUNYA, CRUOK, see *Crowner*, *sb.*, *Croök*, *sb.*

CRUP, *adj.*, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Ken. Sus. Dev. [krʌp, krʌp.]

1. *adj.* Crisp. See *Crips*.

Ken. GROSE (1790); Ken.¹ You'll have a nice walk, as the snow very crup. Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY. Sus.¹

2. Surly, snappish, short-tempered.

Ken. A crup answer. He was tedious crup with me, GROSE (1790); Ken.² You are very crup. Ken., e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

Hence **Cruppish**, *adj.* peevish, out of sorts.

Ken.¹ A man who has been drinking overnight will sometimes say in the morning: 'I feel cruppish.'

3. *sb.* The crisp, hard skin of a roasted pig, or of roast pork. Ken.¹²

4. Gingerbread; *pl.* crisp spice-nuts.

Ken. Used at Maidstone 50 years ago for a small crisp gingerbread, by a pie-man called 'Cruppy,' who used to call 'Any more little crups' (H.K.); Ken.¹ Dev.³ A peculiar kind of crisp gingerbread. I have not seen it for years.

5. *v.* To crisp.

e.Ken. I must have those biscuits crupt up in the oven (M.T.).

CRUP, *sb.*² Ken. [krʌp.] A nest.

Ken.¹ There's a wapses crup in that doated tree.

CRUP, CRUPE, see *Creep*, *v.*¹, *Croup*, *v.*¹

CRUPPER, *v.* Nhp. War. Hnt. [krʌpə(r).] To vex, mortify, punish.

Nhp.¹ I did crupper her so. War.³, Hnt. (T.P.F.)

CRUPPER, see *Cropper*.

CRUPPER-STONE, *sb.* Nhb.¹ Also in form *crupple*. A stepped stone, or series of steps, placed near the door outside a house, and formerly used for mounting on horse-back, or for the women who mounted on the pillion.

CRUPPERY, *adj.* Nhp. [krʌpə.i.] Cracked.

Nhp.¹ What a crupperry staircase that is!

CRUPPLE-STONE, see *Crupper-stone*.

CRUPPY-DOW, *sb.* Nhb. A cake made of oatmeal and fish.

Nhb.¹ Spital-ford for cruppy-dows, *Old Savin*.

CRUPTURED, *ppl. adj.* Shr.¹ [krʌpʃəd.] Ruptured.

CRUSE, see *Crouse*, *adj.*¹

CRUSELING, *ppl. adj.* Cor. Fretful, constantly crying.

Cor.³ What a cruseeling child it is!

CRUSH, *sb.*¹ and *v.* Nhb. Dur. Yks. Rut. Lei. War. In form *croosh* Lei.¹ [krʌʃ, krʌʃ.] 1. *sb.* A crowd or throng; a great quantity.

N.Cy.¹ A crush of wet. A crush of corn. Nhb.¹, n.Yks.¹ War.³ I was right in the middle of the crush.

2. A feast, dance, or other entertainment.

n.Yks. We'll hev a good crush wiv apples (I.W.); n.Yks.¹, m.Yks.¹ e.Yks.¹ We'll hev a crush at Kesmas, MS *add* (T.H.).

3. The fracture of coal pillars in a pit by the weight of the superincumbent strata.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. This occurs when both the roof and thill of a seam of coal are hard, and when the pillars, insufficient for the support of the superincumbent strata, are crushed by their pressure, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (1849).

4. *v.* To crowd or press rudely.

Rut.¹ Don't you crush, now! Lei.¹ Ah couldn't git anough the foire, for they crooshed me aout. War.³

CRUSH, *sb.*² e.An. [krʌʃ.] Gristle. See *Crish*, *sb.*²

e.An.¹ Rnf. What do ye gie the child that bit of crush for? She can't ate it (W.R.E.); (E.M.) Suf. (F.H.)

[A crush (gristle), *carthlago*, COLES (1679).]

CRUSH, see *Crish*, *sb.*²

CRUSHER, *sb.* Yks. War. Lon. [krʌʃə(r), krʌʃə(r).]

1. A glass or metal rod, with a button-like end, for crushing the sugar in toddy. w.Yks. (J.W.), War.²

2. A policeman.

Lon. The lads endeavour to take the unsuspecting 'crusher' by surprise, MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* (1851) I. 16.

CRUSHIE, *sb.* Lnk. (JAM.) A familiar name for a shepherd's dog; a cur.

CRUSHINGS, *sb. pl.* Der. [krʌʃinz.] The last liquid squeezed from cheese; whey-curd. Cf. *crud*.

Der. She gathers no butter from the green whey but from the crushings, MARSHALL *Review* (1814) IV. 68; Der.², nw.Der.¹

CRUSIE, *sb.* Sc. Also written *creuzie* Sc.; *cruise* Ayr.; *cruisic* Frf. Arg. Gall.; *cruizey* Frf.; *cruizie* Abd. e.Fif. Rnf. Lnk.; *cruizy* Sc.; *crusy* Abd.; *cruzie* Sc. [krʌzi, krʌzi.] 1. A small, old-fashioned oil-lamp, with a handle or handles for hanging. Also in *comp.*

Crusie-lamp. Also used *attrib.*

Sc. The crusie proper is now out of date. It was a spoon-

shaped vessel filled with oil, in which was adjusted the pith of rushes so as to burn and give light. It was common in country districts in farm kitchens before the introduction of mineral oil lamps (A.W.); Placed on the table a silver lamp, or cruise, Scott *Redg.* (1824) Lett. iv. Abd. Cruizes, gas brackets, and burners A' lay in the cairtie, *Ogg Willie Waly* (1873) 60. Frf. Wi' the stoo-makin' the cruises look dim, *WILLOCK Rosetty Ends* (1886) 64, ed. 1889; Na, he juist said he'd forgotten a pirn, or his cruizey lamp, *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) vi. Per. He read by the light of the fire and the cruise overhead, *IAN MACLAREN Brer Bush* (1895) 105. Arg. The light was low in the cruise, for the oil was well down, *MUNRO Pibroch* (1896) 249. e.Frf. Haudin' it up to the cruize for general inspection, *LATTO Tam Bodhan* (1864) iv. Dmb. The ingle weak, the cruize out, *TAYLOR Poems* (1827) 21. Rnf. An' finds the cruize burnin' blue, *PICKEN Poems* (1813) l. 120. Ayr. Lamps . . . lighted with gas, and not with cruises, *GALT Legatees* (1820) viii. Lnk. Pair aff' ye cruize wicks! And burn your lips on ither's cheeks, *Deil's Hallowe'en* (1856) 26. Edb. The cruizy too can only blink and bleer, *FERGUSON Poems* (1773) 165, ed. 1785. Gall. The flickering light of the cruise lamp in the stair-head, *CROCKETT Moss-Hags* (1895) xiii.

2. A sort of triangular candlestick made of iron, with one or more sockets for holding the candle, with the edges turned up on all three sides. Dmf. (JAM.)

3. A crucible, or hollow piece of iron, used for melting metals. s.Sc. (JAM.)

[Cp. OFr. *crouisel*, (1) a night-lamp, (2) a crucible (GODEFROY).]

CRUSIL, *v.* s.Sc. (JAM.) [Not known to our correspondents.] To contract the body in sitting. Hence *Crusilt*, *pp.* applied to one who sits bowed together over the fire.

CRUS(S), *sb.* Chs. War. [krus, krus.] A crust. In *pl.* *Crusses*.

Chs.¹ War. I hait [hate] an ill-temper'd mon; he's like moun'dy porridge, stuff'd wi' moun'dy crusses (J.B.); War.²

CRUST, *sb.* Yks. Lin. 1. *Obs.* The outside plank of a tree.

n.Lin.¹ For a crust of a plank to a brigue (1563), *Louth Ch. Acc.* III. 28.

2. *pl.* Hard bands in beds of shale.

w.Yks *Geol. Survey, Vert. Sect.*, Sheet 43.

CRUSTLE, *sb.* e.An. Sus. Written *crussel* Suf.¹ [krusl.] Gristle; the edible cartilage of roast veal, &c. See *Crissle*.

e.An.¹ Suf. (F.H.), Suf.¹ e.Sus. HOLLOWAY.

[Crussel, gristle, COLES (1677).]

***CRUT**, *sb.*¹ Nhb. Yks. Pem. Also written *crutt*

s.Pem. [krut.] A dwarf; a boy or girl, stunted in growth. Cf *crit*, *sb.*¹, *croot*, *sb.*

n.Cy.¹, Nhb.¹, w.Yks.² s.Pem Wat's the matter with the crutt, canna ye behave yerself? (W.M.M.); *Laws Little Eng.* (1888) 420.

CRUT, *sb.*² Stf. [krut.] Coal-mining: a stone-drift or passage in a mine, driven across strata of rock, shale, or other waste, in order to reach a seam of coal. (J.T.) Hence *Crutter*, *sb.* a miner who drives 'cruts' or stone-drifts. (J.T.) See *Thirler*.

CRUT, *sb.*³ w.Yks.³ [krut.] A hut or small cot.

CRUT, see *Crit*, *sb.*², *Croot*, *v.*

CRUTCH, *sb.* Sc. Lakel. Wm. Lan. Chs. Der. Not. Nhp. Bdf. Suf. [krutʃ, krutʃ.] 1. A plough-handle. Not.³

Cf. *crotch*, *sb.*¹ 2. *Comp.* (1) *Crutch-hand*, the right hand. e.Lan.¹; (2) *-nib*, the lower or right-hand handle of a plough. nw.Der.¹ 3. The crossbar at the top of a spade. Nhp.¹

4. The pommel of a lady's saddle.

Sc. (A.W.) Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 7, 1897). Wm. (B.K.)

5. An ash or hazel pole, the woodman's daily payment for pole-cutting.

Bdf. *BACHELOR Agric.* (1813) 462; A good ash or hazel pole, termed a crutch, which the workmen claim each day, *MARSHALL Review* (1814) IV. 585.

6. *pl.* Stilts. See *Crotch*, *sb.*²

Suf. My two younger boys, when trying their stilts, were surprised at being told that they walked well 'on the crutches,' *N. & Q.* (1865) 3rd S. viii. 278.

7. A leg. Chs.^{1a} Cf. *crotch*, *sb.*¹

CRUTCH, *v.* Lar.¹ [krutʃ.] To crowd..

***CRUTCH**, see *Crutch*, *sb.*⁴, *Critch*, *sb.*¹

CRUTCHET, *sb.* War. [Not known to our correspondents.] The perch, *Perca fluviatilis*.

War. (HALL.) [SATCHELL (1879).]

CRUTCHY, *sb.*¹ n.Lin.¹ [krutʃi.] A nickname for one who walks on crutches.

CRUTCHY, *sb.*² Yks. [krutʃi.] A curtsy. See *Curchie*. w.Yks. Towdest lass ud . . . mak a crutchy, *Yksman.* (Apr. 28, 1877) II.

***CRUTE**, **CRUTES**, see *Croot*, *sb.*, *Croots*.

CRUTION, *sb.* Irel. Also written *crutyin*. A disease in old and badly-fed cows, which causes them to lose the power of their legs.

Ant. *Ballymena Obs.* (1892); That cow's bad wi' the crutyin (W.J.K.).

CRUTLE, *v.* Lakel. Yks. Written *crutel* w.Yks. [kriu'tl.] To recover after a severe illness. See *Crewtle*.

Lakel. Ah's crutlen oot nicey, *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897).

n.Yks. He's varry bad, but ah think he'll crutle (T.K.). w.Yks. A man who has just come around from some severe illness is spoken of as 'just crutelt out' (R.H.H.).

CRUTLINS, *sb. pl.* Oxf.¹ Also in form *cruklins*. [kre'tlinz.] The remains of the 'leaf' after the lard is extracted. See *Critlings*.

CRUTEON, *sb.* Obs.² Irel. Also in form *crutyin*. [Not known to our correspondents.] A stunted boy or girl. See *Crut*, *sb.*¹

Ant. GROSE (1790) MS. add. (C.)

CRUTTLE, *v.* n.Cy. Lakel. Lan. Written *crutle* Lakel. [krutl.] To berd, crouch; to sink down from weakness.

n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Lan. I'r reddy t'cruttle deawn, *TIM BOBBIN View Dial* (1740) 30; Thou may weel cruttle into a nook, *WAUGH Chm. Corner* (1874) 151, ed. 1879; Lan.¹, e.Lan.¹

Hence *Crutlet*, *ppl. adj.* crippled, decrepit, crooked.

Lakel. *Penrith Obs.* (Dec. 21, 1897).

CRUTTLE, see *Crotle*, *Cruttle*, *v.*¹

CRUTYIN, see *Crution*, *Crutteon*.

CRUVE, **CRUZLE**, see *Cruive*, *Croosle*.

CRY, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. [krai, midl. also kroi.] 1. *sb.* A call, summons, shout; a musical sound.

Abd. I'll gie a cry when dinner's ready, *BEATTIE Parings* (1801) 5, ed. 1873; The man's nae oot o' cry yet that offer't it, *ALEXANDER Ann Flk.* (1875) 127, ed. 1882. Ber. Jamie Soutar used to give him 'a cry' on his way to the station, *IAN MACLAREN Auld Lang Syne* (1895) 4. Fif. Wi' trumps and cymbals soundin' high, And chanters skirlin' in their cry, *TENNANT Papistry* (1827) 85. Bwk. She came out to the house end and gave her shouts or 'crys,' *HENDERSON Pop. Rhymes* (1856) 50. Gall. I'll gie him a cry in time, *CROCKETT Cleg Kelly* (1896) 31.

2. *pl.* The proclamation of the banns of marriage, esp. in *phr.* to put in the cries.

Frf. The waddin was to hae ta'en place on the Friday o' the second week after the 'cries' had been put in, *WILLOCK Rosetty Ends* (1886) 38, ed. 1889. Rnf. Ye'll get married right aff han', And then put in the cries, *BARR Poems* (1861) 105. Ayr. He heard the cries of my grandfather, and Grizel Gruppit, *SERVICE Notandums* (1890) 10. Lnk. Ye can put in the cries the morn, *Roy Generalship* (ed. 1895) 75; Willie Walker . . . gaed ower tae the Session-clerk's, an' gied in the cries, *WARDROP J. Mathison* (1881) 18. Gall. And married we were as soon as the cries were through, *CROCKETT Raiders* (1894) xxii.

3. The louder sound made by the Dartmoor rivers at certain times, said to betoken bad weather.

Dev. The peculiar sound of the Dartmoor rivers, particularly when hemmed in by hills, has been enlarged upon by more than one writer, and at times a certain weirdness in the note is said to betoken, and indeed *gen.* is followed by, bad weather. The moor-men call it the 'cry,' and the superstitious attribute to the sound that suggestion of the uncanny which is expressed in the vernacular by the word 'whisht,' *PAGE Explor. Drtm.* (1889) i; The 'cry' of the river is the name given to that louder sound which rises towards

nightfall, *N. & Q.* (1850) 1st S. ii. 511.

4. A pack or number of dogs.

Sus.¹ I knew it was Miss Jane, by reason she'd got the cry with her. e.Sus. If I had my time to come over again I would keep a

'cry of dogs,' *EGERTON Flk. and Ways* (1884) 113. Dev. A gentleman used to keep 'a cry of hounds,' *Reports Provenc.* (1877) 129.

5. Phr. *the cry of the morning*; a slight shower of rain early in the morning. Also called *the pride of the morning*.

Dev. On asking if there had been much rain in the night, a waiter replied, 'At five o'clock it looked very black, and I thought there was going to be heavy rain; but it passed off, and there was no more than the cry of the morning,' *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. viii. 129.

6. v. To call, summon.

Sc. I would cry up the men-folk, *SCOTT Midlothian* (1818) xxvi. ne.Sc. She heard a voice cryin' doon her ain lum, *GRANT Keckleton*, 31. Abd. He heard him cry, and haul'd him out, *BEATTIE Parings* (1801) 3, ed. 1873. Frf. The auld gudewife . . . sought her kye, an' cried them hame, *LAING Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 141. Per. Till Candlemas with blustering shout Cry Jocky and his oxen out, *HALIBURTON Ochil Idylls* (1891) 37. Fif. Dinna cry death to yer door. He'll may be come sooner than ye expect, *ROBERTSON Provost* (1894) 138. e.Fif. Gang yer wa's and cry her but, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxii. Rnf. I maun cry him hame, *NEILSON Poems* (1877) 92. Ay. Cry a' at ance, but I'll no gang, *GALT Provost* (1822) vii. Lnk. I cried him into the kitchen, *FRASER Whaups* (1895) xiii. Lth. A sturdy auld carle cries us, *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 38. Cum.¹ Cry the lad back.

7. To proclaim, publish in the streets, advertize.

Bnff. A burlesque custom prevailed of crying roups of stots, queys, . . . outside the kirk immediately after sermon, *GORDON Chron. Keith* (1880) 253. Frf. The father had a reputation in his day for 'crying' crimes he was suspected of having committed himself, *BARRIE Licht* (1888) 209, ed. 1893. Dmb. Order'd whyles to cry a roup, *TAYLOR Poems* (1827) 46. Rnf. They say that her mither cried herring, *BARR Poems* (1861) 108. Bdb. The proclamation, Whilk ay is cry'd, *New Year's Morning* (1792) 11. Gall. If he print it in a book, He needna fash to cry them, *LAUDERDALE Poems* (1796) 98. w.Yks. (J.W.). w.Som.¹ No, he 'ont ha no more to do way her, and he had her a-cried last Zaturday night. Dev. A peece of Mr. Hocknge's sheep that wis kride the day avaur, *n Dev. Jm.* (Aug. 20, 1885) 6, col. 4; Dev.¹ Barn your tay, siss a, 'tis the ruin of the nation; I wish 'twas cry'd treason to drink ort but organ tay, 4.

Hence (1) *Cried fair*, phr. a fair or market, which has been proclaimed or advertized some time previously; (2) *Crier*, sb. (a) a town crier, bellman; (b) a person with a weak voice; (3) *Crying-stone*, sb. steps from which the town crier gave out his notices at Wisbech.

(1) Sc. The road's like a cried fair, *KEITH Bonnie Lady* (1897) 21; Where a crowd is assembled, and in a state of motion, it is common to say, 'It is like a cried fair' (JAM.). Kcd. Drumlithe Michael fair for cattle. . . is commonly followed, in two weeks after, by what is called a cried fair, *Agnc. Surv.* 407 (sb.). Ay. It's more like a cried fair than the Lord's day, *GALT Legatees* (1820) vi. Slk. The Back Row of Selkirk was like a-cried fair, *Hogg Tales* (1838) 317, ed. 1866. (2, a) w.Yks. (J.W.). (b) Ah sell'd it ti J. T., t'awd crier (I W.). (3) Cmb.¹

8. To publish the banns of marriage, esp. in phr. *to cry in the kirk*.

Abd. To hear ane's sweetheart cried on to anither, *CADENHEAD Bon-accord* (1853) 213. Frf. The Sabbath thereafter, wha' think ye was cry'd? *LAING Wayside Flwrs.* (1846) 22. e.Fif. Dinna tell him whae's to be cried till he's safe in the box, *LATTO Tam Bodkin* (1864) xxiii. Rnf. I'm gaun to be married, I was cried last week in the kirk, *BARR Poems* (1861) 129. Ay. Her second dochter was cried the day for a purpose o' marriage wi' John Sailfar, *GALT Sir A. Wylie* (1822) xc. Lth. We're to be cried neist Sunday, *BALLANTINE Poems* (1856) 106. e.Lth. I wad rather be cried in the kirk nor battered up on the registrar's buird, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 157. Edb. I hear you are to be cried in the kirk on Sunday, *MOIR Mansie Wauch* (1828) iv. Cum. The furst time you're cried i' the kirk, *ANDERSON Ballads* (1808) 81.

Hence *Crying*, vbl. sb. the proclamation of the banns of marriage; (2) *Crying silver*, phr. the fee for the proclamation of the banns.

(1) Lth. Did ye heary yon cryin', an' what thocht ye o't? *LUMSDEN Sheep-head* (1892) 293. (2) Sc. A maiden,—having, as she thought, gained the heart of a rural swain,—gave him the necessary funds to satisfy the demands of the parish-clerk, known by the name of the 'cryin' siller,' *Dundee Advert.* (Nov. 28, 1822) (JAM.). e.Lth. The lads had aye been used . . . to gang to the session clerk on the Saturday night, an' tak their cryin siller an' their witnesses wi' them, *HUNTER J. Inwick* (1895) 157.

9. To be in labour, to cry out in travail.

Sc. (JAM.) Abd. She relieved fowk forspoken—gin wives were to cry, Hand a hough on occasion, *ANDERSON Rhymes* (1867) 32.

Hence (1) *Crying*, (a) vbl. sb. a woman's confinement; (b) ppl. adj. of women when confined; (2) *Crying-bannock*, sb. a special kind of cake eaten, at the feast held on the birth of a child; (3) -cheese, (4) -kebback, sb. the cheese eaten at the feast held on the birth of a child; (5) -out, (6) *Cry-out*, sb. an accouchement.

(1, a) Sc. To sort the wives and cook the crowdy At times o' crying, *GALLOWAY Poems* (1788) 121 (JAM.) Ay. I have promised Mrs. Craig to be with her at the crying, *GALT Legatees* (1820) ix. Edb. Fu' weel they ken the cheese gets ramping, Or faith few wad be at the crying, *LITTLE Poems* (1821) 203. (b) Bnff. When cryin lasses thrice cry O gen, *TAYLOR Poems* (1787) 100. (2) ne.Sc. When the child was born there was a feast called the merry meht. . . In some districts a bannock, made of oatmeal, milk, and sugar, and balled in a frying pan, called the cryin bannock, was served up, *GREGOR Flk-Lore* (1881) 4. (3) Abd. The first to help the howdie wife, or cut the 'cryin' cheese, *ANDERSON Rhymes* (1867) 25. (4) ne.Sc. A feast called the merry meht, part of which was the indispensable cheese or cryin-kebback. . . Each one present carried off a piece of the cheese to be distributed among friends, and everyone who came to see the mother and baby also carried away a piece for the same purpose, *GREGOR Flk-Lore* (1881) 4. (5) Nhb.¹ It was made a special occasion for the assemblage of neighbours and gossip, when 'booted-breed' and 'groaning-cheese' were served up. 'De ye hear 'or shootin'? The deils revenge. Thor'll be one mair o' them afore the mornin'.' A prov. saying on this occasion. w.Yks.¹ (6) nw.Dev.¹ The doctor waz to a cry-out, an' cud'n kom. Cor.¹

10. To speak, talk, say; to make a sound.

Bnff.¹ With such words as *clyte*, *chylach*, *dab*, &c., accompanied with noise by the dash. Abd. I gae a toot, and gar't it cry, *SHIRREFFS Poems* (1790) 20. Per. He's aye cryin' about the pennies an' the sustentation fund, *CLELAND Inchbracken* (1883) 62, ed. 1887. s.Not. (J.P.K.) Bdf. Very commonly used. 'It's no use minding it,' we cry. 'In the spring, the trees are green,' we cry (J.W.B.).

Hence (1) *Crying fever*, phr. a delirious, raving fever; (2) —out, phr. an outcry; misfortune, calamity.

(1) Sc. Tam was in a crying fever, *STEVENSON Catrona* (1892) xv. (2) Ay. I never had a crying-out, but there was sure to be anither one or twa on the back o't, *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* (1887) 140.

11. To challenge, bar, object to. Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873).

12. Phr. (1) *to cry at the cross*, to proclaim publicly; (2) —blind, to pretend to know nothing; (3) —christ, used of the sound of breaking wood, &c.; (4) —coke, see —cook (a); (5) —coo, to call out when one is hidden in a child's game of hide-and-seek; (6) —cook, (a) to give in, capitulate to an argument, accusation, &c.; (b) to let out a secret; (7) —down, (a) to depreciate, speak evil or slander of; (b) to forbid by an announcement of the town crier; (c) see —notchul; (8) —down the credit, to send round to shops warning them not to give credit to soldiers; (9) —in, to call in, to invite to enter; (10) —notch, (11) —notchil (no-child), to advertize that a man will not be answerable for his wife's debts; (12) —on, to call, cry out; (13) —shame of, (14) —shame on, to hold up to public contempt, to blame; (15) —up, to praise, extol, speak well of; (16) —up and away, see below; (17) —upon, see —on; (18) —the mare, (19) —the neck, a custom held at harvest time, see below; (20) —the sow, a custom observed at the end of a harvest of peas; (21) —stale fish, to tell stale or old news; (22) —the weds, to redeem forfeits in various games.

(1) Sc. This is not a matter to cry at the cross, *KEITH Bonnie Lady* (1897) 93. Ay. We needna cry sic things at the cross, *GALT Entail* (1823) xxi. (2) n.Lin. I believe you . . . cry blind because you're found out, *PEACOCK M. Heron* (1872) III. 218. (3) s.Not. 'E fell raicht off of the top of the mill on to one of the joints o' the platform. 'E made it cry christ (J.P.K.). (4) Sc. (JAM.), N.Cy.¹ [BRAND Pop. Antiq. (ed. 1813) I. 477] (5) Nhb.¹ When yor hidden, mind ye cry coo. (6) Nhb.¹ He kend all the time, but he niver cried cook. (7, a) Sc. He is cry'd doon for a' that's 'bad and wicked, *Cracks about Kirk* (1843) I. 1. Dmb. Sterling worth and merit dear They do cry down, *TAYLOR Poems* (1827) 27. Lnk. Of late they have been cried down to fifty-six pence, for no sufficient

reason, WODROW *Ch. Hist.* (1721) II. 230, ed. 1828. n.Lin.¹ At 'lection times ivery body cries them doon that's o' the uther side. (6) e.Yks.¹ They'r flaid o' cholera, an bellman's cryed herrins doon, *MS. add.* (T.H.) (c) n.Yks. (I.W.); n.Yks.² (8) Edb. This ceremony took place the other day in Edinburgh, when the Black Watch arrived to garrison the castle, *N. & Q.* (1894) 8th S. v. 76 Crk. 16. v. 506. (9) Per. The lads that was wi' ye yestreen wouldna hae cried him in; . . . he wasna their kind, *Sandy Scott* (1897) 16. Frf. The minister cried in to see me yesterday, *BARRIE Thrums* (1889) vii. Cum.¹ Cry in as ye come back. (10) Chs.¹ (11) Lan. GROSE (1790) *MS. add.* (P.) Chs.³ There is an old game where boys push one of their number into a circle they have made, and as he tries to escape, push him back, crying, 'No child of mine.' This may be the origin of the husband's disclaimer of his wife, when he 'notchus' her. (12) Sc. Gar cry on Willie, my son, *Scott M'crisvelsy* (1882) II. 8, ed. 1848; If ony body stops ye, cry on me, *ib. Redg.* (1824) Lett. xii (13) w.Som.¹ Everybody do cry shame o' un, eens he've a-sar'd her. (14) n.Lin.¹ Ivery body's crying shaame on . . . for th' waay he ewsed that lass his deãd wife was aunt to. Oxf.¹ Tha all cried shem an 'im from the top a the town to the bottom, *MS. add.* (15) n.Lin.¹ They cry up . . . as th' best preãcher e' England barrin Spurgeon. Nhp.¹ She cried up her child as if there was never such another like it. War.³ (16) n.Yks.¹ 'Cry up, cry up and away.' Used in connection with bees, and applied to the peculiar note or tone of their buzzing within the hive, which, to a person knowing in bees, notifies that they are on the point of swarming. 'They'll be awa' now, they's crying oop this ha'f-hour.' (17) Sc. *Monthly Mag.* (1800) I. 322. (18) Ir. (G.M.H.) Shr. Miss Jackson's MSS clearly distinguish between 'cutting the neck' at the end of the reaping, and 'crying the mare' at the end of the harvest, which previous writers seem to have confounded together. Crying, calling, or shouting the mare is a ceremony performed by the men of that farm which is the first in any parish or district to finish the harvest. . . . All the men assemble in the stackyard, or better, on the highest ground on the farm, and there shout a dialogue—preceding it by a grand 'Hip, hip, hip, hurrah.' . . . There were of course variations in the details in different places, but it was universally practised, and though dying out, is by no means extinct. . . . At Pulverbatch, Christopher Sandford . . . observed in 1871 that 'they cried the mar' right well this 'ear,' *BURNE Flk-Lore* (1883) 373-4; Shr.¹ Shr.² When a farmer has ended his reaping and the wooden bottle is passing merrily round, the reapers form themselves into two bands, and commence the following dialogue in loud shouts, or rather a kind of chant, at the utmost pitch of their voice. . . . 'I have her, I have her.' 'What hast thee?' 'A mare, a mare,' &c. In the se.Shr. . . . the last few stalks of the wheat are left standing; all the reapers throw their sickles, and he who cuts it off cries 'I have her.' . . . In 1835 'they cryden the mar awhile I was thure, becoss yo sin we'den done harrast fust' (s.v. Mare). (19) w.Som.¹ A bunch of ears is tied together called the neck. Dev. NEILL *Idyls* (1892) 123 nw.Dev.¹ Dev., Cor. After the wheat is all cut on most farms, the harvest people have a custom of 'crying the neck.' . . . An old man . . . goes round to the shocks and sheaves, and picks out a little bundle of all the best ears he can find; this bundle he ties up very neat and trim. . . . This is called 'the neck.' . . . The reapers . . . stand round in a circle. The person with 'the neck' stands in the centre, grasping it with both his hands. He first stoops and holds it near the ground, and all the men forming the ring take off their hats, stooping . . . towards the ground. . . . Then all begin at once, in a very prolonged and harmonious tone, to cry, 'The neck!' at the same time slowly raising themselves upright, and elevating their arms and hats above their heads; the person with the neck also raising it on high. This is done three times. They then change their cry to 'We yen! we yen!' . . . One of them then gets 'the neck,' and runs as hard as he can down to the farmhouse . . . The object of crying 'the neck' is to give notice . . . of the end of the harvest, and the meaning of 'we yen' is 'we have ended.' The neck is *gen.* hung up in the farmhouse, *HUNT Pop. Rom w.Eng.* (1865) 385-6, ed. 1896. (20) Shr.² (s.v. Mare). (21) Cor. What d'ee mean by crying stale fish at that rate? 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* (1895) 11. (22) Shr. *BURNE Flk-Lore* (1883) 526.

CRY, int. Dev. [krai.] An exclamation of surprise.

Dev. Aun, aun ess went, laur jayly cry! *NATHAN HOGG Poet. Lett.* (1866) 2nd S. 18; 'Cry jay!' zeth I, 'let's go down stairs,' *ib.* 67.

CRYAL, CRYLE, see **CRILE**, *int.* and *sb.*

CRYMACES, int. Obs.? Dev. An exclamation. See **Crimassy**.

Dev.¹ Crymaces! I wish that instead of dame, thee maester had a had thecca scare-crow tagster Mall Teazy, 6.

CRYNE, see **Crine**.

CRYSOM, *sb.* and *adj.* Yks. Not. Lin. Written crysom w.Yks.¹ [kri:zəm.] 1. *sb.* A delicate, weakly child or person. See **Chrisom**.

Not.¹ Lin. A poor crysom, *THOMPSON Hist. Boston* (1856) 703; Lin.¹

2. *adj.* Weakly. w.Yks.¹

CRYSOON, *sb.* Lin. [kri:zən.] A person disfigured by dress.

n.Lin.¹ What a crysoon she looks e' that cloãr.

CRYSTAL-POX, *sb.* Sc. Chicken-pox. Inv. (H.E.F.) **CRYSTALS**, *sb. pl.* Dev. Cor. The wild bullace or fruit of *Prunus insitida*. (B. & H.)

CRYTE, *sb.* Sc. Also in form creyst. (JAM.). A diminutive, loquacious person.

Sc. Sae feckless yet sae crouse a cryste What maid did ever see, *Blackw. Mag.* (Oct. 1813) 327 (JAM.).

CU, see **Cow**, *sb.*¹

CUB, *sb.*¹ Wxf.¹ A small gull.

CUB, *sb.*² and *v.* n.Cy. Lei. Nhp. War. Wor. Shr. Hrf. Pem. Glo. Oxf. [kub, kəb.] 1. *sb.* A crib for cattle or horses to eat from.

s.Wor. (H.K.); s.Wor.¹ Glo. *BAYLIS Illus. Dial.* (1870); GROSE (1790); Gl. (1851), Glo.¹

2. A hatch for rabbits or poultry, a coop or kennel.

w.Wor.¹ I see the pigeons i' the cub a Frid'y marnin'. se.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Han'ee put the chickens i' the cub, an' made the doors! Hrf.¹ 2 s.Pem. *N. & Q.* (1887) 7th S. iii. 129. Glo. *BAYLIS Illus. Dial.* (1870); Glo.¹, Oxf.¹

3. A boarded partition, or chest in a granary, stables, or malt-house to store corn or malt. n.Cy. (HALL.), Shr.¹

4. *v.* To confine in a small space; to coop up.

Lei.¹ War.² Common; War.³ I am so cubbed up in this corner that I cannot go on with my work properly. se.Wor.¹ w.Wor.¹ Tis a shame to cub them poor bists up in that 'ole uv a place. Hrf.², Glo.¹

Hence **Cubbed up**, *phr.* (1) crowded with things, inconvenienced for want of room; (2) bent, crumpled.

(1) Nhp.¹ I'm quite cubbed up. Still in *gen.* use. (2) w.Wor.¹ Father's reg'lur cubbed-up uv rheumatics.

5. With *up*: to pucker, or hang badly.

w.Wor.¹ Did yu ever see anythin' so bad eat as that poor child's pinner? Look 'ow it cubs up o' the showlder.

[I. MDu. *cubbe*, cattle-stall, shed, barn (VERDAM); cp. Bremen dial. *kubje*, 'die ans Haus angebaute Stallung' (Wth.).]

CUB, *sb.*³ Hrt. [kəb.] A wide sweep in a road.

Hrt. *CUSSANS Hist. Hrt.* (1879-81) III 320.

[A pron. of *curb*, Fr. *courbe*, a curve.]

CUBBABY, see **Cow-baby**, s.v. **Cow**, *sb.*¹ II. 1 (1).

CUBADEE, *sb.* Dev. A very young chicken; *fig.* a term of endearment.

Dev.³ Dawntee cry no more, but urn out an' veed tha little cubadees. Yer baby, come tū yer mawther, yu purty ickle cubadee.

CUBBA HOULT, *phr.* Nrf. A call to horses to turn to the left. See **Come-hither**.

Nrf. COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nrf.* (1893) 28; (F.H.)

CUBBIE, *sb.* Or.I. [kə'bi.] A small basket or cassie, made with a close bottom.

Or.I. (S.A.S.); Smaller caizies were in use for many purposes, and were called cubbies (J.G.). S. & Ork.¹

[Cp. MDu. *cubbe*, a basket (VERDAM).]

CUBBLE, *v.* Nhp. War. Wor. Also written **cuble** Nhp.¹ [kə'bl.] With *up*: to crowd, confuse, cramp for room. *Gen.* used in *pp.*

Nhp.¹ The children are cubbled up worse than I am. War. Clear the place, it is all cubbled up (J.B.); *Leamington Courier* (Mar. 6, 1897). s.War.¹ We be so cubbled up here. s.Wor. (H.K.)

Hence (1) **Cubberley**, *adj.* cramped for space; (2) **Cubbling**, *phl.* *adj.* crowded with things, inconvenienced for want of room.

(1) War.³ This is not a bad kitchen, but when two or three people are in it, it is rather cubberley. (2) Nhp.¹ A poor little cubbling hole, is a common expression for a confined dwelling. s.Wor. Thur be a cubblin' lot on 'em, them stiles an' gantes, a good bit moer on it nar used to be (H.K.).

CUBBY, *sb.* Rut. Lei. Nhp. Wan. Oxf. Bks. Hrt. Mid. Hmp. Wil. Dor. Som. Dev. Amer. Also in form *cooby* Wil.¹ 1. A snug corner; a hiding-place. See *Cub*, *sb.*²

Wil.¹ w.Som.¹ Aay noa'us u puur-dee see di kuub ee, Jum'ee [I know a pretty little snuggery, Jimmy] nw.Dev.¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Cubby-hole*, a snug, confined place; a hiding-place; (2) *-house*, (a) a house made by children to play in; (b) a coop or hutch for small animals; (3) *-hutch*, see *-house* (b).

(1) Nhp.², Brks.², Hrt. (H.G.) w.Mid. Come and set down in this little cubby-hole and I'll tell you a secret. The cat's made such a dear little cubby-hole for herself in the straw (W.P.M.). Hmp.¹ Wil. Slow Gl. (1892); BRITTON *Beauties* (1825) 19; Wil.¹, Dor.¹ Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873); JENNINGS *Dial. w.Eng.* (1869); (F.A.A.) w.Som.¹ Dev. Two little girls were found fast asleep in a haypook. The younger said: 'Oh, us only made a dear little cubby-hole in tha pook, and I s'pose us valled asleep,' HAWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892); The warmest cubby-hole, this sort ov weather, is the chimbley-corner, *ib.* 64. nw.Dev.¹ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 329] (2, a) Oxf.¹ (b) Rut.¹, Lei.¹, War.³ (3) Rut.¹, Lei.¹, War.³

CUBE, *sb.* Nhb. Dur. [kub.] A shaft, at the bottom of which is a ventilating furnace, and up which the foul air of a mine is conducted. Also called *Cube-shaft*, *Cupola*.

Nhb.¹ Nhb., Dur. Called also a tube, GREENWELL *Coal Tr. Gl.* (ed. 1888). [*Gl. Lab.* (1894).]

CUBLE, *CUCHY*-, see *Cubule*, *Coochy*.

CUCK, *v.*¹ and *sb.* Yks. Der. Not. Lei. War. • [kuk.]

1. *v.* To throw, toss, 'chuck'. w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 20, 1892); w.Yks.² Der.² Cuck me the ball. nw.Dev.¹ s.Not. Tossing pancakes is called cucking them (J.P.K.). Lei.¹ War. Common (JAM., s.v. Cock-stule).

Hence *Cuck-ball*, *sb.* a children's game of ball.

w.Yks. *Leeds Merc. Suppl.* (Aug. 20, 1892); PIPER *Dial. Sheffield* (1824) 19; w.Yks.² The same as Pize-ball.

2. To jerk, lurch, move irregularly.

Lei.¹ The carriage cucks about so.

3. *sb.* A throw, toss, slight impetus upwards.

s.Not. Ah gen it a little cuck, an' ower 'e went (J.P.K.).

CUCK, *v.*² Nhb. War. [kuk.] To make the note of the cuckoo.

n.Cy. The cuckoo comes of mid March, And cucks of mid Aperill, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 50. Nhb. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) III.

Hence *Cuck*, *sb.* a children's game; see below. See *Cuckoo*, 8.

War.² A game in which one child hides, and then cries 'cuck' or 'cuckoo', when the other players attempt to discover the hiding-place.

CUCK, *v.*³ Obs. Lan. Der. To punish with the cuck-stool, to duck.

Lan. Mary Kempe . . . a comon scould and should have beene cuckt, *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* (1648) IV. 25 Der.²

CUCK-FIST, *adj.* Hrf.² Awkward-handed.

CUCKHOLD, see *Cuckold*, *sb.*²

CUCKING-STOOL, see *Cuck-stool*.

CUCKLE, *sb.*¹ I.W. Dor. Dev. Cor. [kʷkl.] 1. The fruit of the burr, *Arctium Lappa*. I.W.¹, Dor. (C.W.) See *Cockle*, *sb.*¹

2. *Comp.* (1) *Cuckle-button*, (2) *-dock*, (3) *-moors*, the fruit of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.

(1) Dev.¹ Oh! is to be zure you clitch to Dame like a cuckel-button, 44; Dev.⁴ [Amer. *Dial. Notes* (1896) I. 386.] (2) Cor.¹ (3) Dor.

CUCKLE, *sb.*² Sus. [kʷkl.] A piece of iron used in cutting off lumps of 'pug' or clay, before kneading and putting it into a brick-mould. (F.E.S.)

CUCKLE, *v.* Chs.¹ [kʷkl.] To cackle, make the noise made by a hen when she has laid an egg.

CUCKLE-, see *Cockle*, *sb.*¹

CUCKLE-HEAD, *sb.* Nhb. [kʷkl-id.] A stupid person. See *Chuckle-head*.

Nhb. He was follow'd by cuckle-head Chancellor Kell, *Robson Bards of Tyne* (1849) 229; Nhb.¹

CUCKOLD, *sb.*¹ Rxb. (JAM.) In phr. *Cuckold's slice*, the first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread. Also called *Loun's-piece*.

CUCKOLD, *sb.*² Cum. Yks. Glo. e.An. Dor. Som. Dev. Cor. Written *cuckhold* Cor.² Also in forms *cuck-et*, *-it*, *-ot* n.Yks. [kʷk-, kʷk-ald, kʷkət.] 1. The fruit of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.

n.Yks. We stuck cuckuts on our cleas (I.W.); Cuckit Newk, so called from the quantity of burrs growing at the corner or newk (T.S.), Glo.¹, Dor. (C.W.) Som. The root is said to be very bitter and an excellent remedy for coughs (W.F.R.); W. & J. Gl. (1873); JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. w.Eng.* (1825).

Hence (1) *Cuckoldy-burr-busses*, *sb. pl.* plants of burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (2) *Cuckoldy-burrs*, *sb. pl.* the fruit of *Arctium Lappa*. Cum. (B. & H.)

2. *Comp.* (1) *Cuckold-buttons*, the fruit of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*; (2) *-s-cap*, the common aconite, *Aconitum Napellus*; (3) *-dock*, the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.

(1) Som. W. & J. Gl. (1873). Dev.¹ n.Dev. Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) Gl. nw.Dev.¹ Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433 (2) Cmb., Nrf., n.Ess. (3) w.Som.¹ Keok'oa I dau k. nw.Dev.¹, Cor.², e.Cor.¹

3. The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

Cor. *Monthly Mag.* (1810) I. 433.

CUCKOO, *sb.* and *v.* Var. dial. uses in Sc. Irel. and Eng. Also in forms *cookey*-I.W.¹; *guckoo* Glo.¹ Wil.¹ Cor.²; *guckow* Cor.¹; *gū-kū* Dev.¹ [kʷkʷ, Sc. kʷkʷ, w.Cy. gʷkʷ, Dev. also gʷkʷ.]

1. *sb.* In *comb.* (1) *Cuckoo-ale*, the ale drunk by colliers, &c. on first hearing the cuckoo's note; (2) *-corn*, corn sown late in the spring; (3) *-day*, April 14th or 15th, the day on which the cuckoo is supposed to be first heard; (4) *-fair*, a fair held at Heathfield on April 14th; (5) *-feast*, a feast held on the nearest Sunday to April 28; see below; (6) *-s foot-ale*, see *-ale*; (7) *-gate*, a swing-gate in a V-shaped enclosure so made that only one person can pass at a time; (8) *-holiday*, the holiday formerly given when the first cuckoo was heard; (9) *-keeper*, an old woman who was supposed to have charge of the cuckoos and only to let them escape when she was in a good humour; (10) *-lamb*, (a) a lamb, born late in the spring; (b) a child born late in the life of its parents; (11) *-malt*, malt made in the summer months; (12) *-meat*, see *-spittle*; (13) *-morning*, see *-holiday*; (14) *-oats* or *-wuts*, oats sown so late in the year that they do not thrive; (15) *-pen*, (a) see *-gate*; (b) a small enclosure; see below; (16) *-penny*, a penny turned in the pocket, when the cuckoo is first heard; (17) *-shop*, an illicit beer- or cider-shop; (18) *-slaver*, (19) *-spat* or *-spattle*, (20) *-spit*, (21) *-spittens*, (22) *-spittle*, the white froth, deposited on plants, &c., exuded by the insect *Cicada spumaria*; (23) *-time*, spring.

(1) Shr. The time is devoted to mirth and jollity over what is called *cuckoo ale*, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 84; BOUND *Prounc.* (1876). (2) Ken.¹ (3) Sus. HENDERSON *Flk-Lore* (1879) 92; SAWYER *Nat Hist.* (1883) 6. Hmp.¹ The day on which Beaulieu Fair is held, April 15. There is a local prov. 'The cuckoo goes to Beaulieu Fair to buy him a great coat,' because he arrives about that time. (4) Sus.¹ The tradition is that an old woman goes to Heathfield Fair, and there lets the cuckoo out of a bag. (5) Cor. Towednack Cuckoo Feast . . . takes place on the nearest Sunday to the 28th of April. . . In very early times . . . one of the old inhabitants . . . invited all his neighbours, and to warm his house he placed on the burning faggots the stump of a tree . . . when, lo! with a whiz and a whir, out flew a bird from the hollow in the stump, crying, Cuckoo, cuckoo! . . . The farmer and his friends resolved to renew the festal meeting every year at this date, and to call it their 'cuckoo feast,' HUNT *Pop. Rom. w.Eng.* (1865) 404, ed. 1896. (6) Shr. The colliers have a way of their own of celebrating the cuckoo's coming. They say 'the cuckoo must pay his foot-ale,' so they club their money together and send for a 'fetching' of ale, and spend the day on the 'pit-bank' drinking, instead of working, BURNE *Flk-Lore* (1883) 221; Shr.¹ Obs.; Shr.² The custom is invariably celebrated out of doors, and a fine levied upon the person who proposes to deviate from the usual practice and drink within. (7) Sus.¹ A gate which shuts upon two posts which are connected with curved bars, so constructed that only one person can conveniently pass through at a time. WIL.¹ (8) Shr. Cuckoo holidays are few in number, and now seldom heard of, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 83. (9) w.Sus. This spring a woman of the village complained quite pathetically of the bad humour of the cuckoo-keeper, *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 17. (10, a) Chs.¹, s.Not. (J.P.K.), n.Lin.¹, s.Lin. (T.H.R.) Nhp. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879)

II. 74; Nhp.¹² War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); War.²⁸ Oxf. An early lamb (HALL.); Oxf.¹ MS. add. Hrt. All lambs yeanned in April or May are called with us cuckoo lambs, because they fall in cuckoo time, ELIAS *Mod. Husb.* (1750). Bdf. (J.W.B.), Wil. (G.E.D.), s.Wil. (C.V.G.) w.Som.¹ Geo-k'eo-laa m. Dev. Lambs... on Dartmoor... that come late... are called cuckoo-lambs, as being contemporary with the appearance of that bird, BRAY *Desc. Tamarrand Tavy* (1836) I. 65; HEWETT *Peas. Sp.* (1892) 85. nw.Dev.¹ (b) s.Lin.¹ O, she's the cuckoo lamb (T.H.R.). (11) War. B'ham Wkly. Post (June 10, 1893); Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 74; War.¹²⁸ (12) Stf.¹ (13) Nhb. A cuckoo-mornin' give a lad, He values nut his plagues a cherry, WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 52; Nhb.¹ Obs. (14) Chs.¹³ s.Chs.¹ Kuk ū-wūts. Oats sown so late are not expected to turn out well. Sur.¹ Sus. The farmers were grumbling that their oats were cuckoo oats, not sown till the cuckoo cried, and not likely to come to much, JEFFERIES *Hdgrow* (1889) 114 [Cuckoo oats and woodcock hay Make a farmer run away, Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 57] (15, a) Brks., Hmp. A small gap is left in the fence, and from the end of the fencing which forms one side of the gap two fresh pieces of fencing are carried outwards in such a way as to cover the gap. I saw a cuckoo-pen, and the path went through a wood, and I thought it might be a nearer way home (W.H.E.). (b) Glo. In reference probably to the Wil. men's reflection upon the intelligence of their Glo. neighbours in asserting that they tried to hedge in the cuckoo (W.W.S.). (16) e.Yks. In Hull, 'If when you hear this bird you turn a penny over in your pocket, you will never be without one all the year.' It is called a 'cuckoo penny,' Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 90. (17) w.Som.¹ Aay mui'n haun dh'oa! Wee ul Joa unz yuez tu kip u geo-k'eo-shaup-m dhik aewz [I remember when the old Will Jones used to keep a cuckoo-shop in that house]. (18) Wm. (B.K.) (19) w.Som.¹ Geo-k'eo-spaat'l. (20) N.Cy.¹ Nhb.¹ Lakel. *Pennith Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). Cum.¹ Wm. (B.K.), n.Yks.² w.Yks. (J.T.); w.Yks.¹ Toad-spit is another name common in Craven; w.Yks.²³⁴ Lan.¹ Roll slap into the wet ditch at the bottom, among 'cuckoo-spit' and 'frog-rud,' and all sorts of green pool slush, WAUGH *Sketches* (1855) 189. n.Lan.¹ e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹ s.Chs.¹ Not (W.H.S.), Not.¹ Lin. (J.C.W.), n.Lin.¹ Lei.¹ Nhp.¹ The time of its appearance, and the vulgar notion that it is produced from the saliva of the cuckoo, have given rise to the name. Frog-spit and Toad-spit are other names for this spume, and in the neighbourhood of Peterborough it is called Woodseer. War.³ Shr.¹ Popularly believed to be the expectation of the cuckoo. Oxf.¹ Hrt. (G.H.G.), Hnt. (T.P.F.), e.An.¹ Sus, Hmp. HOLLOWAY. Hmp.¹ I.W.¹ Cor.¹² [It is easy to foretell what sort of summer it would be by the position in which the larva of *Cucada spumaria* was found to lie in the froth (cuckoo-spit) in which it is enveloped. If the insect lay with its head upwards, it infallibly denoted a dry summer; if downwards, a wet one, SWAINSON *Weather Flk-Lore* (1873) 257.] (21) Sc. The... cuckoo's-spittens, ... or woodsear of Eng. and Sc., ... is a froth discharged by the young frog-hoppers, Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 81. (22) Sc. ib. N.I.¹ w.Yks.³ Oxf.¹ Ess. Salving his eyes in cuckoo-spittle, BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* (1885) 185. (23) w.Yks.¹ s.Lin.¹ [Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 54.]

[For rimes, folk-lore, &c., connected with the cuckoo, see SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 109, &c.]

2. Comb. in plant names: (1) Cuckoo-baby, the *Arum maculatum*; (2) 's-beads, the berries of the hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*; (3) 'bird, see 'buds (a); (4) 'bread, (a) the wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*; (b) the lady's smock, *Cardamine pratensis*; (5) 'bread-and-cheese, (a) see 'bread (a); (b) the young shoots of the hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*; (c) the seeds of the mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; (6) 'bread-and-cheese tree, the hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*; (7) 's-boots, the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*; (8) 'buds, (a) the crowfoot, *Ranunculus bulbosus*; (b) see 'pift (c); (9) 'buttons, the seedpods of the burdock, *Arctium minus*, and of the *Carduus lanceolatus*; (10) 's-cap, var. species of monkshood, esp. *Aconitum napellus*; (11) 'cheese, (12) 'cheese-and-bread, (13) 's-clover, see 'bread (a); (14) 'cock, see 'baby; (15) 's-eye, the herb Robert, *Geranium robertianum*; (16) 'grass, the field woodrush, *Luzula campestris*; (17) 'meat, (a) see 'bread (a); (b) see 's-eye; (c) the great stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*; (d) the sheep's sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*; (e) a large clover; (18) 'pint, (a) see 'bread (b); (b) see 'baby; (c) the meadow orchis, *O. mascula*; (d) the red campion, *Lychnis dioica*; (19) 'pintle, see 'bread (b); (20) 'point, see

'baby; (21) 'rose, the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*; (22) 'sorrel, see 'bread (a); (b) see 'meat (d); (23) 's-sorrow, see 'meat (d); (24) 'spice, see 'bread (c); (25) 'spit, (a) see 'bread (b); (b) the wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*; (26) 's-shoe, the dog violet, *Viola canina*; (27) 's-shoes and stockings, see 'bread (b); (28) 's-sour, see 'bread (a); (29) 's-stockings, (a) the bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; (b) see 's-boots; (c) see 's-shoe; (30) 's-victuals, (a) see 'bread (a); (b) see 's-eye; (c) see 'meat (c).

(1) I.W.¹; I.W.² Sometimes called Lords and Ladies. (2) Shr.¹ We'n mak' a necklis o' cuckoo's beads if yo'i come along wuth me to them, 'awthuns. (3) Dev. Baring Lang. (1865) I. 17. (4, a) Cum. Amongst the stones are *Oxalis acetosella*, cuckoo bread, HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cum* (1794) I. 265. Ken.¹ Dev.⁴ (5, a) Cum.¹ ne Lan.¹ Chs.¹³ nw.Dev.¹ w.Wor.¹ Shr.¹ Glo.¹ (b) Lei.¹ ne.Ken. (H.M.), Sus. Wil. The young green buds upon the hawthorn are called 'cuckoo's bread and cheese' by the plough-boys, JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* (1881) 60; Wil.¹ (c) Ken.¹ (6) Sn.¹ It is very remarkable that this name should be given to the white-thorn, as among all Aryan nations this tree is associated with the lightning, while the cuckoo is intimately connected with the lightning gods, Zeus and Thor. (7) Shr. (G.E.D.) (8, a) Nhp.¹ War.³ Violets, and cuckoo-buds, and lady-smocks, JAGO *Poems* (1784) 23. (b) Nhp. Where the pouch-lipp'd cuckoo-bud From its snug retreat was torn, CLARE *Village Minst.* (1821) I. 137; Full many a blue-bell flower and cuckoo-bud, ib. II. 133. (9) w.Som.¹ Geo-k'eo-buut nz. n.Dev. (10) Chs.¹ Shr.¹ (11) Dev. (12) Cum.¹ (13) Arm. (14) Ess. (15) s.Bck., Ken. (16) Nhb.¹ Called also peesweep grass and black-caps. w.Yks.² Cor.³ Also called Gook-grass and Saint Mawe's clover. (17, a) sw.Sc. *Garden Wk.* (1896) No. cxiv. 111. Nhb.¹ Also called Gowk's-meat, Gowk's-clover. n.Yks.¹ e.Lan.¹ Chs.¹³ s.Chs.¹ War.³ Shr.¹ Glo.¹ s.Bck., e.Sus. (b) s.Bck. (c) Bck. (d) Chs. (e) Lan.¹ (18, a) Lei., e.Sus., Wil.¹ (b) Lei.¹ Nhp., e.An.¹ Sus. (c) n.Bck., Hnt. (T.P.F.) (d) Nhp.¹ (19) Lei.¹ e.Sus. (20) w.Yks.³ (21) w.Som.¹ The proper name o'm's Lent-lilies, but we always call em cuckoo-roses. Dev. Gookoo roses, *Reports Provinc.* (1885) 91. (22) s.Sc. The rose, the rasp, the trailing brier, And cuckoo sorrel mantle thee, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 140. n.Ir. Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 81; N.I.¹ Wor., Sus. (b) Frm. (23) Hmp. (W.M.E.F.) (24) w.Yks.¹ (25, a) N.Cy. The plant is known only by the name of cuckoo-spit, ... no doubt from the fact of almost every flower-stem having deposited upon it a frothy patch much resembling the human saliva, in which is enveloped a pale green insect. Few north-country children will gather these flowers; they have a superstition that it is unlucky to do so, and will tell you with the gravest countenance that the cuckoo has spit upon it while flying over, *Jrn. Horticulture* (May 4, 1876). (b) w.Wor.¹ (26) Shr.¹ (27) s.Wal. The whiter [flowers] being the stockings and the pinkish or darker-coloured the shoes, *Field* (May 1, 1875). (28) Shr.¹ (29, a) Shr.¹ Sus. (G.E.D.) (b) Stf., Der., Not. (c) Cth. (30, a) Glo.¹ s.Bck. (b, c) s.Bck.

3. Comb. in the names of birds: (1) Cuckoo's attendant, see 's leader; (2) 'creel, a grey mottled species of Dorking fowl; see Creel, *sb.*; (3) 'fool, (4) 's footman, (5) 'fowl, (6) 's harbinger, (7) 's leader, the wryneck, *Jynx torquilla*; (8) 's maid, (a) see 's leader; (b) the red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*; (9) 's maiden, (10) 's marrow, (11) 's mate, (12) 's messenger, see 's leader; (13) 's Sandie, (14) 's titling, the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (15) 's waiting-maid, (16) 'whit, see 's leader.

(1) N.Cy.¹ Though called the 'cuckoo's attendant' and provider, this curious bird is far from following it with a friendly intent; it only pursues as an insulter or to warn its little companions of the cuckoo's depredations. [It precedes the cuckoo's arrival by about a week, and is variously known as ... the cuckoo's attendant, messenger, Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 62.] (2) Chs.¹ (3) Glo. SWAINSON *Birds* (1885) 103. Wil.¹ (4) Glo. SWAINSON ib.; Glo.¹ (5) Glo.¹ (6) [Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 62.] (7) Nrf. SWAINSON ib. (8, a) se.Wor.¹ s.Wor.¹ (b) Hrf. A pair of red-backed shrikes have been seen feeding a young cuckoo, and hence probably the provincial name for the shrike, 'the cuckoo's maid,' Flk-Lore Rec. (1879) II. 63. From its feeding the young cuckoo, SWAINSON ib. 47. (9) N.Cy. Because its song foretells the cuckoo's approach, *Cornh. Mag.* *Poetry Provinc.* (1865) XII. 36; N.Cy.¹ Cuckoo's-maiden usually arrives here a few days before the cuckoo, and migrates in September. Nhb.¹ It is far from common in Nhb., but is more frequently seen in Dur., HANCOCK *Birds*. (10) Midl. From arriving about the same time as a cuckoo, SWAINSON ib.

103. [*Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 62.] (11) Nhp.¹, War.³, w.Wor.¹, se.Wor.¹, s.Wor.¹, Shr.¹, Glo. (A.B.) (12) APLIN *Buds* (1889) 214. Brks.¹, e.An.¹ Nrf. It arrives about the same time as the cuckoo, COZENS-HARDY *Broad Nsf.* (1893) 46. Suf. (F.H.) e.Suf. e.An. *Dy. Times* (1892). Hmp. SWAINSON *ib.* Wil. THURN *Birds* (1870) 65. Som. COMPTON *Winscombe Sketches* (1882) 121. (12) [*Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 62; SWAINSON *ib.*] (13) Dur. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 62; SWAINSON *ib.* 45. (14) Nhb. The meadow pipit or 'moss-cheep' is entitled the cuckoo's titling, RICHARDSON *Bordere's Table-bk.* (1846) VIII 94; Nhb.¹ Dur. SWAINSON *ib.* 45. (15) Sur.¹ (16) Hmp. SWAINSON *ib.* 104.

4. Phr.¹ (1) the cuckoo and the little bird, said of an ill-assorted couple; (2) as scabbed as a cuckoo, saying; (3) with the cuckoo coming along shortly, with the coming of spring; (4) to get the cuckoo, see below.

(1) Lakel. When ye see a gurt whidderin lass wi' a lal bit midge ov a chap, er a chap tweea yerd lang wi' an hauf his size, ye've seen t'cuckoo an' t'lal bird, *Pennth Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). Wm A reference to the small bird that is often seen in company with the cuckoo in flight 'Yon tweea's like t'cuckoo an' t'lal bird' (B.K.). (2) Yks. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1878) I. 181. (3) Sur.¹ We'd better put that jobby this year, with the cuckoo coming along shortly. (4) w.Yks. When work, at a spring-knife manufactory, is not finished to suit a manager, he gives it back to the workman to do over again; this is called 'getting the cuckoo' (C.V.G.). . . .

5. Any early spring flower, esp. (1) the wild hyacinth or harebell, *Scilla nutans* (Dev.⁴ Cor.²); (2) the early purple orchis, *O. mascula* (Rut.¹ Bck. Hrt. e.An. Dev.⁴); (3) *O. morio* (Ess.); (4) the double cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* (Glo. Dev.⁴); (5) the red campion, *Lychnis diurna* (Not. Dev.⁴); (6) the ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (Dev.⁴); (7) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa* (Wil.¹); (8) the wild burdock, *Archim Lappa* (Dor.); (9) the cones of *Pinus sylvestris* (w.Yks. Ess.).

Bck., Ess. Every plant which had no other title was called a Cuckoo; and I find the same principle in Bck., only there an adjective of colour is prefixed, according to the different blossoms to which it is applied, *Science Gossip* (1869) 30; Any spring-flowering plant which has no other name, N. & Q. (1869) 4th S. iv. 467. Ess. (S.P.H.) Wil.¹ The use of Cuckoo in a plant-name always implies that it flowers in early spring. (1) Dev. *Flk-Lore Rec.* (1879) II. 79. n.Dev. Polyanthice an' Cuckoe too, i' fegs, Rock *Jim an' Nell* (1867) st. 50. Cor. So called from its appearing about the time of the cuckoo-bird, *Monthly Mag* (1810) 433. (2) Bck. *Nature Notes*, No. 9. s.Dev. (G.E.D.) (5) s.Not. Any sort of campion, but esp. the red (J.P.K.). (6) Dev. *Reports Provinc.* (1884) 115. (8) Dor. *w.Gazette* (Feb. 15, 1889) 6, col. 7; N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. vii. 45.

6. An unconstant lover, an immoral man.

w.Yks.² He's a bit of a cuckoo. s.Wor. Because cuckoos make use of other birds' nests, *Porson Quaint Wds.* (1875) 12; (H.K.)

7. A stupid person, a simpleton, dolt.

Nhb.¹, ne.Lan.¹, Wil. (G.E.D.) Cor. When one boy succeeds in taking in another, he shouts after him, 'Fool! Fool! the guckaw,' *Flk-Lore Jm.* (1886) IV. 224; Cor.¹ 'Fool, fool, the Guck-ow!' said by one boy to another when he has succeeded in fooling him on April Fool's day.

8. A child's game of hide-and-seek; the cry used in the game.

Lakel. Shoot 'cuckoo' er ah'll give ower, *Pennth Obs.* (Dec. 14, 1897). Nhp.¹, War.² Shr. Instead of dividing into two equal parties, one hider only was chosen, who, when safely concealed cried 'cuckoo.' The party of seekers responded, 'Cuckoo! cherry tree! Catch a bird and bring it me!' The hider had liberty to change his place of concealment as often as he pleased, and to repeat the call of 'cuckoo!' at discretion. . . . Whoever succeeded in taking him became the next 'cuckoo,' BURN *Flk-Lore* (1883) 222.

9. A light ball made of parti-coloured rags, used by children. Also in comp. Cuckoo-ball.

w.Yks. Play with your cuckoo (H.L.). nw.Der.¹, e.An.¹

10. v. To harp on one subject, to say the same thing over and over again like a cuckoo or parrot.

Ayr. At every session of the council, till some new matter of difference cast up, he continued cuckooing about the 'lamp-job,' till he had sickened everybody out of all patience, *GALT Provost* (1822) xxvi.

CUCKOO-FLOWER, sb. (1) The lady's smock, *Cardamine pratensis* (Irel. Nhb.¹ Yks. Chs.¹ n.Lin.¹ sw.Lin.¹ Lei.¹

War.³ Glo.¹ Suf. Sur.¹ Hmp.¹ Wil.¹ Dor. w.Som.¹ Dev.); (2) the wild orchis, *Orchis mascula* and *O. morio* (Hrt. e.An.¹ Ess. Hmp.¹ Dev.⁴ nw.Dev.¹); (3) the marsh orchis, *O. latifolia* (I.W.); (4) the red-flowered campion, *Lychnis diurna* or *L. dioica* (Lei.¹ Nhp.¹); (5) the ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (War.² Brks.¹ Suf.¹ Dev.⁴); (6) the great stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Ken. I.W.); (7) the *Arum maculatum* (Nhb.¹); (8) the wood anemone, *Anemone Nemorosa* (Yks. Chs.¹ s.Bck. Wil.¹); (9) the wood-sorrel (ne.Yks. Not. s.Bck.); (10) the wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans* (Dev. Cor.²); (11) the meadow saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata* (e.Yks.).

(1) Kcb. Like the buttercups and cuckoo flowers, which bloom in hedgerows and half-foliaged bowers, IRVING *Sngs.* (1872) 80. Nhb.¹ Called also pinks, spinks, bog-spinks, May-flower, and lady-smock. w.Yks. (W.M.E.F.) Glo. ELLACOMBE *Gardey* (1895) iii. Sur. I had the satisfaction of spying out among some primroses my first 'cuckoo flower' of the season, JENNINGS *Field Paths* (1884) 41. Dor. On which cuckoo spittle is often found, N. & Q. (1877) 5th S. vii. 45; (G.E.D.) Som. Pink cuckoo flowers reflected in the smooth water, RAYMOND *Sam and Sabina* (1894) 48. Dev. The cuckoo-flower, that opens its little pink buds at the time the bird from which it borrows its name does his note, BRAY *Desc. Tamar and Tavy* (1836) I. 318. (2) Suf. *Science Gossip* (1883) 113, (F.H.) Hmp. (J.R.W.) (7) Nhp.¹ And gaping cuckoo-flower, with spotted leaves, Seems blushing of the singing it has heard, CLARE *Rur. Muse*, 33. (8) Wil. The wood anemone . . . at Charlton [is] cuckoo flower, *Sarum Dioc. Gazette* (Jan. 1891) 14, col. 2.

CUCK-STOOL, sb. Obs. Sc. Cum. Wm. Yks. Lan. Chs. Der. Lin. Shr. Hrf. Also in forms cock. Sc. (JAM.) Cum.¹; cook. Sc. (JAM.); cucking-Yks. Der.² nw.Der.¹ Shr. Hrf. A stool on which shrews and termagants were formerly ducked.

Lnk. The tane . . . Unbidden clam the high cookstool, RAMSAY *Poems* (1800) II. 533 (JAM.). Cum.¹, Wm.¹ Yks. For the cuck stool repairing 3s. 6d., *Constable's Acc.* (1719-20), *Yks N. & Q.* (1888) I. 195; The cucking-stool was not abolished (in Beverley) until 1750, WHITE *Month in Yks.* (1888) v. Lan.¹ It was in use in Manchester as late as 1775, and was a wooden chair placed upon a long pole, which was balanced on a pivot, and suspended over a pond called Pool-house and Pool-fold; afterwards it was placed over the Daub-holes (Infirmary pond), and was employed for the punishment of scolds and prostitutes. Chs.¹ A street in Macclesfield is called Cuckstool Pit Hill, at the bottom of which is the river Bollin, where the scolds were ducked; Chs.¹ Formerly every parish had its 'Ducking Stool' or 'Cuckie Stool,' a chair placed on a lever, on which a scold was fastened and ducked over and over again, till she was quiet. Der.¹², nw.Der.¹ n.Lin.¹ The use of the cuckstool was only abandoned at Gainsburgh in the last decade of the eighteenth century, STARR *Hist. Gainsb.* 528. Shr., Hrf. *Bound Provinc.* (1876).

Hence Cuckstool-dub, sb. the pool in which shrews, &c., were ducked on the Cuck-stool. Lan.¹, n.Lan.¹

[Selle à rbauldes, a cuckstool, Cotgr.; Cukstole for flyterys, *Prompt.*]

CUCKUT, see Cuckold, sb.²

CUCUMBERS, sb. pl. Dev. The seed-vessels of the yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

Dev.⁴ They grow very plentifully in s.Dev., and when green bear a close resemblance to small cucumbers.

CUD, sb.¹ and v.¹ Yks. Chs. Not. Lin. Also Cor. [kud, kəd.] 1. sb. A mouthful of masticated food, sometimes given to children.

s.Not. She's allus feeding her baby wi' cuds (J.P.K.).

2. The pellets of half-digested food cast up by owls. Chs.¹

3. A small oblong object with bevelled edges, cast from the mouth of a foal at its birth.

Lin. *Lm. N. & Q.* (July 1890). n.Lin. The 'cud' is an enlargement of the epithelium of the tongue of the foetus which slips off at birth and is only found in the young of single-hoofed animals. The people here think it to be the organ by which the unborn animal sucks, which is of course nonsense. On this account it is here very freq. called the 'teat' (E.P.). sw.Lin. In regular use. The cud is described as hard and black, and about the size of one's finger (R.E.C.).

4. A quid of tobacco.

n.Yks. Si tha yon oad man's aboot reet ngo he's chowing his cud [his tobacco] (W.H.). Cor.¹²

5. *v.* To chew the cud; to suck the food during mastication, used esp. of children.

Elg. The ousen a' . . . Come cudding frae the sta', COUPER *Poetry* (1804) l. 101. s. Not. Our Jack allus cuds 'is food. A'm sure that little gell cuds (J.P.K.).

Hence (1) Cudder, *sb.* a horse that puts its food out of its mouth; (2) Cudding, *vbl. sb.* the receipt of a mouthful of masticated food.

(1) Not. s. Not. This hoss cuds; a wouln't gie noat for a cudder (J.P.K.). (2) s. Not. The giving of a cud to a child is called cudding. Our kids is all fond o' cudding (*sb.*).

CUD, *sb.*² and *v.*² Obs.? Sc. 1. *sb.* A cudgel, stick. Bnff. Brave Jessie, wi' an etnach cud, Than gae her daddie sic a thud, TAYLOR *Poems* (1787) 26. Ff. The barbers, fraithy as their suds, Instead o' razors, flourish'd cuds, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 54. Lnk. Wi' my cud in my nieve—in my noddle a drap, RONDER *Poems* (c. 1838) 13, ed. 1897. Edb. Providet a' w' thumpin' cuds, In case o' need, to gie some thuds, *Tint Quey* (1796) 17.

2. *v.* To cudgel. Sc. (JAM.) [Du. *hodde*, a cudgel (KILIAN); see SCHUERMANS (S.V.).] CUD, *sb.*³ Sc. Cum. [kud, kud.] An ass; freq. used to mean inferior; see Cuddy, *sb.*¹ Also used *attrb.*

s. Sc. Muggerchiefs, Came often there wi' cuds and creels, WATSON *Bards* (1859) 9. Ay. Tho' nae wiser than a cud, I ken mysel', WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 222. Cum. She's neah cud (E.W.P.).

CUD, *adj.* Hmp. Slang. [kud.] 1. Obs. Winchester School: comfortable. (A.D.H.)

2. Pretty, good-looking; pleasant. Slang. He is an awfully cud man, i.e. he is a good-looking fellow (A.D.H.); Not applied to niceness as exhibited in any other way except beauty, SHADWELL *Wyke Slang* (1859-64), (E.F.) Hmp.¹

CUDBERDUCE, CUDBER(T, see Cuthbert. CUDDEN, *v.* Obs. Sc. Also written cuddum (JAM.) To tame, subdue, control; applied to persons and animals. Abd. Gin ye her cuddum I'll be right belyve, ROSS *Helenore* (1768) 42, ed. 1812. Ff. Alas! she'll be my dead, Unless ye cuddem and advise the lass, MORISON *Poems* (1790) 121.

Hence (1) Cuddum, *adj.* tame, usually applied to a beast; (2) Cuddumin siller, *phr.* money given to a shepherd that he may be attentive to a beast newly joined to the herd or drove. n.Sc. (JAM.)

CUDDEN, *sb.*¹ Sc. Irel. Also in forms cuddie, cuth S. & Ork.¹ (JAM.) A small fish, the young of the coal-fish, *Merlangius carbonarius*. Cf. cooth, *sb.*²

S. & Ork.¹ w.Sc. The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, cod, skate, . . . sye and cuddies, *Skye Statist. Acc.* IV. 131 (JAM.). N.I.¹ [SATCHELL (1879).]

[Gael. *cudaim*, supposed the young of the coal-fish (M. & D.).]

CUDDEN, *sb.*² Cor. Also in form coden. Cousin. Cor. An' how's Coden Rachel?—She's charmin', thankee, 'Q.' *Three Ships* (1890) 14. Cor.³

CUDDEN, see Can, *v.* CUDDICKWAAY, *int.* Wil.¹ An order to a horse to 'come this way.' See Come-hither, 2.

CUDDIE, *sb.* Sc. [Not known to our correspondents.] [kud.] A gutter in a street; a ditch or cutting to lead the drainage of a district to a river; an overflow connexion between a canal and a river.

Rxb. Except during the time of flushing or overflow the water in the cuddie is stagnant or nearly so (JAM. *Suppl.*).

CUDDIE, see Cudden, *sb.*¹, Cuddy, *sb.*¹

CUDDING, *sb.* Sc. The char, *Salmo Solar*. Ay. In both loch and river [Doon] there are salmon, red and white trouts and cuddings, or charr, *Statist. Acc.* III. 589 (JAM.). [SATCHELL (1879)]

CUDDLE, *v.* and *sb.* In *gen.* dial. use in Sc. and Eng. Also in forms caddle w. Yks.²; coodle Lan. Som. [kudl, kudl] 1. *v.* To fondle; to caress by pressing cheek to cheek.

Ay. Cuddle Katie noo and then, WHITE *Jottings* (1879) 237. Dmf. I wad rather live single, and cuddle my cat, SHENNAN *Tales* (1831) 156. e. Yks.¹ w. Yks. Ah'll cuddle tha Cloise to mi breast, BINNS *Orig.* (1889) 1. Lan. Hoo coodlet an' foodlet, WAUGH *Old Cromes* (1875) 229; An' neaw they're coodling, BRIERLEY *Layrock* (1864) v. Som. Coodlen' of 'em up best I could, I brought 'em here. LEITH *Lemon Verbena* (1895) 46.

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2. To press or cling close to, to nestle or cuddle together, said for warmth or protection.

Abd. Cuddlin' in his mammy's bozie, CADENHEAD *Bon-inel*, (1853) 253. Per. I cuddled down into my bed, LAN MAC *Brier Bush* (1895) 37. Rnf. Some cuddlin' i' their mither's 'ossie, YOUNG *Pictures* (1865) 171. Lth. Till daft he took the lassie, hame To cuddle in his bosie, SMITH *Merry Bridal* (1866) 7. Edb. Five sisters' cuddles in its bosie, FORBES *Poems* (1812) 111. Dnf. The dear thing cuddlet sae close, R21D *Poems* (1894) 194. n.Cy. GROSE (1790). Wm. Cuddle tagidder an' keep yan anudder warm (B.K.). w. Yks. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (1781). Sus., Hmp. HOLLOWAY. w. Som.¹ Two children lying very close together in bed wou'd be said to be cuddled together. Again, chickens are said to 'cuddle in' under the hen. The word rather signifies a seeking after protection or warmth.

Hence Cuddler, *sb.* a nestling, fondling. Lnk. What wad I no gie Sae a kistfu' o' cuddlers to see. . . They'll jist be like scuddies Asleep in their warm fuggie nest, NICHOLSON *Idylls* (1870) 17.

3. To sleep, to lie down to sleep. Also used *fig.* Sc. The bride she gade till her bed, The bridegroom he came till her. . . An' they cuddled it a' thegither, RAMSAY *Tea-Table Misc.* (1724) l. 28, ed. 1871; MACKAY. Ff. The bonny cosy byke, whair he had cuddled monie a centurie, TENNANT *Papistry* (1827) 3. Ay. I'll awa to my bed. Whar am I to cuddle? GALT *Sir A. Wylie* (1822) x. Lnk. Cuddle doon, ma wean, A' sae warm an' cosy, THOMSON *Leddy May* (1883) 117. Lth. The Piper, throwing himself down by my side, and cuddling up under his outspread beard for the night, LUMSDEN *Sheep-head* (1892) 179. Gall. But when the gloamin' cuddles doon into the lap o' the nicht, CROCKETT *Moss-Hags* (1895) xxiii. Kcb. O! cuddle doon, my bonnie bairn, The nicht's mirk shadows fa', ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 30.

Hence Cuddler, *sb.* a bedfellow. Lnk. Married cuddlers closer draw When winter cleeds the hills wi' snaw, PENMAN *Echoes* (1878) 74.

4. To hide, crouch, cower; to squat down. Ff. By the social fires sit, many cuddling round their toddy-sap, TENNANT *Anster* (1812) 44, ed. 1871. w. Yks. (J.T.); w. Yks.² To caddle under a hedge.

5. To approach in a delicate, flattering way. Bnff.¹ He geed cuddlin' in our till's father. He cuddlet in our till's mither.

6. To speak in a low tone of voice. Bnff.¹ Most freq. used of lovers. We left thim sittin' aneth a tree, cuddlin' wee ane anither.

Hence (1) Cuddlan, *vbl. sb.* close intimacy and friendship; conversation carried on in a low tone of voice; (2) Cuddle-muddlan, *sb.* conversation in a low muttering tone; (3) -muddle, *sb.* a secret confabulation, often with evil intent; (4) Cuddlie, *sb.* a whispering or secret muttering among a number of people.

(1) Bnff.¹ Twa or three o' thim heeld a sad cuddlan wee ane anither. (2) *ib.* (3) *ib.* The twa canna be aboot gueede: they're haudin' sic a cuddle-muddle thegeethir. (4) n.Sc. (JAM.)

7. With *aff, awa, aw*: to coax, entice. Bnff.¹ They cuddlet awa the silly loon to steh' aipples.

8. To do light jobs, to work feebly. Cor. Just able to cuddle along, THOMAS *Randigal Rhy.* 10, the *GL*; Cor.³

9. A term in the game of marbles, see below. mer Bnff.¹ At the game of playing marbles, to throw the, or marble used by the player to strike with, as near as possible to the 'ring,' or space where are played the marbles to be played for.

10. *sb.* A very close intimacy; conversation carried on in a low tone.

Bnff.¹ They hie an unco cuddle thegeethir. CUDDLE, see Cuddle, *sb.*

CUDDLE-ME-BUFF, *sb.* Yks. Der. An intoxicating liquor.

w. Yks.² Der. Hot cuddle-me-buff was the liquor, JEWITT *Ballads* (1867) 156.

CUDDLEY, *sb.* Som. [kudli.] The common wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. See Cuddy, *sb.*² 2.

w. Som.¹ Aay noarus u kuud-leez-nas wi vaaw'ur aigs een un [I know a wren's nest with four eggs in it]. An't a-lost but one chick, and thick was a poor little thing, no bigger-n a cuddley.

CUDDLY, *sb.*¹ Sc. [kudli.] A nursery word for bed.

Kcb. I'd strip aff his wee duds, an' put him to cuddly, ARMSTRONG *Ingleside* (1890) 70.